

LITTLE SCOTTIE CREEK NAVIGABILITY DETERMINATIONS

Name	Author	Year	Navigability Determination
Little Scottie Creek	BLM	June 29, 1994	Navigability Report: Little Scottie Creek. Window 1212; Group Surveys 117 and 242
	BLM	August 25, 1994	Additional Navigable Waters in Survey Window 1212 (Group Surveys 117 and 242)
	BLM	September 20, 1994	Navigability Report: Little Scottie Creek. Window 1212; Group Surveys 117 and 242
	BLM	September 20, 1994	Navigability Report: Right Bank Tributary of Little Scottie Creek in the NE1/4 of Sec. 24, T. 10 N., R. 23 E., CRM
	BLM	September 22, 1994	Additional Navigable Waters in Survey Window 1212 (Group Surveys 117 and 242)

NAVIGABILITY REPORT: LITTLE SCOTTIE CREEK
Window 1212; Group Surveys 117 and 242

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Local Name: Little Scottie Creek

Nearest Settlement: Northway

Length of Water Body: 12 miles¹

Watershed: Chisana River.

USGS Quadrangle in selected area: Nabesna C-1

Aerial Photograph in selected area: CIR 60, roll 3013, frame 4110, August 1981

Was a determination made using Photo Interpretation? No
Determination: Date:

Was a Field Report/Interview Report created? Yes.²

SUBMERGED LAND STATUS

Township	Section Number	Mile	Status and Remarks
T. 10 N., R. 23 E., CRM	24, 25	0-1	State selection F-88517

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

Type of Water Body: Creek

Vegetation: Unknown

Bottom Characteristics: Unknown

Velocity of Water Body: Unknown

Discharge Volume (max, min, mean): Unknown

Gradient: <1' per mile.

Channel Width (mile to mile, max, min, mean): Same as bank-to-bank width

Bank-to-Bank Width (mile to mile): Mile 0-1, 15'

Impediments (nature and location) Mile 0-1	
Teddy Northway ³	Trees and beaver dams
Pat Johnny ⁴	Sinuuous, extremely sinuous at border
Bessie John ⁵	Numerous beaver dams
Brady Jimmy ⁶	Lots of driftwood
CIR 60 ⁷	Banks are heavily vegetated, no sign of beaver dams or deadfalls
Danny Grangaard ⁸	There are a few small beaver dams but no major ones.

Pool/Riffle: Not applicable

Depth (Mile 0-1)	
Teddy Northway ⁹	3-5'
Jenny Sanford ¹⁰	4' and deeper in areas
Pat Johnny ¹¹	4'-5', shallows to 2' in several places where it widens
Brady Jimmy ¹²	4' deep in the summer, deeper in the spring, and lower in September
Bessie John ¹³	4'
Danny Grangaard ¹⁴	1-4'

Other: None

USES (who, what, why, when, where, how):

Commercial: Unknown

Historical:

Direct Evidence:

1. Jenny Sanford took 10' canoes on Little Scottie Creek loaded full of fish, food, fishnets and 2-3 people. She has made trips from the bridge to the border from the spring to the fall.¹⁵
2. Pat Johnny took a 10' birch-framed, canvas-covered canoe and a 14' aluminum canoe carrying a moose and 2 people (about 1,000 pounds) on the creek between spring and fall from Canada to the highway. It is extremely sinuous near the border and one must drag a canoe for about 10 minutes.¹⁶
3. Bessie John used 10' canoes carrying fish, moose and other supplies to the Canadian border.¹⁷
4. Danny Grangaard took a 14' airboat (about 40-hp motor) carrying about 400 pounds from its mouth, upstream into Canada.¹⁸
4. Brady Jimmy and two other men canoed from the highway to the Canadian border.¹⁹
5. Mary Tyone canoed on the creek.²⁰

Indirect Evidence (i.e., cultural features such as trails, Native allotments, historic sites, etc.):

The Alaska Highway lies west of the creek and the Canadian border lies to its east. Scottie Creek Lodge and Border City Trading Post are along the highway 2 to 3 miles north of the creek.²¹

Public Opinion: (Susceptibility to use):

1. Jenny Sanford and Bessie John believe that one can carry 1,000 pound loads from the highway bridge to the border.²²
2. Teddy Northway walked on a trail along the creek. He does not believe that one use a loaded canoe or boat on the creek.²³
3. Brady Jimmy said that one can transport 1,000 pounds on the creek any time that it is open.²⁴
4. Danny Grangaard said that the creek is deep enough to carry a canoe or raft and a load of 1,000 pounds.²⁵

