Alaska Resource & Tribal Infrastructure Coordination (ARTIC) Project

Alaska Native & Rural Resource Development Priorities Framework

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1. Introduction & Context

Beginning in Fall 2025, in collaboration with the Denali Commission and in partnership with key strategic partners and other stakeholders, AFN began to engage Alaska Native and rural community leaders on the Alaska Resource & Tribal Infrastructure Coordination (ARTIC) Project. The Project responds to recent federal policy developments, including Executive Orders 14153 and 14154 and Secretary's Order 3422, that promote expanded energy and resource development in Alaska.

These Executive Orders, signed by President Trump on his first day in office in 2025, mark a significant shift in federal policy toward energy development in Alaska from the prior Administration. These actions present both opportunities and challenges for Alaska Native and rural communities. While they aim to facilitate economic development and infrastructure investment, they also raise critical policy considerations around Tribal consultation, land management, and subsistence rights and access, among other matters for Alaska Native communities. The ARTIC Project's purpose is to identify pathways for Alaska Native Tribes, Alaska Native Corporations (ANCs), Native nonprofits, and local governments to benefit from potential development through sustainable community, economic, and infrastructure initiatives while balancing other critical needs and priorities of their communities.

In launching this initiative, AFN developed a comprehensive landscape analysis that mapped current challenges and opportunities regarding rural energy/resource development in Alaska. AFN then convened a series of discussions with Tribal, ANC, nonprofit, and local government leaders across the State to understand current energy/resource development activities and coordinate discussions on key issues impacting rural Alaska and Native and rural communities. Specifically, these sessions engaged Alaska Native and rural community leaders and other stakeholders in exploring policy and actions that can support Executive Orders 14153 and 14154. This proactive approach was intended to foster collaboration between communities, local, state, and federal governments.

This Alaska Native & Rural Resource Development Priorities Framework (Framework) builds on the earlier landscape analysis by incorporating vital input from Alaska Native and rural communities gathered through listening sessions on the core areas identified in the landscape analysis to inform implementation of Trump Administration orders relevant to Alaska. It highlights key cross-cutting themes, challenges, opportunities, and policy considerations identified by listening session participants as they relate to the summarized administrative actions. Together, this input reflects community perspectives on how to support effective project delivery while ensuring meaningful, long-term benefits for Alaska Native and rural communities.

For context, this Framework provides a summary of key provisions of the relevant Executive Orders, Secretary's Order, and other selected Administrative actions organized by each of Alaska's major resource development sectors.[1] It also includes a section on executive actions that may not directly pertain to a particular industry but have implications for resource development, other Alaska Native

[1] Note that although the guidance documents for the ARTIC Project do not specifically address it, this document also includes Executive Order 14276, "Restoring American Seafood Competitiveness," due to the importance of fish to Alaska Native peoples across the State, as well as the critical role the fishing industry plays in Alaska's economy.

interests, or projects across the State. Each section includes a list of specific topics addressed in the Executive Orders. Additional information regarding each topic is available in Appendix A, which is a compilation of relevant provisions of the Executive Orders.

However, as evidenced by the findings from the listening sessions, the opportunities and barriers experienced by the local communities are not unique by resource development sector. Common themes emerged in each listening session, with participants repeatedly expressing the same opportunities and challenges regardless of location or industry. Therefore, the collective themes presented below should be considered and used to guide policy and programmatic decisions across sectors and locations.

2. Overview of Executive Orders

Executive Order (E.O.) 14154, "Unleashing American Energy," is a nationwide order designed to expand energy development across the country. It has numerous broad directives to encourage energy and rare earth mineral exploration and production on federal lands, and it revokes several Biden-era E.O.s related to climate change. It also directs all federal agencies to "review all existing regulations, orders, guidance documents, policies, settlements, consent orders, and any other agency actions . . . to identify those agency actions that impose an undue burden on the identification, development, or use of domestic energy resources—with particular attention to oil, natural gas, coal, hydropower, biofuels, critical mineral, and nuclear energy resources—or that are otherwise inconsistent with the policy set forth in [§ 2] . . ." E.O. 14154 § 3(a).

E.O. 14153, "Unleashing Alaska's Extraordinary Resource Potential," which is specific to Alaska, outlines the overarching objective of revitalizing and expanding natural resource development throughout the State. The E.O. asserts that Alaska holds vast, largely untapped reserves of energy, minerals, timber, and seafood, and positions their development as essential to enhancing national economic prosperity and security. The E.O. is framed as a strategic move to reduce energy costs, create high-quality jobs, strengthen American energy dominance, and counteract geopolitical threats posed by foreign control of energy supplies. The E.O. emphasizes reversing prior federal restrictions that impeded Alaska's ability to manage and develop its own resources.

To achieve its objectives, E.O. 14153 directs federal agencies to take immediate and sweeping actions to facilitate resource development. This includes rescinding or revising regulations and Public Land Orders (PLOs) that hinder Alaska's energy and mineral development projects. The E.O. also mandates specific actions such as expanding leasing in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A), reinstating oil and gas programs in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR), and revoking land withdrawals to support infrastructure projects like the Ambler Access Project and Alaska Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Pipeline. Through these measures, the E.O. seeks to unlock Alaska's economic potential while aligning with broader themes of energy independence, regulatory and permitting reform, and national resilience.

On February 3, 2025, Secretary of the Interior Doug Burgum issued *Secretary's Order (S.O.) 3422* to implement the provisions of E.O. 14153.

