

Addendum to Appendix P

Anadromous and Resident Fish Streams

Technical Report

DECEMBER 2005

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ERRATA SHEET

ANADROMOUS AND RESIDENT FISH STREAMS TECHNICAL REPORT

1. Page 4-1, Section 4.2, 1st paragraph, 2nd sentence. Correction: "Three of the anadromous rivers, the Antler, Berners/Lace, and Katzehin rivers would require multi-span bridges with in-stream piers."
2. Page 4-2, Section 4.2, 1st paragraph, 5th sentence. Correction: "The areas where the Antler and Berners/Lace Rivers would be crossed are within an area where eulachon spawn."
3. Page 4-3, Section 4.3, 1st paragraph, 2nd sentence. Correction: "As with Alternative 2, the Katzehin River would require a multi-span bridge with in-stream piers, and the remaining four anadromous streams would be crossed with single-span bridges with no in-stream piers."
4. Page 4-4, Section 4.6, 1st paragraph, 2nd sentence. Correction: "Alternative 3 would cross 10 streams on the west side and one stream on the east side."
5. Page 4-7, Table 4-2, West Lynn Canal Stream Crossings by Structure. Correction to 1st column, 4th row: "4W, 4AW, 14W, 15W, 19W (Ludaseska Creek)."
6. Figure 3-1, title correction: "Streams in the Project Area"
7. Figure 3-1, stream 51E name correction: "Dayebas Creek"
8. Figure 3-1, stream 6E classification correction: Class IIA, not a dry channel. (This correction has been made on the revised Figure 3-1 that is provided as Figure 1 in the September 2005 Addendum to the *Anadromous and Resident Fish Streams Technical Report*.)
9. Figure 3-1, streams 7E, 8E, and 9E corrections: The stream identified as 8E is a dry channel, with no stream number. The stream labeled 7E is actually 8E. Stream 9E has only one outlet, not two. (These corrections have been made on Figure 1, which is provided in the October 2005 Addendum to the *Anadromous and Resident Fish Streams Technical Report*.)

Note: The Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF) has committed to crossing anadromous streams, other than those requiring multi-span bridges, with a single span above the creek, resulting in no in-stream piers. For multi-span bridges, the approximate minimum pier spacing would be 130 feet.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This addendum describes impacts to anadromous and resident fish resources resulting from the changes made to the Alternative 2B alignment, bridge crossings, National Marine Fisheries' (NMFS) conservation recommendations for Alternative 2B, and updates of anadromous stream classifications in response to the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR) Office of Habitat Management and Permitting (OHMP) comments on the Supplemental Draft EIS and *Appendix P Anadromous and Resident Fish Technical Report*. The information and alternatives analyses presented in the October 2004 *Anadromous and Resident Fish Streams Technical Report* remain valid unless new information is presented in this addendum.

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2.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

2.1 East Lynn Canal

In response to comments provided by the ADNR OHMP in 2005, descriptions of Sturgill's (#59E) and Pullen (#60E) creeks, located in the Skagway area, have been added to Attachment A. Tables 3-1 and 3-2 also have been updated to include these creeks. Neither Pullen nor Sturgill's creek was observed during the 1994 Field Study. Pullen Creek supports anadromous fish habitat, increasing the total number of Class I streams along the east side of Lynn Canal to 14. Only 13 were identified in the 2004 *Anadromous and Resident Fish Streams Technical Report*. Sturgill's Creek is a Class II stream. The supplemental and expanded Attachment A text, including a more extensive description of Dewey Creek (#58E), and new Tables 3-1 and 3-2 are provided in this addendum.

