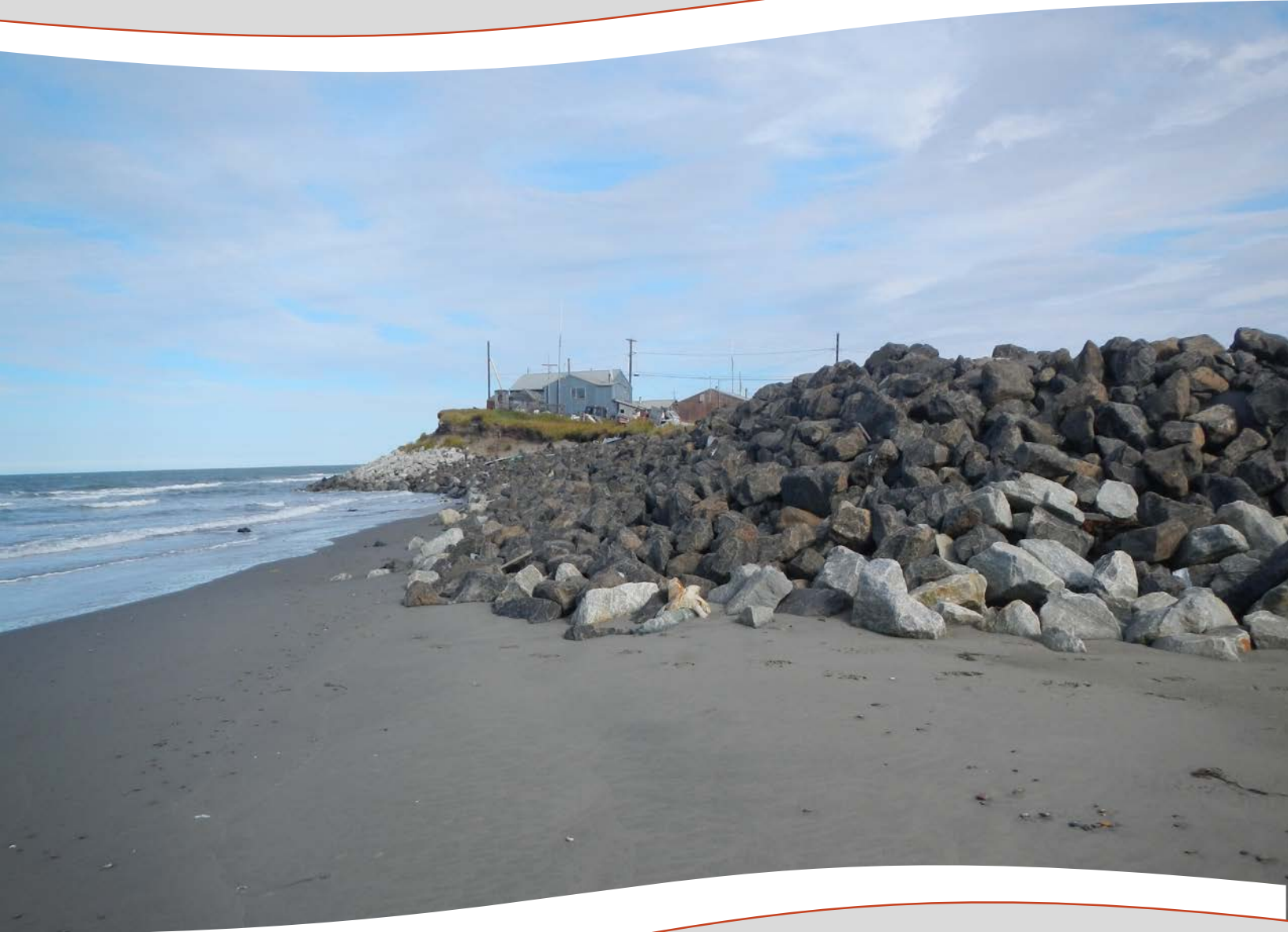


# APPENDIX C

## FUNDING AND MITIGATION COSTS

### WASTE EROSION ASSESSMENT & REVIEW (WEAR)

MAY 2015



#### **Solid Waste Program**

#### **Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation**

*This document is funded in part with qualified outer continental shelf oil and gas revenues by the Coastal Impact Assistance Program within the Department of the Interior's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.*

