

The Raven

The mission of Juneau Audubon Society is to conserve the natural ecosystems of Southeast Alaska, focusing on birds, other wildlife and their habitats for the benefit and enjoyment of current and future generations.



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February 2003

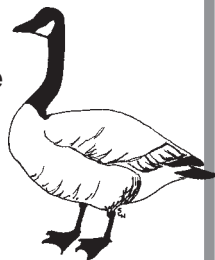
February ALMANAC

**Black bear cubs &
wolverine kits are born**

**Wolves & red
fox breed**

**Red squirrels pair
for mating**

**Canada geese
feed in wet-
lands near
Egan
Expressway**



Sara Lou
McDaniel

**You can be a citizen
scientist when you join in
the Great Backyard
Bird Count**

**Welcome back to
Prince William Sound
Audubon Society!**

The newly revitalized Cordova-based chapter has published its first electronic newsletter. The chapter plans to help in organizing this year's Copper River Shorebird Festival and to host field trips throughout the summer. Milo Burcham is president.

Monthly Meeting

Thursday, February 13, 7:30 p.m.
Dzantik'i Heeni Middle School Library

Mutineers, Mangoes, and Mudskippers: The Natural History of the Pitcairn Island Group Theresa Svancara and Jeff Sauer

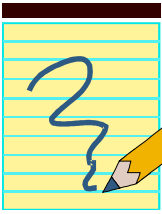
Over 200 years ago a mutiny broke out on the *HMS Bounty*, casting Captain Bligh adrift in the Pacific Ocean. The lead mutineer, Fletcher Christian, sailed the *Bounty* to Pitcairn Island marooning himself along with the other mutineers and some Polynesians taken by force. Descendants of the mutineers still live on tiny Pitcairn Island. Jeff and Theresa visited Pitcairn Island in 1999 while working onboard an eco-tour ship as naturalists. They will share slides of the people and wildlife of Pitcairn Island and the wildlife of two uninhabited islands in the Pitcairn Island group, Henderson and Ducie.

Sixth Annual Great Backyard Bird Count February 14-17

All across the Americas, birds face survival challenges from loss of habitat to introduced predators to diseases like West Nile Virus. The Sixth Annual Great Backyard Bird Count February 14-17 will focus on the effects of these threats and add vital new information to our understanding of our birds and their environment. You can help by adding your own observations. Volunteers of every age and skill level are encouraged to participate.

Participants are asked to pay special attention to the more than 200 species on the Audubon 2002 WatchList issued last autumn, which lists North American birds in danger or decline. Though you're not likely to see these in your backyard this month, WatchList species for Northern Pacific Rainforest region include Red-throated Loon, Yellow-billed Loon, Greater White-fronted Goose, Long-tailed Duck, Black Scoter, Northern Goshawk (*Queen Charlotte*), Peregrine Falcon, Spruce Grouse (*Prince of Wales*), Black Oystercatcher, Black Turnstone, Surf-bird, Rock Sandpiper, Aleutian Tern, Marbled Murrelet, Kittlitz's Murrelet, Black Swift, Olive-sided Flycatcher.

The GBBC will also focus on the effects of West Nile Virus on crows and jays, owls, raptors and other birds. There's a wealth of information, and space to enter your sightings at <http://www.birdsource.org/gbbc>. The state-of-the-art website was developed by National Audubon Society and Cornell Lab of Ornithology, sponsors of GBBC.



Notes from the board

Brenda Wright, President

The Juneau Audubon Society (JAS) Board met on January 25 to discuss current projects and work on our fiscal budget for 2003 and 2004.

JAS has three major sources of income. We receive money from the National Audubon Society for new members, have fund raising events (specifically: The Public Market booth in November and the Berners Bay cruise in spring), and grants and contracts. In the 2002, we applied for grants from the Alaska Conservation Fund to support our advocacy on issues associated with the Environmental Impact Statement and Wildlife Management plan for the Juneau airport and issues with pesticide management on the proposed North Douglas golf course.

