



Working together for healthy watersheds on the Kenai Peninsula

Part II - The Development of Habitat Permitting, Ordinances and Regulations for Anadromous Streams on the Kenai Peninsula

By Suzanne Fisler

In 2009 the Kenai Peninsula Borough (KPB) started an administrative review of KPB Ordinance 21.18 Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection. That ordinance was initially passed by the Borough Assembly in 1996 and protected riparian habitat within fifty feet of specified anadromous streams. Many streams that support Chinook salmon and steelhead, such as Coal Creek and Crooked Creek, were added to the Habitat Protection Area. The new ordinance now includes the majority of anadromous streams on the Kenai Peninsula that are listed in the ADF&G Fisheries Atlas.

Our communities are continuing to expand and agency permitters now consider what conditions were placed on permits originally and if they are viable. They ask if the project was a success structurally. Did it accomplish what the builder wanted it to? Did it protect the riparian area or the wetland? Is the revegetation thriving? How often does it need to be dredged or repaired? In a perfect world, it helps to

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Catch and Release

By Aaron Cooper, ACE Fishing

Catch and release may be a subject of contention at many dinner tables, though not as much as it may have been in past decades. What was once considered a faux pas is now a common practice that is regulated by state and federal agencies in many states. Alaska is no different and many local species fall under catch and release regulations.

Alaska is unique in that fish is a staple for most year round residents, something that many rely on to subsist through the winter months, when fresh fish and meat are scarce. A major highlight of summer is finding families lined along the shorelines of the inlet and rivers gathering caches of fish to supplement wild game or processed meats.

Modern conservation has led many parts of the world to take proactive measures to protect wild native stocks. Most of this is directed at resident species such as trout or those with life spans consisting of more than



a year within a watershed. Lately we have seen support for this to occur in anadromous species, including steelhead trout and king salmon.

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Youth Making a Difference for Habitat

By Michelle Martin, KWF Education Specialist and Invasive Species Coordinator

More than once in recent years, a young person looking to do some good for our local salmon populations has chosen to join in the battle to keep our anadromous streams free of an invasive weed known as reed canarygrass (RCG). In the summer of 2009, Kaleb Henderson's Eagle Scout project focused on helping to eradicate RCG from Slikok Creek. And in this year's Caring for the Kenai competition, Allie Ostrander raised money to fund ongoing efforts to control RCG in our waterways. What is it that's got these students all fired up? Why should we care about a grass growing along some Peninsula streams?

To answer that question, we need to look at the history of conservation efforts on the Kenai Peninsula. Over the past few decades, residents, visitors, and regulatory agencies have become increasingly aware of the devastating effects that unchecked

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Kenai Watershed Forum (KWF) is a local 501(c)(3) non-profit organization dedicated to maintaining the health of the watersheds on the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. KWF is recognized as the regional watershed organization of the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, successfully identifying and addressing the needs of the region by providing high quality EDUCATION, RESTORATION, and RESEARCH programs.

Our mission is "working together for healthy watersheds on the Kenai Peninsula". KWF is a dynamic and maturing organization that is poised to serve the Kenai Peninsula and the State of Alaska with increasing effectiveness in the near and distant future.

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A note from KWF Director...

Dear KWF Members and Friends,

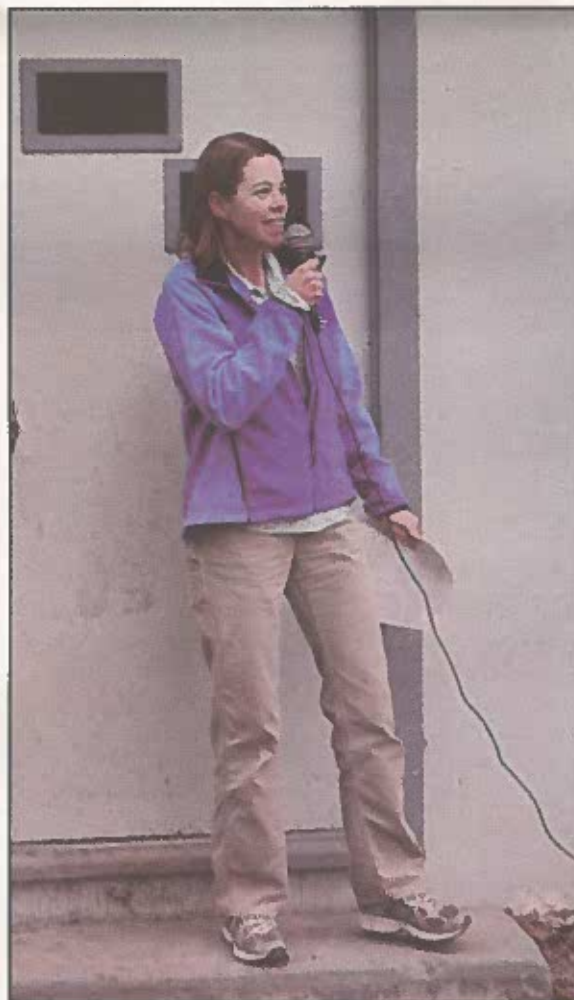
I have served with great honor on the KWF Board of Directors for approaching 6 years. During those 6 years I've had the remarkable privilege to work with Board directors of impeccable character and unimpeachable commitment to the KWF mission and health of our watersheds. We all move on and with transitions we reflect on those we have stood fast with at the governance table to grow the organization and keep it focused on its mission. We are losing two directors who are moving on with their lives and careers, yet I am sure they are no less committed that we carry forward with our goals. Kristy McCullough and Kyle Fisher, we will miss you both. I will personally miss you both. Let me reflect for a moment.