## Table of Contents

Introduction .....	3
Costs of Existing Erosion Mitigation Projects .....	3
Selawik Project .....	3
Togiak Project.....	4
Bethel Project.....	6
Funding Sources.....	7
Division of Community and Regional Affairs (DCRA) .....	7
USACE .....	8
Department of Homeland Security & Emergency Management (DHS&EM).....	9
Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) .....	9
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) .....	10
EPA Brownfield Funding.....	10
IGAP .....	10
US Department of Housing and Urban Development .....	11
US Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration .....	11
US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	11
US Department of Transportation .....	11
Permitting Assistance.....	12
Resources: Helpful Publications.....	13
References: Information Sources .....	14

## INTRODUCTION

There are many erosion mitigation methods to consider, all with significant associated costs. Each must be considered based on site-specific conditions. Estimating costs can be difficult given the many factors involved such as location, labor, and availability of equipment and materials. Considering a comparable project in a similar location may provide an approximation of total project costs. This appendix includes examples of details from previously constructed mitigation projects and a list of potential funding sources.

## COSTS OF EXISTING EROSION MITIGATION PROJECTS

### Selawik Project

The City of Selawik has a population of nearly 900 and has almost two miles of shoreline where infrastructure may be impacted by erosion. Their erosion mitigation project focuses on three areas of concern. They will be addressing the Selawik riverbank on the airport side of the community, the middle section of the community split by the river, and the retreating riverbank near the water and sewer plant facilities. Their predicted project costs are summarized below.

Table 1 Selawik Project Cost

STEP	BUDGET
1. Coordinate our Community Organizations - <u>Working Group</u>	\$ 5,000
2. Identify Sustainable Erosion Control Objectives – <u>Investigation</u>	5,000
3. Collect Site-Specific Data; Desktop Study/ <u>Site Reconnaissance and Data Collection</u>	40,000
4. Assess Erosion Potential; Complete Surveys - <u>Engineering</u>	20,000
5. Evaluate and Select Best Mitigation Practices - <u>Engineering/Plans - Documents</u>	60,000
6. Select and Implement Sustainable Erosion Controls - <u>Labor &amp; Material</u>	85,000
City of Selawik: Contribution	75,000
State of Alaska: Capital Projects Request/Contribution	140,000
Initial/Final Phase: Project Budget	<u>\$ 215,000</u>

Adapted from: "Selawik." Selawik Erosion Mitigation Project. City of Selawik. February 2, 2012. Web May 21, 2015  
[https://www.omb.alaska.gov/ombfiles/15\\_budget/CapBackup/proj58281.pdf](https://www.omb.alaska.gov/ombfiles/15_budget/CapBackup/proj58281.pdf)

The City of Selawik received a \$75,000 Economic Development Grant from NANA Regional Corporation. The City of Selawik matched the \$75,000 and the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development funded the remaining \$140,000.

Pictured below, figure 1 shows the areas affected by erosion. The community lies on three land areas all being impacted by Selawik River.