Our major expenses in each fiscal year are administration, primarily the newsletter, and to accomplish our goals for education and advocacy. We have a yearly net budget of around \$3000. The JAS board agreed to a 50-50 split for funding between education and advocacy for this year. We will support education by buying environmental education supplies for the elementary and middle school libraries in Juneau, present an award at the high school science fair, provide funding for a designing a display at the Glacier Visitor Center bus waiting area, and submit a grant for watchable wildlife/non-game animals for a project on northern dippers. Our advocacy dollars are not yet allocated, but several projects may be arising in the near future including effects of our incinerator, mining in Berners Bay, urban bears, wetland fill, a road out of Juneau and others. If you have suggestions or would like to help with any of these projects please contact any of the JAS board members.

Board profile

Liz Blecker, Treasurer

My first involvement with Juneau Audubon was attending the Saturday birding hikes. I joined the organization so that I would get the newsletter to know when the hikes were scheduled! The monthly meeting programs sounded interesting so I started attending the Thursday evening programs, which lead to participating in the Christmas bird count.

Everyone I met was so helpful and willing to share identification knowledge. My enjoyment of birding is directly linked to the knowledge and encouragement I received from the membership.

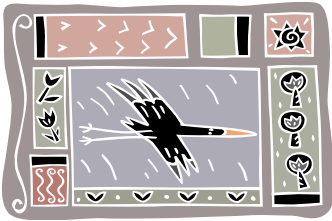
I wanted to give something back to organization. With my accounting background, volunteering to be treasurer was a natural progression.

As a volunteer organization, Juneau Audubon is very lucky that it has few fixed costs. The only annual expense that it has to meet is the cost of the newsletter. But the organization is much more than the newsletter. I view my role as treasure to help the board make financial decisions on how to allocate its financial resources to meet the overall goals of the membership.



March Raven Deadline

Please submit articles for the March issue no later than February 20 to upclose@alaska.net



My favorite bird

Mallard
Jim King, Juneau

This article is based on an interview with one of the many experienced birders in Juneau Audubon Society. If you'd like to be interviewed about one of your favorite birds, please contact Marge Hermans at marjorie.hermans@acsalaska.net

One of my favorite birds is the Mallard. We see some every day from the window of our home at Sunny Point when the tide comes in. In winter they feed along the high tide line, probably eating a combination of seeds, bugs, and little plants. They're pretty versatile feeders. I don't think people pay much attention to them, though hunters like them best. As it gets cold, they go down Gastineau Channel a ways. Mallards are not salt water birds. You usually see them where fresh water is coming down.

In March and April we start seeing courting flights. Then the birds fly around and chase each other. In May we start seeing mamas and their little broods. Sometimes we have as many as 30 to 35 ducklings in 5 to 7 broods right around our place – so we think of them as a regular part of the community.

There are some distinctive things most everyone knows about Mallards—their plumage, for example. In mid-winter and spring the males have bright green heads. No other birds I know of have that bright green head, though green-winged teal have a little green spot. That green head is the males' breeding plumage. As soon as the females start to incubate their eggs, the males go off into flocks and molt all the green, then they become brown like their mates (That's called "eclipse plumage.") It's the middle of November before they start getting really green again.

Mallards also have a little curlicue feather just above the tail. No other duck has that. It's particularly interesting because most domestic ducks derive from Mallards. If domestic ducks have the curly feather in their tail that indicates their ancestry includes Mallards even if the ducks are black, white or tan.

Lots of people think all ducks quack but actually it is only the female Mallard that makes that familiar sound.

I don't shoot Mallards, but I appreciate the support of hunters for protecting the tideflats, so I can't object to hunters getting a few of them.

Not just hunters get Mallards. Bald Eagles get quite a lot of them. We watch that going on from our windows. The eagles go after the babies and sometimes get them. You'd think it would be a good idea for a baby Mallard to dive into deep grass when accosted by an eagle, but surprisingly eagles can get down into the grass like that. So when eagles come over, the mallards all get into the water. They're very adept at diving. In most cases they don't get caught, unless they get trapped in a shallow place, or the eagle gets a lucky shot. Mallards produce big families – up to 10 ducklings every year. A female Mallard may survive 15 to 20 years, so she has a potential to produce 150 to 200 young. Species with high productivity potential like that are the ones that expect to lose a lot of young.



