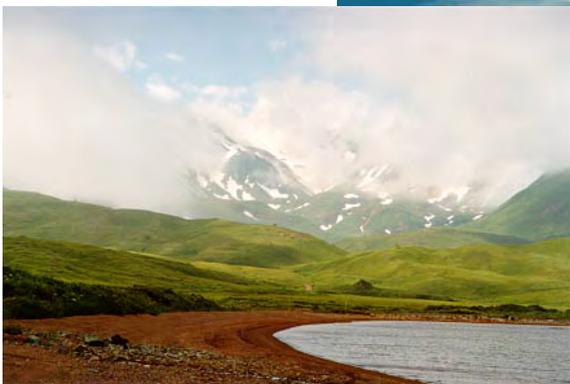




Protecting and Restoring Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitat On The Last Frontier

**Alaska's Coastal Program
Accomplishments to Date
Fiscal Years 2000-2006**



The mission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Alaska Coastal Program is to conserve healthy coastal ecosystems for the benefit of fish, wildlife, and people. It accomplishes this through cooperative partnerships that identify, restore, and protect habitat in priority coastal areas.

INTRODUCTION

The Alaska Coastal Program, added to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's nationwide network of 21 Coastal Programs in 2000, builds partnerships to protect, restore and identify nationally important fish and wildlife habitats in the 49th state. Now beginning its eighth year, the program provides support for coastal conservation efforts throughout Southwestern, Southcentral, and Southeast Alaska.

Our streamlined program model devotes most Service funds to a small grant program, allowing us to serve as a catalyst for innovative conservation partnerships between the Service and non-governmental organizations, private landowners, local governments, state agencies and Native Alaskan organizations.

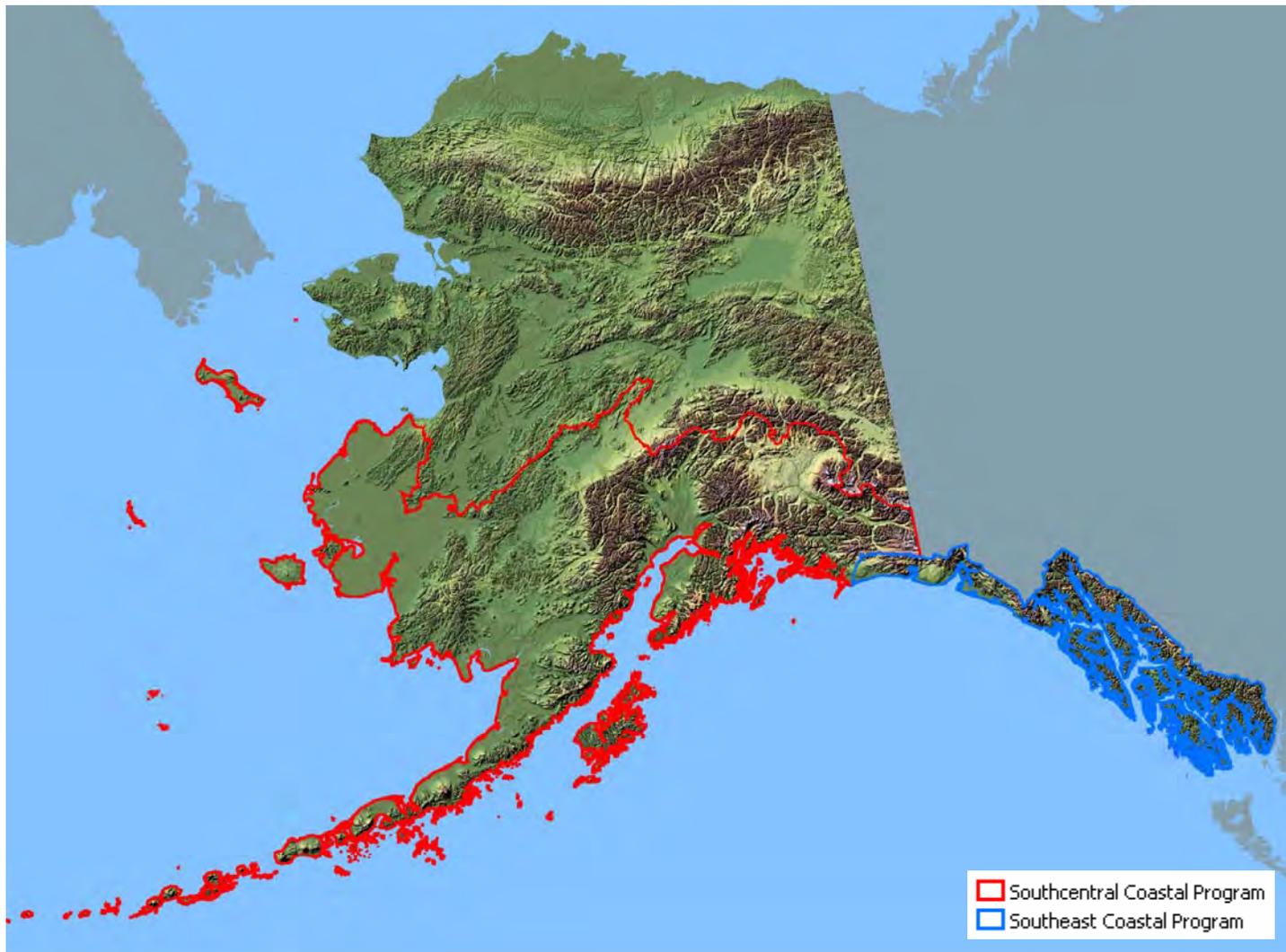
This report highlights a selection of Coastal Program projects already completed or underway. Stretching thirteen hundred miles from the Yukon River Delta to Prince of Wales Island, these efforts link Service funds and technical resources with communities and organizations that are protecting and restoring coastal habitats and watersheds.

With more than 170 projects completed or underway, the Coastal Program has invested approximately \$2.1 million in Alaska's coastal resources since 2000. These funds have leveraged more than \$41 million in total funding directed toward coastal conservation. The Coastal Program has extended the Service's reach beyond our land base and traditional regulatory functions into a range of habitat protection and restoration arenas statewide. In addition to the tangible conservation accomplishments highlighted below, we are helping redefine the Service's role in Alaska in a new, more positive light by a growing list of nontraditional allies.

