

HB

131

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1999 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 131

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction) _____ Dept. Affected DOT&PF
 Title Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge BRU Commissioners Office
 Component _____
 Sponsor Representative Green
 Requester (H) RES Component Serial No. _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	**	**	**	**	**	**
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
TOTAL	**	**	**	**	**	**

Estimate of any current year (FY99) cost: **

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

** The DOT/PF has a project in the route analysis and preliminary engineering stage that will be directly affected by the passage of HB131. The project is the Anchorage Coastal Trail - Southern Extension and is being developed by AMATS. Over \$300k has been expended to date on the project. The project's total estimated cost including environmental document, right-of-way acquisitions, and design and construction is roughly \$8 million. If the public scoping process result in a route through the refuge then the environmental document approval would be subject to the "Section 4(f)" provisions addressed in 23 CFR 771.135. Section 4(f) requirements set an extraordinarily high standard including a determination that "There is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of land from the property." project is also under the NEPA/404 Merger agreement, meaning that all permits needed for the project must be obtained prior to final approval of the environmental document. Meeting this standard will be very expensive. Failing then to obtain legislative approval, through the passage of a law allowing an easement through the refuge, would mean the expenditures to complete the environmental process will be fruitless. Alternatively, adding HB 131 to the existing burden of environmental approvals may be too great a burden for AMATS to continue development of the project, resulting in the loss of expenditures to date.

Prepared by Dennis Poshard, Legislative Liaison Phone 465-3904
 Division Office of the Commissioner Date/Time 5/6/99 9:14 AM
 Approved by Commissioner [Signature] Date 5-6-99
 Agency Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

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Smiley Shields
2140 Shore Drive
Anchorage, AK 99515
(907) 344-6220

I am here today to testify in support of House Bill 131 on behalf of Klatt/Bayshore Community Council, myself, and the thousands of critters whose lives depend on the continued existence of an intact and unsullied ACWR.

I am well qualified to testify on the subject. I moved to Alaska in 1953 and have been visiting the refuge intermittently since 1955. I have a Ph.D in biology with expertise in behavioral ecology. For the last 12 years I have resided at my home which is on the bluff immediately adjacent to the refuge. During that time I have spent thousands of hours actually in the refuge observing the animals and their behavior. On my own initiative I have taken hundreds of interested persons, ranging from kindergarteners to graduate classes from UAA into the refuge. As a result I am familiar with many details about the marsh including its physical environment, the animals that live there and how they react to disturbances.

Based upon my observations in the marsh, there are two things of which I am absolutely certain.

- 1) Any structure built in the refuge that is massive and strong enough to withstand the wind, tides and other harsh conditions found there will of necessity disrupt the drainage to a degree that the existing ecosystem will be completely altered..
- 2) The birds that nest in the refuge have only a few days each year to court, breed, and raise their young. They are exquisitely sensitive to disturbance. For instance, last year I did a series of informal experiments to determine the sensitivity of a pair of nesting sandhill cranes to human disturbance. At over 150 yard, they reacted to me by abandoning their feeding and walking their chick back to heavy cover. This was the same way that they responded to Bald Eagles and a coyote.

The ACWR is the last sizable, relatively undisturbed habitat left in Anchorage. The fact that most of it is a saltmarsh greatly enhances its environmental value. It would be a total betrayal of our

responsibility as stewards not to preserve this legacy. There other
places where a transportation corridor can be located but there is
only one ACWR. Just remember if it goes, it will be gone forever.

DIAMMA ESSEET

FAX 243-7811

MARCH 31, 1999

Representatives Green + Bunde,

Along with my testimony supporting HB 131, I wish to submit a Resolution supporting the preservation of the Refuge passed by SLCC in May of 98. I serve as the AMAT's representative for the SLCC. I assure you that the SLCC and the Sand Lake area wishes to reserve + preserve the Refuge as a preservation environment for the salt marsh. We support Bill HB 131 as a way to preserve the integrity of the Refuge.

