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STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

February 15, 2008

This notebook contains the State of Alaska's appropriations requests for FFY09.

In preparing these requests, the State has been mindful of congressional concerns about budget deficits and earmarks. Accordingly, the total number of requests has been reduced significantly from previous years. Approximately two-thirds of the requests involve programs that have been funded previously.

In each instance, the State has sought to document the federal benefit that would accrue from the requested expenditure. In many cases, federal funds would be partially or fully matched by State appropriations.

Also, a large number of the requests enjoy the support of local governments or organizations. With respect to continuing appropriations, previous accomplishments and milestones are noted.

For further information concerning these requests, please contact Governor Palin's DC office at 202-624-5858. Thank you for considering the State's priorities.

State of Alaska FFY09 Summary of Requests for Federal Appropriations

	State Dept	Federal Agency	Project Name	FFY08 Request (thousands)	FFY08 Funded (thousands)	FFY09 Request (thousands)	Language Needed?	State Contribution	Fund Source	Region Benefited	Description
Agriculture	DEC	USDA, EPA	Rural Alaska Sanitation Initiative	71,000.0	Ag - Consistent with historic allocation Interior - 24,600.0	71,025.0	Yes	23,675.0	DEC	Rural Areas	Provides funding for rural sanitation and contains language that the Safe Drinking Water Act be amended to reduce the match requirement from 50% to 25%, making permanent what the Senator has included in past language on an annual basis.
Commerce, Justice, Science	ADF&G	DOC: NOAA Fisheries	Alaska Fisheries Information Network (AKFIN)	3,210.0	NMFS likely to fund	3,210.0	No	None	N/A	Coast	Meets the increased needs under the Magnuson-Stevens Act for developing regional fishery coordinated databases.
	ADF&G	DOC: NOAA Fisheries	Alaska Invasive Species Program	1,500.0	-	400.0	No	None	N/A	Coast	Continues to comprehensively prevent, identify, and respond to the threat of invasive species on the Alaska environment.
	DPS	DOJ/OJP	Alaska Public Safety Information Network Project (APSIN)	3,000.0	235.0	3,000.0	No	2,000.0	State	Statewide	To continue the upgrading of the criminal justice database that serves all criminal justice and related agencies. The detailed design phases are near completion.
	ADF&G	DOC: NOAA Fisheries	Arctic Yukon Kuskokwim-Sustainable Salmon Initiative (AYK-SSI)	5,000.0	PCSRF competitive award pending with state	5,000.0	No	300.00	State	Western	Provides funding for the State collaboration with the AYK Coalition to understand the salmon run failures in the AYK region and to better manage the resource in the future.
	ADF&G	DOC: NOAA Fisheries	Assessment of Recreational Halibut Harvest in Alaska	-	NMFS pending at 0.0	494.9	No	243.0	N/A	Southeast and Southcentral	This is an ongoing effort to collect data on the recreational halibut fishery that is conducted by federal agencies though relying on the state for data.
	ADF&G	DOC: NOAA Fisheries	Bering Sea Crab Research and Management	2,000.0	NMFS pending at 0.0	2,000.0	No	None	N/A	Coast	Researches Bering Sea crab productivity and sustainability as necessary to restore crab stocks.
	DPS	DOJ/OJJDP	Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE)	210.0	197.4	210.0	No	32.2	Foundation	Statewide	To continue funding for the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Coordinator to train law enforcement to teach DARE.
	ADF&G	DOC: NOAA Fisheries	Fishery Advisory Bodies	150.0	NMFS pending at 0.0	150.0	No	None	N/A	Statewide	Support private industry participation in two international fishery advisory groups.
	ADF&G	DOC: NOAA Fisheries	FMP Extended Jurisdiction, State of Alaska	1,550.0	NMFS pending at 0.0	1,200.0	No	None	N/A	Coast	Provides State funding for management of federal fisheries including Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands king crab and tanner crab, Weathervane scallops, and groundfish.

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Commerce, Justice, Science	ADF&G	DOC: NOAA Fisheries	International Fisheries Commissions	-	NMFS pending at 395.6	400.0	No	None	N/A	Southeast	To meet the federal obligation to enhance sockeye salmon production, the state operates an enhancement unit at an existing hatchery and conducts fish monitoring. This work is completed cooperatively with the Canadian government.
	ADF&G	DOC: NOAA Fisheries	Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	25,000.0	NMFS pending, <16,500 likely	25,000.0	Yes	25-100% local match required, 5,093.3 State	Local or private, State	Southeast	Provides ongoing funding for programs that mitigate the impacts of the harvest reductions imposed by the Pacific Salmon Treaty on Alaskan fisheries and coastal communities.
	ADF&G	DOC: NOAA Fisheries	Pacific Salmon Treaty Implementation	8,000.0	NMFS pending at 2,965.5	8,000.0	No	250.0	State	Southeast	Funds Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and Northwest Treaty Indian Tribes in meeting federal obligations under the Pacific Salmon Treaty.
	ADF&G	DOC: NOAA Fisheries	Rockfish Research	1,000.0	NMFS pending at 0.0	1,000.0	No	None	N/A	Gulf of AK, Bering Sea, Aleutians	Researches rockfish fisheries due to the lack of good biological data on these fish stocks. Adult fish of this species are highly vulnerable to over fishing and localized depletion.
	DPS	DOJ/OJP	Rural Drug and Alcohol Interdiction	3,100.0	752.0	1,100.0	No	6,747.7	State	Statewide	To continue concentrated prevention of trafficking illegal alcohol & drugs. Troopers along with local law and community policing efforts have resulted in a 143% increase In alcohol seized.
	DPS	DOJ/COPS & Interior	Rural Law Enforcement and Equipment	2,000.0	940.0	2,000.0	No	6,365.1	State	Rural	To continue in-service training for VPSOs and VPOs. New and replacement equipment is provided as necessary. Rotate troopers into Bering Sea communities; funds would support start-up and construction costs for office/holding cell/apartment.
	ADF&G	DOC: NOAA Fisheries	Seal and Steller Sea Lion Biological Research	3,200.0	NMFS pending at 1,487.5	3,200.0	No	40.0	State	Coast	Funds monitoring of ice seal populations in Native villages, research on the species delineation and genetics of harbor seals to understand the declines in population and provide for population restoration, and continues research into Steller Sea Lion population decline.

State of Alaska FFY09 Summary of Requests for Federal Appropriations

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Commerce, Justice, Science	ADF&G	DOC: NOAA Fisheries	US/Canada Yukon River Negotiation Studies	1,200.0	NMFS pending at 0.0	1,200.0	No	900.0	State	Western	Allows State of Alaska to monitor Yukon River salmon and provide information necessary to support negotiations between the US and Canada under Yukon River Salmon Agreement.
Defense	DOTPF	DOD	Adak Airport Safety Improvements	4,500.0	-	3,200.0	No	1,400.0	N/A	Adak	To continue necessary airport upgrading after the transfer of the Naval air station to the state.
Health, Education, Labor	DEED	DOEd	Alaska Statewide Mentor Project	5,000.0	292.0	5,000.0	No	5,000.0	State, University	Statewide	Continued funding to address the challenges of NCLB as is relates to teacher quality and student achievement. It provides trained, full-release mentors for beginning teachers and principals.
	DLWD	DOL	Fairbanks Pipeline Worker Training Facility	-	-	3,000.0	No	8,700.0	State	Statewide	The appropriation would carry out the authorization of PL 108-324, 2005 to recruit and train workers to construct and operate an Alaska gas pipeline system.
	DHSS	DHHS/ CDC	Prevention, Controlling and Reducing the Consequences of Obesity in Alaska	500.0	487.0	650.0	No	696.7	State	Statewide	Continued support for prevention and reduction of obesity as well as dietician training and a new school health consultant. We need to coordinate with the University.
Interior	DNR	DOI	Alaska Trails Initiative - Continuation of Funding	-	-	4,000.0	No	None	N/A	Statewide	To support the safe and legal access of trails through maintenance and construction.
	DEC	DOI: USFWS	Persistent Environmental Contaminants in Fisheries and Oceans	-	-	1,900.0	No	950.0	State	Statewide	To measure the levels of pollutants such as methyl mercury in tissue of certain species of fish.
	ADF&G	DOI: USFWS	Yukon Salmon Agreement Implementation	4,000.0	DOI decision pending	4,000.0	No	300.0	State	Western	Funds State of Alaska for implementation of federal obligations under the Yukon River Treaty.
Military Construction	DMVA	DOD	Bethel Readiness Center	-	-	13,700.0	No	None	N/A	Western	To provide a permanent readiness center that serves peace time missions.
	DMVA	DOD	FTQW 05-9901 Add/Alter Communications Facility	-	-	6,300.0	No	None	N/A	Interior	To complete a communication facility to support the 168th Air Refueling Wing's 8 PAA KC-135 aircraft.

State of Alaska FFY09 Summary of Requests for Federal Appropriations

	State Dept	Federal Agency	Project Name	FFY08 Request (thousands)	FFY08 Funded (thousands)	FFY09 Request (thousands)	Language Needed?	State Contribution	Fund Source	Region Benefited	Description
State	ADF&G	DOS	Pacific Salmon Commission	8,000.0	3,029.0	3,100.0	Yes	None	N/A	Southeast	Funds the US half of the bilateral Pacific Salmon Commission, created by the Pacific Salmon Treaty, to manage Fraser River salmon stocks.
Transportation	DOTPF	DOT	Dalton Highway Culverts Milepost 260- 321	-	-	10,000.0	No	13,000.0	State	Interior	To replace six undersized, failed and/or failing culverts with large diameter fish passage culverts.
	DOTPF	DOT	Haines Hwy: MP 3.5 to 25.3 Reconstruction	-	-	3,990.0	No	400.0	State	Southeast	To complete environmental document preparation for the upgrade of the Haines Highway for transport of gas pipeline material.
	DOTPF	DOT	Rural Airport Lighting	7,420.0	2,625.0	10,365.0	No	5%	State	Rural	Provide runway lighting (MIRL's) at eight airports in rural communities and Precision Approach Path Indicators (PAPI's)/Runway End Identifier Lights (REIL's) for five airports.

Submission Date: February 15, 2008 **Priority:** ___ of ___

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United States Senator for Alaska

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  - Mail - The Honorable Ted Stevens, United States Senate, 522 Hart Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20510
- **Requests are due by February 15, 2008.**

FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: Rural Alaska Sanitation Initiative

Project Location: Rural Alaska

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

Over the last thirteen years, Senator Stevens has championed efforts to improve sanitation conditions in rural Alaska. He has gained authorization and appropriations to support planning, design, construction, technical assistance and training associated with providing rural Alaska communities with basic water and wastewater infrastructure. Federal funding coupled with state matching funds has resulted in substantial improvements. When the Rural Sanitation Initiative began twelve years ago, an estimated 37% of rural Alaska had adequate sanitation facilities. Today, 88% of rural Alaskan households have flush toilets and running water. The goal is to continue this effort so that all Alaskans who can afford to operate and maintain and are willing to sustain sanitation systems have access to such services. This request consists of three components – each of which is important to the ongoing success of rural sanitation improvements. (Continued on Page 2)

Related Appropriations Bill: Agriculture and Interior

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $71,025,000

Total funding to complete this project: ___

Number of years to fund this project: Ongoing

Matching funds from the State of Alaska: $23,675,000

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

See Attachment # 1

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget: ___

Amount included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget: ___

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

EPA: 33 USC 1263 (P.L. 104-182 Sec. 303 as amended by P.L. 106-457 Sec. 903) and USDA: 7 USC 1926d

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☒ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: Bill Griffith, Facilities Program Manager - Division of Water

Page 2 -- Add additional project information if necessary (If more than 2 pages needed, attach Word document):

Component 1: Restore Funding to FFY05 Levels. Funding for the Rural Alaska Sanitation Initiative is authorized through two programs, one administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and one administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). FFY09, a $45 million appropriation is requested through EPA and a $26 million appropriation is requested through USDA.

Component 2: Modify EPA and USDA Authorization Language. The match ratio, funding cap, and funding period in the EPA authorization needs to be changed to reflect current practices and to extend the program beyond FFY05. The USDA authorization needs to be modified to extend the program beyond FFY07 and to clarify that funds appropriated during a given fiscal year are to be awarded as a single grant to the State of Alaska and administered in accordance with OMB Circular A-102.

Component 3: Modify Appropriation Language. Changes to USDA and EPA appropriation language are requested to: (1) clarify Congressional intent that funding through USDA is to be administered through a single grant to the State of Alaska and administered in accordance with OMB Circular A-102; (2) amend an incorrect citation; and (3) make up to one-half of one percent of the EPA appropriation available to EPA to administer the program.

Attachment 1
Rural Alaska Sanitation Initiative
Requested Language and Relevant Issues

This request consists of three components – each of which is important to the ongoing success of the Rural Alaska Sanitation Initiative.

COMPONENT I – RESTORE FUNDING TO FY05 LEVELS

1. **$45 million is requested through the EPA to continue the State's rural sanitation initiative.** This is the same amount appropriated in FFY05 and $10 million more than appropriated in FFY06 and FFY07.

2. **$26 million is requested through the USDA to continue the State's rural sanitation initiative.** This is the same amount appropriated in FFY05 and $1 million more than appropriated in FFY06 and FFY07.

COMPONENT II – MODIFY EPA AND USDA AUTHORIZATION LANGUAGE.

Requested Changes to EPA Authorization (P.L. 104-182 Sec. 303 as amended by P.L. 106-457).

- **Fix State match ratio at 25% of the total project cost.** Existing authorization language requires a 50% State match. Senator Stevens has added language to annual appropriation bills for the last several years setting Alaska's match requirement at 25% of project costs. This amendment would fix the match requirement at 25% of the total cost and negate the need for annual corrections during the appropriations process.

- **Extend authorization period.** Program authorization expired in Fiscal Year 2005, an extension until at least FY2015 is requested.

- **Increase authorization amount from $40 million.** Prior to FFY06, recent appropriation levels exceeded the $40 million allowed in the program's authorizing legislation.

RELEVANT SECTIONS OF EXISTING EPA AUTHORIZATION LANGUAGE (P.L. 104-182) WITH REQUESTED AMENDMENTS:

SEC. 303(b) FEDERAL SHARE - The Federal share of the cost of the activities described in subsection (a) shall be ~~50~~ **75** percent.

SEC. 303(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS- There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section ~~$40,000,000~~ **$45,000,000** for each of fiscal years ~~2001~~ **2009** through ~~2005~~ **2015**.

Requested Changes to USDA Authorization (7 USC 1926d)

- **Extend authorization period.** Program authorization expired in Fiscal Year 2007, an extension until at least FY 2015 is requested.

- **Specify that grants are to be administered in accordance with OMB Circular A-102.** There is currently confusion about which rules apply to rural Alaska sanitation grants authorized under 7 USC 1926d. OMB Circular A-102 which governs "grants and cooperative agreements with state and local governments" is the most efficient process, involving the least amount of overhead and involving a method of service delivery better tailored to rural Alaska. In addition, utilizing OMB Circular A-102 would provide consistency and uniformity in the management of rural Alaska sanitation grants funded through USDA and EPA.

RELEVANT SECTIONS OF EXISTING USDA AUTHORIZATION LANGUAGE (USC 1926d) WITH REQUESTED AMENDMENTS:

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS-

(1) IN GENERAL– There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $30,000,000 for each of fiscal years ~~2001~~ **2009** through ~~2007~~ **2015**.

(2) TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE- Not more than 2 percent of the amounts made available under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year may be used by the State of Alaska for training and technical assistance programs relating to the operation and management of water and waste disposal service in rural and Native villages.

(3) AVAILABILITY- Funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in paragraph (1) shall be available until expended.

(4) ADMINISTRATION- Amounts made available under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year shall be awarded as a single grant to the State of Alaska and administered in accordance with OMB Circular A-102.

COMPONENT III –MODIFY EPA and USDA APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

MODIFY EPA APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

- A one-half of one percent set-aside is requested for EPA program management improvements. The Office of Management and Budget's Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) analysis of the EPA program rated it poorly. This set-aside would assist in addressing several of the EPA program management deficiencies identified in the PART. In particular, it would assist EPA in developing and implementing management oversight improvements and methods for measuring the program's success.