The E.O. includes specific provisions on the following (see Appendix A for more information):

- Arctic National Wildlife Refuge
- National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska
- Trans-Alaska Pipeline
- Alaska LNG potential
- Public Land Orders

2.1 Oil & Gas

E.O. 14153 includes numerous targeted provisions to accelerate oil and gas development in Alaska. It directs federal agencies to expand access in the NPR-A for leasing, reversing prior restrictions and initiating new actions to support expanded exploration and development across its 23 million acres. The E.O. also reinstates the Coastal Plain Oil and Gas Leasing Program in ANWR, making the entire 1.6-million-acre area available for leasing, consistent with the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. Additionally, it directs actions to facilitate infrastructure projects like the Alaska LNG Pipeline. These actions are framed as essential to restoring American energy dominance, lowering energy costs, and enhancing national security by reducing reliance on foreign energy sources.

2.2 Mining

E.O. 14153 outlines a broad federal strategy to accelerate mining development in Alaska by removing regulatory barriers and promoting access to mineral-rich lands. The E.O. directs federal agencies to rescind or revise policies that restrict mineral exploration and extraction, particularly on federal lands, and to expedite permitting processes for mining-related infrastructure and projects. It emphasizes the strategic importance of Alaska's mineral resources for national security, economic growth, and supply chain resilience. Projects like the proposed Ambler Access Project are highlighted as critical to advance. Overall, the E.O. frames mining as a pillar of American energy and industrial independence, aligning with broader goals of revitalizing domestic resource production and reducing reliance on foreign sources.

The E.O. includes specific provisions on the following (see Appendix A for more information):

- Public Land Orders
- Central Yukon Resource Management Plan
- Ambler Access Project

2.3 Forestry & Timber

E.O. 14153 includes general goals and a specific provision aimed at revitalizing Alaska's forestry and timber industries by reversing federal restrictions and promoting development. The E.O. emphasizes the strategic importance of Alaska's vast forest resources for domestic timber supply, job creation, and rural development. A key action under the E.O. is the reinstatement of the 2020 Roadless Rule exemption for the Tongass National Forest.

The E.O. includes specific provisions on the following (see Appendix A for more information):

- Roadless Rule

2.4 Fisheries

Though fishing is not specifically mentioned in E.O. 14153, President Trump has issued other E.O.s relevant to Alaska's fisheries. On April 17, 2025, President Trump issued *E.O. 14276* on "Restoring American Seafood Competitiveness." This Order was intended to expand upon the 2020 E.O. 13921 titled "Promoting American Seafood Competitiveness and Economic Growth," which remains in effect. It states that "[i]t is the policy of the United States to promote the productive harvest of our seafood resources; unburden our commercial fishermen from costly and inefficient regulation; combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing; and protect our seafood markets from the unfair trade practices of foreign nations." E.O. 14276 § 3.

E.O. 14276 does not specifically address Alaska's fisheries, but it does contain several directives that could be beneficial to promoting Alaska Native needs related to fisheries.

The E.O. includes specific provisions on the following (see Appendix A for more information):

- Reduce regulatory burden
- Fishery assessments
- "America First Seafood Strategy"
- Seafood Competitiveness
- Seafood Import Monitoring Program

2.5 E.O. Provisions with Implications for Alaska Native Communities

E.O. 14153 includes several provisions that directly impact Alaska Native communities, Tribes, and ANCs beyond its emphasis and provisions on oil and gas development, mining, and resource extraction generally. The Order directs federal agencies to review and potentially revoke PLOs that have withdrawn lands from selection by ANCs under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and other purposes. It also calls for a reassessment of federal policies regarding the taking of land into trust for Alaska Native Tribes, a process that has historically faced legal and administrative barriers and uncertainty.

Critically, the Order mandates a review of federal rules affecting subsistence rights, including hunting and fishing access, which are central to the cultural and nutritional well-being of Alaska Native communities.

The E.O. includes specific provisions on the following (see Appendix A for more information):

- Navigable Waterways and Submerged Lands
- King Cove Road
- Subsistence Management under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA)
- Lands into Trust
- PLO Land Withdrawals for ANCs
- National Park Service Hunting and Trapping Rule

3. Alaska Native & Rural Community Feedback on Successful Implementation of Administration Orders

Feedback gathered from the Alaska Native and rural community leaders through the ARTIC Project's listening sessions acknowledged that the current federal policy environment presents both opportunities and challenges for rural Alaska. Increased focus on expediting energy and resource development projects will bring investment and economic activity. At the same time, accelerated timelines heighten the importance of ensuring that projects are well-coordinated, aligned with community realities and values, and supported by the infrastructure and capacity needed for successful implementation. The findings from the listening sessions summarized below underscore the conditions that support successful implementation of the Administration's goals and that will determine whether projects can move forward effectively in rural Alaska.

3.1 Common High-Level Themes for Success

Six high-level themes consistently emerged throughout the listening sessions. Together, they highlight the practical conditions that influence project timelines, costs, coordination, and outcomes in rural Alaska in support of implementing the Administration Orders' objectives.

Capacity & Navigation Support

- Need for increased staffing and technical assistance for Tribes, ANCs, local governments, and agencies.
- Challenges include limited resources, high federal staff turnover, and complex compliance requirements.
- Smaller entities face a disproportionate burden and burnout managing multiple processes simultaneously, as one individual often has to serve multiple roles.

Environmental Review & Permitting Alignment

- Need to better align reviews, permitting, and coordination with Alaska's seasonal construction constraints.
- Improved interagency coordination could streamline timelines and reduce delays.
- Greater predictability would support more efficient project delivery.

Workforce Needs as Core Infrastructure

- Importance of local hire pathways and workforce training, including technical certifications, leadership development, and other professional and vocational initiatives, for sustained community benefit.
- Workforce housing identified as essential to support development and economic readiness.
- Outside population influx to support projects strains local public safety and emergency services, requiring coordinated planning.

Consultation Standards & Education

- Emphasis on legally required, consistent, and meaningful consultation processes—an opportunity to improve clarity, predictability, and timelines for engagement.

- Need to strengthen shared understanding of consultation requirements across agencies and communities.