Sincerely, Dianna M. Esset

Testimony in opposition to HB131

House Resources Committee

Friday, March 26, 1999

The language in HB131 requiring legislative approval prior to creating a public right-of-way or easement in the Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge will effectively eliminate a potential option for the alignment of the south extension of the Coastal trail from Kincaid to Potter Marsh. This will occur at the very time that the public involvement process for this trail project is just getting underway. It seems premature to be considering this legislation when an open house to introduce a public involvement plan for the development of a final *Purpose and Need Statement and Facility Concept Report* is scheduled for next Wednesday (March 31). This public involvement process is intended to bring together all interested parties to determine the guidelines that will be used in determining the proper location for this trail.

Although potential alignments for this trail have yet to be developed, it has to be noted that the potential for a trail in the Wildlife Refuge has been debated and institutionalized in virtually every major planning document for the last 20 years. It appeared in the Anchorage Coastal Management Plan which was adopted in concept by the Municipal Assembly in 1979 with final approval given by the state legislature in March of 1980. This plan allowed for "the local government to develop and implement its own program to suit local needs. At the same time, it protected resources of state concern and it established a process for conflict resolution". The Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge was created by the state legislature in 1988. After significant public input, the Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge Management Plan was published by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in 1991. That plan allowed that "coastal trail access may be allowed

within the refuge where disturbance to fish and wildlife populations and their habitat is avoided; where safety considerations and conflicts to existing refuge uses including waterfowl hunting and rifle range use allow; and where compatible with management of refuge public access points and the goals of this management plan." And again the Anchorage Areawide Trails Plan, after years of public process, reiterated the potential for a coastal trail existing within the Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge. It is clear from these planning documents, developed with significant public input, that there is an expectation from the public, that this potential alignment should be considered.

It should also be noted that even without legislative approval, the state already has a significant say in the final disposition of a trail within the Refuge. Under the Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge Management Plan, the siting, design, and construction of a trail within the refuge will require a Special Area Permit from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. In addition, as a requirement of the Federal funding for this project, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game must concur in any alignment plan that would cross Refuge lands. When this is combined with the other local, state, and federal agencies that have management responsibilities on refuge lands, it seems unnecessary to add legislative approval to the process as well. This legislation will not establish additional protection for the reserve, that protection already exists. It will only serve to nullify the years of effort put into a local planning process and circumvent the current Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge Management Plan, and the Anchorage Areawide Trails Plan.

Randall J Hoffbeck
 Parks and Beautification Manager
 Municipality of Anchorage

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1999 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 131

Revision Date: _____ Dept Affected: Natural Resources
 Title: An Act relating to public rights-of-way and BRU: Land Development
easements for surface transportation across the Anchorage... Component: Land Development
 Sponsor: Representative GREEN
 Requestor: (H) RES Component Serial No. 431

Expenditures/Revenues (Information not included unless otherwise noted below) (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES (fund code)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

FUND SOURCE	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005
1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY99) cost: \$ none

POSITIONS

POSITIONS	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005
FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

There is no anticipated fiscal impact associated with implementation of this legislation.

Prepared by: Jane Angvik, Director Phone: 907-269-8503
 Division: Land Date: 23-Mar-99
 Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: 3-23-99
 Agency: Natural Resources

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HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(9)

Date Referred to Committee: March 10, 1999

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 3-31-99

The RESOURCES Committee considered:

HB 131

HOUSE BILL NO. 131

ANCHORAGE COASTAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

"An Act relating to public rights-of-way and easements for surface transportation across the Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge."

recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute _____ the same title
 a new title

additional referral to _____ Committee
 attached amendment(s)

ADOPTS: _____ Letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): _____ (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: _____ (Dept/Date)

fiscal note(s) _____

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) Div. H+R 3/23/99,

DDDF

DOT 3/31/99, Div. Land 3/23/99

SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS	DP	DNP	NR	AM
Al N...	✓			
<i>John P. N...</i>	✓			
<i>Paul ...</i>	✓			
<i>Barbara H. Barnes</i>	✓			
<i>Scott Ogan</i>	✓			
<i>Russell ...</i>			✓	
<i>Mary ...</i>			✓	
<i>Scott Ogan</i>	✓			