- **A citation needs to be corrected.** An inaccurate citation results in direction to award grants following a priority list of projects funded under the USDA rural Alaska sanitation program and the EPA national combined sewer overflow program. The EPA citation needs to be changed to reference the EPA rural Alaska sanitation grant program instead of the national combined sewer overflow program.

Requested EPA Appropriation Language: Under the State and Tribal Assistance Grants section of the FFY09 Interior and Environment appropriations bill (this is identical to FY06 appropriation language except for the requested $10 million increase, a citation correction, and a small administrative allowance for EPA):

> "$45,000,000 shall be for grants to the State of Alaska to address drinking water and waste infrastructure needs of rural and Alaska Native Villages: *Provided,* That, of these funds: (1) the State of Alaska shall provide a match of 25 percent; (2) no more than 5 percent of the funds may be used for administrative and overhead expenses; (3) no more than one-half of one percent may be used by the EPA for management and oversight expenses; and (4) not later than October 1, 2005 the State of Alaska shall make awards consistent with the State-wide priority list established in 2004 for all water, sewer, waste disposal, and similar projects carried out by the State of Alaska that are funded under section 303 of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 (33 U.S.C. 1263a) or the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq.) which shall allocate not less than 25 percent of the funds provided for projects in regional hub communities."

MODIFY USDA APPROPRIATION LANGAUGE

- **If it is not possible to change USDA authorization language at this time, appropriation language is requested to clarify the USDA appropriation is to be administered through a single grant to the State of Alaska and administered in accordance with OMB Circular A-102.** There is currently confusion about which rules apply to rural Alaska sanitation grants authorized under

7 USC 1926d. OMB Circular A-102 which governs "grants and cooperative agreements with state and local governments" is the most efficient process, involving the least amount of overhead and involving a method of service delivery better tailored to rural Alaska. In addition, utilizing OMB Circular A-102 would provide consistency and uniformity in the management of rural Alaska sanitation grants funded through USDA and EPA.

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Requested USDA Appropriation Language: Under the Rural Community Advancement section of the FFY09 Agriculture appropriations bill:

"$26,000,000 shall be for a single grant to the State of Alaska administered in accordance with OMB Circular A-102 to address water and waste disposal needs of rural and native villages in Alaska pursuant to section 306D of such Act, with up to 2 percent available to USDA to administer the program and/or improve interagency coordination may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for `Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses', of which $100,000 shall be provided to develop a regional system for centralized billing, operation, and management of rural water and sewer utilities through regional cooperatives, of which 25 percent shall be provided for water and sewer projects in regional hubs, and the State of Alaska shall provide a 25 percent cost share, and grantees may use up to 5 percent of grant funds, not to exceed $35,000 per community, for the completion of comprehensive community safe water plans."

If a change in the USDA appropriation bill is not possible, a change in Senate Report language for the bill is requested as follows:

"The Committee includes statutory language to make a grant for up to $26,000,000 available to the State of Alaska Village Safe Water Program for the development of water and wastewater systems for rural communities and native villages in Alaska. These funds are to be administered in accordance with OMB Circular A-102."

Submission Date: February 15, 2008 **Priority:** ___ of ___

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United States Senator for Alaska

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FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: Alaska Fisheries Information Network (AKFIN)

Project Location: Coast

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

The 1996 Magnuson-Stevens Act called for developing regional fishery databases coordinated between state and federal agencies. The Alaska Fisheries Information Network (AKFIN), created in 1997, accomplishes this objective. The primary data collected are catches of all federal fishery species, as well as catch value, effort and biological measurements including lengths, weights, and age.

The Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission (PSMFC) manages the AKFIN grant with the funding shared by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's (ADF&G) statewide AKFIN contract and the PSMFC sponsored AKFIN Support Center (AKFIN-SC) in Juneau, Alaska. While both ADF&G and National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) are responsible for reporting their own data, the AKFIN-SC's role is to combine and report on data collected by both agencies. It develops and maintains the comprehensive database called for by the Magnuson-Stevens Act and provides readily accessible reports of non-confidential information to the public.

Related Appropriations Bill: Commerce/Justice/Science

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $3,210,000

Total funding to complete this project: Ongoing

Number of years to fund this project: Ongoing

Matching funds from the State of Alaska:

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

Dept of Commerce NOAA Fisheries FY 04 3.2 million
FY 05 3.2 million
FY 06 3.2 million
FY 07 3.2 million
FY 08 unknown

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget:

Amount included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget:

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

1996 Magnuson-Stevens Act

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: David Bedford

This database is used to support NOAA, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, and the State development of fishery management plans (FMP) for fisheries in the Bering Sea and the Gulf of Alaska with harvests valued well in excess of $1.5 billion.

. ka has diverse data collection needs that are similar to other states but the extensive geographic area and complexity of fisheries management tools used in Alaska have resulted in AKFIN becoming a cooperative structure that is responsive to the needs to improve data collection. The AKFIN-SC integrates the data and insures quality and consistency of data reported. The benefit of these data and reports is improved ability of agency analysts and public to evaluate fishery, community and economic impacts of fishery management planning through the Magnuson-Stevens Act.

The ADF&G AKFIN program: This request provides necessary funding that allows the State of Alaska to provide the essential fishery catch data needed to manage Alaska's groundfish and crab resources within the legislative requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Management and Conservation Act in Section 303(a)5. The ADF&G AKFIN has primary responsibility for collecting, editing, maintenance, analysis, and dissemination of these data and performs this responsibility in a comprehensive program.

The foundation of the ADF&G AKFIN program is a regionally distributed system for collection and editing of the fish ticket data in the ports of landing, the collection of biological data on the fish and crab species landed, and age determination based on samples of age structures collected from landed catches.

Two fishery management plans (FMPs) require the collection of groundfish harvest data in the north Pacific: the Gulf of Alaska Groundfish FMP and the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Groundfish FMP. Implementation of the FMP for the commercial King and Tanner Crab Fisheries in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) resulted in additional responsibilities for data collection, analysis, and reporting by the state, which manages the 17 stocks of crabs covered by the FMP.

A dockside sampling program provides for collection of accurate biological data (e.g., size, weight, sex, maturity, and age) from shoreside deliveries of groundfish throughout coastal Alaska and of crab in the BSAI. This program is necessary for management and for the analytical and reporting requirements of the FMPs.

The fishery information collected by the AKFIN program is not only essential for managers and scientists who must set harvest levels and erve the fisheries resources, but it is also valuable for the fishermen and processors directly involved in the fisheries, as well as the general public. To meet those needs, the department has designed, implemented, and continues to improve database systems to store and retrieve fishery data, and continues to develop improvements to fishery information systems to provide data to other agencies and to the public.

The department also conducts economic analysis of these data for use in the NPFMC arena. The need for an economic analysis component of the AKFIN program arises from jurisdictional obligations, pressing economic needs, and impacts of environmental regulations.

Milestones for this ongoing ADF&G AKFIN program are primarily the annual production of catch records and biological samples. In calendar year 2007 ADF&G AKFIN staff processed 19,093 groundfish fish tickets and 9,252 shellfish fish tickets. Also, in state fiscal year 2007 ADF&G AKFIN staff processed approximately 37,000 shellfish and 24,000 groundfish biological samples and measured more than 11,000 age structures. These basic measures of ongoing production in support of marine fisheries management by AKFIN funded ADF&G staff are representative of the level of annual productivity by the AKFIN program since it's inception in 1997.

Details of the status of this continuing project are reported twice each year. The AKFIN award is currently on a five year schedule. A final AKFIN comprehensive performance report for the period 1 July 2006 through 30 June 2011 will be due in September 2011.

The State of Alaska provides $43,000 for permanent personnel directly involved with managing ADF&G AKFIN staff. Without the requested support the state would be unable to adequately manage the fisheries delegated under the Council's FMPs and these tasks would have to be undertaken by the National Marine Fisheries Service at a much higher expense to the federal government, who would have to duplicate the staff and infrastructure currently supplied by the state.

Submission Date: February 15, 2008

Priority: ___ of ___

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United States Senator for Alaska

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FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: Alaska Invasive Species Program

Project Location: Coast

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

Eighty percent of Alaska's economic product comes directly from the ocean or from coastal environments. Invasive species put at risk the state's valuable natural resources, on which Alaska strongly depends for commercial, recreational, and subsistence activities. As part of a national program dedicated to controlling invasive species, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG) has actively implemented the Aquatic Nuisance Species Management Plan, approved by the Federal Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force. ADFG's program goals include preventing the introduction and/or dispersal of non-native, harmful species; monitoring, tracking and studying species of concern and controlling existing populations of invasive species. Federal funding for this program is essential because invasive species have proven to significantly alter ecosystems where they are able to proliferate, causing economic or environmental harm, or by harming humans and/or animals. Furthermore, as climates change progresses, Alaska expects to be invaded by greater numbers of species, warmer temperatures making the once harsh climate more suitable for a wider range of species.

Related Appropriations Bill: Commerce/Justice/Science

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $400,000

Total funding to complete this project:

Number of years to fund this project: Ongoing

Matching funds from the State of Alaska:

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

No matching funds expected or allocated at this time

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

FY2006, National Invasive Species Act Alaska (total award) $606,332
FY2005, National Invasive Species Act Alaska (total award) $727,415
FY2004, National Invasive Species Act Alaska (total award) $534,482

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget:

Amount included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget:

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

National Invasive Species Act-1996

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: David Bedford, Deputy Commissioner, ADFG

Page 2 -- Add additional project information if necessary (If more than 2 pages needed, attach Word document):

Alaska's biologically rich, pure waters and native aquatic species are at risk from harmful organisms that are translocated by ballast water exchange, hull fouling or drift. European green crab have successfully dispersed up the west coast as far north as British Columbia and ›rts believe it is only a matter of time before this species is found in Alaska waters. Where the green crab has become naturalized, .archers have found a striking decline in native shellfish and shifts in ecosystem services. European green crab threaten native shellfish including crabs, mussels and clams, significantly endangering viability of personal use and commercial shellfish fisheries and cause a decline in biotic diversity.

Toward early detection of green crab into Alaska waters, ADFG's Invasive Species Program has successfully collaborated with numerous federal, state, non-governmental, and native organizations to monitor for this invasive crab. In conjunction with the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center's (SERC) invasive tunicate monitoring program, ADFG, Kachemak Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (KBRR), Prince William Sound Regional Citizens Advisory Council (PWSRCAC), and National Marine Fisheries Commission (NMFS) among other stakeholders, implement a monitoring protocol for green crab in Kachemak Bay and Prince William Sound. In 2008 monitoring will begin Southeast Alaska. Federal support will significantly improve the ability to maintain collection of important baseline data in areas of Alaska where green crab are expected to thrive, to expand monitoring within Southeast and the Gulf of Alaska, and with anticipation of detecting green crab, allow ADFG to eradicate populations upon arrival.

The threat of introduced invasive species has significant economic impacts as has been observed by the decline of sport fishing opportunities in areas of Southcentral Alaska where northern pike (pike) have been introduced illegally. Pike are voracious predators that prefer pacific salmon over other fish as their food source. If invasive pike are not eradicated from critical watersheds in Cook Inlet and elsewhere in Southcentral Alaska the fishermen who rely on salmon for commercial, sport and subsistence will be severely impacted. In 2008, ADFG will initiate additional pike eradication projects using certified piscicides in critical watersheds populated by pike, a positive step in much needed control and eradication efforts by the state.

Ballast water exchange and vessel hull fouling are considered the most important pathway for distributing aquatic invasive species. Federal funding is necessary to continue to accomplish the goals of the ADFG, Invasive Species Program. Educating the public and managers about invasive species and the consequences they pose to the economy and the environment is an important means for identifying species that do not belong, and preventing introduction of harmful species.

G funds the salary and benefits of field biologists, use of vessels, and supplies to support monitoring and control of northern pike. So that other, non-native, harmful species are not able to impact the waters of Alaska, as pike have, sustained federal funding is needed. Maintaining and expanding monitoring programs will increase the likelihood that invasion by exotic species will be detected. Upon detection of harmful species, rapid response protocols can then be followed to control or eradicate populations of unwanted invaders. Sustained implementation of the Alaska Aquatic Nuisance Species Management Plan will be vital to sustaining the pristine beauty of Alaska. Federal funding is necessary to support and effective invasive species program.

INVASIVE SPECIES PROGRAM MILESTONES (*) and SUBSTANTIVE PROGRESS REPORT:

-Continued monitoring Southcentral watersheds for invasive northern pike: 2004-2008
-Maintained control and test-netting for northern pike is Southcentral watersheds: 2004-2008
-Address stakeholder/interest groups and public forums about ADFG program, actions, projects, and needs: annually 2004-2008
-Involvement in stakeholder organizations and meetings to share information on invasive species topics: annually 2004-2008
-Intra-departmental team developed and sustained: guides program based on AKANSMP: 2004-2008
- Collaborate with federal, state, regional, NGO, and tribal organizations to establish an all taxa invasive species group: 2005 - 2008
*Planning for eradication of invasive pike in Yakutat and Southcentral: 2006-2008
*Collaborated with researchers, universities and federal agencies on tunicate monitoring in AK as part of international study: 2006-2008
-Developed and implemented the Alaska Invasive Rodent Management Plan: 2006-2008
-Continued monitoring nearshore Copper River Delta ecosystem for aquatic invasive species: 2006, 2007, 2008
*Partnership between universities, NOAA, and PSMFC to study control methods for green crab on west coast: 2006, 2007, 2008
-Partnership with NOAA: Research QPX- Quahog parasite, potential for west coast introduction impacts: 2006-2007
*Developed a citizen science-based European green crab monitoring group for Southeast and Southcentral AK: 2008
-Develop education and communication plan to engage students and the public in invasive species: 2008
*Establish protocol for ADFG employees re: handling, verifying and recording Atlantic Salmon catches: 2008
-Coordinated with the DFW (Canada): Atlantic salmon identification training to ADFG field biologist: 2007
*T -hnical workshops to assess efficacy of Ballast Water treatment techniques: 2006
.solidate Atlantic salmon capture data for Alaska, partnership with PSMFC: 2006
-Developed dataset and published article regarding ship landings in AK in relation to ballast water: 2005
-Chinese Mitten Crab Risk Analysis- Analyze Potential for Invasion: 2005

Submission Date: February 15, 2008 **Priority:** ___ of ___

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FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: Alaska Public Safety Information Network Redesign - Migration Project

Project Location: Statewide

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

This request will continue funding for the ongoing rebuild of the Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN) in modern, open standards technologies in order to meet system demands well into the future. Federal funding will allow this project to continue in a timely fashion. The State of Alaska is proposing a funding model where federal funding will match state funding over the remaining anticipated life of the project. Keeping this project on track is critical for the system to remain useful to all state, local and federal law enforcement agencies throughout the state, to meet federal and other security requirements, and to improve the ability to find qualified support and system administration staff. APSIN is the only statewide criminal justice information system in Alaska and serves the operational needs of all criminal justice and related agencies in the state. APSIN is vital to the day-to-day safety of our citizens and to our participation in both criminal justice and homeland security information sharing. APSIN is our connection with all local law enforcement agencies as well as the national criminal justice community. (continued)

Related Appropriations Bill: Commerce/Justice/Science

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $3,000,000

Total funding to complete this project: $13,678,944

Number of years to fund this project: 3

Matching funds from the State of Alaska: $2,000,000

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

2006: H.R. 2862 ($1,000,000)

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget: ___

Amount included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget: ___

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

Ominbus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended; Title 1; 42 U.S.C. 50 et seq; Public Law 101-647

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: David Schade, Director, Division of Statewide Services

Page 2 -- Add additional project information if necessary (If more than 2 pages needed, attach Word document):

The current system has been in place, relatively unchanged, since 1984. The system resides in outdated database technology that is accessed primarily via similarly outdated programming languages. The new system will use modern, open standards database nology and will be accessed by similarly modern open standards programming languages.

Two significant challenges face the current system. First, the existing database technology it uses is not capable of supporting many current national and statewide standards and requirements, such as storing and delivering imaged data such as pictures of wanted or missing persons, or imaged documents. It is extremely difficult if not impossible to meet national initiatives and policies such as NCIC 2000 and the FBI CJIS security policies using the old technology.

Second, the workforce of available, educated, trained, and experienced developers, administrators, and users of the old technologies is rapidly shrinking.