CONCLUSION (Gulkana River Standard)
(at least three facts should support conclusion)

Navigable (explain): Undetermined

I believe that this creek may be navigable, but further information is needed to make a navigability decision. Even though the creek ranges from 3-5' deep and local residents have traveled the creek carrying heavy loads of supplies and people in 10 and 14' canoes, this is not sufficient data to come to a conclusion. In view of local residents' opinions, I believe that this river may be susceptible to navigation, however, warrants further investigation. This may require a field inspection.

Nonnavigable (explain):

Report Prepared By: Dot Tideman Date: 6-29-94

Notes -

1. Orth 1967, 588.
2. Dot Tideman to File F-14912 (75.4), May 24, 1994.
3. Tideman 1994, 6.
4. Tideman 1994, 9.
5. Tideman 1994, 8.
6. Tideman 1994, 4.
7. CIR 60, roll 3013, frame 4101, August 1981.
8. Tideman 1994, 10.
9. Tideman 1994, 6.
10. Tideman 1994, 7.
11. Tideman 1994, 9.
12. Tideman 1994, 4.
13. Ibid.
14. Tideman 1994, 10.
15. Tideman 1994, 7.
16. Tideman 1994, 8, 9.
17. Tideman 1994, 8.
18. Tideman 1994, 10.
19. Tideman 1994, 4.
20. Tideman 1994, 6.
21. USGS Quadrangle Map Nabesna C-1, 1955.
22. Tideman 1994, 7, 8.
23. Tideman 1994, 6.

24. Tideman 1994, 4.

25. Tideman 1994, 10.

UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

NAVIGABILITY MAP (PPP WINDOW 1212, Northway)

T. 10 N., R. 23 E., CRM



SCALE: 1" = 1 Mile

USGS MAPS	AERIAL PHOTOS	STATUS
Nabesna C-1	CIR 60, roll 21, frame 410, July 1978	State Selection F-88517



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ALASKA STATE OFFICE
222 W. 7th Avenue, #13
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99513-7599

✓ ~~F-14912~~
Nabesna-GS-FY'94
F-024675 (2561)

August 25, 1994

Memorandum

To: File F-88517 (2620)

From: Navigable Water Specialists (924)

Subject: Additional Navigable Waters in Survey Window 1212 (Group Surveys 117 and 242)(Report dated June 24, 1994)

On August 4th, I left Anchorage at 7 a.m. and Jack Frost and I left Peters Creek by car at 8 a.m. for Tok. We arrived at Tok at 3 p.m. We stopped at the Fish and Wild Life Service (Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge) and met with Dave Dapkus who loaned us a light-weight fifteen-foot canoe. Dave introduced us to Susan Matthew who is the Tetlin National Refuge manager. Dave also indicated that he thought we would have a difficult time going up the Desper Creek due to log jams.

In addition, we also stopped at the Department of Fish and Game and met Dan Grangaard who would be accompanying us on the trips. We felt that his knowledge and experience in the region would benefit us.

As it was still light, Jack and I took the canoe and headed for the left-bank tributary of Charlieskin Creek. We spent several hours there and then continued to Charlieskin Creek, and then back to the hotel at 10 p.m.

Because the canoe was exceptionally light and tipped constantly and the motor did not work properly on the canoe, we took the canoe back to Fish and Wildlife Service and exchanged it for a sturdier fifteen-foot Grumman sport canoe. On Friday, Dan, Jack and I visited Desper, Scottie, Little Scottie, the right-bank tributary of the Little Scottie Creek in the E½ of Sec. 24, T. 10 N., R. 23 E., CRM, and the two small lakes which Scottie Creek flows through. As we had time, we also revisited the left-bank tributary of Charlieskin Creek up to its confluence with Charlieskin Creek, with Dan Grangaard.

According to Grangaard, there is a twenty-five year drought in the report area and the streams and lakes are exceptionally low in Tps. 10 and 11 N., R. 23 E., CRM. We measured all of the streams with a 7' poling pole. Photos taken on August 5th, of all the streams are attached.