CHAIR'S SIGNATURE Scott Ogan

Alaska State Legislature

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DEPT. OF REVENUE

Representative Joe Green

District 10

House Majority Leader

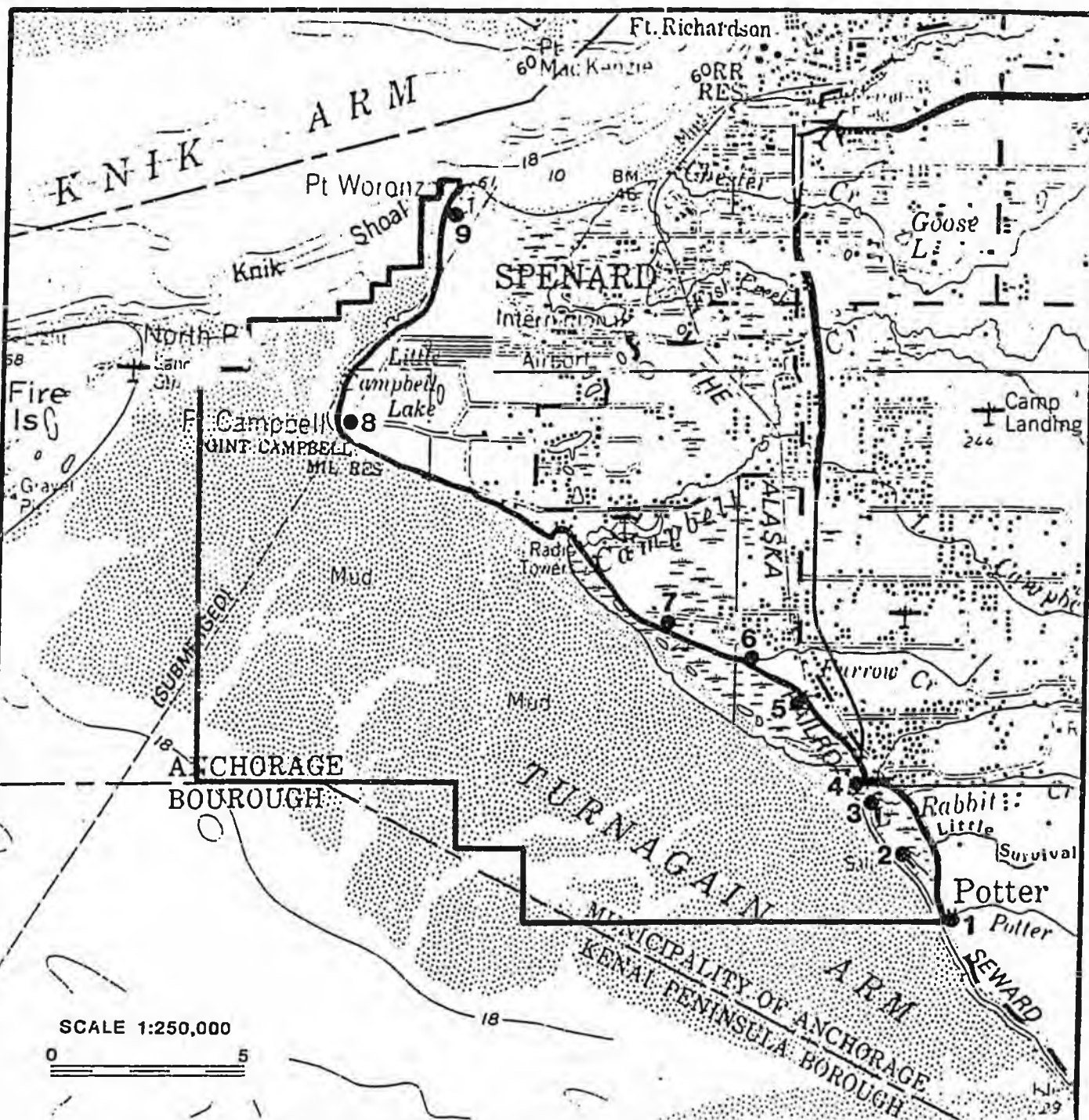
Sponsor Statement

HB 131 "Relating to rights of way and easements for surface transportation in the Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge"

The Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge (ACWR) was created by the legislature in 1988. Most of the refuge had previously been classified by the legislature as the Potter Point State Game refuge.