The project to rebuild APSIN is designed to modernize the core system, improve the system by making information more accessible to more users, deliver enhanced information, improve system and data security, improve and migrate APSIN data, build modern interfaces to key external law enforcement systems, and move the system to new technologies to take advantage of the broad availability of technical staff in the current and future workforce. In short, we are positioning APSIN to serve the needs of Alaska's citizens for many years to come.

The APSIN Redesign project began in January 2000 and has progressed to the point that the system requirements and detailed design phases are complete.

Subsequent phases of the APSIN Redesign project will focus on building and implementing the system in the field. With adequate funding to keep the project on track, the redesigned APSIN will be completed and deployed by 2010.

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FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: Arctic Yukon Kuskokwim-Sustainable Salmon Initiative (AYK-SSI)

Project Location: Yukon River, Kuskokwim River, Kuskokwim Bay, and rivers draining into Norton Sound

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

Poor runs of Chinook and chum salmon to the Yukon River, Kuskokwim River, and rivers draining into Norton Sound in the late 1990's and early 2000's, prompted a total of fifteen disaster declarations in watersheds within the region by the Governor of Alaska and federal agencies. Some salmon stocks in the region have been in a decline for more than fifteen years, leading to severe restrictions on commercial and subsistence fisheries and created numerous hardships for the people and communities that depend heavily on the salmon fishery. In the Norton Sound region, some commercial fisheries have been closed for a decade, and many subsistence fisheries been restricted or closed. Additionally, poor runs in the late 1990s and early 2000s also resulted in salmon escapement goals not being achieved throughout most of the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim (AYK) Region.

Related Appropriations Bill: Commerce/Justice/Science

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $5,000,000

Total funding to complete this project: $40,000,000

Number of years to fund this project: 5 additional

Matching funds from the State of Alaska:

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

Commerce: Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery
FY08 unknown; FY07 $3.5 million; FY 06 $3.5 million, FY 05 $3.5 million, FY 04 $3.5 million, FY 03 $5.0 million; FY 02 $5.0 million

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget:

Amount included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget:

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

16 U.S.C. 3645(d)(2)

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: David Bedford, Deputy Commissioner

Since then, most Yukon and Kuskokwim Area salmon stocks have either rebounded or are in the process of rebuilding to levels prior to the onset of the decline. However, some specific salmon runs, particularly the northern Norton Sound (Subdistricts 1 and 2 and 3) chum on stocks and eastern Norton Sound (Subdistricts 5 and 6) and the Yukon River Chinook stocks have remained very low or extremely ble from year to year, providing only a minimal subsistence harvest or a much reduced commercial harvest. Currently, these salmon stocks are classified as Stocks of Concern by the Alaska Board of Fisheries.

Information is lacking regarding the cause of these salmon run fluctuations, making it extremely difficult to manage for a sustained yield from these fish stocks. Increased understanding of these valuable salmon resources will assist in providing for a subsistence priority under federal (where applicable) and state law and maximizing economic benefits from commercial fisheries in one of the most economically depressed regions of the country.

Common concerns over drastic declines in salmon runs have coalesced into a regional action plan -- the Arctic Yukon Kuskokwim Sustainable Salmon Initiative (AYK-SSI). This initiative will ensure Alaskans, working together, are doing all that is possible to understand and respond to the biological, socioeconomic, and cultural changes resulting from salmon run failures.

The purpose of the AYK-SSI is to foster expanded fishery research in order to help understand the causes of the declines and recoveries of these stocks and to support sustainable salmon management in the region by:
1. Identifying pressing research and information needs throughout the salmon life cycle and by funding proposals related to the freshwater, near shore and marine phases of AYK salmon stocks, as well as research proposals spanning multiple life-history phases.
2. Facilitating coordination and cooperation among research and management institutions by developing a dynamic, comprehensive, long range Research and Restoration Plan for the region.
3. Completing a capacity building program that enables rural residents of the AYK region to effectively participate.

The State of Alaska appropriates $300,000 for staff, Aniak sonar, and Kogrukluk weir to support AYK-SSI projects conducted by the state.

The Research Plan for the AYK-SSI is complete. The AYK-SSI Steering Committee funded projects based on interim priorities in 2003 and 2004. For 2005, the AYK-SSI funded proposals for studies that were designed to describe the population structure and metapopulations of the salmon species using Norton Sound drainages for spawning. The 2006 call was based on priorities in the DRAFT AYK-SSI Research with an emphasis on Chinook salmon. After the completion and acceptance of the AYK-SSI Research plan in 2007, all subsequent Request for Proposals to this fund will be based on selected priorities from the completed FINAL AYK-SSI Research Plan.

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FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: Assessment of Recreational Halibut Harvest in Alaska

Project Location: Southeast and Southcentral Alaska

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

The Pacific halibut recreational fishery is federally managed and benefits extend beyond Alaska. Two-thirds (66%) of the recreational halibut harvest in Alaska was taken by residents of the other 49 states in 2006. Federal agencies collect data from the commercial fishery but rely on the State of Alaska for data from the recreational sector. This is an ongoing project which provides for sampling of the recreational halibut fishery at the primary ports of harvest throughout Southeast and Southcentral Alaska to estimate average weight and harvest in pounds, length composition, and spatial distribution of the harvest. These data are needed on an annual basis by the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) to assess the stock and set catch limits that provide for optimum yield. The information is also needed by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) to address contentious allocation issues between the sport charter and commercial user groups that have resulted from growth in the sport charter harvest. Federal funding allows the State of Alaska to collect halibut data utilizing existing creel survey and catch sampling programs for state-managed species, (continued)

Related Appropriations Bill: Commerce/Justice/Science

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $494,886

Total funding to complete this project: ___

Number of years to fund this project: Ongoing

Matching funds from the State of Alaska: ___

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

Dept. of Commerce, FY2004: $444,600
Dept. of Commerce, FY2005: $421,681
Dept. of Commerce, FY2006: $487,408
Dept. of Commerce, FY2007: $390,556
Dept. of Commerce, FY2008: Unknown

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget: ___

Amount included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget: ___

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

Halibut Act, Magnuson-Stevens Act

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: David Bedford, Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game

and improve the estimates by expanding the sampling of halibut to ports or times of the year that could not otherwise be sampled.

Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) summarizes project results in grant-mandated semi-annual progress reports and final completion reports. Final harvest estimates from the previous year and harvest projections for the current year are provided to the IPHC, NPFMC, and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) in October of each year. The harvest estimates and projections are incorporated directly into the IPHC halibut stock assessment in November, and recreational removals are taken into account by the IPHC when setting catch limits for the commercial fishery in January. The current halibut guideline harvest level (GHL) for the Alaska charter fleet and allocation options under consideration by the NPFMC are based on ADF&G estimates of recreational harvest generated in part from the data collected by this project. The harvest restrictions implemented by NMFS on guided halibut anglers in Southeast Alaska in June 2007 were chosen based almost entirely on estimates of recreational harvest, average weight, and size composition from this project. Additional data summaries are provided to these agencies and to fishery participants as needed for stock assessment, deliberation of allocation alternatives, or design of regulations.

The State of Alaska views itself as a partner with the federal government in halibut research and management, and is a voting member of the NPFMC. In addition to the specific halibut data collection activities that would be funded by this request, approximately $243,000 in state funds (FY08 estimate) will be spent on the following ADF&G activities related to halibut research and management:

(1) Attend NPFMC meetings to present information on the recreational halibut fishery to the Council, Advisory Panel, Scientific and Statistical Committee, and the public,
(2) Participate on and provide information to the NPFMC Halibut Stakeholder Committee, to make recommendations regarding management alternatives for the charter fleet,
(3) Estimate halibut harvest and catch through the statewide mail survey and logbook programs,
(4) Generate harvest projections for the current year,
(5) Provide summaries of business, guide, and vessel licensing to the NPFMC for establishment of a moratorium on new entry in to the halibut charter fleet,
(6) Assist NPFMC staff and contractors in analysis of charter halibut data and preparation of Environmental Assessments and Regulatory Impact Reviews,
(7) Assist NMFS regulators with data analysis and review of regulations to manage charter harvest within guidelines set by the NPFMC, and
Estimate the economic significance and impacts of marine recreational fisheries in three primary sport fish management regions (Southeast, Southcentral, and Interior) as well as two subregions where halibut constitute a major proportion of harvest (Cook Inlet and Southeast marine waters).

Federal funding also provides for incidental data collection from recreational harvest of federally managed groundfish species, particularly rockfish and sharks, for which there are elevated conservation issues. The NPFMC and NMFS assessment biologists have requested increased data collection from the recreational fishery to improve assessment and management of these species.

Submission Date: February 15, 2008 **Priority:** ___ of ___

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FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: Bering Sea Crab Research and Management

Project Location: Coast

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

The king and Tanner crab resources produced in the federal waters of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) support some of the world's most valuable commercial crab fisheries. The State of Alaska manages these federal fisheries under a federal fishery management plan. Ongoing funding is needed to provide an adequate operational budget to conduct biological research and stock surveys and to gather fishery information in the remote areas of the Aleutian Islands and Bering Sea.

This funding is also necessary to support management and analyses of the BSAI crab fisheries under the BSAI Crab Rationalization Program, which came into effect with the fisheries opening in the fall of 2005. The BSAI Crab Rationalization Program, which was authorized by an act of Congress, is intended to provide social, economic and safety benefits for these valuable crab fisheries that have been considered some of the most dangerous in the world.

Related Appropriations Bill: Commerce/Justice/Science

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $2,000,000

Total funding to complete this project: ___

Number of years to fund this project: Ongoing

Matching funds from the State of Alaska: ___

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

CJS: FY06, $2M; FY05, $1.2M; FY04, $0.9M
Agency allocation: FY08, $0.0; FY07, $1.87 M

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget: ___

Amount included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget: ___

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: David Bedford, Deputy Commissioner

The NPFMC's plan imposed major changes in the structure of the fisheries managed by the State of Alaska and the NPFMC/National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). The program assures that both harvesting and processing firms possess relatively secure property 's, which assures the social and economic benefits envisioned for the rationalized fisheries will accrue to the participants and their ociated fishery-dependent coastal communities. However, Crab Rationalization has posed new challenges to collecting data from the fisheries and has increased the scope of fishery data analyses and of the types of fishery data collected. Overall, enhancing the availability and analysis of information on fishery practices has become even more important under rationalization. Rationalization of the BSAI crab fisheries and the end of competitive fishing has resulted in changes in fishery practices (e.g., fishing towards quota shares during prolonged and slower-paced seasons, reduced fleet size, greater number of pots fished per vessel, and concurrent fisheries on different stocks) that must be monitored relative to their effects on fishery resources and the conservation goals of BSAI Crab Rationalization.

Funding will also be applied towards answering unresolved questions about stock productivity and sustainability of these valuable crab resources and analyzing data from the commercial fishery pertaining to fishery practices and their effects on the stocks. Snow, Tanner and king crab stocks are highly volatile and an understanding of the biological features of these populations is necessary to adjust fishery management strategies to the underlying natural productivity and variability of the crab stocks. In the last decade, four of the six major king and Tanner crab stocks in the Bering Sea have been closed to commercial fishing due to low stock levels. In the most recent fishery season (the 2006/2007 season) three of the four major Bering Sea king crab stocks were closed to commercial fishing. Although the Bering Sea snow crab commercial fishery has remained open, landings have been only a fraction of those from a decade earlier. Some notable successes of management were achieved in the last year, however: the eastern Bering Sea Tanner stock, which was declared overfished by NMFS in 1998, rebuilt to the target maximum sustainable yield (MSY) biomass level; and the Bering Sea snow crab and St. Matthew Island blue king crab stocks, which were both declared "overfished" by NMFS in 1999, were recognized as rebuilding from overfished status to the target MSY biomass level.

Our goal is to continue to restore these crab stocks and once again provide for lucrative crab fisheries off the coast of Alaska. Given the remoteness of the valuable BSAI crab stocks, the tasks of gathering information and incorporating that information into fishery management are daunting. The amount requested is necessary to support the program, particularly given the rationalization of the fishery.

e federal appropriations have been a crucial source of funding for fisheries research and management activities pertaining to state-managed federal commercial fisheries on king and Tanner crab stocks in the BSAI and are necessary for management of the recently rationalized fishery. This is a continuing project that began with the Bering Sea Crab Research I appropriation of 2000 and which has been annually funded since then. Highlights and mileposts of activities partially or fully funded by those appropriations since the implementation of this project on July 1, 2001 that would not otherwise been performed include:

1) Performance of the triennial St. Matthew Island blue king crab pot survey in 2001, 2004, and 2007
2) Performance of the triennial Aleutian Islands golden king crab pot survey in 2003 and 2006
3) Performance of the Norton Sound red king crab trawl survey in 2002 and 2006
4) Performance of the Pribilof king crab pot survey in 2003 and 2005
5) Performance of the Petrel Bank red king crab pot survey in 2006
6) Performance of a tag-release and tag-recovery study of Bering Sea snow crabs
7) Performance of a tag-release and tag-recovery study of Bristol Bay red king crabs to estimate discard mortality rates
8) Performance of research on genetic stock structure of red king crabs, Tanner crabs, and snow crabs in the Bering Sea
9) Performance of monitoring of reproductive potential of female snow crabs in the Bering Sea in 2005 and 2007
10) Performance of a comprehensive study on reproductive dynamics of female snow and Tanner crab in the Bering Sea
11) Maintenance of a database on crab fishery and crab fishery bycatch data collected from BSAI fisheries by at-sea observers and dockside samplers; maintenance of this database and distribution of these data are crucial to implementation of federal stock status and overfishing determinations.

In addition to the five comprehensive performance reports that have been prepared since initiation of this project, results of activities partially or fully funded by this project have appeared in 9 journal publications or symposia proceedings, 22 reports published by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and one field manual published as a book, as well as numerous oral presentations at public, regulatory, and scientific meetings.

Towards completion of this federally-funded project the State of Alaska annually contributes approximately $900,000 in test fishery receipts towards: 1) the personnel and contractual costs associated with crab fishery observer coordination and deployment for ection of fishery and bycatch data at-sea and 2) personnel, contractual, and supply costs to supplement the federal appropriation for eys. Additionally, the State of Alaska provides approximately $100,000 of general funds annually for project supervision and database programming and development.

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FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE)

Project Location: Statewide

Project Description (please attach additional pages as required):

This request seeks funding to continue support for the Department of Public Safety's Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Coordinator's Office which is responsible to coordinate, track and evaluate the training and certification of law enforcement officers statewide to teach the DARE curriculum in schools throughout Alaska. The DARE program provides Alaska's youth the skills they need to avoid involvement in drugs, gangs and violence by teaching them how to resist peer pressure.

With the support of federal funds previously received for this purpose, the DARE program was provided to over 8,000 elementary, middle, and high school students statewide during the 2006-2007 school year. Today in Alaska there are 64 active DARE officers teaching the curriculum. There was a 23 percent increase in the number of DARE officers, and an 11 percent increase in the number of participating police agencies from the 2005-2006 school year to the 2006-2007 school year. (Continued)

Related Appropriations Bill: Commerce/Justice/Science

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $210,000

Total funding to complete this project:

Number of years to fund this project: Ongoing

Matching funds from the State of Alaska: $32,200

Matching funds from local and private entities:

$20,700 through DARE Alaska, Inc.; $1,150 through the DARE Officer's Association

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

2006: H.R. 2862 ($210,000)
2005: H.R. 4818 ($210,000)
2004: H.R. 2673 ($210,000)
2003: H.J. Res 2 ($160,000)

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget: N/A

Amount included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget: $0.00

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

Omnibus Crime Control & Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, Title I; 42 U.S.C. 50 et seq; Public Law 101-647.

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: Colonel Audie Holloway, Director, Alaska State Troopers

As certified DARE officers retire, resign, or transfer to other positions, new additional officers must be trained to replace them. Continuation funding will ensure the DARE Coordinator's Office can continue to train new law enforcement officers to replace DARE ers as necessary and expand the program to reach more of Alaska's youth.