Scottie Creek

On Scottie Creek, we headed upstream from the Alaska Highway in the fifteen-foot canoe with a 6-horsepower motor to the Canadian border. The Scottie is 7' deep (or more) all the way. It is 50-70 feet wide. Some of the bends are 150' wide. We shut the motor off and pulled the canoe over the first spruce tree and powered and poled it over the next three. The banks of the creek are covered with spruce, willow and birch. (Photos 1-12.) We believe that the creek is navigable from the Highway bridge to Canada. It is deep and wide enough to support commercial craft.

Little Scottie Creek to the Canadian Border and Lakes in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 24, T. 10 N., R. 23 E., CRM and in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 25, T. 10 N., R. 23 E., CRM

We headed up Little Scottie Creek about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and then up the right-bank tributary of Little Scottie Creek. We canoed back down the tributary and continued up Little Scottie to the lake at the highway. Jack got out and walked back to get the truck. Grangaard and I completed the field report to the Canadian Border. Even though there is a twenty-five year drought this year in this area, the creek remains 7 feet deep at its confluence with the Scottie, swallowing to 2-4 feet from there through the two small lakes and to the highway. According to Grangaard, the creek is 4-5 feet deep when there is no drought. The stream remained about 15' wide it's entire distance. Small birch trees line the banks, however, when they were in the way, we motored over them. Once, we hit grass about one-half way between the tributary and the lake at the highway, however, we cleared the grass from the motor and continued on. The lower reaches of the creek and the lakes were filled with pike. (Photos 13-22.) We find the entire creek navigable to the Canadian border. Even in a drought, three people carrying supplies easily canoed this distance without difficulty. The entire creek is deep and wide enough to support commercial craft.

Right-Bank Tributary of Little Scottie Creek in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 24, T. 10 N., R. 23 E., CRM

We headed up Little Scottie Creek to the left-bank tributary in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 24, T. 10 N., R. 23 E., CRM, then up the tributary and several miles into Canada. The tributary's depth and width remained the same for this distance (approximately 7' deep and 15' wide). Willow and soft birch lined the banks. It was easy to travel because there were no large trees in the stream. (Photos 23-29.) We find this tributary navigable to the Canadian border. Three people carrying supplies navigated this distance without difficulty. It is definitely suitable to carry commercial craft this distance.

Left-bank Tributary of Charlieskin Creek in Native Allotment F-024675 in Secs. 21 and 28, T. 14 N., R. 19 E., CRM

Dan, Jack, and I canoed from the highway bridge through the lakes between the highway and Charlieskin Village on to the westernmost stream through Native Allotment F-024675 and on to Charlieskin Creek. Grangaard clarified his earlier statement about which lake was dried up and that it was not the lakes west of Charlieskin but the long lake south of Charlieskin Village in Secs. 27 and 28. The water was extremely high because the Nabesna Glacier is melting causing the Nabesna and Chisana rivers to be high and then backing up into Moose and Charlieskin creeks and the lakes. The westernmost stream is difficult to find because of the high water and flooding. Tall grasses grow in the stream bed and along the stream's banks. The portion of land north of Charlieskin village and southeast of the allotment is not land as shown on the USGS maps but is a 100' wide stream which runs into a large lake northeast of the allotment. (Photos 43-50). We believe that this stream is navigable. We easily canoed through the Native allotment to Charlieskin Creek. The stream is deep and wide enough to support commercial craft.

The westernmost stream's main channel is at least 7 feet deep. Grangaard said that it is up to 10-15 feet deep. There were minimal sweepers in the stream.

Easternmost stream from Charlieskin village in Native allotment F-024675 in Sec. 28, T. 14 N., R. 19 E., CRM

The quarter-mile stream which is shown on USGS Nabesna D-2 map as joining the westernmost stream through the allotment is about 50 feet wide and has logs and stumps in it. We looked for the confluence of it and the westernmost stream but there were no streams joining the westernmost stream. (Photos 51-54). We made several attempts to get into the stream but found it difficult to get beyond its mouth because of the logs and stumps. This stream is not suitable for commercial craft.