Transportation & Logistics Recognition

- Consideration of and planning for transportation constraints (seasonal barges, air travel, limited infrastructure) are central to project success.
- Movement of materials and workforce requires careful coordination.
- Logistics challenges significantly affect project cost and timing.

Safety & Emergency Infrastructure Investment

- Need for greater investment in emergency response systems in remote communities.
- Geographic isolation and limited services require proactive safety planning.
- Growing development activity will increase demand for strengthened safety infrastructure and response capacity.
- Need to protect subsistence resources to ensure the health and well-being of Alaska Native and rural subsistence users, regardless of development pressures.

3.2 Identified Challenges

Listening session participants identified a set of persistent challenges affecting implementation of Administration Orders and the ability to advance energy and economic development in Alaska's rural and Alaska Native communities. These challenges reflect systemic constraints in infrastructure, capacity, funding, and coordination that limit project delivery, increase costs, and delay timelines. Addressing these barriers will be critical to ensuring that development can move forward efficiently while enabling Alaska Native and rural communities to fully participate in and benefit from project activity.

Foundational Infrastructure as a Precondition to Participation

- Inadequate infrastructure is the primary barrier to development and community participation. Gaps in transportation, energy, broadband, housing, utilities, and public safety limit economic viability and project readiness.
    - *Supply Chain & Transportation*. Limited roads, ports, airports, and ferry systems significantly increase costs and constrain access. Seasonal and unreliable transport, especially in off-road communities, delays projects and limits services. Declining access to weather and aviation data increases safety risks and supply chain uncertainty.
    - *Energy*. High reliance on costly diesel fuel limits development potential. There is strong interest in renewable alternatives, but financing and program access barriers remain.
    - *Broadband*. Limited connectivity restricts access to funding, remote work, and participation in virtual processes. Satellite technology is not yet able to replicate the capability and reliability of broadband.
    - *Workforce Housing*. Lack of affordable housing constrains workforce recruitment, project delivery, and essential services. This must be treated as core pre-development infrastructure.

- *Basic Infrastructure & Utilities.* Deficiencies in water, sanitation, and land conditions (including contamination) limit development. Climate impacts (e.g., permafrost degradation and coastal erosion) add complexity and relocation needs.
- *Public Safety & Emergency Response.* Existing systems are insufficient and strained further by development-related population increases. Public safety capacity must scale alongside project activity.
- *Training & Workforce Development.* There is a clear need for early, sustained workforce training aligned with project timelines. Regional training institutions require funding and stronger industry partnerships.

Capacity Limitations Across Communities & Agencies

- Limited staffing, expertise, and high turnover constrain both community and agency effectiveness.
  - *Rural Community Capacity.* Small organizations lack staff and resources to engage in complex programs and processes. One individual is often responsible for filling multiple roles in the community, which leads to burnout and compounds the issues related to turnover. Competing or multiple local or organizational priorities can limit participation in development opportunities.
  - *Technical Expertise Gaps.* There are shortages of individuals with engineering, legal, financial, and project management expertise. Shared or regional service models, especially those that include technical certifications, leadership development, and other professional and vocational initiatives, could address gaps.
  - *Operational Constraints.* Overlapping compliance and reporting requirements strain limited administrative capacity. Fragmented agency coordination reduces efficiency and impact.
  - *Agency Capacity.* High federal staff turnover leads to loss of institutional knowledge and requires repeated re-engagement by Alaska Native and rural communities. Leadership gaps and transitions delay decision-making and project timelines.

Structural Barriers in Funding & Program Design

- Federal funding structures often do not align with rural Alaska realities.
  - *Match Requirements.* Non-federal match requirements are difficult to meet in cash-limited economies. Allowing federal funding stacking could improve access.
  - *Competitive Grant Processes.* Smaller communities struggle to compete with larger, well-resourced applicants. Need for direct, non-competitive funding streams for small communities.
  - *Program Design Challenges.* Program timelines, requirements, and eligible costs often are misaligned with Alaska realities, such as limited construction seasons.
  - *Capital Access.* Limited access to flexible capital for project development. Alternative financing and delivery models could improve feasibility and execution.

Permitting & Regulatory Misalignment with Alaska Conditions

- Permitting processes are not well adapted to Alaska's geography, climate, or governance structures.

- *Environmental Review Timelines.* Lengthy review processes delay even small-scale community projects. Greater use of streamlined reviews could accelerate essential infrastructure.
- *Construction Season Constraints.* Short construction windows amplify the impact of permitting delays. Missed (or misaligned) timelines can push projects back an entire year.
- *Jurisdictional Complexity.* Overlapping jurisdictions and legal requirements create confusion and delay. Inconsistent requirements complicate planning.
- *Agency Coordination Gaps.* Limited interagency coordination increases burden on communities. Decline in effective interagency collaboration mechanisms is another barrier.

Consultation Processes & Federal Agency Engagement

- Persistent challenges undermine legally required consultation processes.
  - *Compressed Timelines.* Consultation requested on short notice limits meaningful participation and often conflicts with subsistence and cultural activities.
  - *Lack of Predictability & Follow-Through.* Community input is not always clearly reflected in decisions. Consultation is often perceived as procedural rather than substantive.
  - *Staff Turnover & Knowledge Gaps.* Limited federal staff understanding of Alaska Native governance, as well as the need for repeated re-engagement by Alaska Native communities due to staff turnover, contributes to mistrust and misalignment of expectations.
  - *Unclear Decision-Making Authority.* Uncertainty for Alaska Native communities around who makes decisions at the federal level and how their input is used.
  - *Administration Changes.* Shifting federal priorities disrupt continuity. Need for established consultation frameworks and institutional consistency across administrations.