ALASKA'S COASTAL RESOURCES

Millions of seabirds, ducks and geese, thousands of salmon streams, hundreds of thousands of marine mammals, and 30,000 brown bears.... visitors and residents alike marvel at these and other wildlife spectacles along much of Alaska's 44,000 mile-long coastline. Alaska's coastline appears virtually pristine to the casual observer. However, the activities of Alaska's growing human population and its tourism- and resource-based economy pose ever-increasing threats to the region's priceless wildlife, land, and water resources. More than three quarters of the state's population lives near the coast – the Anchorage metropolitan area alone has a population of 265,000 (2001 estimate) with projected growth to 300,000 by 2020. Over 80% of the state's economic activity – including the majority of its fishing, tourism, logging, and oil and gas development, – occurs near the coast. With these activities comes urbanization and rural subdivision, loss of coastal wetlands, the potential for increased non-point source water pollution and oil and fuel spills, and the spread of terrestrial and aquatic invasive species.

ALASKA COASTAL PROGRAM GEOGRAPHIC AREA



PROTECTING COASTAL HABITATS

Protection of coastal habitats essential to migratory birds, marine mammals, anadromous fish, and endangered species using conservation easements and other voluntary mechanisms is an essential component of the coastal conservation toolbox. The Alaska Coastal Program provides technical and financial support for numerous non-regulatory habitat protection projects conducted by state agencies, land trusts, and local communities.

Southcentral Alaska Coastal Habitat Protection (FY00-03)

The Coastal Program has forged a successful partnership with the Great Land Trust, one of Alaska's 5 community-based land trusts. Using Coastal Program funding, the Trust has developed an impressive landowner outreach and habitat protection program in Anchorage, the state's largest city, and in the nearby Matanuska-Susitna Valley, Alaska's fastest growing population center. The Trust has also worked with the Native Village of Eklutna to assemble biological information and pursue conservation easements on important fish and wildlife habitats along Knik Arm, a relatively undeveloped coastal area forming the northern gateway to urban Anchorage. Since 2000, the Trust has initiated or completed over twenty habitat protection projects, an achievement recently recognized with a National Wetlands Conservation Award.



Fish Creek Estuary, a refuge for wildlife in urban Anchorage, was protected in perpetuity with a National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant.

Lower Anchor River Conservation Program (FY00)

The Coastal Program is working with the Kachemak Heritage Land Trust (KHLT) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) on a strategic land conservation program along the lower Anchor River, one of Alaska's most popular sport angling streams, to protect critical salmon, steelhead trout, moose, and migratory bird habitat. Multiple coastal small grants have allowed TNC and KHLT to conduct landowner outreach efforts, and to develop GIS maps and associated ownership databases that prioritize conservation actions along the river's lower 9 miles. Using these tools, our partners have protected key habitat throughout the watershed. We are now duplicating the successful Anchor River model along 5 other Kenai Peninsula streams.



The Anchor River hosts runs of all five species of Pacific salmon.

Southwest Alaska Conservation Coalition (FY01-02)

The 40 million-acre region of Southwest Alaska bordered by the Alaska Peninsula on the south, the Alaska Range on the east, and the Yukon Delta on the north is home to globally significant migratory bird, anadromous fish, marine mammal, and other wildlife populations. The region features 5 National Wildlife Refuges, as well as several National Park System units and State of Alaska Special Areas. These conservation units are interspersed with dozens of rural communities and thousands of privately held inholdings. Rural residents have strong cultural and economic ties to subsistence



Southwest Alaska offers a unique opportunity for landscape-scale coastal conservation.

resources, but hard economic times are forcing many small landowners to sell their lands – many of which are inholdings in conservation units – to support their families. Incompatible development of these parcels may jeopardize fish and wildlife populations and subsistence opportunities.

Coastal Program grants to The Conservation Fund (TCF) have built capacity in the newly established Southwest Alaska Conservation Coalition, an ad hoc group of Native Alaskan organizations, local communities, guides and outfitters, and rural residents concerned with the loss of regional wildlife habitats. In a unique arrangement, TCF serves as an “incubator” for the Southwest Coalition, assisting the fledgling organization to establish bylaws, hire staff, and become a major force for regional habitat conservation. In 2002, Coalition members completed one of the largest conservation transactions in Alaska history, donating 37,000 acres of coastal habitats for inclusion in Izembek National Wildlife Refuge. An additional 6,600-acre project was completed in 2003, adding important coastal habitat to Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge. The Coalition has received \$3 million from the National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program to purchase a conservation easement on more than 20,000 acres of key anadromous fish habitats within Wood-Tikchik State Park, the nation’s largest state park.

Protecting Juneau’s Green Zone (FY02-03)

In cooperation with the Southeast Alaska Land Trust, the Coastal Program has supported a unique conservation planning and protection project focused on the “Green Zone”, a largely undeveloped 20-mile stretch of coastline immediately north of Juneau, Alaska’s capitol. Threatened by uncoordinated management on public lands and increasing development of private holdings, improved conservation planning is strongly supported by the City and Borough of Juneau and numerous non-governmental organizations. This project has advanced cooperation between federal, state, Native, and municipal land managers, and has prioritized coastal habitats for protection.



Juneau’s Green Zone includes a mosaic of coastal wetlands, meadows and maritime forests.

RESTORING COASTAL HABITATS

Many observers mistakenly assume that Alaska habitats are universally pristine. Yet a century of resource production and growing human populations have impacted Trust species, particularly the anadromous fish that are central to Alaska's economy and quality of life. The Coastal Program is investing in targeted restoration projects that are making real progress in reopening spawning and rearing streams, restoring riparian areas, and improving restoration techniques.

Klawock Estuary Fish Passage Restoration (FY02)

Working in partnership with the Alaska Trollers Association, the City of Klawock, NOAA, Alaska Department of Fish and Game and Ducks Unlimited, this project will ultimately restore fish passage and estuarine function in the Klawock Estuary, which was partially blocked by a highway causeway in the 1960s. Reduced fish passage at the estuary is a key factor in continuing sockeye salmon declines in the Klawock River system; breaching the currently impenetrable causeway with a bridge or elevating a portion of it on pilings will improve fish runs and enhance estuarine function.

Fish Creek Fish Passage Restoration (FY02)

Fish Creek, one of the oldest and most popular fisheries in upper Cook Inlet, provides spawning and rearing habitat for sockeye, coho, chinook, pink and chum salmon. Fish escapements have declined since the installation of a weir at the creek's origin – the outlet of Big Lake – more than 20 years ago. The structure, constructed to stabilize lake levels for recreational homes, prevents sockeye salmon fry from moving upstream to traditional lake rearing grounds after emergence from spawning areas. This partnership with the Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association and Alaska Department of Fish and Game restructured the weir and constructed a roughened channel downstream, allowing fry to once again access the 2,500-acre Big Lake system.



This seemingly insignificant weir on Fish Creek blocked juvenile salmon from thousands of acres of productive rearing grounds.