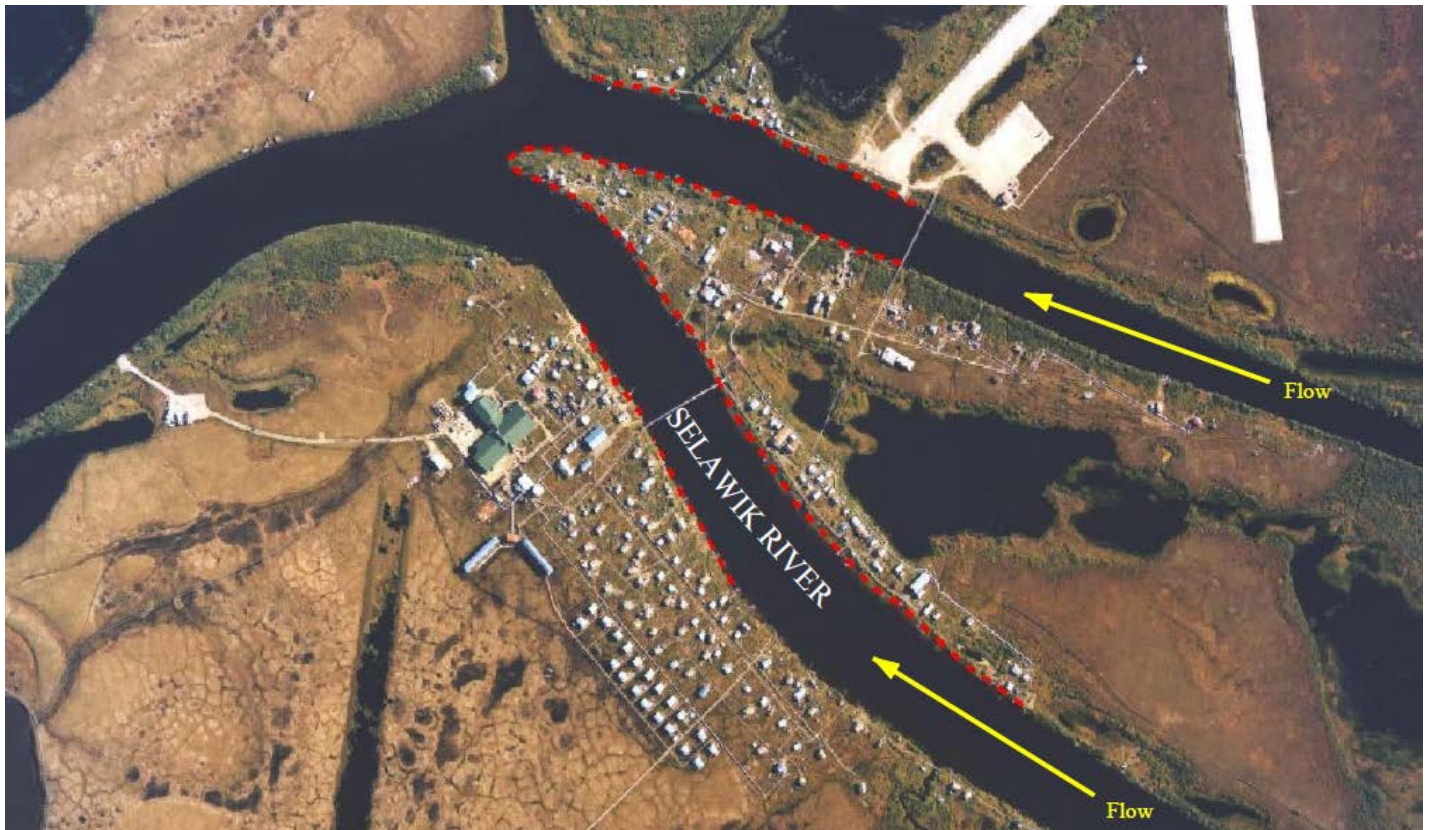


Figure 1 Selawik Area of Erosion (USACE BEA, 2007)

### Togiak Project

The Bristol Bay coastal community of Togiak has a population of nearly 900. In 1988, Togiak installed a mile long seawall at a cost of \$3 million that was funded by a grant from the State of Alaska. In 2009, they developed a proposal for erosion/disaster mitigation. The proposal included bulkhead rehabilitation, road reinforcement, facility relocation, emergency shelter access route, improved drainage, emergency plans, and flood plain maps. Togiak has estimated that the reinforcement of their roads will cost at least \$75,000 per mile and is to be funded by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. They have also estimated their emergency shelter access route to cost over \$1 million per mile and is to be funded by FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grants (PDM). The PDM is a grant program funded through FEMA, which covers 75% project cost and requires a 25% local match. Below is a table of additional proposed costs.

Table 2 Additional Mitigation Costs

Mitigation Projects	Responsible Agency	Cost	Funding Sources	Estimated Timeframe
FLD-2. Elevation and/or reinforcement of roads	City/Tribe State BIA	Estimated >\$75,000/mile	PDM/HMGP	1 year
FLD-3. Relocate existing and new Public Safety Facilities to areas above the 100-year floodplain.	City State	Estimated \$75,000+	City PDM	1-5 years
FLD-4. Emergency shelter access route.	City State BIA	>\$1 million/mile	PDM	1-5 years
FLD-5. Improve Drainage in Togiak	City/Tribe State BIA	Estimated >\$75,000/mile	PDM/HMGP	1 year
FLD-6. Suite of Emergency Plans and Training/Drills: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency Operations</li> <li>Community Evacuation</li> </ul>	DHS&EM City/Tribe	\$75,000	State FY09 and FY10 Capital Budgets PDM, FMA	1-5 years
FLD-7. Public Education	City DHS&EM	Staff Time	City PDM	Ongoing
FLD-8. Togiak Flood Plain Maps	FEMA NOAA USCOE DHS&EM	>\$75,000	FEMA, DCRA	>1 year Not yet on federal priority list
FLD-5. Continue to obtain flood insurance for all City structures, and continue compliance with NFIP	City	<\$1,500	City	Ongoing

Adapted from: "City of Togiak, Alaska." Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. City of Togiak, WHPacific and Bechtol Planning and Development. October 2009. Web May 21, 2015. <http://commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Togiak%20-%20Feb%202010.pdf>

Pictured below, figure 2 shows the areas affected by erosion. The community has a wood seawall installed, but still has areas affected by erosion from Togiak Bay.

