

ALASKA LNG PROJECT	DOCKET NO. CP17-___-000 RESOURCE REPORT NO. 1 APPENDIX C – FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL AUTHORIZATIONS ANTICIPATED FOR THE PROJECT	DOC NO: USAI-PE-SRREG-00- 000001-003 DATE: APRIL 14, 2017 REVISION: 0
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**APPENDIX C FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL AUTHORIZATIONS
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Order Granting Section 3 Authorization, Authorization to Construct, Operate or Modify Facilities Used for the Export or Import of Natural Gas; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)	2-3 years	Section 3 of NGA of 1938, as amended; Executive Order (EO) 10485, as amended by EO 12038; 15 USC § 717; 18 CFR §157	Designates FERC as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) lead federal agency and requires the applicant to be in compliance with all other federal requirements.	Applications for authorization to construct, operate, or modify facilities used for the export or import of natural gas. Includes the analysis by the Department of Energy for an LNG export license.	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 3(b) Application. Sponsor Finances. Financial and Corporate relationship. Environmental Report. Liquefaction Facility Map and Ownership.
NEPA EIS; FERC Lead Federal Agency	2-3 years	Public Law 91-190, 42 USC §4321-4327, January 1, 1970, as amended; Council on Environmental Quality, 40 CFR §1502.9; 15 USC 719(h)(c)(3) Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Act (ANGPA);	NEPA is a national mandate for the protection of the environment; requires full consideration of reasonable project alternatives to minimize potentially adverse impacts to the human and natural environment, and provides public disclosure of the environmental impacts associated with federal actions.	NEPA is triggered by a “major federal action” such as the need for federal permits and approvals. A detailed statement of environmental effects of the project, in this case an EIS, is prepared by FERC; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reviews and comments on the environmental document. Numerous other federal agencies could be designated as “cooperating agencies” during the development of the EIS.	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purpose and need. Alternatives description. Information provided in the FERC Resource Reports used to develop Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences. Evaluation of direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts. Upstream and midstream footprints and facility impacts will be addressed as cumulative impacts as non-jurisdictional related facilities.
U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT), Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) Special Permit	2-3 years	Hazardous Materials Safety and Security Reauthorization Act of 2005, 49 USC 5101 et seq. Pipeline Safety Regulations, 49 CFR 105-107, 171-180 49 CFR 190.341	Special Permits and Approvals to the Hazardous Materials regulations are issued by PHMSA, and can modify compliance with existing regulations for certain activities as long as safety is maintained. The PHMSA Special Permit process runs concurrently with the overall NEPA process and can take over a year to complete. New Special Permits are granted for two years, and renewals are granted for four years.	Special Permits are required for any actions that vary from what existing PHMSA regulations allow. Special Permits are being pursued for crack arrestor spacing and MLBV spacing in Class 1, remote locations, along with high-integrity, multi-layer external coating for the entire Mainline on shore. Specific details of each Special Permit, including conditions, environmental information, and technical justification, are provided in Resource Report No. 11		X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Permit Enclosure A requires information on manufacturing quality controls, material specifications, engineering design factors, identification of hazards and demonstration the pipeline is capable of withstanding the stresses, operational conditions, and future maintenance, including in-line inspection. Special Permit Enclosure B requires a focused Environmental Assessment and a Risk Analysis. Cost and safety justification.
Response Plans, Safety and Operations Documentation; USDOT, PHMSA	3-6 months	Pipeline Safety Regulations, 49 CFR 190-199 Pipeline Inspection, Protection, Enforcement, and Safety Act of 2006, Public Law 109-468, 49 USC 60101 Pipeline Safety Statues, 49 USC 60101-60301	PHMSA is the primary federal regulatory agency responsible for protecting people and the environment from the risks associated with transporting hazardous materials, via pipeline and other modes of transportation. Their goals are to ensure that pipelines are safe, reliable, and environmentally sound, and to be prepared for spill response in order to minimize harmful consequences. PHMSA also works to standardize	Pipeline design must conform to the Pipeline Safety Regulations and Safety Statutes established by law and enforced by PHMSA.		X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response Plans. Annual Accident, and Safety-Related Condition Reporting. Incident Reports. Procedural Manual for operations, maintenance, and emergencies. Records. Pipeline personnel Qualification Program and documentation.

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			requirements for pipelines that cross international borders.					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrity Management – Pipeline Integrity Management Plan.
Response Plans, Safety and Operations Documentation; USDOT, PHMSA	3-6 months	Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR), 49 CFR 100-185 Federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Law of 2005, 49 USC 5101-5128	The HMR are issued by PHMSA and govern the transportation of hazardous materials by highway, rail, vessel, and air.	Transportation of hazardous material by highway, rail, vessel, and air to and from project facilities are regulated by the HMR.	(X)	X	(X)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil Spill Prevention and Response Plans. Security Plans. Hazardous Materials Communications. Emergency Response Information. Training Requirements. Shipment Requirements and Documentation.
Section 404 Wetlands Dredge or Fill Permit, Section 10 Navigable Waters Permit, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	1-2 years	Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, § 10, 33 USC § 40; Clean Water Act (CWA), Section 404, 33 USC §1344; 33 CFR 320-330;	Prevents unauthorized obstruction or alteration of U.S. navigable waters (Section 10); authorizes USACE to issue permits (Section 404) for the discharge of dredge or fill material into federally designated wetlands and waters	Section 404 permit is necessary for placement of fill of wetlands; Section 10 permit is necessary for dock improvements and dredging at West Dock and Nikiski, possibly major river crossings (e.g., Yukon River, Tanana River, etc.), Cook Inlet crossing and construction in navigable waters;	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of project activity Location information Requires identification of quantity and footprint of fill material for the pad, roads, and pipeline support Requires identification of quantity of dredge material, dredge, and disposal sites In a tiered fashion, requires testing of sediments and water prior to dredging, sampling to describe the biological communities at the dredge location and disposal locations, and if contamination found in the sediments, elutriate testing. Requires completion of the EIS process and a signed ROD. Requires selection of the Least Environmentally Damaging Practicable Alternative
Section 10 Navigable Waters Permit USACE	1-2 years	Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, § 10, 33 USC § 40	Requires a permit under Section 10 for activities in or placement of structures in U.S. navigable waters.	Section 10 permit is necessary for dock improvements and dredging at West Dock and Nikiski, possibly major river crossings (e.g., Yukon River, Tanana River, etc.), Cook Inlet crossing and construction in navigable waters	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of project activity. Location information. Requires identification of quantity and footprint of fill material for the pad, roads, and pipeline support. Requires identification of quantity of dredge material, and dredge sites. In a tiered fashion, requires testing of sediments and water prior to dredging, sampling to describe the biological

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								<p>communities at the dredge location and disposal locations, and if contamination found in the sediments, elutriate testing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires completion of the EIS process and a signed ROD. Requires selection of the Least Environmentally Damaging Practicable Alternative.
Section 103 Permit, Transportation of Dredged Material for Ocean Disposal U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) – if applicable	Same as 404/10 (processed simultaneously)	MPRSA § 103 (40 CFR § 220-228) Section 103 is the intended use, if applicable, and is the preferred citation for a project-specific disposal activity and site designation.	Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA), as amended (33 U.S.C. 1413) authorizes transportation of dredged material for the purpose of dumping it into ocean waters, where the Secretary determines that the dumping will not unreasonably degrade or endanger human health, welfare, or amenities, or the marine environment, ecological system, or economic potentialities.	Section 103 permit is necessary for transport and disposal of Project dredged material in marine waters; USACE adheres to NEPA guidelines for all permits. Currently not applicable.	(X)		(X)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 103 authorization requires applicant to evaluate alternatives for marine disposal Requires baseline studies of ocean dump area including aqueous and sediment samples, benthic invertebrate and fish studies, tissue samples, and hydrographic and bathymetry studies Requires completion of the EIS process
Section 102 Ocean Disposal Site Designation and Site Management Plan Approval; EPA –if applicable	Same as 404/10 (processed simultaneously).	MPRSA § 102 (40 CFR § 220-228) 33 USC 1412 & 1414	Section 102 of the MPRSA authorizes transportation of material for the purpose of dumping it into ocean waters at a designated ocean disposal site and approval of a site management plan. Currently not applicable.	Section 102 permit is required for designation of an ocean dump site if necessary for disposal of dredge material from turning basin and Marine Terminal. Section 102 may apply depending on the longevity required for maintenance dredging.	(X)		(X)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires baseline studies of ocean dump area including aqueous and sediment samples, benthic invertebrate and fish studies, tissue samples, and hydrographic and bathymetry studies Requires completion of the EIS process
Waterway Suitability Analysis; U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)	9-12 month lead time in conjunction with FERC pre-filing process; Letter of Recommendation (LOR) issued prior to DEIS; Per Navigation and Vessel Inspection Circular No. 05-05	33 CFR Part 104; 33 CFR Part 105; U.S. Department of Homeland Security 33 CFR 127, Waterfront Facilities Handling LNG and Liquefied Hazardous Gas (Liquefaction Facility) USCG 33 CFR 127, Letter of Intent (Liquefaction Facility) Permission to Establish Aids to Navigation (Marine Terminal) Waterway Suitability Assessments - NVIC 05-05	USCG will perform a significant review of the Liquefaction Facility and marine transportation component, the waterway suitability analysis of the LNG carriers.	The International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS Code) is a comprehensive set of measures to enhance the security of ships and port facilities, developed in response to the perceived threats to ships and port facilities in the wake of the 9/11 attacks in the United States.			X	Per the following guidance documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures and Policy for Considering Environmental Impacts, COMDTINST M16475.ID (series). Environmental Considerations for Decision Making, COMDTPUB P16475.6. Nav. and Vessel Inspection Circ. No. 10-04, Guidelines for Handling of Sensitive Security Information (SSI), COMDTPUB P16700.4. Sandia National Laboratories Report SAND2004-6258, "Guidance on Risk Analysis and Safety Implications of a Large Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Spill Over Water," dated December 2004. LNG and LPG - Views and Practices, Policy and Safety, COMDTINST M16616.4 (old CG-478). 33 CFR 127: "Waterfront Facilities Handling Liquefied Natural Gas and Liquefied Hazardous Gas." Navigation and Vessel Inspection Circular No. 9-02, Ch-I, Guidelines for