Willow Creek Streambank Restoration (FY00)

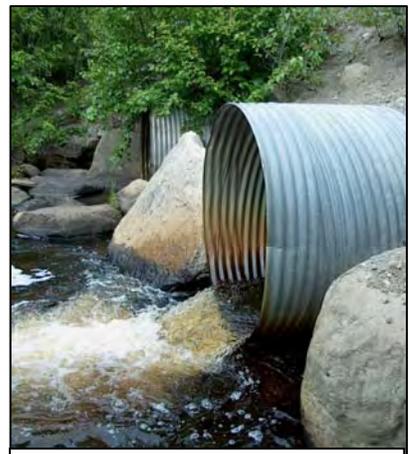
Willow Creek is a productive clear water tributary of the Susitna River. Located within driving distance of Anchorage, the creek receives intense fishing pressure, with hundreds of fishermen congregating along heavily eroded streambanks on busy summer weekends. The Coastal Program has participated in two projects on Willow Creek. One partnership, with the owner of a popular camping and fishing lodge, restored instream and riparian habitat along 400 feet of highly degraded riverbank visible from Alaska's busiest highway. A larger, multi-year effort, initiated in 2002 in cooperation with the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, has restored close to a mile of equally degraded habitats at Willow Creek's confluence with the Susitna River.



Habitat restoration in progress on Willow Creek.

Matanuska Valley Fish Passage Inventory (FY00)

This inventory, conducted by Alaska Department of Fish and Game using Coastal Program funds, examined all road crossings along 3 key salmon streams in the rapidly urbanizing Matanuska Valley. Computer modeling of water flow through culverts revealed that nearly 90% of 173 structures evaluated blocked passage for fish at certain life stages. Data from this project have served to direct funding from the Service's Partners for Fish and Wildlife and Fish Passage Programs; several barriers have been corrected.



Perched culverts obstruct the passage of salmon.



Streambank Restoration Willow Guide (FY01)

The Coastal Program partnered with the Kenai Watershed Forum to produce an identification guide to the willow species commonly used for streambank restoration in South-central Alaska. Due to the cryptic nature of willow taxonomy, numerous past restoration efforts in Alaska have failed due to incorrect species selection. This guide, which features high quality botanical illustrations, provides agency specialists, contractors, and landowners with information necessary to identify and select the proper species of willow for habitat restoration projects. The Coastal Program also sponsored a willow identification workshop for over 50 representatives of federal and state agencies, NGOs, private consultants, and members of the public.

Feltleaf willow is an important species commonly used in streambank restoration.

Southeast Alaska Invasive Plants Inventory and Outreach (FY03)

This project, conducted by the Sitka Conservation Society, inventoried ten species of invasive plants, including Reed Canary Grass and Japanese Knotweed, in ten communities throughout Southeast Alaska. Conducted as a component of an on-going statewide interagency inventory effort, this project also included hand and mechanical eradication of invasives near Sitka. Outreach activities took place in all communities, and public school programs were conducted in Sitka schools.



Japanese knotweed -- an aggressive invader of riparian habitats.

Lake Miam ATV Trail Relocation (FY03-04)

This project, undertaken by a partnership between the Kodiak Soil and Water Conservation District and the Kodiak All Terrain Vehicle Club, closed two miles of ATV trail that traversed the shore of Lake Miam, forded numerous tributary streams, and degraded sensitive wetlands habitats important for salmon spawning and rearing. The trail was rerouted to more resilient adjacent uplands.



All-terrain vehicles can have substantial impacts on wetlands habitat

Jim Creek/Knik River Cooperative Management Initiative (FY03)

This cooperative effort by the Palmer Soil and Water Conservation District, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Bureau of Land Management, and the Alaska Mental Health Trust, undertook a suite of community outreach, education, and collaborative planning projects aimed at reducing on-going riparian, wetlands, and stream damage in a popular recreational watershed due to unregulated ATV use, dumping of trash and hazardous substances, and malicious fires.



A highly degraded site along Jim Creek

A CLEARINGHOUSE FOR HABITAT FUNDING



The Alaska Coastal Program's partners have protected over 80,000 acres of trust resource habitat, including areas such as this in Izembek National Wildlife Refuge.

The Service, other federal agencies, and private foundations all provide funds for coastal habitat protection projects. However, the daunting complexity of many grant programs may prove insurmountable for some applicants, particularly those without paid or full-time staff. The Coastal Program actively reaches out to state agencies and non-governmental organizations to educate them about available funding programs, and provides technical assistance, including grant-writing support.

From 2002 through 2006, our partners successfully competed for 14 **National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants** (totaling \$10.4 million). Only one Coastal Wetlands Grant -- for \$75,000 -- had been received in Alaska in the previous decade.

Coastal Program support for North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA) grant programs has also borne fruit; two **NAWCA Standard Grants** totaling \$2 million were awarded to Alaska projects in 2002 and 2003. Beginning in 2001, our partners were also awarded nine **NAWCA Small Grants** (each for \$50,000); these were the first awards from this program ever received by Alaska organizations.

In 2002 and 2003, the Coastal Program worked with state and NGO partners to successfully compete for Alaska's first two **Recovery Land Acquisition Grants**; \$428,000 was used to protect habitat for threatened Steller's and spectacled eiders. We also assisted the State of Alaska in successful competition for a \$1.6 million **Landowner Incentive Program Grant** in 2003. Two of our partners also received substantial **National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Grants**.

A CATALYST FOR WATERSHED CONSERVATION

Across the Nation, non-federal, and often non-governmental organizations are increasingly taking the lead in locally based watershed monitoring, planning, and restoration. As a young state, Alaska has a small, poorly funded infrastructure of grassroots watershed organizations. The Coastal Program provides critical technical and financial support to ensure the success of these small yet essential organizations.

Ship Creek Salmon Restoration (FY01-03)

The Coastal Program partnered with Anchorage Waterways Council (AWC) and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to initiate a comprehensive watershed and fisheries restoration effort on urban Anchorage's Ship Creek, one of Alaska's most popular sport fishing streams. The project has already reaped benefits, with a \$3 million effort to correct a major fish passage barrier at the stream's estuary completed in 2005. This is the first concrete step in an effort to return the 29 mile-long stream to a more natural condition favorable to wild fish runs. AWC is facilitating a multi-agency effort to redesign or remove 3 dams that block the creek further upstream. Upon completion of this multi-year effort, current runs of a few thousand salmon could increase to up to 50,000 individuals.



This road prism and collapsing culverts, which posed the first of four barriers to Ship Creek salmon, was replaced with a bridge in 2005.



Copper River Watershed Project FishWatch coordinator instructs community volunteers.

Copper River FishWatch (FY02)

This partnership with the Cordova-based Copper River Watershed Project established a volunteer-based fish habitat monitoring program for three major tributaries and three lakes in the Copper River watershed, Alaska's fifth largest drainage. All of the streams are receiving growing human use, and the lakes are among the most productive sockeye salmon rearing waters in the region. Routine habitat sampling provided a clearer overall picture of this extremely important anadromous fish system, and serves as an "early warning" system to guard against habitat degradation.

