EVOSTC FY 22-26 GENERAL RESTORATION and HABITAT PROJECT PROPOSAL FORM

Proposals requesting FY22 - 26 funding are due to shiway.wang@alaska.gov and linda.kilbourne@alsaka.gov by March 29, 2021. Please note that the information in your proposal and budget form will be used for funding review. Please refer to the FY22-26 General Restoration Invitation for Proposals, posted on the EVOSTC web site (evostc.state.ak.us) for specific proposal requirements. The information requested in this form is in addition to the information requested by the General Restoration Invitation. We may make inquiries regarding the project and proposer(s), including consulting with subject matter experts, government agencies or other parties. Project proposals may be submitted in response to only one current Invitation (FY 22-31 or FY 22-26). A project that is submitted under both Invitations may be disqualified from consideration. Please indicate below if your proposal contains confidential information.

Does this proposal contain confidential information? ☐Yes ☒No

Segregate any confidential information on separate pages of the proposal, with each page marked "CONFIDENTIAL".

Project Number* and Title

22220602 Kenai Peninsula Streambank Rehabilitation and Protection Project

Primary Proposer(s)/Project Manager and Affiliation(s)

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Date Proposal Submitted

March 29, 2021 (revised August 12, 2021)

Brief Project Description (maximum 300 words)

The Project Description should provide a brief and concise summary of the proposal, its budgeted costs and its benefits for oil spill recovery and restoration. The Project Description should provide sufficient information for a summary review as this is the text that will be reproduced in the public work plan and may be relied upon by staff, the EVOSTC Public Advisory Committee and other reviewers.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) will partner with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Kenai Soil and Water Conservation District (KSWCD), Alaska State Parks, local governments, and private landowners to locate, assess, and prioritize sites and install restoration and rehabilitation projects over a three-year period. Projects on public lands will be funded with EVOS funds via ADF&G and projects on private land will be funded with a mix of EVOS and USFWS Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program funding via KSWCD. This structure is already in use on the Kenai Peninsula for streambank habitat projects. ADF&G and USFWS staff will provide technical and design assistance and on-the-ground project construction oversight. ADF&G and USFWS staff will also provide outreach and education to agencies and the public through presentations, consultations, site visits, and an annual 2-day hands-on workshop. KSWCD will provide administrative support including coordinating with partners, processing cost-share payments to landowners, and assisting with outreach and education. This project will benefit the EVOS impacted species sockeye salmon, pink salmon, and Dolly Varden as well as Chinook and coho salmon and will help maintain fish populations for recreational, commercial, and subsistence fisheries.

EVOSTC Funding Requested* (round to the nearest hundred, including 9% GA, where applicable*):

FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY22-26 Total
	$395,800				$395,800

** GA is a General Administration cost that applies to all EVOSTC projects except for purchase prices of habitat parcels. Please indicate if funds will be requested to be released on other than an annual basis. If the amount requested here does not match the amount on the budget form, the request on the budget form will considered to be correct.*

Non-EVOSTC Funds to be used for this project, please include source and amount per source:

FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY22-26 Total
	$69,600	$70,120	$70,120		$209,840

Additional sources of funding are pending; however, private landowners will match funds at a minimum of 1:1 on individual projects on private land. ADF&G will also match with staff time.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (maximum ~1500 words, not including figures and tables)

Please provide a summary of the project including key objectives and overall goals. Describe the background and history of the problem. Include which injured resources and services the project supports and describe how those resources and services will benefit from this project.

As a result of a growing population and increasing development in the riparian zone, the watersheds of the Kenai Peninsula are vulnerable to degradation of instream and riparian habitat and water quality. The greatest risks to salmon in these watersheds currently come from residential and commercial development in the riparian zone and heavy angling pressure (Crossgrove 2002). Development often leads to direct loss of riparian habitat as trees and other native vegetation are cleared. This can also lead to changes to surface and subsurface water flow (Crossgrove 2002). Heavy angling pressure often leads to vegetative trampling, loss of trees and nearshore vegetation, and continual erosion of fine sediments caused by boat wakes (Crossgrove 2002 and Maynord et al. 2008). The indirect impacts of development and angling pressure cause changes to the vegetation and soils of the riparian area, introduction of invasive species, increased and more frequent peak run off events, decreased water quality, and decreased availability and quality of near shore habitat suitable for fish (Crossgrove 2002 and Walrath et al. 2016).