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								Development of Area Maritime Security Committees and Area Maritime Security Plans for U.S. Ports, COMDTPUB P16700.I. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk-Based Decision-Making, COMDTINST M16010.3 (series), and Risk-Based Decision-Making Guidelines, 3rd edition.
Operations Manual and Emergency Manual; USCG	1 month	Executive Order 10173; Magnuson Act (50 U.S.C. § 191); the Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1972, as amended (33 U.S.C. § 1221, et seq.); the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (46 U.S.C. § 701), the Safety and Accountability For Every Port Act (46 U.S.C. § 70101), and 33 CFR 127	USCG exercises regulatory authority over waterfront LNG facilities and the associated LNG vessel traffic, which affect the safety and security of port areas and navigable waterways.	Required by 33 CFR 127.019 to be approved by the local Captain of the Port (COTP) prior to the transfer of LNG.			X	Operations Manual: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of the transfer system. Duties of each person assigned for transfer operations. Maximum relief valve setting or maximum allowable working pressure of the transfer system. Facility contact information. A description of the security systems for the marine transfer area for LNG. Procedures for transfer operations including gauging, cool down, pumping, venting, shutdown, start-up, security incidents, and communications systems. Training programs. Emergency Manual: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LNG release response procedures. Emergency shutdown procedures. A description of the fire equipment and systems and their operating procedures. A description of the emergency lighting and emergency power systems. Emergency response contact information. Shelter description. First aid procedures and locations. Emergency procedures for mooring and unmooring a vessel.
Facility Security Plan; USCG	2 months	Executive Order 10173; Magnuson Act (50 U.S.C. § 191); the Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1972, as amended (33 U.S.C. § 1221, et seq.); the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (46 U.S.C. § 701), the Safety and Accountability For Every Port	USCG exercises regulatory authority over waterfront LNG facilities and the associated LNG vessel traffic, which affect the safety and security of port areas and navigable waterways.	Required by 33 CFR 105.410 to be approved by the local Captain of the Port (COTP) prior to the transfer of LNG.			(X)	Facility Security Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security administration and organization. Personnel training. Drills and exercises. Records and documentation. Response to change in MARSEC Level. Procedures for interfacing with vessels. Declaration of Security.

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		Act (46 U.S.C. § 70101), and 33 CFR 105						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications. • Security systems and equipment maintenance. • Security measures for access control, including designated public access areas. • Security measures for restricted areas. • Security measures for handling cargo. • Security measures for delivery of vessel stores and bunkers. • Security measures for monitoring. • Security incident procedures. • Audits and security plan amendments. • Facility Security Assessment (FSA) report. • Facility Vulnerability and Security Measures Summary (Form CG-6025).
Bridge Permit; USCG, Bridge Administration	Processed simultaneously with EIS process, issued 3-6 months after FEIS is issued.	General Bridge Act of 1946; 33 CFR parts 114, 115; 33 USC 525; Section 9 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899	For the construction of a new bridge or causeway or for the reconstruction or modification of an existing bridge or causeway across the navigable waters of the U.S.	Bridges over navigable waters of the U.S. (temporary and permanent).		X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicant information. • Consultant information. • Project information. • Authority information. • Proposed clearances and elevations. • Existing bridge structure at bridge site. • Bridge removal. • Construction activity. • Environmental effects. • Required authorizations. • Other federal agencies with jurisdiction. • Fill. • Adjacent property owners. • Underlying studies, reports, and other information. • Project drawings. • Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities (ADOT&PF) will need to know what existing highway bridges, if any, the proposed pipeline may use or attach to. • A separate utility permit is required for each bridge crossing. • List of generic conditions for utility attachment to a highway bridge – subject to change. Please note this includes:

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								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allowance of conduits carrying flammable, hazardous, or corrosive material will be permitted on the bridge only after the exhaustion of all reasonable crossing alternatives. • Shutoff valves are required to be located beyond both abutments, outside the limits of the bridge. Keep valves operational and accessible, clear of snow, ice, dirt, and debris. • Use valve vaults in areas where environmental elements and/or vandalism pose concern. • Provide a casing extending the full length of the bridge. • Size the casing to carry the entire contents of the conduit and vent the line at points well away from the structure. • Expect additional requirements on large and/or high-pressure lines.
Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program; EPA	Class I - 3 -12 months for all approvals; requires initial approval, interim approval, and final approval.	40 CFR 144	The UIC program in the State of Alaska for Class I, III, IV, and V wells, and for all classes of wells on Indian lands, is administered by the EPA. The EPA has direct implementation responsibility in Alaska for the regulation of Class I injection wells through the UIC program, which is authorized by Part C of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).	EPA-issued Class I UIC permit covers the construction, operation and closure requirements for a Class I injection well. The GTP will have two Class I disposal wells.	X			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owner information and SIC code. • Legal information. • Well status and type of permit. • Class and type of well. • Location of wells. • Maps of well/area of review. • Corrective action plan and well data. • Maps and cross section of underground sources of drinking water (USDWs). • Name and depth of USDWs. • Maps and cross sections of geologic structure of area. • Geological data of inject and confining zones. • Operating data. • Formation testing program. • Stimulation program. • Injection procedures. • Construction procedures and details. • Changes in injected fluid. • Plan for well failures. • Monitoring program. • Plugging and abandonment plan. • Aquifer exemptions.

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Facility Response Plan (FRP); EPA—if applicable.	FRP must be submitted 60 Days prior to operation	Facility Response Plan Rule; Section 311 of the CWA, as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990; Oil Pollution Prevention and Response Regulation; 33 USC 123(j)(5); 40 CFR 112.20 and 112.21	Facilities that store and use oil are required to prepare and submit this plan to demonstrate the facility's preparedness to respond to a worst-case oil discharge. If applicable based on volume of fuels to be stored.	Facilities that could reasonably be expected to cause "substantial harm" to the environment by discharging oil into or on navigable waters are required to prepare and submit a Facility Response Plan. Facility may pose "substantial harm" according to the FRP rule if it: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. has a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 42,000 gallons and it transfers oil over water to/from vessels; or 2. has a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and meets one of the following conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. does not have sufficient secondary containment for each aboveground storage area. b. is located at a distance such that a discharge from the facility could cause "injury" to fish, wildlife, and sensitive environments. c. is located at a distance such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake. d. has had, within the past five years, a reportable discharge greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons. If the facility does not meet the criteria (either under 1 or 2), then the facility is not subject to the FRP rule via self-identification	(X)	(X)	(X)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Response Action Plan. • Facility information. • Emergency notification, equipment, personnel, and evacuation information. • Identification and analysis of potential spill hazards and previous spills. • Discussion of discharge detection procedures and equipment. • Detailed implementation plan for response, containment, and disposal. • Description and records of self-inspections, drills, and exercises, and response training. • Diagrams of Facility Site Plan, drainage, and Evacuation Plan. • Security. • Response Plan coversheet.
Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan; EPA	Reviewed prior to construction; draft in EIS.	SPCC Rule Section 311 (j)(1)(C). of the CWA, as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990; Oil Pollution Prevention and Response Regulation; 40 CFR 112 (Subparts A through C); Executive Order 12777.	Plan to help prevent the discharge of oil into navigable waters or adjoining shorelines. Emphasis on prevention rather than mitigation measures provided in contingency plans. EPA - regulatory and enforcement role for oil spill prevention activities under CWA section 311 for onshore and near shore non-transportation related facilities landward of the coastline.	Required for project facilities with petroleum storage of an aggregate capacity greater than 1,320 gallons or completely buried with a capacity greater than 42,000 gallons; and, due to facility location, could reasonably be expected to discharge oil in quantities that may be harmful, as described in 40 C.F.R. part 110, into or upon navigable waters of the U.S. or adjoining shorelines.	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify all individual storage tanks with an oil storage capacity greater than 55 gallons, or multiple tank or drum fuel storage with a combined capacity greater than 1,320 gallons.
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General or Individual Permit; EPA	Varies from 7 days to up to 12 months	CWA 402; 33 USC 1251; 40 CFR 122	Allows for discharge of pollutants into waters of the US.	Permits authorize a facility to discharge a specified amount of a pollutant into a receiving water under certain conditions, such as from a commercial vessel or construction activities.		(X)	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varies depending on general or individual permit requirements • For general permit coverage, applicant is required to submit a Notice of Intent to gain coverage.
Federal Temporary Use Permits, ROW Grant and Notice to Proceed (NTP);	Issued within 90 days of FEIS, processed simultaneously with EIS.	Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, Section 28(e); 30 USC 185; 43 CFR 2880	Authorization to use a specific piece of public land for certain project and authorizes rights and privileges for a specific use of the land for a specific period of time.	Relevant for pipeline and compressor stations, material sites; access roads; and communication sites.		X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project purpose. • Description of activities, including dimensions and area of site to be occupied.

