

2650.35/9130 (

State Office
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

May 13, 1974

Mr. Joe Upicksoun, President
Arctic Slope Regional Corporation
P.o. Box 165
Barrow, Alaska 99723

Dear Mr. Upicksoun:

Since you are all aware of the problems that could be encountered relating to the navigability issue in Alaska, we wish to take this opportunity to clarify the Bureau of Land Management's position. We hope the following discussion will be helpful in your deliberations on land selections.

Unfortunately, there is no black and white answer for the numerous situations that exist. However, we believe our position can best be explained by discussing a few previous legal opinions and court decisions relative to navigable waters.

We do not question the navigability, in fact, of the Yukon and other large rivers in Alaska. The navigability of such rivers that have been so used or are susceptible of useful commerce is evident. It is, of course, questionable that even a large river or stream bed that can serve no "useful purpose" even prospectively in commerce could qualify. Our position in these cases is that such rivers do not qualify as navigable.

For example, many large rivers in the State are merely wide braided stream beds. The Colville River would fit that description and it is one which we consider to be non-navigable.

In the report prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation in 1957, published as House Document 197, 82nd Congress, First Session (Congressional V Serial 1523) "Alaska", it is said in part, "Many rivers are rendered non-navigable at present by rapids and shoals. Large areas of the interior could maintain a movement of river freight if dams and locks were placed on some rivers at strategic places." This factual,

statement, taken with the legal requirements that navigability in law is inextricably linked with use or susceptibility of use of a river in its natural state, would preclude the assumption of navigability for most rivers in Alaska.

The Department's Opinion M-36596 Navigable Waters in Alaska, March 15, 1960 provides a guide for us to follow when an administrative decision is to be made as to navigability. Quoting from that opinion it is said "...When the question is who owns the water beds, the courts have uniformly required that to be navigable the water must be used or usable for travel, trade, and commerce." Underlining and double underlining added.

To be determined navigable lakes must fit the above commerce qualification. The great majority of the lakes in the State do not meet this criterion. Notwithstanding what we consider to be the essential ingredient in determining navigability, namely "commerce", we would accept as a minimum those lakes with an acreage of 10 square miles or more as navigable. Most of these are listed in Geological Survey Circular 476. This criterion does not, of course, deprive the State of the ownership of the bed of any lake subsequently found to be navigable by the courts.

Some large lakes might qualify as navigable by virtue of the number of the villages bordering them and the assumption that commerce of some kind, even now, takes place between them. The question, however, the situation where an overland portage is necessary to reach one lake from another. This would defeat the use of these lakes in commerce. Therefore, they cannot qualify as to having a capacity, either actual or prospective, for use in commerce.

We do not attach any significance to the use of ice-over lakes for sleds or even wheeled vehicle travel as an indication of commerce and as proof of navigability. Many tractor trails cross lakes and rivers in the winter months and, in fact, many winter tractor trails use the ice almost exclusively.

In our opinion, the use of float planes or convertible ski planes for landings on lakes any more than rivers cannot be used as an argument for navigability. Note the argument above against accepting winter trails across ice as an indication of potential navigability.

It should be noted that in discussing navigability it is said in the Department's Opinion that, "A lake customarily used for landing freight and passengers by such a plane (hydroplane) might qualify." However, that question appears to us to have been settled in the criteria as to navigability laid down in Brewer-Elliott Oil Co. v. United States, 260 U.S. 77. There it is said that a water body is only navigable or usable if used "in its ordinary condition, as a highway for commerce over

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which trade and travel are or may be conducted in the customary modes of trade or travel over water." Underlining and double underlining added. Consequently, the Bureau takes the position that the use of waters for the landing of planes alone is not enough in itself to constitute navigability.

The Bureau of Land Management intends to utilize a system that essentially follows past practices. The use of the existing criteria has the further advantage of having stood the test of time for State selections. The attempted use of new criteria would result in a job of years duration with no assurance that our decision would stand. Any determination would still be subject to litigation.

We have attached a partial listing of inland waters that probably fit our definition of navigability. It is not intended as a complete list since other water bodies in the State may support commercial navigation. Please use it only as a guide.