In my work life I am the Director of Conservation at the Alaska SeaLife Center (ASLC). In my capacity at KWF I have been a director and for most of my tenure a Board officer serving as treasurer and Finance Committee chair. Given that the mission of the ASLC focuses on Alaska marine ecosystems, I am yet a constant voice reminding our ASLC staff and the visiting public that our marine focused mission begins at the mountain tops. While our work is in the ocean, the ocean and its diverse ecosystems are greatly influenced by watersheds. This linkage offers me a profound connection to the KWF and one I share with our ocean constituents. For example, the Alaska coastal current that drives north along Alaska's coast results from the northward diversion of a portion of the North Pacific Current. This warm water current is greatly influenced by fresh water runoff from Canada and Southeast Alaska. Fresh water runoff alters the salinity of the Gulf of Alaska and therefore the density of the water which in turn influences ocean currents. Fresh water is a driving force, and also carries with it minerals to feed production of phytoplankton and this in turn drives the food chain. So, when I visit the mouth of Resurrection Bay and see the vast rafts of seabirds and marine mammals feeding I know it is in large part a result of healthy watersheds to the south. Similarly, when anadromous fish like salmon return from the sea, they carry back with them marine derived nutrients to the aquatic habitats nourishing fresh water streams and ponds and birds and animals of the upland forest and even the plants and trees. We live and work in a vast and wonderful ecosystem of land and sea that has only the boundaries we superimpose on them so we feel we can better understand them. Still, they are tied and I am honored to serve across the marine and watershed boundaries as we label them.

During my years with KWF I have tried to offer my experiences with science and conservation and business to support KWF's focus of purpose to help govern and guide KWF. And as I said, during this tenure I have had the remarkable opportunity to meet

and work with a host of Board directors who I call both team members and friends. While I'm still a new guy on the block given the years some directors have devoted to KWF such as Ken Marlow, David Wartinbee and Benjamin Jackinsky, I have developed a sense of enduring pride to be associated with each director who has served and contributed so substantially to our collective responsibilities adding to the success and accomplishments KWF is noted for. With this intricately laced nature of land and sea and watershed ecosystem, we have a most precious mission and responsibility and it is our tribute to value and recognize those directors who have served and moved on, those who we will miss and wish they would stay, but with our best human capacity support them in their life transitions. So to Kristy McCullough, for your tireless efforts at leadership and governing in your capacities as Board president and treasurer, leadership that helped us secure our new facility and update our policies, sail your boat to new horizons and come back to port someday as we will miss you and hope for your contributions in the future. To Kyle Fisher, who was elevated by Lynden Transport to a new management position in Texas, we know perfectly well why Lynden recognized your abilities as you have proven them time and again to us in your capacity on the KWF Board. We wish you well and honor you for your thoughtful and deliberative contributions to help put KWF in the recognized position the organization holds in our communities. Kyle, when it gets too hot in Texas, think of the dark cold evenings we sat around the KWF Board table, and never forget our appreciation for your contributions. These directors are leaving incredible foot prints in the watershed and our incredibly complex land and sea and watershed ecosystems that our collective shoes will find it difficult to fill. As our comrades, we will miss you both among our ranks. Spread your arms as high as the peaks and as far as the horizon of the sea for you have helped us embrace this domain and keep it healthy.

Sincerely,
Howard Ferren
KWF Board of Director



Left: Kristy McCullough making introductory remarks at groundbreaking of new KWF building in June 2010.

Below: Kyle and Anna Fisher at the Appreciation Gala in March 2012.





Trappin' & Mappin'