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DOI, BLM		Federal Land Policy and Management Act; USC 1761-1771 CFR 36						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timing and duration of activities. • Location of all work areas including legal description, maps, and land ownership and status. • Summary of environmental effects including socio-economic, air, visual, surface and groundwater quality, streams or other water bodies, noise, soil, permafrost vegetation and plant life, fish, wildlife, marine life, threatened and endangered species, and marine mammals. • Description of the use, production, transportation, or storage of any hazardous materials. • Status of other required state or local approvals. • Non-returnable application fee. • Bonding and Insurance. • Rental fee for land use.
Purchase of Mineral Material/Mineral Sales Contract; U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	6-12 months	Mineral Management Act, 30 USC Sections 601, 602, 604; 43 CFR parts 3600, 3610, 3620, 23, and 5400	There is no specific application form for requesting removal of mineral material from public lands.	Contract required for material sites on federal land. Removal of rock, crushed rock, or gravel will include a cost per cubic yard fee.		X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact is the BLM District or Resource Area office closest to the area of need or closest to the public land where the desired material is found. • Compliance with applicable laws, including the Environmental Protection Act. • May require duplicative permit with the State if related to a disputed Navigable waterway.
Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 Consultation; USFWS and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)	Consultation — simultaneous with EIS	ESA, § 7(a)(2); 16 USC § 1531-1544	Federal agencies that permit, license, fund, or otherwise authorize activities must ensure their actions will not jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species.	Section 7 Consultation will occur in conjunction with the EIS process and USACE Section 404/10 permitting.	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with USFWS and NMFS for listed species and critical habitat that occur within the project area. • Preparation of Biological Assessment to accompany the FERC application. • A Biological Assessment should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Project description. – Description of the project area and delineate the “action area.” – Description of the physical and biological attributes of the action area (e.g., topography, vegetation, condition and trend). – Identify listed or proposed species that “may be present” including candidate species, in addition any designated critical habitat.

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								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For each species that may be present, describe the current habitat conditions within the action area. For critical habitat, identify the primary constituent elements that occur in the action area (refer to the rule in the Federal Register that designated the critical habitat). - Describe how the action may affect each protected species. - Complete a cumulative effects analysis. Cumulative effects are effects resulting from future state or private activities (not involving federal activities) that are reasonably certain to occur within the action area of the federal action subject to consultation. This step is necessary only if listed resources will be adversely affected and Formal Consultation is necessary - Make a Section 7 finding for proposed or listed species and proposed or designated critical habitat that may be present in the action area. Findings include: No effect; May effect, but not likely to adversely affect; and may affect and likely to adversely affect. - NMFS/USFWS will issue a Biological Opinion, along with an Incidental Take Statement (ITS) if necessary. The MMPA and ESA permits are closely tied to each other.
Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA); USFWS	Consultation — simultaneous with EIS	MBTA 16 USC § 703-712	Prohibits taking of migratory birds unless specifically exempt or authorized. A take is defined in 50 CFR 10.12 as an activity "to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect."	Must be addressed as part of the EIS process and USACE Section 404/10 permitting.	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with USFWS. • Complete Avian Protection Plan with FERC application. • Undertake permitting under Special Purpose permit provisions of MBTA (50 CFR 21.27). • General guidance for land clearing and ground disturbing activities to avoid impacts to nesting migratory birds will be obtained from the Region 7 of the USFWS
Bald and Golden Eagle Take Permit pursuant to Bald and Golden Eagle	Consultation — simultaneous with EIS; 60 days	BGEPA 16 USC 668-668d, as amended; 50 CFR 22.25; 50 CFR 13	Provides protection to the bald eagle and golden eagle.	Prohibiting, except under specified conditions, the taking, possession, and commerce of eagles. Take includes nests, parts, or eggs.		X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with USFWS. .

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Protection Act (BGEPA); USFWS								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct studies as recommended by the USFWS including eagle and raptor nest surveys.
Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) Consultation; NMFS	Consultation — simultaneous with EIS.	Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act/Sustainable Fisheries Act, 16 USC § 1801 et seq.	Establishes national standards for fisheries conservation and management. EFH is defined as, "...those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity..."	Federal agencies must consult with NMFS and assess the effects of their actions on EFH; EFH must be addressed as part of the EIS process.	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with NMFS. Preparation of EFH Assessment with FERC application. Required for APDES and NPDES permits for waste water treatment and disposal. Review following guidance documents 1) Anadromous Salmonid Passage Facility Design, DOC-NMFS 2011, and/or 2) Stream Simulation.
Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) Incidental Harassment (IHA) Authorization or Letter of Authorization (LOA) NMFS and USFWS	Consultation — simultaneous with EIS; LOA 12-18 months; ITA 6-12 months	MMPA, Title 1, 16 USC §1371 Sec. 101(a)(5); Section 101 (a) 5 of the MMPA, 16 U.S.C. § 1371.101 (a) (5), and 50 C.F.R. § 216, 50 CFR §18 50 C.F.R. Part 216, Subpart I (216.101 – 216.106). Section 216 Subpart R (216.200 – 216.210) describes the specific regulations for operation of oil and gas facilities in the U.S. Beaufort Sea. Section 216.207 references the 14 requirements in section 216.104 in order to apply for a new LOA.	MMPA prohibits take of any marine mammal species in U.S. waters except under specific authorization such as a Letter of Authorization (LOA). Incidental Take Authorizations (ITAs) are the overarching authorization. There are two types of ITAs that can be issued under the MMPA: Incidental Harassment Authorization (IHA) and Letter of Authorization (LOA). The latter requires the promulgation of regulations. LOAs are for projects found to take small numbers of marine mammals and which have no more than a negligible impact on marine mammal species not listed as depleted under the MMPA (i.e., listed under the ESA) and not having an immitigable effect on subsistence harvests of these species.	Required for dredging and dock improvement activities and marine pipe lay and impacts to marine mammals in Cook Inlet and on the North Slope, and activities on land located in designated polar bear habitat. (Note: no critical habitat has been designated yet)	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed description of activity that could result in take of marine mammals. Dates and duration of activities. Species and number of marine mammals likely to be found in activity area. Description of the status, distribution, and seasonal distribution of affected species or stocks of marine mammals. Type of incidental taking auth. Requested. Number of marine mammals by age, sex, and reproductive condition. Anticipated impact of the activity upon the species or stock. Anticipated impact of the activity on the availability of the species or stocks of marine mammals for subsistence use. Anticipated impact of the activity on the habitat of marine mammal populations. Anticipated impact of the loss or modification of the habitat on the marine mammal populations. Availability and feasibility of equipment, methods, and manner of conducting such an activity. Plan of cooperation. Monitoring and reporting methods. Means of learning of, encouraging, and coordinating research opportunities, plans, and activities relating to reducing