3.3 Identified Opportunities

Listening session participants identified several practical opportunities to enhance implementation of Administration Orders and advance energy and economic development in Alaska's rural and Alaska Native communities. These opportunities highlight ways to better align infrastructure, coordination, and decision-making with community priorities to accelerate project delivery while ensuring Alaska Native and rural communities realize meaningful, long-term economic and social benefits from development.

Dual-Use Infrastructure

- Energy and resource development projects can fund infrastructure (airports, ports, roads, broadband) that serve both project needs and local communities.
- Opportunity to condition development on delivering tangible, long-term community infrastructure benefits.

Support Services for Development

- Communities without direct resource extraction opportunities can benefit from development by providing logistics, transportation, workforce training, ports, and emergency services.
- Coordinated planning can strengthen supply chains, improve logistics, and create economies of scale across projects.

Emergency Response Capacity

- Increased economic activity creates opportunities to expand oil spill response, search and rescue, and environmental monitoring capabilities.
- Could address significant existing gaps in emergency and safety infrastructure.

All-of-the-Above Energy Development

- Investment in wind, solar, hydro, and geothermal power can reduce diesel reliance and create local jobs and local project ownership opportunities.
- Existing shovel-ready projects could be accelerated; a statewide entity and/or initiative aimed at implementing those projects could help aggregate funding and technical capacity.

Co-Management & Co-Stewardship

- Development priorities create opportunities to expand Tribal, ANC, and other Alaska Native entities' roles in subsistence and other resource management.
- Opportunity to build on existing successful federal Native co-management models.

Land Entitlement Completion

- Advancing energy and resource development could incentivize completion of ANCSA and state land conveyances.
- Clear land ownership status would support project siting, planning, and local economic participation.

Adaptation Resources

- Need for investment in community relocation planning, mapping, and disaster impact analysis for vulnerable communities.
- Improved post-disaster and long-term planning tools would strengthen resilience, particularly for smaller communities.

Navigation Support

- Communities need assistance finding and accessing funding and navigating complex federal and state programs.
- Programs like AFN Navigators demonstrate effective models for helping communities leverage local assets and centralized knowledge.

Centralized Hub

- A single, user-friendly platform for permitting and funding would streamline access across agencies.
- Standardized data entry could reduce duplicative efforts and administrative burdens for both communities and agencies.

Consultation Guide

- Need for clear guidance to ensure consultation processes are tailored to regional and community-specific conditions.
- Should reflect subsistence patterns, seasonal considerations, and local economic realities to improve engagement outcomes.

Shared Services and Workforce Education and Training

- Pooling HR, legal, and technical resources could help smaller organizations access needed expertise and reduce burden on small staffs.
- Shared capacity, including access to technical certifications, leadership development, and other professional and vocational initiatives, would reduce costs and improve participation in development opportunities, especially for small Tribes and ANCs.

Regional Coordination

- Support for trilateral coordination among Tribal governments, ANCs, and municipalities at the village level.
- Regular coordination could align priorities, strengthen communication, and reduce duplication across entities.

4. Conclusion

This Framework reflects a consistent message from Alaska Native and rural communities: the Administration's resource and energy development goals in Alaska will be most effective when implementation is marked by coordinated planning, meaningful consultation, and investments in the foundational infrastructure and capacity that rural communities need to participate fully. The challenges identified in this document are substantial, but so are the opportunities. Moving forward, successful implementation will depend on aligning federal, State, Tribal, and local efforts in ways that respect community priorities, strengthen long-term resilience, and ensure that development delivers lasting benefits for Alaska Native and rural communities today and for future generations.

Acknowledgments

The Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) extends its appreciation to the many individuals and organizations whose contributions informed development of this Alaska Native & Rural Resource Development Priorities Framework.

We are especially grateful to the Key Strategic Partners—the Alaska Native Village Corporation Association (ANVCA), Alaska Municipal League (AML), Alaska Tribal Administrators Association (ATAA), and ANCSA Regional Association (ARA)—for their guidance, expertise, and collaboration throughout the ARTIC Project. Their leadership helped ensure this Framework reflects the priorities, opportunities, and challenges identified by Alaska Native, Tribal, ANC, municipal, and regional leaders across the state.

AFN also extends its appreciation to the Denali Commission for its vision, partnership, and financial support of the ARTIC Project. The Commission's commitment to advancing infrastructure, economic opportunity, and community resilience in rural Alaska provided the foundation for this work.

This Framework builds upon insights gathered through eleven statewide and regional listening sessions conducted across Alaska. AFN sincerely thanks the Alaska Native, Tribal, ANC, municipal, and community leaders who thoughtfully shared their experiences, priorities, and recommendations. Their perspectives are the foundation of this Framework and its recommendations for strengthening federal coordination, improving community readiness, and supporting responsible resource development that is community-driven, culturally respectful, and responsive to local needs.

ARTIC Project Team

This Framework was developed by AFN with support from Lukin Advisory Group, LLC. Sarah Lukin served as ARTIC Project Lead and directed development of the landscape analysis and Alaska Native & Rural Resource Development Priorities Framework, including synthesis of listening session findings and development of policy recommendations. TJ Presley supported development and review of the Framework and related policy deliverables, including editing and refinement of recommendations.

Legal support was provided by Van Ness Feldman LLP. Attorneys Melinda Meade Meyers, Jaeleen Kookesh, and Lucas Agnew contributed analysis of Executive Orders 14153 and 14154 and Secretary's Order 3422, as well as development of the landscape analysis and Framework. Melinda Meade Meyers and Lucas Agnew played lead roles in drafting and refining these deliverables.

AFN also recognizes the leadership of President Benjamin Mallott, whose vision, guidance, and engagement throughout the ARTIC Project helped shape this Framework and its focus on advancing Alaska Native and rural priorities for responsible resource development and infrastructure investment.

Nikki Stoops led the final design and layout of the Framework for publication and print.