Desper Creek

We drove to the highway bridge and near Border City Trading Post and put the canoe in at the bridge on Desper Creek. We started up the Desper and found the first spruce logs across the creek about 200 yards above the bridge. Grangaard said that no one had used the creek in a long time. We tried to get into the lake in the E½ of Sec. 1, T. 10 N., R. 23 E., CRM, but the stream was filled with logs and spruce. We headed back to the main stream of the Desper and proceeded upstream, however, the logs in the creek increased and the brush became thicker until it was not worth fighting. We went as far as the left-bank tributary in Sec. 2, T. 10 N., R. 23 E., CRM and turned back. The creek remained about 4-7 feet deep for as far as we could see. It ranges from 15-30 feet wide. Grangaard said that once one gets through this part of the creek, it is clearer of trees and canoeable to the lake outlet stream. (Photos 30-42.) We find Desper Creek nonnavigable for commercial craft. We fought log jams and thick brush the entire distance. Navigation is nearly impossible.

We got back to Tok at 5:30 p.m. and returned the canoe and supplies to Fish and Wildlife Service. We left Tok at 6:20 p.m. We arrived in Peters Creek at 1:00 a.m., and in Anchorage at 2:00 a.m.

/s/ Dot Tideman

/s/ Jack Frost

Attachment
Photos

924:DTideman/JFrost:an:8/29/94:x3611:TRIP.RPT

**NAVIGABILITY REPORT: RIGHT BANK TRIBUTARY OF LITTLE SCOTTIE
CREEK IN THE NE¼ OF SEC. 24, T. 10 N., R. 23 E., CRM.
Window 1212; Group Surveys 177 and 242**

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Local Name: Right-bank Tributary of Little Scottie Creek in the NE¼ of Sec. 24, T. 10 N., R. 23 E., CRM

Nearest Settlement: Northway

General Information: The Alaska Highway parallels the selected lands on the west. The Canadian border lies east of the report lands. A Native allotment is located at the confluence of the Chisana River and Scottie Creek. High Cache Trading Post is located on Desper Creek, a tributary of Scottie Creek (mile 6). A trail leads from the highway to High Cache. Border City Trading Post and Scottie Creek Lodge are between two to three miles north of the creek adjacent to the highway (USGS map).

Length of Water Body: 1 mile

Watershed: Chisana River

USGS Quadrangle in selected area: Nabesna C-1

Aerial Photograph in selected area: CIR: 60, roll 3013, frame 4110, August 1981

Was a determination made using Photo Interpretation? No.

Determination:

Date:

Was a Field Report/Interview Report Created? Yes.¹

SUBMERGED LAND STATUS

Township	Section Number	Miles	Status and Remarks
10 N., R. 23 E., CRM	24	0-1	State Selection F-88517

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

Type of Water Body: Stream

Vegetation: Unknown

Bottom Characteristics: Unknown

Velocity of Water Body: Unknown

Discharge Volume (max, min, mean): Unknown

Gradient: <1' per mile

Channel Width (mile to mile, max, min, mean): Same as bank-to-bank width

Width (Mile 0-1)	
CIR: 60, roll 3013, frame 4110, August 1981 ²	15'
Jack Frost, Dot Tideman, Dan Grangaard ³	15'

Impediments (nature and location)(Mile 0-1)	
Jack Frost, Dot Tideman, Dan Grangaard ⁴	Willow and soft birch line the banks

Pool/Riffle: Not applicable

Depth (Mile 0-1)	
Jack Frost, Dot Tideman, Dan Grangaard ⁵	7'

Other: None

USES (who, what, why, when, where, how):

Commercial: Unknown

Historical:

Direct Evidence:

Jack Frost, Dot Tideman, and Dan Grangaard took a 15' sports canoe (6 hp motor, prop) from its mouth to about 2 miles into Canada carrying about 700 pounds during a 25 year drought.⁶

Indirect Evidence (i.e., cultural features such as trails, Native allotments, historic sites, etc.):

The Alaska Highway lies west of the stream and the Canadian border lies to its east. Scottie Creek Lodge and Border City Trading Post are along the highway 2 to 3 miles north of the creek.⁷

Public Opinion: (Susceptibility to use):

CONCLUSION (Gulkana River Standard)
(at least three facts should support conclusion)

Navigable (explain):

I find the right-bank tributary of Little Scottie Creek navigable from its mouth to the Canadian border. Jack Frost, Dot Tideman and Dan Grangaard field examined this creek in a 15' canoe (6 hp motor, prop) carrying approximately 700 pounds. Even though small birch and willow trees line the creek's banks and occasionally are in the streambed, this does not impede transportation. The creek is 7' deep and 15' wide, which is deep and wide enough to carry commercial craft.