Submission Date: February 15, 2008 **Priority:** ___ of ___

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FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: Fishery Advisory Bodies

Project Location: Statewide

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

The United States is party to three international agreements for the conservation and management of North Pacific fisheries. The fisheries agreements address the U.S./Russian boundary, salmon and Donut Hole pollock. Congress has established two Advisory Groups serving the United States delegates to these international fisheries bodies in the North Pacific. Senator Stevens was instrumental in establishing the first advisory group, the Bering Sea Fisheries Advisory Body (BSFAB) when the Senate ratified the U.S./USSR fisheries agreement in 1988. Establishment of these groups has proven to be farsighted as it has allowed a number of "on the grounds" fishermen and experts to provide invaluable input into the various negotiations, and has served as an excellent model for the subsequent groups. The BSFAB is comprised of key industry members, many with years of experience with international fisheries negotiations and the seafood marketing, and representatives of the states of Alaska and Washington. This group assists the U.S. delegates in the annual implementation of the terms of the Convention.

Related Appropriations Bill: Commerce/Justice/Science

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $150,000

Total funding to complete this project:

Number of years to fund this project: Ongoing

Matching funds from the State of Alaska:

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

Commerce, NOAA/NMFS,
FY2004 - $120,000 (50/50 split Alaska and Washington)
Funding covers multiple years

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget:

Amount included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget:

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

PL 101-627
Driftnet Act Amendments of 1990

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: David Bedford, Deputy Commissioner/ADF&G

Page 2 -- Add additional project information if necessary (If more than 2 pages needed, attach Word document):

By law, the industry members are nominated by the Governors of Alaska and Washington; the Secretary of State is responsible for the final selection of members.

. ıdition to assisting in annual implementation of the U.S./USSR agreement, BSFAB played a significant role in the negotiations that resulted in the creation of the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC); members of the Advisory Group actually drafted much of the original document used in the negotiations. Subsequent to the creation of the NPAFC, a separate Advisory Group (North Pacific Anadromous Advisors) was formally established to assist U.S. delegates in annual implementation of the terms of the Convention. Similar to the BSFAB, industry members are nominated by the Governors and selected by the Secretary.

Members of the BSFAB also played a significant role in negotiations and drafting that resulted in a moratorium of foreign fishing in the international waters of the Central Bering Sea. It also produced the subsequent agreement, the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Pollock Resources in the Central Bering Sea, which regulates fishing in the "Donut Hole" when and if the pollock resource recovers in that area. This international agreement also provides for an enforcement program for now and in the future. Members of the BSFAB actively participate in assisting the U.S. representatives at the annual meeting negotiations of the Parties to the Convention.

Senator Stevens was also instrumental in providing funding to allow the members of the Advisory Groups from both the states of Alaska and Washington to travel to the various international meetings, where on-going issues are negotiated. This funding includes travel funds for the Bering Sea Fisheries Advisory Board (BSFAB) members to attend both the Intergovernmental Consultative Committee (ICC) between the U.S. and the Russian Federation and Donut Hole (U.S./China/Russia/Japan/Korea/Poland) meetings, and the North Pacific Advisors to attend the NPAFC meetings, many of which are held overseas with significant travel costs. The most recent funding installment, made several years ago and split equally between the states, has reached its end and we respectfully request additional funds to assure advisory participation for the next few years.

State funds support the State Travel Office, and ADF&G administrative staff arrange national and international travel for all advisors.

Many of the key members of the Advisory Groups would not have been able to participate in these vital annual international meetings without the travel fund. The loss of their input could have meant a great loss to U.S. interests in those negotiations.

Submission Date: _____ **Priority:** ___ **of** ___

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FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: FMP Extended Jurisdiction

Project Location: Coast

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

The overall objective of the 12 FMP Extended Jurisdiction projects is to continue cooperative management of the federal fishery management plans (FMP) associated with crab, scallop, and coordinated management of shared groundfish stocks. In overview, the state-federal cooperative management of these FMPs provides a balance of utilizing the expertise of scores of state employees and statewide infrastructure, worth many millions of dollars, while providing federal oversight and review of the state's projects and management of associated marine fisheries outside of state waters (Extended Jurisdiction).

Related Appropriations Bill: Commerce/Justice/Science

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $1,200,000

Total funding to complete this project: _____

Number of years to fund this project: Ongoing

Matching funds from the State of Alaska: _____

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

Commerce, NOAA/NMFS, Alaska Composite Research and Dev. Program:
FY2004 and 2005 - $1,200,000
FY2006 - $1,000,000
FY2007 - $1,000,000
FY2008 - unknown

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget: _____

Amount included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget: _____

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act of 2006

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: David Bedford, Deputy Commissioner/ADF&G

Page 2 -- Add additional project information if necessary (If more than 2 pages needed, attach Word document):

The North Pacific Fishery Management Council has delegated to the State of Alaska day-to-day management of Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands (BSAI) king and Tanner crab, statewide Weathervane scallops, Eastern Gulf of Alaska demersal shelf rockfish, and salmon troll. ·e are federal FMPs for each of these species. While each FMP retains federal oversight and authority for fishery consolidation, the . of the research and management is deferred to the state. Management and research activities completed with these funds support day-to-day management, stock assessment and overfishing level determinations, observer program coordination and data analysis, and other federal Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA) requirements under Council FMPs. Funding also supports some key staff that coordinate management actions between the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Alaska Board of Fisheries, North Pacific Fishery Management Council, and the National Marine Fisheries Service. A portion of the travel expenses necessary to stay current with and interact with the Council and Council committees are included.

This request provides necessary funding that allows the State of Alaska to contribute to research and management of federal marine fisheries off Alaska's coast. To assure management precision, which leads to achievement of optimum yield (OY) and compliance with federal law regarding conservation and management of MSA species, some efforts within this project are directed at improving the information needed to set sustainable harvest levels. Federal funding of this project allows the state to retain a strong voice in the development of federal policies and regulations to ensure: (1) long term health of fishery resources to provide for future generations of Alaskans; (2) protection of fishery dependent coastal communities (National Standard 8); (3) access for Alaskans to the marine fisheries; and (4) continued state participation in federal fisheries policy and management decisions.

Brief History: This funding has continued annually over the past 15 years. Until recently, as the state's responsibility increased to directly manage species under joint state/federal management, federal funds to support these responsibilities have also increased. In the last three years, however, these funds have been reduced while the state's mandate to manage the federal fisheries delegated under the Council's FMPs remains the same. The state provides $775,000 for permanent personnel directly involved with these projects. Additionally, the state general fund supports the remote offices and research vessels with crew from which these projects operate. This infrastructure is worth millions of dollars. Without the requested support the state would be unable to adequately manage the federal fisheries delegated under the Council's FMPs and these tasks would have to be undertaken by the National Marine Fisheries Service at a much higher expense to the federal government, who would have to duplicate the staff and infrastructure currently supplied by the state.

ıverage annual ex-vessel values of these fisheries over the last 10 years are:

Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands King Crab = $73.5 million
Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Tanner Crab = $149.6 million
Statewide Weathervane Scallop fishery = $4.6 million
Alaska Groundfish = just under $1 billion
Statewide Troll (FMP) Salmon = $15 million

While the ex-vessel value paid to the fishermen at time of landing amounts to $1.25 billion; the total value is nearly $3 billion first wholesale value which takes into account the costs associated with, and value created by, processing the harvest.

Milestones: These are ongoing projects that support cooperative management of federal fisheries. The funding covers the costs incrementally above the level the state would expend to meet management associated with state fisheries. As long as the state has deferred management of some FMP species and participates in the Council process, these funds will be required to meet management objectives. Additionally, federal requirements imposed on state fisheries increase the state's cost of management.

ADF&G staff participate in the Council's FMP plan teams and Scientific and Statistical Committee. The scallop, crab, and groundfish plan teams produce Annual Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation reports. The ADF&G also publishes regional information reports, technical data reports and white papers related to work done under these projects. Some of the FMP Extended Jurisdiction projects have also produced peer reviewed scientific publications and presentations at national/international science symposiums. Semi-annual reports to NMFS detail milestones of each project.

Submission Date: February 15, 2008 **Priority:** ___ of ___

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FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: International Fisheries Commissions

Project Location: Southeast Alaska

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

Under the Pacific Salmon Treaty the United States agreed to enhance sockeye salmon production on the Stikine and Taku Rivers, both of which originate in Canada and flow to the sea through Southeast Alaska. This enhancement program was necessary for agreement on conservation and harvest sharing of naturally spawning sockeye stocks. To meet this federal obligation, the State of Alaska maintains and operates an enhancement unit at an existing hatchery, rears the salmon eggs, transports the juvenile salmon to the in-river enhancement site and conducts fishery monitoring on U.S. fisheries to determine contribution of enhanced fish. Canada is responsible for taking and transporting eggs to the Enhancement facility, smolt sampling; sampling and numerical analysis of harvest in Canadian fisheries; and limnology sampling and hydroacoustics. The two countries share responsibilities for pathology testing and analysis.

Related Appropriations Bill: Commerce/Justice/Science

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $400,000

Total funding to complete this project:

Number of years to fund this project: Ongoing

Matching funds from the State of Alaska:

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

FY 2008 unknown
FY 2007 $396,000
FY 2006 $396,000
FY 2005 $400,000
FY 2004 $400,000

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget:

Amount included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget:

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

Pacific Salmon Treaty Act 16 U.S.C. 3645(d)(2)

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: David Bedford, Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Page 2 -- Add additional project information if necessary (If more than 2 pages needed, attach Word document):

The requested funding will support continued operation of the United States part of the enhancement program providing for rearing, transporting and releasing approximately 12 million sockeye fry. Furthermore the funds will support monitoring and assessment of the enhanced stock.

Submission Date: February 15, 2008

Priority: ___ of ___

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FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund

Project Location: Southeast Alaska

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

The Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF) funds the long-term salmon monitoring and research, salmon habitat assessment, restoration and stewardship, and implementation of abundance-based management of salmon stocks to ensure that Alaska meets the requirements of the 1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) agreement and the 2001 Yukon Agreement. It also funds programs that mitigate the impacts of harvest restrictions imposed by the PST on Alaskan fisheries and coastal communities.

Related Appropriations Bill: Commerce/Justice/Science

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $25,000,000

Total funding to complete this project:

Number of years to fund this project: ongoing

Matching funds from the State of Alaska: $5,093,346

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

Private match is required for many of the programs that mitigate the economic impacts of the PST, and varies from 25-100%.

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

unknown - FY 08; $16.5 million - FY 07; $21.6 million - FY 06; $22.9 million - FY 05; $20.1 million - FY 04; $22 million - FY 03 (amounts for Alaska only)

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget: $35M for all states

Amount included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget:

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

16 USC 3645(d)(2)

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: David Bedford, Deputy Commissioner

Page 2 -- Add additional project information if necessary (If more than 2 pages needed, attach Word document):

Many projects previously and currently funded through the PCSRF are directly tied to meeting federal obligations under the Pacific Salmon Treaty. For example, the Treaty called for negotiating abundance-based management arrangements for the transboundary rivers by 2004. The PCSRF currently funds escapement estimation programs for sockeye, coho and Chinook salmon on the transboundary Stikine, Taku and Alsek rivers, and improved stock identification programs in marine fisheries for sockeye in the transboundary and boundary area fisheries. The PCSRF also supports programs for the region's Chinook salmon fisheries and improvement of the coast-wide management model that is used to evaluate treaty Chinook salmon fisheries. The PCSRF has also funded several important studies on joint U.S./Canada transboundary sockeye salmon enhancement programs that served as a major impetus in coming to agreement with Canada on a transboundary river treaty agreement.

In addition, this program has provided funding for habitat evaluation and restoration projects across Alaska with important projects conducted in Southcentral Alaska, Cook Inlet and the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim regions.

The program has also provided much-needed funding to assist with salmon enhancement and marketing, and to further develop infrastructure needed to support the salmon industry in Southeast Alaska and mitigate the impacts of the Pacific Salmon Treaty on fishery dependant communities. With the substantial harvest restrictions imposed by the treaty, the fishing industry has been compelled to seek new and innovative ways to gain value from the salmon resource. The PCSRF has been an important source of funds to help revitalize the salmon industry, providing part of the funding for projects that will help the industry transition from dependence on canned salmon to more fresh, fresh-frozen, and value-added products. Furthermore, the PSCRF funded increases in hatchery production that have been vitally important to fishermen to help replace harvest opportunities constrained by the Treaty. These investments are important in maintaining the economic base in coastal communities dependent upon a long-term sustainable salmon resource.

Sustainable salmon resources in Alaska are critically important to terrestrial and marine ecosystems, including the humans that depend upon them. Salmon accounts for over 50% of Alaskan seafood harvests. They are fished by over 11,000 commercial salmon permit holders and a majority of the 16,500 commercial crew members in Alaska. Over 25,000 subsistence households are reliant upon salmon, and a majority of the 473,000 sport and personal use fishermen in Alaska utilize salmon. All of these uses are supported by the funds expended for through PCSRF: it supports the research and management foundation that enables maximum harvests where available and precautionary management where necessary. Such research and management, habitat assessment, conservation, and restoration, as well as fisheries infrastructure that support economically viable fisheries, are all necessary components to a comprehensive use of salmon resources for the maximum benefit of Alaska's people.

To fulfill federal obligations created by the PST and the Yukon Agreement and provide for core salmon management functions and salmon fishery and stock monitoring and research necessary to meet the conservation and sustainability objectives of these international treaties, the Department of Fish and Game requires at least $6.0 million of discretionary funds annually from the PCSRF.

Submission Date: February 15, 2008

Priority: ___ of ___

Ted Stevens

United States Senator for Alaska

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FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: Pacific Salmon Treaty Implementation

Project Location: Southeast Alaska

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

This grant funds state activities necessary to fulfill federal obligations created by the Pacific Salmon Treaty. The Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) of 1985 is a landmark agreement between the U.S. and Canada covering harvest sharing and conservation of west coast salmon stocks. All sport and commercial salmon user groups and most stocks of salmon harvested in Southeast Alaska are affected by the federal obligations created by the PST. However the State, as the manager of the salmon stocks and fisheries, is charged with implementing the federal obligations created by the treaty. These funds will be used for ongoing projects to meet increased treaty obligations created by the long-term agreement signed in 1999 and the Annex period 2009-2018 that is currently being negotiated.

Related Appropriations Bill: Commerce/Justice/Science

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $8,000,000

Total funding to complete this project:

Number of years to fund this project: Ongoing

Matching funds from the State of Alaska:

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

Commerce; NOAA Fisheries; Pacific Salmon Treaty
FY2008 unknown FY2004 5,612,000
FY2007 7,000,000
FY2006 7,000,000
FY2005 8,000,000

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget:

unt included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget:

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

Pacific Salmon Treaty Act 16 U.S.C. 3645(d)(2)

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: David Bedford, Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Page 2 -- Add additional project information if necessary (If more than 2 pages needed, attach Word document):

This program provides the funding for the State of Alaska as well as the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, to meet federal 'igations established by the Pacific Salmon Treaty. The State of Alaska receives somewhat more than half of the total. The state also ..s contributed about $250,000 of its own funds toward this program annually.

Since the states customarily manage salmon resources and salmon fisheries and hence maintain agencies expert in these activities, the federal government depends on the states and tribes to employ their expertise to assure compliance with the conservation and harvest management objectives of the treaty. The costs of monitoring fisheries and resources have increased substantially with the implementation of the long-term agreements reached with Canada in 1999. While past treaty agreements called primarily for determining total harvests in fisheries, the abundance-based management regimes agreed to by the United States require identifying specific stocks in each fishery's harvest. To meet these obligations Alaska and the other states and tribes must monitor fishery harvests and sample the catch to identify the numerous individual stocks that contribute to the harvest. Alaska and the other states must also implement stock assessment projects for Treaty salmon stocks to ensure escapement objectives are met that will provide for continuing productivity and harvest.

The Pacific Salmon Treaty grant has been used to support staff and activities necessary for the State of Alaska to manage its fisheries according to Treaty conservation and harvest sharing guidelines. Through application of these grant dollars the United States has met the commitments created by the Treaty for Alaskan fisheries. Evidence that the programs implemented through funding from this grant are effective comes in the form of recent successful negotiations between the United States and Canada in the Transboundary and Northern Boundary areas. The Parties reached agreement, with relatively little controversy, on the harvest sharing ~~and fishery~~ management regimes for the Annex period in those areas beginning in 2009 and ending 2018. Continued funding from this grant will be essential to ensure that the commitments made by the United States in the Transboundary and Northern Boundary areas are met during the period covered by the next Annex. While negotiations for Chinook salmon are ongoing it is certain that funding from this grant will also facilitate meeting the provisions of the next Chinook salmon Annex as well.

