

No.	FHP	Project Title	FONS Number	FWS Climate Change Strategy	NHFP Conservation Strategy	FHP Strategic Plan Goal	Desired Project Approval Year	Partner	State	NHFP FWS Funds	NHFP Partner Match	Total NHFP Project	Short Project Description (255 char. limit)	Project informed by habitat or other science assessment	Criterion 7: Strategic Implementation FHP Priority Area/Species	Criterion 7: Strategic Implementation FWS Priority Species/ Trust Species	Criteria 7: Describe project measurable goals and objectives that address priority species and/or area	Criterion 8: Describe proposed conservation actions (barrier removal; restoration; protection)	Criterion 8: How proposed actions will achieve desired Conservation Outcomes	Prevention Projects	Restoration Projects	Assessment Projects	Coordination and Outreach
1	MaSu Salmon Habitat Partnership	Coordination and Assessing Progress of the Strategic Plan of the Mat-Su Salmon Partnership	701450-2014-1278	4.4	1,2,3,4	IV. Governance	2014	TNC	Alaska	75,000	\$75,000	\$30,000	The project will provide coordination support to the Partnership for managing steering committee meetings, subcommittees, responses to national data calls, public questions, outreach and the annual science and conservation symposium.	Yes, providing sustainable coordination support is identified as a national need for all Partnerships and at the 2013 partner conference.	Coho, chinook, sockeye, pink and chum salmon	Coho, chinook, sockeye, pink and chum salmon	Milestones include holding a annual science symposium, quarterly meetings, all national data calls answered, website maintained and public questions answered.	Outreach	Active and sustained coordination is central to an effective Partnership. Funds will be used to maintain Partnership focus on priority conservation actions identified in its Strategic Plan, ensure that the work of the partnership is monitored, evaluated and shared and that Conservation needs and gaps in scientific information are identified. The organization and operations of Partnership will be efficiently implemented, providing a foundation for efficient execution of the Steering Committee, the Science Data and Committee and other sub-committees. The annual Symposium is a chance to share project lessons learned, identify science and restoration-protection needs, leverage funding and evaluate the Partnership progress.				X
2	MaSu Salmon Habitat Partnership	Strategic Conservation of Priority Salmon Habitat in the Mat-Su Borough	71450-2014-1263	3.5	1	2. Alteration of Riparian Areas and 10. Loss of Estuarine and Nearshore Habitats	2014	GLT	Alaska	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$60,000	This project will permanently conserve 200 acres of priority salmon habitat within the Mat-Su Borough. Using the salmon habitat prioritization completed in 2012, Great Land Trust (GLT) will target lands containing important migration, spawning, rearing, and overwintering habitat.	Yes, prioritization of salmon habitat is documented here: <a href="http://www.greatlandtrust.org/whatwedo/prioritization.html">http://www.greatlandtrust.org/whatwedo/prioritization.html</a>	Coho, chinook, sockeye, pink and chum salmon	Coho, chinook, sockeye, pink and chum salmon	200 acres will be conserved along priority salmon streams within Mat-Su.	Protection by land conservation action	Many priority creeks/waterheds identified by the Partnership drain through or are adjacent to private land. This project finds the highest priority parcels for salmon benefit that have willing landowners who will conserve the habitat and protect it. The Partnership has been working effectively with local land trusts, the FWS Coastal Program, Alaska Department of Fish and Game to prioritize and protect important salmon habitat over the past several years. This project builds upon this successful effort.	X			