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3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE ALTERNATIVES

3.1 Alternative 2B – East Lynn Canal Highway to Katzeihin with Shuttles to Haines and Skagway

Because of the August 2005 realignment, the text describing impacts to anadromous fish streams from Alternative 2B that was provided in the 2004 technical report has been revised. The following discussion on multi-span bridges replaces that included in Section 4.4 of the *Appendix P Anadromous and Resident Fish Technical Report*:

Alternative 2B would cross nine anadromous fish streams, including, Sawmill Creek (5E), 10AE, Antler River (11E), Berners/Lace rivers (12/13E), Slate Creek (14E), Sweeny Creek (16E), Sherman Creek (17E), 18E, and Katzeihin River (46E). The Katzeihin, Antler, and Berners/Lace rivers would require multi-span bridges with in-stream piers. Typical construction techniques for multi-span structures include the erection of falsework to provide a platform for equipment, thereby eliminating the need for active equipment in the river bottom. Impacts within the river, however, could occur due to noise and vibration generated during pile driving and increased turbidity (at the crossing and downstream) as the falsework is erected. The August 2005 realignment of Alternative 2B changed the Antler River crossing to have less in-stream piers and to avoid eulachon spawning habitat. This realignment results in fewer in-water bridge piers and requires no bridge piers in the northern channel, which is documented as having a high density of eulachon spawning. The Lace River crossing has been moved 700 feet upstream to further avoid vegetated intertidal habitat. This would lengthen the bridge at Lace River by 300 feet; the new alignment would continue to traverse primarily uplands and avoid bald eagle trees and Johnson Creek. Refer to the updated Table 4-1, provided later in this addendum, for a summary of East Lynn Canal streams and proposed crossing structures.

Construction of all river crossings with in stream piers would not occur between March 15 through June 15 to avoid impacts to outgoing salmonids and spawning eulachon. There would be some direct disturbance of anadromous and resident fish at and downstream of the Katzeihin, Berners/Lace, and Antler river crossings during multi-span bridge construction; however, these rivers are braided with many channels, and not all channels would be impacted at the same time (i.e., bridge construction would either occur from one side of the river to the other or from both sides to the middle). Once in place, the piers would not impede fish movement within the rivers. There would be short-term increases in turbidity during construction of all three multi-span bridges; however, it is not expected that the increases would be noticeable relative to the ambient turbidity in the Antler, Berners/Lace, and Katzeihin rivers. Airborne dust is not likely to occur during in-water construction.

Runoff during construction and from the completed highway could potentially contain sediments, heavy metals, salts, organic molecules, ozone, and nutrients. However, none of these components are expected to be sufficiently concentrated to cause direct mortality or disturbance of anadromous and resident fish. Impacts of runoff on fish habitat are discussed in Appendix N, 2004 *Essential Fish Habitat Assessment*, and the 2005 addendum to the assessment.

No direct effects on anadromous fish streams would result from construction of the Katzeihin Ferry Terminal due to its distance from the Katzeihin River and other anadromous streams. The design of the breakwaters for the Katzeihin Ferry Terminal would include either fish passage gaps or large box culverts to ensure proper fish passage. In addition, an in-water construction window of June 16 through March 14 would be established for terminal construction to protect migrating anadromous and/or resident species.

While the Antler and Lace river crossings would avoid any in-water fill, the Katzehin River intertidal area crossing would involve 113,106 square feet (2.6 acres) of fill below the high tide line for construction of the south approach including alignment adjustments to avoid eagle nest trees and steep terrain. The north bank of the river would be clear spanned and have no fill. The south bank is a steep bluff with silty deposits below. Discussions with resource agencies indicated avoidance of impacts to fish and wildlife habitat on the north side would be more critical and that placing fill on the south bank would be environmentally less damaging. Details concerning impacts of ferry terminal construction and operations on fish habitat are discussed in the 2004 *Essential Fish Habitat Assessment* (Appendix N), and the 2005 addendum to the assessment.

