United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Alaska Regional Office
2525 Gambell Street, Room 107
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-2892

IN REPLY REFER TO:

D18(ARO-RPL)

MAY 3 1993

Memorandum

To: Associate Director, Planning and Development

From: Regional Director, Alaska Region

Subject: **Special Directive 90-4:** Determination of Rivers on National Park Service Lands which are Eligible for National Wild and Scenic River System Designation

Enclosed (in both paper and diskette form) are the revised summaries for potentially eligible wild and scenic river segments for the Alaska Region. A total of 78 stream segments in 12 parks were found eligible.

It is our understanding this list of potentially eligible streams, along with other NPS regional lists, will be included into the Nationwide River Inventory (NRI). If that is done, these stream segments **must** be added as a separate category, possibly as those that have met preliminary eligibility (i.e., they are free-flowing and appear to have one or more outstandingly remarkable values). We point out these stream segments have not been scrutinized to the same level as those currently on the NRI. Identified stream segments for the Alaska Region parks have not gone through any type of systematic filtering criteria, been evaluated by an interdisciplinary team, or gone through any public review.

If these stream segments are to be added to the NRI, one solution would be to have four tiers of streams. The first would be those already legislatively designated at the federal or state level. The second level would be stream segments that have gone through a systematic evaluation including broad public review such as those already on the NRI. A third would be those streams identified by the various federal, state, and local land use planning efforts. A fourth tier would be stream segments identified by land management agencies as potentially eligible but have not gone through an extensive agency, interdisciplinary, or public review process.

If there are questions, contact Jack Mosby (Regional Program Manager - Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance) at 907-257-2650 or by CCMAIL.

John M. Morehead
Enclosure

cc: WASO-RRAD

Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Cinder River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 43 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 21 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 21 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters from the Aleutian Range north to the preserve boundary.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Drainage provides year round moose habitat.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** None
11. **Watershed % in Park:** ≈30%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** 150 visits from 1989 NPS visitor statistics.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** None known.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** None
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist, Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Main Creek 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 13 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 13 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 13 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters south to Amber Bay.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Coho salmon run; bear fishing area; popular destination for local sport fishing lodges.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** Subsurface oil and gas rights along coastal area.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Probably less than 200 visits per year.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** None known
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** None
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist, Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Meshik River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 40 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 18 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 18 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters including Meshik Lake south and west from Aleutian Range to Preserve boundary.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Once served as a route across the peninsula from the Pacific side on Kejulik and Aniakchak bays to Port Heiden area on Bristol Bay. Wildlife habitat for bears, moose, caribou, and wolves. Popular area for guided hunting. Extensive wetlands along corridor.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** One Native allotment selection along NE shore of Meshik Lake totaling 80 acres.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** ≈20%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** About 300 visits per year.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** A trans-peninsula oil or gas transportation corridor across the Meshik River drainage between Port Heiden and Kujulik Bay with an alternative route over a low divide in the Aniakchak River valley to Aniakchak Bay then south to the north side of Kujulik Bay was identified in the Bristol Bay Regional Plan.[1] The Bristol Bay Area (state) Plan also recommended closing the Meshik River to mineral entry and mining.[2]
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** Preserve boundary downstream to mouth at Port Heiden.
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 22 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** The river was identified in the draft refuge plan as a potential candidate for the Wild and Scenic River System based on fisheries and wildlife values? It was not proposed for study in the final plan nor could FWS staff recall why it was dropped. The Bristol Bay Regional Plan in 1985 also suggests that "the FWS and NPS should study the Meshik River for possible designation as a wild and scenic river. The plan takes no position on designation at this time. Designation should not preclude a potential pipeline corridor through the Meshik River valley."[3]
18. **Classification:** Wild
19. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** Manager, Alaska Peninsula Refuge, Fish and Wildlife Service, King Salmon, AK; State of Alaska; Native corporation.
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
22. **Existing/potential threats:** A trans-peninsula oil or gas transportation corridor across the Meshik River drainage between Port Heiden and Kujulik Bay with an alternative route over a low divide in the Aniakchak River valley to Aniakchak Bay then south to the north side of Kujulik Bay was identified in the Bristol Bay Regional Plan.[1] The Bristol Bay Area (state) Plan also recommended closing the Meshik River to mineral entry and mining.[2]
23. **Video Tape Available?** Unknown

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** Katmai Guide Service and hand full of rafters each year float the Aniakchak River from the caldera, portage to the Meshik and float down to Port Heiden.

[1] The Bristol Bay Regional Management Plan, 1985. US Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Region, p. 4-14.
[2] Ibid p. 4-12.
[3] Ibid p. 4-68.
Madden, A.G. 1903. Geological Map of the Alaska Peninsula, Manuscript 48, US Geological Survey, Alaska Geology Branch in Tuttle, Dwight Wm. 1982 Alaska's Kodiak Island-Shelikof Strait Region: A History. Bureau of land Management, Anchorage, AK.
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist, Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Bering Land Bridge National Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Espenberg River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** ≈35 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** ≈35 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 10 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** River mouth upstream for 10 miles.
7. **Outstanding Values:** The only river in the preserve with recreational potential having its mouth north of the Arctic Circle. River can be traveled for about 10 miles from mouth, perhaps further, by small kayak or canoe. Passes through relative highlands (>25 ft above MSL) and arctic coastal plains.
8. **Classification:** Recreational
9. **Classification Explanation:** River empties into the Chukchi Sea north of the Arctic Circle. Allotments near mouth are somewhat developed. Primary value is the recreational potential to canoe or kayak north of the Arctic Circle.
10. **Inholding(s):** Five native allotments within 1.5 miles of mouth; 348.5 acres total.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** <250 - local residents visiting for food gathering reasons.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Development on inholdings.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 0 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** ≈25 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** Beginning approximately 10 miles upstream from the mouth and continuing to the headwaters.
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** No known outstanding resource or recreation values.

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** None
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Rich Harris, Resource Management Specialist, Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, (907) 443-5822.

Bering Land Bridge National Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Goodhope River and tributaries 3. **Total Stream Miles:** ≈250 miles4. **Stream Miles in Park:** ≈250 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** ≈245 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Beginning at Goodhope Bay and continuing upstream to the headwaters of the various tributaries.
7. **Outstanding Values:** This river system includes white water and slow moving water. Geology includes a limestone ridges, highly mineralized ridges at the headwaters of Humboldt Creek, steep drainages below remnants of volcanic vents and lava plains. The headwaters streams of the Goodhope River are steep and are cutting through Quaternary volcanic deposits and pre-Ordovician sedimentary deposits, leaving steep-walled canyons. Wildlife viewing opportunities include moose, brown bear, musk oxen, reindeer and caribou, many fur bearers including arctic and red fox and wolverine, and significant numbers of waterfowl. More than 100 miles (perhaps more than 200 miles) of this system can be traveled by kayak. This watershed is the largest in the preserve and is entirely contained within preserve boundaries. Cultural values include abandoned placer mines on Esperanza Creek, active placer mining above the proposed area on Humboldt Creek and the oldest known human use site on the Seward Peninsula at Trail Creek. The entire drainage has the potential for significant fossil deposits.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** While mining has occurred on some stretches of the Esperanza Creek tributary and is ongoing at the headwaters of Humboldt Creek, this entire river system is essentially unchanged by man. Except for four inholdings where the Goodhope River flows into Goodhope Bay, all land on both sides of the river are in public domain. No development exists further than two miles from the coast on eligible sections. The large portion of the river that can be traveled by kayak or canoe lends itself well to visitation.
10. **Inholding(s):** Four on delta at coast; State of Alaska claims navigable waters; 17 mining claims on headwaters of Humboldt Creek.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** <1000 - local residents visiting for food gathering reasons. >90% of use is estimated to occur within ten miles of delta.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Development on inholdings; mining; or other activities on state-claimed waters.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 0 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** ≈5 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** Beginning at the headwaters of Humboldt Creek and continuing approximately five miles downstream.
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** This portion of Humboldt Creek is included in 17 placer mining claims where mining activities are expected to continue. When the mining activities are completed, the remainder should be considered for inclusion.

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** None
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Rich Harris, Resource Management Specialist, Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, (907) 443-5822.

Bering Land Bridge National Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name**: Kuzitrin River and tributaries 3. **Total Stream Miles**: 300 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park**: ≈70 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park**: ≈70 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park**: Beginning at the headwaters of the various tributaries and continuing downstream to the preserve boundary.
7. **Outstanding Values**: This river system begins at Kuzitrin Lake in the Imuruk volcanics and flows along the south edge of the Lost Jim Lava Flow at the foot of the continental divide. The Bendeleben mountains to the immediate south are rugged. Vegetation is essentially non-existent on the higher ridges, but visibility is more than 100 miles on a clear day. The river itself is mostly shallow and fast moving. This river with its tributaries is a portion of one of the largest stream systems in the region, all of which should be protected.
8. **Classification**: Wild
9. **Classification Explanation**: This segment of this river is totally undeveloped and lies in defacto wilderness. The entire segment is in a portion of the preserve proposed for wilderness designation.
10. **Inholding(s)**: None
11. **Watershed % in Park**: 5%
12. **Annual Visitor Use**: <100
13. **Existing/potential Threats**: None known.
14. **Video Tape Available**: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park**: Beginning at the preserve boundary and continuing to Port Clarence at Teller including tributaries (Agiapuk-American River, Kougarok River, Pilgrim River including Salmon Lake, and many smaller named rivers and creeks).
16. **Eligible Segment Length**: ? miles
17. **Outstanding Values**: The Kuzitrin River originates in Kuzitrin Lake, a large lake for this region which was formed as a result of accumulated lava from the Imuruk Volcanics. The river, beginning at the preserve boundary and continuing to the sea is extremely meandering. The river drains several million acres of defacto wilderness with outstanding values for geological features, vegetation, wildlife, cultural sites and native history and prehistory, and anadromous fishes. It constitutes a major watershed which includes the highest elevations on the Seward Peninsula, magnificent scenery, rare and unusual avifauna including the Arctic Peregrine Falcon and the Bristle-thighed Curlew, thermal springs and remnants of volcanism.
18. **Classification**: Wild, scenic, and recreational. Major tributary streams such as the American River, Kougarok River and Pilgrim River should be evaluated independently of this survey due to the diversity of land status.
19. **Classification Explanation**: This segment includes undeveloped drainages, segments on which numerous developments have occurred and segments that have moderate potential for development although none has yet occurred.
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park**: Bureau of Land Management, State of Alaska, Bering Straits Native Corporation, Mary's Igloo Native Corporation, other private.
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use**: ≈5000 over entire length outside preserve.
22. **Existing/potential threats**: Effects of mining and unregulated cross-country travel (erosion), developments on private holdings.
23. **Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park**: 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park**: NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility**: NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** None
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Rich Harris, Resource Management Specialist, Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, (907) 443-5822.

National Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Noxapaga River and tributaries 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 110 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** ≈70 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** ≈70 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Beginning at the headwaters of the various tributaries and continuing downstream to the preserve boundary.
7. **Outstanding Values:** This river system begins in the Imuruk volcanics and flows near the st Jim Lava Flow, a rugged lava flow covering more than 100 square miles. This recent lava flow, dating from the late quaternary era, is very rare in arctic regions. The flow includes lava tubes, ice caves, and the initial stages of plant invasion into a new habitat. Lava Lake, located on one tributary, was the site of a secret military weather station in World War II. This river with its tributaries is a portion of one of the largest stream systems in the region, all of which should be protected.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** This segment of this river is totally undeveloped. The river itself varies between slow moving pools and shallow, fast moving stretches. The entire segment is in a portion of the preserve proposed for wilderness designation.
10. **Inholding(s):** None
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 80% of Noxapaga; 5% of entire Kuzitrin River watershed.%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** <100
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** None known.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** Beginning at the preserve boundary and continuing to the junction of the Noxapaga River and the Kuzitrin River, approximately 40 miles.
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 40 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** A completely unchanged river in a very meandering channel. This segment of the river is mostly slow moving through several tundra types and provides access for wildlife viewing including waterfowl including geese and Tundra Swans, and other bird species, fishing, and general water recreation.
18. **Classification:** Wild
19. **Classification Explanation:** This segment is completely undeveloped and has no private lands on its shore. The proposed segment offers outstanding opportunities to travel by boat to areas where no human development is visible, but wildlife populations, including moose, brown bear, beaver, and other furbearers, are plentiful.
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** Bureau of Land Management, State of Alaska.
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** <500.
22. **Existing/potential threats:** Effects of mining and unregulated cross-country travel (erosion).
23. **Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** None
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Rich Harris, Resource Management Specialist, Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, (907) 443-5822.