Stock assessment projects have been implemented to generate data relative to achieving bilaterally negotiated harvest sharing arrangements and escapement objectives on Taku River Chinook, sockeye and coho salmon, Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon, Stikine River Chinook, sockeye and coho salmon, Alsek Chinook and sockeye salmon, and Boundary Area coho salmon. To date, Alaska has successfully managed PST salmon fisheries to meet PST fishery regimes using the real time information generated by these projects. ıout the information available from these projects fishery managers would have to take a more conservative approach to fishery openings which would lead to reduced fishing opportunity and forgone harvests. Results of the activities conducted with funding from this grant are reported in annual post season reports and project specific reports completed by the Northern Boundary Technical Committee, the Transboundary Technical Committee, and the Chinook Technical Committee.

Fishery resources within Alaskan Transboundary, Northern Boundary, and Chinook Treaty Annex areas are healthy. This is due in substantial part to the fact that fishery managers have access to inseason data collected from projects funded with this grant necessary to not only meet harvest sharing objectives but also to ensure spawning escapement goals are met.

Salmon fisheries contribute substantially to the economies of several Southeast Alaska communities. Since the 1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement was signed the estimated total gross earnings by fishers from salmon harvests in troll, purse seine and gillnet fisheries in Southeast Alaska and Yakutat (1999 to 2006) is approximately $580 million with an average annual value of about $85 million. The sport fishery provides recreation and nutrition for Alaskans while the sport charter industry generates substantial revenue in providing fishing opportunity for tourists. Much of the income from the salmon fisheries is generated by fishermen from several communities in Southeast Alaska, including Ketchikan, Wrangell, Petersburg, Juneau and Yakutat.

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FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: Rockfish Research

Project Location: Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea, and Aleutian Islands

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

Description and brief history: Rockfish are commercially valuable long-lived fish that are caught in directed federal-waters fisheries in the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) and Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands (BSAI) regions, as well as being taken as bycatch in other directed fisheries such as the pollock, cod, and halibut fisheries. Many of these rockfish species tend to be quite territorial. Thus, if not carefully managed, the adults are highly vulnerable to overfishing and localized depletion. There is a significant lack of good biological data on the status of many important rockfish stocks. This lack of data could have severe effects on both the directed rockfish fisheries, and any fisheries which bycatch rockfish, since the Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA) requires that stocks not be overfished. If rockfish become overfished, fishing for other species (such as pollock, cod, or halibut) in the same region can be greatly restricted, at significant economic loss to both the State of Alaska and the nation as a whole. Funding for this project addresses both the North Pacific Fishery Management Council and state's need to fill the biological information gap on rockfish to meet MSA requirements to prevent overfishing.

Related Appropriations Bill: Commerce/Justice/Science

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $1,000,000

Total funding to complete this project:

Number of years to fund this project: Ongoing

Matching funds from the State of Alaska:

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

Commerce, NOAA/NMFS, Alaska Composite Research and Development Program:
FY2005 - FY2007 - $1,000,000
FY2008 - unknown

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget:

Amount included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget:

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act of 2006

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: David Bedford, Deputy Commissioner

Page 2 -- Add additional project information if necessary (If more than 2 pages needed, attach Word document):

Such a lack of information led to significant depletion of similar rockfish species in the Pacific region, resulting in the closure of the majority of groundfish fisheries off California, Oregon, and Washington. If this were to occur in Alaska, it would deal another major blow to the seafood economies of communities such as Kodiak, Dutch Harbor, Sitka, Homer and other fishery dependent communities. Fishermen and the fishing industry from Washington, Oregon and Alaska that depend on pollock, cod and halibut could be greatly impacted if rockfish overfishing were to occur. In addition, communities such as Kodiak have been developing new and sustainable shore-based fisheries for both small and large vessels on certain rockfish stocks, some of which have been delegated to the state to manage. For both processors and harvesters, this has increased opportunities and bolstered the local economy. Such fisheries will not be successful without the scientific information necessary to manage these stocks effectively.

This funding provides support for directed research to understand many of the basic scientific questions that will guide the Council in managing sustainable fisheries that include both directed and bycatch of rockfish in both the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands management areas. The state provides more than $135,000 for permanent personnel directly involved with this project. Additionally, the state general fund supports the remote offices and research vessels/crew from which these projects operate. This infrastructure is worth millions of dollars. Without the requested support the National Marine Fisheries Service would have to take on the work performed under this project at a much higher expense to the federal government who would have to duplicate the staff and infrastructure currently supplied by the state.

Milestone: Basic biology and assessment of rockfish off Alaska has increased under these projects and will need to continue until a baseline understanding of these long-lived species has been established to ensure protection from overfishing.

ADF&G staff participate in the Council's groundfish plan team and Scientific and Statistical Committee. The groundfish plan team produces an Annual Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation Report. The ADF&G also publishes regional information reports, technical data reports and white papers related to work done under this projects. Research supported by these funds has produced DVDs, peer-reviewed scientific papers for publication, and has been presented at international/national science symposiums. Details have been submitted to NMFS through semi-annual progress reports.

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FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: Rural Drug and Alcohol Interdiction

Project Location: Rural Alaska

Project Description (please attach additional pages as required):

This request seeks funding to continue the Department of Public Safety's Rural Drug and Alcohol Interdiction project which focuses on preventing the manufacturing and trafficking of illegal drugs and alcohol and reducing their availability in rural Alaska through aggressive enforcement and community policing efforts, particularly in those communities that have restricted the sale, importation or possession of alcohol through the local option election process.

This request includes funding for ten Alaska State Trooper positions to continue their dedicated efforts toward interdicting drug and alcohol shipments to rural Alaska and to detecting illegal marijuana grows and methamphetamine laboratories, and for one prosecutor at the Department of Law to screen and prosecute drug and alcohol cases brought forth as a result of aggressive enforcement efforts. (Continued)

Related Appropriations Bill: Commerce/Justice/Science

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $3,100,000

Total funding to complete this project:

Number of years to fund this project: Ongoing

Matching funds from the State of Alaska: $6,747,700

Matching funds from local and private entities:

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

2008: H.R. 2764 ($752,000)
2006: H.R. 2862 ($1,000,000)
2005: H.R. 4818 ($1,100,000)
2004: H.R. 2673 ($1,100,000)
2003: H.J. Res 2 ($1,100,000)

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget:

Amount included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget: $870,000 requested

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

Omnibus Crime Control & Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, Title I; 42 U.S.C. 50 et seq; Public Law 101-647.

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: Colonel Audie Holloway, Director, Alaska State Troopers

With federal funds previously received for this purpose, the Alaska State Troopers' alcohol and drug enforcement unit achieved a 121 percent increase in the number of clandestine methamphetamine laboratory seizures from 2001 to 2005. Although the number of labs d in 2006 decreased from the previous year, there was an increase in the amount of methamphetamine seized from 2,782 grams in to 7,971 grams in 2006.

The number of persons arrested and charged with illegal alcohol violations and the amount of illegal alcohol seized continues to be impacted as a result of previously received funding. In 2006, 312 persons were arrested/charged with alcohol-related offenses and approximately 708 gallons of illegal alcohol was seized.

With the support of past funding for this project the Alaska State Troopers (AST), in coordination with local law enforcement, has implemented community oriented policing strategies to empower village residents to take an active role in changing the destructive pattern that alcohol has had on their communities. Community involvement efforts include the creation of alcohol and drug hotlines to provide residents a means to report illegal activity anonymously and a "Rewards for Information" program to encourage reporting. Further, AST has been able to increase the number of overnight visits to rural communities by troopers. Overnight visits are a vital element in the community policing component of this project because they allow troopers to spend quality time in their assigned communities, thus fostering positive relationships between the trooper and the residents of the community.

Submission Date: _____ **Priority:** ___ **of** ___

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United States Senator for Alaska

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- **Requests are due by January 7, 2008.**

FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: Rural Law Enforcement Training and Equipment

Project Location: Rural Alaska

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

This request will continue in-service training for Village Public Safety Officers (VPSO's) and Village Police Officers (VPO's) throughout Alaska. In addition to the in-service training, essential VPO training in basic law enforcement, rural fire fighting, search and rescue, basic first aid, and CPR will also be accomplished. Additionally, new and replacement equipment is necessary for VPSO and VPO officers to enhance their response to emergency situations in rural areas of the state. Basic law enforcement equipment, as well as search and rescue and first aid equipment, would be provided for rural law enforcement use. This request provides funding for an Alaska State Trooper Sergeant to provide the training and procure the equipment. With federal funds previously provided for this purpose, training and equipment has been provided to some portions of rural Alaska.

Related Appropriations Bill: Commerce/Justice/Science

Amount of federal funding requested for FY08: $2,000,000

Total funding to complete this project: $2,000,000

Number of years to fund this project: Ongoing

Matching funds from the State of Alaska: $6,365,100

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

2008: H.R. 2764 $940,000
2007: Agency funded (Interior)
2006: H.R. 2862 ($1,200,000)
2005: H.R. 4818 ($2,000,000)
2004: H.R. 2673 ($1,900,000)
2003: H.J. Res 2 ($1,490,250)

Amount included in the President's FY08 Budget: $0.00

›unt included in the State of Alaska FY08 Budget: $0.00

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

Ominbus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended; Title 1; 42 U.S.C. 50 et seq; Public Law 101-647

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: Colonel Audie Holloway, Director, Alaska State Troopers

Page 2 -- Add additional project information if necessary (If more than 2 pages needed, attach Word document):

Highly trained, better equipped law enforcement and public safety officers will have a positive impact on public safety and crime prevention in rural Alaska. With federal funds previously received for this purpose, approximately 350 VPSO's and VPO's have received training in basic law enforcement, rural fire fighting, search and rescue, basic first aid, and CPR. VPO's and VPSO's have been provided with the basic tools and equipment needed to perform their duties more effectively and safely.

Federal funding previously received also enabled five Alaska State Troopers to attend the rural basic pilot and instrument training to obtain a basic aviation pilot license, instructional material, and fees associated with aircraft rental. It also provided advanced training for current department pilots to obtain their instrument rating endorsement.

Submission Date: February 15, 2008 **Priority:** ___ of ___

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FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: Seal and Steller Sea Lion Biological Research

Project Location: Coastal Alaska

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

The Steller sea lion and harbor seal, along with ringed, ribbon, bearded, and spotted seals (the 'ice seals') are all important marine wildlife species in Alaska for several reasons: (1) they provide important subsistence needs to Alaska Natives, (2) they are top predators in complex marine ecosystems, (3) they interact with state and federal fisheries that are critical to Alaska's economy, and (4) they provide numerous viewing and educational opportunities for tourists. Alaska's research on Steller sea lions and harbor seals is of vital importance because declines in the abundance of these species has resulted in fisheries with more than $1 billion in annual harvests being restricted or placed under scrutiny for their effects on these species. The research funded by this appropriation will help in developing recovery plans for those species of concern for the Alaskan fisheries and may lead to lifting the current restrictions. Furthermore, the need for basic data on ice seals has increased with the retreat of Bering Sea ice which is the primary habitat of the species.

Related Appropriations Bill: Commerce/Justice/Science

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $1,200,000

Total funding to complete this project:

Number of years to fund this project: Ongoing

Matching funds from the State of Alaska:

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

Commerce Appropriations FY 08 $1,489,000
FY 07 $2,556,000
FY 06 $2,500,000 Alaska Composite research and development
FY 05 $3,200,000 NOAA Fisheries; Marine Mammals and Sea Turtles
FY 04 NMFS $3,250,000 sea lion, harbor seal, and ice seals

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget:

Amount included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget:

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

Marine Mammals Protection Act

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: David Bedford, Deputy Commissioner

In FFY05, funding to conduct biological research on these species was combined into a single program, whereas in previous years funding was made available through separate appropriations. The state has contributed about $40,000 a year. Below are descriptions of three major projects (Steller sea lions, harbor seals, and ice seals) within the combined 'Seal and Steller Sea Lion' Program.

STELLER SEA LIONS: Although recent surveys suggest a stabilization in numbers, the endangered western Alaska population remains severely depressed (-85%) compared to 30 years ago. Substantial long-term research is needed to address the pertinent questions relative to population regulation and what is required for population recovery. This project will continue ADF&G's scientific research on Steller sea lions including the following priorities: estimate survival and reproduction, develop a reliable index to body condition/health to evaluate nutritional status, examine potential competition with fisheries by examining foraging habitats, and investigate the age of nutritional independence - the period when animals are likely to experience higher rates of mortality. Research will be focused in the regions of greatest concern, either because of population status or potential conflicts with fisheries, and where sample collection has been limited. Additionally, this project will continue to act as a facilitator and collaborator for numerous other programs conducting research on Steller sea lions. These collaborative projects include but are not limited to examinations of sea lion diet, physiology, and disease, analysis of sea lion foraging habits, aerial surveys, and investigations of improved capture methods, age estimation studies, stable isotope investigations, and studies of the genetic structure within and among local populations.

The FY06-07 budget reduction represented a ~70% cut in funds available for research, and since then research has focused on assessing vital rates (survival, reproduction, and movement) in both the western and eastern populations of sea lions, and assessing the health and condition of young of the year and juvenile Steller sea lions. The FY 2008 budget may reduce funding another ~45%. If funding is not restored in FY 2009 virtually all research will be terminated and the potential to gain substantial insights on the factors that influence SSL population dynamics and that are impeding recovery will be lost.

HARBOR SEALS: The primary purpose of this project is to conduct cooperative biological research that will provide information needed for the management of harbor seals in Alaska, which includes potential interactions with commercial fisheries, subsistence use by Alaska Natives, and investigating causes of declines observed in some populations of harbor seals. This project will continue the extensive ADF&G biological research program on harbor seals, and will include collaborative research with the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission, Alaska SeaLife Center, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and various research universities. ADF&G research priorities will focus on the following: (1) monitoring population trend; (2) estimating survival and reproduction rates (i.e., vital rates); (3) the relationship among vital rates and health, diet, body condition, environmental conditions and habitat characteristics and population trend; (4) seasonal, age, and gender-specific patterns in diet; (5) foraging ecology; (6) behavioral ecology; (7) the importance of glacial habitat to harbor seals; and (7) conservation genetics studies. In addition to gathering important information necessary to maintain viable populations of harbor seals as part of the functioning ecosystem and for the viewing pleasure of the tourism industry, the assessment of health and contaminant loads in harbor seals is of direct concern to Alaska Natives who utilize this marine resource for subsistence hunting.

The FY06-07 budget reduction represented a ~32% cut in funds available for research. The FY 2008 budget proposes another ~45% funding cut which will represent a 90% reduction in funds available for research. If funds are not restored in FY 2009 the population surveys that have been conducted for nearly 30 years that provide information on the population trends of harbor seals throughout their range in Alaska will be terminate, as will the only long-term vital rates research project on harbor seals in Alaska. Other on-going research will be terminated or scaled back considerably, which will increase the uncertainty in any results later obtained.

ICE SEALS: Ringed, bearded, spotted, and ribbon seals are the species of Alaska's seals collectively called ice seals. They are important to the Arctic ecosystem and the subsistence culture of Alaska Natives living along the Bering, Chukchi, and Beaufort seas. The rapid reduction in summer sea ice and increasing oil and gas activities in the Chukchi and Beaufort seas will have profound impacts on seal habitat, and there is a real potential for ice seals to become candidate species under the ESA. Little is known about the biology and ecology of ice seals and they have received little attention by NOAA Fisheries, given other priority species that have declined and are involved with commercial fisheries. Population estimates for ice seals are not available. Over the last 5 years, ADF&G has established biological monitoring programs in eight Alaskan villages. Our monitoring of biological parameters represents the most comprehensive information on the status of these four species of seals in Alaska. Further, results from the current program can be compared with information gathered by ADF&G in the 1970s and 1980s to assess if these parameters have changed, providing insights on the potential impact of climate change. The monitoring program provides information regarding the health and status of each species and has been well received and is supported by hunters, tribal governments, and the Ice Seal Committee; a Native co-management group. ADF&G has been instrumental in developing cooperative projects with the Ice Seal Committee, including funding their meetings and some research data. In 2009, ADF&G would like to be able to continue to fund some activities of this Committee, as they have not yet obtained their funding, and thus additional funding is needed for ice seals.

If funding is not restored in FY 2009 it will not be possible to develop and implement basic research programs to help describe the status of ice seal populations should listing proposals be submitted.