Anchor River Watershed Coordination (FY01)

Coastal Program support allowed the Community Rivers Planning Coalition, located in the town of Homer on the Kenai Peninsula, to hire a watershed coordinator, host public meetings and workshops, publish a newsletter and other interpretive materials, and identify sources of pollutants entering the Anchor River, Stariski and Happy Valley Creeks. Additionally, the Planning Coalition co-hosted public meetings with Kachemak Heritage Land Trust to advance the voluntary habitat protection efforts described on page 4.

Wasilla Creek Watershed Planning (FY03-04)

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough has witnessed an unprecedented increase in population over the past decade. Increased development and construction is resulting in habitat fragmentation and loss. The Coastal Program partnered with the Matanuska-Susitna Valleys' Friends of Mat-Su (FoMS) to work with developers, local government, neighborhood and community groups, local residents, non-governmental organizations, fishing and hunting groups, trails advocates, and conservation groups to evaluate conservation alternatives and protect a portion of Wasilla Creek, an important anadromous fish stream, as a naturally functioning watershed. This project has catalyzed additional conservation efforts and will lead to establishment of green belts in the state's most rapidly growing area.



A subdivision encroaches on Wasilla Creek in the Mat-Su Valley.



Congress Way reach of Pullen Creek, a popular salmon viewing location, has areas of chronic sedimentation and human impacts.

Pullen Creek Restoration Planning (FY04)

The Taiya Inlet Watershed Council initiated a restoration planning effort for Pullen Creek, an urbanized stream flowing through the heart of Skagway. This project partnered with the Skagway Traditional Council to assemble existing data on the hydrology, water quality, land use, and fishery information in the watershed, and began a public process to inform community members and develop support for priority restoration projects. Pullen Creek is listed as an impaired waterbody by the state of Alaska, and harbors populations of pink and coho salmon, cutthroat trout, and Dolly Varden char. With over 800,000 cruise ship passengers visiting Skagway annually,

Pullen Creek is a focal point of the downtown area where visitors can observe spawning salmon in late summer. Preliminary investigation into restoration opportunities in the watershed have identified two culverts that limit fish passage in the lower reaches of the stream and as well as lengths of eroding railbed that are contributing sediment to the stream system. With Coastal Program assistance, Taiya Inlet Watershed Council concurrently developed community support and cooperative funding resources for these habitat restoration projects throughout the planning and project prioritization process.

SUPPORTING COASTAL SPECIES AND ECOSYSTEM PLANNING

Informed conservation actions require careful planning, outreach and implementation. The projects highlighted below demonstrate the diversity of Coastal Program partnerships, each of which contributes directly to fulfilling one or more Service missions.

Important Bird Areas of Cook Inlet (FY01)

The Alaska Coastal Program has partnered with Audubon Alaska in its national effort to identify Important Bird Areas (IBAs). The IBA program is a proactive, voluntary effort to identify and highlight critical bird habitats on a regional basis. To complete its inventory of Cook Inlet, Alaska Audubon used baseline information gathered by The Nature Conservancy in its Cook Inlet Ecoregional Plan, also funded by the Coastal Program in 2000.



Cook Inlet's coastal wetlands are hotspots for shorebirds and waterfowl and productive nurseries for anadromous fish.

Dude Creek Habitat Assessment (FY02-03)

The State of Alaska's Dude Creek Critical Habitat Area, near the community of Gustavus, includes the largest wet meadow habitat in Southeast Alaska and provides a key staging/resting area for lesser sandhill cranes. This project allowed Alaska Department of Fish and Game to map habitat, patterns of human disturbance, and successional change in the refuge, informing management planning and future habitat protection efforts.



Dude Creek, an essential sandhill crane staging and resting area.

Kenai Brown Bear Conservation Strategy (FY01)

The Coastal Program has partnered with Audubon Alaska and The Nature Conservancy to implement the key recommendations of the 2000 Kenai Peninsula Brown Bear Conservation Strategy. This strategy, drafted by a consensus group of agency and elected officials, industry representatives, and conservationists upon request of the Governor of Alaska, outlines voluntary actions necessary to preserve the small, geographically isolated Kenai brown bear population. The Coastal Program successfully competed for a grant from the FWS Landowners Incentive Program, which was matched by non-federal funds. The multi-faceted project addressed community sanitation issues that result in bear mortality, implemented public education and outreach programs in coastal communities, and protected key bear habitats on private lands using voluntary conservation tools. An express goal of this project was to implement proactive, locally based conservation measures to avert the need for future listing of this small and isolated population of brown bears under the Endangered Species Act.



A "problem" bear on the Kenai.

Tuxedni Kamishak Bay Conservation Plan (FY02)

The stretch of western Cook Inlet coastline from Tuxedni Bay to Kamishak Bay and near-shore islands contains some of the most important and biologically productive ecosystems in the Gulf of Alaska. During spring migration, more than 100,000 western sandpipers, dunlin, and other shorebirds use the area's intertidal mudflats; nearby islands support 20,000 black-legged kittiwakes, comprising Cook Inlet's largest seabird colony. Salt marshes at the heads of Chinitna and Tuxedni Bays are also rated as critical spring habitat for brown bears. These essential habitats may be impacted by proposed gold and copper mining and on-going large-scale timber harvest on adjacent lands; the embayed and protected character of these shores also makes them especially vulnerable to potential effects from nearby offshore oil and gas production facilities. This project, conducted by the Alaska Natural Heritage Program using The Nature Conservancy protocols, produced a comprehensive conservation plan for the area, which identified strategies to abate threats to trust resources.



Tuxedni Bay's nearshore habitats are among the most productive in Southcentral Alaska.

Yakutat Shorebird Reserve (FY02)

More than 100,000 shorebirds use the estuaries of the Yakutat Forelands during spring migration; the area also encompasses two sea lion haul outs, high seal concentrations and dozens of salmon streams. The community of Yakutat wishes to diversify its economic base, with a potential focus on ecotourism. Designation as a non-regulatory Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network site might have both conservation and economic benefits. However, some residents are hesitant to endorse a process that they perceive as potentially restrictive in nature. To address this concern, this project allowed the City and Borough of Yakutat to conduct an economic analysis of shorebird reserve designation, clarifying benefits and drawbacks inherent in the process.



Akwe River on the Yakutat Forelands is an important shorebird resting area.

Inholdings Identification in Alaska's State Game Refuges (FY01 & FY04)



Bear-watching at McNeil River State Game Sanctuary.

