



State of Alaska
Department of Fish and Game
Habitat and Restoration Division

Nomination for Waters
Important to Anadromous Fish

Region Southcentral

USGS Quad Seward D-2

Anadromous Water Catalog Number of Waterway 222-20-12280

Name of Waterway Unnamed stream USGS Name Local Name

Addition Deletion Correction Backup Information

For Office Use

Nomination #	<u>01 054</u>	Regional Supervisor	<u>11/20/01</u>
Revision Year:	<u>2001</u>	Date	<u>7/11/01</u>
Revision to: Atlas	Catalog	AWC Project Biologist	Date
	Both <u>X</u>	<u>2 Drone</u>	<u>12/20/01</u>
Revision Code:	<u>D-1 E-9</u> <u>(-9)</u>	Drafted	Date

OBSERVATION INFORMATION

Species	Date(s) Observed	Spawning	Rearing	Present	Anadromous
Pink salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>)	Aug. 9, 2000	20 to 30		adults	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>

IMPORTANT: Provide all supporting documentation that this water body is important for the spawning, rearing or migration of anadromous fish, including: number of fish and life stages observed; sampling methods, sampling duration and area sampled; copies of field notes; etc. Attach a copy of a map showing location of mouth and observed upper extent of each species, as well as other information such as: specific stream reaches observed as spawning or rearing habitat; locations, types, and heights of any barriers; etc.

Comments: There were about 20-30 pink salmon in the intertidal zone at the mouth of the stream. No salmon were observed building redds. The substrate at the intertidal zone was mostly large cobble. The stream gradient is steep (approx. 8-10%) with cascades at a 20% slope or greater. The first waterfall (>10' in height) occurs about 275 feet upstream from MHW line. The current documented stream use by pink salmon extends upstream 1/4 mi. to an unnamed lake. This observation reduces (or restricts) the spawning reach to the intertidal zone only. Sec. 18, T. 10 N., R. 12 E., S.M.

Name of Observer (please print):

Signature: Dennis G. Gnath
Dennis Gnath
Address: 333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, AK 99518-1599

Date: 12-14-00

This certifies that in my best professional judgment and belief the above information is evidence that this waterbody should be included in or deleted from the Catalog of Waters Important for Spawning, Rearing or Migration of Anadromous Fishes per AS 16.05.870.

Signature of Area Biologist: _____

Revision 3/97

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME

JAN 31 2001

REGION II
HABITAT AND RESTORATION
DIVISION



COPY FOR YOUR
INFORMATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
222 W. 7th Avenue, #43
Anchorage, Alaska 99513-7577

October 7, 2000

Don Johnson
Cedar Bay Properties, Ltd.
3440 Korovin Bay Circle
Anchorage, AK 99515

Dear Mr. Johnson:

The following is a summary of the site visit made to Cedar Bay on August 9, 2000. The site visit was prompted by a proposal to divert a stream located at Cedar Bay to run a 75kw hydroelectric plant to supply power to a proposed lodge. The proposed project would divert the stream just below a lake, run a penstock away from the stream to a generator on the applicants land and return the water to the ocean several hundred feet away from the mouth of the stream. The stream is listed as # 220-20-12280 in the Alaska Department of Fish and Game Anadromous Fish Atlas. The atlas indicated the stream supports pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) throughout most of its length. In a previous letter, dated September 22, 1999, the National Marine Fisheries Service expressed concerns that the project may have an adverse impact on Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) and the estuarine, or anadromous fishery resources of the project area.

The site visit was made by Dennis Gnath of Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Marcia Heer of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, John Klutz of the Army Corps of Engineers, Don Johnson (applicant) and Dan Vos of the National Marine Fisheries Service.

The group walked up the stream to the lake and then back down to salt water, away from the stream through the applicants land. Four juvenile fish traps, spaced in the first 250 feet of the stream up from saltwater, were set. The fish traps were pulled after soaking about three hours (11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.).