Appendix A: Executive Order Provisions by Industry

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1. Oil & Gas

1.1 E.O. 14153 Provisions Related to Oil & Gas

The E.O. includes seven provisions related to oil and gas development in the *Arctic National Wildlife Refuge*.

- E.O. 14153 § 3(b)(i).
    - Withdraw S.O. 3401 dated June 1, 2021 (Comprehensive Analysis and Temporary Halt on All Activities in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Relating to the Coastal Plain Oil and Gas Leasing Program).
- E.O. 14153 § 3(b)(ii).
    - Rescind the cancellation of any leases within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, other than such lease cancellations as the Secretary of the Interior determines are consistent with the policy interests described in section 2 of this order, initiate additional leasing through the Coastal Plain Oil and Gas Leasing Program, and issue all permits, right-of-way permits, and easements necessary for the exploration, development, and production of oil and gas from leases within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.
- E.O. 14153 § 3(b)(iii).
    - Rescind the final supplemental EIS entitled "Coastal Plain Oil and Gas Leasing Program Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement," which is referred to in "Notice of Availability of the Final Coastal Plain Oil and Gas Leasing Program Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, Alaska" 89 Fed. Reg. 88,805 (Nov. 8, 2024).
- E.O. 14153 § 3(b)(iv).
    - Place a temporary moratorium on all activities and privileges granted to any party pursuant to the record of decision signed on December 8, 2024, entitled "Coastal Plain Oil and Gas Leasing Program Record of Decision,"…in order to review such record of decision in light of alleged legal deficiencies and for consideration of relevant public interests, and, as appropriate, conduct a new, comprehensive analysis of such deficiencies, interests, and environmental impacts.
- E.O. 14153 § 3(b)(v).
    - Reinstate the final Environmental Impact Statement entitled "Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Coastal Plain Oil and Gas Leasing Program," which is referred to in "Notice of Availability," 84 Fed. Reg. 50,472 (Sept. 25, 2019).
- E.O. 14153 § 3(b)(vi).
    - Reinstate the Record of Decision signed on August 21, 2020, entitled "Coastal Plain Oil and Gas Leasing Program Record of Decision," which is referred to in "Notice of 2021 Coastal Plain Alaska Oil and Gas Lease Sale and Notice of Availability of the Detailed Statement of Sale," 85 Fed. Reg. 78,865 (December 7, 2020).
- E.O. 14153 § 3(b)(xx).
    - Deny the pending request to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to establish an Indigenous sacred site in the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

The E.O. includes five provisions directly related to oil and gas development in the *National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska*.

- E.O. 14153 § 3(b)(ix).
    - Rescind the Bureau of Land Management final rule entitled “Management and Protection of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska,” 89 Fed. Reg. 38,712 (May 7, 2024).
- E.O. 14153 § 3(b)(x).
    - Rescind any guidance issued by the Bureau of Land Management related to implementation of protection of subsistence resource values in the existing special areas and proposed new and modified special areas in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, as published on their website on January 16, 2025.
- E.O. 14153 § 3(b)(xii).
    - Place a temporary moratorium on all activities and privileges granted to any party pursuant to the record of decision signed on April 25, 2022, entitled “National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska Integrated Activity Plan Record of Decision,” (NEPA No. DOI-BLM-AK-R000-2019-0001-EIS), in order to review such record of decision in light of alleged legal deficiencies and for consideration of relevant public interests and, as appropriate, conduct a new, comprehensive analysis of such deficiencies, interests, and environmental impacts.
- E.O. 14153 § 3(b)(xiii).
    - Rescind the Bureau of Land Management final rule entitled “Management and Protection of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska,” 89 Fed. Reg. 38,712 (May 7, 2024), and rescind the Bureau of Land Management notice entitled “Special Areas Within the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska,” 89 Fed. Reg. 58,181 (July 17, 2024).
- E.O. 14153 § 3(b)(xiv).
    - Reinstate S.O. 3352 dated May 17, 2017 (National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska), which is referred to in “Final Report: Review of the Department of the Interior Actions that Potentially Burden Domestic Energy,” 82 Fed. Reg. 50,532 (Nov. 1, 2017), and the record of decision signed on December 31, 2020, entitled “National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska Integrated Activity Plan Record of Decision,” which is referred to in “Notice of Availability of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska Integrated Activity Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement,” 85 Fed. Reg. 38,388 (June 26, 2020).

The E.O. includes two provisions directly related to the *Trans-Alaska Pipeline*.

- E.O. 14153 § 3(b)(vii).
    - Evaluate changes to, including the potential rescission of, Public Land Order 5150, signed by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior on December 28, 1971, and any subsequent amendments, modifications, or corrections to it.
- E.O. 14153 § 3(b)(xxiii).
    - Identify and assess, in collaboration with the Secretary of Defense, the authorities and public and private resources necessary to immediately achieve the development and export of energy resources from Alaska, including but not limited to the long-term viability of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System and the associated federal right-of-way as an energy corridor of critical national importance, to advance the Nation’s domestic and regional energy dominance, and submit that assessment to the President.

The E.O. includes two provisions directly related to the development of *Alaska’s liquefied natural gas (LNG) potential*.

- E.O. 14153 § 3(a)(ii).
    - Prioritize the development of Alaska's LNG potential, including the permitting of all necessary pipeline and export infrastructure related to the Alaska LNG Project, giving due consideration to the economic and national security benefits associated with such development.
- E.O. 14153 § 2(a)(d).
    - Prioritize the development of Alaska's LNG potential, including the sale and transportation of Alaskan LNG to other regions of the United States and allied nations within the Pacific region.

The E.O. includes a provision on *Public Land Orders* relevant to oil and gas development.