Sincerely,

17/57 Curtis V. McVee
State Director

Enclosure 1

Encl. 1 - Inland Waters Listing

cc:

Mr. Roger Lang, President
Alaska Federation of Natives
1675 "C" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Mr. Andrew P. Rollins, Jr., Authorizing Officer
Department of the Interior
Office of the Authorizing Officer
Alaska Pipeline Office
803 "E" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

W-
Mr. Burton T. Silcock,
Federal Chairman
Joint Federal-State Land
Planning Commission for
733 West Fourth Avenue, S
Anchorage, AK 99501

Mr. F. J. Keenan, Director
State of Alaska
Division of Lands
323 E. 4th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501

Please see attached sheet

RLThompson:pwt 5-9-74

Inland Navigable Waters of Alaska

<u>River or Lake</u>	<u>Approximate Miles</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Aleknagik Lake	20	Navigable full length. Head of Wood River.
Andreafsky River	*	Tributary of Yukon River.
Aniak River	*	Tributary of Kuskokwim River.
Becharof Lake	43	Empties into Egegik River.
Big Lake	4.5	Drainage to tidal waters not considered navigable.
Black River	*	Tributary to Porcupine River.
Chandalar Lake	9.5	Located on the North Fork Chandalar River.
Chandalar River	*	100 miles long, tributary of Yukon River.
Chena River	6	Navigable to Cushman St. Bridge, tributary of Tanana River.
Lake Clark	45	1 to 3.5 miles wide, connects with Lake Iliamna via Newhalen River. Newhalen not navigable.
Eek River	*	Tributary of Kuskokwim River.
Holitna River	*	Tributary of Kuskokwim River.
Iditarod River	340	Holy Cross to Dikeman.
Iliamna Lake	70	Heads Kvichak River. Navigable full length.
Innoko River	*	Tributary of Yukon River.
John River	*	Tributary of Koyukuk River.
Kantishna River	*	Tributary of Tanana River.

Kasilof River	6	Navigable by shallow draft launch Total drains Tustumena Lake.
Kenai Lake	20	Navigable full length. Heads th Kenai River.
Kenai River	*	Brages dock at cannery at high w 1.5 miles upstream.
Kobuk River	200	Small vessels travel to mines.
Koyukuk River	*	Navigable partly on freshets. Tributary of Yukon River.
Kuskokwim River	400	McGrath is head of river naviga- tion at mile 400. River is 500 miles long, empties into Kushkok Bay.
Kuzitrin River	15	Shallow draft vessels travel to Shelton. Empties into Imuruk Basin.
Kvichak	20	Cannery tenders of 10-foot draft go 22 miles upstream to Alaganik River. Launches continue to the of the river at Lake Iliamna.
Louise, Lake	8	4 miles wide. Headwater of Susitna R.
Mulchatna River	*	Tributary of Nushagak River
Naknek River	20	The mouth is head of deep draft gation in Kvichak Bay.
Noatak River	*	Empties into Kotzebue Sound.
Noyes Slough	*	Tributary of Chena River.
Nushagak River	30	Ocean-going vessels go to mouth of Wood River; small vessels continue on.
Paxon Lake	10	On course of Gulkana River, tributary of the Copper River.
Porcupine River	225	Tributary of Yukon River.
Selawik Lake	31	20 miles wide.

Shaanjak River	*	Tributary of Porcupine River.
Skilak Lake	12.6	On Kenai River.
Stikine River	30	Navigable length shown is in Alaska.
Stony River	*	Tributary of Kuskokwim River.
Susitna River	75	Head of ocean-going navigation is mouth of river. Sternwheelers have gone to confluence of Talkeetna River 75 miles.
Takotna River	*	Tributary of Kuskokwim River.
Tannana River	250	275 miles navigable by river steamers; remainder by launches. City of Nenana 250 miles above confluence of Yukon River is transfer point of supplies from Alaska Railroad to the river.
Tustemana Lake	23	Head of Kasilof River.
Ugashik River	13	Cannery wharf 13 miles upstream has 14 foot depth at high tide and is dry at half tide.
Wood River	*	
Yentna River	*	Flows into Susitna River.
Yukon River	1430	Mileage to Canadian border.