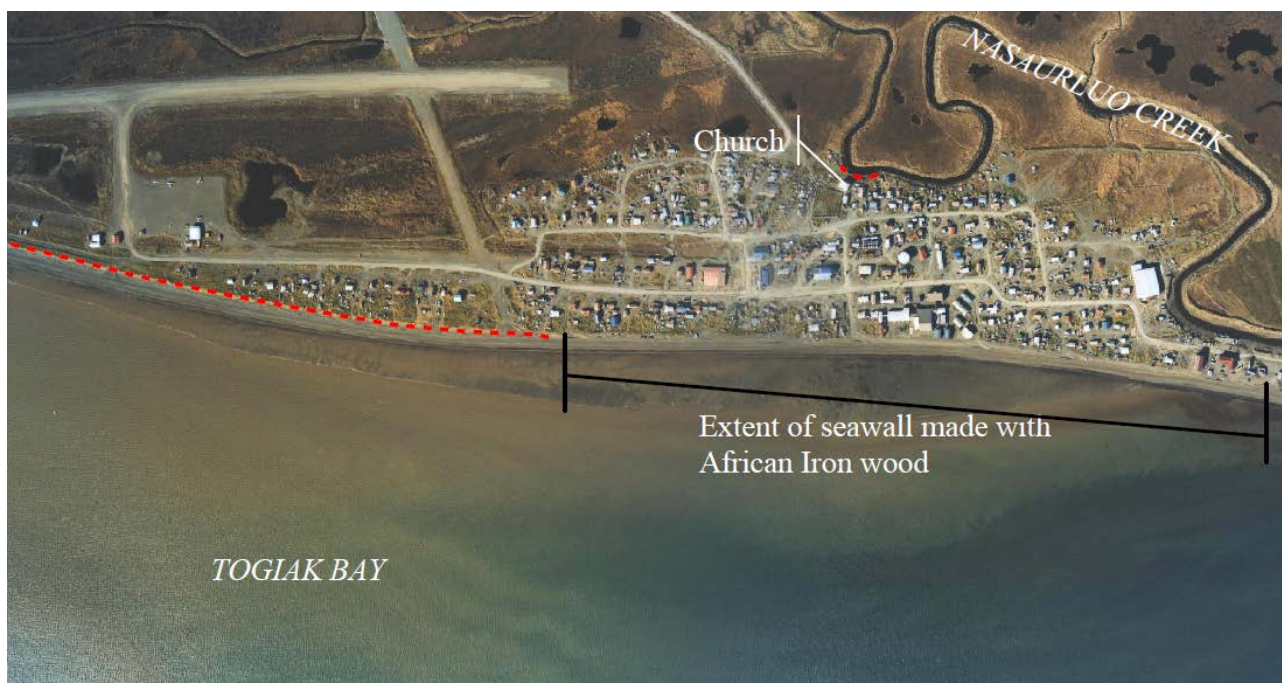


Figure 2 Togiak Area of Erosion (USACE BEA, 2009)

## Bethel Project

Bethel is located on the Kuskokwim River. Previous mitigation efforts began in 1995 after the spring ice breakup that led to a state of emergency. In response to the 1995 emergency, the ACOE placed rock along 600 linear feet of the riverbank and dock. This was the beginning of an ACOE 8,000-foot bank stabilization seawall project that cost \$24 million that was completed in 1997. This project included stabilization of the riverbank from the existing petroleum dock at the downstream end to the Bethel city dock at the upstream end. Another project reinforced the 1,200 feet of the seawall so that it protects the entrance to Bethel’s small boat harbor. The initial cost estimate for this project in 2001 was over \$4.7 million. They also proposed an erosion mitigation plan in 2008. Below are some cost estimates from their 2008 report.