Observations

There were about 20-30 pink salmon in the intertidal zone at the mouth of the stream. No salmon were observed building redds. The substrate at the intertidal zone is mostly large cobble and offers little, if any quality spawning habitat. Photos provided by the applicant show that at low tide the intertidal area wetted by the stream is reduced to a narrow band.





The stream gradient is steep and within 200 feet of the mouth there are cascades that are 20% and greater. The substrate is large cobble, bolder and bedrock. As you progress up the stream, the cascades get steeper and are interspersed with waterfalls. The waterfalls are fish passage barriers. No suitable spawning gravels were observed in the stream and no salmon were observed in the stream.

The lake outlet was running about 9 feet wide and 8 inches deep. There is a large falls within 100 feet of the lake. No fish traps were set at the lake and rising fish were not observed at the lake.

Fish Traps

Trap 1 was at the mouth. No fish were caught.

Trap 2 was about 100 feet up from saltwater. One Dolly Varden and two sculpin were captured.

Trap 3 was about 110 feet up from saltwater. Two sculpin were captured.

Trap 4 was about 250 feet up from saltwater above the first cascade. Nine Dolly Varden were captured up to 6 inches in length.

Discussion

Although there were pink salmon present in the intertidal area, due to lack of optimal substrate and dewatering of most of the intertidal area at low tide, it appears that if spawning occurs, success would be minimal.

The stream's cobble, bolder, bedrock substrate provides no spawning or rearing habitat for salmon. The steep cascades and falls block anadromous access to upper stream reaches. The stream does not offer suitable habitat for sustaining salmon production.

The lake was not sampled, therefore it is not known if it supports a resident fish population. Due to the waterfalls, there is no anadromous fish passage to the lake.

Fish trapping in the lower reach of the stream indicates the stream supports Dolly Varden and sculpin. Since trapping was limited, it is not known if the population of Dolly Varden exists beyond 250 feet up from the mouth. It is also not known if the Dolly Varden population is resident or anadromous.

The proposed project would divert the stream just below the lake, run a penstock away from the stream to a generator on the applicant's land and return the water to the ocean several hundred

feet away from the mouth of the stream. The site visit indicates that development of this project as proposed would have:

1. No affect on instream pink salmon production,
2. A potential small affect on intertidal spawning of pink salmon,
3. A negative affect on Dolly Varden utilizing the stream.

However, if an alternative were developed that was "run of the river" and returned the water to the stream above the range of fish usage, there would be no impact to instream or intertidal fisheries. Fisheries impacts would become a nonissue.

This alternative would necessitate running a power line to the lodge site from a power generator located on the stream. Since the powerhouse would be upstream above the fish use area, it would not be visible from saltwater. This may eliminate viewshed concerns. A powerline running to the applicants property would have less impact than a penstock. A larger amount of water used to generate power may be appropriate in order to make up for lost head. It may also be appropriate to run a small potable water line to the lodge.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on your project.

Sincerely,



for P. Michael Payne
Assistant Regional Administrator
Habitat Conservation Division