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								such incidental taking and evaluating its effects.
Notice for Construction, Alteration and Deactivation of Airports; FAA	2-3 months	14 CFR 77.13	For structures interfering with flight paths during reactivation or construction of airstrip or helipads.	Potentially required for helipads or construction within airport zones.		X		FAA Form 7480-1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of new construction or alteration. • Contact information • Permanency. • Type of structure. • Construction dates. • Geographic coordinates. • Relationship of road to other existing structures.
Radio and Wire Communications Permits and Licenses; Federal Communications Commission (FCC)	0-2 months Depending on Type	47 USC 151 et seq.; 47 CFR 100 et seq.	For project activities requiring communication (including frequencies).	Project activities or facilities that require radio and wire communications and frequencies.	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the appropriate form found on the FCC web site: http://www.fcc.gov/formpage.html. • In addition to the FCC, the USFW Service can provide recommendations for lighting and tower construction to minimize the likelihood of bird collisions with transmission towers.
Permit to Appropriate Water, Water Right Certificate of Appropriation; Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR), Division of Mining, Land and Water (DMLW)	2-4 months for Permit to Appropriate Water; 1-5 years for Water Right Certificate of Appropriation (Note: Issuance time for a Water Right Certificate includes time needed to demonstrate Beneficial Use)	Alaska Water Use Act, Alaska Statute (AS) 46.15 / 11 AAC 93.035 - .130 and 11 AAC 93.210 - .220	Water is a common property resource in Alaska. Withdrawal of water requires approval. This permit appropriates water from a source for permanent use	For constructing works for an appropriation, or diverting, impounding, withdrawing, or using a significant amount of water from any source (the term significant amount of water is defined in 11 AAC 93.035). Permit is required to withdraw water for long-term use such as for camps, construction, maintenance, and operations activities.	X		X	As stated in the instructions on each application form. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permit to Appropriate Water requires: Property Description (location of water use, location of water source, location of water return flow or discharge); water source; method of taking water (pump, gravity, ditch, etc.); amount of water and type of use. • An application must include: evidence that the applicant has a present possessory interest in the property where the water is to be beneficially used; a map; evidence that the applicant has obtained or is in the process of obtaining a right of access to the property; a legal description of the point of withdrawal, diversion, or impoundment; the point of water use; and, if water is to be returned to a stream or water body, the point of return flow; a description of the source; a description of any impoundment, diversion, or withdrawal structures, a description of the nature of the water use and times of the year during which water is to be used; a statement of the dates water use is expected to begin and when the maximum amount will be beneficially

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								used; a statement of beneficial use; an application for a ROW, filed in accordance with AS 38.05.850, if access to or across state land is needed; a statement of the quantity of water requested, with documentation and calculations justifying the request if either the use or quantity is different from those listed in (d) of this section; for a water use of more than 100,000 gpd (0.15 cfs) from a stream, a description of the mean annual flow, or mean monthly flow if available.
Temporary Water Use Authorization for non-permanent water use ; ADNR DMLW	Minimum 2 months	Alaska Water Use Act, Alaska Statute (AS) 46.15 / 11 AAC 93.035 - .130 and 11 AAC 93.210 - .220	Water is a common property resource in Alaska. Withdrawal of water requires approval. This permit authorizes short-term water withdrawal of water within the unappropriated volumes of a source (the volume remaining after the appropriated amount).	For constructing works for an appropriation, or diverting, impounding, withdrawing, or using a significant amount of water from any source (the term significant amount of water is defined in 11 AAC 93.035). Permit is required to withdraw water for short-term use such as for camps, construction, maintenance, and operations activities and also for gravel mine dewatering.	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary Water Use Authorization requires: Map showing withdrawal, use, and discharge points; water system plan and project description; DNR fish habitat permit; driller's well log for drilled wells; method and details of taking water (pump intake/output, hours per day, etc.); amount of water taken (per day; duration; max rate); potential impacts descriptions.
Section 401 Certification – Certificate of Reasonable Assurance; ADEC Division of Water Quality	Simultaneous with USACE permitting.	CWA, Section 401; 33 USC § 1344; 18 AAC 15	Authorizes the state to grant, deny, or condition certification of CWA Section 404 permits, Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10 permits	Must accompany Section 404 permits.	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USACE will notify ADEC automatically when Section 404 permit application is received Application to ADEC is made via the USACE permit application filing
APDES Permit ; ADEC Noncontact Cooling NPDES Permit** **Since the project is currently proposing a design that includes air cooling rather than water (groundwater or seawater) cooling at the LNG facility, the ADEC NPDES Permit data needs are included here only in the event that the project design changes in the future.	1-2 years	Section 402 of the Clean Water Act; 40 CFR 125 (specifically 40 CFR.80–125.89) 18 AAC 83.010; 18 AAC 83.380.	Permit for the discharge of non-hazardous waste to surface waters; requires establishment of mixing zone criteria for thermal plume dispersion and salinity	The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation issues all APDES permits in Alaska except Denali National Park and Preserve, Metlakatla, and for 301(h) facilities. Currently not applicable			(X)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEC may consider a mixing zone on a case-by-case. Baseline studies of receiving water biological, chemical, thermal characteristics. Source water physical data - narrative description and scaled drawings showing the physical configuration of all source water bodies used by the facility. Extensive modeling of proposed discharges to predict impacts. A statement that the thermal component of the discharge is subject to effluent limitations under 33 USC 1311 and 1316, and a brief description, including a quantitative statement, of the thermal effluent limitations proposed under 33 USC 1311 and 33 USC 1316. Source water body's hydrological and geomorphological features, as well as the

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								<p>methods used to conduct any physical studies to determine the intake's area of influence within the water body and the results of the studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the cooling water intake structure(s), including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The configuration of each cooling water intake structure and its location in the water body and in the water column. - Latitude and longitude in degrees, minutes, and seconds for each cooling water intake structure. - The operation of each cooling water intake structure, including design intake flows, daily hours of operation, number of days of the year in operation, and seasonal changes, if applicable. - A flow distribution and water balance diagram that includes all sources of water to the facility, recirculating flows, and discharges. • Engineering drawings of each cooling water intake structure.
APDES General Permit (GP) for Stormwater Associated with Large and Small Construction Activities for Alaska Construction General Permit (CGP); ADEC, Division of Water	2-4 weeks	CWA § 402; 33 USC §1342; 40 CFR §122 18 AAC 83	<p>Allows for discharge of stormwater / surface water runoff from soil disturbing construction activities exposing one or more acres of cleared land to potential erosion and runoff to nearby surface waters.</p> <p>Developed as part of the APDES CGP for stormwater and as required by the EPA, the SWPPP is intended to prevent and minimize releases of storm water into waters of the U.S.</p>	Project disturbs greater than 1-acre and therefore requires a permit.	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Site description. ○ Site map. ○ Summary of potential pollutant sources. ○ Spill prevention and response procedures. ○ Maintenance. ○ Management and Physical Controls Best Management Practices (BMPs). ○ Erosion and sediment controls. ○ Management of runoff. ○ Employee training. ○ Control measures. ○ Monitoring. ○ Inspections and documentation. • An applicant is required to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to gain coverage under the GP.

ALASKA LNG PROJECT	DOCKET No. CP17-___-000 RESOURCE REPORT No. 1 APPENDIX C – FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL AUTHORIZATIONS ANTICIPATED FOR THE PROJECT	DOC NO: USAI-PE-SRREG-00-000001-003 DATE: APRIL 14, 2017 REVISION: 0
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Alaska Pollutant Elimination Discharge (APDES) Permits (18 AAC 83); ADEC, Division of Water	1-2 months	18 AAC 72; AS 46.03.100; 18 ACC 15.120(c); 18 AAC 70 – Alaska Water Quality Standards; 18 AAC 83 – APDES Program	To protect the water quality of state land and water. ADEC authorizes discharge of wastewater into and upon all waters and land surfaces. ADEC authorizes discharge of non-domestic and domestic wastewater (APDES permit). ADEC has assumed permitting authority under CWA Section 402 for NPDES permit issuance except for certain permits and lands.	For disposal of wastewater from large temporary work camps (<24 people), construction sites, waste water treatment facilities, underground injection, ballast water treatment facilities, etc. Domestic wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) required for any system that treats wastewater for disposal of water-borne human wastes or graywater from dwellings, commercial buildings, institutions, or similar structures. Coverage for Domestic and Non-Domestic Wastewater may be obtained through various General Permits or through the Statewide Pipeline GP. Project work camps may also need to seek separate coverage for Drinking Water, and Food Service through the Department’s Environmental Health Division:	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data needs address the application process prior to obtaining authorization. Whereas, BMPs are requirements under the permit after the authorization. Mixing Zone Analysis (if Applicable). Anti-degradation Policy analysis. Wastewater Characterization. Environmental Mapping of Discharge Locations.
Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD); ADEC Division of Air Quality; Construction Permit for a Major Source of Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP); ADEC, Division of Air Quality	1.5-2 years; 3 years if site is in or near non-attainment or Class I airshed.	18 AAC 50.306; 18 AAC 50.316; 42 USC 7401 et seq.; AS 46.14	PSD permits apply to new major stationary sources and major modifications; HAP permits apply to major sources of HAPs subject to a standard under 40 CFR 63.	Must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 52.21. Permit issued following the procedures and other requirements of 40 CFR 52.166(f) and (q)(2) and 40 CFR 52.21; application must be prepared and submitted per 40 CFR 63.5(d); dept. will issue permit only if the criteria of 40 CFR 63.5(e)(1) are met.	X		X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADEC approval of a modeling protocol is necessary. PSD permits require significantly more analyses than Title V permits. Typically, a long-range transport model is used to assess potential visibility issues. An air quality related value (AQRV) analysis is usually required to address sulfate and nitrate deposition, visibility, and potential growth impacts. Conduct Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Analysis
Title V Air Permit; ADEC Division of Air Quality	60 days for “permit shield” (unless information is missing). A permit shield enables a facility to comply with the need to have an operating permit by following all applicable requirements identified in the permit application, until ADEC issues the Title V permit.	18 AAC 50.326	Operations Permit	Title V of the CAA requires that sources that either emit over 100 tons per year of any criteria air pollutant or are subject to certain New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) or and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) subparts obtain an operating permit. ADEC is responsible for issuing operating permits in Alaska pursuant to 18 AAC 50.326. A new source must submit a complete application for an operating permit within 12 months after the start of operation. Based on information available at this time, the LNG Plant, GTP, and Sagwon Compressor Station would each be required to obtain a Title V permit. At this time sufficient information is not available to determine whether a Title V permit would be required for any construction sources. This information will be provided in the final FERC filing.	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emissions calculations