Figure 1.Kenai River miles 24.5 – 26.5 upstream of the Soldotna airport showing increase in riparian development between 1975 (upper photo) and 1998 (lower photo).

Reductions in the number of returning salmon from 2011 through 2018 had a dramatic effect on recreational and personal use dipnet fisheries across the Kenai Peninsula (Zak 2018). In the last decade, Chinook salmon returns to the Kenai River have been of concern to ADF&G resulting in gear and bait restrictions, timing restriction and closing of waters to sport fishing by emergency orders. Similar restrictions and closures were also placed on commercial fisherman in Cook Inlet.

Loss of freshwater habitat has dramatically impacted Chinook and coho salmon populations in the Lower 48 states and maintaining healthy freshwater habitats in Kenai Peninsula drainages is important for the ongoing health of local salmon populations. Hellmair et al. (2018) studied habitat use of emigrating juvenile Chinook salmon along the Sacramento River in California and their study found that juvenile Chinook salmon utilized natural and mitigated sites significantly more than rock revetment. The study also found that juvenile Chinook salmon were significantly more likely to utilize habitat that had instream cover whether the cover is from woody material or from inundated terrestrial vegetation. Woody vegetation is one of the significant factors of both instream and riparian habitats that influences fish assemblages (Walrath et al. 2016). Walrath et al. (2016) also suggest that active restoration and land management activities can improve the riparian vegetation, instream habitat, and overall habitat diversity. Replanting the riparian area with native plants, provides terrestrial invertebrates as prey, improves instream habitat by intercepting solar radiation to help control water temperature through increased canopy cover, and increases the pool depth because riparian trees create complexity to the streambanks (Lennox et al. 2007 and Wipfli and Baxter 2010).

From 1995-2020, the ADF&G and the USFWS have partnered on 736 fish habitat rehabilitation and protection projects on the Kenai Peninsula, many of them funded by the Alaska Sustainable Salmon Fund in recent years. These projects removed 6,488 feet of structures detrimental to rearing salmon; protected 70,342 feet of fish habitat; rehabilitated 25,634 feet of shoreline. The bank revegetation and rehabilitation techniques developed

and taught by ADF&G staff have become standard practice in many areas and are successful in countering damage associated with development along streams on the Kenai Peninsula.

Figure 2. Looking downstream at a streambank where the riparian vegetation was removed and damaged from foot traffic causing accelerated erosion.

The Kenai and Kasilof rivers both host a federally managed subsistence fishery (50 CFR § 100.27). Subsistence fishing areas on the Kenai River include the Russian River Falls, Kenai River Mile 48 (below Skilak Lake) and Moose Range Meadows. Subsistence fishing on the Kasilof is on the upper mainstem of the river from a Federal regulatory marker on the river below the outlet of Tustumena Lake downstream to a marker on the river approximately 2.8 miles below the Tustumena Lake boat ramp. Subsistence users are limited to an annual harvest of 500 king salmon, 4,000 sockeye salmon, 500 coho salmon and 500 pink salmon on the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers.

Figure 3. Picture on left, prior to construction 2020, shows damage caused by people entering the river to fish. Photo on the right, after construction 2020, shows a completed project with 2 brush layers an elevated light penetrating walkway (ELP) and staircase for people to enter the water.

Figure 4. Photo on left is a pre-construction photo, 2017, notice bare gravel on the slope. Right photo was taken in 2019, notice complete vegetative cover of grass and planted trees on the slope after three growing seasons.

While on the ground restoration is important, it is equally important to educate the public and to monitor the effectiveness of restoration activities. Since 2000, 21 two-day Streambank Rehabilitation and Habitat Protection workshops have been provided free of charge to land managers from state, federal and borough agencies, private engineering firms, contractors and private landowners. This project would fund three additional annual workshops, one annually in each 2023, 2024, and 2025. This project would also fund the development, formatting, and printing of an updated *Streambank Revegetation and Protection, A Guide for Alaska*, a step-by-step guide to restoration and revegetation written and published by ADF&G and widely used in Alaska.