Nonnavigable (explain):

Report Prepared By:

Dot Tideman

Date:

9/20/94

Notes

1. Dot Tideman and Jack Frost to File F-88517 (2620), August 25, 1994.
2. CIR: 60, roll 3013, frame 4110, August 1981.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. USGS Quadrangle Map Nabesna C-1, 1955.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Tideman, Dot. Navigable Waters Specialists to File F-88517 (2620), August 25, 1994, ANCSA selection files, Alaska State Office, Anchorage, Alaska.
- U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Alaska State Office. Branch of Mapping Sciences Aerial Photographs. NASA JSC, Aerial Color Infrared Photographs, 1:60,000 and 1:250,000. Anchorage, Alaska.
- U. S. Bureau of Land Management, Alaska State Office. Navigability Section Reports.
- U. S. Bureau of Land Management, Alaska State Office. Village Easement File F-14912 (75.4); Regional Selection File F-22488, Regional Easement Files F-19155(75.4) and F-21779(75.4); Native Allotment Files F-12115, F-12117, F-12145, F-12950, F-12957, F-12958, F-13034, F-13068, F-13592, F-14429, F-14765, F-14916, F-17780, F-013580, F-013597, F-013796, F-024675, F-027035, F-028484, and F-029468; and State Selection Files F-43709, F-44524, F-79556, F-88517 and F-028020.
- U. S. Geological Survey, U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Maps, 1:63,360 and 1:250,000. Anchorage, Alaska.
- U. S. Geological Survey, Water Resources Data Alaska Water Year 1992. Anchorage, Alaska, 1992.
- Wilson, Ralph W. "Field Notes of U.S. Survey No. 5094," October 17, 1974.

NAVIGABILITY REPORT: LITTLE SCOTTIE CREEK
Window 1212; Group Surveys 117 and 242

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Local Name: Little Scottie Creek

Nearest Settlement: Northway

General Information: The Alaska Highway parallels the selected lands on the west. The Canadian border lies east of the report lands. A Native allotment is located at the confluence of the Chisana River and Scottie Creek. High Cache Trading Post is located on Desper Creek, a tributary of Scottie Creek (mile 6). A trail leads from the highway to High Cache. Border City Trading Post and Scottie Creek Lodge are between two to three miles north of the creek adjacent to the highway (USGS map).

Length of Water Body: 12 miles¹

Watershed: Chisana River.

USGS Quadrangle in selected area: Nabesna C-1

Aerial Photograph in selected area: CIR 60, roll 3013, frame 4110, August 1981

Was a determination made using Photo Interpretation? No
Determination: Date:

Was a Field Report/Interview Report created? Yes.²

SUBMERGED LAND STATUS

Township	Section Number	Mile	Status and Remarks
T. 10 N., R. 23 E., CRM	24, 25	0-2	State selection F-88517

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

Type of Water Body: Creek

Vegetation: Unknown

Bottom Characteristics: Unknown

Velocity of Water Body: Unknown

Discharge Volume (max, min, mean): Unknown

Gradient: <1' per mile.

Channel Width (mile to mile, max, min, mean): Same as bank-to-bank width

Source	Bank-to-bank width	Miles
CIR: 60, roll 3013, frame, August 1981 ³	15'	Entire length
Jack Frost, Dot Tideman, Dan Grangaard ⁴	15'	Entire length

Impediments (nature and location) (Entire length)	
Teddy Northway ⁵	Trees and beaver dams
Pat Johnny ⁶	Sinuuous, extremely sinuous at border
Bessie John ⁷	Numerous beaver dams
Brady Jimmy ⁸	Lots of driftwood
CIR:60, roll 3013, frame 4110, August 1981 ⁹	Banks are heavily vegetated, no sign of beaver dams or deadfalls
Danny Grangaard ¹⁰	There are a few small beaver dams but no major ones.
Jack Frost, Dot Tideman, Danny Grangaard ¹¹	Small birch trees, tall grass in the river bed

Pool/Riffle: Not applicable

Depth (Mile 0-1)		
Teddy Northway ¹²	3-5'	0-1
Jenny Sanford ¹³	4' and deeper in areas	0-1
Pat Johnny ¹⁴	4'-5', shallows to 2' in several places where it widens	0-1
Brady Jimmy ¹⁵	4' deep in the summer, deeper in the spring, and lower in September	0-3
Bessie John ¹⁶	4'	0-1
Danny Grangaard ¹⁷	1-4'	0-1
Jack Frost, Dot Tideman, Danny Grangaard ¹⁸	7' 2-4' during drought, 4-5' normal water	0-1 1-3