Inland Navigable Rivers of Alaska

<u>Rivers</u>	<u>Approximate Miles</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Alsek River	50	Drains out of Canada, Tidal to near border.
Anuk River	25	North of Ketchikan.
Andreafsky River	15	Tributary of Yukon River.
<u>Aniak River</u>	45	Tributary of Kuskokwim River, Navigable to junction with Salmon River.
Aphrewn River (Kashunuk River)	100	Navigable to Chukwotulik Village.
Aquikchuk River	10	Tidal influence, Cheforak area.
Azun River	30	30 miles is approximate upper extent of tidal influence.
Black River	50	Drains into Bering Sea near Black.
Black River	30	Tributary to Porcupine River. Navigable to Chalkyitsik.
Black Slough	2	Tributary of Nushagak River, tidal.
Buckland River	20	Navigable to Buckland.
Canal system between Kasigluk and Nunapitchuk	3	Kasigluk area.
Chandalar River	75	100 miles long, tributary of Yukon River. Navigable to Caro.
Chena River	6	Navigable from mouth to Cushman St. Bridge, tributary of Tanana River.

<u>Rivers</u>	<u>Approximate Miles</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Chilkat River	50	Drains out of Canada north of Haines.
Chisana River	30	Navigable to confluence with Scotty Creek.
Colville River	85	Navigable to Umiat.
Copper River	230	Navigable to the confluence with Slana River.
Dangerous River	12	Drains Harlequin Lake.
Davidson Slough (See Kuzitrin River)		
Ear River	20	Tributary to Kun River, tidal influence to Sec. 16, T.21N., R.89W.
East Fork of Togiak River	20	A branch of the Togiak River.
<u>Ek River</u>	30	Tributary of Kuskokwim River, navigable to confluence with Middle Fork.
Egegik River	25	Drains Becharof Lake.
Ekasluktuli River	1	Tidal 1 mile upstream from mouth on north side of Kokechik Bay.
Fish Creek	5	Navigable from Manafield Lake downstream to the Little Tanana Slough.
George Creek	5	The outlet of George Lake. Navigable from the lake to the Tanana River.
Good Pasture River	15	Navigable to the confluence with the South Fork.

Inland Navigable Rivers of Alaska

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3.1

<u>Rivers</u>	<u>Approximate Miles</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Holitna River	75	Tributary of Kuskokwim River. Navigable upstream to its confluence with Kogrukluk River.
<u>Iditarod River</u>	50	Navigable from Holy Cross to Dikeman.
Igoshik River		
Inklin River		
Innoko River	200	Tributary of Yukon River, navigability ends at Renni Landing.
Ishkowik River	25	Is subject to tidal influence to major fork in the river in Sec. 28, T.1N., R.79W., S.M.
Jewn River	5	Navigable, tidal to center of Sec. 6, T. 2N., R.77W., S.M.
John River	275	Tributary of Koyukuk River, navigable to Hunt Fork.
Johnson River (Lower)	30	Upstream from mouth to Kasigluk.
Johnson River (Tundra River)	40	Navigable to Kasigluk.
Kantishna River	75	Tributary of Tanana River, navigable to Roosevelt.
Kasilof River	6	Navigable by shallow draft launch, drains Tustamena Lake.
Keeguk River		Chefornak area.
Kenai River	15	Barges dock at cannery at high water 1.5 miles upstream.

<u>Rivers</u>	<u>Approximate Miles</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Kialik River	15	Tidal to main fork in center of Section 12, T.5N., R.76W.
Kikneak River	10	Tributary to the Kun River, tidal influence.
Kinak River	5	Navigable to the village of Tuntutuliak. Tidal to the north boundary of T.3N., R.78W., S.M.
Kinia River	35	Drains Dall Lake.
Kmia River		
Kisaralik River		Navigable upstream to major fork in stream in Section 13., T. 9N., R.67W., S.M.
<u>Kobuk River</u>	200	Small vessels travel to mines. Navigability stops at Kobuk.
Kolavinarak River	40	Tidal influence throughout the Native selection area and to Baird Inlet.
Kolomak River	15	Tributary of the Kokechik River.
Komoiarak Slough	5	Tributary of the Kwecharak River, this includes an unnamed lake at the headwaters.
Kongnignanohk River	1	Used for travel, trade, and commerce up to the village of Kongiganak.
Koyuk River	10	Navigable from the mouth to Dime Landing.
Koyukuk River	500	Navigable to Bettles. Tributary of Yukon River.