By Branden Bornemann and Michelle Martin

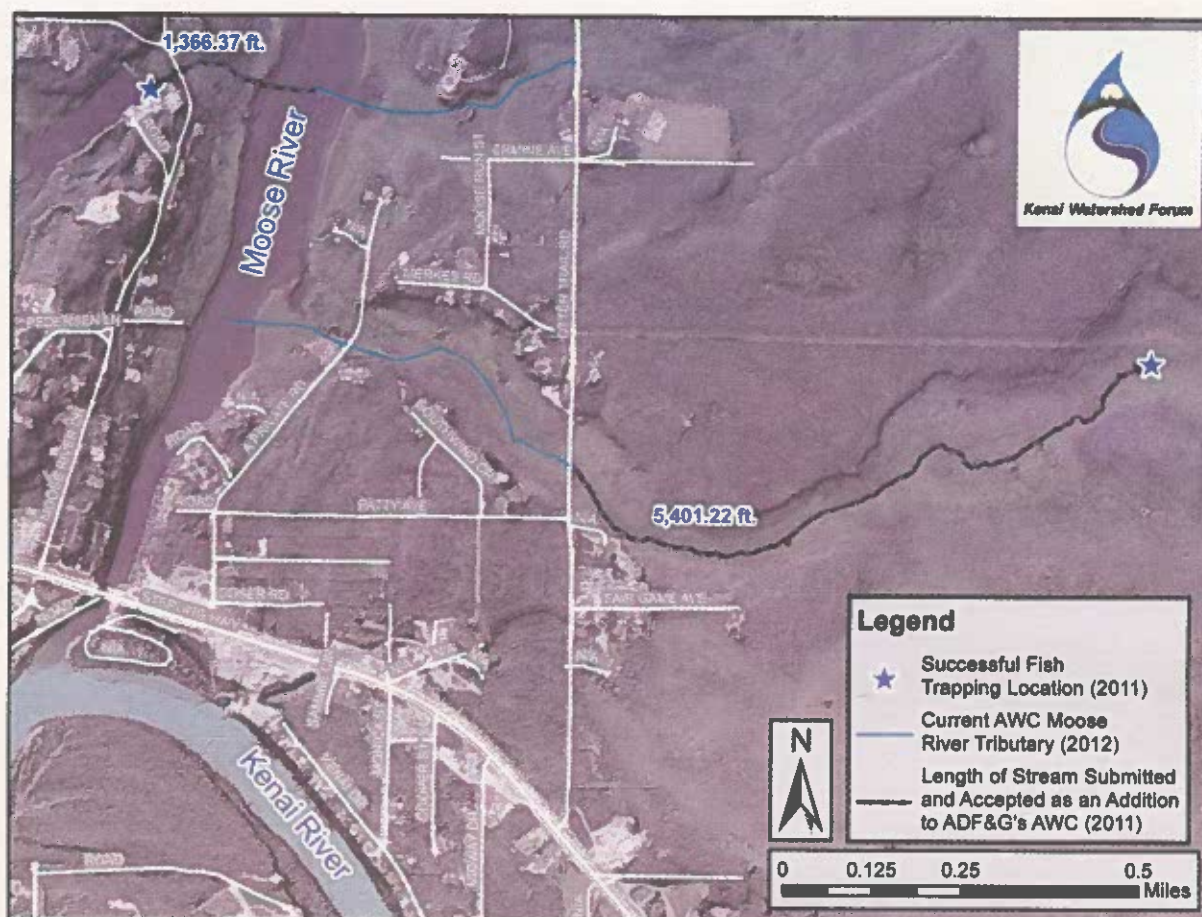
Fall time on the Kenai Peninsula brings many things: berry picking, the start of school, colorful leaves, and a break from the hectic pace of summer. For Kenai Watershed Forum (KWF) field crews, it also means heading out into some remote places to assess stream crossings and set minnow traps. Why fall? Partly because, like most folks on the Peninsula, KWF crews are already pretty busy with other projects through the summer months. But, more importantly, fall is the most effective time to catch young fishes in minnow traps.

KWF conducts yearly juvenile fish trapping efforts to help determine the presence, or lack thereof, of anadromous fishes in streams, rivers, and lakes throughout the Kenai Peninsula. If anadromous species are documented during these efforts, KWF submits those locations for inclusion into the Alaska Department of Fish & Game's (ADF&G) Anadromous Waters Catalog (AWC) and its associated Atlas. According to ADF&G, Alaska as a whole has documented over 17,000 streams, rivers, or lakes which have been specified as important for the spawning, rearing, or migration of anadromous fish. Furthermore, they go on to state that this number represents less than 50% of the actual habitat and estimate that at least an additional 20,000 or more anadromous water bodies have not been identified. KWF sees the importance of being proactive in documenting and conserving these habitats before they are threatened, which helps drive our passion to continually seek out, document, and map mile after mile of these "uncharted" water bodies for future conservation. After all, juvenile fishes need many miles of healthy stream and riparian habitat in order to grow into the spawning adults that we all love to see returning each year!

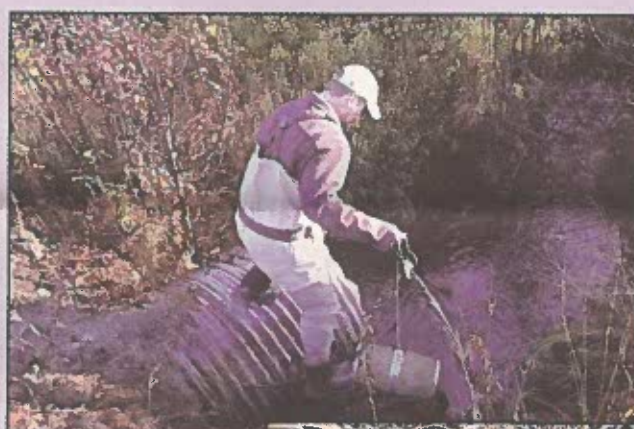
Independent of, but with guidance from ADF&G, KWF maintains its own fish trapping database, helping us track our historical fish trapping efforts and identify areas of interest that are currently undocumented in the AWC. This helps us avoid duplicating efforts with other local entities and concentrate our resources on those ecosystems most likely to support anadromous fishes. In these suspected salmon streams, we place minnow traps filled with treated salmon eggs to attract juvenile fish. After four to six hours, we examine and photograph our catch of Dolly Varden, coho, rainbow trout, Chinook, and/or sockeye salmon, and then the fish are released unharmed. Back in the office, we use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology combined with satellite and LiDAR images to trace the path of the salmon stream from our trap location downstream to the next cataloged water body. The resulting data are then submitted to ADF&G for addition to the AWC.