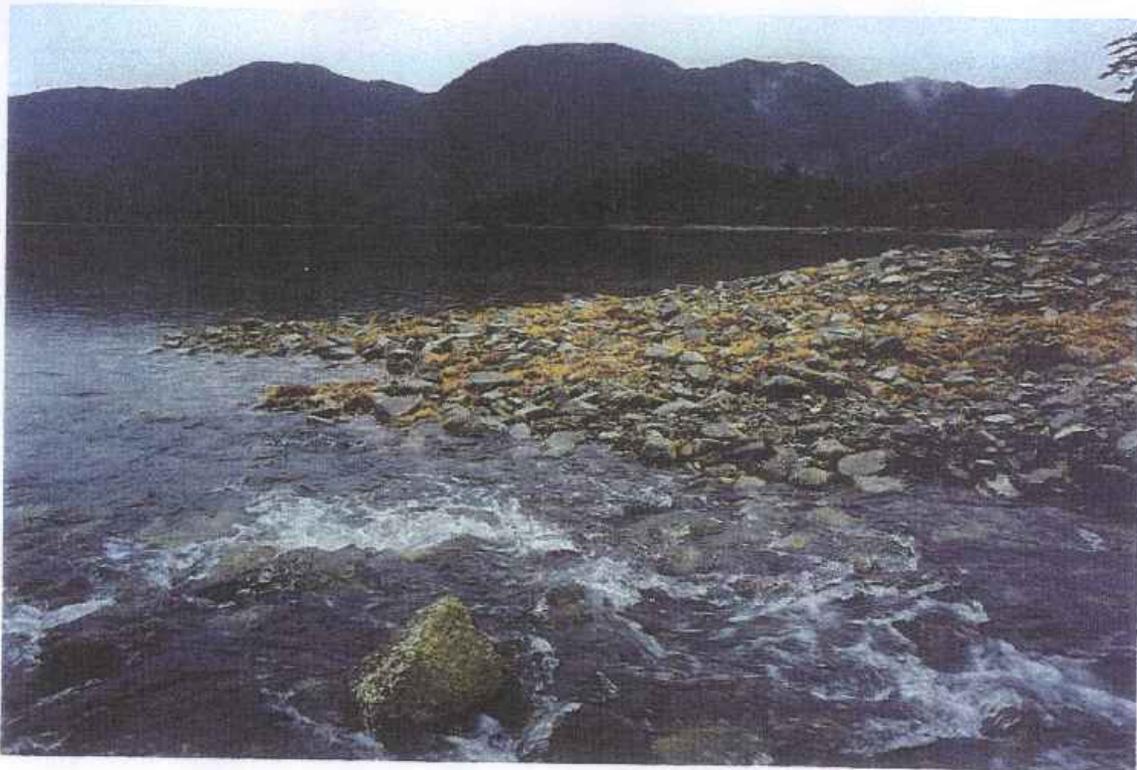
NMFS Contact Person: Daniel J. Vos

cc: USFWS, EPA, ADGC, ADFG, ADEC - Anchorage