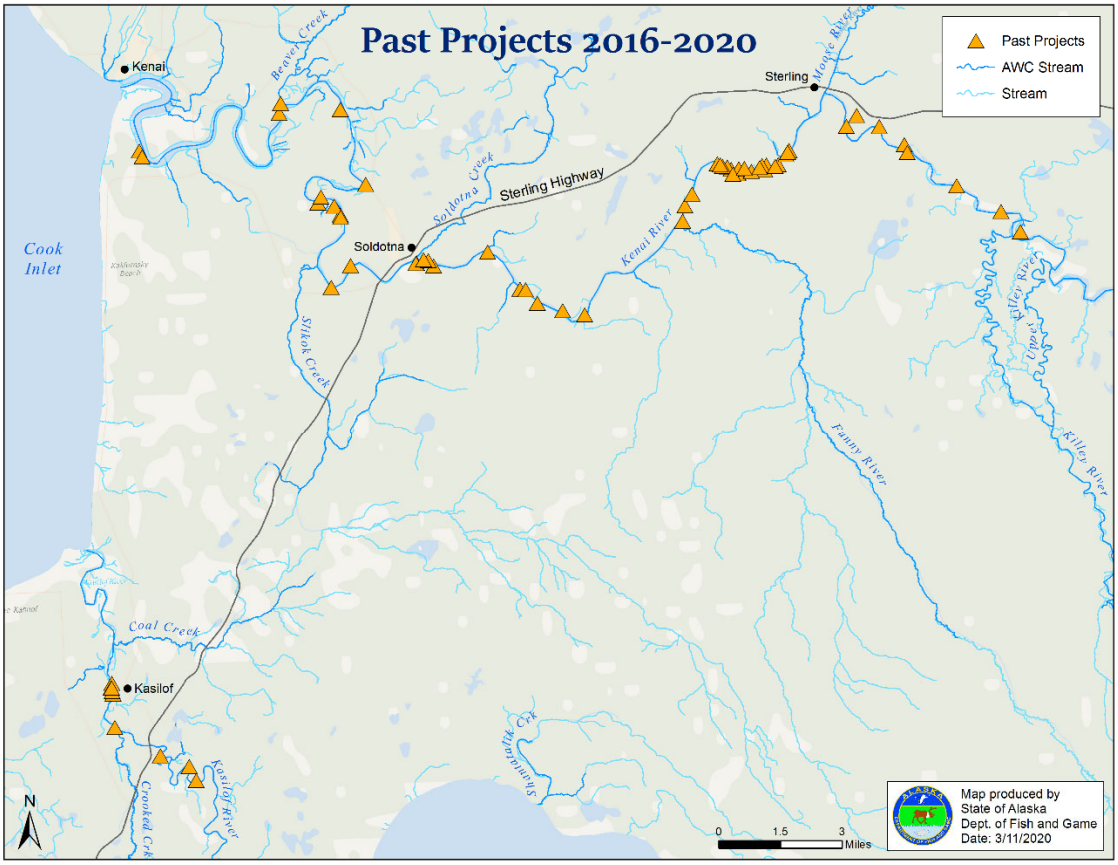

Figure 5. Shows recent past project from 2016-2020. Most projects occur on the Kasilof River and mid-Kenai River and below.

The proposed project will provide design and permitting assistance and project construction oversight to approximately 15 projects each year. All ADF&G owned or managed properties will be identified and assessed for restoration needs, as well as other state-owned properties as resources permit. Three 2-day workshops will provide classroom and hands-on instruction to 35-50 attendees. Additional outreach will be sought and accomplished by giving presentations to groups such as transportation professionals, engineers, land-use planners, the Kenai Peninsula Borough, and Cook Inlet Region Inc. (CIRI).

Finally, it is important to monitor effectiveness of restoration projects and incorporate lessons learned. In 2018, ADF&G established a database of restoration activities on the Kenai Peninsula. Project staff will revisit older sites in order to test new monitoring techniques that are being developed to standardize streambank restoration monitoring statewide, update established photographic monitoring points, and to assess effectiveness of techniques and methods used in the long term. ADF&G and USFWS staff will incorporate this information into project reporting and will publish a Monitoring Protocol so that it may inform projects in the future.

