ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE
Division of Legislative Finance

P.O. Box 113200
Juneau, AK 99811-3200
(907) 465-3795
FAX (907) 465-1327
www.legfin.akleg.gov

MEMORANDUM

DATE: December 10, 2014

TO: Legislative Budget and Audit Committee

FROM: David Teal, Director

SUBJECT: Preparation for the December 16, 2014 LB&A Meeting

OMB submitted the following FY15 RPLs for consideration at the December 16, 2014 Legislative Budget and Audit Committee meeting. These RPLs, along with Legislative Finance comments, are posted on our web site at http://www.legfin.akleg.gov .

RPL#	Agency	Subject	Amount	Fund Source
05-5-0211 Operating	Education and Early Development	Margaret A. Cargill Foundation AK Arts Education Planning Partnership Project	$120,000	Statutory Designated Program Receipts (1108)
08-5-0194 Capital	Commerce, Community and Economic Development	Cordova Community Center Facility	$1,500,00	Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trust (1018)
18-5-0360 Capital	Environmental Conservation	Tsunami Marine Debris Cleanup	$1,500,00	Federal Receipts (1002)

If you have any questions that you want an agency to address at the meeting, please call us so we can help ensure the agency has a response prepared.

Department of Education and Early Development
Commissions and Boards
Alaska State Council on the Arts

Subject of RPL: Margaret A. Cargill Foundation' Alaska Arts Education Planning Partnership Project	**ADN/RPL #:** 05-5-0211
Amount requested: $120,000	**Appropriation Authority:** Sec 1, Ch 16, SLA 2014, pg 12, ln 25
Funding source: $120,000 Statutory Designated Program Receipts (1108) Operating	**Statutory Authority:** AS 44.27.050-.052

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Arts Education Planning Partnership project, which is funded in whole by the Margaret A. Cargill Foundation, is to identify partners and develop a plan for increasing the number and tenure of confident, competent K-12 generalist and specialist teachers of the arts in Alaska. In particular, the Alaska State Council on the Arts (ASCA) will explore the best methods of support for pre-service and early career professional development in arts discipline-based, arts integration and culturally responsive arts teaching methodologies for new teachers. This project will be conducted in partnership with a school district, an institute of higher education, and a nonprofit organization.

Teachers in rural schools are often required to teach multiple content areas outside of their specialization, and without a high enough student population to support their positions, arts specialists are extremely limited in rural school districts. Though some schools and districts bring teaching artists in for residencies, there may or may not be any local arts infrastructure to help identify opportunities for classroom teachers to engage with experts in the arts.

Alaska has statewide arts standards, but only 21 of 53 school districts identify themselves as having adopted arts curriculum in any discipline. Without curriculum to guide their practice, generalists have no scope and sequence for teaching the arts as a content area. Without training, the practice of arts integration is not easily accessible for teachers who do not identify themselves as artists, or as creative.

According to early results of ASCA's second arts education census for Alaska's schools, arts integration, digital/media arts, and native arts are at the top of superintendents' list of interest in arts training for teachers. Statewide, Alaska Native people (of which there are 16 distinct cultural and language groups) make up 20% of the population in Alaska, while 90% of all teachers in Alaska are white. This presents a major challenge in support of culturally specific arts education, particularly when new teachers are often unsure of how to navigate the norms and traditions of the culture(s) in their school and community, or how to identify experts in traditional art forms.

As a state agency that depends upon networks and cross-sector partnerships to advance ASCA's work, ASCA recognizes the challenges for pre-service and early career teachers in Alaska as challenges of connection to networks, to training opportunities and resources, to communities, and to a cohort. Teachers before and after induction to practice in Alaska will be more likely to teach in and through the arts if they feel connected to their students, to their local communities/cultures, and to a learning community in support of arts pedagogy. This project will help ASCA work on these challenges.

Agency Contact: Rhona Biles, Budget Analyst IV, 465-8651
LFD Contact: Alexei Painter, 465-5434

PREVIOUS LEGISLATIVE CONSIDERATION

There has been no prior legislative consideration for this project.

TIMING ISSUES

In March 2014, the Margaret A. Cargill Foundation (MACF) approached ASCA to gauge interest in serving as an intermediary grantee for an arts education grant program they were developing for Alaska. Over the ensuing months, ASCA staff discussed the ways in which existing arts education programs might align with their grant program. ASCA was ultimately one of a small number of Alaska-based entities invited to submit a proposal, which was completed in June 2014.

On November 21, 2014, ASCA received notice that it had been awarded an Arts Education Planning grant in the amount of $120,000. The grant activities are set to begin in December 2014 and conclude by June 30, 2015, though an extension in the timeline of activities is likely.

ASCA is requesting $120,000 statutory designated program receipts (SDPR) authorization for FY2015. This program is likely to become a multi-year program; in such case ASCA will request additional authorization as necessary to continue the program. Due to ASCA cultivating partnerships through private entities, there are continuous opportunities to apply for private funding grants. Given the variable nature of the unanticipated timing and funding level of grant receipts, it is difficult to precisely align authorization.

BUDGETARY ISSUES

The additional $120,000 SDPR authorization for the Margaret A. Cargill Foundation grant awarded for the Alaska Arts Education Planning Partnership Project will be allocated to: personal services $10,000, travel $38,000, services $39,000 and grants $33,000. There is no general fund match requirement and no new positions are needed.

SDPR Budget	**Authorization Total**
FY2015 Budgeted SDPR	$421,200
FY2015 Grants:	
Rasmuson Foundation Grants Under Contract	380,000
Other Grants in Process (Conoco Phillips and Rasmuson)	41,200
Margaret A Cargill Foundation Grants Under Contract	120,000
TOTAL Grants	**$541,200**
SDPR RPL Request	**$120,000**

Approval of this request will enable ASCA to receive and expend grant funds that will be disbursed to eligible organizations and professional service providers in Alaska for the purpose of facilitating an arts education planning process for Alaska's school districts. This funding opportunity aligns with the ASCA's long-term plans and mission to foster the development of the arts for all Alaskans through education, partnerships, grants, and services.

Legislative Fiscal Analyst Comment: The department plans to use $10,000 of this SDPR to support a portion of the costs of an existing Fine Arts Administrator position. Because this position manages a number of grants, if this funding is no longer available, DEED expects to use funding from other grants for this position.

There are no technical concerns with this RPL.

Agency Contact: Rhona Biles, Budget Analyst IV, 465-8651
LFD Contact: Alexei Painter, 465-5434

Margaret A. Cargill
FOUNDATION
A MARGARET A. CARGILL PHILANTHROPY

November 20, 2014

Shannon Daut, Executive Director
Alaska State Council on the Arts
161 Klevin Street, Suite 102
Anchorage, AK 99508

Dear Ms. Daut:

The Margaret A. Cargill Foundation (the "*Foundation*") is pleased to inform you that the Trustees of the Foundation have approved a grant of $120,000.00 to Alaska State Council on the Arts in support of the Alaska Arts Education Planning Partnership project as outlined in the application dated June 23, 2014. The grant is for the period of December 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015.

The following information outlines the payment schedule and reporting requirements.

Grant Payment

- $120,000 (2014 Full Payment on or after December 1, 2014) payable upon receipt of the signed Conditions of Grant agreement

Reporting Requirements *[Please refer to the Conditions of Grant Agreement document (the "Agreement") for more details]* The Foundation will send email notification and reporting template/instructions 30 days prior to the end of each report period. Reports will be due within 60 days of the report period end date.

- Monthly phone check-ins with the MACF Arts & Cultures Program Officer to report on program progress with one of the check-ins to be on site in Alaska – to occur between September 2014 and February 2015 at a mutually agreeable time
- Final Report for the period of December 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015 – due not later than July 31, 2015

Please note that this grant is made specifically for the purpose and timeframe stated in the grant application. Funds not used as outlined in your application and the Agreement will need to be returned. The Foundation requires to be consulted in advance of any and all public uses of the Foundation name in connection with this grant.

The Foundation is pleased to be participating in supporting this project and your mission overall and we look forward to receiving your progress updates.

Please return the signed Agreement either electronically to artsandcultures@macphil.org or via mail to the attention of: Arts & Cultures Program Area. A copy of the fully executed Agreement will be returned

to you with the first payment. If you have any questions about this grant, please feel free to contact Judi Petkau, Program Officer, Arts and Cultures, at jpetkau@macphil.org or 952-223-8113.

Very truly yours,

Robyn Hollingshead
Director, MACF Arts & Cultures Program

Enclosure: Conditions of Grant Agreement
Final Application (Exhibit A)

FY15 Operating
ch 16 SLA 2014
HB266

LAWS OF ALASKA

2014

Source
CCS HB 266

Chapter No.
16

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the operating and loan program expenses of state government and for certain programs, capitalizing funds, and making reappropriations; and providing for an effective date.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

THE ACT FOLLOWS ON PAGE 1

Enrolled HB 266

	Allocations	Appropriation Items	General Funds	Other Funds
It is the intent of the legislature that the Department of Education and Early Development, in cooperation with the University of Alaska Southeast, develop a plan to make the Alaska Learning Network self-sustainable and report their progress to the finance committees by the first day of the Twenty-ninth Alaska State Legislature. In addition, the Department shall monitor the coursework delivered by the University of Alaska Southeast through the Alaska Learning Network to ensure the coursework will reduce the need for remediation for incoming freshmen who have participated in this program.				
State System of Support	1,962,500			
Statewide Mentoring Program	2,300,000			
~~Teacher Certification~~	~~920,600~~			
The amount allocated for Teacher Certification includes the unexpended and unobligated balance on June 30, 2014, of the Department of Education and Early Development receipts from teacher certification fees under AS 14.20.020(c).				
Child Nutrition	52,701,800			
Early Learning Coordination	9,461,100			
Pre-Kindergarten Grants	2,000,000			
Commissions and Boards		**2,370,900**	**1,113,800**	**1,257,100**
Professional Teaching Practices Commission	299,800			
It is the intent of the legislature that no later than FY2016, the Professional Teaching Practices Commission be entirely funded by receipts collected from teacher certification fees under AS 14.20.020(c).				
Alaska State Council on the Arts	2,071,100			
Mt. Edgecumbe Boarding School		**10,775,600**	**4,680,100**	**6,095,500**
Mt. Edgecumbe Boarding School	10,775,600			
State Facilities Maintenance		**3,309,500**	**2,098,200**	**1,211,300**
State Facilities Maintenance	1,185,300			
EED State Facilities Rent	2,124,200			

2014 Legislature - Operating Budget
Allocation Totals - Conference Comm Structure

Numbers and Language

Agency: Department of Education and Early Development

Appropriation: Commissions and Boards
Allocation: Alaska State Council on the Arts

	[1] 14MgtPln	[2] 14FnlBud	[3] 15GovAmd+	[4] Enacted	[5] Bills	[6] Op in Cap	[7] 15Budget	[7] - [1] 14MgtPln to 15Budget		[7] - [2] 14FnlBud to 15Budget		[7] - [3] 15GovAmd+ to 15Budget
Total	1,912.3	2,072.3	2,071.1	2,071.1	0.0	0.0	2,071.1	158.8	8.3 %	-1.2	-0.1 %	0.0
Objects of Expenditure												
Personal Services	627.7	627.7	638.0	638.0	0.0	0.0	638.0	10.3	1.6 %	10.3	1.6 %	0.0
Travel	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	0.0	0.0	32.6	0.0		0.0		0.0
Services	431.0	431.0	475.9	475.9	0.0	0.0	475.9	44.9	10.4 %	44.9	10.4 %	0.0
Commodities	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	0.0	0.0	20.4	0.0		0.0		0.0
Capital Outlay	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0		0.0		0.0
Grants, Benefits	790.6	950.6	894.2	894.2	0.0	0.0	894.2	103.6	13.1 %	-56.4	-5.9 %	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0
Funding Sources												
1002 Fed Rcpts (Fed)	799.1	799.1	798.9	798.9	0.0	0.0	798.9	-0.2		-0.2		0.0
1003 G/F Match (UGF)	781.1	781.1	780.0	780.0	0.0	0.0	780.0	-1.1	-0.1 %	-1.1	-0.1 %	0.0
1004 Gen Fund (UGF)	23.0	23.0	23.1	23.1	0.0	0.0	23.1	0.1	0.4 %	0.1	0.4 %	0.0
1005 GF/Prgm (DGF)	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.0		0.0		0.0
1007 I/A Rcpts (Other)	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0		0.0		0.0
1108 Stat Desig (Other)	261.2	421.2	421.2	421.2	0.0	0.0	421.2	160.0	61.3 %	0.0		0.0
1145 AIPP Fund (Other)	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0		0.0		0.0
Positions												
Perm Full Time	6	6	6	6	0	0	6	0		0		0
Perm Part Time	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0

Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development
Community and Regional Affairs
Community and Regional Affairs

Subject of RPL: Cordova Community Center Facility	**ADN/RPL #:** 08-5-0194
Amount requested: $1,500,000	**Appropriation Authority:** SLA 2010, Ch. 43, Sec. 10 page 87, line 20
Funding source: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trust (1018), Capital	**Statutory Authority:** AS 37.14.400; AS 37.13.405

PURPOSE

As a critical part of the legacy of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS), a need will exist in the near future for a facility that will provide space for several important Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council (EVOSTC) administrative functions. These administrative functions are currently handled primarily in the Anchorage EVOSTC office with funding provided through the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (DF&G). In the future the role of the Anchorage office in carrying out these functions will be greatly reduced if not eliminated. Instead these EVOSTC administrative functions will be served by the new Cordova facility which includes: a conference center with multi-media capabilities for EVOS-related meetings, workshops, scientific conferences, and oil spill response training; a public education facility, including a museum and library to contain materials and permanent exhibits about EVOS and its impacts to resources and services as well as their recovery and status; and an information center that will provide information about the past and ongoing restoration work conducted by the EVOSTC.

In November 2010 the EVOSTC approved $7,008,393 for this project, with the intent of providing 1/3 of the funds needed to construct the facility. These funds, along with $11,607 Statutory Designated Program Receipts to be collected from the City of Cordova for state grant administration expenses and $500,000 in estimated interest earnings on the EVOS funds, were appropriated by the LB&A Committee in 2010 under RPL 08-1-0248. Project costs have risen in the subsequent years, and in February 2013 the EVOSTC approved an additional $1,300,000 in funding to maintain EVOS funding at the intended level of 1/3 of total project costs.

Legislative Fiscal Analyst Comment: The $1.5 million request includes $1.3 million approved by the EVOSTC and $200,000 of earnings associated with this funding.

PREVIOUS LEGISLATIVE CONSIDERATION

General Fund appropriations to the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (DCCED) for the Cordova Center project were authorized as follows:

- Sec. 33 Chapter 159 SLA 2004 (SB 283): Grants to Municipalities, $25,000 to the City of Cordova for community center construction (P92, L27);
- Sec. 1 Chapter 3 SLA 2005 (SB 46): Grants to Municipalities, $1,000,000 to the City of Cordova for the Cordova Center (P15, L9);
- Sec. 10 Chapter 43 SLA 2010 (SB 230): Grants to Municipalities, $2,500,000 for the Cordova Center Completion (P87, L20);

Agency Contact – Jeanne Mungle: 465-2506, email: jeanne.mungle@alaska.gov
LFD Contact – Amanda Ryder: 465-5411

- Sec. 10 Chapter 43 SLA 2010 (SB230): Grants to Municipalities – Public Library Construction, $2,000,000 for the Cordova Center and Library (P109, L7);
- Sec. 1 Chapter 16 SLA 2013 (SB 18): Grants to Municipalities, $1,000,000 to the City of Cordova for Community Center Construction Completion (P12, L32);
- Sec. 1 Chapter 18 SLA 2014 (SB119): Grants to Municipalities, $4,000,000 to Cordova for Community Center Construction Completion.

Commercial passenger vessel receipts (OMB fund code 1206) were appropriated in Sec. 4 Chapter 15 SLA 2009 (SB 75) in the amount of $1,000,000 for Cordova Center Construction and Equipment (P44, L15).