Other: None

USES (who, what, why, when, where, how):

Commercial: Unknown

Historical:

Direct Evidence:

1. Jenny Sanford took 10' canoes on Little Scottie Creek loaded full of fish, food, fishnets and 2-3 people. She has made trips from the bridge to the border from the spring to the fall.¹⁹
2. Pat Johnny took a 10' birch-framed, canvas-covered canoe and a 14' aluminum canoe carrying a moose and two people (about 1,000 pounds) on the creek between spring and fall from Canada to the highway. It is extremely sinuous near the border and one must drag a canoe for about ten minutes.²⁰
3. Bessie John used 10' canoes carrying fish, moose and other supplies to the Canadian border.²¹
4. Danny Grangaard took a 14' airboat (about 40-hp motor) carrying about 400 pounds from its mouth, upstream into Canada.²²

4. Brady Jimmy and two other men canoed from the highway to the Canadian border.²³
5. Mary Tyone canoed on the creek.²⁴
6. Jack Frost, Dot Tideman and Dan Grangaard took a 15' sports canoe (6 hp motor, prop) carrying about 700 pounds from its mouth to the small lake in the NE¼ of Sec. 25, T. 10 N., R. 23 E., CRM, at the highway. The trip was made during a 25 year drought.²⁵

Indirect Evidence (i.e., cultural features such as trails, Native allotments, historic sites, etc.):

The Alaska Highway lies west of the creek and the Canadian border lies to its east. Scottie Creek Lodge and Border City Trading Post are along the highway two to three miles north of the creek.²⁶

Public Opinion: (Susceptibility to use):

1. Jenny Sanford and Bessie John believe that one can carry 1,000 pound loads from the highway bridge to the border.²⁷
2. Teddy Northway walked on a trail along the creek. He does not believe that one use a loaded canoe or boat on the creek.²⁸
3. Brady Jimmy said that one can transport 1,000 pounds on the creek any time that it is open.²⁹
4. Danny Grangaard said that the creek is deep enough to carry a canoe or raft and a load of 1,000 pounds.³⁰

CONCLUSION (Gulkana River Standard)
(at least three facts should support conclusion)

Navigable (explain):

I find Little Scottie Creek navigable from its mouth to the Canadian border. Jack Frost, Dot Tideman and Dan Grangaard field examined this creek in a 15' canoe (6 hp motor, prop) carrying approximately 700 pounds. Historically, local residents have traveled the creek carrying heavy loads of supplies and people in 10 and 14' canoes. The creek ranges from 2-7' deep which is deep enough to carry commercial craft. Even though small birch trees line the creek's banks and occasionally are in the waterbed, this does not impede transportation.

Nonnavigable (explain):

Report Prepared By: Dot Tideman Date: 9/20/94

Notes

1. Orth 1967, 588.
2. Navigable Waters Specialist to File F-14912 (75.4), May 24, 1994.
3. CIR 60, roll 3013, frame 4101, August 1981.
4. Dot Tideman and Jack Frost to File F-88517 (2620), August 25, 1994.
5. Tideman May 1994, 6.
6. Tideman May 1994, 9.
7. Tideman May 1994, 8.
8. Tideman May 1994, 4.
9. CIR 60, roll 3013, frame 4101, August 1981.
10. Tideman May 1994, 10.
11. Dot Tideman and Jack Frost to File F-88517 (2620), August 25, 1994.
12. Tideman May 1994, 6.
13. Tideman May 1994, 7.
14. Tideman May 1994, 9.
15. Tideman May 1994, 4.
16. Ibid.
17. Tideman May 1994, 10.
18. Dot Tideman and Jack Frost to File F-88517, August 25, 1994.
19. Tideman May 1994, 7.
20. Tideman May 1994, 8, 9.
21. Tideman May 1994, 8.
22. Tideman May 1994, 10.
23. Tideman May 1994, 4.

24. Tideman May 1994, 6.
25. Dot Tideman and Jack Frost to File F-88517 (2620), August 25, 1994.
26. USGS Quadrangle Map Nabesna C-1, 1955.
27. Tideman May 1994, 7, 8.
28. Tideman May 1994, 6.
29. Tideman May 1994, 4.
30. Tideman May 1994, 10.



