The 2013 summer field season on the Kenai Peninsula of AK was both productive and exciting. Significant progress was made toward the goal of assessing the impact of roads over wetlands on nearby salmon streams. Highlights included installing close to fifty groundwater monitoring wells at three to eighteen feet deep, assessment of water chemistry, daily well sampling and numerous stream measurements. Significant pooling of the water table was observed on the upgradient side of the road relative to the downgradient side. Conversely, road ditching lowered the water table and increased the temperature of the intercepted groundwater prior to stream entry. Reduced groundwater contribution to the stream was observed at the road crossing. Both a reduction in groundwater reaching the stream and an increase in temperature of the groundwater can be detrimental to salmon, a species that relies on cold water habitat. The elevated water table on the upgradient side of the road resulted in enhanced flooding at the crossing even when the channel upstream remained below flood stage. In addition to these observations, the data will be used to constrain a model of groundwater flow though the study section. Together, the monitoring and modeling can be used to both improve understanding of current conditions and to simulate effects of mitigation measures, identify recommendations for future road assessments, and suggest methods of impact reduction. This information will provide the basis for more general management tools for local land managers, stakeholders, and policy makers.