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Minor Construction Permit for Permanent Facilities; ADEC Division of Air Quality	9 months for approval if does not fall within threshold for notification	18 AAC 50.502; 50.508; 50.540, and 50.544	Permits apply to emission sources that do not fall within the PSD but may fall within Title V categories.	Permit is needed for emissions categorized as minor for permanent facilities such as compressor stations.	X	X	X	
Minor Construction Permit for Temporary Facilities; ADEC Division of Air Quality	9 months for approval if does not fall within threshold for notification	18 AAC 50.502; 50.508; 50.540, and 50.544	Permits apply to emission sources that do not fall within the PSD but may fall within Title V categories.	Permit is needed for emissions categorized as minor for temporary facilities such as camps and rock crushers.	X	X	X	
Approval to Construct and Operate a Public Water Supply System; ADEC, Division of Environmental Health	6-9 months; Multi-phase approval process requiring Approval to Construct – 3 months, Interim Approval to Operate – 1 month, and Final Approval to Operate – 2 months	18 AAC 80.200-235 Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974; Amended 1996; 42 U.S.C. § 300f	ADEC must approve construction and operations of water treatment systems.	Prior to construction, ADEC must approve detailed engineering reports, plans, and specifications for construction of a public water system. Permanent operations camps will likely have water treatment systems requiring approval.	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose and type of construction. • Facility Information Form. • Drinking Water Program – Project Information Form. • Engineering Plan Review Checklists. • Construction and Operations Plan required.
Domestic and Non-Domestic Wastewater Disposal System Plan Review; ADEC, Division of Water	6-9 months; Multi-phase approval process requiring Approval to Construct – 3 months, Interim Approval to Operate – 1 month, and Final Approval to Operate – 2 months	18 AAC 72.200 18 AAC 72.600 (Non-Domestic) ADEC approval under CWA Section 401	ADEC Plan Review and Approval is required for Domestic and Non-Domestic Wastewater Systems by State Wastewater Disposal Regulations.	Review of disposal plans needed to insure compliance with minimum standards of performance. Permanent operations camps will likely have wastewater treatment systems requiring approval.	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal information. • Proposed project type. • Plan review. • Reports, drawings, and / or specifications.
ADEC UIC Waste Water Disposal	Before injection activities	AS 46.03.100; AAC 72.010(a), 18 AAC 70, 18 AAC 72.215, and 18 AAC 72.500(a)	ADEC permits Class I wells under a waste water disposal permit <i>after</i> EPA issues the Class I permit requirements. Permit for disposal of domestic or Non-domestic wastewater.	Compliance with Waste Disposal under AS 46.03.100 and 18 AAC 72.”	X		X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADEC General Permit Notice of Intent (GP 2010DB0001) to ADEC. • Copy of the EPA UIC authorization. • Description of project. • Injection flow rates and volume. • Location of well and information on receiving area.
Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan; ADEC, Division of Spill Prevention and Response	Reviewed prior to construction; draft in EIS. 2-6 months Proof of Financial Responsibility needs to be submitted no sooner than 90 days prior to the start of production and no later than 30 days prior to.	18 AAC 75.400-.495; 18 AAC 75.005-.090; AS 46.04.030	Approval of the plan is required prior to commencement of operation of vessels and oil barges on state waters or for facilities capable of storing more than 1,320 gallons above ground or more than 42,000 gallons underground.	Defines how state lands and waters will be protected from spill incidents.	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention Requirements for secondary containment, oil pipelines, oil storage and fueling operations. • Emergency actions. • Strategies and Scenarios are required to demonstrate ability to comply with State requirements. • Notifications in event of oil spill. • Chain-of-command. • Facility or tank vessel information. • Response planning standards.

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								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training. • Staff and equipment.
Food Sanitation Permit and Food Service Permit; ADEC, Division of Environmental Health	1-2 months	18 AAC 31.020; AS 03.05.011 and .020; AS 44.46.020	Requires a permit for construction and operation of permanent, temporary, or mobile food-services, regardless of whether there is a charge for food.	Permit necessary to serve food at permanent camps or facilities; governed by Alaska Eating and Drinking Establishment Regulations.	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application for Food Establishment Permit Form 18-31-APP.01. • Food Establishment Plan Review Supplement required.
Open Burning Permit; ADEC	2-4 months	18 AAC 15.020; 18 AAC 50.065	Open-burning of woody debris material if the intent is to clear and burn 40 acres or more per year.	Potentially needed to dispose of woody debris during clearing and grubbing.		X	X	Develop an Open Burn Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location, duration, and inclusive dates considered for the burn. • Location of all sensitive features. • How public will be informed. • Indicate coordination with concerned agencies. • Obtain weather forecasts and monitor changes. • Predicted smoke dispersion. • Enhancement of active fire phase and reduce the smoldering phase. • How to contact sensitive features. • Alternative disposal options. • Coordination with air quality authorities.
Cultural, Historical, and Archeological Resources Consultation (Section 106 Review); ADNR, Office of History & Archaeology (OHA), and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)	Consultation— simultaneous with EIS; Programmatic Agreement (PA) covers review during construction. 30 days for Cultural Clearances	National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), § 106, 16 USC § 470 et seq.; EO 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment; Alaska Historic Preservation Act, AS 41.35.010-240	Provides for the identification and protection of historic, archeological, and cultural properties; requires federal agencies to avoid and minimize impacts to properties on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).	Must be addressed as part of the EIS process and USACE Section 404/10/203 permitting. A cultural clearance by SHPO is required for all state permits including some permits needed for field studies	X	X	X	Consultation with FERC, ADNR, OHA, SHPO, and other federal agency cultural resource staff for NEPA Section 106 consultation.
Open Burn Permits; ADNR, Division of Forestry	30-day notice	11 AAC 95.400-495; AS 41.15.010-41.15-170	Burn permits required during the fire season for all burning, with few exceptions.	Required for the open-burning of materials (such as slash trees, shrubs or other organic material or other waste materials) on site.		X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burn permits are required for some Division of Forestry offices – applications must be submitted for those units that require burn permits within the established fire seasons. • Check Alaska Wildland Fire Organization Administrative Units and Operational Centers status.