Applicant, FERC

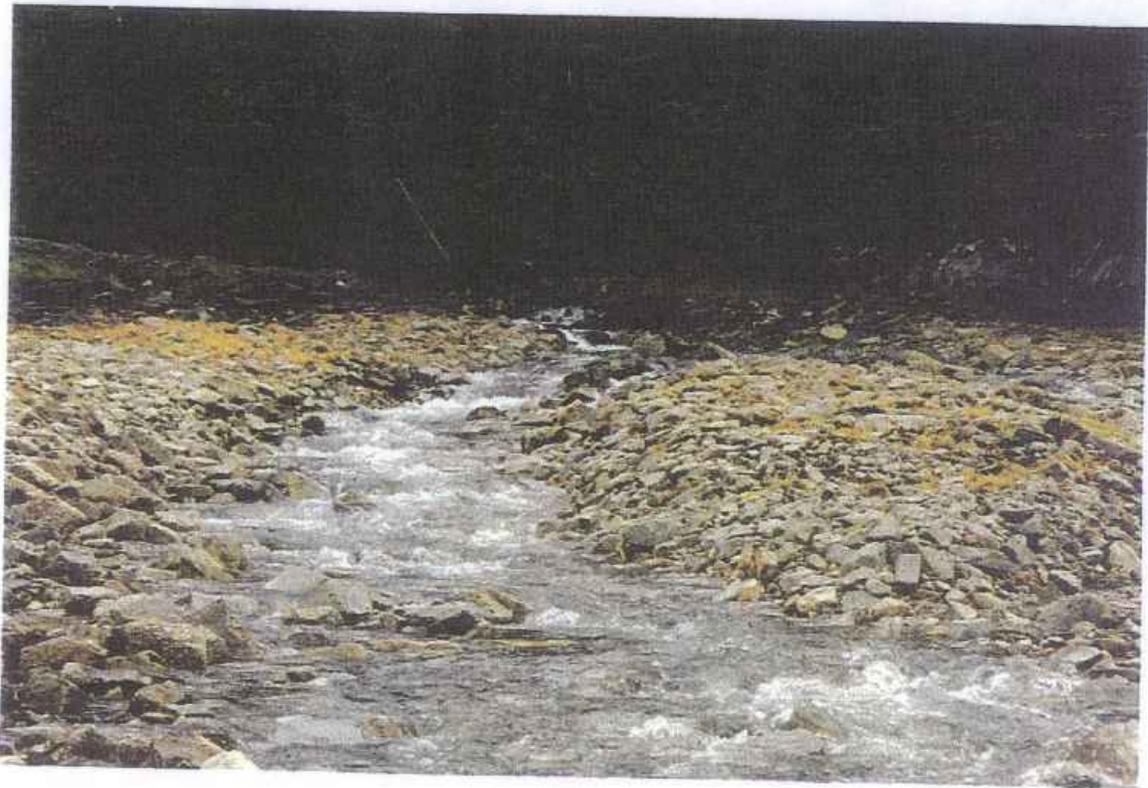
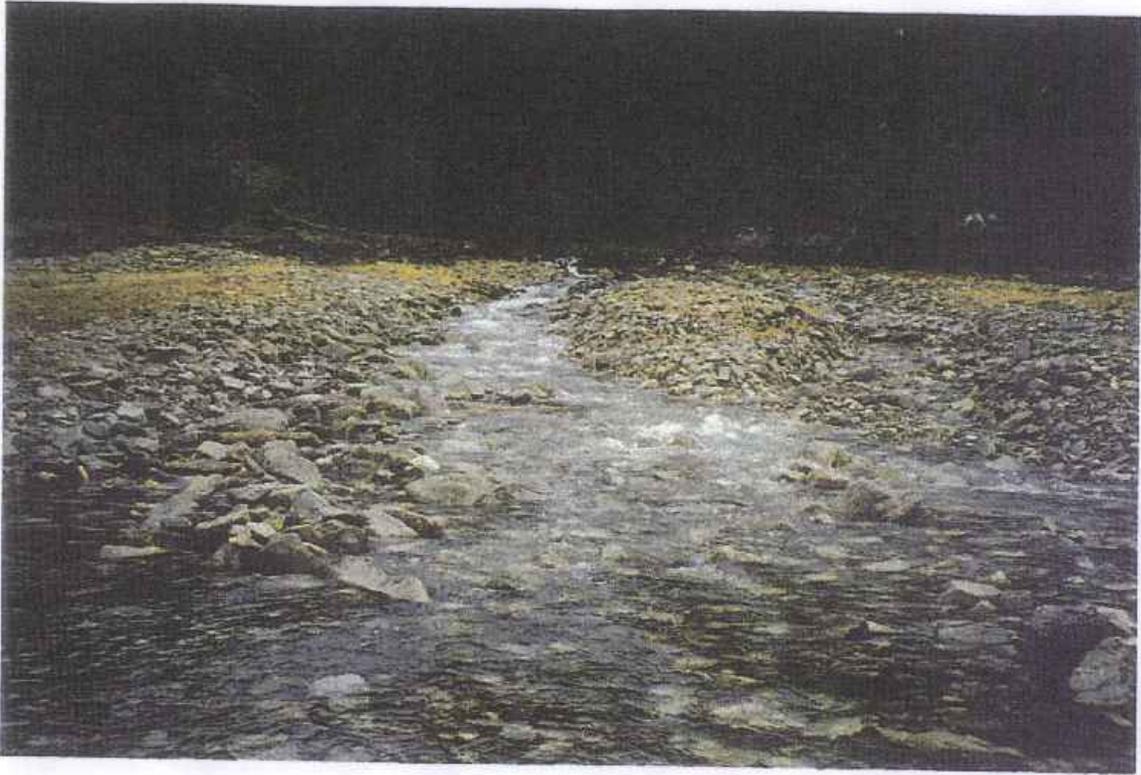