In establishing the ACWR the legislature granted the authority to approve rights of way into the refuge to the Departments of Fish and Game and Natural Resources. HB 131 establishes additional protection for the refuge by withdrawing that grant of authority, and reserving unto the legislature the right to approve surface transportation rights of ways and easements.

HB 131 requires no action by the administration.



ANCHORAGE COASTAL WILDLIFE REFUGE - MAJOR PUBLIC ACCESS POINTS

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. South end of Potter Marsh
(Old weigh station) | 6. John's Park (Furrow Creek) |
| 2. Mid marsh paved pull-out | 7. Spyglass Circle off of Klatt Road |
| 3. North end of Potter Marsh parking
area and boardwalk | 8. Coastal Trail from Point Campbell
to Point Woronzof |
| 4. Rabbit Creek rifle range | 9. Point Woronzof |
| 5. Reef Drive (Oceanview Bluff Park) | |

Additional public access to the refuge can be found where public lands abut the refuge. It is illegal to cross or walk along the Alaska Railroad right-of-way except at the railroad crossing at the Rabbit Creek Rifle Range. The Anchorage Waste Utility facility road from Campbell Lake to the refuge is a private road, with no public access allowed.

The refuge boundary shown depicts the statutory extent of the refuge. Private lands within this boundary are not part of the refuge.

Table 2. Major plant communities of the Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge as described in various studies.

<u>Plant Community'</u>	<u>McCormick & Pinchon (1978)</u>	<u>Quimby (1972)</u>	<u>Batten et al. (1978)</u>
WETLANDS			
algae	algae (I)	unvegetated mud (type 2)	
<u>Puccinellia-Trioglio</u>	arrowgrass (G), alkaligrass (H)	seaside arrowgrass/large alkali-grass, unvegetated mud (type 1)	coastal marsh (sparse halophytic vegetation)
		Ramenski sedge	
	bayonetgrass (F)	unvegetated mud (type 3)	
		creeping alkali-grass	
<u>Carex</u>	Lyngbye sedge (E)	marsh	coastal marsh (<u>Carex lyngbyaei</u> type)
black spruce (drowned)	black spruce (C)	seaside arrowgrass conglomerate, marsh fringe (1,2)	coastal marsh (inner marsh type)
		floating marsh	
shrub bog (<u>Myrica gale</u> type)	sweetgale (B)	bog	coastal marsh (inner marsh type)
<u>Calamagrostis</u>	bluejoint grass (A)	marsh fringe (3)	coastal marsh (inner marsh type)
<u>Scirpus-Carex</u> marsh			freshwater marsh

Table 3. Estimated numbers of anadromous and freshwater fish in and migrating up the 2 largest streams in the Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge (K. Roth, pers. commun.).

<u>Species</u>	<u>Rabbit Creek</u>	<u>Cambell Creek</u>
Pink salmon	500 - 2,000	few - 200 ^a
Coho salmon	50 - 250	100 - 200
King salmon	25 - 100	500 - 1,000
Red salmon	rare	700 - 1,000
Chum salmon	0	present
Dolly Varden	500	700 - 1,200
Whitefish spp.	present	present
Rainbow trout	0	5,000 - 10,000 ^b
Stickleback spp.	very numerous	very numerous

^a Peaks on even-numbered years, very few on odd-numbered years.

^b Stocked annually by the F.R.E.D. Division, Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Table 2. Continued.