Bering Land Bridge National Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name**: Nugnugaluktuk River including estuary and tributaries 3. **Total Stream Miles in Park**: ≈200 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park**: ≈200 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park**: Beginning at the estuary on Goodhope Bay and continuing upstream to the headwaters of the various tributaries including the Pish River, Lane River, Nugnugaluktuk River and one unnamed river comparable to the other three.
7. **Outstanding Values**: The river system passes through the most significant waterfowl breeding area in the park and through a tundra sequence including most tundra types found in the park. Watershed drains maar and shield volcano area including Devil Mountain, a volcanic neck rising 500 feet above surrounding lowlands. The estuaries, thermokarst lakes and streams of this watershed comprise the most significant breeding area for waterfowl on the Seward Peninsula. Species known to breed here include Tundra Swans; Oldsquaw, Pintail, Widgeon, Scaup, Eider and other ducks and Canada and other species of goose. Reindeer, Musk oxen, brown Bear and arctic and red foxes are among the mammals frequently seen here. The headwaters of the unnamed fork are below a ridge on which a B-29 bomber crashed in 1947. Wreckage is still in place. Other cultural resources present are not yet completely appraised.
8. **Classification**: Wild
9. **Classification Explanation**: This watershed lies entirely in defacto wilderness. The system, including four major tributaries, is undeveloped and should remain that way to protect wildlife and other values. The State of Alaska has claimed the estuary and navigable portions under the Alaska Statehood Act which provides for state ownership of navigable waters to mean the high water mark.
10. **Inholding(s)**: Four on the shores of the mouth of the estuary and one at the head of the estuary; 680 acres total.
11. **Watershed % in Park**: 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use**: <1000 - local residents visiting for food gathering reasons.
13. **Existing/potential Threats**: Development on inholdings or mining or other activities on state-claimed waters.
14. **Video Tape Available**: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park**: None
16. **Eligible Segment Length**: 0 miles
17. **Outstanding Values**: NA
18. **Classification**: NA
19. **Classification Explanation**: NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park**: NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use**: NA
22. **Existing/potential threats**: NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park**: 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park**: NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility**: The entire watershed of this river system is eligible.

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information**: None
28. **Contact(s) for more information**: Rich Harris, Resource Management Specialist, Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, (907) 443-5822.

Bering Land Bridge National Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Serpentine River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** ≈255 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** ≈210 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** ≈210 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Beginning approximately 10 miles upstream from the mouth and continuing upstream on the north and middle forks to the headwaters; on the south fork for approximately 40 miles to the preserve boundary.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Outstanding scenery including granite spires and outcrops, all types of tundra present in the park, thermal springs on the middle fork, and archeological and historic sites. The north fork of this river drains an extensive area of shield and maar volcanoes.
8. **Classification:** North Fork: wild from headwaters to junction with middle channel, then scenic; middle fork wild; South Fork; wild.
9. **Classification Explanation:** This river system is the second longest in the preserve. The watershed is defacto wilderness and includes some of the most scenic terrain in Bering Land Bridge National Preserve. The name of the river refers to its sinuous nature rather than to the mineral serpentine. Significant portions of all three forks can be traveled by kayak or canoe. At least the middle channel is anadromous. There are several cabins on the river between the mouth and the preserve boundary. Portions recommended as wild are without development, impoundment or inholdings.
10. **Inholding(s):** Twenty total on all forks, fifteen located downstream of junction of middle fork with the north fork (portion recommended as scenic) totaling 1396.5 total acres.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** ≈80%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** >4000 - local residents visiting for food gathering reasons on downstream portions, estimated 2000 visitors per year to hot springs. No known visitation between.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Potential for mining at headwaters of south fork. Mining ongoing on out-of-park tributaries of middle fork. Inholdings near mouth may eventually be developed.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 0 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** No known outstanding resource or recreation values.
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** State of Alaska
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** <200
22. **Existing/potential threats:** Some mining potential, but probability of development is low for next few decades.
23. **Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** None miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** None
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** No known outstanding resource or recreation values.

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** River from the mouth and continuing approximately 10 miles upstream is in Shishmaref Village Corporation lands and is not considered eligible. Because this river is very near the village of Shishmaref, it receives more subsistence use than any other river in the preserve. Access for recreation is possible from the village of Shishmaref or from Serpentine Hot Springs. Navigable waters and the lands thereunder are state owned.

28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Rich Harris, Resource Management Specialist, Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, (907) 443-5822.

Denali National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding – Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Nenana River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 177 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 0 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 0 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** NA
7. **Outstanding Values:** NA
8. **Classification:** NA
9. **Classification Explanation:** NA
10. **Inholding(s):** NA
11. **Watershed % in Park:** NA%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** NA
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** NA
14. **Video Tape Available:** NA

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** From the park boundary near Nenana River Bridge #1 (about Alaska Railroad Mile 327) to the park boundary near Nenana River Bridge #3 at Moody (about Alaska Railroad Mile 354).
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 36 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** The Nenana River corridor is one of the most important recreation areas in the state. The proximity to the entrance of Denali National Park and Preserve makes the corridor one of the State's most high profile visitor use area. The Nenana River is heavily used by the public for floating and boating, and for public access to recreation sites.
18. **Classification:** Recreation
19. **Classification Explanation:** This portion of the river is closely paralleled by the Alaska Railroad on the west bank and the George Parks Highway on the east bank. There are numerous locations along the highway where the public can gain access to the river. There are also developed subdivisions and private land along the river at Carlo Creek, McKinley Village, and Lynx Creek.
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Alaska Railroad, Ahtna Native Corporation, Bureau of Land Management, and the new Denali Borough.
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** 21,750
22. **Existing/potential threats:** Continued and/or additional development on private and state lands along the river.
23. **Video Tape Available?** Yes

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** See the Nenana River Coridor Recreation Study (1991) prepared for the Alaska Department of Natural Resources by Doug Whittaker (Alaska Regional Office, National Park Service, Rivers and Trails Conservation Assistance, Division of Planning and Landscape Architecture) for additional information.
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Steve Carwile (Natural Resource Technician) and Jim Benedict (Resource Management Specialist), Denali National Park/Preserve, (907) 683-2294; Doug Whittaker, Outdoor Recreation Planner, NPS Alaska Regional Office (907) 257-2654; Ed Fogels, Natural Resource Manager, Fairbanks Office Alaska Department of Natural Resources (907) 451-2742; Russell W. Berry, Jr., Superintendent, Denali National Park/Preserve (907) 683-2294.

Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding – Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Anaktuvuk River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 135 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 38 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 38 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters downstream to park boundary.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Fisheries (Arctic Char), unimpaired wilderness, and Dall sheep habitat.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** 17 inholdings (7 ASRC, 10 Native) total 162,476 acres.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 5%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** More than 500 people.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Hazardous effluent from village, ATV use in watershed, and inholding pressures.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** Park boundary downstream to Colville River confluence.
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 97 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** Arctic char populations and Dall sheep habitat.
18. **Classification:** Wild
19. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** Arctic Slope Regional Corporation and several native allotments.
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
22. **Existing/potential threats:** Development from village expansion.
23. **Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** None
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Patty Rost, Chief Resource Management, GAAR, (907) 456-0281.

Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Chandler River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 125 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 30 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 30 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters north to park boundary including Chandler and Little Chandler lakes and unnamed lake.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Arctic char, peregrine falcon nesting, and lake trout lakes within river system.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** 17 stream miles including Chandler (5 miles) and Little Chandler (5 miles) lakes and unnamed an lake (2 miles) totaling 15,000 acres of inholdings (17 Native allotments, 1 ASRC easement).
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 5%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Between 300-500 people.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Recreation use increases.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** Park boundary to Colville river confluence.
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 95 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** Arctic char and peregrine falcon nesting sites.
18. **Classification:** Wild
19. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, Village Corporation, and State lands.
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** Between 300-500 people.
22. **Existing/potential threats:** Recreation use increases.
23. **Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** None
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Patty Rost, Chief Resource Management, GAAR, (907) 456-0281.

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** East Fork Etivluk River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 55 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 20 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 20 miles.
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters north to park boundary.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Outstanding variety of wildlife from raptors to large mammals, recreation opportunities, scenic landforms, scenic qualities, and significant archeological values.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** None
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 10%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Less than 50 people.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Oil and gas impacts just north of park boundary.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** Park Boundary downstream to Colville River confluence.
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 35 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** Outstanding variety of wildlife from raptors to large mammals, recreation opportunities, scenic landforms, scenic qualities, and significant archeological values.
18. **Classification:** Wild
19. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska (BLM) and North Slope Borough.
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** Less than 50 people.
22. **Existing/potential threats:** Oil and gas development.
23. **Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** Nigu-Etivluk River, A Wild and Scenic River Analysis, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, April 1979.
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Patty Rost, Chief Resource Management, GAAR, (907) 456-0281.

Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Ernie Creek 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 18 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 18 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 18 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters downstream to North Fork Koyukuk River confluence.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Narrow valley with unique geologic precipices.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** 1 (160 acre Native allotment).
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Less than 50 people.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Heavily used snow machine route, intense aircraft overflight path.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 0 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** None
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Patty Rost, Chief Resource Management, GAAR, (907) 456-0281.

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Itkillik River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 220 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 37 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 37 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters downstream to park boundary.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Archeological sites.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** 31,327 acres (5 inholdings: 4 Native allotments and 1 Arctic Slope Regional Corp).
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 8%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Less than 100 people.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Recreation use from the Haul Road.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** Park boundary downstream to Colville River confluence.
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 183 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** Unknown
18. **Classification:** Wild
19. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** North Slope Borough, NPRA.
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** Less than 100 people.
22. **Existing/potential threats:** Development and recreation use from the Haul Road and NPRA.
23. **Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** None
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Patty Rost, Chief Resource Management, GAAR, (907) 456-0281

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Killik River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 149 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 74 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 74 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters downstream to park boundary.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Peregrine falcon nesting, archeological sites on river, and caribou migration route.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** None
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 60%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Less than 100 people.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Oil and gas development.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** Park boundary downstream to confluence with Colville River.
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 75 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** Cultural resource sites.
18. **Classification:** Wild
19. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** Bureau of Land Management (NPRA), North Slope Borough, North Slope Native Corporation.
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** Less than 100 people.
22. **Existing/potential threats:** Oil and gas development.
23. **Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** None
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Patty Rost, Chief Resource Management, GAAR, (907) 456-0281.

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Kugrak River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 24 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 24 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 24 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters to Noatak River confluence.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Warm springs and remnant glaciers in headwaters (rare in GAAR).
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** None
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Less than 50 people.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** None known.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 0 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** None
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Patty Rost, Chief Resource Management, GAAR, (907) 456-0281.

Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Nigu River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 87 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 25 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 25 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters downstream to park boundary.
7. **Outstanding Values:** The river area offers outstanding recreation opportunities for canoeing/kayaking (Whitewater Class I-II), wildlife observation, photography, hiking and backpacking, and wilderness like camping. The outstanding scenery includes a variety of arctic landforms and vegetation. At least two known archeological sites possess outstanding values.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** None
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 40%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Less than 100 people.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Development of possible oil and gas resources on the nearby National Petroleum Reserve or North Slope Native Corporation lands.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** Park boundary downstream to Etivluk River confluence.
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 52 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** The river area offers outstanding recreation opportunities for canoeing/kayaking (Whitewater Class I-II), wildlife observation, photography, hiking and backpacking, and wilderness like camping. The outstanding scenery includes a variety of arctic landforms and vegetation. At least two known archeological sites possess outstanding values.
18. **Classification:** Wild
19. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** Bureau of Land Management (NPRA).
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** Less than 100 people.
22. **Existing/potential threats:** Development of possible oil and gas resources on the nearby Naval Petroleum Reserve or North Slope Native Corporation lands.
23. **Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** Nigu/Etivluk Wild and Scenic River Analysis, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Alaska Area Office, April 1979;
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Patty Rost, Chief Resource Management, GAAR, (907) 456-0281; Jack Mosby, Outdoor Recreation Planner, NPS Alaska Regional Office (907) 257-2650;

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Reed River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 63 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 41 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 41 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Three portions of the river are within the park. The first is from the headwaters downstream to the park boundary covering about 17 miles. The second is a stretch of about 12 river miles due west of Walker Lake. The third is a 12 mile stretch of river upstream from the confluence with the Kobuk River.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Hot springs in downstream portion with remnant plant population around spring.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** None
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 70%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Less than 50 people.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** None known.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** The two interconnecting portions along the western park boundary as described above.
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 22 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** None known.
18. **Classification:** Wild
19. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** State of Alaska.
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** Less than 50 people.
22. **Existing/potential threats:** Recreation impacts.
23. **Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** None
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Patty Rost, Chief Resource Management, GAAR, (907) 456-0281.

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

~~3. Stream Miles in Park River 30 miles Total Stream Miles 48 miles~~ within GLBA. The left bank (facing downstream) of the lower 18 river miles is within GLBA. The right bank is within Tongass National Forest. miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 30 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Canadian - Alaska border downstream to a point where the park boundary crosses the river just below Gateway Knob.
7. **Outstanding Values:** The most outstanding features the Alsek River offers are uncommon environmental diversity, very impressive mountainous and glacial scenery, and an outstanding wilderness experience. All of these contribute to an outstanding opportunity for wildlands based recreation.
8. **Classification:** Wild: US border to point where park boundary crosses the river just below Gateway Knob.
9. **Classification Explanation:** There are no impoundments on the river and the waters are believed to meet or exceed Federal and State water quality standards applicable to wild rivers. There are no roads or trails along the river and the shorelines are free of any development.
10. **Inholding(s):** None.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 20%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** ≈500-600 people.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** The proposed Windy-Craggy mine in Canada, about 15 air miles upriver from the US-Canada border would be one of the largest open pit copper mines in North America if developed. Potential adverse effects on the river include degraded water quality, effects on fish, and loss of wilderness values.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No. Slides only.

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** The lower 18 miles of the river downstream of Gateway Knob is the common boundary between the park and Tongass National Forest. Forest Service officials have told us they are not opposed to a national river study for the Alsek. They declined to include the river in their list of eligible rivers in the Tongass National Forest because most of the river is within Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. However, they indicated a willingness to cooperate in a joint USFS/NPS river study, it the NPS wished to pursue it.

The majority of the Alsek River and its major tributary, the Tatshenshini River, are in Canada. The entire river system is eligible for the Canadian Heritage Rivers System, which is patterned after the US National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Only the portion of the Alsek River within Kluane National Park has been designated as a component of the Canadian system.
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 18 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** The most outstanding features the Alsek River offers are uncommon environmental diversity, very impressive mountainous and glacial scenery, and an outstanding wilderness experience. All of these contribute to an outstanding opportunity for wildlands based recreation. The wilderness values of the lower 18 river miles are obviously compromised by the development and roads.
18. **Classification:** Scenic: 18 miles from just below Gateway Knob to the river mouth.
19. **Classification Explanation:** From Gateway Knob to the mouth there are a number of fish camps, a fish processing plant and airstrip on the left bank, and other small structures visible from the river and the connecting roads.
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** Tongass National Forest. The fish camps and other structures are under Park Service and Forest Service special use permits.
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** Same as upstream wild segment, 500-600 people.
22. **Existing/potential threats:** The proposed Windy-Craggy mine in Canada, about 15 air miles upriver from the US-Canada border would be one of the largest open pit copper mines in North America if developed. Potential adverse effects on the river include degraded water quality, effects on fish, and loss of wilderness values.
23. **Video Tape Available?** No. Slides only.

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** Alsek River Visitor Use Management Plan, GLBA, July 1989.
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Marvin O. Jensen, Superintendent, GLBA, (907) 697-2230.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding – Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** American Creek 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 58 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 58 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 58 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Hammersly Lake downstream west and south to mouth at Lake Coville.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Flows through tundra,then spruce forest. Access corridor to scenic areas. Contains class 2-3 rapids; canyons along part of course. Common wildlife include salmon, bears, and moose. Rainbow trout are a unique strain distinguishable by black markings. Excellent recreational angling.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development
10. **Inholding(s):** None
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** 842 visits in 1989 (NPS statistics) from various area lodges. In 1990 several parties also rafted the river.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Minor bank erosion from angler and boat use especially along the lower creek.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** No
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305; Richard Russell, ADFG, Commercial Fisheries, King Salmon 907-246-3340.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Big River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 20 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 20 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 20 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters downstream to mouth on Pacific Ocean.
7. **Outstanding Values:** The river is an important salmon spawning stream with runs of chum, humpy, and coho salmon during August. Then it becomes an important foraging area for brown bear. Also in August, the river is very popular among fly-in sport anglers. The river is very much influenced by tides with tidal flats extending three miles beyond the mouth. The area is very scenic; the drainage includes the Kaguyak Crater Lake. The Big River is a type specimen of a medium-sized coastal river providing salmon spawning habitat.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development; wilderness.
10. **Inholding(s):** None
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** 563 in 1989 (NPS statistics) from various area lodges and guide services.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Use by fly-in sport anglers is increasing. Average of over 20 people per day during August runs, all in last half mile of river. Potential oil development in Lower Cook Inlet. Vulnerable to oil tanker spills from Valdez.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** None
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Brooks River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 1 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 1 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 1 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Entire river between Brooks Lake and Naknek Lake.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Lands adjacent to the river are on the National Registry of Historic Places as the Brooks River Archeological District. The salmon and trout fishing also attract people from around the world to fish as well as to observe and photograph the significant number of brown bears fishing there too. Brooks River provides salmon fishing to bears for longer than any other stream in the park - from last week of June into the beginning of November. It provides it later than all other streams in the interior of the park except the Savonoski River. The major run is sockeye salmon: as many as 100,000 sockeye run through the river, and perhaps another 50,000-100,000 spawn in it. A small run of coho salmon occurs in early September.
8. **Classification:** Scenic
9. **Classification Explanation:** The mouth of the river is crossed by a seasonal floating bridge and there is a lodge with numerous cabins and various park administrative structures in the mouth area. A road parallels near the south bank between the lakes as well as the beginning of the road to the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. There are trails along the lower river as well as a bear viewing platform at the falls about half way between the lakes. There are also several dwellings located near the outlet of Brooks Lake.
10. **Inholding(s):** One native allotment application overlying the lodge/administrative area totaling 80 acres.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** 8103 visits in 1989 or 16.2% of total park visitation (NPS statistics).
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Increasing public use, floatplane landings, raised road and trail beds block marshes, angler trails destroying root mat of Oxbow Marsh, and lodge adjacent to river concentrates use in lower river.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No. 1950 low level aerial B&W photos. Low level color scheduled to be flown in 1991.

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** A DSC-ARO study team is reviewing possible alternatives for the future of the Brooks Camp area in 1993. Olsen, et al 1990, Brown bear behavior and human activities at salmon streams in Katmai National Park, Alaska, NPS-ARO, Anchorage, 123 pp. Dumond, D.E., 1981, Archeology on the Alaska Peninsula, University of Oregon Anthropological Paper No. 21, 276 pp.
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National

Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name**: Funnel Creek 3. **Total Stream Miles**: 9 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park**: 9 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park**: 9 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park**: Minor Lake outlet west and south to Moraine Creek confluence. Consider as tributary of Moraine Creek for eligibility.
7. **Outstanding Values**: Funnel Creek is a spawning area for sockeye salmon and rainbow trout. Bear use is heavy during late July and early August as they fish for salmon. Caribou, moose, wolves, and coyotes also commonly use the drainage. The area provides spectacular scenic vistas.
8. **Classification**: Wild
9. **Classification Explanation**: No development.
10. **Inholding(s)**: None
11. **Watershed % in Park**: 100%%
12. **Annual Visitor Use**: Less than 2,000 visits per year.
13. **Existing/potential Threats**: None
14. **Video Tape Available**: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park**: NA
16. **Eligible Segment Length**: NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values**: NA
18. **Classification**: NA
19. **Classification Explanation**: NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park**: NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use**: NA
22. **Existing/potential threats**: NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park**: 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park**: NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility**: NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information**: None
28. **Contact(s) for more information**: Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Hallo Creek 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 8 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 8 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 8 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters at and near Hallo Glacier to Hallo Bay.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Hallo Creek begins at the melt lake of Hallo Glacier and flows to Hallo Bay. It is surrounded by spectacular scenery. The sedge meadows along Hallo Bay are important grazing areas during spring for the highest density of brown bears known on earth; 30 bears have been seen grazing the meadow simultaneously. Salmon spawn in the creek.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development, wilderness.
10. **Inholding(s):** None
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** There were 5000 visits to the coast in 1989 with probably less than 1,500 visits to Hallo Bay.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** A trespass ATV trail exists along the creek. Oil from the 1989 Valdez spill struck the mouth of Hallo Creek. An intermittent aircraft fuel cache exists a mile north of the creek.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** No known outstanding recreation or resource values.

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** NA
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name**: Headwaters Creek 3. **Total Stream Miles**: 28 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park**: 28 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park**: 28 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park**: Headwaters southwest of Mount Kelez west and south to mouth n Lake Brooks.
7. **Outstanding Values**: This creek is a type specimen of a small salmon stream in the interior of the park. It is unique in that it receives very little human use because float planes can land only at the mouth. Over 18,000 sockeye salmon were observed spawning there in August 1991. It is an important feeding area for bears during August. There were two active eagle nests in the lower river in 1991. Moose use the area extensively during the fall and winter. The lower river near Lake Brooks has an extremely level course; it is a continuous series of oxbows.
8. **Classification**: Wild
9. **Classification Explanation**: No development; wilderness.
10. **Inholding(s)**: None
11. **Watershed % in Park**: 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use**: Low, probably less than 100 with almost all at the mouth.
13. **Existing/potential Threats**: None known.
14. **Video Tape Available**: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park**: NA
16. **Eligible Segment Length**: NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values**: NA
18. **Classification**: NA
19. **Classification Explanation**: NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park**: NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use**: NA
22. **Existing/potential threats**: NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park**: 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park**: NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility**: NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information**: None
28. **Contact(s) for more information**: Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Ikagluik Creek 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 23 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 23 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 23 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters north of Mt. Katmai northwest to Savonoski River confluence. Consider for eligibility as part of Savonoski River drainage including Rainbow River, Wolverine Falls Creek, and Savonoski River.
7. **Outstanding Values:** The historic village of Old Savonoski abandoned in 1912 just prior to the eruption is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. There is evidence of pre-contact occupation after about AD 1600. Near the confluence of the Grosvenor and Savonoski, archeological site 49MK3, consists of house depressions over midden. Dating is approximately first millennium AD, Norton horizon. This is a major site; one of two best located in the Naknek drainage of Katmai. Archeological site 49MK4 at the confluence of Springwater Creek and Savonoski River consists of house depressions; recent occupation thought to be 1850 to 1912. This area was probably utilized as seasonal residence only.

Unique geological history dominated recently by glaciation. Critical wildlife habitat for brown bears because salmon are available to fishing bears until the end of November, two months later than any other stream in the interior of Katmai, save one???; these fish are critical to many bears as a food source prior to denning. Moose use the area substantially. Drainage has more wilderness character than most in the park because of the lack of access to planes. Headwaters at glaciers. Eagle nesting.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development; wilderness.
10. **Inholding(s):** None
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Little to none on the ground; some flightseeing.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** None known.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** NA
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Katmai River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 27 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 27 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 27 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters from Serpent Tongue Glacier south of Snowy Mountain downstream west and south to its mouth at Katmai Bay on Shelikof Bay. Consider entire Katmai drainage including Mageik and Martin Creeks for eligibility.
7. **Outstanding Values:** 49MK11 is the site of an historic village on the Katmai River. It was occupied from the early 1800's until the eruption in 1912 (first reported observation was in 1827 by Von Krusenstern). In 1953, visible were the remains of a trading post, chapel, other associated buildings and 16 grave markers. Ash from the 1912 eruption partially covered these structures and they have subsequently been periodically inundated by water.