AUGUST 24th 1999

HIGH TIDE
MOUTH OF CREEK



OCTOBER 11TH, 1999



JULY 30TH, 2000

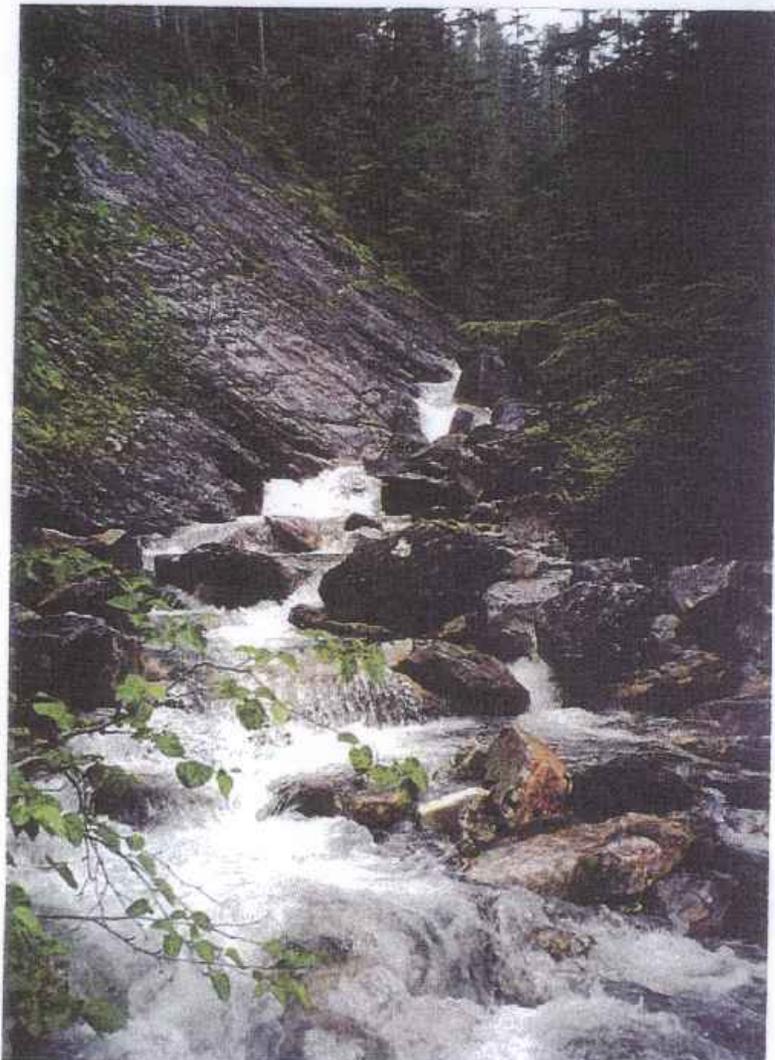
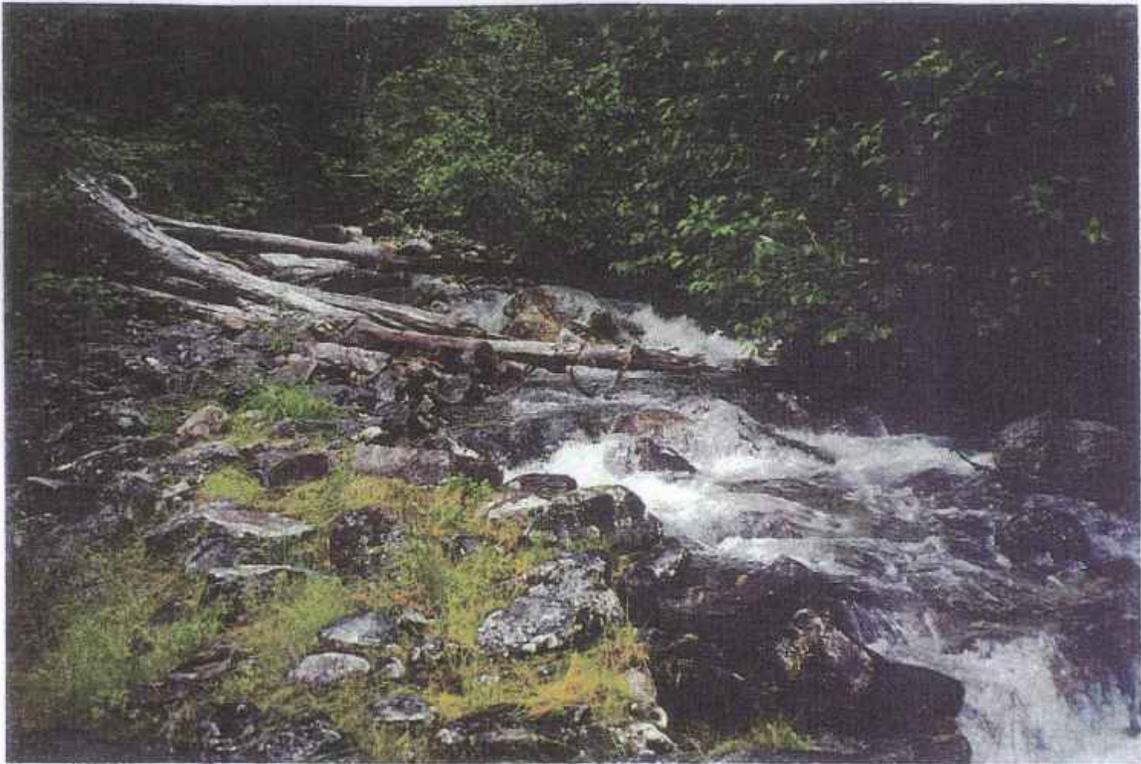