RPL 08-1-0248 appropriated $7,508,393 in EVOS funding (OMB fund code 1018) to the Cordova Center project in response to EVOSTC Resolution 13-05.

TIMING ISSUES
At their February 21, 2013 meeting, the EVOSTC approved funding for this project with Resolution 13-05.

Following approval by the LB&A, the Alaska Department of Revenue will make the funds available in the EVOS Investment fund; DF&G will transfer the funds from the EVOS Investment Fund to the EVOS Settlement Fund; and DCCED will establish the appropriation in the EVOS Settlement Fund and will enter into a grant agreement with the City of Cordova. Grant payments to the City of Cordova for construction of the facility will be paid from the appropriation in the EVOS Settlement Fund.

Groundbreaking on the Cordova Center began in the summer of 2010, and project work has continued through the present. In addition, securing these funds will facilitate the project obtaining the balance of the anticipated funding needs from private donations. Additional delays may contribute to increased total project costs.

BUDGETARY ISSUES
This funding fits into long-term plans, missions, and measures of the affected program. The line item distribution for the proposed funding to DCCED will be the Grants line. EVOS funding is usually only provided to the resource agencies DF&G, DNR, and DEC for projects authorized by the EVOSTC. These resource agencies do not have grant authority, so EVOS funding for the grant to the City of Cordova for this project must be disbursed by DCCED following the funding transfer from DF&G.

This funding is not from or related to General Funds (GF). It is, however, a necessary component of the project funding for which GF was appropriated.

Interest earnings associated with the funds received of approximately $200,000 are included with this request.

Legislative Fiscal Analyst Comment: There are no technical issues with this RPL.

Agency Contact – Jeanne Mungle: 465-2506, email: jeanne.mungle@alaska.gov
LFD Contact – Amanda Ryder: 465-5411

LAWS OF ALASKA

2010

Source
HCS CSSB 230(FIN) am H

Chapter No.
_____

AN ACT

Making and amending appropriations, including capital appropriations, supplemental appropriations, and other appropriations; making appropriations to capitalize funds; and providing for an effective date.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

THE ACT FOLLOWS ON PAGE 1

AN ACT

Making and amending appropriations, including capital appropriations, supplemental appropriations, and other appropriations; making appropriations to capitalize funds; and providing for an effective date.

(SECTION 1 OF THIS ACT BEGINS ON PAGE 2)

	Allocations	Appropriation Items	General Funds	Other Funds
Acquisition Study (HD 38)				
Bethel - Fire Station Repairs/Upgrades (HD 38)		1,000,000	1,000,000	
Bethel - New Bethel Police Station (HD 38)		3,000,000	3,000,000	
Bristol Bay Borough - Bear Proof Fencing for Landfill (HD 37)		60,000	60,000	
Bristol Bay Borough - Port of Bristol Bay - Improvements Phase II (HD 37)		5,000,000	5,000,000	
Chevak - Dump Truck Purchase (HD 39)		35,000	35,000	
City of Houston - Hawk Lane Road Repair and Resurface (HD 13-16)		300,000	300,000	
Cordova - Cordova Center Completion (HD 5)		2,500,000	2,500,000	
Craig - Community Streets Improvements (HD 5)		300,000	300,000	
Delta Junction - EMS Rescue Squad Ambulance (HD 12)		175,000	175,000	
Delta Junction - School District Wood Chip Heating System Project (HD 12)		800,000	800,000	
Delta Junction - Solid Waste & Septage Cell (HD 12)		875,000	875,000	
Delta Junction - Street		1,500,000	1,500,000	

RESOLUTION 13-05 OF THE *EXXON VALDEZ* OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL REGARDING SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING FOR THE CORDOVA CENTER

We, the undersigned, duly authorized members of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council (Council) do hereby certify that, in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree entered as settlement of United States of America v. State of Alaska, No. A91-081 Civil, U.S. District Court for the District of Alaska, and after public meetings, unanimous agreement has been reached to expend funds received in settlement of State of Alaska v. Exxon Corporation, et al., No. A91-083 CIV, and United States of America v. Exxon Corporation, et al., No. A91-082 CIV, U.S. District Court for the District of Alaska, for necessary Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration activities to reimburse the City of Cordova, Alaska for the costs of construction of the Cordova Center. Resolution 11-02 authorized the expenditure of $7,000,000 (plus interest earned on that amount after it was made available to the State of Alaska (State)) or one third of the cost of construction of the Cordova Center, whichever is less. That Resolution also authorized the expenditure of $8,393 by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for management of the Cordova Center project on behalf of the Trustee Council. This Resolution authorizes the expenditure of an additional $1,300,000 (plus interest on this amount once it is made available to the State) for this purpose, thereby increasing the total potential contribution of the Trustee Council to the project to $8,300,000 (plus the above-referenced interest) or one third of the cost of construction, whichever is less. No additional project management monies are authorized by this Resolution. All funds are designated to the State and are to be distributed as follows:

Alaska Department of Fish & Game	$1,300,000
Total State of Alaska	$1,300,000
TOTAL APPROVED	**$1,300,000**

Funds shall be spent in accordance with the following conditions:

1. A portion of the facility shall be used as described in the October 2010 Cordova Center proposal, to provide administrative support for the Trustee Council restoration program, including educating the public and building scientific knowledge relating to the impacts of the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill (EVOS) and restoration of those impacts and further restoration goals.

2. The City of Cordova (City) will provide, before any expenditure of monies from the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Investment Fund (Investment Fund) authorized in Paragraph 4 below, documentation demonstrating to the satisfaction of the Alaska Department of Law and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration that the City has firm commitments for the funding of all the anticipated costs of construction of the Cordova Center, and that the Cordova Center will be used for the EVOS-related purposes as described in the October 2010 proposal (Attachment 1 contains the Executive Summary of the October 2010 proposal. The remainder of the document is on file in the offices of the Trustee Council).

3. The City will provide a written commitment that it will fund all operation and maintenance costs of the Cordova Center and not request those funds from the Trustee Council; the City will be responsible for all ongoing costs after construction.

4. The Trustee Council authorizes the expenditure of up to an additional $1,300,000 (plus interest earned on that amount once it is made available to the State) toward the cost of construction of the Cordova Center. The total amount of the Trustee Council contribution toward the Cordova Center shall be the amount of this authorization together with authorization contained in Resolution 11-02, or one-third of the cost of construction of the Cordova Center, whichever is less. Funds will be distributed on a quarterly basis to pay for not more than one-third of the billings for the construction phase of the project.

5. The City will provide meeting space for Trustee Council-related meetings and workshops (including Trustee Council meetings, meetings of researchers conducting EVOS-related work, and Public Advisory Committee meetings) free of any facility charges for the life of the facility (estimated at 50+ years). The Conference Center will include a main auditorium and a theater, each with a capacity of 220 people, a multipurpose community room, and a small meeting room.

6. In the Museum component of the Cordova Center, 3,450 square feet of the total 5,925 square feet will be dedicated to EVOS-related exhibits and interpretive displays for the life of the facility unless otherwise approved by the Trustee Council. The Museum will

include both a permanent EVOS display as well as a temporary gallery for traveling and temporary exhibits on EVOS.

7. The Museum includes the Science Discovery and Education Room (850 square feet), 100% of which is devoted to EVOS-related activities for the life of the facility, including the Science Discovery Program and various marine science educational programs unless otherwise approved by the Trustee Council. The Science Discovery and Education Room will include a lab equipped with wet and dry sinks and storage for scientific equipment.

8. The Library in the Cordova Center will contain 3,450 square feet (out of a total of 5,652 square feet) of EVOS materials for the life of the facility unless otherwise approved by the Trustee Council. Subject to the agreed space limitations, the Library shall accept all EVOS-related documents approved for transfer to it by the Trustee Council. The Library will also serve as a resource for EVOS-related media inquiries, filmmakers, researchers, and authors.

9. All of the facilities and services described above will be provided to the Trustee Council or any successor organization free of any use or maintenance charges in consideration for the payments from the Investment Fund towards the Cordova Center's construction costs.

10. The foregoing conditions must be made legally binding through a contract or other appropriate form of agreement, reviewed and approved by the Alaska Department of Law.

By unanimous consent, we hereby request the Alaska Department of Law and the Assistant Attorney General of the Environmental and Natural Resources Division of the United States Department of Justice to take such steps as may be necessary to make funds available in the amount of $1,300,000 from the appropriate account(s) as designated by the Executive Director.

Approved by the Trustee Council at its meeting of February 21, 2013 held in Anchorage, Alaska, as affirmed by our signatures affixed below.

TERRI MARCERON
Forest Supervisor
Chugach National Forest
U.S. Department of Agriculture

MICHAEL C. GERAGHTY
Attorney General
Alaska Department of Law

PAT POURCHOT
Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Alaska Affairs
Office of the Secretary
U.S. Department of the Interior

JAMES BALSIGER
Administrator, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service
U.S. Department of Commerce

CORA CAMPBELL
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

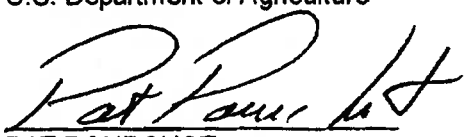
LARRY HARTIG
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Attachment 1: October 2010 Proposal Executive Summary

Approved by the Trustee Council at its meeting of February 21, 2013 held in Anchorage, Alaska, as affirmed by our signatures affixed below.

TERRI MARCERON
Forest Supervisor
Chugach National Forest
U.S. Department of Agriculture

MICHAEL C. GERAGHTY
Attorney General
Alaska Department of Law



PAT POURCHOT
Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Alaska Affairs
Office of the Secretary
U.S. Department of the Interior

JAMES BALSIGER
Administrator, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service
U.S. Department of Commerce

CORA CAMPBELL
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

LARRY HARTIG
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Attachment 1: October 2010 Proposal Executive Summary

Approved by the Trustee Council at its meeting of February 21, 2013 held in Anchorage, Alaska, as affirmed by our signatures affixed below.

TERRI MARCERON
Forest Supervisor
Chugach National Forest
U.S. Department of Agriculture

MICHAEL C. GERAGHTY
Attorney General
Alaska Department of Law

PAT POURCHOT
Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Alaska Affairs
Office of the Secretary
U.S. Department of the Interior

JAMES BALSIGER
Administrator, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service
U.S. Department of Commerce

CORA CAMPBELL
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

LARRY HARTIG
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Attachment 1: October 2010 Proposal Executive Summary

Approved by the Trustee Council at its meeting of February 21, 2013 held in Anchorage, Alaska, as affirmed by our signatures affixed below.

TERRI MARCERON
Forest Supervisor
Chugach National Forest
U.S. Department of Agriculture

for
MICHAEL C. GERAGHTY
Attorney General
Alaska Department of Law

PAT POURCHOT
Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Alaska Affairs
Office of the Secretary
U.S. Department of the Interior

JAMES BALSIGER
Administrator, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service
U.S. Department of Commerce

CORA CAMPBELL
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

LARRY HARTIG
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Attachment 1: October 2010 Proposal Executive Summary

Approved by the Trustee Council at its meeting of February 21, 2013 held in Anchorage, Alaska, as affirmed by our signatures affixed below.

TERRI MARCERON
Forest Supervisor
Chugach National Forest
U.S. Department of Agriculture

MICHAEL C. GERAGHTY
Attorney General
Alaska Department of Law

PAT POURCHOT
Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Alaska Affairs
Office of the Secretary
U.S. Department of the Interior

for JAMES BALSIGER
Administrator, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service
U.S. Department of Commerce

CORA CAMPBELL
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

LARRY HARTIG
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Attachment 1: October 2010 Proposal Executive Summary

Approved by the Trustee Council at its meeting of February 21, 2013 held in Anchorage, Alaska, as affirmed by our signatures affixed below.

TERRI MARCERON
Forest Supervisor
Chugach National Forest
U.S. Department of Agriculture

MICHAEL C. GERAGHTY
Attorney General
Alaska Department of Law

PAT POURCHOT
Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Alaska Affairs
Office of the Secretary
U.S. Department of the Interior

JAMES BALSIGER
Administrator, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service
U.S. Department of Commerce

CORA CAMPBELL
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

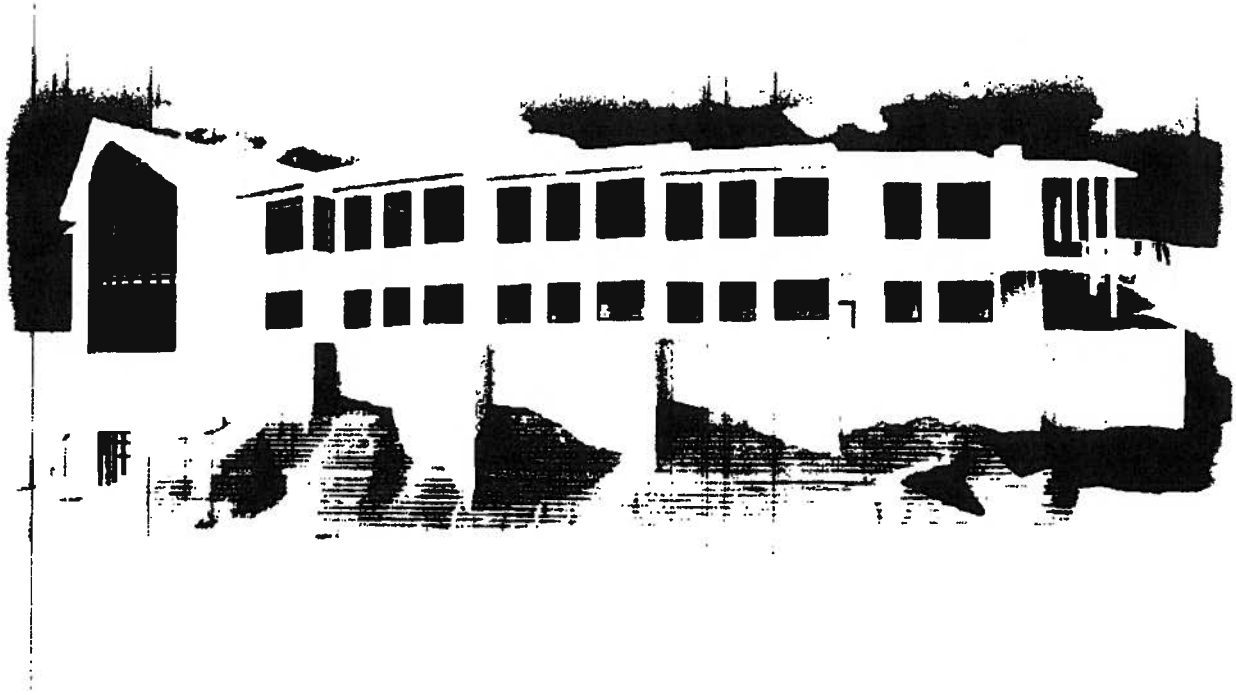
LARRY HARTIG
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Attachment 1: October 2010 Proposal Executive Summary

Attachment 1
Resolution 13-05

CORDOVA CENTER PROJECT

Community Inspired Development



The Cordova Center Project
PO Box 391 • Cordova, Alaska 99574
907.424.0665 • infoservices@cityofcordova.net

Executive Summary

As a critical part of the legacy of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS), a need exists for a facility that will serve several important EVOS administrative functions as the current Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council (Trustee Council) office in Anchorage is phased out. These include: a conference center (including multi-media capabilities) for EVOS-related meetings, workshops, scientific conferences, and oil spill response training; a public education facility, including a museum and library to contain materials and permanent exhibits about EVOS and its impacts to resources and services as well as their recovery and status; and an information center that will provide information about the past and ongoing restoration work conducted by the Trustee Council.