- E.O. 14153 § 3(b)(xv).
    - Reinstate the following Public Land Orders in their original form: Public Land Order No. 7899, signed by the Secretary of the Interior on January 11, 2021; Public Land Order No. 7900, signed by the Secretary of the Interior on January 16, 2021; Public Land Order No. 7901, signed by the Secretary of the Interior on January 16, 2021; Public Land Order No. 7902, signed by the Secretary of the Interior on January 15, 2021; Public Land Order No. 7903, signed by the Secretary of the Interior on January 16, 2021; and any other such Public Land Order that the Secretary of the Interior determines would further the policy interests described in section 2 of this order.

1.2 Administration Actions to Implement E.O. 14153 Oil & Gas Provisions

On February 3, 2025, Secretary of the Interior Doug Burgum issued *Secretary's Order (S.O.) 3422* to implement these E.O. provisions. Actions identified in the S.O. include:

- SO 3422 § 4. Implementing E.O. 14153 provision § 3(b)(i) on revoking SO 3401 on ANWR leasing.
    - Revocation of Secretary's Order. Secretary's Order (SO) 3401, dated June 1, 2021, titled "Comprehensive Analysis and Temporary Halt on All Activities in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) Relating to the Coastal Plain Oil and Gas Leasing Program," is revoked. Policies, procedures, and guidance adopted to implement SO 3401 are hereby rescinded consistent with applicable laws, rules, and regulations.
- SO 3422 § 5. Implementing E.O. 14153 provision § 3(b)(xiv) on reinstating SO 3352 on NPR-A leasing.
    - Reinstatement of Secretary's Order. SO 3352, dated May 31, 2017, titled "National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska," previously revoked by SO 3398, dated April 16, 2021, is reinstated. For purposes of the reinstated SO 3352, and in the absence of a Counselor to the Secretary for Energy Policy, the Assistant Secretary - Policy, Management and Budget will carry out the responsibilities assigned to the Energy Policy Counselor in that Order.
- SO 3422 § 6(a). Implementing E.O. 14153 provisions on ANWR, NPR-A, PLOs, and the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System.
    - Within 15 days of the issuance of this Order, the Assistant Secretary - Land and Minerals Management, in coordination with other Assistant Secretaries, will submit an action plan to [the Secretary] describing the necessary and appropriate steps to execute the direction regarding all agency actions in section 3(a)(i)-(ii) and section 3(b)(ii)-(x), (xii)-(xiv), (xv-xviii), (xxi), and (xxiii) of E.O. 14153. This plan will include steps to expedite the permitting and leasing of energy and natural resource projects in Alaska (including the rights-of-way and easements for roads that enable this development to occur).

- SO 3422 § 6(b). Implementing E.O. 14153 provision § 3(b)(xx) on denying the request to establish an Indigenous sacred site in ANWR.
    - Within 15 days of the issuance of this Order, the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks will submit an action plan to [the Secretary] describing the necessary and appropriate steps to execute the direction regarding the agency actions in section 3(b)(xi), (xix), and (xx) of E.O. 14153.

2. Mining

2.1 E.O. 14153 Provisions Related to Mining

The E.O. includes a provision on *Public Land Orders (PLOs)* relevant to mining development.

- E.O. 14153 § 3(b)(xv).
    - Reinstate the following Public Land Orders in their original form: Public Land Order No. 7899, signed by the Secretary of the Interior on January 11, 2021; Public Land Order No. 7900, signed by the Secretary of the Interior on January 16, 2021; Public Land Order No. 7901, signed by the Secretary of the Interior on January 16, 2021; Public Land Order No. 7902, signed by the Secretary of the Interior on January 15, 2021; Public Land Order No. 7903, signed by the Secretary of the Interior on January 16, 2021; and any other such Public Land Order that the Secretary of the Interior determines would further the policy interests described in section 2 of this order.

The Executive Order includes two provisions on the *Central Yukon Resource Management Plan*, which is related to mining development.

- E.O. 14153 § 3(xvii).
    - Rescind the Record of Decision "Central Yukon Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan," signed on November 12, 2024, which is referred to in "Notice of Availability of the Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan for the Central Yukon Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement, Alaska," 89 Fed. Reg. 92,716 (Nov. 22, 2024).
- E.O. 14153 § 3(xviii).
    - Reimplement the draft resource management plan and Environmental Impact Statement referenced in the National Park Service notice entitled "Notice of Availability for the Central Yukon Draft Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement, Alaska," 85 Fed. Reg. 80,143 (Dec. 11, 2020).

The E.O. includes one provision directly related to the development of the *Ambler Road*.

- E.O. 14153 § 3(b)(viii).
    - Place a temporary moratorium on all activities and privileges granted to any party pursuant to the Record of Decision signed on June 27, 2024, titled "Ambler Road Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision," which is referred to in "Notice of Availability of the Ambler Road Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, Alaska," 89 Fed. Reg. 32,458 (April 26, 2024), in order to review such Record of Decision in light of alleged legal deficiencies and for consideration of relevant public interests and, as appropriate, conduct a new, comprehensive analysis of such deficiencies, interests, and environmental impacts; and reinstate the record of decision signed on July 23, 2020, by the Bureau of Land Management and United States Army Corps of Engineers entitled "Ambler Road Environmental Impact Statement Joint Record of Decision," which is referred to in

"Notice of Availability of the Record of Decision for the Ambler Mining District Industrial Access Road Environmental Impact Statement," 85 Fed. Reg. 45,440 (July 28, 2020).