<u>Rivers</u>	<u>Approximate Miles</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Kuguklik River	50	This river is used for commerce up to Kipnuk. Tidal influence extends above Kipnuk completely through the selection area and into T.2S., R.83W., S.M.
Kun River	25	Drains into Bering Sea at Scammon Bay. Tidal influence to Section 31, T.21N., R.88W.
Kuskokwim River		Tidal influence extends to Tuluksak. General rule is that if a slough is connected to the river at both ends, it is part of the river.
Kuttak River	20	Tributary of Kokechik River.
Kutukuan River		Is tidal.
<u>Kuzitrin River</u>	15	Shallow draft vessels travel to Shelton. Empties into Imuruk Basin.
Davidson Slough	10	Part of Kuzitrin River.
Kvichak River	45	Cannery tenders of 10-foot draft go 22 miles upstream to Alaganik River. Small fishing boats continue to the head of the river and into Lake Iliamna.
Kwecharak River	5	Tributary to the Kokechik River. Navigability due to tidal influence.
Kwigillingok River	15	Navigable to and including Kolekfikpuk Lake.

<u>Rivers</u>	<u>Approximate Miles</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Little Tanana Slough	15	This includes all of Mansfield Lake, Fish Creek from Mansfield Lake downstream to the Little Tanana Slough, and the slough from that point downstream to the Tanana River.
Lower Healy River	5	
Mark Creek	2	Navigable near its confluence with the Tanana River, the area of Mark Creek that runs silty water is navigable. Where Mark Creek becomes a clear water stream it is not navigable.
Mekoryuk River (Nunivak Island)	3	Navigable to the village of Mekoryuk.
Mekoryuk River (East of Baird Inlet)	20	Tidal to north side of Sec. 18, T.5N., R.76W., S.M., at the main fork in the stream.
<u>Mulchatna River</u>	100	Tributary of Nushagak River. Navigable to confluence with Chilikadrota River.
Naknek River	20	The mouth is head of deep draft navigation in Kvichak Bay.
Nebesna River	60	From its mouth to the village site of Nebesna, early use by miners and traders.
Ninglick River	40	Drains west end of Baird Inlet.

<u>Rivers</u>	<u>Approximate Miles</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Niukluk River	25	Navigable from the mouth to Council. Drains into Golovnin Bay.
Noatak River	100	Empties into Kotzebue Sound. Navigable to confluence of Kugururok River.
Noyes Slough	5	Tributary of Chena River.
Nushagak River	125	Ocean-going vessels go the mouth of Wood River; small vessels continue on. Navigable to Koliganek Village.
Pikmiktalik River	15	Navigable to the village of Amautluak.
<u>Porcupine River</u>	150	Tributary of the Yukon River.
Riley Channel	25	Out of the Kobuk River.
Salcha River	50	Navigable to confluence with North Fork.
Sapsuk River	10	Tidal to confluence with Caribou River.
Sheenjak River	80	Tributary of Porcupine River. Navigable to confluence with Koness River.
Snake River	20	Drains Lake Nunavaugaluk (Snake L.)
Stikine River	30	Navigable as per treaty of Washington.
Stony River	65	Tributary of Kuskokwim River. Navigable to Lime Village.

<u>Rivers</u>	<u>Approximate Miles</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Sulatna River	75	Navigable to Tamarack Landing.
Susitna River	75	Head of ocean-going navigation is mouth of river. Sternwheelers have gone to confluence of Talkeetna River, 75 miles.
Tagayarak River	10	To abandoned site of Tagayarak, stream is also tidal to this point.
Takotna River	20	Tributary of Kuskokwim River. Navigable to Tokotna.
Taku River	10	SE Alaska
Tanana River	500	275 miles navigable by river steamers; remainder by launches. City of Nenana 250 miles above confluence of Yukon River is transfer point of supplies from Alaska Railroad to the river.
Tetlin River	15	Drains Tetlin Lake. The river up to the old site of Tetlin is navigable.
Togiak River	50	Is navigable through the Native selection area. Has been used in the past for trade and commerce to and from the old villages along the river.
Toksook River	15	Is tidal and navigable to a point three miles above the village of Nightmute.
Tuksuk Channel	6	Drains Imuruk Basin.

<u>Rivers</u>	<u>Approximate Miles</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Tuluksak River		Upstream from its confluence with the Kuskokwim to the barge landing site in Sec. 32, T.12N., R.64W., S.M.
Tununak River	2	Navigable (Tidal) in Area of Tununak.
Ugashik River	13	Abandoned cannery wharf at Ugashik 13 miles upstream has 14 foot depth at high tide and is dry at half tide. Navigable to village of Ugashik.
Ungalikthluk River	1	In Togiak area. Tidal influence.
Uhuk River		
Unnamed Lake	1800 acres	Drained by Kuguklik River, T.2S., R83W.
Wood River	20	Drains Lake Aleknegik. Is tributary of Nushagak River.
Yentna River	70	Flows into Susitna River. Navigable to Youngstown.
<u>Yukon River</u>	1430	Mileage to Canadian border. For slough along the Yukon, the general rule is that if a slough is connected to the river at both ends, it is part of the river.