The Trustee Council is in the process of examining options to wind down and reduce its administrative framework given the limited remaining funds. As the Trustee Council completes this process and its presence in Anchorage is reduced or eliminated over time, the Cordova Center will provide an important centralized permanent facility for EVOS-related administrative functions, education and events. Space for EVOS-related meetings and workshops will be provided at the Cordova Center free of charge for the life of the facility. These meetings and workshops are likely to include Trustee Council meetings, meetings or workshops related to research (e.g., ongoing research on herring populations), and Public Advisory Committee meetings. Use of the Cordova Center meeting facilities will accordingly result in cost savings over the next several years in comparison to the current scenario, where the Trustee Council expends funds for office space and dedicated personnel and has an annual administrative budget of approximately $1.8 million (for federal fiscal year 2011). In addition, the Cordova Center will not seek any operating costs from the Trustee Council: Council provided funds will go only towards construction and the City will be responsible for all ongoing costs.

There are several potential locations for a facility that will provide administrative services into the future, but the Cordova Center offers a unique opportunity to combine administrative services – and reduce long-term administrative costs – with an educational facility that will provide resources about EVOS. While Anchorage appears to be a practical choice, it already has several decentralized resources that, as part of their mission, provide information about EVOS, such as the Alaska Resources Library and Information Services (ARLIS) research library. Moreover, Anchorage is not within the spill area. Seward is home to the Alaska SeaLife Center, which already contains some resources about the spill. Kodiak does not tend to draw visitors who are interested in learning about the spill, and Valdez has not expressed interest in housing such a facility.

Of the potential locations, after the Trustee Council significantly reduces its administrative presence in Anchorage a facility located in Cordova would represent the most efficient use of administrative funds, as well as have the highest impact and most significant benefits to the community and to visitors for educational purposes. The proposed Cordova Center is located in the spill area and Cordova is a frequent destination for those desiring to know more about the spill. Cordova was ground zero for impacts of the spill, with severe effects on the fishing and tourism industries. Cordova is also the gateway to Western Prince William Sound and serves as the starting point for many visitors to the area. The Cordova Center would provide visitors with background information and educate them about the impact of the spill and the efforts that have been made to restore the injured resources and services, some of which are still recovering from the impacts of the EVOS. The Cordova Center would provide a space for spill response training and response activities in the event of another spill. Cordova is home to a large fishing fleet, available and in many cases already under contract to respond quickly in the event of another spill event. Finally, the community of Cordova has provided tremendous support for a significant EVOS component to the Cordova Center during the planning stages and has provided or obtained complementary funding that allows the Trustee Council to significantly leverage its investment. This allows for the most efficient use of Trustee Council administrative monies during the period the Trustee Council is spending the remaining limited funds on restoration efforts.

In addition, there are other facilities in Cordova that make the community a logical choice for an EVOS-related facility to house many of the administrative services currently based in Anchorage, since they create synergy and the community is already focused on research and recovery related to EVOS and the Prince William Sound ecosystem. For example, the Prince William Sound Science Center conducts scientific research and education programs related to the ecosystem of the Sound and the Trustee

Council funds the work of several researchers at the Science Center. The Trustee Council currently funds a significant amount of research related to the decline in the herring population, and while annual meetings of these researchers are currently held in Anchorage, Cordova was the original location of choice but lacked suitable meeting facilities. The Cordova Center would provide a local venue for these meetings allowing those most impacted by the injured resource to participate. Cordova also has an all weather airport and scheduled jet service which greatly facilitates meetings and conferences.

The Trustee Council is currently considering implementing a long-term monitoring program of marine conditions and will seek partnerships with scientific consortiums or entities, some of which may be located in Cordova. In addition, co-locating the EVOS-related components with the other multi-use components of the Cordova Center facility, such as the City offices, will provide an economic benefit and project savings. Instead of relying solely on funding from the Trustee Council, the project leverages funding from several other sources to provide a variety of services to the community and to visitors. The Cordova Center is a broadly supported project in the city and EVOS funding support offers an opportunity to help the community find closure from the lingering impacts of the spill by providing a permanent venue for education related to the spill and restoration efforts. Because the project leverages funding and allows continuing administrative functions to be combined with educational services, the Cordova Center represents the most efficient use of the funds required for the administration of the remaining Trustee Council assets.

Background

The EVOS was a unique pollution event. The spill of approximately 11 million gallons would eventually impact over 9,000 miles of non-contiguous coastline in Alaska, making the spill the largest documented oil spill in U.S. waters prior to the recent spill in the Gulf of Mexico. The sheer size of the spill combined with 70 mile per hour winds and spring tidal fluctuations of nearly 18 feet contributed to magnifying the impact of the spill on the area. Due to the unique and remote area of the spill, the EVOS involved more personnel and equipment over a longer period of time than any other spill in U.S. history. Logistical problems in providing fuel, meals, berthing, response equipment, waste management, and other resources created unusual logistical challenges to response management and contributed to a remarkably lengthy spill and recovery event.

The spill not only occurred in an area of Alaska that was remote and difficult to access for recovery, it also happened to damage habitat that was in a rare, pristine condition and that supported a myriad of species. These species provided for commercial fishing and subsistence use. In addition, these species, many of which were impacted by the spill, and the pristine habitat drew local, national and international recreational visitors. This impact was magnified because the spill occurred in the spring which was also the beginning of the tourism season and thus the impact on both tourism and the general public's perception of the degradation of the area was widespread and long-lasting.

The EVOS had unusual and unique impacts on habitat, species, the economy, and the culture of an area of a magnitude and diversity that the United States had not experienced before and has not seen since. The convergence of factors, from the length of response to the unusually pristine area affected, created an unusual pollution event that has called for the consideration of equally rare and unique remediation activities.

These remediation activities include protecting the sensitive habitats affected by the spill from further degradation. Through the purchase of these land-based habitats, the Trustee Council has assured the protection of restoration processes on sensitive lands that provide habitat to species damaged by the spill.

However, the spill occurred within and has continued to impact the most dynamic and fragile of environments: the ocean's intertidal areas. The Prince William Sound and Gulf of Alaska continue to be affected by the spill and by human activity. The impact of human activities on these marine-based ecosystems can inflict critical impacts on restoration processes in the area: for example, additional pollution in the marine habitats affected by the spill would greatly diminish the possibility for recovery in the spill area.

Need for a Long-Term EVOS Facility

An enduring facility with significant components devoted to EVOS and the work of the Trustee Council is a critical part of the legacy of the spill and will serve as a tangible, centralized resource to house the administrative services associated with the Trustee Council including education of the public about EVOS. The Cordova Center offers an opportunity to decrease costs during the period the Trustee Council reduces its administrative framework, while also providing a venue to educate the public about EVOS and the work of the Trustee Council.

The EVOS was a significant environmental event in our nation's history. Over the last twenty years the Trustee Council has devoted hundreds of millions of dollars to addressing the impacts of that spill. Moreover, there are long-term and continuing impacts of the spill, such as the lingering oil that remains in parts of Prince William Sound and the ongoing effects to some resources and services that have not yet recovered. A facility in the spill area dedicated to educating the public (both residents that live in the spill area as well as national and international visitors) would serve as a significant resource about the enormous volume of research and restoration conducted by the Trustee Council. This education would also provide information about the ongoing work of the Trustee Council and how the public can avoid interfering with restoration activities while exploring the spill area.

The facility will serve an important role as a location for collaboration of marine scientists as well as for oil spill response training activities and actual spill response activities in the event of another spill. There currently is no dedicated space with lab and meeting facilities where marine scientists working on EVOS-related research can gather to collaborate and coordinate research and share results on a regular basis. For example, while the current space in Anchorage is used for some of these activities, those activities disrupt the day-to-day work of the administrative Trustee Council offices. Moreover, as the Trustee Council reduces costs through reduction of its leased office space in Anchorage, use of the currently available space will be even further curtailed. A dedicated facility would provide reliable long-term space for meetings of researchers and other EVOS–related gatherings such as Public Advisory Committee meetings, as well as Trustee Council meetings. The facility would also provide long-term dedicated space for oil spill response training, which occurs on a frequent basis and is vital to help prepare the region to respond in the event of another spill, so as to prevent further degradation of the injured resources and their habitat. And, in the unfortunate event of another spill, the facility would provide the space for an oil spill response emergency and communications center.

As the Trustee Council makes plans to wind down its administrative structure and associated presence in Anchorage, a location for continued administrative services, including providing information about the injured resources and services and related restoration, will become more important to preserving the knowledge gained by the vast amounts of research funded by the Trustee Council. Along with preserving and centralizing this knowledge, it will be equally important to make this knowledge available to the general public. The need for education about the effects of the spill is especially important given the recent spill in the Gulf of Mexico. This unfortunate event and the subsequent large number of inquiries to the Trustee Council demonstrate such a major spill is still possible and that educating the public about oil spills and related impacts is a critical component of the EVOS legacy. The Trustee Council has spent vast resources studying the impacts of the spill on resources and services and on restoration: a long-term EVOS facility would provide the opportunity to collect and showcase this knowledge; educate the public about this work; and provide a fitting legacy to memorialize this work for educational purposes. Combining these resources with a facility for meetings, conferences, and workshops will allow for the most efficient administration and use of the remaining limited funds.

Drawing of the Cordova Center, street-side elevation.

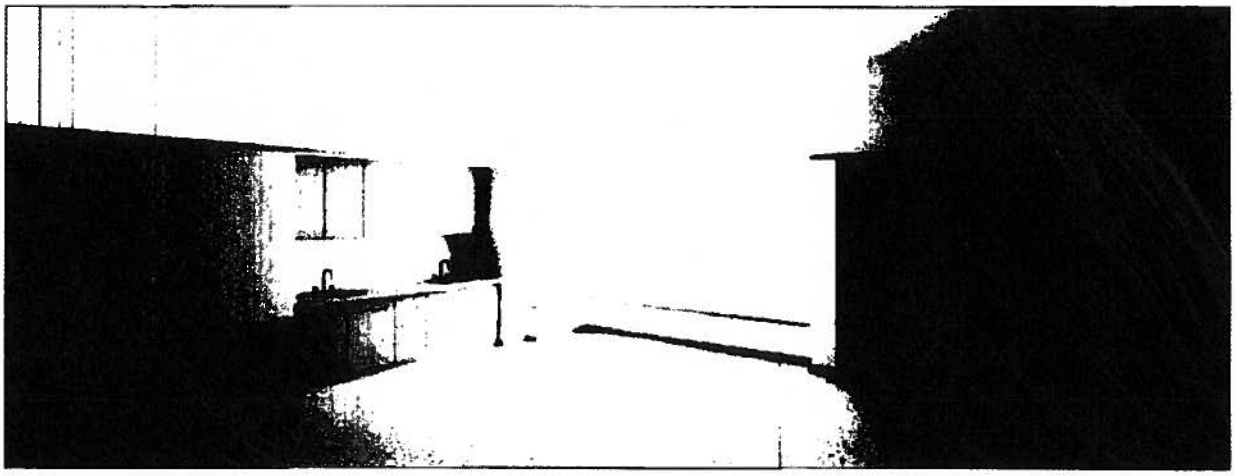
Preferred Location of the Facility

While Anchorage contains scattered resources related to the EVOS, there currently is no centralized location anywhere in the State where Alaskans and visitors from outside the State can go to get a comprehensive, detailed overview of the history of the spill and the actions taken by the Trustee Council over the past twenty years. As the Trustee Council winds down and reduces its presence in Anchorage, only Cordova is prepared to construct and operate a facility that will be available for administrative functions and be a destination for persons interested in learning more about the oil spill. Moreover, in Anchorage, facilities providing information about the spill do not stand out among the myriad of opportunities provided for visitors. The Cordova Center, with its primary focus on EVOS, will help to center peoples' attention on the spill and the lessons to be learned from it.

Cordova is also a logical choice for such a facility, because of its ongoing nexus to the spill in the minds of the public. This connection is well demonstrated by the recent media coverage of the Gulf of Mexico spill that frequently used Cordova as the face of the EVOS. For example, an article in the New York Times published May 5, 2010 noted that Cordova is "still trying to figure out how to respond to the event that defines it for much of the outside world." See Exhibit M. Because Cordova continues to be defined to a large extent by the EVOS, it is the place where the public can be expected to visit to learn more about the spill.

Cordova is also an optimal location for an EVOS-related facility due to its proximity to ongoing marine research related to the spill. Perhaps most important are the nearby herring research areas and the concentration of marine scientists and herring researchers in Cordova. Herring are vital to many different species in North Pacific ecosystems, including humans. Prince William Sound herring collapsed in 1993 and have not recovered since that time, with numbers still too low to sustain a commercial fishery. As part of the National Environmental Policy Act update process, the Trustee Council is proposing to fund a significant amount of research into the continued decline of herring in Prince William Sound and to identify and evaluate potential recovery options. Initially the Council held herring meetings in Cordova due to the significant local interest and expertise in this fishery. The meeting locations in Cordova proved to be inadequate, however, and over the past few years the Trustee Council has hosted meetings and workshops in Anchorage with agency, community, and stakeholder representatives as well as herring experts from around the world. Once the Trustee Council's Anchorage offices have been closed down, the Cordova Center would provide sufficient meeting and exhibit space for workshops and meetings free of facility charges, leading to significant cost savings. The Cordova Center will also have the facilities to accommodate larger groups and provide technological and scientific support for these events.

The Cordova Center's Laboratory in the Science and Education Room will be equipped with wet and dry sinks and required storage for scientific equipment that can be utilized to facilitate herring research in the area. The Cordova Center also includes science

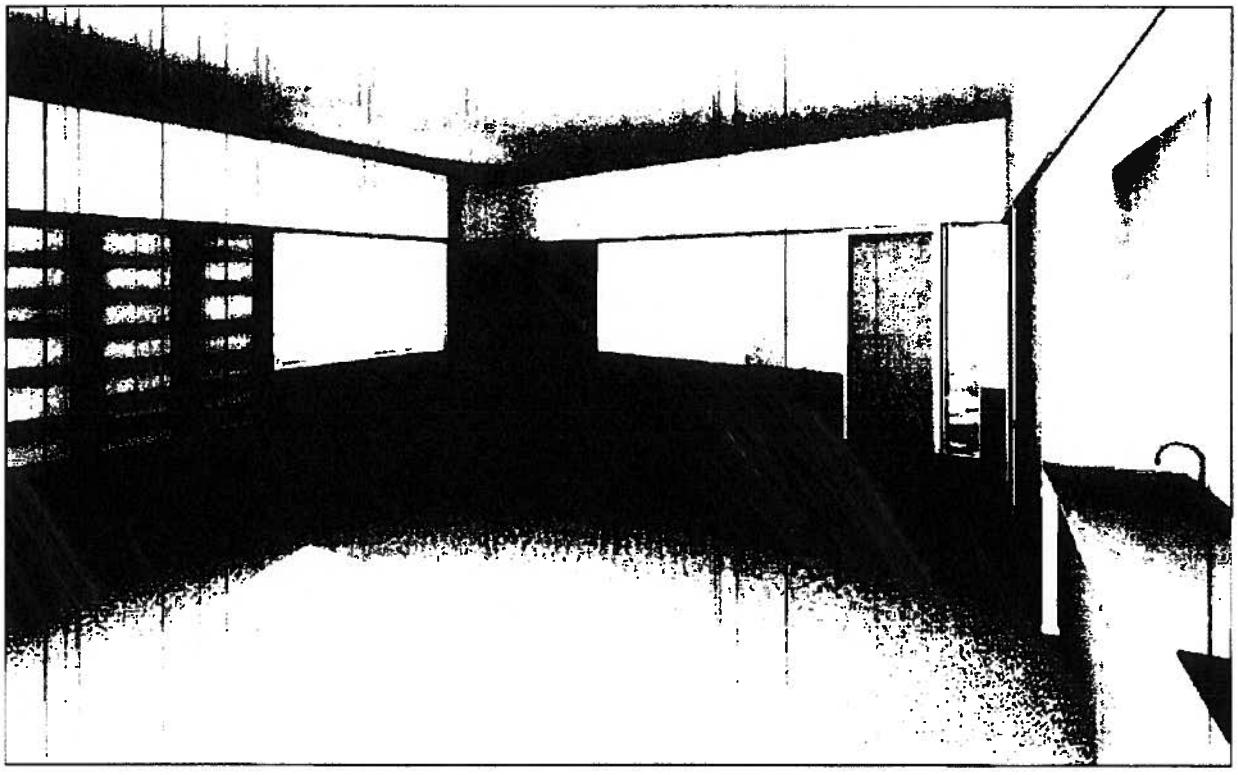


Science and Education Room

display areas, which would permit the Trustee Council to increase its public outreach and education regarding herring research and restoration in the Sound after the time when the Trustee Council no longer actively engages in funding such efforts.