TABLES

This section provides tables to replace the tables of the same number presented in the 2004 *Anadromous and Resident Fish Streams Technical Report*:

Table 3-1 Types of Streams within Lynn Canal

Table 3-2 Anadromous Fish Streams
East Lynn Canal Project Area

Table 4-1 East Lynn Canal
Stream Crossings by Structure

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Table 3-1
Types of Streams within Lynn Canal

	East Lynn Canal	West Lynn Canal
Class I Confirmed or Apparent Anadromous Fish Streams (Fish Observed)	5E, 10AE, 11E, 12E, 13E, 13AE, 14E, 15E, 16E, 17E, 18E, 46E, 47E, 60E	1W, 2W, 3W, 4BW, 5W, 7W, 8W, 9W, 9AW, 10W, 17BW, 22W
Class IIA Streams with Potential Fish Habitat or Fish Observed	6E, 8E, 9E, 58E, 59E	6W, 16W, 17W, 20W
Class IIB Streams with Poor Quality Fish Habitat (No Fish Observed)	1E, 2E, 3E, 7E, 43E, 44E, 45E	4W, 4AW, 14W, 15W, 19W
Class III Very Steep Stream or Waterfall (No Fish Observed)	10E, 19E-25E, 28E-33E, 37E, 39E, 40E, 48E, 50AE, 51E, 53E, 55E, 57E	8AW, 11W, 12W, 13W, 14AW, 18W

Notes: Refer to area map for the location of the streams by stream numbers.

The following streams shown on Figure 1 were either not found or were dry channels during the 1994 Field Study: 4E, 26E, 27E, 34E, 35E, 36E, 38E, 41E, 42E, 50E, 54E, 55AE, 56E, 17AW, and 21W. Streams 59E and 60E were not observed during the 1994 Field Study.

Table 3-2
Anadromous Fish Streams,
East Lynn Canal Project Area

Anadromous Stream		Fish Species Inventory	
Stream Number and Name		Catalog ¹	1994 Field Observations
5E	Sawmill Creek	Chum and pink salmon, Dolly Varden	Pink salmon
10AE	Unnamed	(Stream not listed as of 2002)	Coho ² and pink ² salmon
11E	Antler River	Coho and chum salmon, eulachon	Coho smolt
12E	Lace River	Coho salmon, eulachon	Coho salmon
13E	Berners River	Coho salmon, eulachon	Coho salmon
13AE	Johnson Creek	Coho, chum, and pink salmon	Coho, chum, and pink salmon
14E	Slate Creek	Chum salmon (coho and pink salmon not listed as of 1998)	Coho ² and pink ² salmon
15E	Unnamed	(Stream not listed as of 2002)	Coho ² and pink ² salmon
16E	Sweeny Creek	Pink salmon	Pink salmon
17E	Sherman Creek	Pink salmon	Pink salmon
18E	Unnamed	Sockeye salmon (pink salmon not listed as of 2002)	Pink ² salmon
46E	Katzehin River	Coho and chum salmon, Dolly Varden (pink salmon not listed as of 1998)	Coho and pink ² salmon
47E	Side channel of Katzehin River	(Stream not listed as of 2002)	None observed
60E	Pullen Creek	Coho, pink, and Chinook salmon, Dolly Varden	Not observed during the Juneau Access 1994 Stream Survey

Notes: ¹Includes updates to catalog (1998/2002)

²Submitted to ADF&G to be cataloged for species found in streams during the Juneau Access 1994 Stream Survey.