3	MaSu Salmon Habitat Partnership	Designing Cooperative Management Methods for the Kaik Islands Conservation Easement	71450-2014-1265	3.2, 3.5	1	2. Alteration of Riparian Areas and 10. Loss of Estuarine and Nearshore Habitats	2014	GLT	Alaska	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$20,000	As a part of monitoring the Kaik Islands Conservation Easement - providing approximately 4800 acres of fish habitat - trespass, ORV use and vandalism have been identified and need to be controlled. This project works cooperatively with adjacent landowners to better manage the area, leverage funds in order to restore habitat that has been degraded and prevent future habitat impacts.	Yes, Field office coordinates with land trust to document the need to control access, restore habitat damaged.	Coho, chinook, sockeye, pink and chum salmon	Coho, chinook, sockeye, pink and chum salmon	Overall action plan to create coordinated response and identification of responsibility and identification of priority projects.	Protection, restoration.	An agreement with all parties will help ensure less trespass and demonstration projects will help move restoration efforts and raise awareness in order to prevent future impacts in other areas of the conservation easement.	X			
4	MaSu Salmon Habitat Partnership	Science-based Land Conservation for the Big Lake Basin	71450-2014-1270	2.4, 3.4	1	2. Alteration of Riparian Areas 3. Climate change	2014	CIK	Alaska	\$11,640	\$11,640	\$23,280	Project will synthesize existing data on cool-water refugia within the Big Lake basin and work with researchers to determine key salmon habitat. Findings will be incorporated into parcel prioritization for land conservation efforts to protect these refugia into the future.	Cold water refugia has been documented as a significant component to juvenile survival in warm water streams. <a href="http://inletkeeper.org/resources/contents/anchor-river-waterhead-action-plan">http://inletkeeper.org/resources/contents/anchor-river-waterhead-action-plan</a>	Coho and sockeye salmon	Coho and sockeye salmon	Existing thermal imagery will be compared to documented salmon habitat and a report created showing areas of most conservation benefit for long-term protection.	Protection.	Report prioritizes areas that could result in the best long-term conservation outcome in the face of climate change. Land trust is very interested in knowing where to best utilize their efforts in protecting salmon habitat - now and in the future.			X	
5	MaSu Salmon Habitat Partnership	Wasilla Creek - Meadowbrook Subdivision Streambank Restoration	71450-2014-1262	3.2	1	2. Alteration of Riparian Areas	2014	MSR/CDC	Alaska	\$12,000	\$21,000	\$33,000	Project will stabilize lawn-induced erosion and create fish habitat along 100 feet of streambank on Wasilla Creek utilizing rootward revegetation techniques, as well as gain agreement for incorporation of native vegetation along the streambank.	US Fish and Wildlife Field office staff assessed and documented the riparian quality of the entire Wasilla Creek mainstem in 2011 and prioritized several reaches needing restoration. Also informed by "A Comprehensive Inventory of Impaired Anadromous Fish Habitats in the Matanuska-Susitna Basin, with Recommendations for Restoration by State Fish and Game".	Coho Salmon	Coho Salmon	100 feet of streambank will be restored for fish habitat.	Restoration.	Project follows State of Alaska Streambank Restoration and Protection Guide. Rootward revegetation is a common method of bank restoration in Alaska and having this as the first project of it's kind on Wasilla Creek may help gain more projects by other landowners with similar impacts.		X		
6	MaSu Salmon Habitat Partnership	Baby Salmon Live Here (Outreach Signs for Public Information)	71450-2014-1266	3.3	1	IV.E. Communication & Outreach	2014	Envision Mat-Su	Alaska	\$6,700	\$6,700	\$13,400	Project will strategically install 15 signs in highly visible areas with vulnerable salmon habitat. Each sign will have a QR code to a website dedicated to salmon in the Mat-Su to engage the public and promote connection to streams and salmon.	Yes, two studies conducted by DHM Research for the Salmon Project in 2013 documented Mat-Su resident knowledge of salmon as lacking and basic scientific knowledge of the species.	Coho, chinook, sockeye, pink and chum salmon	Coho, chinook, sockeye, pink and chum salmon	15 signs and website working with documentation of public use of the project.	Outreach.	There are less than four signs in Mat-Su that show how juvenile salmon use a particular creek. This project will put 15 signs out and allow interaction with them through QR code. This demonstration project will allow the Partnership to assess if this is a valid tool for Outreach in the future.				X