Mallard family/Bob Armstrong

In the fall, when there's hunting, hunters don't always kill their targets, so we have a few injured ducks on the flats. And sometimes if we get a really cold, hard winter the birds start getting weak. That's a good time for eagles to catch Mallards and other ducks—it's a time when they don't have much other food, such as salmon, other birds, or mice. The eagles are always testing. Anything that doesn't respond in good shape, usually gets caught.

My favorite bird

(Continued from page 3)

Mallards are the world's most abundant duck. They're native pretty much all over North America and Eurasia, and they've been introduced in —Australia, New Zealand, other parts of the Southern Hemisphere. There are an estimated 8 to 12 million Mallards in the United States—which sounds like a lot, but with 288 million people, we outnumber mallards by quite a bit.

Mallards have adapted well to humanity. They use city parks if they're treated well. People all over the country feed ducks in city parks and those ducks are often Mallards.

Even around here people may see ducklings in May and June. Mallards often nest quite a ways from the water, so we often see a little parade of mama and ducklings on the road, or making their way to proper water. That's an aspect of mallards that's really fun—and one that formed the basis of that famous story set in Boston that was published at least 60 years ago—*Make Way for Ducklings*. The story takes a few liberties with biology, but I think it's an instance that really happened.

We see Mallards here in Southeast all year long, but we're not always seeing the same ones. According to what we've learned from banding Juneau birds, most of the Mallards we see in summer appear to spend the winter in Washington, Oregon, and California, and there are records of Juneau birds going as far east as Ontario, Mississippi, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado. The birds banded here in winter have gone north into the Anchorage area, the Yukon Delta, and along the Yukon Valley, or to the Yukon Territory and northern British Columbia. So the mallards we are seeing here in winter will be north of the Coast Range and the Alaska Range in summertime.



Kirsten Munson

Log on to the new website for Juneau Audubon Society at <http://www.juneau-audubon-society.org> and forward your ideas and contributions to the webmaster, George Utermohle.

2002 Christmas Bird Count Results

Wrangell

Twenty Wrangell birders set off on December 21 to see how many birds and species they could locate.

Birder numbers were up from last year and so were number of birds counted. The number of species, however, remained the same: 50.

This year 3,948 individual birds were spotted, compared with 2,273 in 2001. This year's greater number of eyes on the lookout was undoubtedly a factor. In addition, this year's ideal weather - sunny, calm and not too chilly, meant that several groups were able to get out in boats to survey waterbirds.

Glaucous-winged gulls were the unsurprising winner for most numerous bird at 635, followed by Barrow's goldeneyes at 459; Mallards, 394; Mew gulls 331; undifferentiated gull species 316; and Common goldeneyes, 196. Other waterbirds seen were Common mergansers, 82; Buffleheads, 137; Harlequin ducks, 94; American widgeons, 47; Western grebes, 43. Smaller numbers of Common, Pacific, Red-throated and Yellow-billed loons, Horned grebes, Pelagic cormorants, Hooded mergansers and Canada geese were reported.

Canvasbacks, Lesser and Greater scaups, and Gadwalls appeared in small numbers. Marbled murrelets were numerous on the water as well as several Common murrelets. Black turnstones turned up on the beaches as well as some undifferentiated sandpipers; just 2 Great blue herons and 379 Northwestern crows.

Among the resident song birds were Chestnut-backed chickadees, 16; Winter wrens, 3; Golden-crowned kinglets, 31; Dark-eye juncos, both Oregon and the grayer Slate colored. Fifty-seven Red Crossbills, 13 White-winged crossbills and 78 Pine Siskins were counted in the treetops. Birders along streamsides counted 8 American dippers. Only 4 European starlings made the count this year, along with only 4 Rock doves (pigeons). Eight American robins are braving the winter this year along with a single Lincoln's sparrow and small numbers of Fox and Song sparrows. Common Ravens made a noisy appearance as did 20 Belted kingfishers. Counters spotted 96 Bald eagles, 92 of which were adults.