Submission Date: February 15, 2008 **Priority:** ___ of ___

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FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: U.S./Canada Yukon River Salmon Negotiation Studies

Project Location: Western Alaska

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

This funding supports a large number of ongoing projects required to implement the provisions of the Yukon River Salmon Agreement, which is a part of the overall U.S./Canada treaty process. The projects provide the core data collection and analysis to set conservation goals and harvest limits necessary for management of salmon fisheries on the Yukon River. Annually, the projects provide the ability to achieve harvests and conservation limits through quantitative measures of stock composition, abundance, escapement, stock distribution, and subsistence harvest. Project reports are completed for each year of operation.

Much of the information gathering, compilation, and analysis funded by this appropriation is necessary for management of Canadian-origin salmon within the Yukon River drainage to meet federal obligations for conservation and harvest sharing established by the Yukon River Salmon Agreement.

Related Appropriations Bill: Commerce/Justice/Science

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $1,200,000

Total funding to complete this project:

Number of years to fund this project: Ongoing

Matching funds from the State of Alaska:

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

Commerce appropriations
FY08 unknown; FY07 $800,000; FY06 $1.0 million; FY05 $1.0 million; FY04 $700,000; FY03 $1 million

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget:

Amount included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget:

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

Pacific Salmon Treaty Act; Yukon Salmon Act of 2000

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: David Bedford, Deputy Commissioner

Page 2 -- Add additional project information if necessary (If more than 2 pages needed, attach Word document):

The Yukon River, with headwaters in Canada, is the largest river in Alaska and one of the largest in North America. The Yukon River drainage exceeds the combined areas of the U.S. Pacific coast states of Washington, Oregon, and California. The Yukon River supports wild runs of Chinook, chum, and coho salmon, some of which originate in Canada and are harvested in fisheries in the United States. The Yukon River Chinook salmon stock is currently classified as a Stock of Concern by the Alaska Board of Fisheries.

This appropriation, initiated in 1985, provides base funding for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to monitor Yukon River salmon and provide information necessary to support the ongoing Yukon Panel process between the United States and Canada under the Yukon River Salmon Agreement. The State of Alaska also appropriates $900,000 for Yukon River fishery management and monitoring projects and staffing.

In addition to endeavoring to meet Agreement obligations, allowing the maximum harvest possible to Alaskan fishers is very important to provide a subsistence priority under federal and state law and to maximize economic benefits from commercial fisheries in one of the poorest regions in the country.

Specifically, the Yukon River Salmon Agreement calls for cooperative studies to determine the status of the salmon stocks of common concern, and the effective conservation and management of these resources. Assessment and inventory of wild stocks is identified as an integral part of efforts to maintain, restore, and enhance the salmon runs. Allocation of the allowable harvest of salmon between the United States and Canada, combined with concerns for conserving specific stocks in a fully developed fishery harvesting from a mixture of stocks, poses serious challenges to fishery managers in Alaska and underlines the need for sufficient resources to meet these challenges. Current agency budgets are insufficient to fully conduct cooperative programs necessary to meet the obligations created by the federal accord.

Over the course of the project, this funding has been used to successfully develop major improvements in Yukon River fisheries management such as Pilot Station sonar for estimating salmon abundance, determination of the U.S. catch of Canadian origin salmon through scale pattern analysis and subsequently genetic stock identification (GSI), a comprehensive annual assessment of subsistence harvests, Chinook salmon distribution and abundance via radio telemetry. These developments, and others, form the basis for conservation and management of these valuable salmon runs as we move into the 21st century.

Submission Date: February 15, 2008 **Priority:** ___ of ___

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FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: Adak Airport Operations Improvements (fire and rescue building)

Project Location: Adak Airport

Project Description (please attach additional pages as required):

Since the Navy's withdrawal from Adak at the start of the base closure process in 1997, the facilities on the airport have rapidly deteriorated, several to the point of being unsafe. The State of Alaska accepted transfer of the former Naval Air Station - Adak from the U.S. Navy in 2003. As part of the transfer, the Navy provided $10 million for the operational and capital needs to operate Adak as a civilian airport. During negotiations, the Senator and staff were apprised of the immediate need for additional funds to upgrade the runways, lighting and electrical systems, equipment, security systems, demolition, disposal and construction of buildings and construction of a landfill. The Navy did not have sufficient funds to cover these costs. As a start, $3.4 million was appropriated in FFY05 to the Department of Defense. To complete the necessary improvements will require an additional appropriation. (continued on page 2)

Related Appropriations Bill: Transportation or Defense

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $3,200,000

Total funding to complete this project: $14,900,000

Number of years to fund this project: 1

Matching funds from the State of Alaska: $1,400,000

Matching funds from local and private entities:

N/A

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

$3.4 million from the DOD in FFY05; HR 4613 (PL 108-287), in Conference Report 108-622, page 120.

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget: -0-

Amount included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget: -0-

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: Frank Richards, P.E. / State of Alaska DOT&PF

The Adak airport originally served as a forward operating base for military national security operations. With the relaxation of Cold War ions it was decommissioned as a military airport and turned over to the State of Alaska for civilian uses. The State of Alaska, artment of Transportation and Public Facilities was very reluctant to take over the owner/operator role at this airport. It was the promise of further capital funding that led the department to agree to step up to the task. The airport is the farthest alternate landing strip in the Aleutian Islands located 1,300 miles southwest of Anchorage. Many international and domestic air carriers fly over Adak daily. The FAA started performing annual inspections when the airport was decommissioned by the Navy and turned into a civilian airfield. The FAA is now setting deadlines for completion of many essential projects. Without further funding the Adak Airport could face the possibility of losing its airport certification. The Adak commercial fishery and community depend on air-traffic as their life line to the world. This last year the DOD utilized Adak as its home for the new X-Band radar platform. The airport is essential to provide support for this national security project. It is imperative that the repairs to the airfield are completed soon.

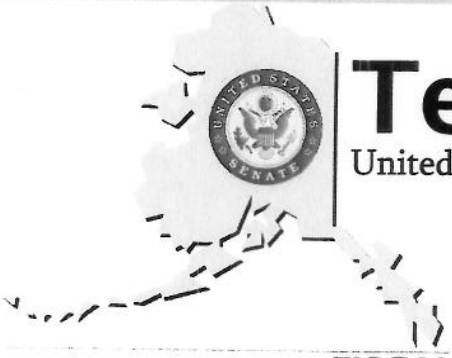
Most of the $3.4 million was used to replace the lagoon pumps that keep the end of Runway 18 and the lighting system free of water. We have also re-configured the runway markings, bringing them into compliance with FAA standards. With the remainder of the funds, we have been working on a design to correct the unreliable and outdated airfield lighting system. We solicited lighting bids this last summer that came in over and above our current funding restraints. We have repackaged the project in the hope of upgrading key components of the lighting system in order to make it more reliable. This work is imperative to the safety of the Adak airfield.

The next priority is the construction of the aircraft fire and rescue building, with a cost estimate of $3.2 million. The original building that served as the airfield fire station was abandoned in 1996. The building is unsafe and renovating the building would exceed the cost of replacement. We are also tasked to: rehabilitate surface areas on runways and taxiways, remove obstructions in the safety areas, design and construct storm drains to reduce the attraction for waterfowl and install fence to surround the airfield. There are buildings that are currently in the runway visibility zone that the FAA requires to be removed. The Aleutian Islands are renowned for extreme weather conditions. The location of the airfield and extreme weather adds to the burden of maintenance. The future condition of this airfield along with its safe operation will be greatly enhanced by the funding and completion of these projects.

We request the funds be appropriated through the Denali Commission or the Department of Defense.

Submission Date: Feb 15, 2008

Priority: ___ of ___



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FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: Alaska Statewide Mentor Project (ASMP)

Project Location: Statewide

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

Alaska faces many challenges in meeting the highly qualified teacher requirements of No Child Left Behind so that all of our students have an opportunity to succeed. Many new teachers that are considered qualified may be under-prepared for the challenges of teaching. In response to these state concerns, the Alaska Statewide Mentor Project (ASMP) will: provide trained, full-release mentors for Alaska's beginning teachers, principals, and superintendents in any school district that requests them. The two major goals of the ASMP are: 1) increase student achievement, and 2) increase retention of high quality teachers. The mentors will receive comprehensive training throughout the school year based on the mentoring model created by the New Teacher Center (NTC), University of California at Santa Cruz. NTC research shows that beginning teachers that have had full-release mentors for two years can expect student achievement gains as high or higher than veteran teachers with 5 or more years of experience. Mentoring has also helped to increase the teacher retention rate – something that is needed in Alaska and the teaching profession overall.

Related Appropriations Bill: Health, Education, Labor

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $5,000,000

Total funding to complete this project: $15,000,000

Number of years to fund this project: 3

Matching funds from the State of Alaska: $3,900,000

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

The University is providing $1.5 million

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

Education
FY08: $292,000
FY05: $1.5 million
FY04: $2.0 million

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget: 0

Amount included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget: $4,500,000

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

No Child Left Behind

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: Barbara Thompson, Interim Commissioner

Page 2 -- Add additional project information if necessary (If more than 2 pages needed, attach Word document):

The department is in its fourth full year of implementation of the Alaska Statewide Mentor Project through a collaborative and formal reement with the University of Alaska Statewide and Alaska's school districts. The mentoring project has been a very successful artnership between the University and K-12 education and has received tremendous support from President Hamilton and the University Board of Regents.

The 2004-2005 school year was the first full year of ASMP implementation. Twenty-two teacher mentors and 7 principal coaches were hired and worked with 339 beginning teachers and 50 principals in 37 of our 53 school districts, and in over 131 schools statewide. The mentors participated in four annual New Teacher Center training academies (four to five days each). The principal coaches participated in 3 training events.

The 2005-2006 school year was the second year of ASMP implementation. Twenty-four teacher mentors and 9 principal coaches were hired and worked with 381 beginning teachers and 81 principals in 39 of our 53 school districts and in over 169 schools statewide. The mentors participated in four annual New Teacher Center training academies (four to five days each) and a three day orientation. The principal coaches participated in 3 training events. Teacher retention increased at least 9% statewide in participating school districts -- and in some districts teacher retention was at 100% compared with lower percentages in prior years!
The 2006-2007 school year is the third year of ASMP implementation. Twenty-seven teacher mentors and 9 principal coaches were hired and worked with 385 beginning teachers and 60 principals in 40 of our 52 school districts and in170 schools. A new superintendent coaching component was added and three new superintendents received services under this program.

The 2006-2008 school year is the fourth year of ASMP implementation. It is projected that 28 mentors will provide services to 367 beginning teachers in 177 schools within 40 school districts and 11 coaches will provide services to 80 principals in 80 schools within 30 school districts as well as providing services to12 new superintendents.

The department has already seen great success in retention of first year teachers and in the quality of the mentors. Retired master educators have come forward to become mentors, which has reduced the total cost of the program because the state does not have to pay benefits. Additional funding is needed to continue this project long enough to gather valid and reliable data about the project's successes related to teacher retention and student achievement. Student achievement data from the 2004-2005 school year will be used as baseline data for comparison to 2005-2006 achievement data. This data will be available in January of 2007.
ding was being provided by the Alaska State Legislature for the 2006-2007 and the 2007-2008 school years. The department will again be seeking state funding for the 2008-2009 school year, but there is no guarantee that it will be forthcoming, due to other possible state budget priorities. The amount of funding that is being provided by the Alaska State Legislature, from the Department of Education & Early Development, and the University of Alaska Statewide Office will cover serving approximately 40% of the new teachers and principals in Alaska. For full implementation of the ASMP, for all new teachers and principals, additional funding is needed.

Submission Date: February 15, 2008

Priority: ___ of ___

Ted Stevens

United States Senator for Alaska

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FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: Fairbanks Pipeline Worker Training Facility

Project Location: Interior

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

This funding will support completion of the Pipeline Training Facility in Fairbanks, Alaska, which will be the hub for training thousands of Alaska workers for the Alaska Gasline.

In January 2008, Governor Palin announced that TransCanada satisfied all of the mandatory requirements set out in the Alaska Gasline Inducement Act (AGIA). Thus, TransCanada's application will move to the next phase, the evaluation phase, of the AGIA process. It is hoped the Alaska legislature will give final approval to a licensee in 2008.

To date the Alaska legislature has appropriated $5.7 million in state general funds towards the acquisition of land, design and construction of the Fairbanks Pipeline Training Facility.

Related Appropriations Bill: Health, Education, Labor

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $3,000,000

Total funding to complete this project: $3,000,000

Number of years to fund this project: 1

Matching funds from the State of Alaska: $5,700,000

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget: ___

ount included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget: ___

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

Public Law 108-324, 2005

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: Click Bishop, Alaska Dept. of Labor & Workforce Dev.

Page 2 -- Add additional project information if necessary (If more than 2 pages needed, attach Word document):

Under the Public Law 108-324, 2005 (H.R. 4837, SEC. 113.), ALASKA PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION TRAINING PROGRAM, the Secretary of Labor this section referred to as the `Secretary') shall make grants to the Alaska Workforce Investment Board--(A) to recruit and train adult .d dislocated workers in Alaska, including Alaska Natives, in the skills required to construct and operate an Alaska gas pipeline system; and (B) for the design and construction of a training facility to be located in Fairbanks, Alaska, to support an Alaska gas pipeline training program. There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section $20,000,000, of which not more than 15 percent, or $3 million, may be used for the training facility.

This grant was to be made only after (1) the Governor of the State of Alaska requests the grant funds and certifies in writing to the Secretary that there is a reasonable expectation that the construction of the Alaska natural gas pipeline system will commence by the date that is 2 years after the date of the certification; and (2) the Secretary of Energy concurs in writing to the Secretary with the certification made under paragraph (1) after considering--
(A) the status of necessary Federal and State permits;
(B) the availability of financing for the Alaska natural gas pipeline project; and
(C) other relevant factors.

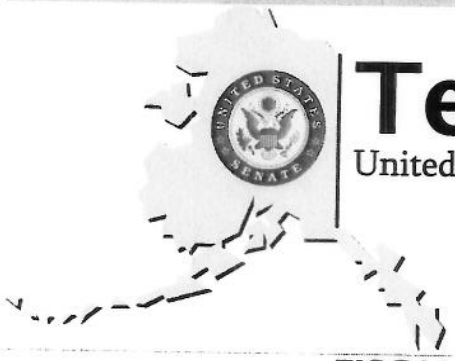
The current authorizing language for the Alaska Pipeline Construction Training Program is limiting in that it restricts release of the $20 million authorization to a period two years before construction. This would provide insufficient lead time for the development and implementation of a comprehensive gasline training program that ensures Alaskan workers are qualified to fill the highly skilled engineering and skilled trades positions necessary for gasline construction. This is particularly true for the training ~~facility~~ itself.

Training a pipe fitter or equipment operator can take up to four years. The specialized skills needed to build the pipeline are in addition to the standard on the job and related instruction required of an apprenticeship. The pipeline worker training facility will ensure Alaska can meet all the training demands to produce a skilled workforce to build an Alaska gasline.

Private sector partners include the Alaska Chapter of the Associated General Contractors, National Electrical Contractors Association, Mechanical Contractors, and Fairbanks Building and Construction Trades. The Fairbanks North Star Borough is providing land and private sector partners are donating training equipment and instructors.

Submission Date: February 15, 2008

Priority: ___ of ___



Ted Stevens

United States Senator for Alaska

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FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: Preventing, Controlling, and Reducing the Consequences of Obesity in Alaska

Project Location: Statewide

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

Childhood overweight has dire health, social and economic consequences. Thirty-two percent of students entering kindergarten or first grade in Anchorage are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight, which can lead to obesity in adulthood. As for older students, Alaska's 2007 Youth Risk Behavior Survey showed that more than 27 percent of high school students statewide are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight. An August 2007 report from the Trust for America's Health ranked Alaska – a young and supposedly active state – 16th worst in the nation for adult obesity at nearly 26 percent of the population. According to another study, nearly two-thirds of adult Alaskans are considered overweight or obese. This is a crisis in the making: Excessive weight is associated with higher risks of other health problems, including heart disease, diabetes, cancer, decreased mobility and sleep apnea.