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ALASKA STATE OFFICE
222 W. 7th Avenue, #13
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99513-7599

Nabesna-GS-FY'94
F-024675 (2561)
F-43709 (2620)
F-88517 (2620)
F-14912 (75.4)

4-20-25A11:15

SEP 22 1994

Memorandum

To: Chief, Branch of Survey Preparation and Contracts (923)

From: Chief, Navigability Section (924)

Subject: Additional Navigable Waters in Survey Window 1212 (Group Surveys 117 and 242)

This memorandum identifies additional navigable waters below the meanderable size in three townships in survey window 1212 (Northway). The memo is a supplement to the June 24, 1994 report for this window. These water bodies are on lands selected under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), the Statehood Act, or the Native Allotment Act, and not reserved at the time of statehood. In addition, the memo identifies navigable water bodies excluded from land conveyances under ANCSA or the Statehood Act in the three townships.

The report area is located in the headwaters of the Tanana River in eastern Alaska. Besides the Tanana River, the principal rivers in the area are the Nabesna and Chisana rivers.

After researching the conveyance actions and considering the water bodies' physical character and the evidence of use, we identified the additional following water bodies (all below the meanderable size) in the report area as navigable:

1. Scottie Creek east of the Alaska Highway in Sec. 13 and 24, T. 10 N., R. 23 E., CRM.
2. Little Scottie Creek in Secs. 24 and 25, T. 10 N., R. 23 E., CRM and the two lakes it flows through.

3. Right-bank tributary of Little Scottie Creek in E½ of Sec. 24, T. 10 N., R. 23 E., CRM.

4. Left-bank tributary of Charlieskin Creek (westernmost mouth) in Native allotment F-024675 in Secs. 21 and 28, T. 14 N., R. 19 E., CRM.

The navigable water bodies are described on a township-by-township basis in Appendix I. Lakes and streams previously determined navigable that are difficult to describe, are shown on the attached site plot map.

In addition, we field-inspected Desper Creek and found it nonnavigable. The creek was clogged with spruce, alder and birch.

We also inspected the easternmost stream from Charlieskin village in Native allotment F-024675 in the NE¼ of Sec. 28 and found it to be nonnavigable. It is filled with deadfalls and tree stumps, and it does not connect with the left-bank tributary as shown on the USGS Nabesna D-2 quadrangle map.

We did not consider the navigability of water bodies above the meanderable size. These include lakes and the Tanana, Chisana, and Nabesna rivers. Nevertheless, it should be noted that these rivers and some lakes were classified as navigable at the time of conveyances to the State and Native corporations.

We also did not consider the navigability of water bodies on interim conveyed lands. The village and regional corporations in this area decided against navigability redeterminations. Therefore, as far as water bodies below the meanderable size are concerned, only those that were excluded from interim conveyances or tentative approvals should be meandered and segregated from the survey of interim conveyed uplands.

Water bodies below the meanderable size that are not listed in Appendix I are non-navigable. The streams and creeks are too shallow, steep, or narrow for commercial navigation. The lakes are too small for commercial navigation. These water bodies should not be meandered and segregated from the survey of uplands.

C. Michael Brown

Attachments (3)

- 1 - Appendix I
- 2 - USGS Quadrangle Maps
- 3 - Bibliography

cc:

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Chief, Branch of Examination and Records (922/Attn: Records)

Chief, Mapping Section (924)

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Appendix I

Additional Navigable Waters Bodies Below the Meanderable Size on Lands
Selected under ANCSA, Alaska Statehood Act, or Native Allotment Act
in Survey Window 1212, Group Surveys 117 and 242 (Northway),
by Township

Copper River MeridianT. 14 N., R. 19 E. (In Native allotment F-024675)

Left-bank tributary of Charlieskin Creek in Secs. 21 and 28 (westernmost mouth). (See Site Plot map.)

T. 10 N., R. 23 E.

Scottie Creek east of the Alaska Highway. Little Scottie Creek from its mouth to the Canadian border and the two lakes it passes through in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 24 and the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 25. Right-bank tributary of Little Scottie Creek in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 24. (See Site Plot Map.)