2. PROJECT HISTORY (maximum 400 words)

Is this a new or continuing project? If continuing, please describe the history of the project and what has been accomplished to date. Please include references to any existing work products (i.e., summaries or reports of results, follow-up monitoring).

This project is similar in character, scope and objective to the EVOSTC funded projects “Kenai River Habitat Restoration and Recreation Enhancement Project” (restoration project number 96180/99180) and “ADNR/DPOR Riverbed Habitat Restoration & Protection (restoration project number 17170116). All restoration sites constructed as part of this project will build on methods established and refined at 800 plus restoration sites

over the last 20 years within Anchorage, Fairbanks, Kenai Peninsula and Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Project partners annually evaluate restoration techniques and project selection criteria to continually improve the selection and implementation of bank rehabilitation projects. From 1995-2020, the ADF&G and the USFWS have partnered on 736 fish habitat rehabilitation and protection projects on the Kenai Peninsula, primarily located on residential parcels, many of them funded by the Alaska Sustainable Salmon Fund in recent years. These projects removed 6,488 feet of structures detrimental to rearing salmon; protected 70,342 feet of fish habitat and rehabilitated 25,634 feet of shoreline. The bank revegetation and rehabilitation techniques developed and taught by Cost-Share staff were published in the *Streambank Revegetation and Protection, A Guide for Alaska*, and are successful in countering damage associated with development along streams on the Kenai Peninsula. Since 2000, 21 two-day Streambank Rehabilitation and Habitat Protection workshops have been provided free of charge to land managers from state, federal and borough agencies, private engineering firms, contractors, and private landowners.

3. PROJECT DESIGN

A. Objectives

List the objectives of the proposed project and briefly state why it is important. If your proposed project builds on recent work, provide details on the need for its continuation and whether any changes are proposed. If the proposed project is for new work, explain the benefits of the new project and why it is needed to further the Council's mission of restoring and recovering injured natural resources and services.

The goals of this project are to conserve, sustain, restore and rehabilitate fish habitat along water bodies of the Kenai Peninsula through the use of education and outreach, restoration workshops, and financial incentives for rehabilitation projects on both private and public lands. Conserve and sustain is defined as protecting what is already on site, while rehabilitate or restore is defined by returning the area to a natural or near natural state. This goal will be achieved by implementation of the following objectives:

- Objective One: Conserve and sustain at least 2,000 feet of healthy nearshore Pacific salmonid habitat and riparian vegetation. An example of this would be to install elevated light penetrating walkways to prevent trampling of the streambanks or installing root wads to prevent accelerated erosion from boat wakes impacting a healthy riparian area.

- Objective Two: Restore or rehabilitate at least 2,000 feet of human impacted nearshore fish habitat and riparian vegetation and remove at least 300 feet of structures that are detrimental to juvenile salmon and other resident fish. For example, using bioengineering to stabilize banks where gabions have been removed and replanting native vegetation.

- Objective Three: Provide hands-on education in the form of specific instruction in bioengineering techniques and on-the-ground demonstrations to at least 150 stakeholders, including landowners, agency personnel, contractors, landscapers, and other professionals. These stakeholders will acquire the skills and support to undertake their own effective conservation and restoration projects using proven techniques.

- Objective Four: Visit 20% per year of previously constructed projects to update photo monitoring points, collect current site conditions, and assess long term success or failure. Implement newly developed long term monitoring techniques.

- Objective Five: Maintain and update database of streambank rehabilitation and restoration projects on the Kenai Peninsula.

- Objective Six: Professionally print and distribute copies of the updated *Streambank Revegetation and Protection, A Guide for Alaska*.

B. Project Location

Where will the project be undertaken and why was the area chosen? Descriptive maps, photos and figures should be included here, as applicable. Describe the project area's most important features and characteristics as they relate to the spill restoration and recovery benefits of the proposed project.

The Kenai Peninsula extends approximately 241.4 kilometers (50 miles) southwest of the Chugach Mountains, bounded on the west by Cook Inlet and by Prince William Sound in the east. The peninsula is approximately 64,749.7 square kilometers (25,000 square miles) and encompasses 14 major watersheds, including the Kenai, Kasilof, Anchor, and Moose Rivers. Kenai Peninsula waters support more than 34 fish species, including all five Pacific salmon and large populations of Dolly Varden char and rainbow trout. The Kenai, Kasilof, and Anchor Rivers produce strong runs of sockeye, Chinook, coho, and pink salmon that are harvested for food and sport. The Peninsula supports one of the largest freshwater sport fishing opportunities in the State of Alaska (ADF&G 2019b).