Nearly four million acres of Alaska state land are designated as Game Refuges, Sanctuaries, or Critical Habitat Areas. Most of these areas were established to protect migratory birds and other Service trust species. Due to chronically low funding levels, the state has no program to protect private inholdings within these

units, and has no current inventory of inholdings, ownership, habitat value, or landowner interest in land conservation. This project allowed Alaska Department of Fish and Game to inventory the inholdings in its Cook Inlet and Southeast Alaska Special Areas, prioritize those lands for protection, and conduct landowner outreach activities.



Botrychium yaaxudakeit and *Botrychium tunux* were recently discovered in sparsely vegetated upper beach sand habitat near Yakutat.

Ecology and systematics of moonwort ferns in Cook Inlet and South Coastal Alaska (FY01)

South-coastal Alaska is not well studied botanically. In fact, two species of moonwort fern (*Botrychium yaaxudakeit* and *Botrychium tunux*) new to science were recently discovered on the ocean beach in the Yakutat area of southern Alaska. Because of the apparent rarity of the plants, lack of knowledge about their distribution, ecology or life history, and because of increasing human-caused disturbance threatening a population of the new species, these plants are of conservation concern.

The Coastal Program, along with state, federal, academic and Native Alaskan partners, supported a research project to assess the abundance, distribution, habitat requirements, and range of morphological variation of the new species. This better understanding of the plants and their habitat will inform future conservation efforts designed to maintain viable populations of these unusual ferns.

RESULTS

The Alaska Coastal Program looks back over seven years of measurable contributions to Alaska's coastal ecosystems and communities. Among other accomplishments, we have played a key role in protection of more than 80,000 acres of coastal fish and wildlife habitats, the improved management or restoration of over 30 watersheds, and the re-opening of 20 barriers to fish passage. Now a recognized central point of contact for the Service's proactive conservation efforts throughout the coastal zone, we look forward to a continued and growing role in collaborative coastal conservation on the Last Frontier.



Alaska's 44,000 miles of coasts include a diversity of globally significant wildlife habitats.

ALASKA COASTAL PROJECTS & GRANTS, FY2000-2006

| FY2000 Projects | Partner | Federal Contribution | Non-Federal Match | Total Project Cost |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Bodenburg Creek Bridges Replacement | Mat-Su Borough | \$100,000 | \$107,468 | \$207,468 |
| Willow Creek Streambank Restoration - Pioneer Lodge | Steve White - Pioneer Lodge | \$70,000 | \$77,809 | \$147,809 |
| Crooked Creek Streambank Restoration | ADNR | \$10,000 | \$8,000 | \$18,000 |
| Lower Anchor River Salmon Habitat Protection | TNC/KHLT | \$30,000 | \$50,000 | \$80,000 |
| ADF&G Mat-Su Culvert Inventory | ADFG | \$33,790 | \$18,000 | \$51,790 |
| Kachemak Bay Kelp Mapping | ADFG/Kachemak Bay NERR | \$10,000 | \$7,000 | \$17,000 |
| Anchorage Wetlands Protection Project | GLT | \$27,610 | \$662,775 | \$690,385 |
| Eklutna River Hydrology and Fisheries Data Collection | Native Village of Eklutna | \$2,450 | \$0 | \$2,450 |
| Mouth of Willow Creek Streambank Restoration Project | AK State Parks / Mat-Su Borough | \$70,000 | \$45,882 | \$115,882 |
| FY00 Year Total | | \$353,850 | \$976,934 | \$1,330,784 |

| FY2001 Projects | Partner | Federal Contribution | Non-Federal Match | Total Project Cost |
|--|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Wood Frogs Distribution in Southcentral Alaska | AKNHP | \$2,000 | \$1,800 | \$3,800 |
| Ship Creek Watershed Coordinator | AWC | \$20,000 | \$14,240 | \$34,240 |
| Important Bird Areas in Cook Inlet Region | Audubon Alaska | \$14,410 | \$17,930 | \$32,340 |
| Community Rivers Watershed Coordinator | Community Rivers Planning Coalition | \$15,000 | \$18,360 | \$33,360 |
| Web-Based Water Quality Database | Cook Inlet Keeper | \$5,000 | \$52,300 | \$57,300 |
| Ecology And Systematics of Moonwort Ferns in Cook Inlet Area | Iowa State University Fish and Wildlife Coop Unit | \$5,000 | \$8,160 | \$13,160 |
| Kachemak Bay Kelp Beds and Underwater Video Camera | Kachemak Bay NERR | \$5,000 | \$4,500 | \$9,500 |
| Anchorage and Matsu Habitat Acquisition | GLT | \$17,000 | \$216,893 | \$233,893 |
| Mouth of Willow Creek Streambank Restoration | State Parks and Mat-Su Borough | \$50,000 | \$66,230 | \$116,230 |
| Willow Guide - Southcentral Alaska | Kenai Watershed Forum | \$25,000 | \$39,300 | \$64,300 |
| Southwest Alaska Conservation Coalition | TCF | \$15,000 | \$445,000 | \$460,000 |

| | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Furrow Creek Wetland restoration | GLT | \$1,700 | \$1,650 | \$3,350 |
| Cordova Razor Clam Restoration | Prince William Sound Science Center | \$15,000 | \$21,985 | \$36,985 |
| Alaska Special Areas Inholdings Inventory | ADFG | \$20,000 | \$8,000 | \$28,000 |
| Knik Arm Conservation Initiative | GLT | \$7,500 | \$23,600 | \$31,100 |
| Knik Arm Conservation Initiative | Native Village of Eklutna | \$7,500 | \$23,000 | \$30,500 |
| AKNHP Vertebrates Distribution | AKNHP | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$50,000 |
| Kenai Brown Bear LIP | Audubon Alaska | \$95,581 | \$50,000 | \$145,581 |
| Kenai Brown Bear LIP | TNC | \$41,000 | \$8,200 | \$49,200 |
| NAWCA Anchor River Floodplain Protection | TNC/KHLT | \$50,000 | \$51,000 | \$101,000 |
| NAWCA Furrow Creek Protection | GLT | \$50,000 | \$414,000 | \$464,000 |
| Fish Creek Estuary Protection (NCWGC 2002) | ADFG/GLT | \$650,000 | \$250,000 | \$900,000 |
| Anchor River Estuary Protection (NCWGC 2002) | ADFG, TNC, KHLT | \$310,000 | \$107,000 | \$417,000 |
| FY01 Year Total | | \$1,446,691 | \$1,868,148 | \$3,314,839 |