**Table 4-1
Stream Crossings By Structure**

Stream Number ¹	Class	Maximum Stream Width (Feet) ²	Proposed Crossing Structure
5E Sawmill Creek	I	20	Single-span bridge
9E	IIA	15	Single span bridge
10AE	I	25	Single-span bridge
11E Antler River	I	500	Multi-span bridge
12E/13E Berners/Lace River	I	400	Multi-span bridge
13AE Johnson Creek	I	10	Not crossed under current (2005) alignment
14E Slate Creek	I	20	Single-span bridge
15E	I	20	Not crossed under current (2005) alignment
16E Sherman Creek	I	15	Single-span bridge
17E Sherman Creek	I	15	Single-span bridge
18E	I	10	Single-span bridge
43E, 44E, 45E	IIB	Varies	Single-span bridge
46E Katzehin River	I	+2800 (including tidal channels)	Multi-span bridge
47E, (Pullen Creek) 60E ³	I	Varies	Not crossed under current (2005) alignment
6E, 8E	IIA	Varies	Culvert
1E, 2E, 3E, 7E	IIB	Varies	Culvert
59E Sturgill's Creek	IIA	Varies	Not crossed under current (2005) alignment
10E, 19E, 20E, 21E, 22E, 23E, 24E, 25E, 26E, 27E, 28E, 29E, 30E, 31E, 32E, 33E, 34E, 35E, 36E, (Yeldagalga Creek) 37E, 38E, 39E, 40E, 41E, 42E	III (or dry at time of survey)	Varies	Culvert
48E, 49E, 50E, (Dayebas Creek) 51E, 52E, 53E, 54E, 55E, 56E, (Kasidaya Creek) 57E, (Dewey Creek) 58E	III (or dry at time of survey)	Varies	Not crossed under current (2005) alignment

Notes: ¹Source: 1994 Anadromous Fish Stream and Habitat Report

²Width taken from the Anadromous Fish Stream and Habitat Report, Attachment A, 1994 Fishery Habitat Field Surveys.

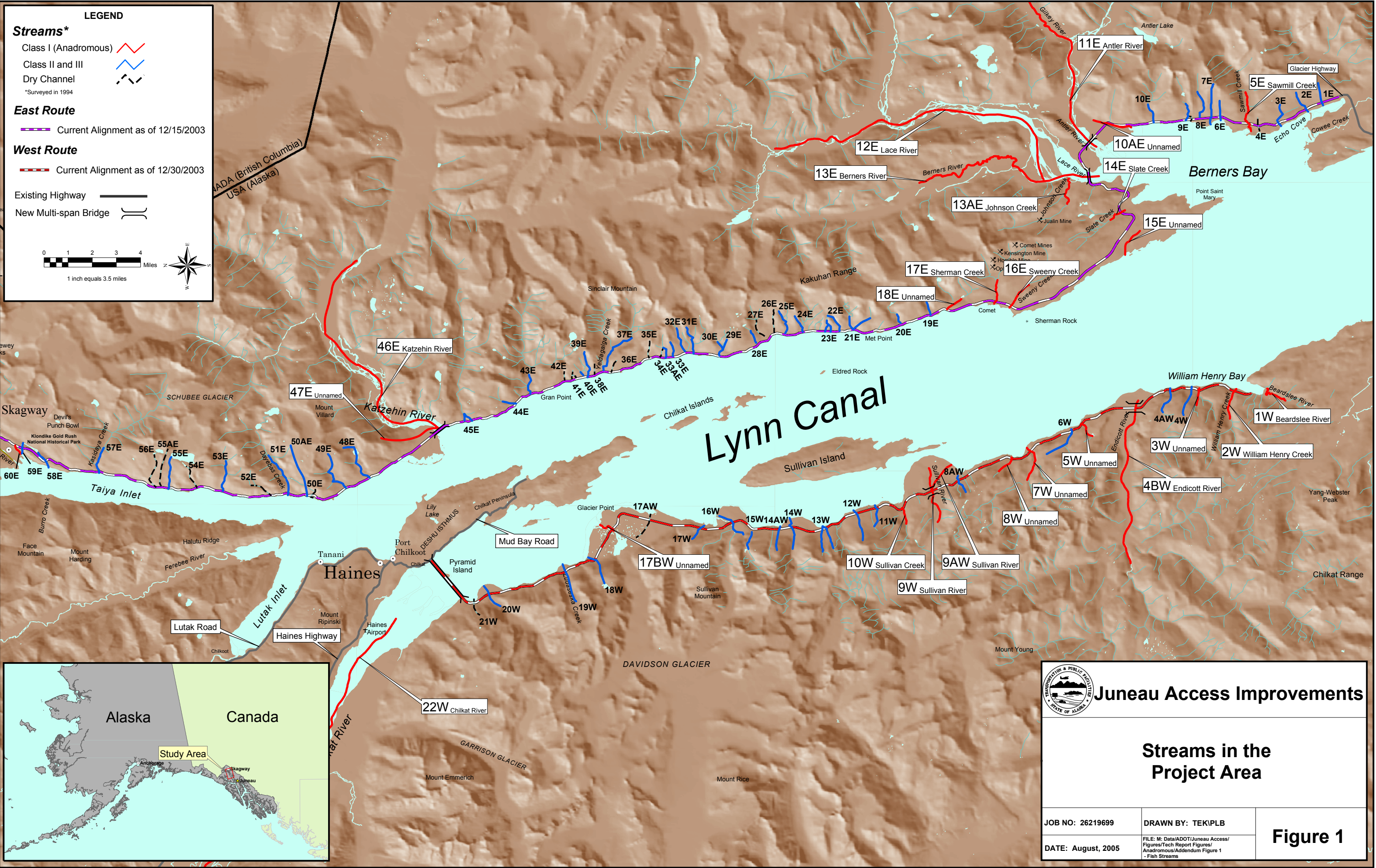
³Streams 59E and 60E were not surveyed during the 1994 Fishery Habitat Field Surveys.