In addition to funding additional herring research, the Trustee Council is considering funding long-term monitoring efforts. As with continuing herring research, long-term monitoring will benefit from a facility that can support large meetings and workshops, and significant economic savings will be realized since Trustee Council-related events will not incur facility charges. The new laboratory at the Cordova Center has previously been identified as a location to host the Science Discovery Program, a joint effort sponsored by the Prince William Sound Science Center and the U.S. Forest Service to facilitate the study and monitoring of the Copper River Delta and Prince William Sound. As this type of collaborative effort demonstrates, Cordova serves as an epicenter for research related to the Sound and the resources and services impacted by the EVOS. The Cordova Center would provide a large, top-quality Conference Center and other facilities to increase such activities and involvement by the scientific community and other stakeholders, in combination with serving as an outstanding public education facility.

Finally, the City of Cordova has demonstrated an enormous amount of support for the Cordova Center and a long-term EVOS facility. The City has been very proactive about obtaining funding for the Cordova Center from a variety of sources and the community has shown widespread enthusiasm and support for the Cordova Center. Many in Cordova view the Cordova Center as a way to finally help bring closure to a community so drastically impacted by the EVOS. As an important side benefit the Center will aid in attracting tourism to Cordova and the Western Prince William Sound region. Tourism is listed as not recovered in the 2010 list of Injured Resources and Services. The City will not require any ongoing operation and maintenance costs for the facility and has committed to maintaining exhibits about EVOS for the life of the facility, estimated at 50-plus years.



Science and Education Room

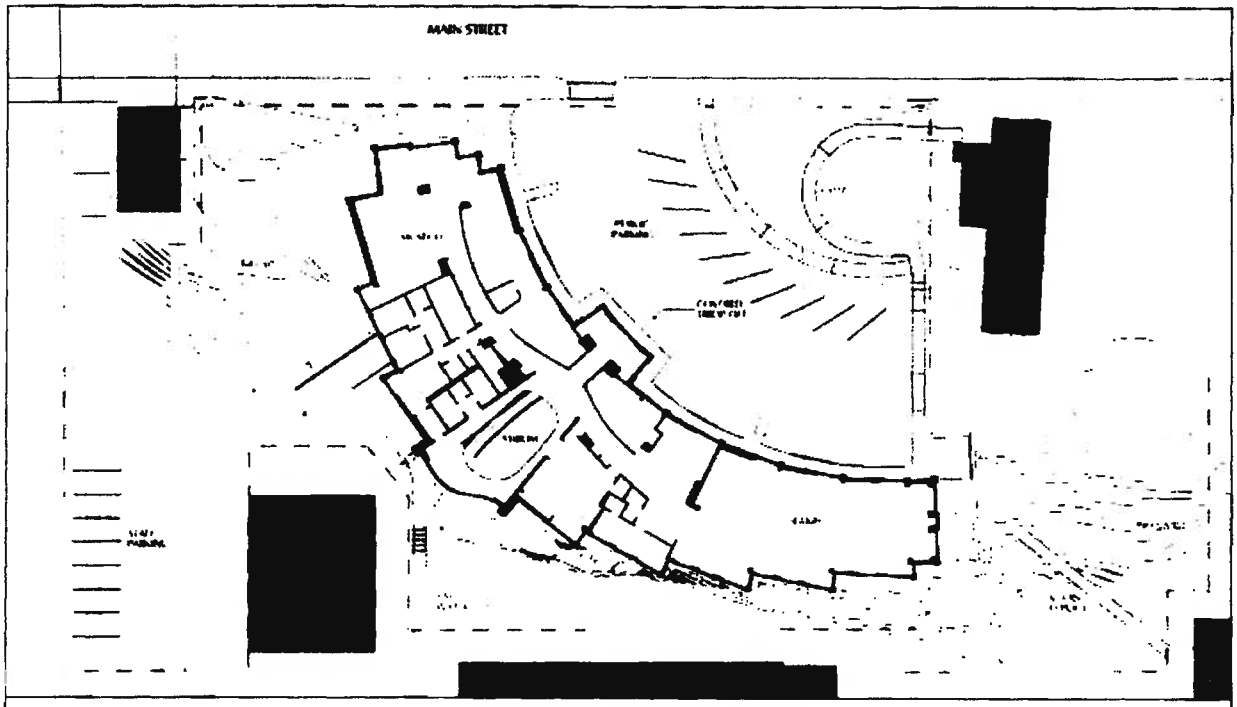
Summary of Square Footage Use and Funding

The total square footage of the Cordova Center is 34,858. The sponsors calculate 25,849 square feet of the Cordova Center will be used at least a portion of the time for EVOS-related activities.

The total cost for constructing the Center is $21.2 million. In 2005, the City passed a resolution committing itself to funding the long-term operation and maintenance costs of the facility. The City of Cordova requested $7.0 million in funding from the Trustee Council, which was approved at a Council meeting in May 2008. The Cordova Center also recently received two legislative appropriations in the State of Alaska's Capital Budget for a total of $4.5 million. The Cordova City Council passed a resolution on December 5, 2007 approving $1.5 million towards construction of the Center, in addition to a contribution of $450,000 both in in-kind and cash for the project development, purchase of the site, and clearing of the land. This amount will cover the costs of the administrative portion of the facility. In January 2010, the City Council passed a Resolution voicing its continuing support and commitment to the project, resolving to begin construction in 2010. This resolution stressed that Cordova has been severely affected by the EVOS, and struggling to recover since the spill.

The tables for each component described in this document quantify the area to be used for EVOS related purposes as adjusted for the percentage of time devoted to that use ("Adjusted EVOS Sq. Ft."). The table below summarizes this and the adjusted square footage multiplied by the building cost per square foot ("x Sq. Ft. Cost").

Cordova Center Components	Adjusted EVOS Sq. Ft.	x Sq. Ft. Cost
Museum/Education Component	2,504.46	$1,652,944
Library Component	1,334.7	$880,902
Conference and Meeting Component	3,083.86	$2,035,348
Administrative Offices	0	0
Shared Areas & Building Support	4,311.83	$2,845,807
Total	**11,234.85**	**$7,415,001**
(Total Building Gross Area 34,858 Sq. Ft.)		



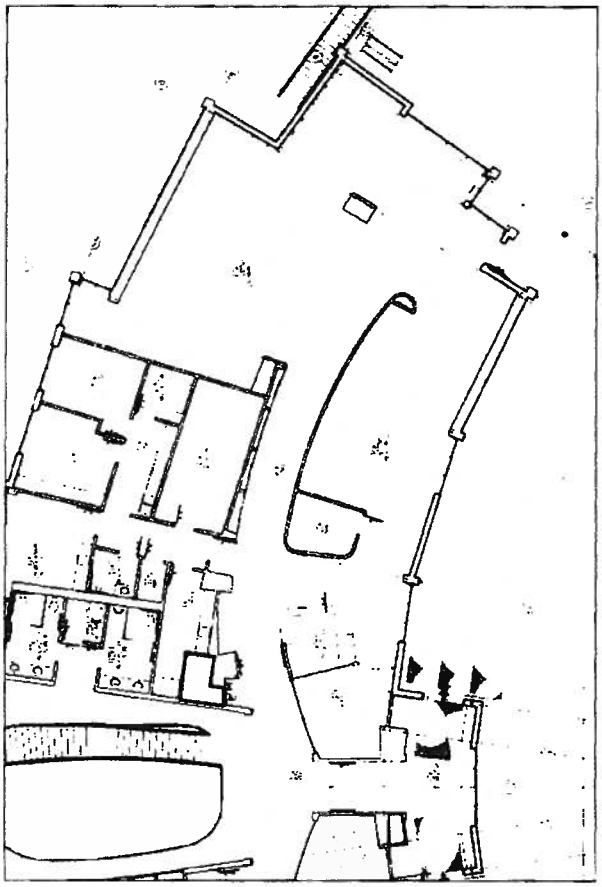
Site Plan

Museum Component

The museum component of the Cordova Center is comprised of 5,925 square feet, 3,450 square feet of which is set aside to display EVOS-related exhibits. The museum will serve as the cornerstone of the Cordova Center and will provide permanent displays about EVOS and the ongoing impacts of the spill, providing a visual explanation of the spill and the history of the restoration as well as of injured resources and services. The new museum is triple the size of the current museum, which is a popular venue for visitors wanting to learn more about the spill. The museum display and exhibit space set aside for the EVOS will be permanent and remain for the life of the building (estimated at 50+ years).

As set forth above, Cordova is intrinsically associated with the EVOS and it is the location visitors seek out when they want to hear and see more about the EVOS. The EVOS is the most consistently discussed topic of guests visiting the existing museum. Currently the only information about the EVOS on exhibit is a photo album and oiled sediment samples from the beaches of Prince William Sound. A recent visitor survey conducted by the American Association of State and Local Historic Societies in conjunction with the Cordova Museum demonstrated that over 50% of visitors to the existing Museum wish to know more about the EVOS and are not satisfied with the current exhibit on EVOS. This is anticipated to increase as a result of a new interest in this topic created by the Gulf spill. The new museum will provide this additional information in exhibits specifically designed to provide detailed information about the spill, and hands-on exhibits.

Museum staff have been working with Exhibit Services and the Alaska State Museum in Juneau, and have completed the creation of an exhibit plan which will be able to respond to visitor inquires regarding the EVOS and the Sound region. The exhibit plan is attached as Exhibit G and a museum narrative is attached as Exhibit H. The Museum serves a variety of EVOS-related goals such as public outreach and education, including lost human services and tourism. The Cordova Center Museum furthers this effort by creating a lasting multi-media and fully staffed institution that develops the history and effects of the EVOS in a comprehensive manner. The Museum will inform visitors about the state of the spill area and the recovery of injured resources and services, clarifying any misperceptions about the region and its desirability as a tourism and recreational destination. The Museum will also provide a venue for a variety of

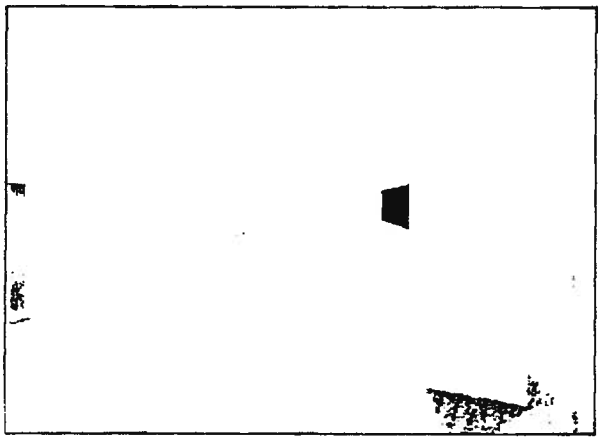


educational programs, such as the popular community programs and lectures organized by the Prince William Sound Science Center between September and May each year. In addition, the Museum includes over 300 square feet of display cabinets, which will be used for rotating displays including those related to the EVOS.

A main feature of the proposed exhibit plan for the Cordova Historical Society is "Sound Transition." This exhibit will expand the interpretation of the oil spill to provide a comprehensive story of oil transportation; safety advances in Prince William Sound; the development of oil spill response; the interrelationships of the fishing community and the oil industry; the U.S. Coast Guard's role in oil spill response; and advancements in scientific research in the Sound since the 1989 spill. There will also be an exhibit on the history of resources in the Copper River Region and archival materials related to the EVOS. These archival materials are some of the materials most frequently requested by researchers.

The Museum component also includes the Science Discovery and Education Room. This educational space is 850 square feet, 100% of which is devoted to EVOS-related activities. Seventy-five percent (75%) of the year, the space will house the Science Discovery Program, which is sponsored by the Prince William Sound Science Center and the U.S. Forest Service. This science-based education program was introduced after the spill and is currently housed and held in two small rooms in the community college/old Cordova Hospital. This new lab will be equipped with wet and dry sinks and necessary storage for science equipment. The educational program facilitates the study of and monitoring of the ecosystem of the Copper River Delta and the Prince William Sound while focusing on the environmental aspects and dangers of oil spills in the region.

The remaining 25% of the year, the space will be used for conducting programs related to marine science education for both adult and juvenile audiences, including science displays for public education and environmental training for elementary and high school teachers and youth. In addition, programs are being developed to provide hands-on demonstrations related to oil spills for seasonal visitors to the region.



Permanent Gallery

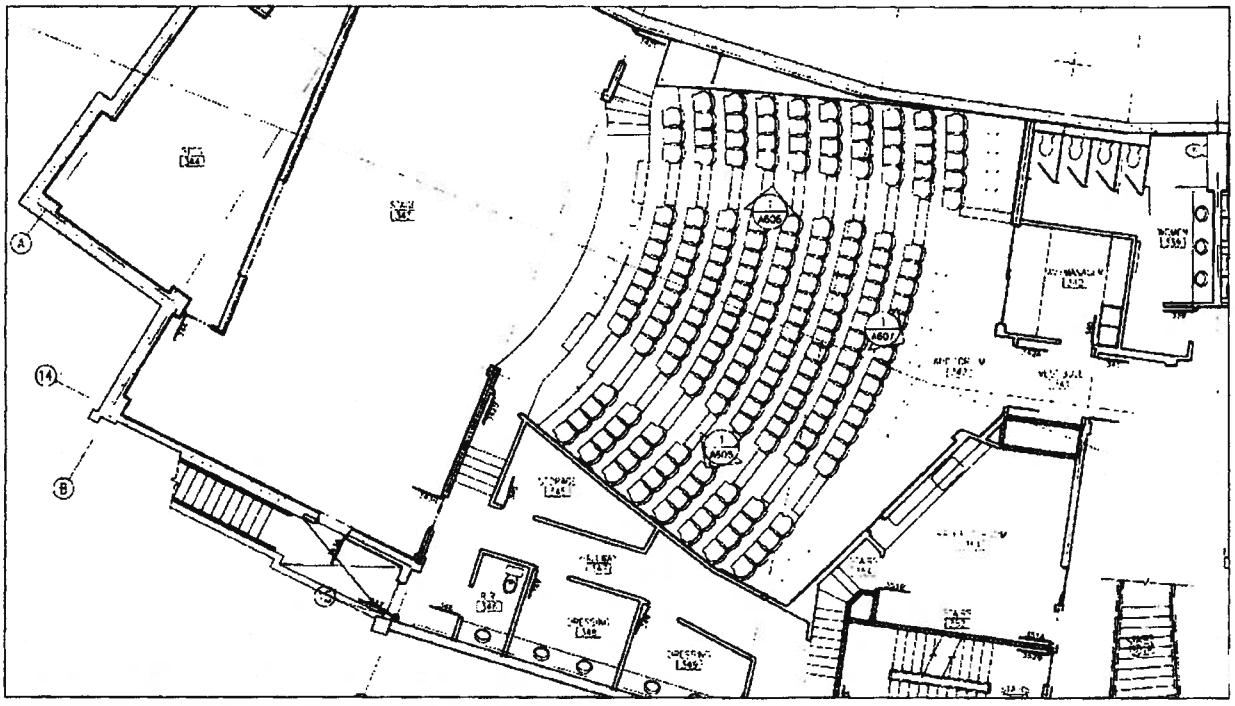
Museum & Education Component	Space Size	EVOS	% EVOS TIME	Adjusted Sq. Ft. EVOS	x Sq. Ft. Cost	Cost per Sq. Ft.
Permanent Gallery	2,110	1,000	100%	1,000	$660,000	$660
Exhibit – 'Sound Transition' will tell the story of the EVOS and beyond.						
Temporary Gallery	1,170	200	100%	200	$132,000	$660
Travelling and temporary exhibits on EVOS.						
Museum Store (Reception)	270	71	100%	71	$46,860	$660
Collections Storage	650	150	100%	150	$99,000	$660
Cordova Historical Society (CHS) has an extensive collection of oil spill materials in storage.						
Collections Management, Exhibit Prep	640	100	100%	100	$66,000	$660
Artifacts destined for exhibit prepared; preservation, conservation of objects.						
Archives	253	75	100%	75	$49,500	$660
CHS has archival materials from the EVOS. These materials are some of the most requested by researchers.						
Storage and Equipment	90	90	42%	37.8	$24,948	$660
Temporary Gallery Display						
Education Component	850	850	75%	637.5	$420,750	$660
EVOS educational based curriculum and science program; additional focus on Prince William Sound ecosystem; oil spill recovery; habitat & species restoration.						
Administrative Support Offices	415	415	42%	174.3	$115,038	$660
42% equals permanent and temporary galleries devoted to EVOS. *Staff and support areas; also display cases featuring schedules of local science programs and presentations.*						
Rotating Display (Display Cabinets)	327	327	18%	58.86	$38,848	$660
Estimated 1/6 display time.						
Museum & Education Subtotal	**6,775**	**3,278**		**2,504.46**	**$1,652,944**	**$660**
(Existing 2,300 Sq. Ft.)						