MAY 1980

Memorandum

To: State Director, Alaska

From: Chief, Division of Resources

Subject: Review of SS Reports - Taku River Quadrangle

A report has been received from the Anchorage District Office discussing State selections plotted on the USGS 1:250,000 Taku River quadrangle. The selections, with descriptions and acreages given below, are on the State's FY 1980 priority list:

AA18001	Taku River area	4,480
AA18005	Taku Harbor	3,000
		<u>7,480</u> Ac. ±

Supplemental data considered pertinent is as follows:

SS AA18001

The Wright River and Sittakanay River are both glacial rivers. Wright glacial lies about three miles easterly of the selection area, and it is probable that the river flows through a morainal plain, with channels that shift with variations in water discharge from the lake at the foot of the glacier.

Sittakanay Glacier is in Canada, about nine miles easterly of the selection area. The Sittakanay River flows through a narrow, steep canyon for much of its length, and flows through a gentler terrain only towards its junction with the Taku River. Here it is shown on the USGS Taku River quadrangle map as a typical braided glacial stream mouth, with many channels flowing through glacial deposits.

SS AA18005

Only a portion of Taku Lake lies within the selection area. The USGS Juneau (A-1) 1:63,360 quadrangle shows a trail extending up the creek draining Taku Lake from Taku Harbor, a distance of about a mile. The trail begins at the community of Taku Harbor.

Typical settlement patterns in southeast Alaska have been primarily on the coast or major inlets, with only scattered exceptions. The exceptions were usually those made in connection with, and during the period of, development and utilization of a natural resource such as timber or minerals. No buildings are shown on the USGS 1:63,360 quadrangle and it is assumed no development of this nature has occurred here.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

IN REPLY REFER TO:
2620 (013)

To : SD (932)

Date: FEB 29 1980

FROM : DM-A

SUBJECT: Navigability Recommendations for Taku River Quadrangle FY 80

*2613
2/21/80*

Enclosed is a report of FY 80 navigability recommendations for the Taku River 1:250,000 quadrangle. This short format report addresses all known state selections on the quadrangle for FY 80.

The report was written based on a review of available maps and review of AEIDC contract material. There was no on-site field investigation.

We submit this report for your review, signature, and distribution to the appropriate office(s).



/S/ RICHARD W. JINDALL

Enclosure

cc:
SD (932)
Hydrologist (013)
File (013)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

NAVIGABILITY REPORT TITLE PAGE

State Alaska	District Anchorage	
Quadrangle Name and FY Taku River FY 80	Organization Code 013	Report Number 1 (Total)
Type of Action State Selections		Format Short
Applicant's Name State of Alaska		Address (include zip code) N/A
Remarks:		

LANDS INVOLVED

Township	Range	Section	Serial Number	Watershed	Acres (est.)
T. 38 & 39 S.	R. 71	M	AA-18001	N/A	4,480
T. 44 S.	R. 70	M	AA-18005	N/A	<u>3,000</u>
				Total	7,480

Purpose of report

Recommendations on Navigable and Non-Navigable waters within selected lands
for Taku River Quadrangle FY 80.

Prepared by Bob Wiseman	Title Natural Resource Spec.	Date of Report 2/27/80
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NAVIGABILITY REPORT
TAKU RIVER QUADRANGLE - FY 80
REPORT #1 (SHORT FORMAT)

I. Primary Policy Guidelines

Memorandum from Hugh C. Garner, Solicitor's Office, Washington, D.C. to Director, Bureau of Land Management, "Title to Submerged Lands for Purposes of Administering ANCSA," March 16, 1976.

II. Source of Information

A. USGS Quadrangles (Scales 1:63,360-1:250,000)

B. Master Title Plats

Master title plats were consulted to determine land status regarding ownership, withdrawals, power projects, etc.

C. State - BLM Water Delineation Maps

In 1974 the State of Alaska submitted water delineation maps to BLM covering waterbodies within the state which they considered navigable. Later, at an informal meeting between Anchorage District personnel and State of Alaska personnel, the State annotated the maps to include additional waterbodies. BLM also delineated those waterbodies had which appeared to be navigable under current guidelines. No work was done in southeast Alaska.