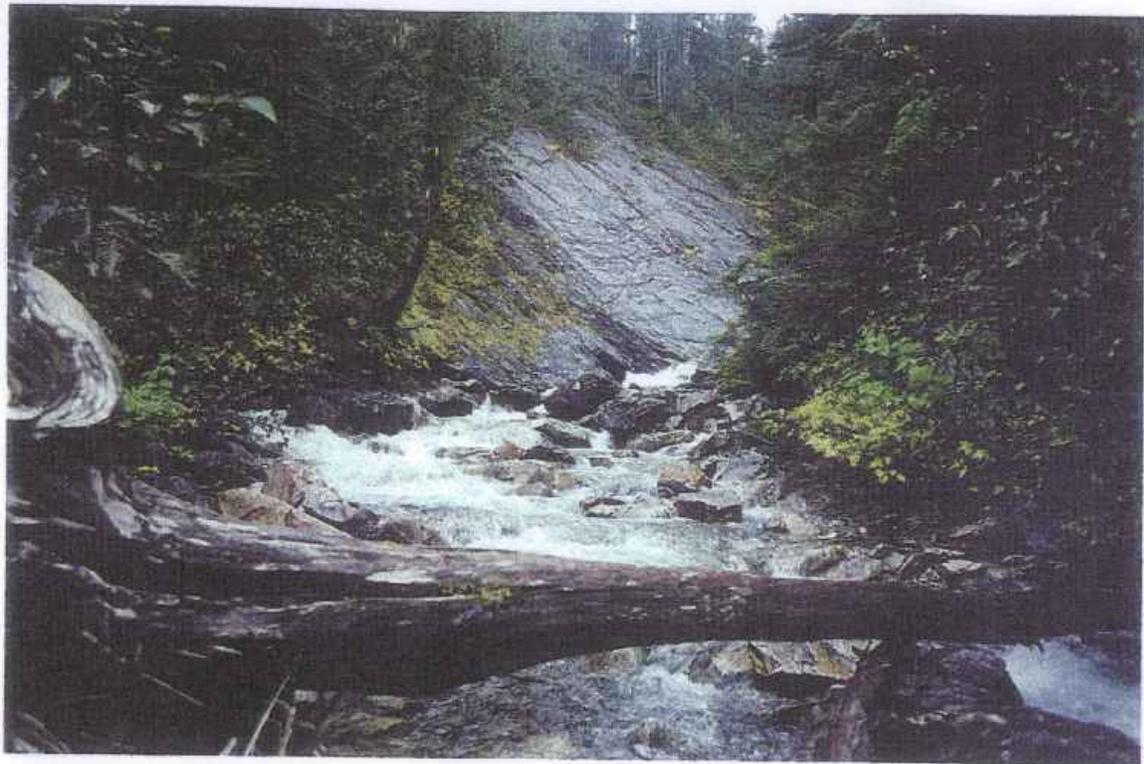
1st WATERFALL
AUGUST 25th, 1999



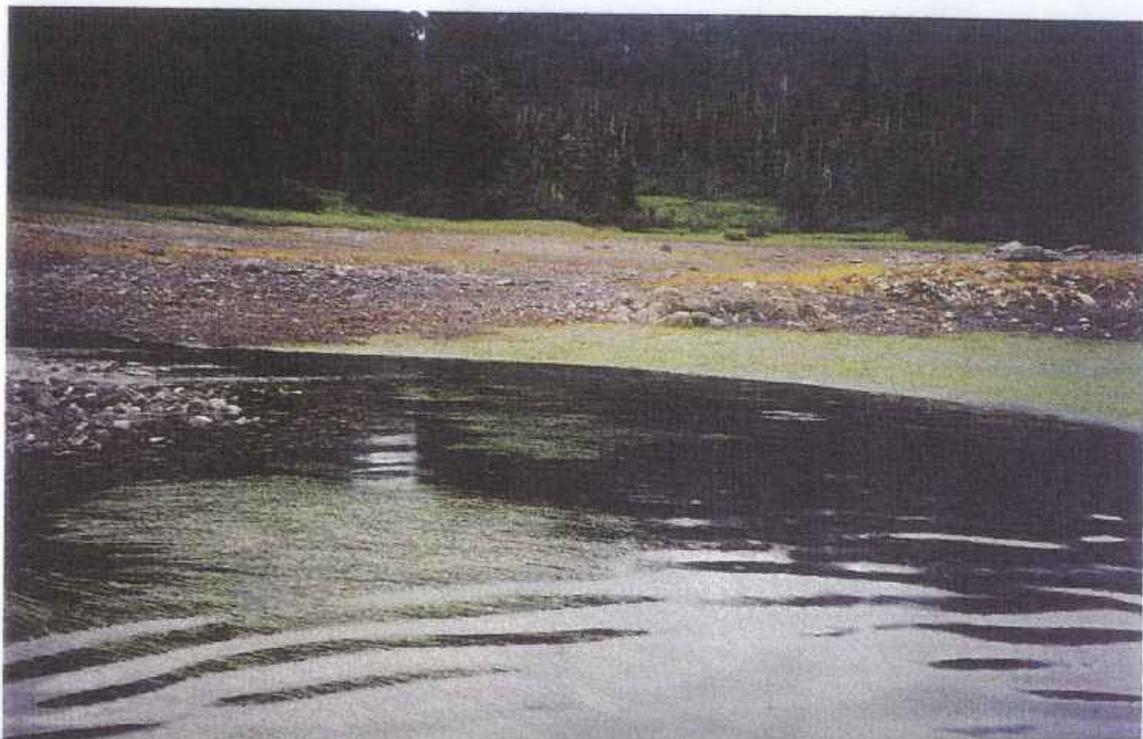
2nd WATERFALL
AUGUST 29th, 1999

JULY 30TH, 2000





OCTOBER 11TH, 1999





AUGUST 24TH 1999



OUTFALL at LAKE
AUGUST 25TH, 1999

SHORTEN STREAM 222-20-12280 USE "▲" < 660 FT.
ADD barrier symbol & Falls