Conference Component

The conference center is comprised of a total of 6,760 square feet, all of which will be used for EVOS-related activities for a significant portion of time each year. The conference center will provide a venue for the administrative functions of the Trustee Council: as the Trustee Council seeks ways to reduce administrative spending, a venue to hold EVOS-related meetings and workshops free of charge would be a significant benefit, as it is unlikely that the Trustee Council will have any facilities in Anchorage where such events could be held. The City of Cordova will provide trained staff for operations, marketing, and scheduling of the conference center. The conference center components, including the main auditorium and theater, the multipurpose community room, and the small meeting room, will all be available for EVOS-related events free of any facility charge. Given that small meeting rooms in Anchorage range from a minimum of $210 per day at the Egan Center to $695 per day for the Dena'ina Center, this represents significant cost savings over the life of the facility.

The Conference Center is comprised of four rooms of various sizes that may be opened up to a grand hall meeting area with a capacity for 220 people and an adjoining theater that also seats 220. The theater will provide a forum for EVOS films such as the documentary on subsistence harbor seal hunting in Prince William Sound (Project 96214); an EVOS film on subsistence use of herring, herring spawn and near shore ecosystem resources in Prince William Sound (Project 98274); the documentary on the impacts of the oil spill on subsistence use of intertidal resources (Project 00481); and the recent video discussing recovery 20 years after the spill. It also provides a space for EVOS-related presentations. For example, the Science Center recently presented a program on 'www.pwsherringportal.org' explaining the implementation of a relational database of 4 dimensions (x,y,z, and time) of Prince William Sound herring data from 1973 to the present. This was a significant community program important to the fishing community but was held in a small space that was not adequate.

For nearly half of the year, the conference center will provide a forum for activities that are explicitly EVOS-related including hosting EVOS-related workshops; marine research conferences and symposiums; viewing EVOS-related films; government agency and resource management meetings; Prince William Sound Science Center and the Oil Spill Recovery Institute science symposiums; and space for Native Village of Eyak tribal members to share traditional ecological knowledge and to hold tribal meetings.



The remainder of the year, the Conference Center continues to serve and restore the human services lost due to the spill, particularly the still not recovered tourism and recreation service, as it provides a meeting and conference facility that will attract and host events for the community, visitors, non-profit groups, and government health agency meetings. With this new facility, Cordova can actively solicit meetings, small conventions, and science symposiums to be held in the area, further repairing the human services lost to the spill.

The conference center also includes a component called the "Multipurpose Community Room," which will serve as both a meeting space for EVOS-related meetings or workshops and as an area for oil spill response and training. Members of the Cordova fishing fleet were and continue to be first responders to a spill in Prince William Sound. However, in responding to the 1989 spill, there were logistical problems with finding an appropriate room equipped with electronic communications. This space will house an Oil Spill Response Emergency and Communications Center with electronic communications and provide space for oil spill response training held twice yearly in the community. The ongoing oil spill response training for the large fishing fleet in Cordova will help mitigate impacts to EVOS-injured resources from any potential future spills.

The Emergency Response Center will provide protection of habitat directly in the Exxon Valdez spill area by preventing further environmental degradation, while also serving a dual purpose of providing a venue for break-out sessions and overflow from the Conference Center. In addition, when not being used for oil spill response related activities, this space is available for conference break-out sessions to enhance the use of the conference center for EVOS-related and community meetings and educational gatherings, Incident Command and EMS training, local training classes, and tourist related activities.

Conference & Meeting Component	Space Size	EVOS	% EVOS TIME	Adjusted Sq. Ft. EVOS	x Sq. Ft. Cost	Cost per Sq. Ft.
Main Auditorium, 225 seats, incl. stage	3,415	3,415	49%	1,673.35	$1,104,411	$660
Summer: 348 hours related to EVOS; 348 related to non-EVOS use; primary use is for EVOS films shown to cruise ship visitors and tourists; Winter: conferences 72 hours EVOS; 120 hours non-EVOS; community use 112 hours non-EVOS (42% - without Ship Escort/Response Vessel System/Cordova District Fisherman United)(7%SERVS/CDFU include oil spill response training; hazmat and incident command training). EVOS science presentations; science symposiums; conference presentations; EVOS films such as 'Black Wave – The Legacy of the Exxon Valdez;'						
A/V Control Room, Manager	121	121	49%	59.29	$39,131	$660
In use for any event within this main auditorium						
Prop Storage/Shop	586	586	10%	58.6	$38,676	$660
Prep Rooms, Restrooms	234	234	49%	114.66	$75,676	$660
Multipurpose Community Room	1,232	1,232	49%	603.68	$398,429	$660
Trustee Council meetings; PWSSC and OSRI meetings and symposiums: U.S. Forest Service meetings and symposiums; oil spill response and training.						
Small Meeting Room	232	232	49%	113.68	$75,029	$660
Additional meeting space.						
Project Room	265	265	49%	129.85	$85,701	$660
Percentage calculated comparable to Discovery Room; Library and meeting room uses; additional meeting space; additional educational space for Discovery Science program.						
Storage and Equipment	280	280	49%	137.2	$90,552	$660
Meeting equipment; tables; chairs.						
Circulation @ 10%	395	395	49%	193.55	$127,743	$660
Conference Subtotal	**6,760**	**6,760**		**3,083.86**	**$2,035,348**	**$660**

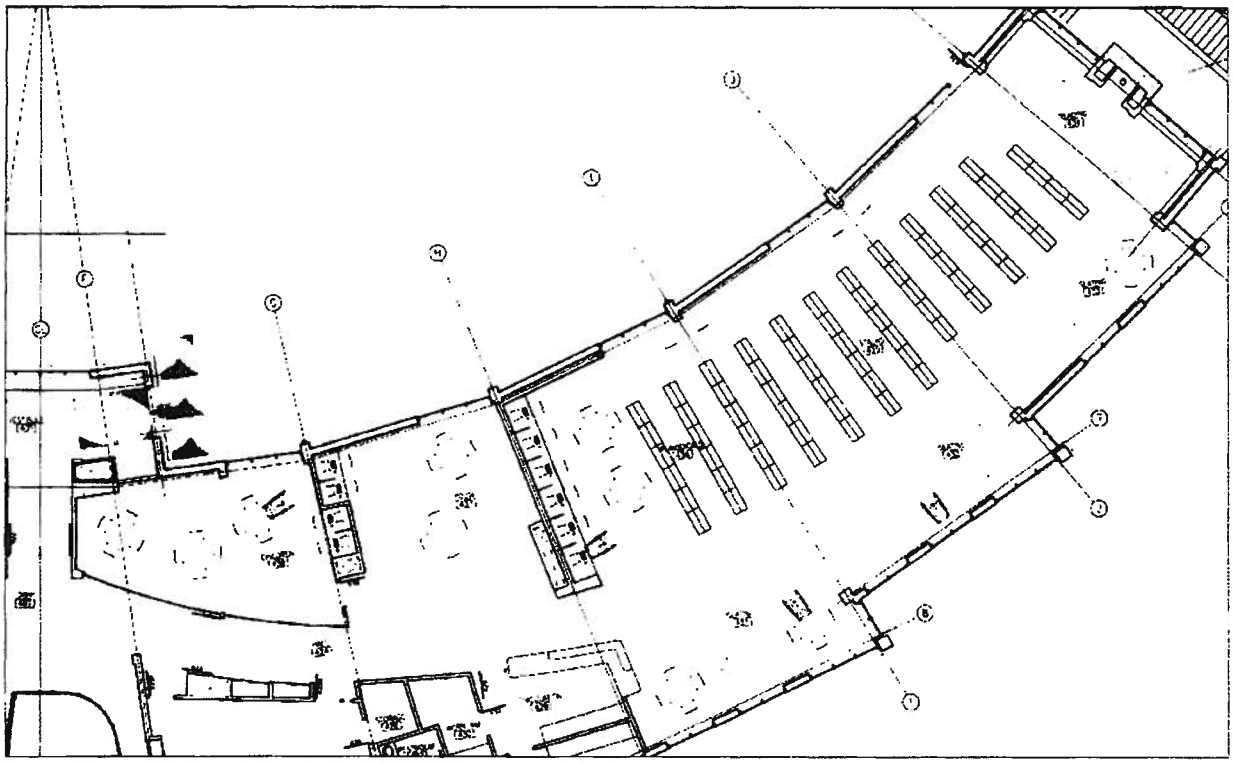
Library Component

The public library space contains a total of 5,652 square feet, 3,450 (61%) of which is devoted to EVOS materials. Currently, EVOS-related documents can be accessed at several locations throughout the area, including the Prince William Science Center, Cordova Historical Society archives, Cordova Alaska Department of Fish and Game office, and the Cordova Ranger District of the Chugach National Forest. The proposed Cordova Center library would double the current Cordova Public Library space and consolidate all EVOS-related documents in Cordova into one designated location, including both written and electronic documents.

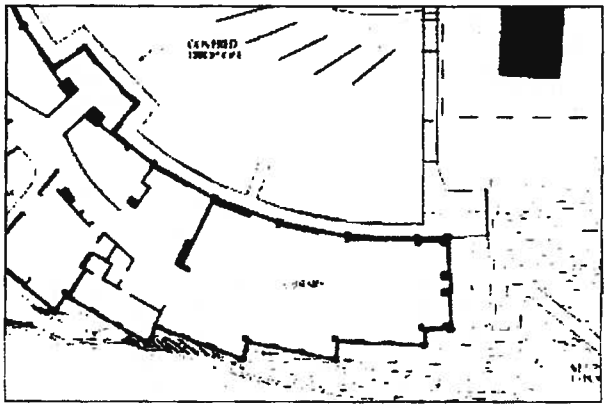
These documents include EVOS and Gulf Ecosystems Monitoring publications, as well as materials relating to scientific research, commercial fishing, oil spill history, fisheries management and local materials related to the EVOS and spill response. The library will also provide access to the ARLIS library, interlibrary loans and other online sources for additional EVOS materials. The library will be staffed by librarians familiar with EVOS-related issues and documents, capable of providing assistance with EVOS research, and working closely with the museum staff to provide access to archival materials. The Cordova Center will be the ideal location to keep copies of key documents from State, Federal and private sources related to the spill.

Annual EVOS education programs for both adult and juvenile audiences will be held in March, the anniversary month of the EVOS. A large collection of oil spill related books and audiovisual materials currently exists in the Cordova Public Library and the strategic plan for the library notes a need to develop this collection further.

Interest in the EVOS remains strong among the public and the media. Because of its intimate relationship with the EVOS, Cordova is visited on a regular basis by filmmakers, researchers, and authors who place requests for first-hand archival information, oral histories of local residents, and local newspapers. For example, the Cordova Historical Museum saw a significant increase in requests for materials related to EVOS during the 20th anniversary in 2009. Likewise, in the unfortunate event of other oil spills in Alaska or in other locations interest and requests for EVOS



materials and information will increase. For example, during the recent Gulf spill Cordova has experienced numerous requests from the media for materials and interview sources. During this event ARLIS also saw a marked increase in research requests related to the EVOS. Over the next year the Council plans to phase out funding for the ARLIS staffer dedicated to EVOS matters leaving a gap in this area. Extensive national media coverage noted that recovery from EVOS is still not complete more than 20 years later, including the May 5, 2010 New York Times article that specifically discussed the Cordova Center and its importance as an educational and outreach facility about the spill. See Exhibit M.



Library Component	Space Size	EVOS	% EVOS TIME	Adjusted Sq. Ft. EVOS	x Sq. Ft. Cost	Cost per Sq. Ft.
Primary Adult Stack Area	1,265	400	100%	400	$264,000	$660
Calculations differed versus physical space and virtual space. Nonfiction materials about EVOS: includes video, DVD and audio materials. Scientific reports and documents from the Oil Spill Recovery Institute (OSRI); Prince William Sound Science Center (PWSSC); Trustee Council Restoration Projects.						
Youth Stack Area/Seating	552	100	100%	100	$66,000	$660
Nonfiction materials about EVOS. *Materials and reports from Cordova High School Integrated Science Class.*						
Children's Area	515	50	100%	50	$33,000	$660
Nonfiction materials about EVOS. *Prince William Sound Animal Puppets (sea otters; salmon; harbor porpoise, orcas, etc.).*						
Seating and Tables	1,120	700	33%	231	$152,460	$660
More adult use; rare books; locked cases.						
Reference Area	200	200	25%	50	$33,000	$660
EVOS materials that will not circulate; archival materials and documents.						
Periodicals	250	250	25%	62.5	$41,250	$660
Adult and young adult; science documents and reports from OSRI; PWSSC; Trustee Council; Regional Citizens' Advisory Council.						
Computer Terminal Work Area	192	192	33%	63.36	$41,818	$660
Access to ARLIS; Viewing Stations for EVOS DVD						
Circulation Desk Area	198	198	23%	45.54	$30,056	$660
All user groups; *Public Information Desk.*						
Administrative Support Offices	315	315	23%	72.45	$47,817	$660
For support staff; researchers; art and photo display and presentation.						
Storage	70	70	23%	16.1	$10,626	$660
Paper, supply storage, library materials.						
Rotating Display	975	975	25%	243.75	$160,875	$660
Annual EVOS exhibits and program areas.						
Library Subtotal	**5,652**	**3,450**		**1,334.7**	**$880,902**	**$660**
(Existing 2,800 Sq. Ft.)						