D. National Oceanic Survey Charts

E. AEIDC

The University of Alaska, AEIDC (Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center), under contract to BLM, researched historic information in Alaska and extracted the information relevant to many waterbodies in Alaska. The information is arranged alphabetically by watershed. Copies of the contract data are available at the Alaska Resources Library, Anchorage District BLM, Fairbanks District BLM, and BLM State Office.

III. Selections

A. Serial No. AA-18001 (4,480 acres)

1. General

a. Location, Development, and Accessibility

The selection is shown on the Taku River C-5, 6 quadrangles in T. 38 and 39 S., R. 71 E., CRM. It is at the mouth of the Taku River shortly after it crosses the border from British Columbia, Canada into Alaska. Juneau is 28 air miles to the southwest. Cabins are numerous along this portion of the river and Taku Lodge is located about six miles downstream. Marine access is good via Taku Inlet.

b. Topography

The selection is made on the Taku and Wright River flats with only a hill present which rises to 1,030 feet.

c. Lakes

One lake, of about five acres, is present in the selection. It is in a canyon less than one-fourth mile wide with very steep sides at an elevation of about 400 feet.

d. Streams

The Taku River is the major stream. It appears to be influenced by the tide nearly to the selection or possibly into it. The river is about 80 miles long and connects the high plateau country of British Columbia with the coast. It derives much of its flow from glacier melt and this increases the hazards to navigation such as shifting bars, high velocities, and sudden fluctuations in volume. Other obstacles are log jams, shallows, and rapids, narrow canyons, islands, and floating ice chunks.

The Wright River joins the Taku within the selection. This river is about three miles long, draining a lake which has formed at the base of Wright Glacier. This lake is fed by Hidden Creek which derives much of its water from glacial melt also.

Several short unnamed creeks flow into the Taku River. Fish Creek is the only small stream that is named. It is about four miles in length and has two tributaries. The Sittakanay River joins the Taku along the north boundary of the selection. It is a short glacial fed river with a characteristic braided streambed.

e. Historic Use

AEIDC makes 55 references to the Taku River and its use for transportation of men and supplies, trading, and a route to the interior and Yukon River system. It was also used by miners, explorers, Indians, and surveyors. Its history of use dates well into the 1800s. AEIDC makes no reference to the Wright River or the Sittakanay River.

f. Land Status

The selection is within the Tongass National Forest. Master title plats show no private lands within the selection.

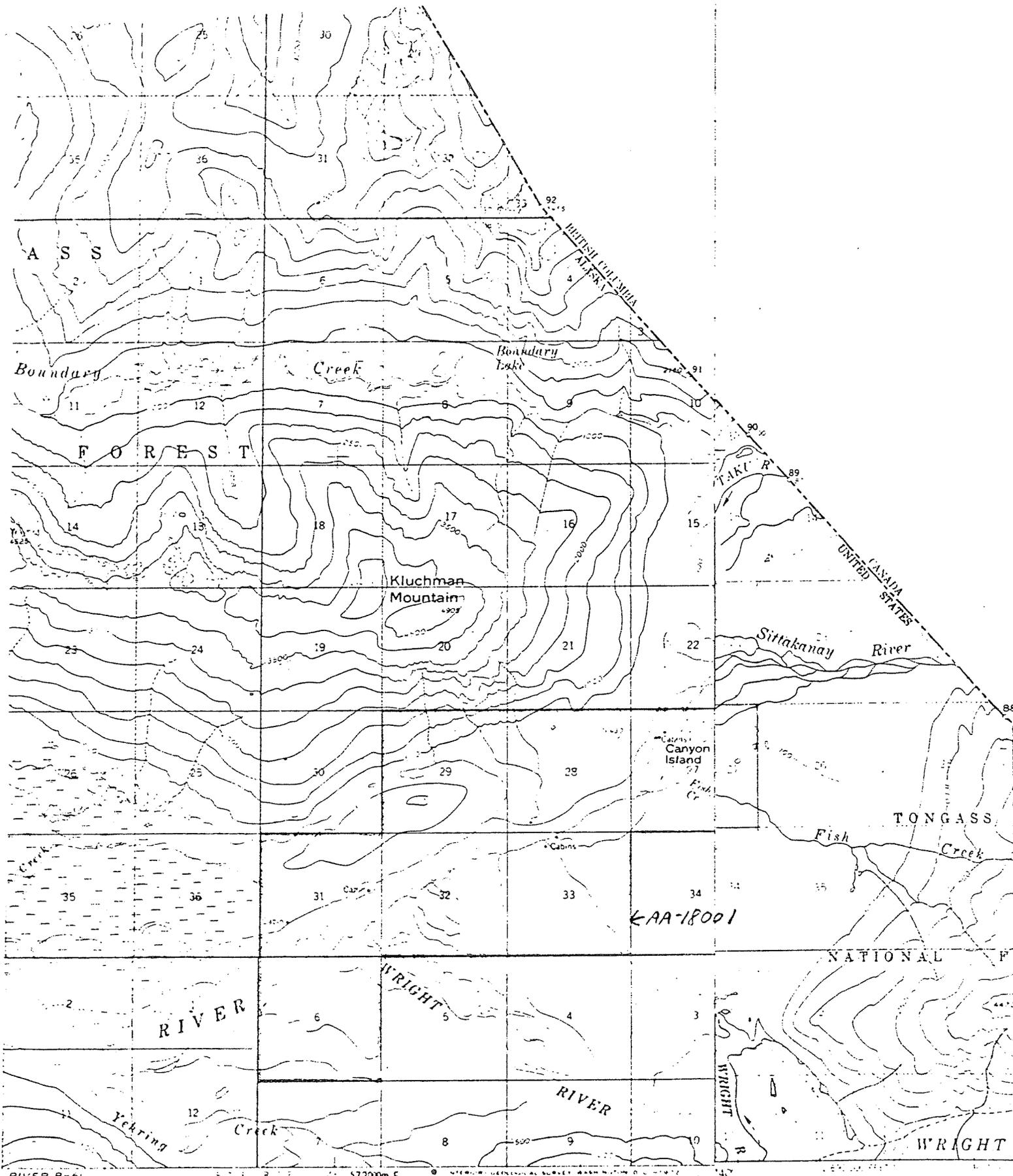
g. Physical and Commercial Susceptibility