Related Appropriations Bill: Health, Education, Labor

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $650,000

Total funding to complete this project: $1,950,000

Number of years to fund this project: 3

Matching funds from the State of Alaska: $596,700

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

Health, Education, Labor
2008: $487,000
2005: $500,000
2004:$500,000

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget:

ɔunt included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget: $596,700

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: Tara Horton Dept. of Health and Social Services

Page 2 -- Add additional project information if necessary (If more than 2 pages needed, attach Word document):

With assistance from Senator Stevens and with state general funds, the Division of Public Health (DPH) began an Obesity Prevention and Control program in 2002. During the past five years, staff has increased surveillance of obesity and related behaviors, including physical activity and consumption of fruits and vegetables. As mentioned above, DPH's Youth Risk Behavior Survey seeks obesity-related information about high school students statewide every other year. Questions also were added to the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, which captures self-reported data about health. The Obesity Program also wrote a model policy that focused on physical activity and nutrition in schools, and shared that model with school districts statewide. Those districts were invited to tailor the policy to meet their needs. A request for state general finds in FY09 is intended to focus evidence-based obesity-reduction strategies on pilot schools. Personal choice is also vitally important to solving this problem. The Alaska Health Care Strategies Planning Council, which released its preliminary report in November 2007, lists "Prevention and Personal Responsibility" as one of its top goals. "Personal responsibility and prevention in health care will be top priorities for government, the private sector, communities, families and individuals," according to the council. "Prevention and personal responsibility plays too small a role in health and maintaining and improving health ... Addressing obesity and personal responsibility requires a two-pronged approach. First Alaskans must be encouraged to play a much greater role in their own wellness with Alaskans having both a personal and financial stake in their own health … Second, government, school districts and employers are uniquely situated to be a catalyst for positive change. At the core of solving this problem is providing state-supported structures to enable Alaskans to understand and make healthy choices while avoiding those lifestyle decisions that contribute to poor health."

This funding request will focus on the prevention of obesity, which requires a sustained, comprehensive approach. There is no silver bullet. Sustained funding of the Obesity Prevention and Control Program is necessary to continue physical activity, nutrition, and weight management initiatives in Alaska. Specifically, funds will be used to a) maintain existing work site and school-based physical activity and nutrition projects, b) improve local capacity to offer community physical activity and nutrition programs, c) expand public awareness of problems associated with obesity and offer Alaskans the most current information about activity, nutrition and personal lifestyle choices, d) continue implementation of the statewide physical activity and nutrition plan, including better awareness of environmental conditions that may improve individuals' ability to make healthy choices, e) complete the dissemination and evaluation of physical activity and nutrition resources in early childcare settings, and f) continue to monitor obesity rates and evaluate physical activity and nutrition. In addition to school based efforts combating obesity, education and materials can be used in the Family Nutrition Services Program (Food Stamp program) and with the many foster parents that serve our children in foster care. DHSS could also build a component into our senior programs.

This 3-year funding request along with continued state support (see attached) should allow Alaska to embark upon a sustained effort to reduce obesity – especially childhood obesity – and achieve positive results. The program will focus on best practices involving changing behaviors toward physical activity and nutrition, and on providing timely, accurate and helpful information to all Alaskans. A hoped-for added result will be reducing the growth in health care cost regardless of payer. Left unchecked, obesity will be a major driver toward unsustainable health care costs. Government, the private sector, communities, families and individuals will all lose if health care costs become unsustainable.

Submission Date: February 15, 2008

Priority: ___ of ___

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United States Senator for Alaska

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FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: Alaska Trails Initiative

Project Location: Statewide

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

The Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation's (DPOR) State Trails Office requests a continuation of funding to support the Alaska Trails Initiative (ATI). These funds are critical to helping improve safety, legal access, maintenance, and construction of transportation and recreational trails throughout the state of Alaska. The ATI program, created by Senator Ted Stevens, has provided $6.2 million dollars over the last three years. Projects have benefited diverse users such as: dog mushers, snowmobilers, hikers, single-track cyclists, subsistence hunters and fishermen, ATV users, and others. With meager agency budgets and increasing demand for trails (81% of Alaskans participating in day hiking (2004 SCORP)) this initiative has been instrumental in providing better trails for the visitors and locals.

Related Appropriations Bill: Transportation

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $4,000,000

Total funding to complete this project: $16,000,000

Number of years to fund this project: 4

Matching funds from the State of Alaska:

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

2006: Transportation ($2,525,000)
2005: Transportation ($4,000,000)

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget:

unt included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget:

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

SAFETEA - LU

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: James King, Division of Parks & Outdoor Recreation

Page 2 -- Add additional project information if necessary (If more than 2 pages needed, attach Word document):

Organizations that have been funded through ATI include: the Anchorage Ski Club, Serve Alaska Youth Corps, Trail Mix, Inc., Sitka Trail rks, Inc., Alaska Trails, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Forest Service, Department of Fish and Game, Municipality of .chorage, Mat-Su Borough, Fairbanks North Star Boroughs, and others. Through collaboration with these groups and agencies, numerous high-profile trail projects have been funded including: Iditarod National Historic Trail (statewide), Perseverance Trail (Juneau), Russian River Angler's Trail (Kenai), Angel Creek reroute (Fairbanks) and others. Spread across the state these trail improvements are benefiting hundreds of thousands of visitors and Alaskans.

There continues to be a significant and sustained need for funds that are distributed through the Alaska Trails initiative. In the last three years (2005-2007) $14.5 million dollars has been requested through 59 grant applications. The DPOR State Trails Office has only been able to fund or in many cases partially fund 37 of the projects with the $6.2 million dollars received for the initiative.

It is requested that an additional four million dollars a year be allocated to the Alaska Trails Initiative to facilitate the needs of Alaska's statewide trails for the next four years. This is only a portion of what has been requested in previous years ($14.5 million), but will go a long way toward reducing safety concerns and meeting the need and demand for improved trails in Alaska.

Submission Date: February 15, 2008

Priority: ___ of ___

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United States Senator for Alaska

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FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: Persistent Environmental Contaminants in Fisheries and Ocean Resources

Project Location: Statewide

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

Evidence indicates that ocean waters off the coast of Alaska contain low levels of persistent pollutants that accumulate and concentrate in the food chain. The presence of these pollutants, such as methyl mercury and PCB congeners, is thought to be a result of the transport of pollutants emitted from distant sources in Asia and northern Europe and subsequent deposition in the North Pacific and Arctic Oceans. Levels of methyl mercury, in particular, measured in the tissue of certain species and age classes of fish are approaching levels such that consumption may pose health concerns to specific human populations. There is a present federal interest in that both the threatened ocean and fishery resources are predominantly under federal management, while it is the residents of the State of Alaska that face the impending health risks.

ıeıated Appropriations Bill: Interior

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $1,900,000

Total funding to complete this project: $8,850,000

Number of years to fund this project: 5

Matching funds from the State of Alaska:

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

$1.5 million in FY06 (funds within PCSRF), $1.5 million in FY05 (funds within PCSRF), $1.0 million in FY04 (funds within EPA)

(PCSRF = Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund)

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget:

ınt included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget:

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: Kristin Ryan, DEC/Division of Environmental Health

Page 2 -- Add additional project information if necessary (If more than 2 pages needed, attach Word document):

This project analyzes potential impacts from pollutants on Alaska wild fish resources and the subsequent impacts on human health, rticularly in the subsistence community. The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) has analyzed some samples of .skan fishes and some environmental contaminants (such as mercury, PCBs, pesticides, and dioxins) have been detected. Additional fish need to be collected to determine if there is any threat to public health.

Alaskan Natives have identified arctic environmental contaminants as one of the top public health priorities facing the state. Providing expert public health advice on the safety and risks of subsistence food consumption is a tremendous challenge, because the science is complex and controversial, and because the media provide widespread and often alarming coverage of conflicting and inconclusive information. Large-scale claims of tainted seafood raise unwarranted concerns among subsistence users and impact their traditional lifestyles. More broadly, the safety of seafood products is a growing concern in the United States and Europe. Many international trade partners require certification of the safety of the fish and fish products being imported. Without a systematic monitoring program, Alaska will be unable to respond to questions from commercial buyers and recreational users/consumers of Alaska seafood as to the safety of our seafood products. This can have tremendous impact on the economic health of the state and of the commercial fisherman.

The fish tissue monitoring program started collecting samples in 2001 to evaluate Alaskan fishes. The fish were collected from the North Pacific Ocean, the Bering Sea, and the freshwaters of Alaska. As of 2007, over three thousand fish have been collected for analysis in a synoptic survey of the coastline and rivers of the state. All samples were analyzed for mercury, but due to the high cost of analysis, only a small portion have been evaluated for organic contaminants such as PCBs, Polybrominated Diethyl Ethers (PBDEs), pesticides, dioxins, and furans. Fish samples collected in 2006 have been processed; the chemical analysis and data validation are to be completed by the spring of 2008. Fish collected in 2007 are being processed at the DEC/Environmental Health Laboratory, the chemical analysis and data validation are to be completed by the end of 2008. This request for funding is to support the evaluation of fish collected beginning in 2008, and analysis of organic contaminants in additional species of fish. The results of the chemical analyses and the evaluation of the data by the DHSS are available on the state web page at: http://www.state.ak.us/dec/eh/vet/fish.htm. The collections include limited numbers of Pacific halibut, Pacific cod, walleye Pollock, lingcod, sablefish, black cod, rockfishes, salmon, pike, and sheefish.

Additional fish need to be collected to evaluate species of fish and areas of the state not previously sampled and to determine the presence of any emerging contaminants in the state's fisheries and ocean resources. Some species of fish overlap user groups and different species are targeted by different groups, so we will need to analyze a variety of species of fish. For example:
ımercial industry - salmon, halibut, black cod, Pacific cod, Pollock, spiny dogfish and some species of rockfish like Pacific Ocean .ch; recreational fishermen - salmon, halibut, Yellow-eye Rockfish, Black Rockfish, Dusty Rockfish, grayling, Arctic Char, rainbow trout, lingcod, salmon sharks; subsistence fishermen - salmon, halibut, herring, smelt, burbot, pike, sheefish, tomcod, and whitefish.

The requested funding will provide the State with a systematic monitoring program for other species of Alaskan fishes in addition to salmon species that are important for economic, recreational, and subsistence resources. It will establish baseline data that is statistically defensible on contaminant levels in different species of fish in various geographic locations. Ongoing surveillance will monitor for changes and trends in the initial baseline data. This proposal would also allow DEC to begin building a web accessible data base, so that this valuable information can be utilized by many user groups (recreational, subsistence and commercial fishermen), not just regulators and researchers. Once built, the web accessible data base would be able to serve as a framework for housing other government funded contaminant work in Alaska, and be the portal for that information worldwide. Funding would cover the costs of a contract to design and build the database and web interface. The State of Alaska would donate the time of project staff to oversee the contract and enter the data into the system at the onset and during future years.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (DF&G) and the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) are collaborating with DEC in this effort. DF&G assists in the collection and shipment of fish to the DEC Environmental Health Laboratory; DEC prepares samples for processing, performs the analysis, and collects data on persistent contaminants in fish; DHSS will evaluate this data and relate it to data collected from Alaskan residents to determine if any environmental contaminant found in the fish is a concern for public health. Alaskan health officials, in consultation with a committee of scientific experts, will interpret the human health implications of fish consumption and develop optimal fish consumption advice. Additional groups supporting this program are the International Pacific Halibut Commission, US Fish and Wildlife Service, EPA , Native and commercial fishermen, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Alaska Native Health Board, Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, Norton Sound Health Corporation, North Slope Borough, Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation, and Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute.

Submission Date: February 15, 2008 **Priority:** ___ of ___

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FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: Yukon Salmon Agreement Implementation

Project Location: Western Alaska

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

This funding request provides for the implementation of the Yukon River Salmon Agreement, Annex IV, Chapter 8 of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. The Agreement has placed a substantial, new burden for implementation of the federal obligations created by the treaty. Most significantly, the harvest share to each country of the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of Chinook and fall chum salmon that originate in the mainstem Yukon River in Canada requires the State to manage its fisheries based upon the annual abundance of these nondomestic salmon stocks. The requested appropriation is necessary to conduct cooperative programs that are necessary for assessing abundance and fishery harvest impacts in order to implement the intensive management required by the Yukon River Salmon Agreement. Funding is used for achieving harvests and conservation limits to ensure that salmon passage obligations to the Canadian border are achieved without unnecessarily foregoing harvests of salmon in U.S. waters. The cooperative projects provide core data collection and analysis to set conservation goals and harvest limits necessary for management of salmon fisheries on the Yukon River.

Related Appropriations Bill: Interior

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $4,000,000

Total funding to complete this project: ___

Number of years to fund this project: Ongoing

Matching funds from the State of Alaska: ___

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

Interior appropriations FY03 $3.0 million
FY04 $3.4 million
FY 05 $3.3 million
FY 06 $3.0 million
FY 07 $3.0 million

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget: ___

unt included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget: ___

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

Pacific Salmon Treaty Act; Yukon Salmon Act of 2000

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: David Bedford, Deputy Commissioner, ADF&G

Page 2 -- Add additional project information if necessary (If more than 2 pages needed, attach Word document):

The Yukon River, with headwaters in Canada, is the largest river in Alaska and one of the largest in North America. The Yukon River ·inage exceeds the combined areas of the U.S. Pacific coast states of Washington, Oregon, and California. The Yukon River supports ..ge wild runs of Chinook, chum, and coho salmon, some of which originate in Canada and are harvested in fisheries in the United States In March 2001, after 16 years of deliberation, the United States and Canada reached an agreement on catch shares and conservation measures for Canadian-origin salmon that are harvested by U.S. and Canadian fishers. The principal goal of this accord is to rebuild and conserve salmon stocks and provide benefits to the fisheries of both countries on this river system.

Furthermore, this funding is required to support the activities of the Yukon River Panel created by the the Yukon River Salmon Act of 2000 as well as to meet explicit treaty obligations to provide annually $1,200,000 for a Yukon River Salmon Restoration and Enhancement Fund (R&E Fund). Other projects are conducted by state and federal agencies, and non-government organizations. Reports for projects conducted under the R&E Fund and all other projects conducted through Treaty Implementation funding are completed for each year of operation.

Over the course of the project, this funding has been used by the State of Alaska to successfully develop major improvements in Yukon River fisheries management such as a sonar project near Eagle, Alaska for estimating salmon abundance crossing the border into Canada, determination of the U.S. catch of Canadian origin salmon through genetic stock identification (GSI), and to support a comprehensive annual assessment of subsistence harvests, and an escapement monitoring sonar project in the Sheenjek River. These developments, and others, form the basis for conservation and management of these valuable salmon runs and contribute to meeting Treaty obligations.

The U.S./Canada Agreement Implementation funds have become ever more important because funding for "U.S./Canada Treaty Negotiations" that had been funded through the Department of Commerce was eliminated from the federal budget in FY08. Accordingly, the need has increased to fully fund the Yukon River Treaty Implementation at the $4.0M level to provide necessary support for projects that have direct input into the management of the Yukon River salmon and, more important, the achievement of federal obligations to Canada. The State of Alaska contributes approximately $300,000 of its own funds to Yukon River fishery management and monitoring projects and staffing for this specific effort.

Submission Date: February 15, 2008 **Priority:** ___ of ___

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FISCAL YEAR 2008 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: Bethel Readiness Center

Project Location: Bethel, Alaska

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

The project is to provide a National Guard Readiness Center to serve peacetime missions of the Guard unit in Bethel, Alaska. The existing Bethel armory was built in 1962 and is inadequate for today's needs and standards. It lacks adequate training, administrative and storage space, and maintenance and repair costs are increasing for the 46-year-old building. The existing site has insufficient military vehicle parking space, and expansion or rehabilitation of the facility is not feasible due to the lack of available land at the site. The new facility on land provided by the City of Bethel and State of Alaska would house all elements of Company BfSB (Battlefield Surveillance Brigade) Infantry; Detachment BfSB Military Police; Detachment I, Company C, 207th Aviation Battalion; and Detachment BfSB Headquarters Support. The State has spent almost $2.5 million on site investigation, preparation and project design; with $1.2 million in previous federal appropriations for site and design work. Due to funding constraints at the federal level, the project last year was reprogrammed from FY2009 to FY2011. The State moved forward with site preparation and design in anticipation of construction funding in FY2009.