In contrast to last year, no woodpeckers or Steller's jays were reported. Glaucous-winged gull numbers were notably higher this year. Lower than last year were Great blue herons. Last year's 19 was flagged as an unusually high count. Also

Christmas Bird Count Results

(continued from page 4)

missing entirely for the past two years have been the large rafts of scoters often seen in front of town during the winter months.

Participants clocked 23.75 total hours of birding on count day, covering 46.25 miles. Fourteen of those miles were covered on foot, 7 by car and 25 by boat.

This year's birders were Kurt Aluzas, Lori Bauer, Melissa Cady, Rod and Lynda Chadwick, Bonnie Demerjian, Bruce and Susan Eagle, Ginny Helgeson, John Lersch, Brian, Sarah and Tiffany Merritt, Marie Oboczky, Diane and Austin O'Brien, Dave and Jason Rak, Carol Ross, and Tom Ward.

Mayo, YT

We had a beautiful day for the count, with temperatures ranging from -24 to -19 C, a light north wind, and partly cloudy. We had 2 field crews who skied, walked and snowmobiled, 4 feeder watchers, and 1 owling crew. The addition of 2 dedicated bird feeders really upped our total number of grosbeaks this year.

We counted 12 species, which, for us, is high. Highlights were a dipper in the open water in the Mayo River below the powerhouse, 2 boreal owls hooting at night, and lots of crossbills. I've checked below the powerhouse for dippers each CBC for the past 5 years, and this was the first I've seen there. There's lots more open water this year though—a whole stretch of several hundred metres instead of the usual small open spot right where the outlet is. This is our first good spruce cone crop for 3 years, and there are white-winged crossbills everywhere. My count is certainly a minimum count, because I was counting them in an area of dense spruce, and I'm sure there were more. One of our feeder watchers heard a pair of great-horned owls a few days before the count, but not on count day. *Mark O'Donoghue*

Our totals are as follows:

Raven - 202
Gray Jay - 16
Black-capped Chickadee - 8
Boreal Chickadee - 8
Common Redpoll - 31
Hoary Redpoll - 1
Unidentified Redpoll - 28
Pine Grosbeak - 98
White-winged Crossbill - 109
Downy Woodpecker - 2
Ruffed Grouse - 3
American Dipper - 1

In search of amphibians



Assistants needed: to work with Richard Carstensen, Bob Armstrong, and Mary Willson on 1) bird surveys on Mendenhall wetlands (February to early May), looking for 'hotspots' of avian activity and 2) amphibian surveys along the Juneau road/trail system (late March into summer) looking for frogs, toads, and salamanders. If you are interested, please send your contact information (email, phone) to Mary at mwillson@gci.net, 789-1412, along with an indication of which project you would like to assist.

Training retreat for new and seasoned activists **March 7-9, Shrine of St. Therese**

Learn more about the issues facing Southeast Alaska, gain new skills to help protect important places and practice them in a supportive environment.

Workshop topics include working with media, fundraising, public speaking and giving effective testimony, responding to wise use tactics, commenting effectively on federal and state proposals.

The workshop is free, but there will be a charge of \$40 for meals (starting with dinner Friday and ending with lunch on Sunday).

Call Emily Ferry at SEACC, 586-6942, by February 10 or email her at emily@seacc.org.

To help save paper and chapter money, send an e-mail to kingfarm@ptialaska.net to request the Raven in either rich text (read by most word processing programs) or Adobe Acrobat. If you have Acrobat Reader, you can receive the Raven in a format that looks just like the print version but with occasional touches of color. Rich text versions will not contain graphics. To change your newsletter from rich text to Adobe Acrobat, contact upclose@alaska.net.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Permits

The Juneau Chapter of the Audubon Society publishes these permit notices as a service to its members and encourages participation in the public review process. For more information on individual permits or comments call 1-800-478-2712 (Anchorage permits office). For possible permit violations in Southeast Alaska, call the Juneau office at 790-4490. Send your comments to: Regulatory Branch (1145b), P.O. Box 898, Anchorage, AK 99506-0898.