Information Center, Shared Areas, Building Support

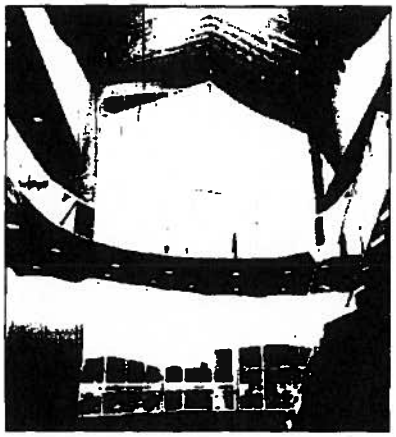
The information center area of the Cordova Center will provide information and materials for visitors to the spill region on recreation and tourism options in the Prince William Sound region as well as provide commercial fishing and seafood marketing information in a central kiosk. This shared area of the Cordova Center will also house regional art and environmental displays focusing specifically on the Prince William Sound and Copper River Delta regions, further educating the public and visitors in how to

Shared Areas & Building Support	Total Space	EVOS	% EVOS TIME	Adjusted Sq. Ft. EVOS	x Sq. Ft. Cost	Cost per Sq. Ft.
Vestibule, Main Entry, Fourth Floor	404	404	33%	133.32	$87,991	$660
Entry into the facility.						
Vestibule, Lower Entry, First Floor	200	200	33%	66	$43,560	$660
Entry into the facility.						
Foyer, Fourth Floor	730	730	38%	277.4	$183,084	$660
These two large areas will be used for many large meetings and conferences as break space and will also include display space for exhibits on the oil spill such as EVOS and Beyond, a new exhibit being designed and created by the Cordova Historical Museum to mark the 20th year since the EVOS. These spaces will also be used to feature travelling art and photo shows of the Prince William Sound region.						
Foyer, Third Floor	1,220	1,220	38%	463.6	$305,976	$660
Less administrative square footage. These two large areas will be used for many large meetings and conferences as break space and will also include display space for exhibits on the oil spill such as EVOS and Beyond, a new exhibit being designed and created by the Cordova Historical Museum to mark the 20th year since the EVOS. These spaces will also be used to feature travelling art and photo shows of the Prince William Sound region.						
Large Restrooms	450	450	49%	220.5	$145,530	$660
Facilities available for meetings; events on second level.						
Secondary Restrooms	225	225	33%	74.25	$49,005	$660
Staff restrooms	268	268	33%	88.44	$58,370	$660
General Storage, Distributed	450	450	33%	148.5	$98,010	$660
Storage for facility materials and supplies.						
Commercial Kitchen/Serving	395	395	49%	193.55	$127,743	$660
Facility available for meetings, events.						
Mechanical/Electrical @ 6% over-all	2,250	2,250	33%	742.5	$490,050	$660
Facility operations.						
Janitorial, Supplies	160	160	33%	52.8	$34,848	$660
Walls, shafts @ 8% over-all	2,560	2,560	33%	844.8	$557,568	$660
General Circulation - elevator, stairs, corridor	2,700	2,700	33%	891	$588,060	$660
Trash/Receiving	349	349	33%	115.17	$76,012	$660
Support Space Subtotal	**12,361**	**12,361**		**4,311.83**	**$2,845,807**	**$660**

enjoy the Sound with an awareness of the ongoing restoration of injured species in the area, thus helping reduce interferences with such processes.

The oil spill damaged Alaska's recreation and tourism industries, particularly in the Prince William Sound region and specifically in the spill-affected communities of Cordova and Valdez. An August 1990 McDowell Group assessment of the impact on Alaskan tourism concluded that the spill had major effects on the tourism industry throughout Alaska. Trustee Council studies of sport fishing activity and tourism indicators (i.e. vacation planning, visitor spending, and cancelled bookings) indicated overall decreases in recreation and tourism activities after the 1989 spill. The 2010 Update on Injured Resources and Services lists recreation and tourism as not recovered.

Visitation in Cordova is slowly increasing but the community has not improved its infrastructure to provide a visitor facility or exhibits about the area. Visitors to Cordova are increasingly and continually interested in seeing more about the 1989 oil spill; the interrelationships of the fishing, community and the oil industries; and advancements in oil transportation, spill response and scientific research in the Prince William Sound area as documented in a 2008 summer visitor survey conducted by the Cordova Historical Society and American Association for State and Local History. In addition, it is crucial that the increasing numbers of visitors to the area are educated about Trustee Council restoration efforts in the area, how best to enjoy the area with awareness of the environment's fragile state, and how to avoid interfering with ongoing restoration.



Atrium

The Cordova Center visitor area addresses these deficits and provides a facility that will enhance visitors' experience of Cordova both with regard to its outdoor recreational opportunities and learning about the EVOS and Trustee Council restoration efforts. In addition, the information about the spill area presented in the Center and the recreational information provided about how to actively enjoy the area will work to repair misconceptions about the spill area not being suitable for recreational and visitor opportunities. In combination with the museum, theater, and meeting space, the Cordova Center will attract interest and will be a destination for Prince William Sound and Alaskan visitors.

The administrative offices are not EVOS-related and thus do not include any EVOS square footage or percentage of time.

Administrative Offices	Space Size	EVOS	% EVOS TIME	Adjusted Sq. Ft. EVOS	x Sq. Ft. Cost	Cost per Sq. Ft.
Reception/Facility Coordination	190	0	0%	0	$0	$660
Public Waiting Area	70	0	0%	0	$0	$660
City Manager	205	0	0%	0	$0	$660
Public Works	180	0	0%	0	$0	$660
Finance Director	170	0	0%	0	$0	$660
Clerk	160	0	0%	0	$0	$660
Staff Offices: Planner, Asst. Planner; Admin Asst.; Accounts; AR; Deputy Clerk	840	0	0%	0	$0	$660
Printers	160	0	0%	0	$0	$660
Secure Storage, Vault	145	0	0%	0	$0	$660
Record Storage	230	0	0%	0	$0	$660
Staff Break	155	0	0%	0	$0	$660
Circulation @ 20%	805	0	0%	0	$0	$660
Admin. Offices Subtotal	**3,310**	**0**	**0%**	**0**	**$0**	**$660**

Department of Environmental Conservation
Environmental Health Results Delivery Unit
Environmental Health Director Program Component

Subject of RPL: Tsunami Marine Debris Cleanup	**ADN/RPL #:** 18-5-0360
Amount requested: $ 1,500,000	**Appropriation Authority:** Sec 4, Ch 16, SLA 2013, pg 105, ln 28
Funding source: Federal Receipts (1002) Capital	**Statutory Authority:** AS 46.03.020

PURPOSE

The Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) anticipates receiving up to $1,500,000 from the National Ocean & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for marine debris cleanup activities related to the tsunami that struck Japan in March 2011. The Department expects to receive this funding allotment to be received by January 1, 2015.

PREVIOUS LEGISLATIVE CONSIDERATION

The Division of Environmental Health received $1,000,000 federal receipt authority in FY2013. A total of $1,000,000 in federal funds has been received and obligated to-date, fully utilizing the receipt authority available for tsunami-generated marine debris cleanup efforts.

TIMING ISSUES

On February 7, 2013 the Department of Environmental Conservation signed a Memorandum of Agreement with NOAA outlining the process by which NOAA may provide funding to the State of Alaska to conduct marine debris activities on state, tribal, or federal lands or waters, in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake of March 2011. That agreement provides a mechanism by which NOAA may transfer funds from the Government of Japan to the State of Alaska to fund marine debris cleanup activities.

The Division of Environmental Health submitted a request for $1,500,000 in federal funds from the NOAA in September 2014. Funds are expected to be awarded and received in two payments: $900,000 in December, 2014, and $600,000 in February, 2015. Immediately after the Notice of Award is received from NOAA, division staff will begin the formal procurement process in order to obligate these funds to contractors experienced in marine debris cleanup activities. Contracts will be finalized in April 2015 and cleanup activities will occur between May and September 2015.

The Division of Environmental Health lacks sufficient federal authority in FY2015 to receive the anticipated award. Federal authority in the amount of $1,500,000 is requested as a capital projected starting in FY2015 and lapsing under AS 37.25.020.

BUDGETARY ISSUES

Increased federal receipt authority will allow the department to continue performing in accordance with Administrative Order No. 263, requiring the Department of Environmental Conservation to coordinate and publically distribute information about the Japanese tsunami marine debris and the subsequent cleanup efforts.

Agency Contact: Jeff Rogers, Budget Manager, 465-5235
LFD Contact: Alexei Painter, 465-5434

No general funds are required for this work and no new positions are required at this time. The majority of these anticipated funds will be expended on contractual services to conduct marine debris cleanup activities during the summer 2015 season.

Legislative Fiscal Analyst Clarification: The department provided the following response when asked about the statement in the last paragraph that "no new positions are required at this time."

> The Department does not operate a Marine Debris program. Under Administrative Order 263, the Department has been directed to "serve as the agency to coordinate [marine debris] efforts." The Department has hired an unbudgeted non-permanent program coordinator to work on marine debris issues. That position will continue to serve that function until available federal funding is fully spent, but there is currently no need or intention to make that position permanent. If the State chooses to establish a permanent Marine Debris program in the Department in the future, there could be a need for permanent personnel.

Legislative Fiscal Analyst Comment: The funds have not yet been awarded to the department by NOAA. Although the Legislature may wish to wait for the funding to be awarded prior to approving an RPL, waiting for FY15 supplemental funding is likely to result in a delay in the department's ability to issue contracts for cleanup activities.

B

Begin forwarded message:

From: Peter Murphy - NOAA Affiliate [mailto:peter.murphy@noaa.gov]
Sent: Friday, December 05, 2014 11:08 AM
To: Stewart, Janna L (DEC)
Cc: Busse Floyd, Elaine A (DEC)
Subject: SOW #3 Update + Timeline Meeting 12/16?

Janna,

Good morning! Wanted to provide you a quick update that SOW #3 is in process and we expect to get the final signatures back shortly. The SOW itself has been signed, but we've been informed we need a clearance from the next level up (NOS) before they can be processed. From there, you should receive a direct notification from our Agreements team. So, no roadblocks or issues to report, just an additional step. I'll plan to let you know if I hear anything further.

With that SOW in process and moving through, I figured it would make sense to schedule a call to talk through the timelines for the different steps in the State of Alaska and NOAA processes, from RFP drafting all the way through to field operations. I'll be sitting in on a meeting with the new NEPA coordinator next week, so hopefully I should have some additional intelligence on how that will play into the process.

Would a call the week of 12/15 - 12/19 work for your schedule? I'll be in the office all that week, and have some good time windows on most days. As an initial idea, would a call on Tuesday, 12/16, in the afternoon work for your schedule? If that week is too late, or you'll be out, we could look at times next week (12/08 - 12/12), as well.

Thanks much, and hope you're having a great Friday!

-Peter

--
Peter Murphy
Regional Coordinator - Alaska
NOAA Marine Debris Program / Genwest
Office of Response and Restoration
tel.206.526.4661
e. peter.murphy@noaa.gov
http://marinedebris.noaa.gov

Statement of Work- Annex 003 (As Amended 11/24/2014)
STATE OF ALASKA
Department of Environmental Conservation
NOS Agreement Code: MOA-2013-005/8626
Marine Debris Division Office of Response and Restoration
National Ocean Service
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Activity Category

Funds requested in this Annex will support the removal and disposal of inert marine debris (e.g., plastic, line and net, foam, building materials, containers, derelict vessels, etc.) from priority shorelines impacted by Japanese Tsunami Marine Debris (JTMD). Invasive species encountered during operations will be reported and removed as necessary.

2. Objectives

Our objectives for this proposal include:

- Primary Objective - Mounting a comprehensive airlift and barge operation to transport the debris collected in the 2014 and 2015 field seasons to a landfill in the Pacific Northwest, leaving no cached debris on any Alaska beaches at the end of the 2015 field season; and
- Secondary Objective - Funding additional debris removal projects in priority areas

A discussion of the 2014 activities (Annex 002) and the operational details and cost estimates for this request (Annex 003) follow.

3. Summary of Annex 002 Activities (2014)

In calendar year 2014, nine debris projects and one aerial survey project were funded with Alaska's share of the Government of Japan (GoJ) funding. Delays in the state's Request for Proposal (RFP) process and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) approval process prevented the projects from starting at the times originally proposed by the contractors. These delays reduced the amount of debris collected and prevented several GoJ projects from being coordinated with debris projects supported by other funding. This inability to coordinate projects resulted in increased costs and reduced productivity. The 2014 debris removal project results are summarized below in Section F.

Due to the delay in awarding the aerial survey contract, only two-thirds of the aerial survey flights (from Bristol Bay to Kodiak to Prince William Sound) were completed in the summer of 2014. The images from those flights will be processed and analyzed by November 2014. The remaining segments (see the illustration on the last page) will be flown starting in April 2015 and the processing of those images will

be completed no later than June 2015. This will provide accurate, current images for the debris removal projects planned for Southeast Alaska shorelines in 2015. All GoJ funding received thus far from NOAA ($1,000,000) has been obligated and will be fully spent by June 30, 2015.

4. Annex 003 Proposal (2015)

This Annex requests $900,000 in GoJ funds for airlift and barge based debris removal, and additional shoreline debris removal, to be completed by October 2015. The following discussion provides details as to how these funds will be allocated.

a. Planning and Scheduling Shoreline Cleanup and Airlift Removal Operations

The funding allocation and the coordination of 2015 shoreline cleanups and airlift/barge removal will require some complicated calculations and estimates. Currently only preliminary information as to the amount and location of cached debris is available (see the chart in Section F). More accurate information will be provided in the contractor's final reports which will be submitted shortly. That information will be used to develop a preliminary cost estimate for the 2015 airlift/barge operation, as follows.

First, the state will review the final 2014 debris contractor reports to estimate the amount and location of debris currently cached. Second, the state will estimate the amount of debris that may potentially be collected in 2015 beach operations. Then the state will do preliminary research on the costs of the helicopter, barge, crew, and landfill, estimating how large a barge will be needed, how many airlift loading points will be necessary based on how far the helicopter can airlift each load, how many loading sites the barge must anchor at, and how many days the entire airlift/barge operation will take. The number of days will impact the time the loading crew will be in transit between cache points and how many nights the crew must spend aboard transport vessels. In addition, based on the 2014 debris removal (and cache) data, the amount of new debris that will be collected in 2015 beach cleanups will be estimated to determine how much debris might be added to the airlift/barge operation.

Based on those estimates, the state will set a maximum dollar amount for the airlift/barge RFP that will be posted in early January 2015. This timing will enable the state to make an award several months before any field operations would commence. The state would then know how much of the funding under this SOW, or future SOW's, can be allocated to RFPs for additional shoreline cleanup operations. Funds initially identified for shoreline cleanup projects can be reprogrammed and shifted to the airlift/barge operation as needed.

The plan for the airlift/barge removal of cached and newly collected debris in 2015 is based on the experience of Gulf of Alaska Keeper (GoAK), the experienced marine debris contractor authorized to respond to tsunami marine debris removal RFPs throughout Alaska. As discussed in Section E below, GoAK's experience indicates that an airlift and barge operation is often the safest, most cost effective, and most productive way to remove tsunami marine debris, particularly in locations where debris concentrations are greatest. The RFP for the airlift/barge removal operation will be open to all

previously authorized contractors and will require not only experience in debris removal and marine operations and in selecting and working with airlift removal and barge services.

Responses to the state's RFP must provide operational details including: a schedule of the estimated dates of removal, airlift, and barge activities, including known or anticipated limitations related to habitat or seasons; the intended areas of operation, including plans for alternate means of debris access and transport when necessary; comprehensive debris removal and disposal plans with funding sources clearly allocated; and an acknowledgment that the final operational approach, timing, and locations are subject to adjustment based on permitting and NEPA considerations as identified in consultation with the State of Alaska and NOAA.

b. Airlift Removal Operations

Airlift debris removal is conducted using a helicopter to lift and transfer to a barge the super sacks, net loads, or other consolidated and cached debris that cannot be removed by skiff or landing craft due to weather and beach access issues (as discussed in Section E). In 2014 approximately 252 tons of marine debris were consolidated and safely cached for later removal with the consent of the landowners and resource managers (see the chart in Section F).

c. Shoreline Cleanup Operations

Depending on the amount of funding required for airlift and barge removal operations, additional shoreline removal projects will be funded with any remaining funds (as estimated in the Budget section). The locations for these shoreline cleanups in 2015 will be selected after considering the volume of debris removed (and remaining) in the prioritized locations that were cleaned in 2014, the volume of debris in prioritized areas that were not cleaned in 2014, the cost effectiveness of the 2014 projects, information about debris accumulation identified in the new aerial survey images, and the total amount of funding available.

Contractors eligible to respond to RFPs for 2015 cleanups are the same as those eligible in 2014. Their eligibility was determined for a five year period, although they will be required to document any changes in their organizations since their eligibility was first determined in 2013.

The shoreline cleanup projects will begin as early as possible in the 2015 field season, in mid to late May for some locations, and should end in June or early July. Any funds remaining after the airlift/barge project and the initial shoreline projects are completed can be used for late-season small shoreline projects in areas where airlifting is not necessary and local landfills are available.

d. Disposal Operations

The selected marine debris contractor will subcontract with a waste management company that provides recycling and landfill facilities in the Pacific Northwest where marine debris is accepted.