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Title 16 Fish Habitat Permit; Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G)	1-2 months	Alaska Fishway Act, AS 16.05.841 and Anadromous Fish Act AS 16.05.871	Project must notify and obtain authorization and approval for all activities within the limits of ordinary high water of any streams with fish presence to prevent adverse effects on anadromous fish or their habitat and prevent the obstruction of efficient passage and movement of fish.	Gravel removal activities may require a Fish Habitat Permit if the mining site is located within or affects a designated anadromous or resident fish stream. Required for water withdrawal from anadromous and resident fish streams. Required for ice road construction across fish-bearing streams. Required for tundra travel across anadromous or resident fish streams. Required for the installation of culverts or bridges associated with roads across anadromous or resident fish streams. Required for the installation of Vertical Support Members associated with pipeline construction within anadromous or resident fish streams.	X	X	X	Title 16 Fish Habitat Permit to Conduct In-Water Activities Affecting Anadromous Fish Streams: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type and purpose of project. • Location and type of crossing (including legal description). • Name of river, stream, or lake, and water body characteristics, including anadromous stream number, if applicable. • Plans, specifications, and aerial photos. • Project timeframe. • Description of any alteration, modification, bed, bank, or floodplain (including temporary or material deposited or removed), stream diversion, etc. • Time of year when crossing would occur. • Description of precautions to minimize adverse impacts to fish and other aquatic organisms. • Hydraulic evaluation, if applicable.
Special Area Permit; ADF&G, Division of Habitat	1-2 months	AS 38.05.027; AS 16.20; 5 AAC 95.420-440; 5 AAC 95.700-770	Required for any disturbance-producing or habitat-altering activity that will occur in a designated state refuge, critical habitat area, or game sanctuary. May not be applicable.	Required for off-road travel and other field activities on State critical habitat areas (CHA) or game refuges (SGR). Required for Minto Flats SGR and Susitna Flats SGR.		X		Special Area Permit Application: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicant information. • Location of project site. • Description of the project or activity. • Plans and specifications of the scope of the proposed project or activity. • Purpose of the project or activity. • Timeframe. • Description of methods. • Access to project area. • Detailed map of project dimensions. • Current aerial photograph. • List of other required federal or state permits and authorizations. • Mitigation measures.
Public Safety Permit; ADF&G, Division of Habitat	6 weeks	5 AAC 92.33	Permits from ADF&G are needed before a person can kill, destroy, relocate, or haze (systematically harass) wild animals that are creating a nuisance or a threat to public safety.	Wildlife nuisance or threat during construction.	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicant information. • Species. • Numbers of species anticipated proposed activities (Lethal take, haze or relocation). • Time period. • Locations.

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								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name of persons that can act on this permit. Public safety concerns. Final disposition of specimens.
Material Sales Contract; ADNR DMLW,	12-18 months, tied to SPCS ROW Lease	AS 38.05.110-.133; AS 38.05.550 – 565; 11 AAC 71.005 et seq.; AS 27.19 Note: DNR's position is that 11 AAC 71.005 et seq. is still in effect, provided that the regs are consistent with the new statutes (AS 38.05.550 - 565). AS 27.19 (Reclamation) is still in effect.	Authority to govern sales of materials (sand, gravel, stone, and timber) by State of Alaska.	Gravel may be purchased from state lands as a negotiated sale; if opening a new site, mining and restoration plans must be approved; regulations govern sales, bids, pricing, bonding, and insurance.	X	X	(X)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiated material sale application Environmental risk questionnaire Development Plan Reclamation Plan Bonding deposit and insurance More-involved public interest process for new undeveloped sites
Temporary Land Use Permit (Uplands and Non-Marine Waters, Off Road Travel aka Tundra Travel, and Tidal and Submerged Lands); ADNR SPCS or DMLW	3-18 months; Permits issued by SPCS are tied to SPCS ROW Lease, permits for off-road (or tundra) travel are issued by ADNR DMLW	AS 38.05.850; 11 AAC 96;11 AAC 58.210	Temporary activities occurring on state lands, including activities in non-marine waters, uplands, off-road (tundra) travel, and tidal and submerged lands.	For temporary project activities including ice roads, ice pads, tundra travel, access roads, camps, staging, and construction areas, placement of buoys or scientific equipment placement in state waters, tidelands, or uplands.	X	X	X	Land Use Permit Application (102-1084A) including Supplemental Questionnaires for Use of Uplands and Non-Marine Waters, for Off-Road Travel, and Tide and Submerged Lands, if applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Description. General vicinity and site maps (1:250,000 or 1:63,60) and CPQ. Duration and season. Specific location, including proposed access routes (GPS coordinates, township, range, section, meridian, and size of area). Boundaries and dimensions of the proposed area and relation to geographic features. Site description (condition, improvements, use, materials present, noting any trash, garbage, debris, or signs of possible contamination). Description of toxic and hazardous materials, and hydrocarbons, types, volumes, storage location, and description of spill plan and methods. Locations and dimensions of structures and storage areas. Site access including mode of transportation (including, if applicable, type and size of any aircraft), terrain, number, kind, and weight of vehicles,

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								mileage, number of trips, season, water crossings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people. • Non-refundable filing fee of \$100. • Use fees, certificate of insurance, and potentially performance guaranty (bond). • For off-road travel, include description of vehicles and weights to be used, terrain, mileage, stream and water body crossings, proposed travel dates, and volume of fuel and hazardous substances to be used. Additional approvals may be required prior to travel. • For uplands and non-marine waters, include description of temporary structures, harvest of non-timber related products, motorized equipment, storage and parking areas, water and wastewater, commercial recreation camps, and restoration plan, if applicable. • For marine waters (tide and submerged lands), indicate property owners and adjacent property owners, type of use, activity or development, description of structures, dredging of placement of fill activities, and restoration plan, if applicable.
Oversize and Overweight Permit; Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (ADOT&PF), Division of Measurement Standards & Commercial Vehicle Enforcement	2-4 weeks	17 AAC 25.310-380; AS 44.33.020; 03 AAC 35.120	Required for project activities that require the use of oversize / overweight vehicles on public roads and highways.	May be necessary for transport of oversize / overweight construction materials on ADOT&PF-owned roads.	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Origin and exact route. • Overall length, overhangs, overall width, overall height. • Conditions. • Bridge condition attachment.
Driveway/Approach Road Permit; ADOT&PF, Design and Engineering Services, ROW	2-3 months	AS 19.05.20; 17 AAC 10.020 - 17 AAC 10.095)	For access roads intersecting with a state road.	Needed if construction-access roads intersect a state highway.		X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recorded subdivision plat • Engineered drawings for approach road • Site plan of subject property indicating location of proposed driveway, related parking arrangements and location of improvements • Proof of ownership or lease agreement • Traffic Impact Analysis • Traffic Control Plan

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								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lane Closure Permit • Schedule of Operations • Retainer fee
Lane Closure Permit; ADOT&PF, Design and Engineering Services, ROW	1-2 months	17 AAC 20.017	Required for project activities that require the use of a highway ROW for access to or construction and maintenance of a utility facility. May not be applicable	Lane closures may be necessary during construction activities.		X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicant information • Activity location. • Purpose of closure. • Start and end dates. • Schedule details. • Traffic Control Plan. • Proof of insurance. • \$100 nonrefundable application fee.
Airport Building Permit; ADOT&PF, Airport Leasing Office	6 months	17 AAC 42.280	Construction on a state airport requires written state-authorization.	Improvements to state airports for construction or operation will require state authorization.		(X)	(X)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicant information. • Construction dates. • Site description. • List of proposed improvements. • Contractor name. • Construction plan drawings. • Site plan. • APDES NOI and SWPPP. • ADEC approval. • FAA approval (Form 7460-1). • Drainage plan. • State fire marshall approval.
Air Carrier Agreement or Terminal Lease or Land Lease; ADOT&PF, Airport Leasing Office	6 months	AS 02.15; 17 AAC 42	Lease agreements on state-operated airports; could include air carrier agreements, terminal leases, or land leases of airport property.	Transportation of construction crews, ROW through airport property.	(X)	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lease application and site plan. • \$100 nonrefundable fee.
Utility Permits ROW; ADOT&PF	3 months	17 AAC 15.	A Utility Permit will be required for any location where the pipeline occupies the highway right of way (crossings or longitudinal). This would also apply to permanent pipeline infrastructure – such as block valves or compressor stations, etc.	For facilities crossing utility ROWs.		X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of facility. • Location of facility. • Location and extent of required clearing. • Joint use (if applicable). • Facility construction plans and specifications (detailed). • A diagram or drawing showing the location of all known overhead, surface, and underground facilities existing in the vicinity of the proposed facility. • Permit applications for pipeline installations must describe the nature of the substance to be transmitted; the maximum working, test, and design