Figure 6.Kenai Peninsula with the anadromous waters highlighted in blue per ADF&G's Anadromous Waters Catalog (2019a).

C. Procedures and Methods

For each objective listed in A. above, identify the methods and procedures that will be followed to meet the objective and note any prior history and results utilizing the same or similar methods elsewhere. Methods may include appropriate protocols and/or staff expertise or training. Attach any applicable contractors and sub-contractor's names, if available, engineers' or other cost estimates, if applicable, and describe any protocols and cost controls which will be applied to the expenditure of EVOSTC funds.

The methodologies described below reflect refined and proven methods developed on the Kenai Peninsula to accomplish goals and objectives of the Cost-Share Project and educational workshops.

Kenai Peninsula Cost-Share Method

Throughout the year, project staff will work to notify Kenai Peninsula waterfront landowners and land managers (Dept. of Fish and Game, Dept. of Natural Resources, State Parks, Kenai Peninsula Borough, and any City parks that focal species are found in) that funding and technical assistance is available to protect and rehabilitate fish habitat on private and public lands in the area. Landowners and land managers will be notified through email, flyers and other notices, announcements on the ADF&G and partner social media, networking, restoration workshops, newspaper and radio articles and press releases.

When a potential site is identified project staff will conduct a field inspection and meeting to discuss impacts, historic and future land use, potential rehabilitation techniques, and funding sources. All interested parties receive technical assistance and access to resources to maintain a healthy riparian area. Those who are interested in pursuing funding for a specific project will sign an application of interest and submit completed agency applications, drawings, and cost-estimates for their project. ADF&G, USFWS, and KSWCD staff will review project plans for completeness and work with project partners to modify plans if necessary.

All projects will utilize streambank restoration techniques as outlined in the current and soon to be updated Guide to Streambank Rehabilitation published by ADF&G (Walter et. al, 2005). All techniques are based on using native vegetation to restore bank stability and riparian function. These techniques have a long history of success in Alaska.

It is expected there will be more parties interested in funding than there is funding available and therefore projects will be evaluated and ranked using a decision matrix developed by project staff. The matrix evaluates:

- location of project in terms of important fish habitat
- condition of the riparian vegetation
- landowner's current use of Best Management Practices
- potential for permanent removal of structures harmful to fish
- reasonableness of the solution
- reasonableness of the cost
- potential for success and
- potential as an educational demonstration project to other waterfront landowners.

A project score is calculated, and projects are sorted from the best to the least value. The number of projects that receive funding will depend on funds available for that year. Historically the Cost-Share projects typically receives 30 to 50 applications annually. Projects are scored and ranked and as many as possible are implemented annually with the available funds. However, funding is the limiting agent, as the desire to protect streambanks greatly exceeds the available funds.

When the approved project list is finalized, landowners and land managers whose projects are not funded will be notified by letter indicating that they were not selected and will be given other project options. Successful applicants will be notified by phone and each landowner will be informed about the contracting, permitting, and reimbursement procedures associated with implementing and receiving funding for their project.

Through the partnership with USFWS a 10-year Private Landowner Agreement (PLA) is developed between the landowner and the USFWS. The intent of the PLA is to stay with the property for the 10-year habitat retention period even if ownership changes. The PLA also outlines the responsibilities of the landowner, which includes granting access to the project (with advance notice) to monitor the project's success, maintain the rehabilitated habitat, allowing planted vegetation to fully establish, allowing buffer vegetation to grow at least 15-feet in width along the streambank without landscaping, and to seasonally remove any elevated light penetrating walkways during the winter to avoid damage due to flooding and winter icing events.

A new report by Vaske et. al (2021), looked at 317 past projects with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program (PFW Program) throughout the southwest and northwest United States. All the past projects were older than 10-years therefore the PLA had expired. A survey was sent to the 317 project

participants and 128 project participants responded to the survey sent out. Out of the participants who responded to the survey 82% said that their project was still in place even though the PLA had expired.