The Taku River is both physically capable and commercially susceptible to various kinds of travel, trade, and commerce. The Wright River, although physically capable of limited use, does not have a known history of use or an apparent reason for future use.

h. Map

2. Recommendations

Based on the above information, I recommend that the Taku River be considered administratively navigable to the international border. It is physically navigable beyond this point at least to Tulsequah. I further recommend that all other waters in the ~~selection~~ be considered administratively non-navigable.



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, USC&GS, and International Boundary Commission

ROAD CLASSIFICATION Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1948; field annotated 1960. Map not field checked.

Trails Universal Transverse Mercator projection, 1911 North American 10,000-foot grid based on Alaska Albers projection, zone 1, 100,000-meter (328,084-foot) scale. Meridian 147° 00' 00" W.

573000 M
 FEET

B. Serial No. AA-18005 (3,000 acres)

1. General

a. Location, Development, and Accessibility

The selection is shown on Juneau A-1 and Taku River A-6 quadrangles in T. 44 S., R. 70 E., CRM. The selection was made around Taku Harbor. This small development includes several docks for boat and seaplane use. The harbor itself provides excellent protection. Several buildings, trails, and a dam are also present. Marine access is good via Stephens passage from Juneau which is 22 air miles northwest.

b. Topography

The land on both the west and east sides of the harbor rises rapidly from sea level to over 2,000 feet. A valley extends to the north to Taku Lake and on over a pass of about 350 feet to tidewater at Slocum Inlet.

c. Lakes

Taku Lake is the only lake affected by the selection. It covers about 30 acres with 10 acres within the selection. It is about 2,000 feet long.

d. Streams

A stream flows south about a mile from Taku Lake into Taku Harbor. A trail is present along its left bank. Two other short, steep creeks are present of about a mile in length. One has a dam constructed across it.

e. Historic Use

AEIDC has no information on Taku Lake or the unnamed streams.

f. Land Status

The selection is within the Tongass National Forest. Several small tracts of private land are present.