<u>Plant Community</u> ^a	<u>McCormick & Pinchon (1978)</u>	<u>Quimby (1972)</u>	<u>Batten et al. (197)</u>
	LOWLAND FOREST AND BOGS		
shrub-bog (<u>Myrica-Sphagnum</u> -spruce type)	black spruce (C)		bog
black spruce (live)	black spruce (C)		
deciduous	broadleaf (D)	alder	forest, alder swamp, willow alder thicket

^a Refer to map of vegetation communities in map pocket for boundaries of these communities.

Table 4: Wild mammals known to occur on the Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge.

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Masked shrew	<u>Sorex cinereus</u>
Vagrant shrew	<u>Sorex vagrans</u>
Snowshoe hare	<u>Lepus americanus</u>
Red squirrel	<u>Tamiasciurus Hudsonicus</u>
Beaver	<u>Castor canadensis</u>
Red-backed vole	<u>Clethrionomys rutilus</u>
Meadow vole	<u>Microtus pennsylvanicus</u>
Muskrat	<u>Ondatra zibethicus</u>
Meadow jumping mouse	<u>Zapus hudsonius</u>
Porcupine	<u>Erithizon dorsatum</u>
Belukha	<u>Delphinapterus leucas</u>
Coyote	<u>Canis latrans</u>
Red fox	<u>Vulpes vulpes</u>
Black bear	<u>Ursus americanus</u>
Brown bear	<u>Ursus arctos</u>
Short-tailed weasel	<u>Mustela erminea</u>
Mink	<u>Mustela vison</u>
River otter	<u>Lutra canadensis</u>
Lynx	<u>Felis canadensis</u>
Moose	<u>Alces alces</u>

Table 5. Bird species known to occur on the Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge.

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>Loons and grebes:</u>		
Pacific loon	<u>Gavia pacifica</u>	R*
Red-necked grebe	<u>Podiceps grisegena</u>	C*
Horned grebe	<u>Podiceps auritus</u>	U*
<u>Hérons:</u>		
Great blue heron	<u>Ardea herodias</u>	CA
<u>Swans:</u>		
Tundra swan	<u>Cygnus columbianus</u>	U
Trumpeter swan	<u>Cygnus buccinator</u>	R
<u>Geese:</u>		
Canada goose	<u>Branta canadensis</u>	C*
White-fronted goose	<u>Anser albifrons</u>	R
Snow goose	<u>Chen caerulescens</u>	U
<u>Dabbling Ducks:</u>		
Mallard	<u>Anas platyrhynchos</u>	C*
Gadwall	<u>Anas strepera</u>	R
Northern pintail	<u>Anas acuta</u>	C*
Green-winged teal	<u>Anas crecca</u>	C*
Garganey	<u>Anas querquedula</u>	CA
Blue-winged teal	<u>Anas discors</u>	CA
Northern shoveler	<u>Anas clypeata</u>	U*
Eurasian wigeon	<u>Anas penelope</u>	R
American wigeon	<u>Anas americana</u>	C*
<u>Diving and seaducks:</u>		
Canvasback	<u>Aythya valisineria</u>	U*
Redhead	<u>Aythya americana</u>	CA
Ring-necked duck	<u>Aythya collaris</u>	R
Greater scaup	<u>Aythya marila</u>	U*
Lesser scaup	<u>Aythya affinis</u>	R
Common goldeneye	<u>Bucephala clangula</u>	U*
Barrow's goldeneye	<u>Bucephala islandica</u>	U
Bufflehead	<u>Bucephala albeola</u>	R
Oldsquaw	<u>Clangula hyemalis</u>	CA
White-winged scoter	<u>Melanitta fusca</u>	CA
Common merganser	<u>Mergus merganser</u>	U
<u>Raptors:</u>		
Northern goshawk	<u>Accipiter gentilis</u>	U
Red-tailed hawk	<u>Buteo jamaicensis</u>	U*
Swainson's hawk	<u>Buteo swainsoni</u>	CA
Rough-legged hawk	<u>Buteo lagopus</u>	R
Golden eagle	<u>Aquila chrysaetos</u>	R
Bald eagle	<u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>	U
Northern harrier	<u>Circus cyaneus</u>	U

Table 5. Continued.