While in the field, KWF crews also seek out places where roads or trails cross streams. KWF maintains an extensive and constantly updated database of these stream crossings on the Kenai Peninsula. In some cases, a well-constructed bridge or culvert does its job of ensuring that traffic crossing the stream does not interfere with the habitat in the stream below. In many cases, though, old bridges or culverts are crumbling and in need of repair or replacement. Or they may be sized or situated in such a way as to interfere with fish passage. In other cases, a well-used ATV or snow machine trail crosses a stream with no bridge or culvert in place at all. Because of the disturbance to important fish habitat, Alaska state law makes it illegal to cross through an anadromous stream on a motorized vehicle. KWF constantly seeks funding to place appropriate structures at stream crossings. The initial work of assessing these crossings is crucial, as it allows us to prioritize our database. That way, when money becomes available, we can use it where it will do the most good. KWF has added improvements to [anyone have a total number for KWF's

To find out more about KWF's stream crossing work or our local efforts to identify, document, and protect undocumented anadromous waters, please contact Branden Bornemann at branden@kenaiwatershed.org.



KWF Trapping in the Field



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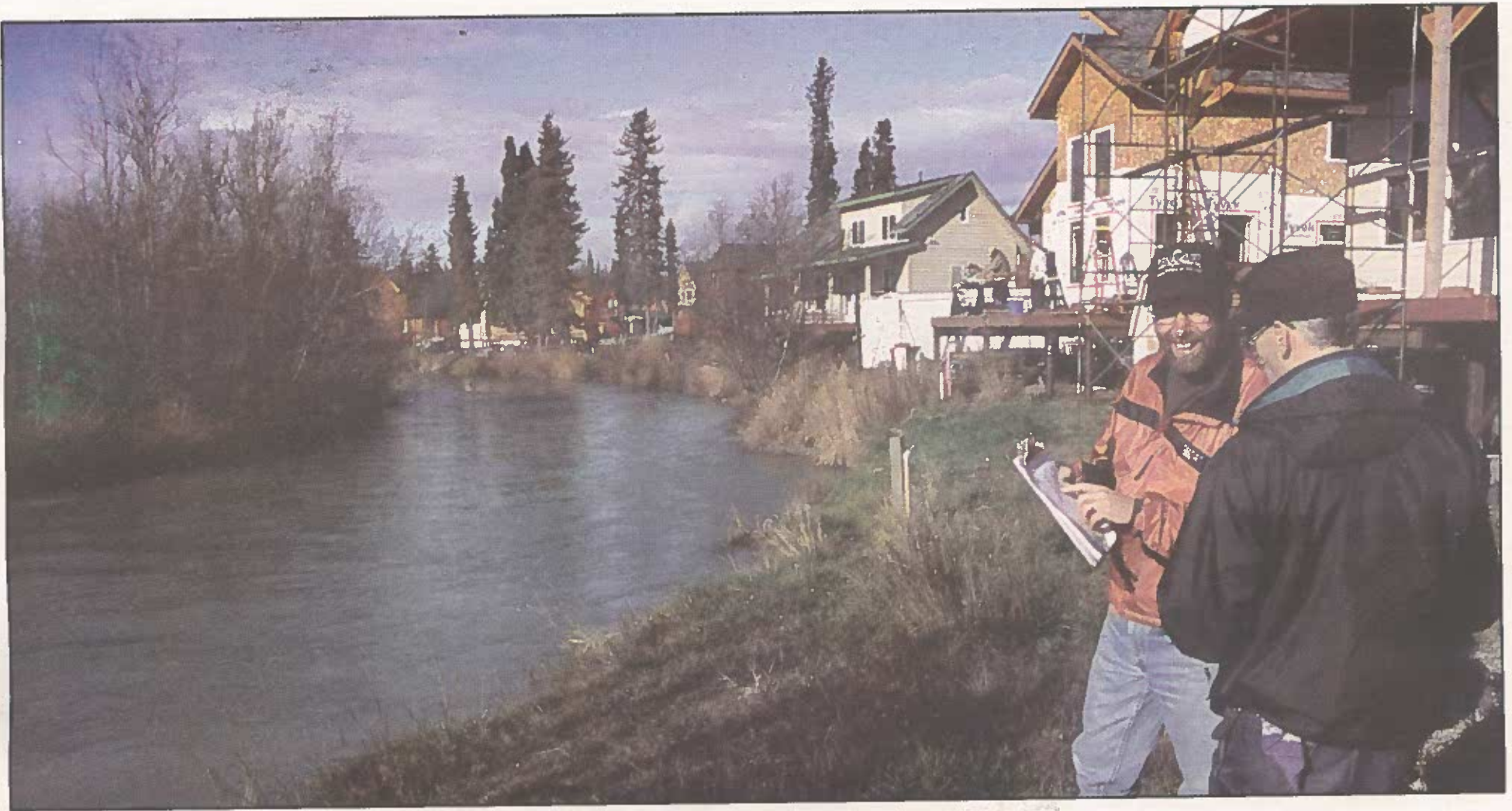
Waiting...



Checking...



Recording!



Streams, continued page 1

have access to the permits that were written for a particular project or piece of property over the years.

When the Gilman River Center (GRC) opened it became the final resting place for over thirty years of municipal, state, and federal permits. The records came to the GRC during the height of the federal cost share programs for bank restoration and there was no staff time to integrate the old records. In 2004 the staff at the GRC started digitizing current permit records to make them more accessible to the public as well as the permittees. Permits also started being linked to the property's Kenai Peninsula Borough Tax Identification number for accuracy.

Last year the GRC staff decided it was time to digitize all the Kenai River

permits prior to 2004. This task was more difficult because these projects were often not linked to current tax identification numbers. In the seventies permits were issued to companies, cities, and property owners who are now long gone. This is also compounded by all the re-subdivision of land over the years. It now requires the collective memory of GRC staff members, historical photography, borough subdivision records, municipal records, and old timers' memories to place these permits in the right parcel files. When the project is completed this spring, it will be possible to



Update on KPB Ordinance 2011-12...