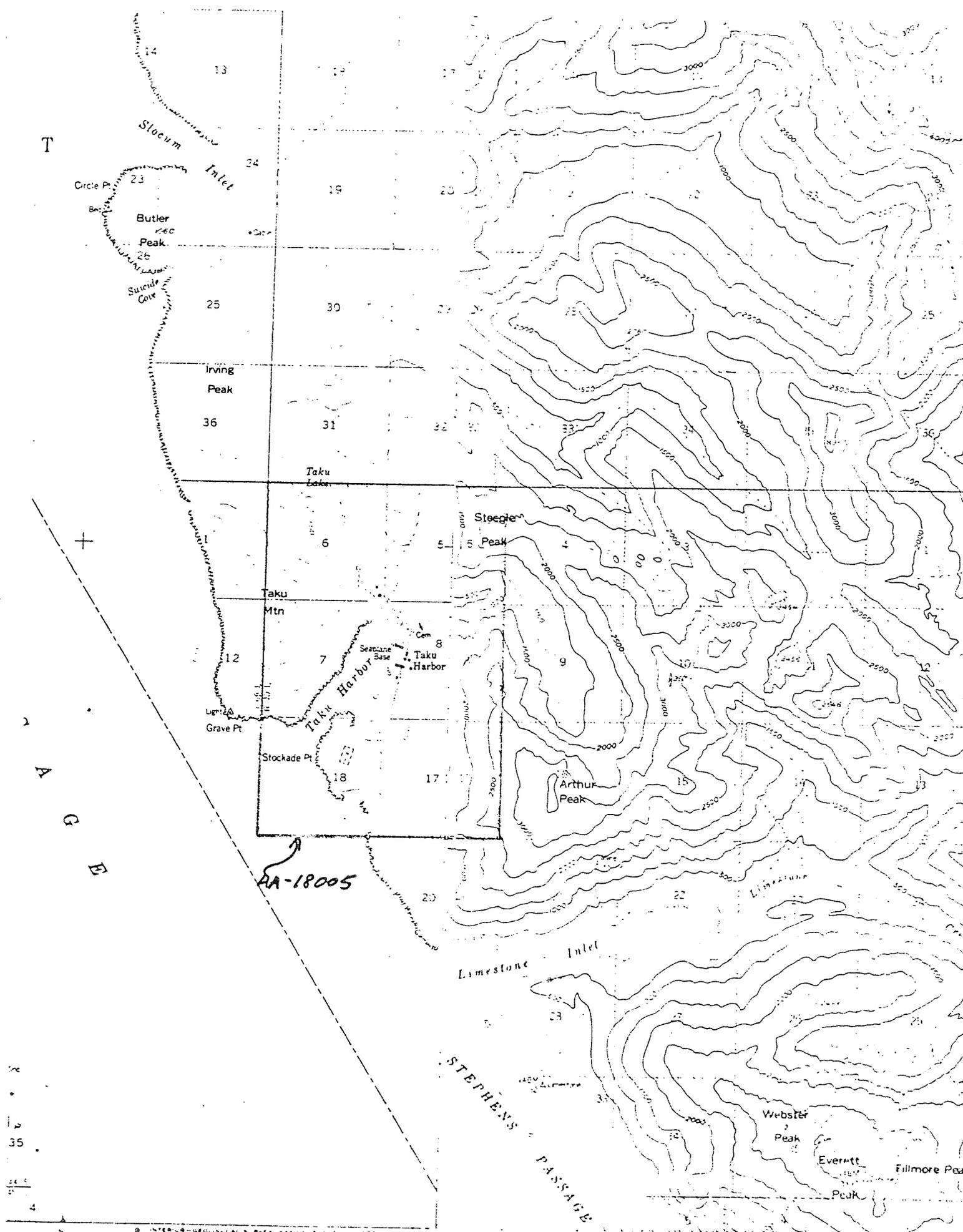
g. Physical and Commercial Susceptibility

Taku Lake is at an elevation of about 250 feet so that the stream draining into it falls this distance in less than one mile. The other two drainages are much steeper so that physical limitations largely preclude their use for travel or transportation.

h. Map

2. Recommendations

Based on the above information, I recommend that all freshwaterbodies within the selection area be considered administratively non-navigable. All tidal waters within the selection area are considered navigable under the Submerged Lands Act (67 STAT. 29, PL-31, May 22, 1953). The mean high tide line will be established at the time of survey.



AA-18005

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IV. Summary of Recommendations

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>	<u>Recommendation</u>
AA-18001	T. 38 and 39 S., R. 71 E., CRM	Taku River is navigable. All other fresh-waterbodies are administratively non- navigable.
AA-18005	T. 44 S., R. 70 E., CRM	No navigable waters

V. Map: Taku River 1:250,000

Bob Wieman *PLP 2/29/80* 2/28/80
Natural Resource Specialist Date

John W. Merrick 2/29/80
Area Manager, Peninsula Resource Area Date

Richard W. Kendall 2/29/80
District Manager Date

Attachment