7	MaSu Salmon Habitat Partnership	Removing Salmon Barriers Through the Mat-Su Fish Passage Program	71450-2014-1258	3.2, 3.3	3	4. Culverts that Block Fish Passage	2014	MSB	Alaska	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$1,000,000	Removal of at least one barrier on the Top 10 list of fish passage projects with the Mat-Su Borough, as a minimum 2.8 miles of upstream habitat at a culvert or Otwell Road.	Yes, Fish Passage at Culverts in the Mat-Su Borough, Alaska, ADFG, O'Doherty and Eisenman, 2012 (in press)	Coho Salmon	Coho Salmon	Replacement of one barrier opening 2.8 miles of upstream habitat to juvenile coho and possibly chinook salmon.	Barrier removal	Barrier removal will gain upstream habitat in a priority watershed for chinook and coho salmon, addressing Objective 4 of the Action Plan for fish passage.		X		
8	MaSu Salmon Habitat Partnership	2014 Mat-Su Water Reservation Program Flow Data Acquisition	71450-2013-1257	3.4	1	9. Loss or Alteration of Water Flow or Volume	2014	USGS	Alaska	\$70,000	\$57,000	\$127,000	Obtain one year of gaging data to support water reservations on Kachivina River as part of the Mat-Su Water Reservation Program.	Yes, a priority objective of action plan and documented by the state: <a href="http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAid/SP12-11.pdf">http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAid/SP12-11.pdf</a>	Coho Salmon	Coho Salmon	One year of gaging completed as per scope by USGS of a 5 year data gathering effort for water reservation application.	Protection of instream flow for aquatic habitat.	One year of gaging will bring a total of 2 years of data of 5 needed for state to accept reservation application for Kachivina River.	X			
9	MaSu Salmon Habitat Partnership	Youth Conservation Corps Invasive Plant Early Detection and Rapid Response Program	71450-2014-1260	2.4, 3.2, 3.5	1	7. Aquatic Invasive Species	2014	USSWCD	Alaska	\$38,164	\$22,620	\$60,784	Project proposes to control at least 2 acres of known infestations of invasive plants, search key locations for future work and follow up control and uploading of data to the Alaska data site (AKEPIC) that monitors invasive species locations.	Yes, status of invasive plants in Mat-Su is documented. <a href="http://www.edmaps.org/tools/stateport.cfm?d=us_ak">http://www.edmaps.org/tools/stateport.cfm?d=us_ak</a>	Coho and Chinook Salmon	Coho and Chinook Salmon	At least 2 acres of invasive plant control with key areas evaluated for presence of invasive species to gain a comprehensive understanding of invasive species systems in the districts area.	Restoration.	Invasive species control is needed across Mat-Su and not only will this project control actual stands but will assess the local area to give a comprehensive understanding of how much future work is needed.		X		
10	MaSu Salmon Habitat Partnership	Early Detection of Elodea ( <i>Elodea nuttallii</i> and <i>E. canadensis</i> ) in Mat-Su Basin Waters	71450-2014-1269	3.2, 3.4	1	7. Aquatic Invasive Species	2014	CTAA	Alaska	\$32,322	\$27,546	\$59,868	Surveys of 11 new lakes for elodea will be conducted in areas with high boat and plane traffic, educational material distributed about the invasive aquatic plant and any presence reported into the Alaska Exotic Plants Clearinghouse Database.	Yes, status of elodea is documented and assessment is needed: <a href="http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=wildlife_news.view_article&amp;article_id=559">http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=wildlife_news.view_article&amp;article_id=559</a>	Coho, Chinook and Sockeye Salmon	Coho, Chinook and Sockeye Salmon	Eleven lakes will be evaluated for elodea that have never been surveyed previously and are subject to potential carrier vectors for elodea introduction. Any presence will be documented in statewide database for all to use.	Invasive Species Management	Evaluation of lakes susceptible to the introduction of elodea is critical to understanding the extent of the problem and what to do about it. This project will provide significant documentation on lakes only accessible by plane.			X	