The Katmai River valley is part of an important overland route of travel both to and from Bristol Bay. Before the Russians arrived in Alaska, native Eskimos on the Pacific Coast (at Katmai, Kaguyak or Douglas and other places) traveled this route to Bristol Bay to trade for walrus ivory. Russian traders also used the route, as evidenced by published maps as early as 1861. Later, prospective miners enroute to Nome traveled the route. Character of river was greatly affected by the 1912 eruption of Novarupta, directly by fly ash and indirectly by ash flow. River has very large braided channel. Surface layers are ash; large pumiceous fallout from 1912 eruption produced spectacular delta. Tidal flats extend over a mile offshore.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** ??
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown - visitation on the coast in general was 5352 visits in 1989 per NPS statistics. Commercial fishermen out of Kodiak and fly-in guided anglers seem to be the principle users of the coast. Commercial fishermen recreate in certain areas between fish openings. Probably little of this use occurs on the Katmai River. Backpackers originate trips through the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes either at Katmai Bay or Brooks River ending up at Katmai Bay. The river drainage is used to gain access to Katmai Pass. Probably less then 50 people per year use this route.

13. **Existing/potential Threats:** None known.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information**: Keller, Samual and Hillard Reiser. 1959. The Geology of the Mt. Keller Area, Alaska. USGS Bulletin 1058-G, Washington DC in Hussey, John A. 1971. Embattled Katmai: A History of Katmai National Monument, National Park Service, Western Service Center.

Hussey, John, A. 1971. Embattled Katmai: A History of Katmai National Monument, National Park Service, Western Service Center.

28. **Contact(s) for more information**: Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Knife Creek including Juhle Creek 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 13 miles **Stream Miles in Park:** 13 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 13 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Knife Creek Glaciers downstream to Ukak River at Three Forks in Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Knife Creek originates in the extensive Knife Creek Glaciers. Knife Creek cuts through the ash sheet of the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, the feature for which Katmai National Monument was established. The creek is confined by the welded tuff of the 1912 ash flow; therefore, it is eroding vertically and rapidly. Thermal springs occur at mid-valley. The creek has formed unique erosional features in tuff, e.g. narrow fluted gorges and potholes. Pumice floats in the river. Water flow varies dramatically seasonally from dependence on springs, glaciers, snow melt, and rain. Spectacular scenery attracts visitors. Stream course has changed dramatically since 1951.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development; wilderness.
10. **Inholding(s):** None
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Visitation to the valley of Ten Thousand Smokes was about 2,200 visits in 1989.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** None
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 0 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** AN
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** Reference: Terry E.C. Keith, USGS, Volcano Observatory, 420 University Dr, Anchorage, AK 99508; J.A. Hussey, 1971, Embattled Katmai, NPS, Western Service Center.
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Kulik River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 1 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 1 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 1 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Flows from Kulik Lake to Nonvianuk Lake.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Kulik River provides excellent sport fishing for both rainbow trout and for sockeye salmon. Bears forage on salmon there from Mid-August through September. Spectacular vistas exist to the east as Kulik Lake enters the mountains. The river results from the unique glacial geology of a terminal moraine separating two lakes.
8. **Classification:** Scenic
9. **Classification Explanation:** Lodge adjacent to mouth of river.
10. **Inholding(s):** Katmailand, Inc., owns area of lodge and adjacent lands.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** 1152 visits in 1989.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Impacts from adjacent lodge; impacts of beaching floatplanes and jet boats.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 0 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** Olsen et al, 1990. Brown bear behavior and human activity at salmon streams in Katmai National Park, Alaska. NPS-ARO, Anchorage. 123 pp.
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Lethe, River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 14 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 14 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 14 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters to Ukak River confluence in Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes.
7. **Outstanding Values:** River Lethe cuts through the ash sheet of the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, the feature for which Katmai National Monument was established. Confined by the welded tuff of the 1912 ash flow, the river is eroding vertically and rapidly. The river forms a narrow, fluted gorge as deep as 100 feet in the lower reaches; only a few fords exist. Pumice floats in the river. Water flow varies dramatically seasonally from dependence on springs, glacier melt, snow melt, and rain. Origin of one tributary is the scenic series of lakes below Mageik Glacier. Spectacular scenery attracts visitors.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development; wilderness.
10. **Inholding(s):** None
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown - visitation to the valley of Ten Thousand Smokes where the river is located was 2244 visits in 1989 (per NPS statistics). The most traveled route into the Valley is by backpackers along and across the River Lethe.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Possibility of improving visitor use cabin on ridge of Three Forks Overlook, a minor impact to area.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** Terry E.C. Keith, USGS, Volcano Observatory, 4200 University Dr., Anchorage, AK 99508; Jussey, J.A. 1971. Embattled Katmai. NPS, Western Service Center.
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Mageik Creek 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 12 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 12 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 12 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Katmai Pass southeast to Katmai River confluence. Consider for eligibility as part of Katmai drainage.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Course changed by lava flow off Mt. Trident in 1960's. These large, black flows approach creek in several places defining its course. Warm springs under these flows feed the creek. The upper creek was directly impacted by flow ash coming over Katmai Pass during the 1912 eruption. Ash deposits define character of headwaters at Katmai Pass along with recent lava flows from Mt. Trident. Spectacular scenery. Bears use area extensively in spring and summer before salmon runs arrive on the coast. See also values listed for katmai River.
8. **Classification:** NA
9. **Classification Explanation:** NA
10. **Inholding(s):** NA
11. **Watershed % in Park:** NA%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** NA
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** NA
14. **Video Tape Available:** NA

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** None
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Martin Creek 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 10 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 10 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 10 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters south of Mt. Mageik east to Katmai River confluence.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Inundated by pumiceous fallout during 1912 eruption. part of the historic trade route over Katmai Pass, optional route to Mageik Creek. Today part of a backpacker route over Katmai Pass. See also values listed for katmai River. Spectacular scenery. Bears use the area extensively before the salmon runs arrive on coast.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** None
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Low, probably less than 75 people per year.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** None known.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** No
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding – Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Moraine Creek 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 22 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 22 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 22 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters Kukaklek Lake.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Moraine Creek is a spawning area for sockeye salmon and rainbow trout. It is an especially popular recreational fishery for trout during the spring and fall. Bear use is heavy during late July and early August as they fish for salmon. The area provides spectacular scenic vistas. Bears use the stream and caribou, moose, wolves, and coyotes use the drainage.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** None
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** 1971 visits based on 1989 NPS statistics; average 15-20 anglers per day in spring and fall.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Increasing use by fly-in anglers concentrated in mouth.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 22 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** Creek is floatable and a lodge on Battle Lake operating 4-6 weeks per year offers trips on the river.
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Naknek River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 32 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 6 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 6 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Outlet of Naknek Lake downstream to park boundary.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Late historic site 49MK17 is located on the east side of the river across from the recreational camp. The site was used for hanging and drying fish by local natives. Caribou migrate into the park and near the town of King Salmon in the fall and winter months. In the spring, after break up, the caribou return to their summer range farther south on the Alaska Peninsula crossing the upper Naknek River by the thousands. The upper reaches of the Naknek are used by local residents primarily for rainbow trout fishing.
8. **Classification:** Scenic
9. **Classification Explanation:** Road head, boat dock, barge landing, and many summer homes.
10. **Inholding(s):** The western boundary of the park is largely native corporation lands. The US Air Force also owns property along the upper Naknek where they maintain a boat launch. The State of Alaska is interested in helping to fund some development at Lake Camp where people currently launch boats, but land ownership is in dispute.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** Below Naknek lake, 10%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Visitor use in 1989 was 22,715 visits (45.4% of the park total visitation). A majority of the visitor use at Lake Camp(on the upper Naknek River) is local residents from King Salmon and Naknek and people from the Air Force.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Existing and potential land and shoreline development along the river.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** Park boundary downstream to Naknek River mouth.
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 26 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** The Naknek River from the source to just above the village of Naknek near Bristol Bay is a staging area for waterfowl and shorebirds in the spring and fall. Both the Lake Camp and Rapids Camp areas have tidal flats utilized by birds in the hundreds. In the spring, the river is a roar of activity with the influx of waterfowl. Tundra swans nest in the hundreds approximately 1 mile east of King Salmon. The River is well known for its large fish and abundant fish runs. Sport fishermen are particularly interested in King, Sockeye and Silver Salmon fishing on the Naknek as well as Rainbow Trout. Each spring, Beluga and Killer whales (occasionally a grey whale) come up the river (some 18-25 miles) in search of food. Occasionally, seals are seen up river as far as King Salmon.
18. **Classification:** Recreational
19. **Classification Explanation:** Major airport and towns of King Salmon and Naknek are along river. Naknek River at King Salmon is a major floatplane base. Mouth of river at Naknek is a port for barge traffic and the Bristol Bay fishing fleet.
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** Bristol Bay Borough, State of Alaska, US Fish and Wildlife Service, private individuals.
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** Perhaps substantially more than 100,000 visits per year.
22. **Existing/potential threats:** Continued shoreline development.
23. **Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** Selkregg, Lidia, ed. _____. Alaska Regional Profiles. SW Region, Vol. III, University of Alaska, Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center.

Dumond, Don E. 1981. Archeology of the Alaska Peninsula: The Naknek Region, 1960-1975. University of Oregon Anthropological Paper No. 21.

Dumond, Don E. 1971. Revised Archeological Site Survey Sheets for Katmai National Monument and Surrounding Areas. University of Oregon.

Hussey, John A. 1971. Embattled Katmai: A History of Katmai National Monument. US Dept. of Interior, National Park Service. San Francisco, CA.

28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Rainbow River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 13 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 13 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 13 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Flows from Serpent Tongue Glacier northwest to Savonoski River. Consider for eligibility as part of Savonoski River including Rainbow River, Wolverine Falls Creek, and Ikagluik Creek.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Unique geological history dominated recently by glaciation. Critical wildlife habitat for brown bears because salmon are available to fishing bears until the end of November, two months later than any other stream in the interior of Katmai, save one??? these fish are critical to many bears as a food source prior to denning. Moose use the area substantially. Drainage has more wilderness character than most in the park because of the lack of access to planes. Headwaters at glaciers. Eagle nesting.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development; wilderness.
10. **Inholding(s):** None
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Very low; some flightseeing.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** None Known.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 13 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** NA
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Savonoski River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 40 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 40 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 40 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters west to mouth at east end of Iliuk Arm on Naknek lake. Consider entire Savonoski River drainage including Rainbow River, Wolverine Falls Creek, and Ikagluik Creek for eligibility.
7. **Outstanding Values:** The historic village of Old Savonoski abandoned in 1912 just prior to the eruption is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. There is evidence of pre-contact occupation after about AD 1600. Near the confluence of the Grosvenor and Savonoski, archeological site 49MK3, consists of hose depressions over midden. Dating is approximately first millennium AD, Norton horizon. this is a major site; one two best located in the Naknek drainage of Katmai. Archeological site 49MK4 at the confluence of Springwater Creek and Savonoski River consists of house depressions; recent occupation thought to be 1850 to 1912. This area was probably utilized as seasonal residence only.

Unique geological history dominated recently by glaciation. Critical wildlife habitat for brown bears because salmon are available to fishing bears until the end of November, two months later than any other stream in the interior of Katmai, save one???; these fish are critical to many bears as a food source prior to denning. Moose use the area substantially. Drainage has more wilderness character than most in the park because of the lack of access to planes. Headwaters at glaciers. Eagle nesting.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development; wilderness.
10. **Inholding(s):** None
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** 591 visits were recorded in 1989 to several backcountry areas including the Savonoski; not all these visits were to the Savonoski. The Savonoski is part of a canoe/kayak route known as the "Savonoski Loop". People who use this river are primarily canoeists on an approximately week long trip. Fishermen use the Grosvenor River, but probably do not fish the sediment laden Savonoski.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** None known.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** Troyer, W. 1980. distribution and densities of brown bear on various streams in Katmai

National Monument. NPS Report, King Salmon, AK 16 pp; Richard Russell, AK Dept Fish & Game, King Salmon, AK 907-246-3340.