| FY2002 Projects | Partner | Federal Contribution | Non-Federal Match | Total Project Cost |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Wood Frog Distribution | AKNHP | \$15,000 | \$12,083 | \$27,083 |
| Ninilchik Conservation Program | Ninilchik Native Association | \$15,000 | \$10,000 | \$25,000 |
| Northern Pike Assessment | ADFG | \$15,000 | \$35,000 | \$50,000 |
| Eklutna River Assessment | Native Village of Eklutna | \$15,000 | \$11,000 | \$26,000 |
| Anchor River Rest @ Steelhead Campground | Alaska DNR Parks and Rec. | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$20,000 |
| Kenai Land Conservation | KHLT | \$10,000 | \$8,000 | \$18,000 |
| Sea Duck Education | Center for Alaska Coastal Studies | \$7,500 | \$5,600 | \$13,100 |
| Coastal Wetland Protection | GLT | \$25,000 | \$26,800 | \$51,800 |
| FishWatch Coordinator | Copper River Watershed Project | \$15,000 | \$10,000 | \$25,000 |
| Port William Restoration | Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation | \$15,000 | \$30,000 | \$45,000 |
| Yakutat Shorebird Reserve (SE) | City & Borough of Yakutat | \$15,000 | \$10,450 | \$25,450 |
| Dude Creek Habitat Assessment (SE) | ADFG | \$15,000 | \$10,000 | \$25,000 |
| Green Zone Assessment (SE) | SEALTrust | \$25,000 | \$19,000 | \$44,000 |
| Mendenhall Wetlands Bird Hot Spots (SE) | Discovery Alaska | \$10,000 | \$6,667 | \$16,667 |
| Tuxedni Kamishak Bay Conservation Plan | AKNHP | \$10,000 | \$6,748 | \$16,748 |

| | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Marine Wildlife Traveling Trunks (SE) | Sitka WhaleFest | \$12,000 | \$8,000 | \$20,000 |
| Anchorage Wetlands Guide Revision | Anchorage SWCD | \$8,000 | \$6,100 | \$14,100 |
| Ship Creek Restoration (NFWF) | AWC | \$100,000 | \$250,710 | \$350,710 |
| Ship Creek Restoration (NOAA) | Municipality of Anchorage | \$3,200,000 | 0 | \$3,200,000 |
| Fish Creek / Big Lake Outlet Fish Passage Restoration | Cook Inlet Aquaculture Assoc. | \$35,650 | 0 | \$35,650 |
| Klawock Estuary Restoration | Trollers Association/DU | \$200,000 | 0 | \$200,000 |
| Cottonwood Creek at Settlement Avenue Fish Passage | Mat-Su Borough | \$35,000 | \$18,000 | \$53,000 |
| Silver Salmon Creek Culvert Replacement | Kenai Watershed Forum | \$10,000 | \$7,250 | \$17,250 |
| Southwest Alaska Conservation Coalition | TCF | \$15,000 | 0 | \$15,000 |
| NFWF Southwest Alaska Conservation Coalition | TCF | \$90,000 | \$180,000 | \$270,000 |
| NAWCA Izembek NWR | TCF | \$1,000,000 | \$2,000,000 | \$3,000,000 |
| NAWCA Izembek II | TCF | \$987,000 | \$2,000,000 | \$2,987,000 |
| NAWCA Small Grant Agulowak River | NMLT | \$50,000 | \$111,500 | \$161,500 |
| Recovery Land Acquisition AK Peninsula | ADFG | \$250,000 | \$83,000 | \$333,000 |
| Gustavus Forelands Phase I (NCWCG 2003) | ADFG/TNC | \$957,600 | \$319,200 | \$1,276,800 |
| Perenosa Bay Phase I (NCWCG 2003) | ADNR/KBBT | \$1,000,000 | \$3,210,000 | \$4,210,000 |
| Herbert River (NCWCG 2003) | ADNR/SEALT | \$553,000 | \$298,000 | \$851,000 |
| Palmer Hay Flats (NCWCG 2003) | ADFG/GLT | \$75,000 | \$75,000 | \$150,000 |
| FY02 Year Total | | \$8,795,750 | \$8,778,108 | \$17,573,858 |

| FY2003 Projects | Partner | Federal Contribution | Non-Federal Match | Total Project Cost |
|--|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Wood Frog Distribution Phase 3 | AKNHP | \$6,000 | \$4,000 | \$10,000 |
| Ship Creek Fisherman Outreach | AWC | \$6,000 | \$4,000 | \$10,000 |
| Jim Creek/Lakes Knik River Cooperative Land Management | Palmer SWCD and Butte Community Council | \$10,000 | \$11,100 | \$21,100 |
| Cook Inlet Coastal Habitat Mapping/Outreach | Cook Inlet RCAC | \$20,000 | \$25,550 | \$45,550 |
| Anchor River Septic Survey | Community Rivers Planning Coalition | \$10,000 | \$6,700 | \$16,700 |
| Kenai Land Conservation | KHLT | \$8,000 | \$5,500 | \$13,500 |
| Beluga Slough/Bishops Beach Education Program | Center for Alaska Coastal Studies | \$14,000 | \$9,945 | \$23,945 |
| Talkeetna Wetland Protection | GLT | \$10,000 | \$8,300 | \$18,300 |
| Wasilla Creek Conservation Planning | Friends of Mat-Su | \$20,000 | \$15,165 | \$35,165 |
| Lake Miam ATV Trail Relocation | Kodiak SWCD | \$18,000 | \$15,830 | \$33,830 |

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Knik River Watershed Poster | Mat-Su Borough Planning | \$5,000 | \$3,500 | \$8,500 |
| Ugashik Watershed Council Development | Pilot Point Tribal Council | \$7,590 | \$5,500 | \$13,090 |
| Alaska Endangered Species Curriculum Development (CCS) | Center for Alaska Coastal Studies | \$6,800 | \$8,200 | \$15,000 |
| Invertebrate Abundance on Mendenhall Wetlands | Discovery Southeast | \$4,600 | \$3,000 | \$7,600 |
| Invasive Plants Survey and Education | Sitka Conservation Society | \$12,000 | \$6,050 | \$18,050 |
| Vegetation Mapping and Habitat Assessment on the Gustavus Forelands | TNC | \$20,000 | \$14,154 | \$34,154 |
| Amphibian Education Curricula Development and Field Studies | Juneau School District / ADFG | \$10,000 | \$17,500 | \$27,500 |
| Skagway Watershed Community Education and Stream Cleanup | Skagway Traditional Council | \$2,000 | \$1,800 | \$3,800 |
| SeaWeek Marine Education Program Microscope Acquisition | Douglas Island Pink and Chum (DIPAC) | \$1,900 | \$12,370 | \$14,270 |
| Green Zone Habitat Protection | SEALTrust | \$15,000 | \$6,000 | \$21,000 |
| NAWCA Small Grant Spuhn Island | SEALTrust | \$50,000 | \$340,000 | \$400,000 |
| Nushagak Bay Watershed (NCWCG 2004) | ADNR/TCF | \$1,000,000 | \$722,500 | \$1,722,500 |
| Gustavus Forelands Phase II (NCWCG 2004) | ADFG/TNC | \$1,000,000 | \$450,000 | \$1,450,000 |
| Perenos Bay Phase II (NCWCG 2004) | ADNR/RMEF | \$1,000,000 | \$2,935,000 | \$3,935,000 |
| Alaska Web Flora | AKNHP | \$20,000 | 0 | \$20,000 |
| Chester Creek Restoration Coord. | AWC | \$10,000 | 0 | \$10,000 |
| Kodiak Rare Plant Assessment | AKNHP | \$15,000 | 0 | \$15,000 |
| Matanuska-Susitna Fish Passage | MSB | \$55,000 | \$10,000 | \$65,000 |
| FY03 Year Total | | \$3,366,890 | \$4,641,664 | \$8,008,554 |