B. ORGANIZATION AND PRIMARY CONTACT INFORMATION FOR THIS ANNEX

1. Organization:

Name:	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC)
Type:	State Government
Web Address:	http://dec.alaska.gov/
Phone:	907-465-5289
Street Address:	410 Willoughby Ave. Suite 303
City, State, Zip:	Juneau, Alaska 99801
Congressional District:	Statewide

2. Primary Contact:

Name:	Elaine Busse Floyd
Position/Title:	Director, Division of Environmental Health
Street:	555 Cordova St.
City, State, Zip:	Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Phone:	907-269-7645 or 907-351-6266
Email:	elaine.busse.floyd@alaska.gov

C. PROJECT LOCATIONS

As discussed above, tsunami debris removal project locations for the 2015 field season will be selected based on the newest information available regarding debris density, environmental impact, permit requirements, and feasibility, as well as data from the 2014 project reports and photographs and the images from the 2014-2015 aerial survey. Areas prioritized in 2013 may again be cleaned in 2015 (see chart that follows) with the exception of Outer Hinchinbrook which has been removed from the priority list because it is too dangerous to access. Projects will be coordinated with landowners, resource managers, and tribal authorities as necessary. Permits and special use authorizations will be obtained where necessary. Areas requiring species or habitat protection will be avoided.

	Segment	Steller Sea Lion Protection Areas	DNR Surface Classification Habitat	State or Federal Management	Tribal Lands
(1)	Kayak Island (West, East side)	X		USDA-FS	X
(2)	Outer Montague	X		USDA-FS	X
(3)	Shuyak and North Afognak Island	X		State of Alaska - DNR	X
(4)	Outer Island to Gore Point	X	X	USFWS State of Alaska - DNR	X

(5)	Cape Yakataga to Kayak Island:	X	X	State of Alaska - DNR	X
(6)	Cape Muzon to Suemez Island			USDA-FS	
(7)	Baker….. Prince of Wales islands		X	USDA-FS	
(8)	Kruzof Island		X	USDA-FS	X

D. PROJECT TIMING

1. Start and End Dates

As a result of the lessons learned in 2014, every effort will be made to start the planning for airlift/barge project as early as possible, and plan to start any shoreline debris removal operations early in May. Shoreline work will finish early in the season so all debris can be removed in the proposed airlift/barge operation. All aspects of debris removal, disposal, and reporting should be completed by October 1, 2015. The aerial survey flights, image analysis, and reporting that were funded in Annex 002 and partially completed in 2014 should be completed by June 30, 2015.

2. Duration

Beach crew work schedules (hours per day and days per month) are dependent on tides and weather in each location. Activity periods may be short in duration (1-4 hours) or long (10-18 hours). Some small pocket beaches can be cleaned in a few hours; other shorelines require days or weeks.

The entire airlift/barge effort, including moving the helicopter, crew, and barge from cache to cache, airlifting each load, and moving the loaded barge to the landfill outside Alaska, is expected to take 2-3 weeks.

3. Other Timing Considerations

Permitting and consultation with NOAA and other resource and land managers must be satisfactorily completed before field activities commence. Subsequently, weather, crew availability, the amount and type of debris on each beach, and the availability of protected anchorages and safe beach access will also impact all project field activities.

E. PROJECT METHODS: MARINE DEBRIS REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL

Cleaning marine debris on beaches occurs in three basic stages: collecting (extricating) and consolidating debris, hauling the collected debris across beaches to landing craft or barges (which are most often stationed offshore because of environmental conditions), and transporting debris to port for disposal at a landfill.

1. Beach Access, Debris Collection, and Consolidation

Marine debris collection and consolidation in all project locations is done by crews walking along the shoreline and storm surge zones and picking up debris by hand. Marine debris is commonly collected in heavy duty bags called super sacks. These bags have handles for lifting and hauling the full bags. Although super sacks can hold up to 3,000 pounds, for marine debris projects they cannot exceed 600 pounds, which is the maximum that can be safely lifted by a small helicopter. However, because tsunami-generated marine debris has more volume than weight, full sacks average 200-400 pounds.

Some debris is too large to fit into super sacks, or it is more efficiently handled by being consolidated into large bundles of lines, nets, buoys, drums, piping, etc. that are roped together. Depending on the project location, as much as half of the marine debris is consolidated and roped into bundles for removal, rather than being collected in super sacks.

2. Marine Debris Cleanup and Removal by Landing Craft

In some locations, such as the smaller efforts in Project #3 and Project #9 in 2014, surf is frequently calm, and debris can be safely and effectively transported off the beach by small landing craft. However, many of the areas where large volumes of debris have been cached, such as those on Montague Island, Kayak Island, and other Gulf of Alaska and Eastern Gulf segments, removal by landing craft is problematic.

3. Removing and Transporting Marine Debris by Helicopter and Barge

Accessing beaches to remove marine debris is risky and dangerous in much of the Gulf of Alaska. Most beaches that trap and hold debris are storm-wracked, surf-pounded, log-strewn, boulder-covered, kelp-draped, and treacherous. Even on dry, calm days, footing is perilous. When surfaces are wet and weather is stormy, conditions are life-threatening. Heavy inflatables and skiffs with outboards can flip or swamp, causing serious injuries. Boats are damaged by being continuously pounded against the rocks. Props and outboards are ruined.

Before the tsunami marine debris inundated Alaska's shorelines, the cleanup methodology using landing craft and frequent transport was costly and sometimes dangerous, but the small scale of most efforts made it marginally effective. However, since the tsunami more than doubled the amount of debris on most of the Gulf of Alaska coast, it no longer makes sense to rely solely on this technique to remove marine debris.

By utilizing a super sack consolidation and airlift/barge removal process, efficiency, total production, and crew safety increase dramatically. For example, in 2013, in a 40-day period, GoAK crews cleaned three miles of shoreline on northeast Montague Island. The first mile took 25 days because the debris was removed and shipped to Anchorage in four landing-craft loads. The last two miles were cleaned in just 15 days because the debris was placed in super sacks and stored for later removal. Because two crew members were no longer occupied driving a landing craft to and from port, they were available for cleanup, and the rest of the crew no longer had to spend every other day loading a landing craft. All the

effort went directly to extricating and consolidating debris for later shipment. Cleanup efficiency immediately increased at least two-fold.

If the primary goal of marine debris cleanup is environmental remediation and protection, this cache and remove by airlift system is the most effective. It immediately removes the debris from surf and storms that grind it into environmentally destructive pieces, and it shields the debris from unwanted degradation by staging it for later safe and effective removal.

4. Additional Considerations for Helicopter and Barge Removal and Transportation

When shorelines are surf-driven, shallow, rocky, or ringed with dangerous rock reefs, bringing landing craft to shore is nearly impossible. Extreme tides and rip currents exacerbate the problems. In areas such as Kayak Island and the southern portion of Montague Island, a mile or more of shallow sand flats makes approach by any vessel impossible at low tide. Consequently, on most beaches that are exposed directly to the Gulf of Alaska, marine debris must be ferried off the shore with small inflatables or skiffs, then transferred to a landing craft or other vessel stationed outside the surf or reefs.

It is difficult and dangerous for crews to wade out through the surf to launch and load shore vessels. Every time a crew attempts to transfer debris to a small shore vessel, risks go up significantly and safety is compromised. Even the process of transferring debris from a skiff directly onto a landing craft or other vessel is risky because of unpredictable ocean swells.

When marine debris is lodged above the high-tide line, or blown by storms onto the surrounding uplands, there are additional risks. In many locations at low tide there are wide expanses of rocky, slick shorelines. Thousands of unstable, jumbled, slick logs make footing incredibly challenging. On some shorelines, hundreds of bulky heavy loads, including objects that can weigh more than a hundred pounds, must be transported by foot across treacherous terrain.

Many of the most heavily-fouled shorelines are 80 to 100 miles from port, a three-day round trip. Moderate-sized landing craft (32 to 45 feet) are used because bigger vessels are too costly to keep on-site for the season. At some sites, a crew of eight can collect and load enough debris to fill a moderate size landing craft every two days. That means that landing craft must repeatedly make three-day round trips throughout the season to deliver the debris to port and return to the job site. Because the cruising speed of loaded landing craft is only seven to eight miles per hour, one-way trips to port can take twelve hours or more. The small vessels, heavily laden with debris, are exposed to notoriously fickle and dangerous weather for long periods. Loaded, they cannot outrun storms. And there are the added risks of mechanical breakdowns and crew fatigue.

Transporting debris repeatedly in small vessels requires dozens of round trips per season. The risks of a major disaster and the loss of life are considerable. And, as discussed below, with few ports willing to accept marine debris, even when disposal sites can be located, the distances to the available sites increase the risks.

5. Disposal Issues

Some Gulf of Alaska beaches have up to 30 tons (300 cubic yards) of marine debris per mile. Fouled shorelines on places such as Montague Island can exceed 70 continuous miles. Due to the content and volume of the debris, most local communities have closed their landfills to marine debris. Local landfills cannot handle the high volume of debris, particularly when it consists of so much foam (which has increased substantially since the tsunami.) The Kodiak landfill now refuses to accept marine debris. The Kenai Peninsula borough will accept marine debris only from the Kenai Peninsula. As of mid-August 2014, the Ketchikan landfill began accepting marine debris only on approval from the city council. Other small coastal communities have also closed their landfills to marine debris.

For years, the Anchorage landfill was the principal disposal site for marine debris from the Prince William Sound and Gulf of Alaska areas, even though debris from the nearest major shoreline collection site - the northeast end of Montague Island - had to be transported 100 miles by water and then an additional 70 miles by road to reach the landfill. In addition to the expense of transporting the debris to Anchorage, the landfill charged $130 per ton, double the standard disposal rate.

However, on August 5, 2014, the Anchorage landfill unexpectedly announced that lines and nets will be accepted only if chopped into lengths of four feet or less, because longer lengths become entangled in the axels, hydraulics, and gears of landfill equipment. Nets and lines are a substantial portion of the marine debris removed from locations such as Montague Island. Due to working conditions, safety concerns, time constraints, and costs, it is not realistic for marine debris removal crews to separate debris or cut the nets and lines into acceptable lengths in the field. This effectively closes the Anchorage landfill to marine debris collected in Alaska. Therefore, the only practicable way to dispose of much of Alaska's marine debris is to ship it to facilities outside Alaska for recycling and disposal.

6. Mitigation

The overall goal of marine debris removal and cleanup activities is to minimize environmental impact, in consultation with all applicable resource and land management agencies. Mitigation measures for protected species and habitats will be specifically determined for each project. The primary mitigation measure will be avoidance, which is feasible given the large amount of shoreline requiring removal in each targeted priority area. Areas where debris is cached have already been approved for access by land and resource managers, but approval for access again in 2015 will be reconfirmed based on planned operations.

Other mitigation measures may include operating at higher elevations when the helicopter moves between sites, maintaining minimum distances from wildlife, avoiding areas during critical times, and reporting and avoiding potentially historical sites.

7. Permits and NEPA Compliance

As required and documented in the first Annex to this MOA, before the state undertakes any activity which the state has reason to believe will involve the use of heavy equipment or machinery in ocean or

coastal areas, possible disturbance of protected species, possible disturbance of protected habitat, or other environmental effects for which additional analysis and consultation with NOAA may be required to complete pursuant to statutes such as the National Environmental Policy Act or Endangered Species Act, the state will first inform NOAA of the planned activity. The state will not authorize contractors to undertake field activities until NOAA indicates that all required federal analysis or consultation has taken place.

Every effort will be made to comply with NEPA standards and permits required by land ownership entities. Expertise, information and data acquired in 2014 will allow us to streamline our efforts and allow projects to begin in a timelier manner.

F. PROJECT MEASURES

Documentation of the progress of cleanups on the targeted beaches will include length of shorelines and number of pocket beaches cleaned, and weight and volume of marine debris collected, removed and disposed.

The following table illustrates the debris already collected in all marine debris projects by weight and by number of super sacks (SS). Debris not contained in super sacks is described as consolidated debris (CD). EVOSTC is the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trust Council.

Location & Dates	Funding Source	Total Debris	Removed to Landfill	2015 Cache Permits	Debris to Remove in 2015
Kodiak (Afognak/ Tugidak) 2013-14	SOA NOAA	500 SS + CD (50 Tons)	N/A	(N/A - all to Kodiak storage)	500 SS + CD (50 tons)
Gore Point 2013	SOA	30 SS + CD (4 tons)	N/A	AK-DNR	30 SS & CD (4 tons)
Montague 2013-14	SOA EVOSTC	100 SS + CD (22 tons)	N/A	USDA-FS	100 SS & CD (22 tons)
Barren Islands 2014	EVOSTC	115 SS + CD (15 tons)	N/A	USFWS	115 SS & CD (15 tons)
#1 Kayak 2014	GoJ	476 SS + CD (63 tons)	N/A	USDA-FS	476 SS & CD (63 tons)
#2-3 Montague 2014	GoJ	300 SS + CD (68 tons)	N/A	USDA-FS	300 SS & CD (68 tons)
#4 Kodiak 2014	GoJ	21 SS + CD (1.5 tons)	ALL	N/A	N/A
#4a Kodiak 2014	GoJ	160 SS + CD (18 tons)	N/A	AK-DNR	160 SS & CD (18 tons)
#5 Gore Point	GoJ	50 SS + CD (10 tons)	4 tons	AK-DNR	50 SS & CD (6 tons)
#6 Yakataga	GoJ	44 SS + CD (6 tons)	N/A	USDA-FS	44 SS + CD (6 tons)

#7 Muzon	GoJ	45 SS + CD (2.5 tons)	ALL (2.5 tons)	N/A	N/A
#8 Baker	GoJ	15 SS + CD (.75 tons)	ALL (.75 tons)	N/A	N/A
# 9 Kruzof	GoJ	6 SS + CD (5.75 tons)	ALL (5.75 tons)	N/A	N/A
TOTALS		**266.5 TONS**	**14.5 TONS**		**252 TONS**

Debris was cached for transport in 2015 because complications in the RFP process and in obtaining consents and permits caused the work to start too late in the season and because landfills began to unexpectedly close to marine debris mid-season. Also, beginning in late July, the weather in the northern Gulf of Alaska often prevented near-shore vessel operation. The late start removed the option of waiting out poor weather delays and made it impossible to coordinate with projects funded by other sources. Cached GoJ-funded debris is located in 6 of the 47 geographical segments and in 5 of the 9 regions in which debris removal was prioritized.

G. BUDGET PROJECTION

1. Total Amount Requested

The State of Alaska is requesting $900,000 for 2015 tsunami marine debris projects.

2. Budget Table

Budget Category	NOAA Funds	Matching Contributions	Total Expense	Nature of (cash or in-kind) and Source of Match
Personnel	$61,560.00			
Travel	$1,800.00			
Equipment	$1,500.00			
Supplies	$600.00			
Contractual	$834,540.00			
Other	0.0			
TOTAL	**$900,000.00**			

3. Budget Narrative

a. Contractual Costs

The state's initial estimate is that $680, 000 of this request will be allocated for airlift and barge transport of the debris to a landfill in Washington or Oregon, and roughly $154,540 will be allocated for shoreline debris cleanup operations. Debris to be transported will include the tonnage collected in 2015 and the 252 tons already collected and staged for removal.

The shorelines selected for cleanup will be in prioritized areas, with specific based on debris information from the 2014 cleanups and the 2014-2015 aerial survey. Tentatively the projects that may be funded in this annex would be:

- $100,000 Prince William Sound
- $54,540 Eastern Gulf Region

The initial estimate for the helicopter and barge operation is based on operational and cost estimates from GoAK from airlift operations completed several years ago. Updated estimates of the airlift and barge costs will be researched in order to fix the maximum funding available in the RFP that will be issued for the airlift and barge project. In 2007, GoAK filled a 100-foot by 20-foot landing craft 12 feet deep with 250 Super Sacks and consolidated debris. The proposed 2015 operation will require a bigger vessel, such as a 300-ft. by 60-ft. towed or power barge with a 500-ton or greater capacity. This vessel will move sequentially to each location where cached debris will be loaded by helicopter. A small ground crew will attach slings to the debris for the airlift. The crew will be transported and housed on the tug or power barge.