Table 3 Erosion Mitigation Costs

Mitigation Projects	Responsible Agency	Cost	Funding Sources Possible	Priority*
<b>Flood and Erosion Projects</b>				
Project FLD 1. Structure Elevation and/or Relocation	City DCRA, DHS&EM FEMA	To be Determined	PDMG** HMGP*** FMA****	Medium
Project FLD 2. Update Bethel FIRM Maps	FEMA USCOE	>\$10,000	PDMG** HMGP*** FMA****	High
Project FLD 3. Public Education	City DCRA	Staff Time	DCRA	Medium
Project FLD 4. Install upgraded streamflow and rainfall measuring gauges	City DHS&EM	\$10,000	PDMG HMGP	Medium
Project FLD 5. Apply for grants/funds to implement riverbank protection methods.	City	Staff Time	PDMG HMGP	Medium
Project FLD 6. Pursue obtaining a CRS ranking to lower flood insurance rates.	City DCRA	Staff Time	City	High
Project FLD 7. Obtain flood insurance for all City structures, and continue compliance with NFIP.	City	\$1,500	City	High
Project FLD 8. Bethel Cargo Dock/Replacement Seawall	USCOE FEMA City, DHS&EM	\$8.5 million	PDMG USCOE	High
Project FLD 9. Repair and Expand Harbor	USCOE FEMA City, DHS&EM	\$10 million	PDMG USCOE	High

Adapted from: “City of Bethel, Alaska.” *Local Hazards Mitigation Plan*. City of Bethel, ASCG Incorporated of Alaska and Bechtol Planning and Development. March 12, 2008. Web May 21, 2015.

[http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/planning/nfip/Hazard\\_Mitigation\\_Plans/Bethel\\_LHMP.pdf](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/planning/nfip/Hazard_Mitigation_Plans/Bethel_LHMP.pdf)

## FUNDING SOURCES

### Division of Community and Regional Affairs (DCRA)

DCRA helps communities reduce losses and damage from flooding and erosion. DCRA can provide technical assistance on community planning, floodplain management, hazard impact assessments, community migration and relocation, and grant opportunities. The DCRA has several funding resources.

**Bulk Fuel Revolving Loan Program:** Effective January 1, 2013, DCRA has administered a new bulk fuel loan program that will assist communities, utilities, and fuel retailers to purchase bulk fuel to generate power or supply the public with fuel for use in rural communities. Application forms previously used by the AEA and DCRA fuel loan programs will no longer be accepted. The new program will require completion of a new application form for any loan requests. Go to the link below to download the new Bulk Fuel Loan Program application. <http://commerce.state.ak.us/dnn/dcra/BulkFuelLoanProgram.aspx>

**Community Development Block Grants:** The goals of the Alaska Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) are to provide financial resources to Alaskan communities for public facilities and planning activities which address issues detrimental to the health and safety of local residents and to reduce the costs of essential community services. The program may also fund Special Economic Development activities which result in the creation of jobs for low and moderate income persons.

CDBG competitive grants are single-purpose project grants; maximum of \$850,000 per community. There are three basic funding categories: community development, planning and Special Economic Development. CDBG programs utilize the resources of the Community Development Block Grant program funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Approximately \$2 million is available for competitive grants for the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 13 grant cycle. Any Alaskan municipal government (except Anchorage) is eligible to apply for the grants. Non-profits may apply as co-applicants for these pass-through funds. In a typical year, applications are distributed to municipalities in late fall, and awards are made the following spring. Federal regulations require 51 percent of the persons who benefit from a funded project must be low and moderate income persons as defined by HUD.

**Community Revenue Sharing:** The Community Revenue Sharing Program is one of the most important sources of non-locally generated operating revenue for Alaska's communities. The Community Revenue Sharing Program annually provides Alaska's boroughs, cities, and unincorporated communities with funds vital to the delivery of basic public services. Payments received by communities can be used at the discretion of the community for any public purpose as it is generally recognized that local residents are in the best position to determine the needs and priorities of their own communities. Eligible applicants are notified of the administrative requirements by February 1st. each year. The application deadline for this program is June 1st.

**Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program:** Funds provided by FEMA and administered by DCRA to communities for (1) development of flood risk mitigation plans or (2) activities described in approved plans to reduce the risk of flood damage to structures covered under the National Flood Insurance Program, such as elevation, acquisition, and relocation of buildings. Erosion related to flooding can be addressed through this funding. Requirements for FMA funding are that the community participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP); has a FEMA-approved Flood Risk Mitigation Plan (unless grant is for development of such a plan); the project meets cost-effectiveness requirements; and the state or community provides a non-federal match.

**Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) Program:** Funds provided by FEMA and administered by DCRA to reduce flood damage to individual properties for which one or more claim payments for losses have been made under flood insurance coverage and that will result in the greatest savings to the NFIP in the shortest period of time. Some erosion issues related to flooding may be addressed through RFC funding. Requirements for RFC funding are that the community participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), has a FEMA-approved Flood Risk Mitigation Plan (at the discretion of the FEMA director), the project meets cost-effectiveness requirements, and that there is a lack of capacity by the community to manage FMA grant activity or an inability to meet FMA match requirements.

**Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) Program:** Funds provided by FEMA and administered by DCRA to mitigate flood damage to residential properties covered under a National Flood Insurance Program flood insurance policy that have had either (1) four or more flood-related insurance claims payments that each exceeded \$5,000 and cumulatively exceeded \$20,000 or (2) at least two flood-related insurance claims payments that cumulatively exceed the value of the property. In both instances, at least two of the claims must be within 10 years of each other. Requirements for SRL funding are that the community participates in the NFIP, has a FEMA-approved Flood Risk Mitigation Plan; the project meets cost-effectiveness requirements, and the state or community provide a non-federal match.

**Alaska Climate Change Impact Mitigation Program (ACCIMP):** The ACCIMP provides grants for Hazard Impact Assessments and Community Adaptation to address the impacts of erosion, flooding, thawing permafrost, and other impacts of climate change.

Hazard Impact Assessment (HIA) Grants provide funding to communities to hire a contractor to identify, define, and assess impacts to the community. The HIA provides recommendations to the community for the next steps to be taken to address the hazard impacts. Community Planning Grants are provided to communities who have undergone HIA's. The Community Planning grant is intended to help the community address one or more of the recommendations from the HIA, such as protest-in-place, migration, or relocation strategies.

## USACE

**Section 103 of the 1962 River and Harbor Act** allows for the study, adoption, and construction of small shoreline erosion protection projects without specific authorization by Congress. A project is accepted for construction only after detailed study clearly shows its engineering feasibility, environmental acceptability, and economic justification. This program requires a 35% non-federal match.

**Section 14 of the 1946 Flood Control Act** allows the USACE to plan and construct emergency stream bank and shoreline protection projects to protect highways, highway bridge approaches, and public facilities. This program also requires a 35% non-federal match.

**Section 22 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (Planning Assistance to States Program)** allows the USACE to assist the states, local governments, and other non-federal entities in the preparation of comprehensive plans for the development, utilization, and conservation of water and related land resources. This program requires a 50% non-federal match.

**Section 111 of the River and Harbor Act of 1968** allows the USACE to mitigate shoreline erosion damage caused by federal navigation projects.



## Department of Homeland Security & Emergency Management (DHS&EM)

**Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HGMP):** Funds provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and administered by DHS&EM to states and Indian tribal governments to assist communities in implementing long-term measures that substantially reduce the risks of future damage, hardship, loss, or suffering in an area devastated by a disaster.

Requirements for HGMP funding are that the community has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, there is a Federal Disaster Declaration in Alaska, the project is shown to be cost-effective, and the state or local government provides a 25% non-federal match.

**Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program:** Funds provided by FEMA and administered by DHS&EM to states, territories, Indian tribal governments, and communities for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation projects prior to a disaster event. Funding these plans and projects reduces overall risks to the population and structures, while also reducing reliance on funding from actual disaster declarations. Requirements for PDM funding are that the community has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, the project meets cost-benefit analysis and cost-effective requirements; and that the state or local government provide a 25% match (10 % or more for a small and impoverished community.)

**EMPG Emergency Management Performance Grant:** Pass through determined by State. Supports critical assistance to sustain and enhance state and local emergency management capabilities at the state and local levels for all-hazard mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery including coordination of inter-governmental (federal, state, regional, local, tribal) resources, joint operations, and mutual aid compacts state-to-state and nationwide. Sub-recipients must be compliant with NIMS implementation as a condition for receipt of funds. Requires 50% match.

**Pre Disaster Mitigation:** FEMA funds to support planning and implementation of cost-effective mitigation projects primarily addressing natural hazards focused on reducing overall risks to populations and structures, while reducing reliance on funding from disaster declarations. A FEMA-approved Standard or Enhanced Mitigation Plan is required to be eligible for project funding. Requires a 25% local match, 10% for small impoverished communities.

## Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

**Watershed Surveys and Planning Program:** Depending upon federal appropriations, this program can provide funding for surveys and plans to protect watersheds from damage caused by erosion, floodwater, sediment, and to conserve and develop water and land resources. Types of surveys and plans include watershed plans, river basin surveys and studies, flood hazard analyses, and flood plain management assistance. The focus of these plans is to identify solutions that use land treatment and nonstructural measures to solve resource problems.

**Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program:** Provides funding for projects that control erosion and prevent flooding. Limited to watersheds that are less than 250,000 acres.

**Emergency Watershed Protection Program:** Provides assistance where there is some imminent threat—usually from erosion caused by river flooding.

**Conservation Technical Assistance Program:** Provides technical assistance to communities and individuals to solve natural resource problems, including reducing erosion, improving air and water quality, and maintaining or restoring wetlands and habitat.

### Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Provides aid to state government agencies; local governments; Indian tribes, authorized tribal organizations, and Alaska Native villages; and private nonprofit organizations or institutions that provide certain services otherwise performed by a government agency. Assistance is provided for projects such as debris removal; emergency protective measures to preserve life and property; and the repair and replacement of damaged structures, such as buildings, utilities, roads and bridges, recreational facilities, and water-control facilities (e.g., dikes and levees). This funding requires that there be a Federal Disaster Declaration and cost share (match) from the State or applicant.

**Individuals and Households Program:** This program provides for the necessary expenses and serious needs of disaster victims that cannot be met through insurance or low-interest Small Business Administration loans. FEMA provides temporary housing assistance to individuals whose homes are unlivable because of a disaster. Other available services include unemployment compensation and crisis counseling to help relieve any grieving, stress, or mental health problems caused or aggravated by the disaster or its aftermath. FEMA can cover a percentage of the medical, dental, and funeral expenses that are incurred as a result of a disaster. This funding requires that there be a Federal Disaster Declaration. Funding provides temporary assistance for primary residences only.

### EPA Brownfield Funding

The Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act (“Brownfields Law”, P.L. 107-118) requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to publish guidance to assist applicants in preparing proposals for grants to assess and clean up brownfield sites. EPA’s Brownfields Program provides funds to empower states, communities, tribes, and nonprofits to prevent, inventory, assess, clean up, and reuse brownfield sites. EPA provides brownfields funding for three types of grants:

- Brownfields Assessment Grants - provides funds to inventory, characterize, assess, and conduct planning (including cleanup planning) and community involvement related to brownfield sites.
- Brownfields Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) Grants – provides funding for a grant recipient to capitalize a revolving fund and to make loans and provide sub grants to carry out cleanup activities at brownfield sites.
- 3. Brownfields Cleanup Grants - provides funds to carry out cleanup activities at a specific brownfield site owned by the applicant. Under these guidelines, EPA is seeking proposals for RLF Grants only.

### IGAP

General Assistance Program (GAP) Grant: GAP grants are available to Tribes or Intertribal consortiums and can address erosion issues related to solid or hazardous waste.

## US Department of Housing and Urban Development

**Community Development Block Grant Program:** Administered by the State of Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (*see above*).

**Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG) Program:** The ICDBG program can provide funding for recipients that may be able to address erosion issues for housing rehabilitation, land acquisition to support new housing construction, and under limited circumstances, new housing construction.

**Community Facilities:** Infrastructure construction, e.g., roads, water and sewer facilities; and, single or multipurpose community buildings.

**Native American Housing Assistance Self-Determination Act of 1996:** Provides grants and technical assistance to Indian tribes and Alaska Native villages to develop affordable housing for low-income families. The funds may also be used to move homes that are threatened by flooding and erosion. **Imminent Threats Grants Program:** Provides funding to alleviate or remove imminent threats to health or safety for nonrecurring events.

## US Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration

**Economic Adjustment Program:** Provides assistance to protect and develop the economies of communities. This assistance could involve building erosion or flood control structures to protect village commercial structures, such as canneries.

## US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs

**Road Maintenance Program:** Provides funding for maintaining and repairing roads, culverts, and airstrips to provide a foundation for economic development.

**Housing Improvement Program:** Provides grants and technical assistance to replace substandard housing, including housing that is threatened, damaged, or lost due to erosion or flooding.

## US Department of Transportation

**Federal Aviation Administration, Alaska Region Airports Division:** Provides funding to improve airport infrastructure—including those threatened by flooding and erosion. May fund relocation of an airport if necessitated by community relocation, provided the airport is in the National Plan of Integrated Airport System and meets agency design standards. However, the community must be relocated before the new airport is built.