28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Swikshak River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 18 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 18 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 18 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters to mouth at Kayuyak Bay about 10 miles north of Hallo Bay.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Archeological site 49 AFG 2 is located near the lagoon at the mouth of the river. The site consists of midden material, probably post-contact. In addition, this is the site of an old cannery, the remains of which can still be seen. There is a silver salmon run in September. The river is an important bear foraging area; in June-July as many as 20 bears at a time can be seen grazing in the marshes at the upper end of the tidal lagoons; in September bears return to fish for silver salmon in the braids. The stream is an example of a glacial, braided stream with headwaters in the glaciers of Fourpeaked Mountain. There are spectacular vistas of glacier covered peaks. Harbor seals and sea otters are common in the mouth. Moose and red foxes also use the area. Stream is popular with fly-in lodges for sport fishing for silver salmon in September.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development; wilderness
10. **Inholding(s):** None
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Total visitation on the Katmai Coast for 1989 was 5352 (NPS statistics). It is unknown how much use the Swikshak receives. Commercial fishermen from Kodiak and sport fishermen from lodges in the Iliamna area are the probable primary users.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Potential oil development in Lower Cook Inlet. Vulnerable to oil tanker spills from Valdez.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** No
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent, Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Ukak River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 12 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 12 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 12 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Confluence of Knife and Windy creeks downstream to Iliuk Arm on Naknek Lake.
7. **Outstanding Values:** The Ukak River flows right beside the roughly 400 foot wall of ash from the eruption of 1912. This is one of the primary visitor attractions in the park due to its spectacular falls and the aesthetic value of this river. Historically the drainage was part of a trade route over Katmai Pass. Geologically, headwaters inundated by ash flows of 1912 eruption. Ash laden waters now define character of stream. Unique scenic vistas exist between Katolinat and Ikagluik mountains. Substantial numbers of moose use lower river during winter and spring. A ghost forest on lower river remains from the 1912 eruption.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** None
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Visitation to the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes in 1989 was 2244. Many visitors ride the bus to the overlook and hike down to the Ukak river to view the falls and the ash flow. The rest are backpackers who could take one of 3 routes into the Valley floor; one of which leads them to the Ukak River.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** None
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** Richard Russell, AK Dept Fish & Game, King Salmon, AK 907-246-3340.
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Wolverine Falls Creek 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 16 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 16 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 16 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters north of Hook Glacier northwest to Savonoski River confluence. Consider entire Savonoski River drainage including Rainbow River, Wolverine Falls Creek, and Ikagluik Creek for eligibility.
7. **Outstanding Values:** The historic village of Old Savonoski abandoned in 1912 just prior to the eruption is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. There is evidence of pre-contact occupation after about AD 1600. Near the confluence of the Grosvenor and Savonoski, archeological site 49MK3, consists of hose depressions over midden. Dating is approximately first millennium AD, Norton horizon. this is a major site; one two best located in the Naknek drainage of Katmai. Archeological site 49MK4 at the confluence of Springwater Creek and Savonoski River consists of house depressions; recent occupation thought to be 1850 to 1912. This area was probably utilized as seasonal residence only.

Unique geological history dominated recently by glaciation. Critical wildlife habitat for brown bears because salmon are available to fishing bears until the end of November, two months later than any other stream in the interior of Katmai, save one???; these fish are critical to many bears as a food source prior to denning. Moose use the area substantially. Drainage has more wilderness character than most in the park because of the lack of access to planes. Headwaters at glaciers. Eagle nesting.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development; wilderness.
10. **Inholding(s):** None
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Very little on ground, some flightseeing.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** None known.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** No
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Kenai Fjords National Park

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Addison Creek 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 4.25 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 4.25 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 4.25 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters at the terminus of Addison Glacier downstream including brackish Pederson Lagoon along the upper west side of Aialik Bay.
7. **Outstanding Values:** This stream provides primary spawning habitat for red and silver salmon in the Aialik Bay area and supports commercial salmon fishing . It is also a prime recreational area for sea kayakers exploring the area. Sport fishers utilize the area around the outlet as well as Pederson Lagoon. The scenery in the vicinity is spectacular; Pederson and Addison glaciers cascade off the Harding Icefield into the basin. A small trail parallels Addison Creek to Addison Lake. The area provides excellent habitat for coastal black bear, river otter, coyote, sea otter and harbor seal. Bald eagles nest around the lagoon and feed on the salmon.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development other than a small trail paralleling Addison Creek to Addison Lake.
10. **Inholding(s):** There are no inholdings along this drainage at this time, however, Native corporations have made tentative selections in this area to date.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** ≈400
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** None known. This entire area has been recommended for wilderness classification by the NPS.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** An NPS ranger station and public use cabin exist across Aialik Bay about three miles from the drainage.
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Superintendent, Chief Ranger, and Resource Management Specialist, Kenai Fjords National Park (907) 224-3175.

Kenai Fjords National Park

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Bear Glacier River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 11 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 7 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 7 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters including proglacial lake downstream to park boundary along the west side of Resurrection Bay.
7. **Outstanding Values:** The primary values for this drainage include scenic vistas of Bear Glacier and the Harding Icefield from Resurrection Bay, camping, hiking, sea kayaking, beach combing and sport fishing. Many tour boats carrying thousands of visitors to the area, point out this glacier and drainage. The nationally recognized Aialik Peninsula forms the western backdrop. Wildlife species in the area include coyote, river otter, black bear and mountain goats. Sport hunting occurs in the State-owned part of the lower river drainage. Float planes land on the lake which has formed since 1952 when the glacier receded from slopes east of it. Red and silver salmon have been observed spawning in the streams above the lake in recent years. Harbor seal occasionally enter the lake area, presumably in search of food. Large blocks of ice calve from the glacier front into the lake where they persist in the frigid fresh water for great periods of time. This area offers unique opportunities to conduct glacier research and plant and animal recolonization of a de-glacierized area.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** None
11. **Watershed % in Park:** Including Bear Glacier 90%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Many tour boats carrying thousands of visitors to the area, point out this glacier and drainage.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** None known.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** Park boundary to creek mouth along the west side of Resurrection Bay.
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 4 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** The primary values for this drainage include scenic vistas of Bear Glacier and the Harding Icefield from Resurrection Bay, camping, hiking, sea kayaking, beach combing and sport fishing. Many tour boats carrying thousands of visitors to the area, point out this glacier and drainage. The nationally recognized Aialik Peninsula forms the western backdrop. Wildlife species in the area include coyote, river otter, black bear and mountain goats. Sport hunting occurs in the State-owned part of the drainage. Float planes land on the lake which has formed since 1952 when the glacier receded from slopes east of it. Red and silver salmon have been observed spawning in the streams above the lake in recent years. Harbor seal occasionally enter the lake area, presumably in search of food. Large blocks of ice calve from the glacier front into the lake where they persist in the frigid fresh water for great periods of time. This area offers unique opportunities to conduct glacier research and plant and animal recolonization of a de-glacierized area.
18. **Classification:** Wild
19. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** State of Alaska.
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** Many tour boats carrying thousands of visitors to the area, point out this glacier and drainage.
22. **Existing/potential threats:** None known.
23. **Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** A small dilapidated hunter cabin exists outside park boundaries.
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Superintendent, Chief Ranger, and Resource Management Specialist, Kenai Fjords National Park (907) 224-3175.

Kenai Fjords National Park

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Delight Creek 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 5 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 5 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 5 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters of Delight Lake to outlet of Delight Creek on East Arm of Nuka Bay (McCarty Fjord).
7. **Outstanding Values:** The primary values for this river system are anadromous fisheries, sport fishing, hiking and camping. Commercial runs of red salmon and silver salmon occur in this drainage. Other anadromous fish that spawn in this drainage are pink salmon and dolly varden. Black bear are numerous as are bald eagles in the vicinity. Marine mammal species that frequent the outlet of the stream are sea otter and the threatened Steller sea lion. Float planes sometimes land on Delight Lake which nestles in a scenic glacial valley. The lower reach of Delight Creek is the most popular camping area and sport fishing area in the Nuka Bay subdistrict of the park. The beach near the outlet serves as a common drop-off and pick-up point for sea kayakers and sport fishers. Spectacular views of McCarty Fjord are available from near the outlet of Delight Creek.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** At present there are no inholdings along this drainage, but Native corporations have made tentative land selections along this drainage for potential fishery enhancement and lodges.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** About 300 people use this area each summer.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** None known except for potential Native corporation fishery enhancement or lodge development.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** Recommendation does include Delight Lake.
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Superintendent, Chief Ranger, and Resource Management Specialist, Kenai Fjords National Park (907) 224-3175.

Kenai Fjords National Park

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding – Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Desire Creek 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 3 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 3 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 3 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** From the upper end of Desire Lake (1.5 miles) downstream to the mouth Desire Creek on the East Arm of Nuka Bay (McCarty Fjord).
7. **Outstanding Values:** The primary values for this river system are anadromous fisheries, sport fishing, hiking and camping. Commercial runs of red and pink salmon occur in this drainage. Other anadromous fish that spawn in this drainage are dolly varden and silver salmon. Black bear frequent the area. Marine mammal species that use waters near the stream outlet are harbor seal and the threatened Steller sea lion. Float planes land on Desire Lake for anglers. Spectacular views of McCarty Fjord are available from the beach near the outlet.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development. Remnants of a fish weir are evident by the stream outlet.
10. **Inholding(s):** At present there are no inholdings along this drainage, but Native corporations have made tentative selections along this drainage for potential fishery enhancement.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** About 200 people utilize this drainage each summer.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** None known at present other than potential fishery enhancement if selected land is conveyed.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 0 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** No
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Superintendent, Chief Ranger, and resource Management Specialist, Kenai Fjords National Park (907) 224-3175.

Kenai Fjords National Park

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Nuka River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 12 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 11.5 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 11.5 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters from Nuka Glacier terminus to Beauty Bay.
7. **Outstanding Values:** This river flows from a broad, glacial valley into a narrow gorge and down a braided floodplain into Beauty Bay in the Nuka Bay area. Spectacular mountains such as Iceworm Peak , The Needle, Storm Mountain and Diablo Mountain rim the drainage which flows into the southern part of the fjords. Steep glaciers flow between these jagged peaks from the Grewing-Yalik Glacier Complex. Pink and dog salmon spawn in side tributaries along the lower reaches of the river. Wildlife species occurring along the river include black bear, brown bear, moose, mountain goats, coyote, river otter, and marmots. Bald eagles nest near the river outlet in Beauty Bay and Peale's peregrine falcon have been observed in the Nuka Glacier area. Remnants of gold mining activity from the 1930's can be found along the lower reaches of the river. A valid unpatented mining claim occurs along nearby Ferrum Creek which does not drain into or affect Nuka River. The river is very remote; access is by vessel to Beauty Bay or more likely float plane from Homer to Bradley Lake, a small lake near the river or Beauty Bay. No one is known to have floated any part of this river. Fewer than 10 people visit this drainage each year. The National Park Service has recommended all of the area in this drainage as wilderness.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** There are no developments along this river segment in the park. An overgrown mining trail exists along the east side of the river, and long range plans call for trail access from the Bradley Lake area.
10. **Inholding(s):** At present there are no inholdings along this river, however, Native corporations have tentatively selected lands in suspected mineral-rich parts of this drainage.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 90%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Fewer than 10 people visit this drainage each year.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Remnants of gold mining activity from the 1930's can be found along the lower reaches of the river. A valid unpatented mining claim occurs along nearby Ferrum Creek which does not drain into or affect Nuka River. Native corporations have tentatively selected lands in suspected mineral-rich parts of this drainage.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 0 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** The uppermost reach of the river falls within the boundaries of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. Developments in this area include the stream diversion structures, stream gaging instruments, and snow survey gages near Nuka Glacier. The stream diversion developments completed in support of the the Bradley Lake hydropower project render this segment ineligible.
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** Kenai Wildlife Refuge and State of Alaska.
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** None other than the existing stream diversion in the headwaters.
23. **Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:**

28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Superintendent, Chief Ranger, and resource Management Specialist, Kenai Fjords National Park (907) 224-3175.