Paul Ostrander, Kenai Peninsula Borough

The passage of 2011-12 on June 21, 2011 expanded the Kenai Peninsula Borough Anadromous Habitat Protection Code to include all anadromous water bodies within the municipal boundaries of the Kenai Peninsula Borough. Upon adoption, the administration was authorized to implement the ordinance in geographical phases no later than three years after the effective date of the ordinance. To date, the only area where 2011-12 has been implemented is on the West Side of the Cook Inlet.

When considering how to further phase in the implementation of the Ordinance it became evident that there were concerns about the effect that the ordinance would have on private property owners, specifically in regards to lakes. After hearing public testimony at multiple Assembly meetings and comments made by some Assembly members, the administration determined that the ordinance should be reviewed before further implementation occurred.

With that in mind, a task force was established by Mayor Navarre; The Anadromous Fish Habitat Protection Task Force. Task Force members were selected based on their interest in the Ordinance and expertise on the subject and is comprised of members from across the Borough. The Task Force was established with the idea of making it as balanced as possible; the selected members have significantly different ideas on how and what lands should be regulated by the Ordinance.

The question that has been asked of the Task Force is: Are the provisions of the Kenai Peninsula Borough's anadromous fish habitat protection code appropriate for some or all of the lakes that are included in the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's "Atlas and Catalogue of Water Important for Spawning, Rearing, or Migration of Anadromous Fish?" Although this is the initial question that has been posed to the Task Force, it has been clearly communicated that they are free to choose to expand their scope and address other issues identified by the Task Force.

The Task Force is scheduled to meet once a month with the meetings being open to the public, including the opportunity for public comment. Experts on varying issues relevant to the Ordinance will be brought in for presentations to the Task Force. The Task Force will then hold a number of community meetings to solicit public testimony prior to finalizing their report.

If the Task Force determines that changes should be made to the Ordinance, they will make those recommendations in a report to the Mayor with distribution to the Assembly. The Mayor will then evaluate the recommendations and determine whether to submit an Ordinance for introduction to the Assembly. Individual Assembly members may also consider whether they wish to sponsor Ordinances for Assembly consideration. It is anticipated that this process will be completed sometime in spring 2013.



open a particular parcel file and view all of the past permits and floodplain information for the parcel.

The leadership at the GRC should be commended for undertaking this project. The permitter can now look at a particular parcel on the river and review past permits. A site visit and a review of the past permit conditions should result in better decisions being made. It also allows current property owners to have complete records of what permits are attached to their property. This is important for the property owner because the right to maintain a structure often hinges on its permit history. Past permits can now be emailed to interested parties as well as reviewing agencies. A prospective buyer can now see permit records for the dock on the parcel they are considering buying. It can also provide more information about the limitations that may be placed on the dock. Or what floodplain zone they are in and what development constraints will be placed on their buildings. And finally it allows government to make better decisions by having access to records of its past actions on a piece of property or limitations placed on a type of structure. While the history of fishery habitat protection on the Kenai Peninsula is not perfect, it is consistent. Best results are achieved when the public and the resource agencies are all at the table talking about the resources they love.

Photos - Top Left: John Mohorcich from the Gilman River Center working with property owner on project planning, determining ordinary high water and floodplains. Bottom Left: crew works on bank revegetation. Top Right: crew works on bank stabilization project. Right: assessing banks and bluffs along the Kenai River.



KENAI RIVER
C E N T E R



SPECIAL THANKS TO KWF SUMMER CAMP SUPPORTERS!

It is often said an investment in youth is an investment in the future. **Hilcorp Alaska** has embraced this philosophy as well as the mission of KWF by their cornerstone support of \$10,000 to KWF Summer Camp. Lori Nelson, Manager, External Affairs for Hilcorp Alaska, (photo below) had the opportunity to shadow a day at camp this past summer. She said, "It is so cool to see how a program can engage learning in such a fun environment. These hands-on experiences are invaluable and ones these campers will always remember. What a great way to spend a summer week!"

Many thanks to all of our tremendous supporters!

Cornerstone Partners

\$25,000 - ConocoPhillips
\$20,000 - US Fish & Wildlife Service
\$10,000 - Hilcorp Alaska

Additional Support

\$3,000 - Wells Fargo
In-Kind - City of Soldotna

Camp Scholarships

The scholarships available this year were made possible by generous contributions from the following businesses.

Froso's Restaurant
First National Bank Alaska
Central Peninsula League of Women Voters
Kenai River Rotary Club





Invasives, continued page 1

development can have on native fish populations. We need look no further than our neighbors to the south—British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, and others—to see runs of salmon, steelhead, and trout decimated. The Kenai Watershed Forum (KWF) was formed in the midst of, and partly as a response to, this increased awareness that if we didn't learn from their lessons, our fish runs could be decimated, too.