2.2 Administration Actions to Implement E.O. 14153 Mining Provisions

On February 3, 2025, Secretary of the Interior Doug Burgum issued *S.O. 3422* to implement these E.O. provisions. Actions identified in the S.O. include:

- SO 3422 § 6(a). Implementing E.O. 14153 provisions: § 3(b)(xv) on reinstating five Public Land Orders from the first Trump Administration; § 3(b)(xvii-xviii) on the Central Yukon Resource Management Plan (rescinding the Biden-era Resource Management Plan and reinstating the Trump-era Resource Management Plan); § 3(b)(viii) on Ambler Road.
    - Within 15 days of the issuance of this Order, the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management, in coordination with other Assistant Secretaries, will submit an action plan to [the Secretary] describing the necessary and appropriate steps to execute the direction regarding all agency actions in section 3(a)(i)-(ii) and section 3(b)(ii)-(x), (xii)-(xiv), (xv-xviii), (xxi), and (xxiii) of E.O. 14153. This plan will include steps to expedite the permitting and leasing of energy and natural resource projects in Alaska (including the rights-of-way and easements for roads that enable this development to occur).

3. Forestry & Timber

3.1 E.O. 14153 Provision Related to Forestry & Timber

The E.O. includes one provision on the *Roadless Rule*.

- E.O. 14153 § 3(c).
    - The Secretary of Agriculture shall place a temporary moratorium on all activities and privileges authorized by the final rule and record of decision entitled "Special Areas; Roadless Area Conservation; National Forest System Lands in Alaska," 88 Fed. Reg. 5,252 (Jan. 27, 2023), in order to review such rule and record of decision in light of alleged legal deficiencies and for consideration of relevant public interests and, as appropriate, conduct a new, comprehensive analysis of such deficiencies, interests, and environmental impacts. Further, the Secretary of Agriculture shall reinstate the final rule entitled "Special Areas; Roadless Area Conservation; National Forest System Lands in Alaska," 85 Fed. Reg. 68,688 (Oct. 29, 2020).

3.2 Administration Actions to Implement E.O. 14153 Roadless Rule Provision

Pursuant to E.O. 14153, on August 29, the Department of Agriculture began the process for revising the Roadless Rule by issuing a notice of proposed rulemaking in the Federal Register. 90 Fed. Reg. 42,179 (Aug. 29, 2025). The public comment period closed on September 19, 2025. The proposed rule and draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) are expected by March 2026, along with another public comment period. The final rule, EIS, and Record of Decision are expected by the end of 2026.

4. Fisheries

4.1 E.O. 14276[2] Provisions Relevant to Fisheries

- E.O. 14276 § 4(a).
    - The Secretary of Commerce must consider suspending, revising, or rescinding regulations that overly burden the nation's commercial fishing, aquaculture, and fish processing industries. This is to be done at the fishery-specific level. Within 30 days, the Secretary is directed to "identify the most heavily overregulated fisheries requiring action and take appropriate action to *reduce the regulatory burden* on them." This is to be done with the Regional Fishery Management Councils, interagency partners, and through public-private partnerships, as appropriate." The E.O. sets specific actions for accomplishing this, including:
        - Regional Fishery Management Councils must provide the Secretary with updated recommendations submitted under E.O. 13921 to reduce burdens on domestic fishing and to increase production. These actions should stabilize markets, improve access, enhance economic profitability, and prevent closures. The Councils will commit to a work plan and a schedule for implementation. E.O. 14276 § 4(a)(i).
        - Public comment from the fishing industry, technology experts, marine scientists, and others for innovative ideas to improve fisheries management and science under Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, Endangered Species Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act, and other applicable laws. E.O. 14276 § 4(a)(ii).
        - The Secretary is also directed to pursue additional direct public engagement to ensure executive departments and agencies are focusing core fisheries management and science functions to directly support priority needs that strengthen our seafood supply chain. E.O. 14276 § 4(a)(iii).
    - The Secretary shall direct the National Marine Fisheries Service to incorporate less expensive and more reliable technologies and cooperative research programs into fishery assessments. E.O. 14276 § 4(c).
    - The Secretary shall expand exempted fishing permit programs to promote fishing opportunities nationwide. E.O. 14276 § 4(c).
    - The Secretary shall take all appropriate action to modernize data collection and analytical practices that will improve the responsiveness of fisheries management to real-time ocean conditions. E.O. 14276 § 4(c).
- E.O. 14276 § 4(d).
    - The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall develop and implement an "*America First Seafood Strategy*" to promote production, marketing, sale, and export of U.S. fishery and aquaculture products and strengthen domestic processing capacity. This program shall accelerate the USDA's efforts to educate American consumers about the health benefits of seafood and increase seafood purchases in nutrition programs.
- E.O. 14276 § 4(e).
    - The Secretary of Commerce and the U.S. Trade Representative, in consultation with members of the Interagency Seafood Trade Task Force, shall assess *seafood*

[2] Though fishing is not specifically mentioned in E.O. 14153, President Trump issued another E.O. relevant to Alaska's fisheries. On April 17, 2025, President Trump issued E.O. 14276 on "Restoring American Seafood Competitiveness." E.O. 14276 does not specifically address Alaska's fisheries, but it does contain several directives that could be beneficial to promoting Alaska Native needs related to fisheries.

competitiveness issues and jointly develop a comprehensive seafood trade strategy based upon the Seafood Trade Strategy (Nov. 3, 2020) that improves access to foreign markets and addresses unfair trade practices, including IUU fishing and unjustified non-tariff barriers, while ensuring a fair and competitive domestic market for U.S. seafood producers.

- E.O. 14276 § 4(g).
    - The Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretaries of Health and Human Services and Homeland Security, shall immediately consider revising or rescinding recent expansions of the *Seafood Import Monitoring Program* to unnecessary species and further improve the program to more effectively target high-risk shipments from nations that routinely violate international fishery regulations; cost savings shall be used to improve thorough checks at U.S. ports to prevent IUU seafood from entering the market. The Secretary of Commerce shall further consider options to use improved technology to identify foreign fishery-related violations.