Kenai Fjords National Park

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Resurrection River **3. Total Stream Miles:** 24 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** 18 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 18 miles
6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Northern most boundary of the park downstream where the river serves as the common boundary with Chugach National Forest past the Exit Glacier Road bridge to the eastern park boundary near Mt. Benson.
7. Outstanding Values: The river provides exceptional habitat for silver salmon. This river is famous as the primary rearing habitat for fish caught in the Seward Silver Salmon Derby in August of each year, an economic boost to the Seward community. The river and all other drainages in the Resurrection Bay area are off limits to sport fishing in order to protect fish spawning habitat. Other species of anadromous fish which spawn in the river and its tributaries are red salmon, king salmon, pink salmon and dolly varden. A few parties have been known to float the river from a put in at the Exit Glacier Road bridge down stream to the Three Bridges take out near Metco Gravel by the Seward Highway . A few parties float all the way out to the bay. A couple of recreational companies have considered the float as a commercial venture. The river is known to be the site of seasonal floods as was noted by hydrologist Ellsworth in 1909, "The Resurrection River is a wild and unruly river during times of flooding." The scenery down this braided, glacially influenced river is outstanding. Mountain peaks rise abruptly over 4000 feet above the river bed. Outstanding views of nationally recognized Exit Glacier and the Harding Icefield are also possible from this river. Moose, mountain goats, bald eagle, black bear, brown bear and beaver may be seen along the way.
8. Classification: Wild for 15.5; Scenic for 2.5.
9. Classification Explanation: The upper drainage is in a natural condition with only a trail on the opposite side of the river. The River downstream of the Exit Glacier Road bridge is immediately paralleled by a Forest Service gravel road. A sprinkling of historic trapper cabin sites exist along the park side of the river.
10. Inholding(s): There are no inholdings along the park side of the river. There may be a couple of mining claims along the forest side of the river above the bridge to Exit Glacier. State lands were logged a few years ago, and the borough tried unsuccessfully to establish a municipal dump along the Exit Glacier Road.
11. Watershed % in Park: ≈40%
12. Annual Visitor Use: Over 40,000 visitors drive along the river on the Exit Glacier Road each summer. Another several hundred people ski, dogsled and snowmachine along this scenic route in winter. A few parties float the river from the Exit Glacier Road bridge to the Seward Highway or to Resurrection Bay.
13. Existing/potential Threats: None known.
14. Video Tape Available: The park has a short section of video showing grizzly bears and moose along the river basin.

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: (A) Headwaters near Summit Creek downstream to the common park boundary shared with the Chugach National Forest to be classified as wild; and (B) the river segment downstream from the eastern park boundary to Resurrection Bay to be classified as recreational.
16. Eligible Segment Length: 8 miles
17. Outstanding Values: The river provides exceptional habitat for silver salmon. This river is famous as the primary rearing habitat for fish caught in the Seward Silver Salmon Derby in August of each year, an economic boost to the Seward community. The river and all other drainages in the Resurrection Bay area are off limits to sport fishing in order to protect fish spawning habitat. Other species of anadromous fish which spawn in the river and its tributaries are red salmon, king salmon, pink salmon and dolly varden. A few parties float the river from the Exit Glacier Road bridge to the Seward Highway or to Resurrection Bay. A couple of recreational companies have considered the float as a commercial venture.

The river is known to be the site of seasonal floods as was noted by hydrologist Ellsworth in 1909, "The Resurrection River is a wild and unruly river during times of flooding." The scenery down this braided, glacially influenced river is outstanding. Mountain peaks rise abruptly over 4000 feet above the river bed. Outstanding views of nationally recognized Exit Glacier and the Harding Icefield are also possible from this river. Moose, mountain goats, bald eagle, black bear, brown bear and

beaver may be seen along the way.
18. **Classification:** Wild in upper drainage - 2 miles; recreational in lower drainage - 6 miles.
19. **Classification Explanation:** The only developments along the upper "Wild" section of the river are the Resurrection River Trail along the north river bank and the Boulder Creek recreational cabin maintained by Chugach National Forest. Private land, a few residences and the Metco gravel plant exist along the lower 6 miles of the river. The Exit Glacier Road abuts portions of this lower section. This includes a series of finger dikes which help divert the waters away from the road. The Federal Highway Administration is proceeding with plans to upgrade the Exit Glacier Road which has recently been classified as a National Forest Highway which qualifies it for federal highway funds.
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** National Forest Service, State of Alaska, Kenai Peninsula Borough, private, and City of Seward.
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** Over 40,000 visitors drive along the river on the Exit Glacier Road each summer. Another several hundred people ski, dogsled and snowmachine along this scenic route in winter. A few parties have been known to float the river from a put in at the Exit Glacier Road bridge down stream to the Three Bridges take out near Metco Gravel by the Seward Highway. A few parties float all the way out to the bay.
22. **Existing/potential threats:** Potential development of commercial tourist facilities and logging on USFS, State, and local lands.
23. **Video Tape Available?** The park has a short section of video showing grizzly bears and moose along the river basin.

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** No
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Superintendent, Chief Ranger and Resource Management Specialist, Kenai Fjords National Park (907) 224-3175.

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Skagway River, North Fork 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 26 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 6 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 6 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Confluence of North Fork and Skagway River north to Canada border.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Historic travel corridor between the Canadian interior and pacific coast. It was used extensively during the Klondike Gold Rush first as a trail (part of which was the Dead Horse Trail), improved as a wagon/cart road, and finally in 1898-99 as a railroad corridor for access to the Klondike Gold Fields. The confluence area served as an important staging area where the community of White Pass City served as a trans-shipment service point as supplies were transferred from wagons to pack stock for the final pack to the summit. White Pass City shortly became a ghost town after completion of the railroad to the summit in 1899. During the winter, the frozen river itself became a travel corridor for gold seekers trying to get to the Klondike. The adjoining uplands were used for both summer and winter travel. The valley also is a very short, natural migration corridor for plants and animals between the pacific maritime climate and the Canadian interior.
8. **Classification:** Recreational.
9. **Classification Explanation:** The confluence area is the former townsite of White Pass City and visible from the White Pass and Yukon Railroad. It can also be accessed by a quarter mile walk through the brush from the railroad right-of-way at the former site of Heney Station and fording the Skagway River. The upper limits of the North Fork are immediately adjacent (200-400 feet) to the railroad corridor, and readily visible.
10. **Inholding(s):** State ownership west of the North Fork, and the White Pass and Yukon Railroad right-of-way 50 feet to one quarter mile from the stream.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 50%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** 110,000+ visits per year with 99% occurring on the railroad tours between the Canada border and Skagway.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Overburden and used equipment from railroad maintenance; future railroad development; visitor use; and destruction of cultural resources; pipeline spills.
14. **Video Tape Available:** Only along the railroad right-of-way.

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** Skagway River from its mouth upstream to its source in Canada.
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 20+ miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** Historic travel corridor between the Canadian interior and Pacific coast. It was used extensively during the Klondike Gold Rush first as a trail, improved for wagons/carts as the Brackett Wagon Road, and finally in 1898-99 as a railroad corridor for access to the Klondike Gold Fields. The mouth area served as an important staging area where the community of Skagway served as a trans-shipment service point as supplies were transferred from incoming ships to wagons and pack stock (and later to the railroad) for the trip to the summit. Skagway is the only remaining town (700 population) in Alaska that was founded as a result of the Klondike Gold Rush. During the winter, the frozen river itself became a travel corridor for gold seekers trying to get to the Klondike. The adjoining uplands were used for both summer and winter travel. The valley also is a short, natural migration corridor for plants and animals between the pacific maritime climate and the Canadian interior. Snow-capped mountainous scenery in the headwater area is also spectacular.
18. **Classification:** Recreational
19. **Classification Explanation:** The community of Skagway, the adjoining railroad on the east side and the Klondike Highway on the west side would suggest a recreational classification.
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** U.S. Forest Service, Tongass National Forest, Juneau Ranger District; City of Skagway.
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** 110,000+ visits per year with 99.9% occurring on the railroad tours between Skagway and the Canada border. An additional 75,000+ vehicles annually travel the Klondike Highway about one-quarter to one-half mile west of the drainage.
22. **Existing/potential threats:** Overburden and used equipment from railroad maintenance; future railroad development; visitor use; and destruction of cultural resources; Private, state, or city land development along the river right-of-way or the

proposed Goat Lake hydroelectric project; pipeline spills.
23. **Video Tape Available?** Along railroad right-of-way only.

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** The White Pass and Yukon Railroad provides several daily round trips between Canada and Skagway, AK. In 1992 the railroad surpassed 100,000 passengers during their May to September tour season. Cooperative U.S. Forest Service natural resource inventory to be done in the summer of 1993.
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Clay Alderson, Superintendent; Bruce Reed, Chief Ranger; Karl Gurcke, Cultural Resource Specialist; Jeff Mow, Park Ranger; Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (907) 983-2921.

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Taiya River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 17 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 17 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 17 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Taiya Inlet northerly to Chilkoot Pass at Canadian border.
7. **Outstanding Values:** The entire Taiya River drainage was an important transportation corridor prior to and during the Klondike Gold Rush. The mouth area served as an important staging area where the community of Dyea reached a population of 10,000 during the gold rush before becoming a ghost town. During the winter, the frozen river itself became a travel corridor for gold seekers trying to get to the Klondike. The adjoining uplands were used for both summer and winter travel. Two additional towns, Canyon City and Sheep Camp (both areas long since reclaimed by nature), also served the gold rush stampeders as they passed through the valley. The present day Chilkoot Trail follows the east side of the river to the Canadian border. The valley is also a very short, natural transportation corridor for plants and animals between the pacific maritime climate and the Canadian interior.
8. **Classification:** Recreational and Wild.
9. **Classification Explanation:** The recreational classification would extend from the mouth to the West Creek confluence due to adjoining road, campground, and ranger station next to or near the river. Upstream of West Creek, the river would be classified wild due to the lack of development along the river.
10. **Inholding(s):** State land within the park near the mouth on the Dyea flats area, and upstream of West Creek to the Canadian border; and several private parcels along the west bank between the old Dyea townsite and West Creek, and in the vicinity of the former Hosford Mill site just upstream of West Creek.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 25%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** 10,000 visits with about one third occurring along the Chilkoot Trail and the rest in the Dyea area.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Private or state land development along the river corridor or in the Dyea area.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** Cooperative U.S. Forest Service resource inventory to be done in the summer of 1993.
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Clay Alderson, Superintendent; Bruce Reed, Chief Ranger; Karl Gurcke, Cultural Resource Specialist; Jeff Mow, Park Ranger; Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (907) 983-2921.

Lake Clark National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region

Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Chilligan River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 26 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 16.5 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 16.5 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters at an unnamed glacier downstream to second tributary below Max Lake drainage.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Scenic values are quite impressive with hanging glaciers, expansive vistas of the Alaska Range, and views of Mt. Spurr from the take-out area.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** None
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Light; 1-2 parties yearly.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Any stream the state of Alaska may determine as navigable may be subject to state placer mining claims.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 0 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** No
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Ralph Tingey, Superintendent, LACL, (907) 271-3751.

Lake Clark National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Chokotonk River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 19 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 19 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 19 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters near Lake Clark Pass in a westerly direction to Little Lake Clark.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Views of the Alaska Range and fjord-like Little lake Clark at the take-out.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** None
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown, insignificant.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Placer mining.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 0 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** No
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Ralph Tingey, Superintendent, LACL, (907) 271-3751.