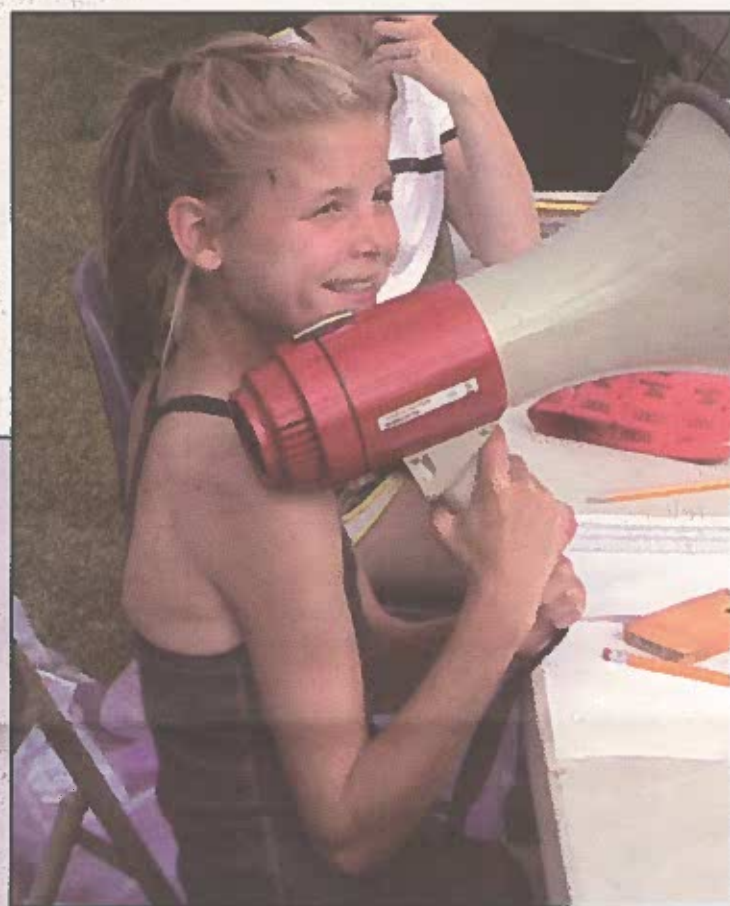
Some of KWF's earliest efforts, which continue to this day, involved replacing improperly sized and situated culverts in order to ensure passage for juvenile fishes. Our neighbors to the south had learned that blocking access to habitat for juvenile fishes could spell disaster for a stream. It was a lesson that they'd learned the hard way. We've been able to learn both from the mistakes and from the successful conservation efforts of our neighbors.

Several years ago, KWF was made aware of another threat to salmon habitat that has devastated numerous streams throughout the Pacific Northwest. An invasive grass, RCG, has the ability in many situations to displace native streamside vegetation, grow into the stream channel, and fundamentally change the ecosystem of a stream. RCG has been known to inhibit the growth of streamside trees that are important for shading the water and keeping it cool. In some streams, it has the ability to grow very densely in the stream channel to the point of slowing water flow and widening the channel.

One example is Wilson Creek, a trout stream located in Idaho's Silver

Creek Preserve. According to a 2008 report by The Nature Conservancy, "The infestation in Wilson Creek has promoted sediment accumulation and a wide, shallow, poorly-defined, grass-choked channel." A January 2012 report on coho salmon recovery efforts by the National Marine Fisheries Service in Oregon and California reports "Strawberry and Sand Cache creeks...contain reed canary grass that is choking the channel, outcompeting native riparian vegetation and adversely affecting water quality, passage and access for coho salmon." In Washington State, Clark Public Utilities has spent millions of dollars over the course of the past several years rehabilitating RCG-infested streams. The list goes on.

Here on the Kenai Peninsula, we hope to once again be able to learn from our neighbors to the south. We do have non-native RCG here, including some infestations along our waterways. Many of these streamside infestations are still small enough that we can hopefully eradicate them before they do serious damage and before the investment needed to control them becomes astronomical. When it comes to invasive species management, a little investment early makes all the difference!



Spotlight on Youth... Salmon Run Series

By Rhonda McCormick

Mahatma Ghandi said, "Be the change you want to see in the world." One of our young high school students from Kenai Central High School is doing just that. Allie Ostrander was a normal teenage freshman girl...that is, if you consider being ranked one of the top runners in the country "normal". Not only was Allie dominating in the high school cross country running circuit, she has set numerous records in the Mount Marathon race since she started running it in 2008 and is the current Junior race girls champion.

This diminutive young woman had a challenge in front of her in the form of an assignment for her science class. Her task: "What can I do, invent, or create to better care for the environment on the Kenai Peninsula, or to help improve the area's preparedness for a natural disaster?" This prompt has faced hundreds, if not thousands, of high school students across the peninsula for over two decades. It is the question that must be addressed by all entrants in the annual Caring for the Kenai competition. More than a few have conquered it with a trophy, some cash, and claim to the winning title. But only a few have had the tenacity to take their project "to the next level." And Allie was determined to do just that.

Allie's initial reaction to the contest prompt was to think about what she loves: running. How could she incorporate what she loves to do with improving the environment? She thought about the Tsalteshi Trails System, our community's fabulous outdoor running facility. Tsalteshi Trails is the epitome of a community working together to preserve the environment while offering world class running and skiing trails. With the trails and her passion for running as inspiration, she came up with an idea: sponsor a run!

Now, to the average teenager, sponsoring a run would appear to be a daunting task...but not for this young lady. Allie decided to take the commanding role in offering a SERIES of competitive runs on the Tsalteshi Trail System. She knew these runs could generate some income, and that income was the key to answering the Caring for the Kenai prompt. After some investigation, Allie decided the profits from the runs would be donated to the Kenai Watershed Forum and its battle against an aggressive invasive weed known as reed canary grass.