Each selected project will be contracted and permitted as required by local, state, and federal agencies. A pre-construction field inspection will be conducted to discuss the permit and stipulations, project construction, and to identify ordinary high water (OHW) mark for the project. Projects will be monitored during construction and modified as needed to ensure project success. Once completed, each project will receive a final inspection during which an inspection report will be written and given to the landowners. With the inspection report and the receipts for project expenses incurred by the applicant, the landowner will be reimbursed for up to 50% of the project expenses through a combination of EVOS and other funds.

Workshop Method

The first day of the workshop is classroom based with a variety of presenters teaching modules on fish habitat, geomorphology, bioengineering techniques, riparian function, and construction techniques. Case studies are also presented, and each participant receives a paper manual to keep. Day two of the workshop involves conducting a hands-on restoration project to rehabilitate approximately 100 feet of shoreline.

From 2017-2019, 60 participants attended the two-day Kenai Streambank Rehabilitation and Habitat Protection workshop. Participants included land managers from state, federal, borough agencies, private engineering firms, contractors, and private landowners.

Monitoring Methods

Early in 2020, ADF&G developed draft protocols and guidelines that will utilize both qualitative and quantitative monitoring methods to successfully conduct effectiveness monitoring for a wide range of streambank restoration project sizes, available effort, and funding levels. These protocols will effectively document site changes, will quickly identify maintenance activities needs, will be used to evaluate restoration techniques for future projects, and will allow for long-term tracking of the changes in plant community diversity and bank stability over time. Each project that is implemented is visited and monitored immediately post-implementation to ensure they were installed as planned and functioning as expected. Pre-2020 projects were monitored periodically by stopping by sites and taking few pictures to see how things were progressing. In 2020 and going forward a subset of past projects will be monitored using quantitative established protocols and datasheets.

For this project standardized monitoring approaches will be implemented on a subset of completed projects on the Kenai peninsula and repeated over a period of years. Monitoring efforts completed in this project will focus on habitat changes in the short-term (1-2 years). However, the baseline data collected, and the permanent sample points established in this study, will allow for repeatable monitoring to be conducted over a longer period of years (5 -10 years). Data will be incorporated into a database of restoration activities.

D. Project Reporting

For all EVOSTC-funded projects, the Project Manager shall commit to provide work progress reports annually (or more frequently, if requested by the Executive Director in writing). Reports shall include narrative and specifics on funding received and expended to date, progress made on milestones and tasks, and must explain any variations from the project plan.

Project lead has experience in grant reporting and has successfully reported to Alaska Sustainable Salmon Fund and National Fish and Wildlife Fund on grants. Project lead will adhere to EVOS Trustee Council staff requirements for reporting.

4. COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION

A. With Other EVOSTC-funded Projects (if applicable)

If applicable, please indicate if the proposed project relates to, complements, or includes any collaborative efforts with past or current projects funded by the EVOSTC. This likely does not apply to many habitat projects.

[Insert Text]

B. With Trustee or Other Management Agencies or Organizations

Please discuss if there are any aspects which may support EVOSTC trust or other agency work, or which has received EVOSTC funding previously. Describe any agency feedback or direction received, including the contact name of the agency staff.

If the proposed project requires or includes collaboration with other agencies or organizations to accomplish the work, such arrangements should be explained, and the names of agency or organization representatives involved in the project should be provided. If your proposal is in conflict with another project or program, note this and explain why.

The partnership working on this project includes two EVOS trustee agencies: ADF&G and DOI (USFWS) along with KSWCD. The rehabilitation efforts on the Kenai Peninsula aligns with the streambank rehabilitation goals of the trustee's agencies. Also, this rehabilitation effort aligns with the Department of Environmental Conservation's goals of improving water quality on the Kenai Peninsula by reducing sediment and stormwater runoff from entering the rivers.

C. With Alaska Native and Other Local Communities

Please describe efforts at outreach and to involve local and Alaska Native communities, tribes or Native corporations in the project, as appropriate, and include your plan for communication and coordination as the project advances.

Once the grant has been awarded, the project manager will reach out to Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) and set up a half day presentation on the importance of streambank riparian health and to explore opportunities for collaborative habitat projects. CIRI shareholders from the Ninilchik Natives Associations, Inc., Kenaitze Indian Tribe, Inc., and Salmatof Native Association, Inc., specifically fall within EVOS boundaries and this proposal.