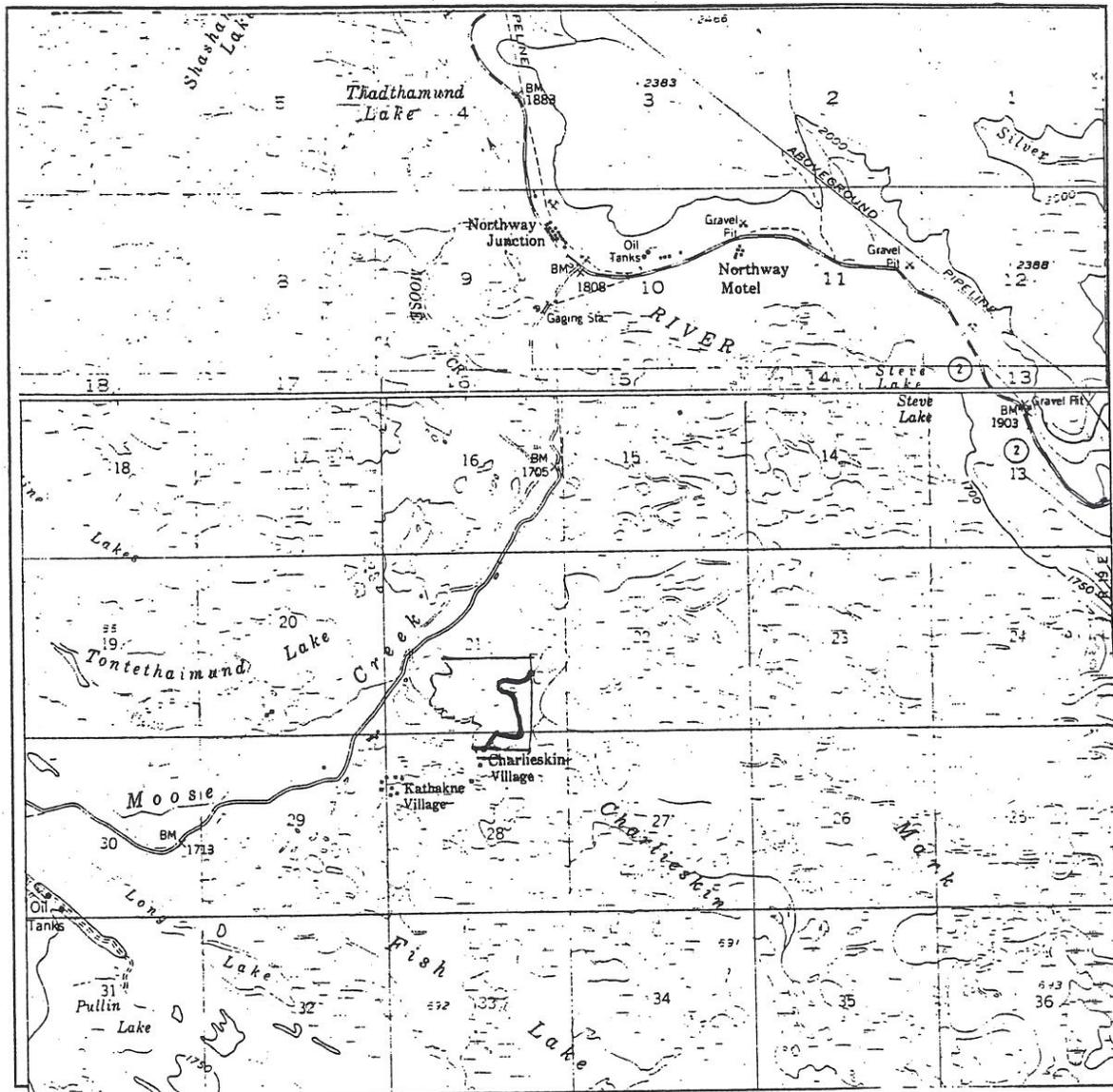
T. 11 N., R. 23 E.

None.

UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

NAVIGABILITY MAP (PPP WINDOW 1212, Northway)

T. 14 N., R. 19 E., CRM



SCALE: 1" = 1 Mile

USGS MAPS	AERIAL PHOTOS	STATUS
Nabesna D-2 Tanacross A-2	CIR 60, roll 21, frame 410, July 1978	Native allotment F-024675

UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

NAVIGABILITY MAP (PPP WINDOW 1212, Northway)

T. 10 N., R. 23 E., CRM



SCALE: 1" = 1 Mile

USGS MAPS	AERIAL PHOTOS	STATUS
Nabesna C-1	CIR 60, roll 21, frame 410, July 1978	State Selection F-88517