More than 70 runners turned out for the kick-off race in the five run series! The Salmon Run series generated over \$3,000 toward the battle against a weed that threatens salmon populations.

Allie Ostrander may not have won the Caring for the Kenai contest, (she placed second), but she had a BIG win for our community, our salmon, and the battle to keep our watersheds healthy!

WAY TO GO ALLIE!

Above: Allie Ostrander taking registrations and giving directions!

Left: Runners set! at the first Salmon Run Series.



Fish, continued page 1

Steelhead are unique in that they are one of the only anadromous species that will spawn, travel back to the ocean to grow and return to spawn again. Salmon, on the other hand, travel their course of life, return to the stream that they were reared in, spawn and eventually become part of the food chain. Their carcasses become a major source of nutrition for the river and their young.

As management practices have become more refined, we as anglers have become all too aware of species that can be susceptible to over harvest. While Alaska has many strong runs of salmon, our steelhead are few and far between. And some of Alaska's salmon stocks are suffering as well, including runs native to the Kenai River and other peninsula streams. Alaskan king salmon have shown returns at or below minimum escapement goals. With all that said, why are we talking about catch and release? Catch and release is a practice allowing anglers a way of catching their target species, while still allowing that species a very reasonable chance at survival and thus perpetuating the species.

Is it as easy as targeting, catching, and releasing a fish back in the water? No, more preparation is in order to successfully ensure that the fish caught is released and able to carry on no worse for the wear. Being prepared starts the second you step on a boat, string your rod together, or even leave your garage. Key items are mandatory for successful release of both the target species you are after and any non-target species that you might inadvertently hook.

The beginning step whenever one heads out fishing is having the appropriate gear. This is vital to your success. If intentions are to strictly target one species and releasing is your primary goal, you should have adequate gear to successfully land your fish in a timely manner. Having adequate, if not more than adequate, rod strength and line rating allows an angler to quickly maneuver a fish into the landing area. This minimizes stress build-up in that fish, a major contributor to mortality. A rod rated for 4-8 lb. test and 6 lb. test line is not prudent gear for quickly landing a king salmon.

Landing aids such as rubber nets are a vital tool to keep the fish from being pulled ashore or mishandled. They allow an angler to quickly contain a fish while at the same time protecting a fish's best defense, their outer layer of slime. This outer protection coat wards off disease and detrimental bacteria that can quickly take a toll on resident species. Nylon nets can be abrasive and cause unnecessary harm to a fish that you intend to release. Think of it as if you are coming out of the shower: a wet hand will gently discard water from the body, while a dry towel will wipe everything clean. Successful catch and release relies on that fish being returned as it was, not dry and clean. As a rubber net aids in the successful completion of this task, so does wetting one's hands prior to handling a fish.

Once the fish has been landed, time is of the essence. Handling the fish as little as possible is key. Pliers are one of many hook-releasing aids, and allow the hook to be taken out with little to no damage to the fish. Barbless hooks can also help speed this process. While not mandatory to successful catch and release, they are yet another tool to add to the bag,