FIGURES

This section presents Figure 1, “Streams in the Project Area.” The figure is a revised version of Figure 3-1 that was originally provided in the 2004 technical report. Below is a listing of revisions included in Figure 1:

- Stream 6E: Stream 6E is correctly depicted as a Class IIA stream and not as a dry channel, as was the case in the October 2004 Figure 3-1.
- Stream 7E: Stream 7E is correctly depicted as being south of its location on the October 2004 Figure 3-1, as was originally depicted on the 1997 DEIS figure.
- Stream 8E: In the October 2004 Figure 3-1, stream 8E appeared to be an outlet of Stream 9E. In the revised Figure 1, stream 8E has been correctly identified as located south of stream 9E at the location labeled stream 7E in the October 2004 Figure 3-1.
- Stream 9E: The configuration of stream 9E has been revised. In the October 2004 Figure 3-1, stream 9E appeared to have two forked outlets; however, if there are two outlets, one outlet is currently dry. The revised stream configuration, presented in Figure 1, now matches the 1997 DEIS figure.
- Sturgill’s (#59E) and Pullen (#60E) creeks have been added to Figure 1.

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Juneau Access Improvements

Streams in the Project Area

JOB NO: 26219699	DRAWN BY: TEK\PLB	Figure 1
DATE: August, 2005	FILE: M: Data\ADOT\Juneau Access\Figures/Tech Report Figures\Anadromous/Addendum Figure 1 - Fish Streams	

ATTACHMENT A

Dewey and Pullen creeks were not identified or described in the 2004 *Anadromous and Resident Fish Streams Technical Report*. Descriptions of these creeks are presented in this section as a supplement to “Attachment A: Stream Narratives.” The Sturgill’s Creek description is revised to reflect that ADF&G identified it as a Class II stream in 2003.

Table A-1, provided in this addendum, is an updated version of Table A-1 in the 2004 technical report.

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**Table A-1
Juneau Access Stream Data**