Two Robinson 44 helicopters with fuel will cost approximately $12,000 per day. One A-Star or Long Ranger helicopter with fuel will cost $16,000 per day. The Robinson 44 is the best choice in most situations, but the larger helicopter might be used selectively to sling heavier loads. Costs are therefore estimated at $15,000 per day. A vessel with crew quarters large enough to hold and transport all this debris will cost approximately $15,000 per day. Helicopter ground support crew will cost approximately $2,000 per day. Disposal fees in Washington or Oregon will be approximately $20,000. Ground transport for hauling the debris from the vessel to disposal facility could cost an additional $20,000.

Factoring in both the debris currently cached and the debris that will be collected in 2015 with funding from all sources, it will take approximately 20 days to remove debris cached at all sites, starting at Kodiak, arcing along the Gulf of Alaska coast, and proceeding through Southeast. Estimates of $640,000 for vessel, helicopter and crew and $40,000 for disposal and land transport bring the total to $680,000.

These are very rough estimates; the maximum for the RFP will be adjusted based on updated calculations. Yet to be explored is the possibility of using National Guard helicopter crews to move some debris as part of their training missions, which could result in additional cost savings. Funds not committed to the airlift project will be applied to debris removal projects, for which there is no limit to the need for funding.

The marine debris contractor will subcontract with a waste and transport company that provides recycling and landfill facilities in the Pacific Northwest where marine debris is accepted. The airlift portion of the project will be accomplished by subcontracting with helicopter operators with experience slinging marine debris from northern Gulf of Alaska beaches.

b. Personnel, Travel, Equipment, and Supply Costs

All the previously allocated GoJ funding ($1,000,000) has been committed to contracts for tsunami marine debris removal. Since April 2013 the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) has used state funds for a professional level 1.0 FTE to develop and manage the tsunami debris program. The work of this 1.0 FTE position will continue with additional GoJ funds, as will the dedication of smaller percentages of time for supporting positions within ADEC (e.g., the Director of the Division of Environmental Health and support personnel in procurements, accounting, and hazardous waste management).

ADEC's intent is to continue to use state funds for the FTE position, travel, equipment, and supplies. However, if state funds are not be available or sufficient for these support costs, ADEC will ask for authorization to use NOAA/GoJ funds for the FTE and support costs. The proposed allocation of funds between the debris and airlift removal projects is structured with the cost of the FTE position, travel, equipment and supplies included in the total requested amount, but would be proportionally disbursed to contractual activities if ADEC is able to use state funds for these costs.

c. Cost Justifications

At first impression, removing debris by airlift and barge seems more costly than traditional methods. However, in small landing-craft-based operations in the Gulf of Alaska, nearly half the crew time is spent hauling debris across treacherous beaches, loading it into skiffs, moving it to offshore vessels, and transporting it long distances to port. Actual beach cleanup time is limited. Reducing the time spent hauling debris makes cleanup safer and more productive. Small-vessel fuel costs are reduced also, since in landing-craft operations, over half the fuel cost is for transporting collected debris.

Although helicopter/barge debris removal *is* expensive, it is safer and significantly more cost effective than multiple small vessel-based manual efforts, considering the cost of labor, fuel, vessel lease costs, insurance, and other costs inherent in operating a small fleet of vessels. For example, landing-craft removal of 30 super sacks and large, loose debris items (4 tons) from Gore Point will take 15 days, while the same debris can be removed in a one-day, 10 hour airlift. Similarly, removing 30 landing craft loads of debris from Montague Island will take 90 days or it can be moved in three days in an airlift.

Furthermore, because no major landfill in Alaska will accept large quantities of marine debris, even if landing craft were used to remove the debris from the shorelines, it must still be bagged for transport by barge to a landfill outside Alaska. And finally, airlift/barge removal is not only safer, it allows cleanup crews to spend time cleaning beaches rather than hauling debris.

d. Leveraged Funds

There will be additional funds available to support debris collection and removal activities in 2015. One of the authorized contractors has in reserve funds provided in a direct appropriation from the Alaska legislature. Other funds may be forthcoming from the legislature, the Exxon Valdez Oils Spill Trustee Council, and other GoAK supporters. Potential funds from sources such as the Alaska legislature won't

be known until the 2015 debris season has already started, and won't be available until after July 1. The airlift/barge removal will not occur before mid-July, after all on-site beach activities are complete and other potential funds are known.

Approval Signatures

_____ _____

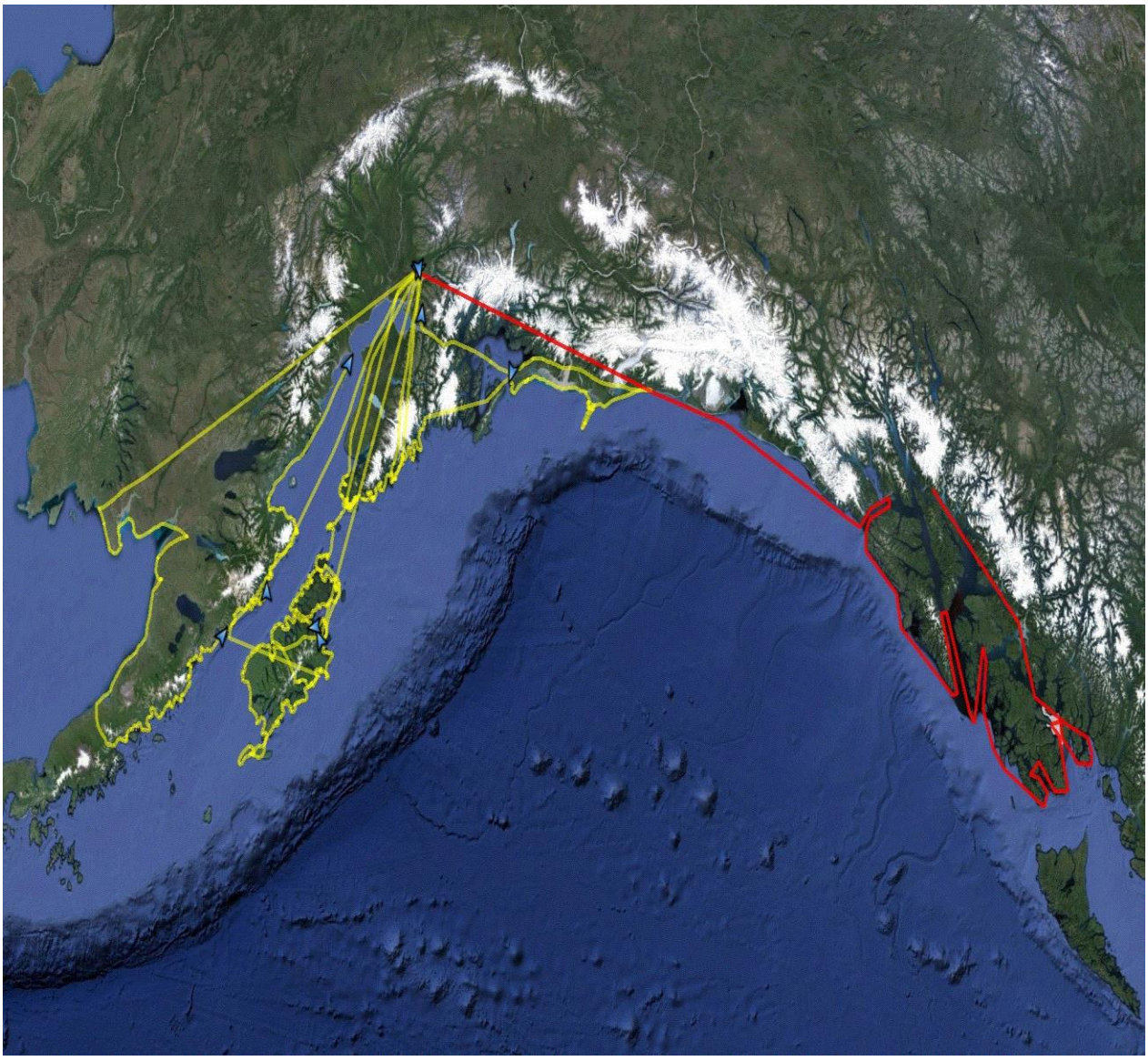
David Westerholm Date
Director, Office of Response and Restoration, NOAA

_____ _____

Elaine Busse Floyd Date
Director, Division of Environmental Health
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

2014-2015 JTMD Aerial Survey

Yellow: flights completed in 2014 Red: flights to be flown in 2015



*** Sec. 4.** The following appropriation items are for supplemental capital projects and grants from the general fund or other funds as set out in section 5 of this Act by funding source to the agencies named for the purposes expressed and lapse under AS 37.25.020, unless otherwise noted.

	Appropriation	General	Other
Allocations	Items	Funds	Funds
* * * * *	* * * * *		
*** * * * * Department of Administration * * * * ***			
* * * * *	* * * * *		
Alaska Geologic Materials Center Replacement Facility Phase 2 of 4 (HD 1-40)	17,500,000	15,000,000	2,500,000
* * * * *		* * * * *	
*** * * * * Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development * * * * ***			
* * * * *		* * * * *	
Petersburg Borough Organizational Grant (HD 31-32)	600,000	600,000	
Alaska Energy Authority - Energy Generation Projects			
Susitna-Watana Hydroelectric Project (HD 7-30)	95,200,000	95,200,000	
* * * * *		* * * * *	
*** * * * * Department of Environmental Conservation * * * * ***			
* * * * *		* * * * *	
Tsunami Marine Debris Cleanup (HD 1-40)	1,000,000		1,000,000

INQ-AR: APPROPRIATION INQUIRY 10/06/2014

APPROPRIATION NUMBER **49978** ACTIVE? **YES** CREATING RSN **08633**
COA YEAR **2015** DATE START **04/15/2013** UPDATE RSN **08747**
ORIG YEAR **2013** FUNCTION CODE: **H - HEALTH & HUMAN SVC**
TERM YEAR **2017**
DESCRIPTION SHORT: **TSUNAMI MARINE DEBRI**
DESCRIPTION LONG: **TSUNAMI MARINE DEBRIS CLEAN UP (HD 1-40)**
/
BUDGET TYPE: **CAPITAL**
SESSION LAW REFERENCE:
LOGICAL LEVEL NUMBER: **50 - APPROPRIATIONS**
NEXT HIGHER LEVEL APPN: **49909 (2018) - CHAPTER 16 SLA 2013**
REPORTS TO APPN PGM:
REPORTS TO APPN ORG:
CONTROL TYPE: **T** BGT FUND: **11100 - GENERAL FUND**
REVENUE RECOGNITION? **YES** SPENDING APPROPRIATION? **YES**
BUDGETING APPROPRIATION? **YES** CROSS STRUCTURE CNTRLS? **NO**
PHYSICAL LEVEL: **6** SEQUENCE: BEG **28269** END **28269**
FOR NEXT APPROPRIATION ENTER==> NUMBER _____ COA YEAR ____ TERM YEAR ____
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
CONT QUIT BASE LWRLV BAL XSTRC PFKYS ATHRD TANAB HELP

INDENTED STRUCTURE: 2015 APPROPRIATIONS 10/06/2014 PAGE: 1

49978-17 TSUNAMI MARINE DEBRI TO **LOWEST LEVEL**

	ENTITY	DESCRIPTION	PL	LL	RPTS TO	SEQ	RANGE	A	FTBSRX
1	**49978-17**	**TSUNAMI MARINE DEBRI**	**6**	**50**	**49909-18**	**28269**	**28269**	**Y**	**HTBSR**

ENTER SELECTION==> __ OR==> NUMBER _____ COA YR ____ TERM YR ____ LEV LIMIT __

Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---

CONT QUIT PG1 DTAIL TANAB XSTRC PFKYS HELP

AR AUTH(EXCL RST)& BALANCE (LESS ACT&ENC) RRN:0227548 RSN:08752 10/03/2014
APPROPRIATION EXPENDITURES BY ACCOUNT
49978-17 TSUNAMI MARINE DEBRI ORIG:13 APPROPRIATIONS (T B S R) FN:11100
COA:2015

	ENTITY NUMBER - DESCRIPTION	ORG SUP RP	ITD BALANCE
S	**70000 TOTAL EXPENDITURES**	**1,000,000.00**	**.00**
S	**70009 TOT EXPS-PRECLOSING**	**1,000,000.00**	**.00**
S	**70008 OPERATING ACCT TOTAL**	**1,000,000.00**	**.00**
S	**70200 GROUP CTRL - OTHER**	**1,000,000.00**	**.00**
S	**70201 GC-OTHER-NONGRANT**	**1,000,000.00**	**.00**
S	**73000 SERVICES**	**.00**	**1,000,000.00-**
S	**75000 CAPITAL OUTLAY**	**1,000,000.00**	**1,000,000.00**

FOR NEXT SECTION ENTER==> NUMBER _____ YEAR ____ LEVEL LIMIT __
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
CONT QUIT RR PFKYS HELP

15:26:59 Monday, October 06, 2014

AR AUTH(EXCL RST)& BALANCE (LESS ACT&ENC) RRN:0227548 RSN:08752 10/03/2014
APPROPRIATION RESTRICTED REVENUES BY ACCOUNT
49978-17 TSUNAMI MARINE DEBRI ORIG:13 APPROPRIATIONS (T B S R) FN:11100
COA:2015

	ENTITY NUMBER - DESCRIPTION	ORG SUP RP	ITD BALANCE
S	**50000 TOT RESTRICTD REVENU**	**1,000,000.00-**	**.00**
S	**50006 REST REVS-PRECLOSING**	**1,000,000.00-**	**.00**
S	**50007 OPERATING REST REVS**	**1,000,000.00-**	**.00**
S	**57002 FED GRANTS IN AID**	**1,000,000.00-**	**.00**
S	**51010 FEDERAL RECEIPTS**	**1,000,000.00-**	**.00**

FOR NEXT SECTION ENTER==> NUMBER _____ YEAR ____ LEVEL LIMIT __
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
CONT QUIT RR PFKYS HELP

AR ITD ACTUALS & ENCUMBERED RRN:0025967 RSN:08752 10/03/2014
APPROPRIATION EXPENDITURES BY ACCOUNT
49978-17 TSUNAMI MARINE DEBRI ORIG:13 APPROPRIATIONS (T B S R) FN:11100
COA:2015

	ENTITY NUMBER - DESCRIPTION	ITD ACTUALS	ITD ENCUMBERED
S**	**70000 TOTAL EXPENDITURES**	**797,675.06**	**202,324.94**
S**	**70009 TOT EXPS-PRECLOSING**	**797,675.06**	**202,324.94**
S**	**70008 OPERATING ACCT TOTAL**	**797,675.06**	**202,324.94**
S**	**70200 GROUP CTRL - OTHER**	**797,675.06**	**202,324.94**
S**	**70201 GC-OTHER-NONGRANT**	**797,675.06**	**202,324.94**
S**	**73000 SERVICES**	**797,675.06**	**202,324.94**

FOR NEXT SECTION ENTER==> NUMBER _____ YEAR ____ LEVEL LIMIT __
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
CONT QUIT RR PFKYS HELP

AR ITD ACTUALS & ENCUMBERED RRN:0025967 RSN:08752 10/03/2014
APPROPRIATION RESTRICTED REVENUES BY ACCOUNT
49978-17 TSUNAMI MARINE DEBRI ORIG:13 APPROPRIATIONS (T B S R) FN:11100
COA:2015

	ENTITY NUMBER - DESCRIPTION	ITD ACTUALS	ITD ENCUMBERED
S**	**50000 TOT RESTRICTD REVENU**	**1,000,000.00-**	**.00**
S**	**50006 REST REVS-PRECLOSING**	**1,000,000.00-**	**.00**
S**	**50007 OPERATING REST REVS**	**1,000,000.00-**	**.00**
S**	**57002 FED GRANTS IN AID**	**1,000,000.00-**	**.00**
S**	**51010 FEDERAL RECEIPTS**	**1,000,000.00-**	**.00**

FOR NEXT SECTION ENTER==> NUMBER _____ YEAR ____ LEVEL LIMIT __
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
CONT QUIT RR PFKYS HELP