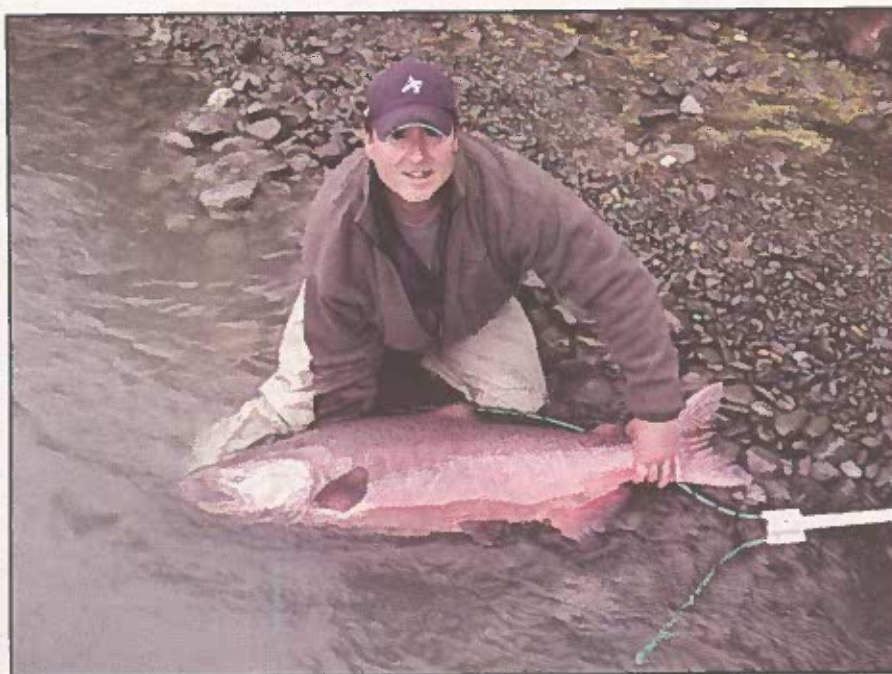
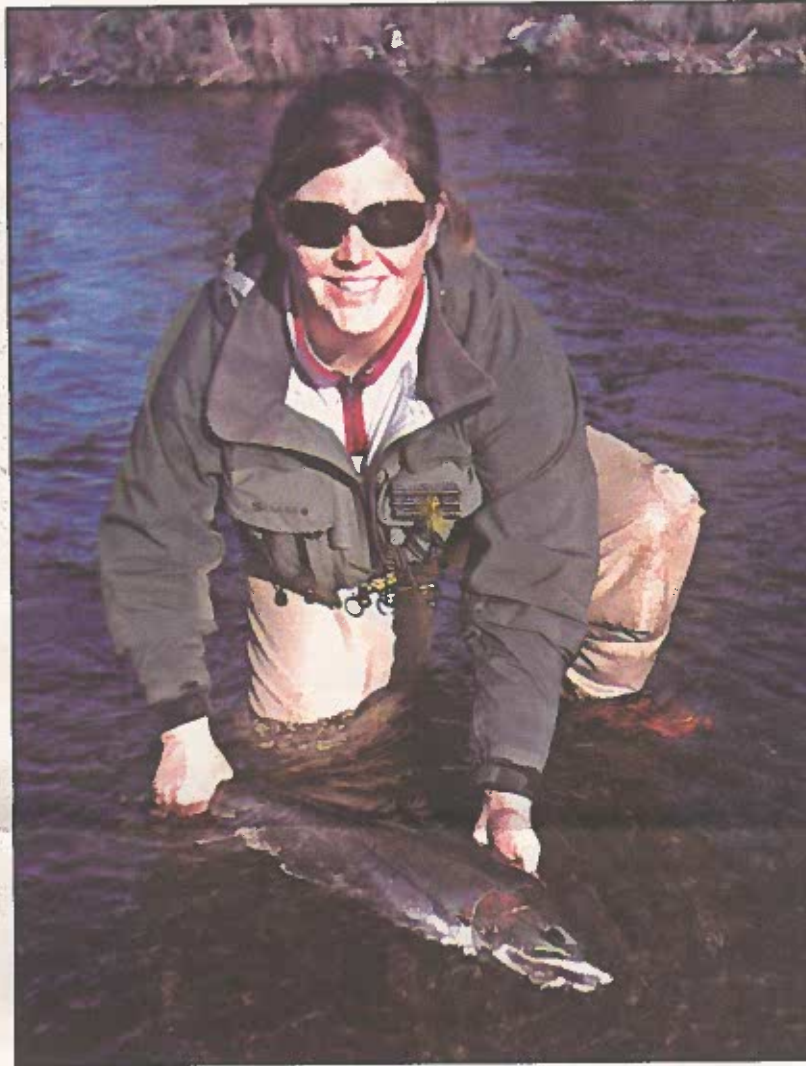
and at times are regulated by local or state authorities. While one pair of pliers may be sufficient for the day, anyone who has been on the water knows that many things fumble out of one's hands and are lost to the depths of the river. Having multiple pairs is an ideal way of thinking ahead and being prepared. Check them before you leave, as often anything left to the elements will rust and become inoperable. Spreading these tool out across the boat at all four corners is another way to ensure that a pair is always at the ready and will speed up the process of release.

Fish are fragile. Minimizing exposure and handling can greatly increase their chances for survival.

The ultimate moment of truth is the picture many of us want of that special day: the camaraderie with friends or the family experience. Having cameras always accessible and at the ready the moment that fish is landed increases survival rate and decreases exposure time for a fish. Having a dedicated cameraman is a way of thinking ahead, as is talking about what everyone is going to do and being prepared for the next step. Helping another boat as you pass by is another good way to get that shot and minimizes the time a fish spends outside its natural environment. Check the local regulations, as many areas do not allow certain species to be removed from the water, making a picture difficult. A little ingenuity and forethought can capture some great memories.

Fish are fragile. Minimizing exposure and handling can greatly increase their chances for survival. Catch and release is a viable tool with great results, and, with a little forethought, it is extremely effective. Talking about what to do prior to fishing and then again after releasing a fish is a great way to brainstorm and think of how to do a better job the next go around. Be prepared with the right tools, minimize the exposure and handling, and capture the moment while at the same time returning that fish back to its natural environment. That way, you and others can experience the thrill that angling provides well into the future.

Photos - Top: steelhead release on the lower Kenai Peninsula.
Bottom: Kenai King salmon release.





KWF Membership

Help shape our Future

Thank you from the bottom of our hearts!

It is more important than ever to become engaged and help shape the future of our watersheds. Everyone that lives and plays on the Kenai Peninsula is responsible for its future. Membership in the Kenai Watershed Forum gives you an opportunity to help shape the future of our watersheds and celebrate KWF's ongoing commitment to healthy natural resources. Please participate and support KWF through our membership drive; become part of the largest community united by a common mission of "working together for healthy watersheds on the Kenai Peninsula."

We encourage you do your part and make a financial contribution to KWF. We continue to provide quality education, restoration, and research to the residents and visitors to the Kenai Peninsula and need your help to continue serving our communities. 3/15/12-9/3/12



\$1500

Lisa Parker & Steve Horn

\$1000

**Bill & Melinda Nelson
Ron & Karen Martinelli**

Benefactor \$500

**Brown Agency
Cynthia & Dennis Balser
Kyle & Anna Fisher**

\$200-\$250

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Wykis Coaching & Consulting -
Mic Wykis & Karen Hummel
Kristy & Evertt McCullough

River Steward \$100

Jim Fisher
Jane Fair
Kenai River Professional Guide Association
Benjamin Jackinsky
Patti & Bill Berkahn
Rhonda & Michael McCormick
Jean & Clayton Brockel
Ned & Charlissa Magen
Dennis & Zeny Fuchs

Marion Nelson
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Lauren Fraser - Kenai Web Design
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