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								pressures; and the design standards for the pipe. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval from applicable land owners/managers. Construction period.
Encroachment Permit; ADOT&PF	6 months	17 AAC 10.010 - 17 AAC 10.015, AS 19.05.010.	Required for temporary use of the ROW, such as for construction staging areas. It is issued for up to a 5 year term.	For crossing ADOT&PF highway ROW.		X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applicant information. Proposed use of ROW. Property appraisal. Description of structure. Size of proposed permit area. Detailed site layout/site plan. Required photographs. Fee negotiation.
Special Use Permit; ADOT&PF	2-3 months			For DOT related activities		X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Building Plan Review; Fire System Permit Alaska Division of Fire and Life Safety (State Fire Marshall's Office)	2-4 months	AS 18.70.080; 13 AAC 50.027; 13 AAC 50.035; 13 AAC 50.060	Required for the construction, repair, remodel, addition, or change of occupancy of any buildings or structures, or installation or change of fuel tanks. Must be approved before work is started. Fire System Permit is required for the design, installation, testing, or maintenance of fire alarm signaling systems or automatic fire suppression systems, and for the ability to provide direct oversight and supervision of work being performed on the fire systems.	For project facilities and potentially for some construction campsites and any permanent camps or operations centers. To ensure fire systems and fuel tanks meet state standards	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan Review application. Plans and specifications of occupied facilities including electrical systems, mechanical systems, fuel storage tanks and their appurtenances, automatic fire-extinguishing systems, and fire alarm systems must be submitted to the State Fire Marshal for examination and issuance of an approval certificate. Compliance with applicable fire and building codes (13 AAC 50.020 Building Code; 13 AAC 50.025(30) Fire Code).
ROW Lease ADNR, Division of Oil and Gas, State Pipeline Coordinator's Section (SPCS)	12-18 months	Alaska Right-of-Way Leasing Act AS 38.35.050; AS 38.35.015; AS 38.35.121. AS 38.35.210 11 AAC 80.005 -80.085	ROWs on state land including ROWs over, under, along, across, or upon the ROW of a public road or highway or the ROW of a railroad or other public utility, or across, upon, over, or under a river or other body of water or land belonging to or administered by the state may be granted by noncompetitive lease by the commissioner for pipeline purposes for the transportation of oil, products, or natural gas under those conditions prescribed by law or by administrative regulation. Except to the extent authorized by an oil and gas lease, a gas only lease, or an oil and gas or gas only unit agreement approved by the state, no person may engage in any construction or operation of any part of an oil, products, or natural gas pipeline, which in whole or in part is or is proposed to be on state land unless that person has	The ROW Lease is required for leasing of State owned or managed lands (including State determined navigable waters) for transportation pipeline system ROW purposes.	(X)	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AS 38.35.050 Pipeline ROW Lease Application will be required Application consists of 7 parts and 59 items to be completed refer to application for specific data needs Part 1- Proposed Route – provide detailed maps depicting alignment, crossing, supports, temporary rows Part II Detailed Project Description – requires detailed engineering design basis information; capacity; row width and length; pipeline structure and types; waterbody crossing methods; bridges; detailed state land legal descriptions and tracts with reservations or commitments; detailed off row facility information; off/on row infrastructure – roads, airports, storage

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			obtained from the commissioner a ROW lease of the land under this chapter (AS 38.35)					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sites, construction camps, temporary construction areas and material sites. • Part III Availability of interconnections, terminal facilities and storage facilities • Part IV Safeguards for persons, property, the public, and the environment • Part V Special safeguards for natives and others subsiding on the biotic resources of the general area of the proposed ROW • Part VI Financial Information • Part VII Other Information-contractor, pipeline operator • The commissioner of natural resources may require additional information after submission. • Public notice of application will be published and an analysis and public hearing • Commissioner's Analysis and Proposed Decision is written and a second public notice is issued. Any public comment received by the SPCS is considered and addressed in the Commissioner's final decision. • Covenants may be required to be in a lease to a natural gas pipeline that is a contract carrier • Up to a 10-year conditional lease may be provided if applicant is determined not 'fit' -applicant must comply with conditions until determined fit and lease will be amended
Special Use Permit: DNR Division of Parks & Outdoor Recreation Park Use Permit	2-3 months	AS 38.05; AS 38.35, AS 38.05.1274, AS 1.21.010; AS 41.21.010 Denali State Park - 41.21.151; Captain Cook State Recreation Area – AS 41.21.415; Nancy Lake State Recreation Area – AS 41.21.455; Willow Creek State Recreation Area – AS 41.21.491; 11 AAC 12.010-.250 Land Use regulations	Alaska State Parks and Recreation Areas – Legislative designated areas (LDA) set aside for public use. Each recreation area or park have a management plan used for surface use permitting. Recreational Areas are established with the main goal of recreation purposes. State Parks are established for conservation, recreation, and fish and game management.	Required for all development activities on State Park Lands and Recreation Areas		X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally same information as submitted for Land Use Permits and Easements with some additional information specific to each park or recreation area and designated in park/recreational area management plan.
Recreation Rivers Special Use Permit;	Same as for other DNR Land Use Permits	Recreation Rivers Act (AS 41.23. 41.23.400 - 510 AS 38.05.035(e); 11 AAC	Recreational Use	Permit is needed for activities not listed as a "Generally Allowed use". Needed for non-recreation		x		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Susitna Basin Recreation Rivers Management Plan area—management guidelines for development and use.

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DNR DMLW (if applicable)		09.030; 11 AAC 09.005; 11 AAC 09.200; 11 AAC 09.200	Rivers Permit is issued for activities in legislatively designated recreational river areas.	activities within the Recreation Rivers Management Area (Deshka River, Alexander Creek, Yentna).				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development May require a "Best Interest of the State" Finding.
Blanket Permit, Alaska Railroad Corporation	3 months		ROW, Land Use, Utility, Roadway/Trail, Crossing Early works – Staging/Laydown yards, Rail yard expansion	Permit is needed for any rail yard expansions at existing railroads		x		Description of the proposed activity including the scope of work, distance from tracks, details on excavation or other ground disturbance near tracks, and locations of track crossings.
ROW Lease; University of Alaska	12-18 months, tied to SPCS ROW Lease	AS 38.05, AS 38.35, 11 AAC 54.030. 11 AAC 58.120	To access University of Alaska lands	Mainline ROW crosses UAA lands at MP 515, MP 581		X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of proposed activity, including access and any vehicles and equipment that would be used. Duration, start date and end date. General vicinity and detailed site maps. Location and description of the property and access routes (coordinates, township, range, section, meridian, and size of area). Description of site development considerations (e.g., sensitive habitats, physical hazards).
ROW Lease; Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority	12-18 months, tied to SPCS ROW Lease	AS 44.37.050(a) AS 38.05.801; 11 AAC 99; 11 AAC 51.085; AS 38.05.801	To access Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority lands.	Project activities that require use of Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority lands.		X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of proposed activity, including access and any vehicles and equipment that would be used. Duration, start date and end date. General vicinity and detailed site maps. Location and description of the property and access routes (coordinates, township, range, section, meridian, and size of area). Description of site development considerations (e.g., sensitive habitats, physical hazards). Known encumbrances on the property (e.g., ROW, leases, etc.) or other property conflicts. Proof of commercial, general, and business auto liability insurance. Non-refundable application fee.
Permit to Drill; Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (AOGCC)	Varies by well class and complexity, 1-2 months	40 CFR 147-Subpart C; 20 AAC 25.002-005; AS 31.05.090 – 31.05.120; 20 AAC 25.005-.080; 20 AAC 25.200 –.290	The UIC program for injection wells in Alaska, other than those on Indian lands, the program administered by the AOGCC, approved by EPA pursuant to Section 1425 of the SDWA, implemented June 1986. EPA regulates Class I wells AOGCC regulates Class II wells all injection wells require an AOGCC Permit to Drill	A Permit to Drill (Form 10-401) from AOGCC is required in order to drill a well for oil or gas in Alaska. This requirement applies not only to exploratory, stratigraphic tests, and development wells, but also injection wells and other service wells related to oil and gas activities.	x			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operator must fill out Form 10-401 and provide accompanying information as required by regulation 20 AAC 25.002 for the Permit to Drill

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Third-Party Utility Company Easements or Leases				For local utility companies leases for any long-term facilities that are required for pipeline operation, yet not issued AKLNG, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electric distribution lines that feed pipeline facilities. • Water lines. • Natural gas heat lines. • Fiber optic cables. • Cellular towers. • Radio towers. 	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of facility. • Location of facility. • Location and extent of required clearing. • Joint use (if applicable). • Facility construction plans and specifications (detailed). • A diagram or drawing showing the location of all known overhead, surface, and underground facilities existing in the vicinity of the proposed facility. • Permit applications for pipeline installations must describe the nature of the substance to be transmitted; the maximum working, test, and design pressures; and the design standards for the pipe. • Approval from applicable land owners/managers. • Construction period.
Surface Use Permits, Leases; LNOs; Native Corporation and Village Corporation lands	Varies		Surface Use of Lands	Construction, gravel use, surveys - any use of Native lands		X		Each Regional or Village Corporation will have its own requirements. Engage Stakeholder Relations group in identifying and negotiating lands use agreements.
Kenai Peninsula Borough (KPB) Code of Ordinances Permits	6 months	Title 10 – Health and Safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 10.04 - Solid Waste Disposal • Chapter 10.20 - Hazardous Materials Reporting and Placarding Title 21 – Zoning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KPB 21.18.081 Conditional Land Use Permit; KPB • 21.06. - Floodplain Management: • KPB 21.18 - Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection • KPB 21.29 - Material Site Permits; • Material (Gravel) and Forest Resources KPB 17.10.200-.210 Temporary Land Use (up to 4 years) KPB 17.10.180	Regulations for site development, construction, operation, land use, and use of gravel or timber.	Facility construction regulations affecting floodplains, anadromous fish streams, material extraction, solid waste handling and disposal; temporary use of municipal lands and special protections for anadromous streams and floodplains.		X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps, drawings and project plans to support permit applications. • Management plans for gravel pit and timber clearing. • Kenai River Center Permit Form. • For Lease —development plan and development and construction time table.
KPB Land Use - Easement	3-6 months	KPB 17.10.140 - 17.10.160;	Granting ROWs and easements	Use of Borough lands for greater than five years		X	X	Development plan which shall disclose the use, nature of improvements, estimate of