| FY2004 Projects | Partner | Federal Contribution | Non-Federal Match | Total Project Cost |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| The distribution of the freshwater mussels in Alaska | Alaska Natural Heritage Program | \$6,221 | \$4,610 | \$10,831 |
| Traditional Use Area Conservation Plan | Bristol Bay Native Association | \$19,000 | \$13,000 | \$32,000 |
| Use of Alaska ShoreZone Habitat Mapping as a Public Education Tool for Stewardship of Coastal Habitats | Center for Alaska Coastal Studies | \$15,600 | \$21,600 | \$37,200 |
| Kokechik Bay Conservation Easement | Conservation Fund | \$20,000 | \$13,400 | \$33,400 |
| Wasilla Creek Conservation Planning - Phase II (mod) | Friends of Mat-Su | \$12,000 | \$8,000 | \$20,000 |
| Development of Aquatic Insect Guide Materials | Kenai Watershed Forum | \$20,056 | \$13,406 | \$33,462 |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Womens Bay GIS | Kodiak Island Borough | \$25,000 | \$20,455 | \$45,455 |
| Lake Miam ATV Trail Relocation II (mod) | Kodiak Soil & Water Cons. Dist. | \$8,000 | \$8,640 | \$16,640 |
| Habitat Conservation Outreach for Southwestern Alaska | Nushagak-Mulchatna/Wood-Tikchik Land Trust | \$20,000 | \$157,271 | \$177,271\$ |
| Inholdings Inventory in Southeast Alaska State Game Refuges | Alaska Dept of Fish & Game | \$20,000 | \$9,080 | \$29,080 |
| DIPAC Seaweek Marine Education Program | Douglas Island Pink & Chum, Inc. | \$1,000 | \$9,060 | \$10,060 |
| Coastal Conservation Easements in Juneau & Petersburg | Southeast Alaska Land Trust | \$17,500 | \$11,700 | \$29,200 |
| Pullen Creek Recovery Planning | Taiya Inlet Watershed Council | \$8,000 | \$6,000 | \$14,000 |
| Sawmill Creek Restoration Assessment | Takshanuk Watershed Council | \$8,000 | \$7,800 | \$15,800 |
| NAWCA Small Grant Beluga Slough | KHLT | \$50,000 | \$52,000 | \$102,000 |
| NAWCA Small Grant Stikine River | SEALTrust | \$50,000 | \$476,000 | \$526,000 |
| Nushagak Bay Phase II (2005 NCWCG, pending) | ADNR/TCF | \$1,000,000 | \$500,334 | \$1,500,334 |
| Eagle Beach (2005 NCWCG, pending) | ADNR/SEALTrust | \$1,000,000 | \$333,334 | \$1,333,334 |
| Gustavus Forelands (2005 NCWCG, pending) | ADNR/TNC | \$475,000 | \$160,300 | \$635,300 |
| Silver Salmon Creek Fish Passage Restoration (CCI) | Kenai Watershed Forum | \$100,000 | \$110,000 | \$210,000 |
| Alaska Web Flora (mod) | AKNHP | \$15,000 | 0 | \$15,000 |
| Mat-Su Watershed Conservation | TNC | \$25,000 | 0 | \$25,000 |
| FY04Year Total | | \$2,915,377 | \$1,935,990 | \$4,851,367 |

| FY2005 Projects | Partner | Federal Contribution | Non-Federal Match | Total Project Cost |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Alaska Invasive Rodent Management Plan | ADFG | \$25,000 | \$10,000 | \$35,000 |
| Remote Camera Installation at Round Island | ADFG | \$25,000 | \$31,000 | \$56,000 |
| Chilkat River 15-Mile Pullout Bank Rehabilitation and Access | ADNR | \$5,218 | \$9,100 | \$14,318 |
| Habitat And Water Quality In Small Boat Harbors | ADOT | \$20,000 | \$11,333 | \$31,333 |
| Campbell Creek Interpretive Trail Project Coordination | AWC | \$10,000 | \$25,000 | \$35,000 |
| Developing a Coastal Villages Land Conservation and Protection Plan | Chevak Traditional Council | \$25,000 | \$5,190 | \$30,190 |
| Mapping Impervious Cover to Correlate Land Use with Salmon | Cook InletKeeper | \$15,000 | \$10,080 | \$25,080 |

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|--|--------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Health on Lower Kenai | | | | |
| Building Relationships to Protect Land | KHLT | \$14,885 | \$18,667 | \$33,552 |
| South Fork Anchor River Geomorphic Assessment | KWF | \$25,000 | \$16,650 | \$41,650 |
| Wetlands Inventory and Damage Assessment of the Jim – Swan Wetlands | PSWCD | \$19,450 | \$36,350 | \$55,800 |
| Long Lagoon Coastal Habitat Conservation Project | RMEF | \$25,000 | \$24,000 | \$49,000 |
| Restoration of Native Bird Habitats & Populations - Fox Eradication | Sanak Corporation | \$10,000 | \$33,000 | \$43,000 |
| Southern Southeast Alaska Conservation Initiatives | Southeast Alaska Land Trust | \$25,000 | \$10,000 | \$35,000 |
| Southeast Alaska Watershed Council Coalition | Taiya Inlet Watershed Council | \$9,500 | \$6,300 | \$15,800 |
| Taiya Inlet Watershed Stream Condition Assessment | Taiya Inlet Watershed Council | \$13,000 | \$8,500 | \$21,500 |
| Holgate Creek Watershed Assessment | Takshanuk Watershed Council | \$10,828 | \$8,105 | \$18,933 |
| Wood-Tikchik Inventory of Native Allotments | TCF | \$20,000 | \$32,800 | \$52,800 |
| Developing a Southeast Alaska Coastal and Intertidal Map Database | The Nature Conservancy, Alaska | \$31,250 | \$9,000 | \$40,250 |
| Development of a Bird Collision Model | UAF | \$9,766 | \$5,990 | \$15,756 |
| Edge detection along the administrative and wilderness boundaries of the Kenai NWR | WCU | \$10,986 | \$9,272 | \$20,258 |
| NCWCG Aguluwak II | TCF | \$1,000,000 | \$454,000 | \$1,454,000 |
| NCWCG Snyder Parcel | TNC | \$284,000 | \$129,000 | \$413,000 |
| FY05 Year Total | | \$1,633,883 | \$903,337 | \$2,537,220 |