4.2 Administration Actions to Implement E.O. 14276 Provisions

On August 27, 2025, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) published a request for public comment on certain provisions of E.O. 14276, specifically requesting comments "on suggestions to improve fisheries management and science within the requirements of applicable laws, as required in the E.O." 90 Fed. Reg. 41,818 (Aug. 27, 2025). NMFS is hosting listening sessions as well. "The intent of these public engagements is for NMFS to obtain input on fishery-related regulatory barriers, fisheries management, science, and other priority needs identified in the E.O. designed to strengthen the Nation's seafood supply and competitiveness." 90 Fed. Reg. 41,818.

NMFS specifically sought comments on:

- How can less expensive and more reliable technologies and cooperative research be used to support fisheries assessments?
- How can NMFS modernize data collection and analytical practices to improve the responsiveness of fisheries management to real-time ocean conditions?
- What types of data, forecasting tools, or information products are most needed by U.S. fishing businesses to adapt their operations effectively to changing economic and/or environmental conditions and maintain access to fishery resources, and how can NMFS best support the development and dissemination of such resources?
- NMFS is also soliciting comments on exempted fishing permit programs. NMFS executes exempted fishing permit programs throughout the country. These programs provide for exemptions from specified regulatory requirements to test new fishing gear or techniques, and have provided valuable information for science and management. Section (4)(c) of the E.O. directs expansion of these programs. NMFS is soliciting comments on ways to expand exempted fishing permit programs to promote fishing opportunities nationwide.

Comments were due on October 14, 2025.

5. Alaska Native Communities

5.1 E.O. 14153 Provisions Relevant to Alaska Native Communities

The E.O. includes a provision on *Navigable Waterways and Submerged Lands*.

- E.O. 14153 § 3(b)(xxi).
    - Immediately conduct a review of waterways in the State of Alaska and direct the Bureau of Land Management, in consultation with the State of Alaska, to provide recommendations of navigable waterways subject to the equal footing doctrine and the Submerged Lands Act of 1953, as amended, 43 U.S.C. 1301 *et seq.,* and prepare Recordable Disclaimers of Interest pursuant to section 315 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1745, to restore ownership of said waterways to the State as appropriate.

The E.O. includes a provision on development of the *King Cove Road*.

- E.O. 14153 § 3(b)(xi).
    - Facilitate the expedited development of a road corridor between the community of King Cove and the all-weather airport located in Cold Bay.

The E.O. includes a provision on *ANILCA Subsistence Management*.

- E.O. 14153 § 3(b)(xxii).
    - Direct all bureaus of the Department of the Interior to consider the Alaskan cultural significance of hunting and fishing and the statutory priority of subsistence management required by the ANILCA, to conduct meaningful consultation with the State fish and wildlife management agencies prior to enacting land management plans or other regulations that affect the ability of Alaskans to hunt and fish on public lands, and to ensure to the greatest extent possible that hunting and fishing opportunities on Federal lands are consistent with similar opportunities on State lands.

The E.O. includes a provision on *Lands into Trust and PLO Land Withdrawals for Alaska Native Corporations*.

- E.O. 14153 § 3(b)(xvi).
    - Immediately review all Department of the Interior guidance regarding the taking of Alaska Native lands into trust and all Public Land Orders withdrawing lands for selection by Alaska Native Corporations to determine if any such agency action should be revoked to ensure the Department of the Interior's actions are consistent with the Alaska Statehood Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-508), the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) (16 U.S.C. 3101 *et seq.*), the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601, *et seq*.), the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act (Public Law 108-452), and the Alaska Native Vietnam-era Veterans Land Allotment Program under section 1629g-1 of title 43, United States Code.

The E.O. includes a provision on the *National Park Service Hunting and Trapping Rule*.

- E.O. 14153 § 3(b)(xix).
    - Rescind the National Park Service final rule entitled "Alaska; Hunting and Trapping in National Preserves," 89 Fed. Reg. 55,059 (July 3, 2024), and reinstate the National Park Service final rule entitled "Alaska; Hunting and Trapping in National Preserves," 85 Fed. Reg. 35,181 (June 9, 2020), in its original form.

5.2 Administration Actions to Implement These E.O. 14153 Provisions

On February 3, 2025, Secretary of the Interior Doug Burgum issued *S.O. 3422* to implement E.O. 14153 provisions. Actions identified in the S.O. include:

- SO 3422 § 6(a). Implementing E.O. 14153 provisions: § 3(b)(xxi) on navigable waters and submerged lands; § 3(b)(xvi) on Lands into Trust and Public Land Orders on withdrawals for ANCs.
    - Within 15 days of the issuance of this Order, the Assistant Secretary - Land and Minerals Management, in coordination with other Assistant Secretaries, will submit an action plan to me describing the necessary and appropriate steps to execute the direction regarding all agency actions in section 3(a)(i)-(ii) and section 3(b)(ii)-(x), (xii)-(xiv), (xv-xviii), (xxi), and (xxiii) of EO 14153. This plan will include steps to expedite the permitting and leasing of energy and natural resource projects in Alaska (including the rights-of-way and easements for roads that enable this development to occur).
- SO 3422 § 6(b). Implementing E.O. 14153 provisions: § 3(b)(xi) on King Cove Road; § 3(b)(xix) on hunting and trapping in national preserves.
    - Within 15 days of the issuance of this Order, the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks will submit an action plan to me describing the necessary and appropriate steps to execute the direction regarding the agency actions in section 3(b)(xi), (xix), and (xx) of EO 14153.
- SO 3422 § 6(c). Implementing EO 14153 provision § 3(b)(xxii) on subsistence management under ANILCA.
    - Within 15 days of the issuance of this Order, the Assistant Secretary-Policy, Management and Budget, in coordination with all Bureau and Office Heads, will submit an action plan to [the Secretary] to immediately take the appropriate steps to execute the direction with respect to the agency actions in section 3(b)(xxii) of E.O. 14153.