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>Raptors:</u>		
Osprey	<u>Pandion haliaetus</u>	R
Merlin	<u>Falco columbarius</u>	U
American Kestrel	<u>Falco sparverius</u>	CA
Peregrine falcon	<u>Falco peregrinus</u>	R
<u>Ptarmigans:</u>		
Willow ptarmigan	<u>Lagopus lagopus</u>	R
<u>Cranes:</u>		
Sandhill crane	<u>Grus canadensis</u>	R*
<u>Coots:</u>		
American coot	<u>Fulica americana</u>	CA
<u>Shorebirds:</u>		
Semipalmated plover	<u>Charadrius semipalmatus</u>	C*
Killdeer	<u>Charadrius vociferus</u>	R
Lesser golden plover	<u>Pluvialis dominica</u>	U
Black-bellied plover	<u>Pluvialis squatarola</u>	R
Hudsonian godwit	<u>Limosa haemastica</u>	R
Whimbrel	<u>Numenius phaeopus</u>	R
Greater yellowlegs	<u>Tringa melanoleuca</u>	C*
Lesser yellowlegs	<u>Tringa flavipes</u>	C*
Solitary sandpiper	<u>Tringa solitaria</u>	U*
Terek sandpiper	<u>Xenus cinereus</u>	CA
Spotted sandpiper	<u>Actitis macularia</u>	U*
Wandering tattler	<u>Heteroscelus incanus</u>	R
Ruddy turnstone	<u>Arenaria interpres</u>	CA
Black turnstone	<u>Arenaria melanocephala</u>	R
Red-necked phalarope	<u>Phalaropus lobatus</u>	U*
Common snipe	<u>Gallinago gallinago</u>	C*
Short-billed dowitcher	<u>Limnodromus griseus</u>	C
Long-billed dowitcher	<u>Limnodromus scolopaceus</u>	U
Surfbird	<u>Aphriza virgata</u>	U
Semipalmated sandpiper	<u>Calidris pusilla</u>	U
Western sandpiper	<u>Calidris mauri</u>	C
Rufous-necked stint	<u>Calidris ruficollis</u>	CA
Least sandpiper	<u>Calidris minutilla</u>	C*
Baird's sandpiper	<u>Calidris bairdii</u>	R
Pectoral sandpiper	<u>Calidris melanotos</u>	U
Sharptailed sandpiper	<u>Calidris scuminota</u>	CA
Dunlin	<u>Calidris alpina</u>	R
<u>Jaegers, gulls, and terns:</u>		
Parasitic jaeger	<u>Stercorarius parasiticus</u>	CA
Glaucous gull	<u>Larus hyperboreus</u>	CA
Glaucous-winged gull	<u>Larus glaucescens</u>	C*
Herring gull	<u>Larus argentatus</u>	U*

Table 5. Continued.

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Mew gull	<u>Larus canus</u>	C*
Bonaparte's gull	<u>Larus philadelphia</u>	U*
Arctic tern	<u>Sterna paradisaea</u>	C*
<u>Doves:</u>		
Rock dove	<u>Columba livia</u>	R
<u>Owls:</u>		
Great horned owl	<u>Bubo virginianus</u>	U
Northern hawk owl	<u>Surnia ulula</u>	CA
Short-eared owl	<u>Asio flammeus</u>	R
Boreal owl	<u>Aegolius funereus</u>	CA
<u>Woodpeckers:</u>		
Common flicker	<u>Coaptes auratus</u>	U*
<u>Flycatchers:</u>		
Alder flycatcher	<u>Empidonax alnorum</u>	C*
Olive-sided flycatcher	<u>Contopus borealis</u>	U*
<u>Swallows:</u>		
Violet-green swallow	<u>Tachycineta thalassina</u>	C*
Tree swallow	<u>Tachycineta bicolor</u>	U*
Bank swallow	<u>Riparia riparia</u>	C*
Barn swallow	<u>Hirundo rustica</u>	CA
Cliff swallow	<u>Hirundo pyrrhonota</u>	U
<u>Jays, magpies, and crows:</u>		
Steller's jay	<u>Cyanocitta stelleri</u>	R
Gray jay	<u>Perisoreus canadensis</u>	R
Black-billed magpie	<u>Pica pica</u>	U*
Common raven	<u>Corvus corax</u>	U*
Clark's nutcracker	<u>Nucifraga columbiana</u>	CA
<u>Chickadees:</u>		
Black-capped chickadee	<u>Parus atricapillus</u>	C*
Boreal chickadee	<u>Parus hudsonicus</u>	U*
<u>Thrushes:</u>		
American robin	<u>Turdus migratorius</u>	C*
Hermit thrush	<u>Catharus guttatus</u>	U*
Swainson's thrush	<u>Catharus ustulatus</u>	U*
Gray-checked thrush	<u>Catharus minimus</u>	R
<u>Kinglets:</u>		
Ruby-crowned kinglet	<u>Regulus calendula</u>	C*
Golden crowned kinglet	<u>Regulus satrapus</u>	U
<u>Pipits:</u>		
American pipit	<u>Anthus rubescens</u>	U