5. DELIVERABLES

List and describe expected products that will come from this project. Deliverables may include but are not limited to active restoration results, habitat protection or enhancement obtained, maps, photographs, financial reports and other documentation of projects in progress and completed, and summaries of benefits achieved for spill recovery and restoration objectives. Annual written progress reports are due on March 1 immediately following the end of the EVOSTC fiscal year and a final report is due on March 1 in the year following the last fiscal year of the project. See the Council's Reporting Policy for details and forms. The Project Manager will be responsible for all deliverables unless otherwise noted below.

Deliverables for this project are to remove 300-ft of detrimental structures, conserve 2,000-ft, and rehabilitate 2,000-ft of riparian habitat. Along with educating at least 150 individuals the importance of riparian habitat for fish and monitor 20-30 past project to verify that rehabilitation is working. Annual progress reports will be written and submitted along with a final report with photos detailing the results of the project, and an electronic copy of the updated streambank guide.

The project lead is experienced in providing timely progress reports for other grants. The lead will continue this success and commit to providing the EVOSTC with project progress reports describing milestones and task completed, funds received and expended, and any variation from the initial project plan.

6. STATUS OF SCHEDULED PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Milestones are the major steps to meet overall project objectives.

Tasks are intermediate steps to meet milestones (for example, initial project planning, design, engineering and construction phases and schedules, if applicable, due diligence and other necessary steps or stages to complete the project work).

Deliverables are products that will be produced from the project (see section 5 above).

List each project milestone, task, and deliverable in the chart (examples are shown below), and specify by each quarter of each year when these are anticipated to be accomplished. C = completed; X = planned work is underway, but not yet completed. Show project milestones and planned task progress by fiscal year and quarter, beginning February 1, 2022. Fiscal Year Quarters for each year of the project are: 1= Feb. 1-April 30; 2= May 1-July 31; 3= Aug. 1-Oct. 31; 4= Nov. 1-Jan 31.

For multi-year projects, reviewers will use this information in conjunction with project reports to assess whether the project is meeting its objectives and is suitable for continued releases of funding.

	FY22				FY23				FY24				FY25				FY26			
Milestone/Task	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Milestone: Identify projects																				
Work with partners on site visits		X	X			X	X			X	X			X	X					
Select projects to fund				X				X				X				X				
Contract and permit projects					X				X				X				X			
Milestone: 2-Day Workshop																				
Workshop Registration					X				X				X							
Conduct Workshop						X				X				X						
Milestone: Project installs																				
Monitor projects during construction						X				X				X						
Milestone: Monitoring Past Projects																				
Update database							X	X			X	X			X	X		C		
Visit Past project						X	X			X	X			X	X	C				
Reporting:																				
Annual progress report									X				X							
FY work plan				X				X				X							C	
Final report/Project results																			C	
Deliverables:																				
Remove 300-ft of detrimental structures																C				
Conserve 2,000-ft																C				
Rehabilitate 2,000-ft																C				
Printed Streambank Guides																C				

7. PROJECT BUDGET

A. Budget Forms (Attach)

Please attach completed budget forms using Excel workbook for each EVOSTC fiscal year (Feb. 1 to Jan. 31) of the project and provide adequate financial details. Projects may be from one to five years in duration. Include 9% GA (General Administration) for each budget item, except for habitat parcel purchase proposals, which do not include GA. Include a narrative to explain the anticipated funds release schedule for multi-year projects, and indicate whether annual releases are requested or a different schedule. Summarize funding for each fiscal year in the Budget Summary Table below, and Include a screen shot of the "Summary" budget in the proposal.