Related Appropriations Bill: Defense

Amount of federal funding requested for FY08: $13.7 million

Total funding to complete this project: $13.7 million

Number of years to fund this project: 1

Matching funds from the State of Alaska: $0

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

The State of Alaska has spent $2.4 million on site inspection and preparation and design. The State and City of Bethel have provided land for the project.

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

Amount included in the President's FY08 Budget: $0

nount included in the State of Alaska FY08 Budget: $0

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: John Cramer, Deputy Commissioner, DMVA

Page 2 -- Add additional project information if necessary (If more than 2 pages needed, attach Word document):

The Guard units at Bethel have outgrown their existing armory because of new criteria imposed by the National Guard Bureau and new technology. The current facility is 14,083 square feet and is attached to a public school that uses the drill hall for physical fitness activities. The proposed new Readiness Center would be two or three times as large, and the City of Bethel intends to build a community swimming pool adjacent to the new facility. There is strong community support for the project.

The Alaska Guard has considered a multiple-year federal appropriation for the Readiness Center, but such phased funding does not appear viable for the project. The programming, design and nature of the facility do not fit well within phased construction. Design of a 45,000-square-foot Readiness Center is at the 95 percent completion level and is pending National Guard Bureau approval. Redesign of the project to a smaller size is possible if necessary to stay within cost estimates.

Environmental documentation, including NEPA and cultural resources (National Historical Preservation Act, Section 106) prerequisites have been completed and the project could go ahead to construction. If the project is not completed on schedule, however, the environmental documentation may need to be updated at additional cost.

Additionally, the State intends to build at its expense a veterans' memorial wall at the Readiness Center, including the Alaska Territorial Guard in the memorial.

Readiness would be enhanced by providing a facility with adequate troop areas, interior and exterior areas capable of supporting the training, supply, administrative and maintenance missions of assigned units. Unit transformation necessitates facility improvements to promote retraining for new missions. This project has been given high priority in keeping with the State's plan to replace older, inadequate armories at inadequate sites to save operating costs, provide adequate parking and areas for training to meet readiness objectives.

The unit's ability to meet readiness, recruiting and retention, and training objectives, will continue to be adversely affected if the personnel are not provided with adequate facilities. Delays in funding this project will force the continued use of an inadequate and unsound facility and the present facility's deficiencies will continue to negatively impact troop readiness and morale. The lack of adequate training, administrative and storage areas will continue to impair attainment of required mobilization readiness levels. More specifically, the lack of adequate classrooms, supply rooms, arms vaults, showers, kitchen facilities and parking areas adversely affect the training and quality of life of current units and makes meeting their mission-essential training requirements difficult if not impossible.

Project details include:

- The specially designed Readiness Center would be built of steel-framed construction consisting of insulated metal wall panels and concrete floors. Roof construction would be standing-seam metal. An emergency power back-up generator would be included in the project. Military and POV vehicle parking would be adjacent to the facility, and physical security measures would be incorporated into the design as per Anti-Terrorism Force Protection regulations dictate. Cost-effective energy conservation features also will be incorporated into the design, along with new utilities services.
- The project has been coordinated with the installation physical security plan, and all physical security measures are included. All required anti-terrorism protection measures also are included.
- The Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Housing) has certified that this project has been considered for joint-use potential (the facility would be available for use by other components).
- Sustainable principles will be integrated into the design, development and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order No. 13123 and other applicable laws and Executive Orders.

Economic analysis:

This project complies with the scope and design criteria of National Guard Pamphlet 415-12 dated Oct. 1, 2002, and Design Guide 415-1 dated Nov. 1, 1999. The most similar Department of Defense standards for Readiness Center construction do not address all of the current criteria incorporated in the Army National Guard Readiness Center design, and thus do not yield accurate cost estimates. Therefore, state historical costs for construction of like facilities were used to develop baseline unit costs and were adjusted for size, fiscal year and location. An economic analysis has been prepared and utilized in evaluating this project. Alternative methods of meeting this requirement have been explored during project development. This project is the only feasible option to meet the requirement.

Analysis of alternative facilities and locations:

The size and capacity is in accordance with National Guard Pamphlet 415-12 for a Readiness Center that is designed to accommodate the organizational and strength of the units that will occupy this facility upon completion. The workload has been adequately defined. A definitive design is being used for this project because of its unique area authorized for the assigned units.

Submission Date: Feb 15, 2008 **Priority:** ___ of ___

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FISCAL YEAR 2008 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: Joint Communications Facility (FTQW 05-9901)

Project Location: Alaska Air National Guard 168th Air Refueling Wing, Eielson AFB

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

This is the Military Construction Program's top priority for the Alaska Air National Guard. It is 100 percent designed and ready for bid. Eielson AFB requires a consolidated, adequately sized and appropriately configured joint-use communications facility to support the 168th Air Refueling Wing's eight primary assigned aircraft KC-135 tankers. The existing building used as a communications facility is a 1954-vintage structure originally constructed as a dental clinic. It provides only half the space authorized, hallways and a blocked-off front foyer are used for supply and equipment storage, and computers are stored in a small, unsecured room one-half mile away. Likewise, the electronic learning facility and mailroom are located in other buildings more than a mile away. The new facility would house space for network systems, switching gear, radio maintenance, training, administration, computer maintenance, information systems, mail distribution and storage, as well as lockers, break areas and facilities for crew and staff.

(Continued on Page 2)

Related Appropriations Bill: Military Construction

Amount of federal funding requested for FY08: $6.3 million

Total funding to complete this project: $6.3 million

Number of years to fund this project: 1

Matching funds from the State of Alaska: N/A

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

N/A

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

Amount included in the President's FY08 Budget: $0

nount included in the State of Alaska FY08 Budget: $0

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: Lt. Col. Bob Crenshaw/ 168th Civil Engineering

Page 2 -- Add additional project information if necessary (If more than 2 pages needed, attach Word document):

dditional problems with the existing set-up include:

Radio personnel have no enclosed space in which to work and are required to move equipment between the existing communications building and the vehicle maintenance building to perform maintenance and conduct training.

- Seventeen deployable personnel use the vehicle maintenance building to organize and stage mobility communications equipment during exercises, which deprives the transportation unit of needed maintenance space for its own work.
- On drill weekends, 34 personnel gather in the same vehicle maintenance space, adding further to the use conflict.
- Lacking an adequate communications facility, LAN (local area network) equipment is installed in portions of the commander's office and the unit's conference room, and there is no air conditioning in either area to provide the controlled temperatures required for sensitive LAN equipment.
- Roof leaks and inadequate insulation in the rooms housing LAN equipment present still more problems: The moisture and condensation remains in the room during freeze-thaw cycles, causing water to drip on the equipment. These problems are compounded by the extremes in Fairbanks weather.
- Pilferable electronics cables are stored in an unfenced, non-secure outdoor area.
- During unit training meetings, 11 people are required to crowd into a room designed for five personnel.
- The existing power supply is grossly undersized for all the visual information equipment and air conditioning required for the communications facility.
- Existing facilities contain asbestos, hindering repairs and replacement, and the asbestos is becoming increasingly friable.
- The facility has no fire protection system, and the roof has exceeded its intended life cycle and leaks severely.
- Aged mechanical systems are undersized for current use.

If a new facility is not built, Eielson's communications and visual information functions will remain in crowded, non-secure and dysfunctional facilities. Inefficient and ineffective operations due to the scattering of unit functions in four separate locations across the base will further degrade communications support for the 168th.

Submission Date: February 15, 2008 **Priority:** ___ of ___

Ted Stevens

United States Senator for Alaska

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FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: Pacific Salmon Commission

Project Location: Southeast Alaska

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

The Pacific Salmon Treaty between United States and Canada, signed in 1985, created the Pacific Salmon Commission, which assumed management of the Fraser River salmon fisheries in the boundary area between the state of Washington and British Columbia and provides support for annual salmon fishery negotiations between the two nations. Bilateral discussions of the major fishery annexes of the treaty are under way and will create a need for additional negotiation sessions of the Commission and its advisory and technical committees. The effective operation of the Pacific Salmon Commission is vital to assuring Alaska's participation in negotiations with Canada concerning the commercial and sport fisheries of Southeast Alaska. The United States and Canada agreed to share equally the costs for supporting the bilateral commission offices. The United States also bears the costs for the United States Section of the Pacific Salmon Commission including costs for travel and stipends for technical committee members, commissioners and members of advisory panels.

Related Appropriations Bill: State

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $3,100,000

Total funding to complete this project:

Number of years to fund this project: Ongoing

Matching funds from the State of Alaska:

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

State: International Fisheries Commissions
FY 08 $3.049 million
FY 07 $3.049 million
FY 06 $3.029 million
FY 05 $3.0 million

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget:

nount included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget:

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

Pacific Salmon Treaty Act 16 U.S.C. 3645(d)(2)

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: David Bedford, Deputy Commissioner

Page 2 -- Add additional project information if necessary (If more than 2 pages needed, attach Word document):

These costs are paid from an appropriation to the Pacific Salmon Commission under International Fisheries Commissions in the ›partment of State appropriations.

The Pacific Salmon Commission holds scheduled meetings three times each year and is comprised of sixteen members with four commissioners and four alternates from each nation including one commissioner and one alternate representing the state of Alaska. The commission operates by consensus with each nation having one vote. Advisory and technical panels meet more frequently and provide support for the commission negotiations and development of science-based coordinated international salmon conservation.

In 2007, the commission is engaged in intensive discussions on the chapters of the treaty which address fisheries. Furthermore, the advisory panels and commission have reviewed compliance in 2007 fisheries with treaty obligations including meeting fishery constraints and providing for conservation objectives.

Submission Date: February 15, 2008 **Priority:** ___ of ___

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FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: Dalton Highway Culverts Milepost 260 - 321

Project Location: Milepost 260 - 321 on the Dalton Highway, Alaska

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

This project will replace six undersized, failed and/or failing culverts with large-diameter fish passage culverts located at the following creek and river crossings on the Dalton Highway: Alyeska Pump Station 4, Culverts 1 (MP 269.6) and 2 (MP 270); Imnavait Creek (MP 290.6), Toolik River (MP 291.4), the first Oksrukuyik Creek Crossing (Oks 1 at MP 297.8) and Gustafson Gulch (MP 320.6). It also replaces a bank of pipe arches with a bridge at the second Oksrukuyik crossing (Oks 2 at MP 313.7) and raises the grade along 2.1 miles of roadway near the Sagavanirktok (Sag) River (MP311.7 - 313.8).

This project is necessary for several reasons. It is an essential highway improvement for general mobility, tourism, continued oil production and distribution and will facilitate the construction logistics of the Alaska natural gas pipeline. The Dalton Highway is the lifeline to Alaska's oil fields. The highway was built without long-term use in mind and without an appreciation of how (continued)

Related Appropriations Bill: Transportation

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $10,000,000

Total funding to complete this project: $23,000,000

Number of years to fund this project: 1

Matching funds from the State of Alaska: $13,000,000

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

No specific project funding in previous appropriations bills. The first phase of this project is funded in FFY08 in the STIP for $8 million using NHS funds; the remaining funding not covered by the existing commitment and this request will be included in a future STIP.

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget: $0.00

Amount included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget: FY06-$8,000.0 only

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: Frank Richards, P.E. / State of Alaska DOT&PF

Page 2 -- Add additional project information if necessary (If more than 2 pages needed, attach Word document):

important the highway would become to the state and nation. It is the strategic link to Prudhoe Bay and is the only ground transportation link to the North Slope. A proposed gas pipeline and the increase in tourism since the highway was opened to the public pounds the public health and safety issues on the Dalton Highway. Annual spring breakup of the ice may be brief in duration but intense, as large volumes of water begins to flow through the drainage system. The undersized culverts cannot handle this flow level and failed culverts leads to washouts which severely diminish or temporarily prohibit movement of goods, services and people to the North Slope. There is also a 2.1 mile stretch of road between MP 311.7 and 313.8 that is routinely overtopped and threatened by floodplain overflow of the Sag River during breakup as a result of flow over groundfast aufeis. Safe and reliable road conditions are essential for continued production of North Slope oil production and distribution and are vital to the long-term fiscal stability of the State of Alaska and the nation.

Submission Date: February 15, 2008 **Priority:** ___ of ___

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FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: Haines Highway: MP 3.5 to 25.3 Reconstruction, Airport to the Bluffs

Project Location: Haines Borough, Alaska

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

Complete environmental document preparation for upgrade of the remaining deficient segment on this critical highway link , which is the shortest travel route from the Inside Passage to Central and Interior Alaska. In addition to carrying long-distance travelers, this route provides access to future mineral developments and offers the shortest surface link between tidewater and over 200 miles of the proposed pipeline for carrying Alaska's natural gas to markets in the Lower 48. It is expected that much of the steel pipe and other material and construction equipment for the gas pipeline would move on this highway.

Detailed scope: This request will fund the necessary work to complete preparation of the environmental documents required before the larger highway construction project can proceed, if the environmental work supports that objective. (continued on page 2)

Related Appropriations Bill: Transportation

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $ 3,990,000

Total funding to complete this project: $ 4,390,000

Number of years to fund this project: 1

Matching funds from the State of Alaska: $ 400,000

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

N/A

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

N/A

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget:

Amount included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget: State match

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: Frank Richards, P.E./State of Alaska DOT&PF

Page 2 -- Add additional project information if necessary (If more than 2 pages needed, attach Word document):

The highway construction project is estimated to cost about $87 million after environmental approval is secured. It will widen and realign the Haines Highway between the airport (MP 3.5) and the bluffs (MP 25.3), including replacement of the Chilkat River bridge. This includes straightening curves to meet a 55 mph design speed, especially the eastern approach to the Chilkat River bridge. Also included is a long-term solution to debris flow problems near MP 19 and 23, which is likely to involve realignment and bridge construction. Enhancements are planned at the Chilkat River turnout (MP 4.3), the Chilkat River picnic area (MP 6), the Mount Ripinsky trailhead (MP 6.6), Takhinsha Mountain viewpoint (MP 9.6) and near the Chilkat River bridge (MP 23.8). In response to widening, existing enhancements between MP 19 and 21 may require revision.

Submission Date: February 15, 2008 **Priority:** ___ of ___

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FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Project Name: RURAL ALASKA LIGHTING PROGRAM (RALP)

Project Location: RURAL ALASKA AIRPORTS

Project Description (continue on Page 2 if needed):

This is an ongoing effort to provide 24-hour rural access to medical facilities as identified in House Report 106-940 that accompanied H.R. 4475, FY 2001 USDOT Appropriations.

This project consists of providing Medium Intensity Runway Lights (MIRL's) and Precision Approach Path Indicators (PAPI's) / Runway End Identifier Lights (REIL's) for eight rural Alaskan airports. Rural airports may be added or removed as funding allows. The proposed airports are on page 2.

Related Appropriations Bill: H.R. 2764 FY08 Omnibus Appropriations Bill

Amount of federal funding requested for FY09: $10,365,000

Total funding to complete this project: $10,365,000

Number of years to fund this project: One

Matching funds from the State of Alaska: 5%

Matching funds from local and private entities (continue on Page 2 if needed):

If this project was funded in prior appropriations bills (within the last five years), list each bill and the amount funded (continue on Page 2 if needed):

FY02 - FY06 $38 million
FY 07 no RALP funding
FY 08 $2.499 million
Total RALP funding to date: $40.499 million

Amount included in the President's FY09 Budget: $2.499 million

Amount included in the State of Alaska FY09 Budget: no GF appropriation

☐ Check this box if state funding was sought but not provided.

List legislation that authorizes this project:

FAA Reauthorization Act (to be enacted)

Check all that apply:

☐ A change in the current law is necessary in order to proceed with the project. (If so, attach language and a list of laws that need to be amended)

☐ Bill or report language is needed. (If so, attach requested language)

Alaska Contact Information

Name/Org.: State of Alaska, DOT&PF, Division of Statewide Aviation

Page 2 -- Add additional project information if necessary (If more than 2 pages needed, attach Word document):

The proposed airports include:

	PAPI/REIL	MIRL
Akhiok	$500,000	$500,000
Akiachak	$500,000	$1,000,000
Akutan	$500,000	$1,000,000
Chalkyitsik	$500,000	$1,000,000
Chefornak	$500,000	$965,000
Crooked Creek	$500,000	$515,000
Kipnuk	$500,000	$575,000
Tuluksak	$500,000	$810,000
Totals	$4,000,000	$6,365,000

Total Request: $10,365,000