Lake Clark National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Crescent Lake & River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 36.5 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 36.5 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 36.5 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Crescent Lake including Lake Fork, North Fork, and mainstem to Tuxedni Bay.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Outstanding mountainous scenery with hanging glaciers.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development except for one lodge near the outlet of Crescent Lake.
10. **Inholding(s):** One five acre tract at Crescent Lake Lodge; Native patented land includes the entire mainstem, all by 1/2 mile of lower Lake Fork, and all of the North Fork.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown but significant use of upper North Fork near Crescent Lake by fishermen.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Mining, timber harvest, second home development.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 0 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** No
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Ralph Tingey, Superintendent, LACL, (907) 271-3751.

Lake Clark National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Kijik River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 19.5 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 19.5 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 19.5 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters at Lachbuna Lake to Lake Clark.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Lower river is contained within the Kijik National Historic District.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** Selected or patented lands surround the mouth of the river extending three miles upstream. Two Native allotments along the lower river, two home site parcels filed (but undetermined) by one party for total of 135 acres; and one five acre homesite parcel purchased by Kijik Corporation.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Approximately 200 user days/year, including Kijik Lake and tributary.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Placer mining, private land development.
14. **Video Tape Available:** Yes; September 1991.

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** No
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Ralph Tingey, Superintendent, LACL, (907) 271-3751.

Lake Clark National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Neacola River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 25 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 25 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 25 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters to Kenibuna Lake; roughly 1/4 mile of the southeast channel is outside the park boundary.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Scenic views of the Alaska Range, hanging glaciers, and views of Mt. Spurr at the take-out.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** None
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Light, 1-2 hiking trips/year.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Placer mining.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 0 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** No
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Ralph Tingey, Superintendent, LACL, (907) 271-3751.

Lake Clark National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Necons River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 42 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 42 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 42 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters west of Merrill Pass downstream through Two Lakes to the Stony River confluence.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Rugged, jagged, knife-edged ridges and peaks along with hanging glaciers in the Alaska Range.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** Two small parcels at Two Lakes totaling 9.87 acres.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Light; 1-2 recreational raft trips/year; light use by hunters.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Placer gold mining
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 0 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** No
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Ralph Tingey, Superintendent, LACL, (907) 271-3751.

Lake Clark National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Red River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 5 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 5 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 5 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Red Glacier downstream easterly to Cook Inlet.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Views of the Alaska Range; looking up at Iliamna volcano.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** All land surrounding the Red River has been selected, but not conveyed, by Native corporations.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Placer mining; private land development.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 0 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** No
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Ralph Tingey, Superintendent, LACL, (907) 271-3751.

Lake Clark National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Stony River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 190 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 38 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 38 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Northern park boundary downstream to about eight air miles downstream of the Necons River confluence near at the western park boundary; about half way through the park, the river meanders around the park boundary for about two miles.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Scenic mountains and glaciated valley.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** Two tracts totaling 85 acres.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 10%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Moderate
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Mining
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 0 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** No
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Ralph Tingey, Superintendent, LACL, (907) 271-3751.

Lake Clark National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Tanalian River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 3.75 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 3.75 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 3.75 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Kontrashibuna Lake downstream to Lake Clark near Port Alsworth.
7. **Outstanding Values:** 50 foot high waterfall; mountainous scenery
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** Tanalian, Inc. has selected lands surrounding the lower two miles, but NPS has retained a strip 1/4 mile wide on each side of the river. Tanalian has the right for up to three river crossings. Small tracts and a native allotment surround the mouth where it enters Lake Clark.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Heavy fishing pressure at the mouth and to a lesser extent below the falls. Occasional raft trip. Tanalian Trail, following portions of the river is heavily used.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Subdivision of private lands, extension of Port Alsworth airstrip, gravel mining.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 0 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** No
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Ralph Tingey, Superintendent, LACL, (907) 271-3751.

Lake Clark National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Tazimina River and Lakes 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 54 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 54 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 54 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters in Chigmit Mountains westerly through Upper and Lower Tazimina Lakes to Sixmile Lake.
7. **Outstanding Values:** 60 foot waterfall along lower river; trophy rainbow trout fishing; large runs of sockeye salmon.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** The area, including Lower Tazimina Lake has been selected and patented to Kijik Corporation. There are also three Native allotments along the lake shore and lower river. The Lower Lake is also protected by a conservation (recreation) easement allowing public access and camping but not hunting and fishing.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Heavy, probably 100 user days/month from mid-June to mid-October.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Proposed hydroelectric project and accompanying roads along lower river up to the falls area; placer mining; private land development.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 0 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** No
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Ralph Tingey, Superintendent, LACL, (907) 271-3751.

Lake Clark National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Telaquana River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 35 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 35 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 35 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** From Telaquana Pass in the Alaska Range, through Telaquana Lake to park boundary.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Impressive views of jagged peaks in the Alaska Range from upper river and lake. Important archeological site near lake outlet.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development except for six cabins on or near lake.
10. **Inholding(s):** Three small tracts, four others filed but undetermined; one trail easement.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** 10-15 parties each year for hunting and fishing.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Placer gold mining; private land development.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 0 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** No
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Ralph Tingey, Superintendent, LACL, (907) 271-3751.

Lake Clark National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** West, Middle, and East Glacier Creek 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 25, 5.5, 9.5 miles **Miles in Park:** 40 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 40 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** West Glacier Creek has two forks. Left Fork West Glacier Creek begins at Tongue and other unnamed glaciers and flows 15 miles to the confluence with Right Fork West Glacier Creek. The Right Fork heads at Umbrella Glacier and flows 3.5 miles to Chinitna Bay.

Middle Glacier Creek begins at an unnamed glacier between North and South Twin Mountains and flows 5.5 miles south to Chinitna Bay.

East Glacier Creek begins at an unnamed glacier on South Twin Mountain and flows 9.5 miles to Chinitna Bay-Cook Inlet, east of Clam Cove.
7. **Outstanding Values:** West Glacier Creek valley has significant wildlife values. In addition to black and brown bear denning, it is a known nesting area for trumpeter swans, and bald eagles. It has runs of both chum and silver salmon, including a late run of chum salmon that provides an important late fall food source for bald eagles and bears. In the spring and summer, up to 25 bears feed in the tidal and freshwater meadows adjacent to West and Middle Glacier creeks. Just east of the Middle Glacier Creek mouth is a small tidal meadow that receives the heaviest and most consistent use by brown bears.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development except for cabins on a 15 acre parcel at Glacier Spit and two five acre parcels at Horn Creek between Middle and East Glacier Creeks.
10. **Inholding(s):** Several Native Corporations own land along all of the West Glacier Creek mainstem and for 1.5 miles up each fork. Middle Glacier Creek is either surrounded by, or directly adjacent to, land owned or selected by several Native corporations. A 160 acre parcel has been claimed by an individual, but has not been conveyed. Land surrounding the lower three miles of East Glacier Creek has been selected by several Native corporations.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** West Glacier Creek receives moderate use for guided bear hunting and subsistence hunting; other use unknown.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Placer gold mining, private land development (all).
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 0 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** No
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Ralph Tingey, Superintendent, LACL, (907) 271-3751.

Noatak National Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Kelly River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 45 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 45 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 45 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters at the Continental Divide downstream south to the Noatak River confluence.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Very popular spot for day and week-end trips. Heavily used for hiking, camping, sight-seeing, and trapping by residents of Noatak village, and hunting. World-class fishing - record size Char caught here in 1991. Area used by locals and fly-in visitors form other parts of the world.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** Six Native allotments on lower part of the river (near Noatak River confluence).
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Approximately 1000 visitors/year (visitation not registered).
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Increasing visitation and use may lead to site degradation.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 0 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** No
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Warren Rigby, Chief Ranger; residents of Noatak village; local fishermen and recreational users; Resource Management Division, Northwest Alaska Areas, (907) 442-3890.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Beaver Creek 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 90 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 51 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 51 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Nutzotin Mountains downstream to Canadian border.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Beaver Creek is the largest clear water stream rising in the vicinity of the extensively glacier capped Wrangell Mountains.
8. **Classification:** Wild and Scenic
9. **Classification Explanation:** Some valid mining claims (placer) exists on Beaver Creek where the scenic classification would occur.
10. **Inholding(s):** Alaska-Natazhet Mining Company (103 acres) T2N, R24E, Sec.8.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 70%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Placer mining, Lode mining along Carl Creek which drains into Beaver Creek.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** Canadian border downstream to the White River confluence in Canada.
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 39 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** Beaver Creek is the largest clear water stream rising in the vicinity of the extensively glacier capped Wrangell Mountains.
18. **Classification:** Wild
19. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** Kluane Game Sanctuary, Parks Canada.
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
22. **Existing/potential threats:** Unknown
23. **Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** None miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** See: Beaver Creek: A Field Trip Resource Investigation, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, May 1978; and Termination of Beaver Creek River Study-Memorandum September 13, 1978.
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Russ Galipeau, Resource Mgt. Specialist, WRST, (907) 822-5234.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Bremner River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 40 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 40 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 40 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Beginning at the North Fork Lobe of the Bremner Glacier, the Middle Fork Lobe of the Bremner Glacier, and Fan Glacier downstream to the Copper River confluence.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Extremely scenic, remote, diverse wildlife, staging area for migratory swans and waterfowl.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** Chugach Regional Corporation selected land.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Motorized access (air/jet boats, aircraft)
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** N/A
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** N/A miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** N/A
18. **Classification:** N/A
19. **Classification Explanation:** N/A
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** N/A
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** N/A
22. **Existing/potential threats:** N/A
23. **Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** None miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** None
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** None

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** None
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Russ Galipeau, Resource Mgt. Specialist, WRST, (907) 822-5234.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Chisana River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 110 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 40 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 40 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Chisana Glacier to northern Park boundary.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Access to historic mining town of Chisana and placer mining operations of Gold Hill, scenic, diverse wildlife, cultural significance of native community at Dot Lake.
8. **Classification:** Wild and Scenic
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development except for the community of Chisana and related trails leading into and out of town.
10. **Inholding(s):** None
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 40%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Motorized access (Air/jet boats, aircraft, ATV), placer mining in tributaries.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** Park boundary by Wellesley Lakes to Nabesna River confluence.
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 70 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** Access to historic mining town of Chisana and placer mining operations of Gold Hill, scenic, diverse wildlife, cultural significance of native community at Dot Lake.
18. **Classification:** Wild
19. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge.
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
22. **Existing/potential threats:** Unknown
23. **Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** None miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** None
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** None

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** None
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Russ Galipeau, Resource Mgt. Specialist, WRST, (907) 822-5234.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Chitina River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 112 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 112 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 112 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters downstream in an easterly direction to the preserve boundary at the Copper River confluence.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Recommended in 1973 Bureau of Outdoor Recreation report for its outstanding scenic, geologic, wildlife, historic, and recreational resources. Check report for documentation.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** Unpatented Placer Mining Claim T8S, R15E, S16 (20 acres); Private Land T8S, R17E, S32 (5 acres).
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Placer mining, motorized access (motor/air boats, aircraft, ATV's).
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** 0

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** NA miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** NA
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Russ Galipeau, Resource Mgt. Specialist, WRST, (907) 822-5234.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Chitistone River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 20 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 20 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 20 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Chitistone Pass downstream to Nizina River confluence.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Historic Chitistone Trail (Goat Trail); incredibly scenic mountainous area; wildlife possibilities; geologic uncomformities; and evidence of mountain building events of the past.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** Lower end of Chitistone River is Ahtna Region Corporation selected land.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Motorized access (air/jet boats)
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** None miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** None
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** None