Stream	Class	Catalog #	Fish Species	Fish Observed or Traps Set in 1994	Planned Crossing Structure
Sawmill Creek 5E	I	115-20-10520	Chum and pink salmon, and Dolly Varden	Adult pink salmon were observed; no traps set.	Single-span bridge
Unnamed 10AE	I	Submitted	Coho and pink salmon	Spawning pink salmon observed; traps set; coho smolt caught.	Single-span bridge
Antler River 11E	I	115-20-10300	Coho and chum salmon	Unidentified smolt observed in side slough; traps set; no fish caught.	Multi-span bridge
Lace River 12E	I	115-20-10200	Coho salmon	Coho smolt observed in side slough; no traps set.	Multi-span bridge
Johnson Creek 13AE	I	115-20-10070	Coho, pink, and chum salmon	Rearing coho and spawning pink and chum salmon observed; no traps set.	Not crossed under current alignment
Slate Creek 14E	I	115-20-10030	Chum salmon (submitted for coho and pink salmon)	Spawning chum and pink salmon observed; traps set; coho smolt caught.	Single-span bridge
Unnamed 15E	I	Submitted	Submitted for coho and pink salmon	Spawning pink salmon observed; traps set; coho smolt caught.	Not crossed under current alignment
Sweeny Creek 16E	I	115-31-10350	Pink salmon	Spawning pink salmon observed at the mouth of the stream; no traps set.	Single-span bridge
Sherman Creek 17E	I	115-31-10330	Pink salmon	Spawning pink salmon observed; no traps set.	Single-span bridge
Unnamed 18E	I	115-31-10300	Sockeye salmon (submitted for pink salmon)	Spawning pink salmon observed; no traps set.	Single-span bridge
Katzehin River 46E/Side Channel 47E	I	115-34-10700	Coho and chum salmon, and Dolly Varden (submitted for pink salmon)	Spawning pink salmon and coho smolt observed; traps set; coho smolt caught.	47E is not crossed under current alignment; runs through floodplain of 46E
Berners River 13E	I	115-20-10100	Coho salmon	Coho smolt observed in side channel; no traps set.	Not crossed under current alignment
Pullen Creek 60E	I	115-34-10310	Coho, pink, and chinook salmon, Dolly Varden	Stream not observed during 1994 Field Study	Not crossed under current alignment
9E	IIA	N/A	Potential fish habitat	No fish observed; no traps set.	Single-span bridge due to topographical constraints
6E, 8E	IIA	N/A	Potential fish habitat	No fish observed; traps set at 8E; no fish caught.	Culverts

Table A-1 (continued)
Juneau Access Stream Data

Stream	Class	Catalog #	Fish Species	Fish Observed or Traps Set in 1994	Planned Crossing Structure
Sturgill's Creek 58E	I/A	N/A	Brook trout and Dolly Varden	Stream not surveyed during the 1994 Field Study	Not crossed under current (2005) alignment
Dewey Creek 59E	I/A	N/A	Brook trout and Dolly Varden	Stream not surveyed during the 1994 Field Study	Not crossed under current (2005) alignment
4E	N/A	N/A	Not located during survey	N/A	N/A
43E, 44E, 45E	I/B	N/A	N/A (high velocity, boulder cobble substrate)	No fish observed; no traps set.	Single-span bridges due to topographical constraints
1E, 2E, 3E, 7E	I/B	N/A	N/A (no fish, poor habitat or waterfall)	No fish observed; no traps set.	Culverts
10E, 19E-42E	III	N/A	N/A (waterfall, dry channels, or otherwise poor habitat)	No fish observed; no traps set.	Culverts
48E-57E (includes Yeldagalga, Dayebas, and Kasidaya creeks)	III	N/A	N/A (waterfall, dry channels, or otherwise poor habitat)	No fish observed; no traps set.	Not crossed under current (2005) alignment
Berners Bay	N/A	N/A	Eulachon spawning habitat; extends into Johnson Creek, Antler and Berners/Lace rivers	N/A	N/A
Unnamed	N/A	115-34-10310	Coho, chum, and pink salmon; Dolly Varden	NEW. Parallels coastline/north portion of highway to Skagway. Outside of highway alignment.	N/A
Unnamed	N/A	115-34-10310-2018	Coho salmon and Dolly Varden	NEW. Short stream, between 115-34-10310 and coast / highway. Upper Taiya Inlet. Outside of highway alignment.	N/A
Takhin River	N/A	115-32-10300	Coho salmon, cutthroat trout, and Dolly Varden	NEW. Skagway A2. Across from Haska Creek, appears to have branches that are bisected by proposed highway alignment.	N/A
Haska Creek	N/A	115-32-10290	Coho and pink salmon	NEW. North of bridge to Haines. Bridge construction may affect influx of fish.	N/A
South Kicking Horse River	N/A	115-32-10280	Coho and sockeye salmon	NEW. North of bridge to Haines. Bridge construction may affect influx of fish.	N/A