Even if the comment date has passed, you can still send your comments to the Division of Governmental Coordination. The State review period on 404 permits usually ends after the COE comment period closes (as a general rule you can add four days to the comment period). It is important that your concerns reference the Coastal Zone Management program (Section 307 (c)(3) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972) and the State Coastal management program (Alaska Statute Title 46). You may also comment on the State's Water Quality Certification (Section 401 of the Clean Water Act). Consistency guidelines for the Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP) on natural resources and habitats can be found in 6 AAC 80.040 to 6 AAC 80.120 and Water Quality standards can be found in 18 AAC 70. Please contact the Division of Governmental Coordination or the Department of Environmental Conservation for more information about applicable laws and project comment deadlines.

Division of Governmental Coordination
P.O. Box 110030
Juneau, AK 99811-0300
(907) 465-3562

Department of Environmental Conservation
410 Willoughby Ave.
Juneau, AK 99801-1795
(907) 465-5260

For additional information on regulations and guidelines for fill and dredge activity in marine waters and wetlands see the following: Section 10 of Rivers and Harbors Act 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403) - Placement of structures in waters of the United States; Section 404 and 404 (b) of the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 230) - Discharge of fill or dredged material into the waters of the United States; Section 103 Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1413) - Transport of dredge material for the purpose of dumping in marine waters. If you need help on commenting or technical assistance, you can call Chris Kent at 463-3494.

Cordova — McPherson Bay 1, (Reference Number N-1989-0440) Applicant: Alyeska Pipeline Service Company. Location: In Outside Bay adjacent to Naked Island. Proposal: The applicant proposes to relocate an existing mooring buoy from site located at Longitude 147° 29', Latitude 60° 38' to a new site located at Longitude 147° 27', Latitude 60° 39'. The purpose of this project is to provide a protected site for the winter season for the barge, which is station during the summer at Port Etches, Hinchbrook Entrance.. Mitigation: None. Comments due: *January 29, 2003*.

Cordova — Orca Inlet 139, (Reference Number 1-2003-0003) Applicant: Yale Metzger. Location: Big Point on the southeast shore of Orca Inlet, Lot 3. Six miles south of Cordova. Proposal: The applicant proposes to construct a 5-foot wide by 100-foot long pile – supported dock . The dock would extend 70 feet waterward of the mean high tide line. Purpose: To provide access to the applicant's property. Use of the dock would discourage foot traffic on the vegetation. Mitigation: None. Comments due: *February 18, 2003*

Pelican— Lisianski Inlet 45, (Reference Number 1-2002-1129) Applicant: Tanya Kinnard. Location: 4 miles Southeast of Pelican. Proposal: The applicant seeks authorization for the construction of a jetfloat dock system (50' x 10') of pre-assembled durable plastic. The applicant will also construct a 1200 square foot wooden cabin on the adjacent property. Purpose: The purpose of this project is to create a dock for private boat. Mitigation: None. Comments due by *January 27, 2003*.

Craig— Sarkar Cove 05, (Reference Number 2-2002-1303) Applicant: Scott Van Valin. Location: Lot 3A in the Sarkar Subdivision. Proposal: The applicant seeks authorization to discharge approximately 36 cubic yards of clean shot rock into .032 acres of the intertidal zone. Purpose: The purpose of this project is to create boat ramp for private use. Mitigation: None. Comments due by *January 30, 2003*.

Thorne Bay — Thorne Bay 65, (Reference Number M-2000-1339) Applicant: City of Thorne Bay. Location: Two locations within South Thorne Bay Subdivision along North Road. The first is near the northwestern limits of the subdivision. The other location is at the eastern end of the platted footprint of Jud Road. Proposal: The applicant proposes on the North Road to place

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Permits

(Continued from page 6)