| FY2006 Projects | Partner | Federal Contribution | Non-Federal Match | Total Project Cost |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Watershed Intern | ACF/ TIWC | \$5,000 | \$5,000 | \$10,000 |
| Little Campbell Creek Rescue Outreach | Anchorage Waterways Council | \$34,800 | \$23,200 | \$58,000 |
| Landowner Watershed Education | Friends of Mat-Su | \$22,300 | \$20,700 | \$43,000 |
| Goodman parcel stewardship fee | Great Land Trust / Goodmans | \$19,960 | \$21,659 | \$41,619 |
| Kenai Conservation Planning | Kachemak Heritage Land Trust | \$14,463 | \$18,407 | \$32,870 |
| Eco-Intern general program support | Kenai Watershed Forum | \$8,296 | \$8,296 | \$16,592 |
| K-12 Education Partnership | Kenai Watershed Forum | \$19,642 | \$20,400 | \$40,042 |
| Restoration Design Captured | Kenai Watershed Forum | \$29,750 | \$68,280 | \$98,030 |

| | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Anchor River Gravel Pit | | | | |
| Whitman Creek Cleanup | Ketchikan Gateway Borough | \$10,000 | \$23,660 | \$33,660 |
| Summit Lake ATV trail relocation | Kodiak Island Borough | \$10,000 | \$15,500 | \$25,500 |
| Fisheries and Hydrologic Monitoring of Jordan Creek | Mendenhall Watershed Partnership | \$22,230 | \$3,142 | \$25,372 |
| Reef Ball diving intra agency agreement | Minerals Management Service | \$1,900 | \$0 | \$1,900 |
| Installation of Rain Gardens in Cold Regions | Municipality of Anchorage | \$10,000 | \$35,000 | \$45,000 |
| Little Campbell Creek Watershed Plan | Municipality of Anchorage | \$20,000 | \$57,590 | \$77,590 |
| Matanuska River Watershed Coalition Partnership | Palmer SWCD | \$17,956 | \$18,512 | \$36,468 |
| Gull Island Remote Video Cam | Pratt Museum | \$16,948 | \$35,895 | \$52,843 |
| Artificial Reef Efficacy Monitoring | Prince William Sound Science Center | \$32,956 | \$24,650 | \$57,606 |
| Sanak Fox Eradication | Sanak Corporation | \$14,000 | \$33,000 | \$47,000 |
| Alaska 2006 Watershed Forum Travel Support | SE Council | \$8,000 | \$8,000 | \$16,000 |
| Conservation Initiatives in Ketchikan Gateway Borough | SEAL Trust | \$30,000 | \$23,000 | \$53,000 |
| Watershed Outreach and Education in the Taiya Watershed | Taiya Inlet Watershed Council | \$12,580 | \$9,500 | \$22,080 |
| No Child Left Inside | Takshanuk WC | \$17,224 | \$15,000 | \$32,224 |
| Y-K Delta Inholdings Assessment | The Conservation Fund | \$4,770 | \$22,000 | \$26,770 |
| Mat-Su Basin Watershed Conservation Phase II | The Nature Conservancy Alaska | \$28,000 | \$20,100 | \$48,100 |
| NFHI Outreach (Mod #2 to existing MatSu outreach) | The Nature Conservancy Alaska | \$6,000 | \$3,000 | \$9,000 |
| Southeast Alaska Coastal and Intertidal Database | The Nature Conservancy Alaska | \$30,000 | \$8,640 | \$38,640 |
| Fish Passage Workshop | US Forest Service | \$6,000 | \$6,000 | \$12,000 |
| Stream restoration education | Wasilla SWCD | \$15,000 | \$36,900 | \$51,900 |
| Ophir Creek Gauging | Yakutat Salmon Board | \$7,740 | \$5,160 | \$12,900 |
| NAWCA Small Lunch Creek | TCF | \$50,000 | \$165,000 | \$215,000 |
| NAWCA Small Potter Marsh | GLT | \$50,000 | \$610,000 | \$660,000 |
| NAWCA Small Chena Greenbelt | IALT | \$50,000 | \$133,000 | \$183,000 |
| NCWCG Eagle Beach | SEAL Trust | \$645,000 | \$375,000 | \$1,020,000 |
| NCWCG Aguluwak III | TCF | \$928,000 | \$455,000 | \$1,383,000 |
| NCWCG Long Lagoon | ALC/RMEF | \$883,000 | \$455,000 | \$1,338,000 |
| FY06 Year Total | | \$3,081,515 | \$2,783,191 | \$5,864,706 |
| FY00-FY06 Cumulative Total* | | \$21,593,956 | \$21,887,372 | \$43,481,328 |

* Only \$2.1 million of this Federal total was from the USFWS Coastal Program. Remaining funds were leveraged from non-Coastal Program FWS accounts, grants awarded to the FWS from other sources (e.g.

NFWF), and other federal sources (e.g. NOAA). Each dollar of Coastal Program funding from 2000 through 2006 leveraged 21 additional dollars of non-program funding!

Key:

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|-----------|--|
| ACF | Alaska Conservation Foundation |
| ADFG | Alaska Department of Fish and Game |
| ADNR | Alaska Department of Natural Resources |
| AKNHP | University of Alaska's Alaska Natural Heritage Program |
| ALC | American Land Conservancy |
| AWC | Anchorage Waterways Council |
| CCI | Cooperative Conservation Initiative |
| GLT | The Great Land Trust |
| IALT | Interior Alaska Land Trust |
| KBBT | Kodiak Brown Bear Trust |
| KHLT | Kachemak Heritage Land Trust |
| LIP | USFWS Endangered Species Landowner Incentive Program Grant |
| NAWCA | North American Wetlands Conservation Act |
| NCWCG | National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant |
| NERR | National Estuarine Research Reserve |
| NFHI | National Fish Habitat Initiative |
| NFWF | National Fish and Wildlife Foundation |
| NWR | National Wildlife Refuge |
| RMEF | Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation |
| SEALTrust | Southeast Alaska Land Trust |
| TNC | The Nature Conservancy |
| TCF | The Conservation Fund |
| TIWC | Taiya Inlet Watershed Council |