Table A-1 (continued)
Juneau Access Stream Data

Stream	Class	Catalog #	Fish Species	Fish Observed or Traps Set in 1994	Planned Crossing Structure
Unnamed	N/A	115-32-10230	Coho salmon and Dolly Varden	NEW. South of bridge to Haines. Bridge construction may affect influx of fish.	N/A
Unnamed	N/A	115-32-10240	Coho salmon and cutthroat trout	NEW. South of bridge to Haines. Bridge construction may affect influx of fish.	N/A
Unnamed	N/A	115-32-10260	Coho and king salmon, cutthroat trout, and Dolly Varden	NEW. Slightly north of bridge to Haines. Bridge construction may affect influx of fish.	N/A
Auke Nu Creek	N/A	111-50-10350	Pink salmon	In area of existing Auke Bay Ferry Terminal.	N/A
Waydelich Creek	N/A	111-50-10370	Pink and chum salmon	In area of existing Auke Bay Ferry Terminal.	N/A
Bay Creek	N/A	111-50-10390	Coho and pink salmon	In area of existing Auke Bay Ferry Terminal.	N/A
Auke Creek	N/A	111-50-10420	Silver, coho, pink, and chum salmon; steelhead and cutthroat trout; and Dolly Varden	In area of existing Auke Bay Ferry Terminal.	N/A
Beardslee River 1W	I	115-10-10650	Coho, pink, and chum salmon; Dolly Varden	Anadromous fish were observed during 1994 survey; no traps set.	None, ferry terminal access road does not cross this river
William Henry Creek 2W	I	115-10-10680	Pink and chum salmon (submitted for pink salmon in 1994)	Pink salmon were observed; no traps set.	Single-span bridge
Unnamed 3W	I	Submitted	Submitted for pink salmon	Pink salmon were observed; no traps set.	Single-span bridge
Endicott River 4BW	I	115-10-10800	Coho and chum salmon, and Dolly Varden (submitted for pink salmon)	Traps set; coho smolt caught. Sculpin and spawning pink salmon observed.	Multi-span bridge
Unnamed 5W	I	N/A	Dolly Varden found in previous ADF&G surveys	No fish observed; no traps set.	Single-span bridge
Unnamed 7W	I	Submitted	Submitted for pink salmon	Pink salmon and sculpins observed; no traps set.	Single-span bridge
Unnamed 8W	I	115-31-10380	Pink and chum salmon	No fish observed; no traps set.	Single-span bridge

Table A-1 (continued)
Juneau Access Stream Data

Stream	Class	Catalog #	Fish Species	Fish Observed or Traps Set in 1994	Planned Crossing Structure
Sullivan River 9W	I	115-31-10430	Chum salmon and Dolly Varden (submitted for pink salmon)	Spawning pink salmon observed; no traps set.	Multi-span bridge
9AW (small branch of Sullivan River)	I	N/A	Unidentified smolt observed – possibly coho salmon	Pink salmon and possibly coho observed; no traps set.	Multi-span bridge (part of Sullivan River bridge; see above)
10W	I	115-31-10450	Chum and pink salmon (Submitted for coho and pink salmon)	Pink salmon and coho smolt observed; fish traps set but no fish caught.	Single-span bridge
Unnamed 17BW	I	115-32-10010	Coho salmon and Dolly Varden	No fish observed; no fish traps set.	Single-span bridge
Chilkat River 22W	I	115-32-10250	King, coho, pink, chum, and sockeye salmon; steelhead and cutthroat trout; Dolly Varden; and whitefish	Not surveyed; no traps set.	Multi-span bridge
6W, 16W, 17W, 20W	IIA	N/A	Potential fish habitat	No fish observed; no traps set.	Single-span bridges due to topographical constraints
4W, 4AW, 14W, 15W, 19W	IIB	N/A	N/A (waterfall, high velocity or no flow)	No fish observed; no traps set.	Single-span bridges due to topographical constraints
8W, 17AW, 11W, 12W, 13W, 14AW, 18W, 21W	III	N/A	N/A (waterfalls or dry streams)	No fish observed; no traps set.	Culverts or bridges depending on topography