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** See: Beck: Chitistone Trail Report, Wrangell-St. Elias NP/P, 1990.
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Russ Galipeau, Resource Mgt. Specialist, WRST, (907) 822-5234.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Copper River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 250 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 62 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 62 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters from Copper Glacier north and west to the preserve boundary.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Very scenic area in Wrangell Mountains; upper river good bald eagle habitat; well preserved quaternary stratigraphy; river contains second largest sediment loading in North America; high density of swallows nesting along the banks; excellence floating; sport and subsistence fisheries; migratory corridor for birds; relict pleistocene flora; and wildlife such as moose, caribou, and bison
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** The majority of the Copper River's east bank is either Ahtna Region Patented or selected Land, Chugach Region selected Lands, Chitina Village Patented, State University, and State Patented. Private Property T10N, R9E, Secs 29, 30, & 32; and Cemetery/Historical Site T10N, R9E, Secs 29, 30, & 32.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 60%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Dam construction, human waste management, Trans-Alaska Pipeline, logging, motorized access (boats, ATV's, aircraft)
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** From the northwestern preserve boundary where the Copper River forms the western boundary of the preserve downstream to the mouth.
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 232 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** The Copper River is an area of exceptional scenic beauty and primitive river values. In its course to the Gulf of Alaska, the river flows out of and around the magnificent Wrangell Mountains, the famed "Jewels of Alaska", as it plunges through the Chugach Mountains to the coast. In the course of breaching the Chugach Mountains, the river creates a valley of exceptional beauty, power, and grandeur unequalled elsewhere in the state. The combination of spectacular scenery, interesting geology, flora and fauna, historical aspects of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad remnants, and the rivers existing natural undisturbed character all combine to provide a unique, high quality recreation experience.
18. **Classification:** Wild for most of the river with recreational segments at Copper Center and Chitina.
19. **Classification Explanation:** Most of the river shoreline is undeveloped and uninhabitated. Short portions near Copper Center where there is residential development along the river and at Chitina where there is a major bridge crossing the river should be recreational.
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** Ahtna and Chugach Native Regional Corporations, Bureau of Land Management, State of Alaska, and Chugach National Forest.
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
22. **Existing/potential threats:** Proposed road between Chitina and Cordova, logging, road construction, and mining
23. **Video Tape Available?** None

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** NA miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** Copper River Wild and Scenic River Analysis, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, March 1973.
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Russ Galipeau, Resource Mgt. Specialist, WRST, (907) 822-5234.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Hanagita River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 17 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 17 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 17 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Group of lakes 12 miles ESE of Hanagita Lake to Tebay River confluence.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Very scenic, remote, wildlife.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** 5 acres T7S, R9E, Sec.21 & 28.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** None
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** None miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** None
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Russ Galipeau, Resource Mgt. Specialist, WRST, (907) 822-5234.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding – Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Kuskulana River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 21 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 21 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 21 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Kuskulana Glacier downstream to Chitina River confluence.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Excellant example of glacial valley in it's upper and lower reaches, historic bridge used for Kennicott mining operation.
8. **Classification:** Wild; scenic at the bridge crossing and areas of mining claims.
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development except for the bridge crossing.
10. **Inholding(s):** Ahtna Regional Corporation selected: T3S, R9E, Sec.15,16; T4S, R8E, Sec.1-5, 8-17, & 20-24: and T3S, R8E, Sec.36.
Private Property: T3S, R9E, Sec.29.
Unpatented Mine Site: T3S, R9E, Sec.33.
Ahtna Regional Corporation Patented: T3S, R9E, Sec. 26-28, 33.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Placer mining, lode mining, motorized access (air/jet boats, ATV, aircraft).
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** None miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** None
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Russ Galipeau, Resource Mgt. Specialist, WRST, (907) 822-5234.

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Nabesna River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 73 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 20 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 20 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Nabesna Glacier downstream to park boundary.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Spectacular scenery, access to historic mining activity, and wildlife.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** Unpatented Lode Mining: (1300 acres) T5N,R14E,Sec.16,17,20,21
Ahtna Regional Corporation Applied: T7N,R14E
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 15%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Lode mining, motorized access (air/jet boats, aircraft).
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** Park border near Jimmy Brown Lake to Chisana River confluence.
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 53 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** Spectacular scenery, access to historic mining activity, and wildlife.
18. **Classification:** Wild
19. **Classification Explanation:** No development
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge.
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
22. **Existing/potential threats:** Lode mining, motorized access (air/jet boats, aircraft).
23. **Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** None miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** None
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Russ Galipeau, Resource Mgt. Specialist, WRST, (907) 822-5234.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding – Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Nizina River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 37 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 37 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 37 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Nizina Glacier downstream to Chitina River confluence.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Historical significance, scenic, rock glaciers.
8. **Classification:** Wild; scenic at old bridge crossing.
9. **Classification Explanation:** Limited development - old span bridge crossing river to May Creek.
10. **Inholding(s):** State Patented Land: T6S, R15E, Sec. 4, 5, 7; T6S, R14E, Sec. 9-12; T6S, R13E, Sec. 1-6; T6S, R12E, Sec.1, 2, 10.
Private Property: T6S, R13E, Sec. 1, 2.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Potential development, human waste management, mining, motorized access (air/jet boats, aircraft, ATV).
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** N/A
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** NA miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** Most of the north bank is state patented or private lands.
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Russ Galipeau, Resource Mgt. Specialist, WRST, (907) 822-5234.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Tana River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 31 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 31 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 31 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Tana Glacier downstream to Chitina River confluence.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Mountainous scenery and wildlife.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** None
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** None
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** N/A
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** NA miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** None
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Russ Galipeau, Resource Mgt. Specialist, WRST, (907) 822-5234.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Tebay Lake and River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 15 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 15 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 15 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Tebay Lakes, including the lakes, downstream to Chitina River confluence.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Scenic, wilderness recreation opportunities, and wildlife (Dall sheep).
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** Private Land: T7S, R7E, Sec. 31; and T7S, R7E, Sec. 32.
Cemetery/Historical Site: T6S, R8E, Sec. 4, 5.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Unknown at this time
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** N/A
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** NA miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** None
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Russ Galipeau, Resource Mgt. Specialist, WRST, (907) 822-5234.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** White River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 200 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 20 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 20 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Russell Glacier downstream to Canada Border.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Historic travel corridor, end of Chitistone Pass, White River Ash field from unknown volcanic source.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development.
10. **Inholding(s):** One on island in upper river.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 10%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Unknown
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** Canada border downstream to Yukon River confluence.
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 180 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** Unknonwn
18. **Classification:** Wild; scenic at the Alaska Highway crossing.
19. **Classification Explanation:** No development except at the Alaska Highway crossing.
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary, Parks Canada.
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
22. **Existing/potential threats:** Unknown
23. **Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** None
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Russ Galipeau, Resource Mgt. Specialist, WRST, (907) 822-5234.

Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Kandik River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 90 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 32 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 32 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Preserve boundary to river mouth.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Outstanding biological diversity, historic structures, and an anadromous fisheries stream.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** There is no development in the drainage? ?
10. **Inholding(s):** Conveyed Doyon lands around preserve boundary and to the north.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** ≈15%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** 20-30 people, primarily hunters.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Potential roads from south of the Yukon River for oil and gas exploration or mineral development or from the west through the Kandik into the Nation River valley.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** Preserve boundary northeast to Canadian border. Additional 15+ miles in Canada.
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 60 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** Outstanding biological diversity.
18. **Classification:** Wild
19. **Classification Explanation:** There is no development in the drainage.
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** State of Alaska, Doyon Native Corporation
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** 5-10 visitors
22. **Existing/potential threats:** Potential roads from south of the Yukon River for oil and gas exploration or mineral development or from the west through the Kandik into the Nation River valley.
23. **Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** None
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Steve Ulvi, Resource Management Specialist, Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve (907) 547-2233.

Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding – Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Nation River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 90 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 16 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 16 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Preserve boundary to river mouth.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Defacto wilderness and anadromous fisheries.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** The river drainage is undisturbed and natural processes are at work. There is no development or man-made disturbance in the drainage within the preserve.
10. **Inholding(s):** There are eight townships of private land within the drainage. They are located at Hardluck Creek and upstream, about 11 miles up from the mouth. The remaining upstream portion of the drainage is all Doyon land.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 15%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** 15-20 people mostly moose hunters; little recreation use.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Potential roads from south of the Yukon River for oil and gas exploration or mineral development; drill pads, airstrips, and camps in support of oil development.
14. **Video Tape Available:** Maybe after 1991.

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 59 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** Unknown
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** Doyon Native Corporation, State of Alaska, and Canadian government.
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
22. **Existing/potential threats:** Potential roads from south of the Yukon River for oil and gas exploration or mineral development
23. **Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** The river between the preserve and border is not being recommended. An additional 15 miles of the river is in Canada.
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Steve Ulvi, Resource Management Specialist, Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve (907) 547-2233.

Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Seventymile River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 64 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 20 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 20 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters to preserve boundary.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Archeological sites, wildlife, and glacial features which are unusual in this region.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development along this segment of the river. Access is by airplane, foot, dogteam or snowmachine.
10. **Inholding(s):** Doyon selected with a small portion of conveyed land.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 15%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** 5-10 fall hunters arriving by airplane primarily; little recreation.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Mining development and/or roads across drainage towards Eagle.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 44 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** None known.
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** Minimal development with three airstrips at Crooked, Barney, and Alder creeks and a winter trail along the south side of the drainage from Eagle.
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** State of Alaska, Bureau of Land Management, Doyon Native Corporation, Eagle Village Corporation.
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** 15-20 people primarily fall moose hunters.
22. **Existing/potential threats:** Mining development and/or potential roads across drainage towards the Yukon River?
23. **Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** Water Quality and Flow Regime Study, summer of 1991. The river segment outside of the preserve is not being recommended.
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Steve Ulvi, Resource Management Specialist, Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve (907) 547-2233.

Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Yukon River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 1800 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 128 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 128 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Upstream preserve boundary near Calico Bluffs to downstream preserve boundary near Circle.
7. **Outstanding Values:** This segment of the Yukon River was recognized by Congress in the establishment of the preserve for its historic sites associated with the gold rush era on the Yukon River, geologic features showing the strata of time back to the precambrian era, paleontologic resources including 700 million year old marine fossils and pleistocene mammal fossils, and cultural prehistory potentially reaching back 15,000 years. The river is a navigable waterbody by international treaty.
8. **Classification:** Wild with occasional segments of scenic in areas of development.
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development, occasional remnants of gold rush era, occasional modern-day subsistence sites and dwellings and cabins on private lands.
10. **Inholding(s):** Doyon and Hungwitchin conveyed and selected lands, native allotments, and homesites. Check GMP and LPP for more information.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** <1%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** 600
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Mining effluent from tributaries, roads paralleling and/or crossing the river for resource development, pollution from Canada, increased tourism, and commercial development on private lands.
14. **Video Tape Available:** Some limited footage.

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** Remainder of river upstream of preserve to Canadian border (about 23 miles) and the segment downstream from the preserve to the mouth on the Bering Sea (about 1,100 miles). A segment of the Yukon just downstream of the Haul Road bridge to the mouth of the Tanana River was found eligible based on its historic values in 1985 by NPS. However, the federal government will eventually own very little of the uplands along the river. Neither the State of Alaska nor the native corporations owning land expressed a desire in having this river segment added to the national system nor in managing their lands as part of the system.
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 1800 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** The historic gold rush flavor is still prominent along the river. Most of the river corridor appears today as it did during that era. The river serves as a water highway summer and winter, tying people together physically and culturally - a phenomenon true for the entire river both within Alaska and Canada. There are also anadromous fisheries, unique geological features, and peregrine falcon habitat.
18. **Classification:** Wild with short stretches of recreational along the river side villages and Haul Road bridge crossing.
19. **Classification Explanation:** Only limited development occurs along the river at the Haul Road bridge site and the numerous communities along the river; important placer mined drainages upstream and down between the border and Circle.
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** State of Alaska, Bureau of Land Management, Doyon Native Corporation, and various native community corporations.
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
22. **Existing/potential threats:** Mining effluent from tributaries, roads paralleling and/or crossing the river for resource development, pollution from Canada, increased tourism, and commercial development on private lands.
23. **Video Tape Available?** Some footage around Eagle, Alaska.

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** Yukon River (Ramparts Section) Wild and Scenic River Study, 1985, Alaska Regional Office, National Park Service; Yukon River basin Planning Study.
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Steve Ulvi, Resource Management Specialist, Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve (907) 547-2233; Jack Mosby, Outdoor Recreation Planner, NPS Alaska Regional Office (907) 257-2650; Gerald Whitley, Yukon Territorial Government, (403) 688-3006.