Table 5. Continued.

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>Shrikes:</u>		
Northern shrike	<u>Lanius excubitor</u>	U*
<u>Wood warblers:</u>		
Yellow-rumped warbler	<u>Dendroica coronata</u>	C*
Northern waterthrush	<u>Seiurus noveboracensis</u>	R*
Wilson's warbler	<u>Wilsonia pusilla</u>	U*
Blackpoll warbler	<u>Dendroica striata</u>	U*
Townsend's warbler	<u>Dendroica townsendi</u>	U*
Yellow warbler	<u>Dendroica petechia</u>	U*
Orange-crowned warbler	<u>Vermivora celata</u>	C*
<u>Blackbirds:</u>		
Yellow-headed blackbird	<u>Xanthocephalus</u> CA	
Red-winged blackbird	<u>Agelaius phoeniceus</u>	R*
Rusty blackbird	<u>Euphagus carolinus</u>	U*
Brown-headed cowbird	<u>Molothrus ater</u>	CA
<u>Sparrows and buntings:</u>		
Savannah sparrow	<u>Passerculus sandwichensis</u>	C*
Dark-eyed junco	<u>Junco hyemalis</u>	C*
American tree sparrow	<u>Spizella arborea</u>	R
White-crowned sparrow	<u>Zonotrichia leucophrys</u>	C*
Golden-crowned sparrow	<u>Zonotrichia atricapilla</u>	U*
Fox sparrow	<u>Passerella iliaca</u>	C*
Lincoln's sparrow	<u>Melospiza lincolni</u>	C*
Song sparrow	<u>Melospiza melodia</u>	R*
Lapland longspur	<u>Calcarius lapponicus</u>	U
Snow bunting	<u>Plectrophenax nivalis</u>	R
<u>Finches:</u>		
Pine grosbeak	<u>Pinicola enucleator</u>	U
Common redpoll	<u>Carduelis flammea</u>	U*
Pine siskin	<u>Carduelis pinus</u>	C*
White-winged crossbill	<u>Loxia leucoptera</u>	U*

Sources: ADF&G report (1970), Anchorage Audubon Seeing Eye Notebook, ADFG staff observations, and T.G. Tobish (pers. commun).

Status

- C Common-Species occurs repeatedly in all or nearly all proper habitats; areas of presumed suitable habitat are occupied heavily but some can be occupied sparsely or not at all; and/or the region regularly hosts great numbers of the species.
- U Uncommon-Species occurs regularly but may not be observed even in proper habitat; utilizes only some or very little of the suitable habitat; and/or the region regularly hosts relatively small numbers of species.
- R Rare-Species occurs, or probably occurs, regularly within the region, but in very small numbers.
- CA Casual or Accidental-Species has been recorded no more than a few times, but irregular observations are likely over a period of years or a species so far from its normal range that further observations are unlikely.
- * Breeder-Known or probable breeder on the refuge.

Fire Island Transportation and Utility Corridor

Knik Arm

Turnagain Arm