Notes: Classes (assigned from 1994 survey):
I – confirmed anadromous fish stream
IIA – streams with potential fish habitat
IIB – streams with poor quality fish habitat
III – very steep stream or waterfall
Dry streams – not classified

STREAM NARRATIVES

STREAM #58E – CLASS IIA STURGILL’S CREEK

Location: LAT N 59° 25' 18.4" / LONG W 135° 20' 19.3" SKAGWAY B1

Description of stream 58E provided in the 2004 technical report and based on observations recording during the 1994 Field Survey: This steep, low-velocity stream originates from Lower Dewey Lake. It travels around a knoll and between rock walls before emptying into Taiya Inlet. A trail parallels this creek and provides access from Skagway starting at Lower Dewey Lake and travels down to the mouth of the creek. At the mouth of the creek is Sturgill’s Landing, a historical sawmill site. Picnic tables, an outhouse, and fire pits are found here, which the USDA Forest Service maintains for public use.

Sturgill’s Creek flows from Dewey Lake towards Sturgill’s Landing at the marine outlet. On August 4, 2003, the ADF&G documented brook trout and Dolly Varden in Sturgill’s Creek. Brook trout were documented above and Dolly Varden below a presumed barrier to anadromous fish passage.

STREAM 59E – CLASS III DEWEY CREEK

This stream was not observed during the 1994 Field Study.

Dewey Creek originates from Upper Dewey Lake, and flows into the north end of Lower Dewey Lake, and discharges at the northeast corner of the City of Skagway’s waterfront through the existing Dewey Lakes hydroelectric project pipelines (tailrace) into Pullen Creek. The hydroelectric project has been in operation since it was built in the early 1900s. At the confluence of Dewey Creek with Lower Dewey Lake, Dewey Creek provides spawning habitat for resident fish in the lake. Dewey Creek is shown on most maps, including USGS quad maps, as both the inlet and outlet of a small lake (now known as the “reservoir”) northwest of Lower Dewey Lake. The hydroelectric project, starting in the early 1900s, dammed the outlet of this lake, diverting all flow down the ravine to Skagway in flume pipelines. A second dam at the south end of Lower Dewey Lake diverts water from the lake into the reservoir and flume pipelines. Both dams have overflow spillway, but approximately 30 years ago a lower spillway was built adjacent to the southern dam and diverts any overflow to Sturgill’s Creek.

STREAM #60E – CLASS I PULLEN CREEK

This stream was not observed during the 1994 Field Study.

Pullen Creek is a Class I stream, ADF&G catalog #115-34-10310. Pullen Creek provides habitat for coho spawning and rearing, pink spawning, Chinook presence, and Dolly Varden spawning and rearing. Chinook salmon are enhanced through the Jerry Myers Hatchery located on Pullen Creek. Upper Pullen Creek consists of two branches, one flowing from the White Pass and Yukon Route railroad yard along the length of the east side of the City, and one flowing from the Jerry Myers hatchery vicinity. Pullen Creek originates from the springs at the base of the steep mountainside at the north end of Skagway, on the east side of the Skagway River valley. Dewey Creek enters Pullen Creek through the Dewey Lakes hydroelectrical project tailrace, and Pullen Creek discharges at the city waterfront adjacent to the State of Alaska ferry terminal. Humans

have modified the stream since the late 1890s for various purposes, including stream restoration and enhancement and fish introductions (Draft License Application, Dewey Lakes Hydroelectric Project, 2/18/2005).