**Federal Highway Administration:** Provides funding through the State of Alaska for roads, pedestrian facilities, and snowmobile trails. Funding may be available to assist villages with improving or repairing roads and boardwalks impacted by flooding and erosion.

## Permitting Assistance

Finally, you should be aware of permits that may be required before project construction can begin. Agencies to consult include:

- Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
- Alaska Department of Fish and Game
- Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Mining, Land, and Water
- US Army Corps of Engineers

## RESOURCES: HELPFUL PUBLICATIONS

**Help Yourself:** A brochure prepared by the USACE in 1978 with a discussion of the critical erosion problems and alternative methods of shore protection. Available on the U.S. Government Printing Office's website at: <http://goo.gl/yPQyq>

**Low Cost Shore Protection:** A brochure prepared by the USACE in 1981 that presents low cost ways for the shoreline property owner to control or slow down erosion. Available on the USACE Coastal and Hydraulics Laboratory website at: <http://goo.gl/6kpVs>

**Low Cost Shore Protection: Property Owner's Guide:** A report prepared by the USACE that gives detailed information on low cost shore protection. Available on the USACE Coastal and Hydraulics Laboratory website at: <http://goo.gl/2fvfh>

**Promoting Generations of Self-Reliance: Stories and Examples of Tribal Adaptation to Change:** This new publication by EPA Region X's IGAP Program suggests three components for communities to consider when planning for, implementing, and evaluating long-term climate change adaptation goals. Available on the Alaska Center for Climate Assessment & Policy's website at: <http://goo.gl/Vilk9>

**Soil Erosion Fact Sheets:** A series of 7 factsheets prepared by the New South Wales, Australia Department of Primary Industries to help property owners address erosion issues. The factsheets include: Types of Erosion, Indicators of Erosion, Monitoring Erosion, Groundcover, Gully Erosion, Roads and Tracks, and Planning your Erosion Project. <http://goo.gl/gx3OI>

**Erosion Control Technical Guide:** A technical guide prepared by the California Department of Transportation that offers tools to aid the decision-making process in designing sustainable erosion controls on project sites. Soil, water and vegetation must all be considered to achieve successful, self-sufficient erosion control at a project site. <http://goo.gl/SZL7p>

**Citizen's Guide to Erosion and Sediment Control:** Prepared by the Loudoun County, Virginia Department of Building and Development, this brochure provides general information about erosion and sediment control and how it can affect water quality, wetlands, wildlife and natural vegetation. <http://goo.gl/LyHki>

**On the Coast: A guide promoting an understanding of coastal processes and good stewardship of coastal property on the Kenai Peninsula:** River Center, Soldotna 2010, *Coastal Erosion Responses for Alaska in a Changing Climate, Alaska Sea Grant 2011*

## REFERENCES: INFORMATION SOURCES

**Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, Division of Community and Regional Affairs.** 550 West 7th Avenue, Suite 1770, Anchorage, AK 99501  
Phone: 907-269-4501, <http://commerce.alaska.gov/dcra/>

**Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management,** P. O. Box 5750 Ft. Richardson, AK 99505-5750 Phone: 907-428-7000 FAX: 907-428-7009  
<http://ready.alaska.gov/>

**Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys** 3354 College Road, Fairbanks, AK 99709 Phone: 907-451-5000 Fax: 907-451-5050 <http://www.dggs.dnr.state.ak.us/>

**Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Statewide Design & Engineering Services** 3132 Channel Dr. P.O. Box 112500 Juneau, AK 99811-2500 Phone: 907-465-2960 Fax: 907-465-2460  
<http://www.dot.state.ak.us/stwddes/>

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District, Alaska Baseline Erosion Assessment** P.O. Box 6898 Anchorage, AK 99506-0898 Phone: 907-753-5694 Alaska.Erosion.POA@usace.army.mil  
<http://www.poa.usace.army.mil>

**U. S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)**  
Alaska State Office 800 West Evergreen Avenue, Suite 100 Palmer, Alaska 99645-6539 Phone: 907-761-7760  
<http://www.ak.nrcs.usda.gov/>

**U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration** Alaska Regional Office 510 L Street, Suite 444 Anchorage, AK 99501 Phone: 907-271-2271 <http://www.eda.gov/>

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Alaska Operations Office** 222 W. Seventh Avenue, #19 Anchorage, AK 99513-7588 Phone: 907-271-5083 <http://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/states/ak.html>