247 cubic yards of clean fill material in 0.13 acre of wetlands. The purpose of this work is to upgrade the current North Road embankment, from its intersection with Ron's Road to the end of North Road, by reconstructing 0.61 miles of existing roadway, and constructing 0.23 miles of new road to reroute the existing road back into the right-of-way. This work would include installation of a 75' long bridge over an unnamed creek. No fill would be placed below the ordinary high water mark of the creek. The old roadway embankment fill would be partially removed (fill would be reused in new road), and the existing 60" stream culvert would be removed. On the Jud Road Extension the applicant proposes to place approximately 370 cubic yards of clean shot rock and punch-on material in 0.1 acre of wetlands to construct a spur road to connect to the platted, but unconstructed, Jud Road. An existing logging road would be retained to access this area of the subdivision directly off of Kasaan Road. This would provide alternate road access to the eastern portion of the subdivision without the need to construct Thorne Bay Road section "D" over South Lake stream, which is too steep. Purpose: Road construction. Mitigation: During the original subdivision planning process, the Department of Natural Resources identified 107.76 acres of mostly riparian corridor, tidelands, and wetlands as important wildlife, fish, and recreational areas. These areas were excluded from development. Comments due: *February 3, 2003.*

**** These projects, in our opinion, have the potential to impact areas of public interest. If you have site specific information that would help agencies in determining impacts and what if any mitigation is needed, please contact the agencies listed above.**



EAGLECHAT

To share sightings and chat about all things bird-related with 60+ like-minded local members, log onto <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Eaglechat> or e-mail Nina Mollett at ninam@alaska.net to get signed up.

Date: January 22

Subject: recent sightings

There has been shorebirds at Eagle River beach — they seem to travel between the Boy Scout side and the picnic side and the islands i.e. bird etc. I saw lots of Black Turnstones and Rock Sandpipers there last week and a few Dunlins. Most of the shorebirds on the Mendenhall Wetlands that we have seen are Dunlins plus a few Rock Sandpipers. Also, tallied 14 killdeer at the mouth of Salmon Creek. When I was out at Eagle River beach last week — picnic side — a dog managed to chase off all shorebirds from the area.

Date: January 22

Subject: Bird News From Haines

Our backyard feeder is being invaded by hundreds of pine siskins everyday. You'd think we had a neon sign flashing "Free Food" above our house. Looks like they'll eat anything and do. We have thistle seed, cracked sunflower seeds, minced peanuts, suet, dry cat food and salmon skin for the juncos, chickadees and Stellar jays. We only put out enough food for the day but we've been putting out more in the early afternoon. By evening it's all gone. The Downey woodpecker still hasn't come to eat at the suet basket yet.

There's been about a hundred Mallards out at Lutak this week along with at least a hundred or more Barrow Goldeneyes (they are soooo gorgeous), lots of Red-Breasted Mergansers, Buffleheads, a few Common Goldeneyes and four Horned Grebes. When we walk up the road by the Chilkoot River (with our ice grippers on because it's a sheet of ice), we are serenaded along the way by half a dozen or more American Dippers. The melody of their beautiful songs make you think of spring not winter. There have also been many beautiful white-winged crossbills in the spruce eating the seeds from the cones.

Juneau Audubon Society has members in Coffman Cove, Craig, Funter Bay, Gustavus, Haines, Hydaburg, Juneau, Ketchikan, Pelican, Petersburg, Sitka, Skagway, Tenakee Springs, Thorne Bay, Ward Cove, Wrangell

Every membership supports Audubon's vital efforts to protect birds, wildlife and natural habitats. As a member, you will become an important part of our chapter and receive a host of benefits including:

- A one-year subscription (9 issues) of our chapter newsletter, *The Raven*
- Automatic membership in National Audubon Society and a one-year subscription to the award-winning Audubon magazine.

Audubon Society Membership Application

_____ \$20 (1-year introductory rate) _____ \$15 (1-year student/senior rate)

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zipcode _____

Telephone number _____

____ My check for \$ _____ is enclosed _____ Please bill me

**Mail to: National Audubon Society, Membership Data Center, P.O. Box
52529, Boulder, CO 80322-2529**

**A51
7XCH**

If you prefer to just support Juneau Audubon Society, fill out the form above and send with \$10 to: Juneau Audubon Society, P.O. Box 021725, Juneau, AK 99802, Attn.: membership. NOTE: if you wish to join National Audubon Society, please send your check with the membership application to Boulder, CO.

Officers, Committee Chairs, Events Coordinators

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Vice-President: Chris Kent, 463-3494, ckent@alaska.net
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