Budget Category:	Proposed FY 22	Proposed FY 23	Proposed FY 24	Proposed FY 25	Proposed FY 26	5-YR TOTAL PROPOSED	ACTUAL CUMULATIVE
Personnel	$0	$90,586	$0	$0	$0	$90,586	
Travel	$0	$23,580	$0	$0	$0	$23,580	
Contractual	$0	$242,850	$0	$0	$0	$242,850	
Commodities	$0	$6,100	$0	$0	$0	$6,100	
Equipment	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	
Indirect Costs (report rate here)	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	
SUBTOTAL	$0	$363,116	$0	$0	$0	$363,116	
General Administration (9% of subtotal)	$0	$32,680	$0	$0	$0	$32,680	N/A
PROJECT TOTAL	**$0**	**$395,796**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$395,796**	
Other Resources (In-Kind Funds)	**$0**	**$209,840**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$209,840**	

The HBIII Streambank Biologist will work to notify Kenai Peninsula waterfront landowners and land managers that funding and technical assistance is available to protect and rehabilitate fish habitat on private and public lands in the area. When a potential site is identified project staff will conduct a field inspection and meeting to discuss impacts, historic and future land use, potential rehabilitation techniques, and funding sources. It is expected there will be more parties interested in funding than there is funding available and therefore projects will be evaluated and ranked using a decision matrix developed by project staff. Each selected project will be contracted and permitted as required by local, state, and federal agencies. A pre-construction field inspection will be conducted to discuss the permit and stipulations, project construction, and to identify ordinary high water (OHW) mark for the project. Projects will be monitored during construction and modified as needed to ensure project success. Once completed, each project will receive a final inspection during which an inspection report will be written and given to the landowners. HBIII will also conduct the two-day streambank workshop annually which is open to the public and agency people. Finally, the HBIII will conduct monitoring of 20-30 past projects.

We are also requesting that all the funds be released in FY23 as individual project costs vary. If a high value project with a higher cost is proposed in the first or second summer, we would like to be able to fund it. This will also allow us a little more flexibility with traveling for construction oversight or meeting on site with landowners throughout the project period.

B. Sources of Additional Funding

Please identify any non-EVOSTC sources of funds or in-kind contributions that would be used as cost-share for the project. List each source, the amount of funds from each source, and the purpose for which the funds will be used. Do not include funds that are not directly and specifically related to the work being proposed in this proposal. Please attach documentation from additional project funding sources which confirms and describes matching or other leveraged funds, including date(s) the non-EVOSTC funds are/will be authorized and received, and any conditions on their use.

Non-EVOSTC Funds to be used for this project, please include source(s) and amount and timing per source, and any conditions on their use:

FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY22-26 Total
	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000		$150,000
	$19,600	$20,120	$20,120		$59,840

Additional sources of funding are pending; however, it is anticipated that the private landowners will match funds at 1:1 on individual projects. Historically, landowners have might or exceeded this match. ADF&G will also match with staff time.

References:

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8. PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND PERSONNEL

A. Project Management

List names of the Project Manager, the primary fiscal agent for the project and any other key partners associated with the project. List any property owners, businesses, cooperating entities (non-profit or other) and government agency personnel that will be involved and their role on the project.

Project Manager and Primary Fiscal Agent:

Alaska Department of Fish and Game Staff

Jessica Johnson, Habitat Biologist III

Project lead on all restoration activities, outreach and education, stakeholder involvement & monitoring.

907-267-2403 jessica.johnson@alaska.gov

Michael Mazzacavallo, Habitat Biologist II

Assistance with workshops and monitoring.

907-267-2891 michael.mazzacavallo@alaska.gov

Key Partners:

Teri Diamond KSWCD:

Will provide administrative support, coordinate with partners, review projects for completeness, process cost-share payments to landowners and assist with outreach and education.

Landowners/Cooperating Entities:

USFWS: Provide technical and design assistance, help provide outreach and education, and funding for habitat projects

DNR State Parks: Public lands will be funded with EVOS funds via ADF&G

Local Governments: Public lands will be funded with EVOS funds via ADF&G

Private Landowners: Private land will be funded with a mix of EVOS and USFWS Partners for Fish and Wildlife funding

B. Personnel Qualifications

*The Resumes of the lead proposer(s), Project Manager and other senior personnel involved in the proposal must be attached. Each resume is limited to **two** consecutively numbered pages and must include the following information:*

- *A list of present and past employers and affiliations, professional credentials, mailing address, and other contact information (including e-mail addresses and telephone numbers).*
- *A list of prior projects and persons (including their organizational affiliations) including contact information, with whom the lead proposer(s)/Project Manager has collaborated on a project within the last four years. If there have been no collaborators, this should be indicated.*

Note that we may contact the persons listed for additional information.

[Insert Text]