11	MaSu Salmon Habitat Partnership	Collaboratively Expanding Alaska's Anadromous Waters Catalog	71450-2014-1261	3.2, 3.4	1	1. Overarching Science Strategies	2014	PSWCD	Alaska	\$25,413	\$23,520	\$48,933	This project will fill up to 300 miles of priority gaps in the anadromous waters catalog to further document salmon extent within the Mat-Su. Documentation provides protection measures in permitting and improves habitat modeling efforts.	Yes, estimate is only 4,200 mapped miles of Mat-Su streams in catalog out of 25,900 miles of stream. <a href="http://www.fws.gov/alaska/fisheries/fishData_Series/d_2011_10.pdf">http://www.fws.gov/alaska/fisheries/fishData_Series/d_2011_10.pdf</a>	Coho Salmon	Coho Salmon	Up to 300 miles of stream will be surveyed for potential inclusion into the anadromous waters catalog for salmon streams.	Protection	Documenting all anadromous fish habitat is a priority for the Partnership to inform partners as to the extent and potential impact to salmon habitat and for assessment and research activities. Adding miles to the catalog also provides State of Alaska administrative protections for salmon and other aquatic species during land use permitting. This project will significantly add to the total miles within the area.	X			
12	MaSu Salmon Habitat Partnership	Nancy Lake Northern Pike Suppression and Restoration	71450-2014-1264	2.4, 3.2, 3.5	1	7. Aquatic Invasive Species	2014	ADFG	Alaska	\$34,700	\$26,300	\$61,000	This project would restore anadromous fish passage and reduce invasive pike at Nancy Lake as a focused effort of Alaska Fish and Game to increase sockeye salmon populations within the Little Susitna River watershed by restoring its largest lake.	Yes, Partnership and ADFG identifies pike as an invasive species that needs management efforts: <a href="http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=southernpike.mim">http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=southernpike.mim</a>	Coho and Sockeye Salmon	Coho and Sockeye Salmon	Nancy Lake will have a aggressive action of invasive pike suppression and opening of it's tributary to the Little Susitna River and to restore sockeye populations within watershed.	Invasive Species Management	Invasive pike control is a priority for the state fish and game and the partnership. Action will increase sockeye salmon populations, which are a stock of concern in the area.		X		
13	MaSu Salmon Habitat Partnership	Constructing Riparian Restoration Projects on Waterfront Private Properties within the Mat-Su Basin & Wasilla SWCD boundaries	71450-2014-1263	3.2	1	2. Alteration of Riparian Areas	2014	WSWCD	Alaska	\$120,000	\$242,236	\$362,236	Project proposes to restore 12-15 water front sites on riparian salmon waters with bioengineering techniques to improve riparian habitat.	Yes, priority salmon habitat is documented in the prioritization study of parcels for restoration benefit for salmon. <a href="http://www.greatlandtrust.org/whatwedo/prioritization.html">http://www.greatlandtrust.org/whatwedo/prioritization.html</a> . Also informed by "A Comprehensive Inventory of Impaired Anadromous Fish Habitats in the Matanuska-Susitna Basin, with Recommendations for Restoration by State Fish and Game".	Coho, Chinook and Sockeye Salmon	Coho, Chinook and Sockeye Salmon	Project proposes to restore 12-15 water front sites on priority salmon waters resulting in up to 1000 feet of restored streambank.	Restoration	Projects will be designed in accordance with the State's Stream Bank Restoration and Protection Guide. Streambank restoration on private lands is a priority of the partnership and adding up to 1,000 feet of restoration significantly adds to achieving action plan objectives.		X		
14	MaSu Salmon Habitat Partnership	Ecological Assessment of Alder Sawfly in Riparian Areas of the Little Su Watershed	71450-2014-1271	3.4	1	1. Overarching Science Strategies	2014	APU	Alaska	\$44,100	\$22,050	\$66,150	Study will evaluate the effects of alder sawfly on riparian alder habitat and juvenile salmon food sources within the Little Susitna River watershed, the second largest coho salmon sport fishery in the state.	Yes, alder sawfly is documented as a pest with knowledge needed on it's impacts: <a href="http://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/f666v2_103862.pdf">http://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/f666v2_103862.pdf</a>	Coho and Chinook Salmon	Coho and Chinook Salmon	Six plots will be created and data obtained to monitor riparian habitat and make connections to juvenile salmon use and food sources, river will be surveyed and extent of alder sawfly impacts documented.	Invasive Species Management	Presence of alder sawfly will be documented and connections made between juvenile salmon and effects of alder sawfly for use in determining what can be done and whether partners should pursue treatment options.			X	