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								value of the improvements, and a development and construction time table.
KPB ROW construction permits	3 months	KPB 14.40	Construction and use of rights of way	ROW use permits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction; • Closing ROWs; • Traffic routing; and Oversize and overweight permits.		X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of the length and width of ROW to be constructed, the proposed uses after construction, and a drawing on the plat of the location and proposed design and method of the construction. • Approximate locations of flood plain, floodways, wetlands, streams, lakes, or other water bodies adjacent to or within 50 feet of the outer boundaries of the ROW. • Approximate grades of the natural terrain and final grade of the proposed road. • Soil conditions of the area subject to construction. • Identification of all properties to be served or accessed by the proposed construction. • Amount, type and placement of materials used in construction. <p>Where information provided by existing topographic maps, aerial photography, and photographs is inadequate to accurately reflect conditions of the ROW or potential problems created or exacerbated by construction, additional information, surveys, or engineering analysis may be required prior to issuance of a permit.</p>
Matanuska-Susitna Borough permits	6 months	8.30.155 Air Operation Permit 11.10.020 - Encroachment permits 11.30.030- Utility permit 17.30 Conditional Use Permit (CUP) earth material extraction 17.02.020 Land Use Permit – placement of building within 75 feet of waterway 17.64 CUP -waste incineration 17.04.120-.130 Nancy Lake State Recreational Area Special Land Use District – Land Use Permit 17.17.150 Denali State Park CUP	Regulations for construction within a flood hazard area, gravel extraction, and use borough lands including indoor facilities and outdoor storage areas at Port MacKenzie.	To access and use borough lands during construction if necessary including material extraction. Includes use of Point MacKenzie dock, transfer of goods to rail/truck, etc.		X		Completed forms and fees for designated permits. Negotiated lease, public notification, and borough assembly approval are required for some permits.

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		MacKenzie Special Use District Development Permit - 17.23.150-.220 17.29.100 – Flood Hazard Dev't Permit Dev. Permit 17.60.030 -CUP material extraction(Title 18 Port Title 23 Real Property Management Title 28 Natural Resource Utilization 28.60.080 Timber Transport Permit						
Denali Borough Permits (Temporary Use and Lease)	3-6 months	Title 4 Real Property Acquisition, Management, and Disposal 4.10.050 Leasing borough land. 4.10.070 Temporary Use of Borough Lands	Regulations for borrow material extraction and sales; Temporary use of borough land; and lease of borough land.	To access and use borough lands during construction if necessary including material extraction.		X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed application. Management Plan for project. Public notification and approval from borough assembly required for some permits.
Construction in ROW; Fairbanks North Star Borough (FNSB)	6 months	Service Areas Title FNSBC 14.03.050	Excavation and Construction on Public Roads within Road Service Areas Permit application.	Pipeline construction and access may require FNSB roads within their road service areas.		X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Description. Plans or diagrams. Borough computes allowable time for completion of roadway restoration and appropriate security. Permit fee.
Floodplain Permit; FNSB Department of Community Planning If Applicable.	6 months	Buildings & Construction Title 15.04.040-.050; FNSBC 21.40.010-.030	Construction within a flood hazard area requires a floodplain permit from the Department of Community Planning.	If pipeline construction occurs within a FNSB floodplain, a permit would be required.		(X)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Floodplain Permit Application. Certified report from an engineer within one year of the application. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control
Temporary Land Use Permit; FNSB	6 months		Development projects, environmental and engineering surveys, off-road travel, solid waste disposal, and gravel extraction requires a Development Permit from the FNSB.	A Temporary Land Use Permit is required for activities on FNSB lands. Some uses are considered casual use and would not require a permit. If long-term land use is required (five years or longer) an easement would be required from the FNSB.		X		Temporary Land Use Permit application process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project purpose. Description of activities including off-road travel, camps, and water use. Field study locations, timing, and protocols from the field teams. General vicinity and specific location maps, including nearby existing development and natural features. Start-up and completion dates.

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								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mode of transportation (including aircraft) to access site including equipment. • If off-road travel necessary, include all vehicles and equipment, and period of travel. • Identification of fuel / hazardous materials, solid waste treatment / management, snow removal, air emissions, noise / vibration, and sensitive habitats involved. • List of other required federal and state permits. • \$100 application fee.
Administrative Approvals and Development Permits; North Slope Borough (NSB) Permitting and Zoning Division	6 months to 1 year for Master Plan Approval or Re-Zone; 2 weeks for Administrative Approvals and 2 months for Development Permits once Master Plan or Re-Zone is approved	NSB Municipal Code; 19.50 and 19.60 and 18.54.060 for zoning permits	Development projects, environmental and engineering surveys, off-road travel, solid waste disposal, and gravel extraction requires a Development Permit from the NSB.	Permit(s) and administrative approvals are necessary for any construction, operation, or studies conducted in the NSB.	X	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Management Regulations (LMR) Permit Application: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Applicant Information. - Permit Type (Development/Administrative Approval). - Location (TRS) Permit Type (Development/Administrative Approval). - Location (TRS). - Project name. - Proposed start date. - Completion date. - Proposed Development. - Purpose of Development. - Fill/Dredge (material and acres). - Temp Water use sources and amounts. - Off-road Travel Period and site Access. - Fuel Storage (type, amount and handling). - Hazardous material (type, amount and handling). - Solid waste treatment. - Air Emissions (type and amount). - Noise/Vibrations (type and amount). - Sensitive habitat (floodplain/shoreline). - Transportation. - Marine Tanker Facility. - Seismic Work Causeway Construction.

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								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offshore Drilling. - Airport or Helicopter Pad. - Utility Development. • Road Plan. • Zoning. • Landfill Use Permission. • Wetlands. • Habitat. • Subsistence. • Wildlife.
IHLC Clearance, NSB Inupiat History, Language, and Culture (IHLC) Division of the Planning Department	30 days for IHLC clearance, form 600 IHLC resource information can take 60 days	NSBMC §19.50.030(F) and §19.60.040(K)	A Certificate of IHLC/TLUI Clearance is a formal approval process developed by the NSB Department of Planning and Community Services (DPCS), IHLC Division to ensure that those sites listed in NSB's TLUI are protected.	A cultural clearance is required before any land use or development permit can be issued in the NSB. Requires a request under form 600 for IHLC Resource information, Form 500 request for a cultural Resource clearance.	X	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application Forms and fees. • Description of activity. • Record of Consultation with the nearest affected Village Tribal President(s) and City Mayors, pre-app with IHLC. • A study of the proposed development site by a professional trained to identify and document any possible Critical Sites within the vicinity of the proposed development site. This study must include: (a) field survey, (b) literature review, and (c) record of consultation with the nearest affected Village Tribal President(s) and City Mayor(s) to ensure all sites are included in the study.. • For all new sites identified during study work, GPS coordinates and GIS data is to be provided. • Any previous permits for the site. • SHPO clearance.
PBU and PTU Letters of Non-Objection and Other Use Agreements	3-6 months		Access to other Operators leased lands.	To access lands previously leased by other Operators.	X	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of activities. • Field study protocols, timing, and locations from field team. • Air monitoring locations and protocols by air permitting team. • Invasive field study protocols, timing, and locations, and GTP and pipeline route locations from engineering teams. • Access route(s) and mode(s) of transportation. • Personnel.
Letter of Non-Objection; Alyeska Pipeline Service Company	3-6 months		For access through or activities on any portions of Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) facilities, fuel gas line, access roads, work pads, and/or pipeline.	To access lands previously leased by ASPC.		X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start and end dates. • Description of proposed access and purpose, including details of vehicles, equipment, communication system(s),

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(APSC), SPCS, BLM Authorized Officer, and Joint Pipeline Office (JPO)								mitigation, security measures, lodging, meals, and waste disposal. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and names of all personnel, including subcontractors. • Each location by TAPS mile point or other facility ID (e.g., pump station). • Land ownership. • Training, field coordination, and proof of commercial, general, and business auto liability insurance required.