

About the Environmental Law Institute

ELI is a nonpartisan organization that strives to make law work for people, places, and the planet. We deliver insightful and impartial analysis to opinion makers and provide common ground for debate on important environmental issues.

ELI's Mission is to foster innovative, just, and practical law and policy solutions to enable leaders across borders and sectors to make environmental, economic, and social progress.



About the Alaska Conservation Foundation

Founded in 1980, the Alaska Conservation Foundation (ACF) is the only public foundation solely dedicated to conservation in Alaska.

ACF serves as funder and supportive resource for a diverse community of nonprofits working to protect and wisely manage Alaska's natural resources. Over the last four decades, ACF has awarded more than \$60 million in grants to hundreds of Alaskan organizations and individuals.

ACF's mission is to protect Alaska's unique landscapes and ways of life by supporting conservation leaders, organizations, and initiatives.



Alaska Mining Impacts Network (AKMIN)

- Growing interest in hardrock mining: 14
 projects in early exploration, 10 projects in
 advance exploration, 2 in permitting, and
 6 operating.
- AKMIN Purpose: Alaska Mining Impacts
 Network establishes a convening space for
 conservation, tribal, and community
 leaders to create and share resources,
 build relationships, foster collaboration
 and strengthen advocacy efforts focused
 on the impacts of hardrock mining in
 Alaska.
- 160 participants representing over 60 entities







Why ACF Commissioned The Report



"Alaska has impressive geology and indeed some of the best mineral deposits in the world. I want to assure companies that we are open for business and that under my leadership, we are working to foster attractive policies that encourage mineral development while at the same time protecting the environment with some of the world's most robust environmental protections. We take pride in that."



Alaska is unique as it is home to 229 of the 574 federally recognized Tribes. Alaska's state budget is closely tied to resource development. Over the last couple of years, the State has grappled with balancing budget deficits and providing enough funding for essential public services like education.



AKMIN Vision: An Alaska where stewardship of the land is prioritized and where local communities have the power to ensure that mining and associated development happens only with their free, prior, and informed consent, under rigorous protective policies and practices, enabling a future where the land, air, and water will continue to provide traditional and cultural livelihoods for present and future generations.

Alaska Hardrock Mining Overview

- Important economic but destructive activity
- Effective regulation necessary to mitigate negative environmental, economic, and social externalities
- Alaska has many unique characteristics



Purpose of the Report







COMPARE ALASKA'S HARDROCK
MINING LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND
POLICIES WITH OTHER HARDROCK
MINERAL PRODUCING STATES

DEVELOP A SCORECARD TO
EVALUATE ALASKA AND OTHER
SELECTED STATES

PROVIDE RECOMMENDATIONS TO STRENGTHEN ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL PROTECTIONS WITH RESPECT TO HARDROCK MINING ACTIVITIES

State Policy Profiles and Scorecards

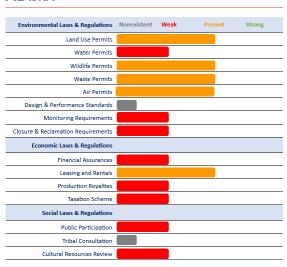
States: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Minnesota, Nevada

 Selected based on overall mining scale, similarity of hardrock minerals extracted, and natural resources implicated by mining activities

Scorecard Key:

- **Strong**: The law or regulation is comprehensive or robust. It incorporates environmental, economic, or social objectives, and has a significant positive impact on environmental conservation, economic responsibility, or social engagement.
- **Present**: The law or regulation is in place, though it may have room for improvement. It meets basic environmental, economic, or social objectives, but there may be areas where it lacks thoroughness or needs additional support to achieve environmental conservation, economic responsibility, or social engagement outcomes.
- **Weak**: The law or regulation is in place, but lacks critical components. It has significant gaps, exemptions, or is otherwise limited in terms of meeting environmental conservation, economic responsibility, or social engagement objectives.
- **Nonexistent**: There is no state law or regulation in place. The absence of a law or regulation is clear, and there is no formal state structure or framework addressing the need.

ALASKA



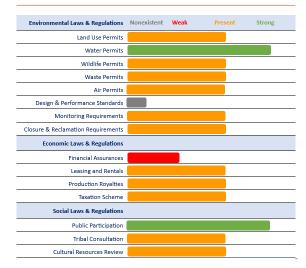
COLORADO



ARIZONA



MINNESOTA



CALIFORNIA

Environmental Laws & Regulations	Nonexistent	Weak	Present	Strong
Land Use Permits				
Water Permits				
Wildlife Permits				
Waste Permits				
Air Permits				
Design & Performance Standards				
Monitoring Requirements				
Closure & Reclamation Requirements				
Economic Laws & Regulations				
Financial Assurances				
Leasing and Rentals				
Production Royalties				
Taxation Scheme				
Social Laws & Regulations				
Public Participation				
Tribal Consultation				
Cultural Resources Review				
Tribal Consultation				

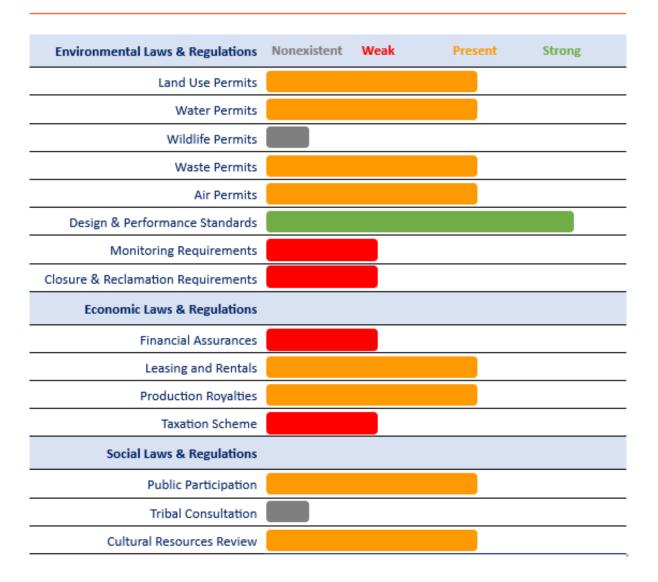
NEVADA

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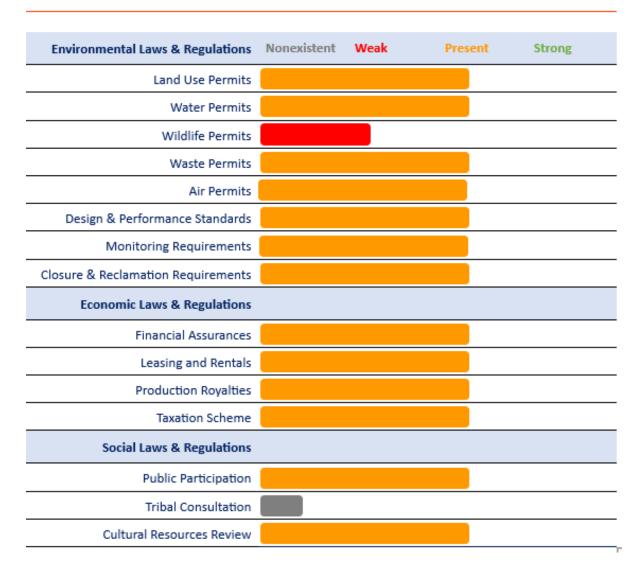
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COLORADO



MINNESOTA



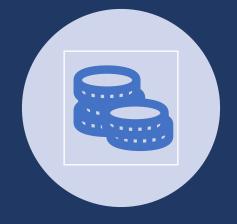
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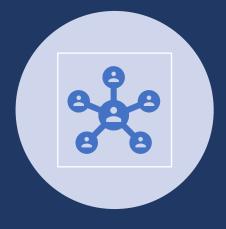
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Policy Recommendations for Alaska

Informed by experts and state policy profiles







ENVIRONMENTAL

ECONOMIC

SOCIAL

Environmental Policy Recommendations

Recalibrate Water Reservation and Appropriation Mechanisms

Improve Water Quality Protections

Strengthen Salmon Protections

Consider Climate Change Impacts

Retain Federal Primacy over CWA Section 404 Permits Establish Inperpetuity Water Treatment Law

Economic Policy Recommendations

Remove Reclamation Financial Assurance Exemptions for Small Mines

Strengthen Financial Assurances

Exact Fees

Base Severance Taxes on Gross Income

Remove Royalty
Deductions

Social Policy Recommendations

Establish State Review Framework

Require Tribal Consultation

Lengthen
Comment Periods

Require Hearings

