

**Presentation to ANSAC** 

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## **Definition of Navigability**

## A.R.S. § 37-1101(5)

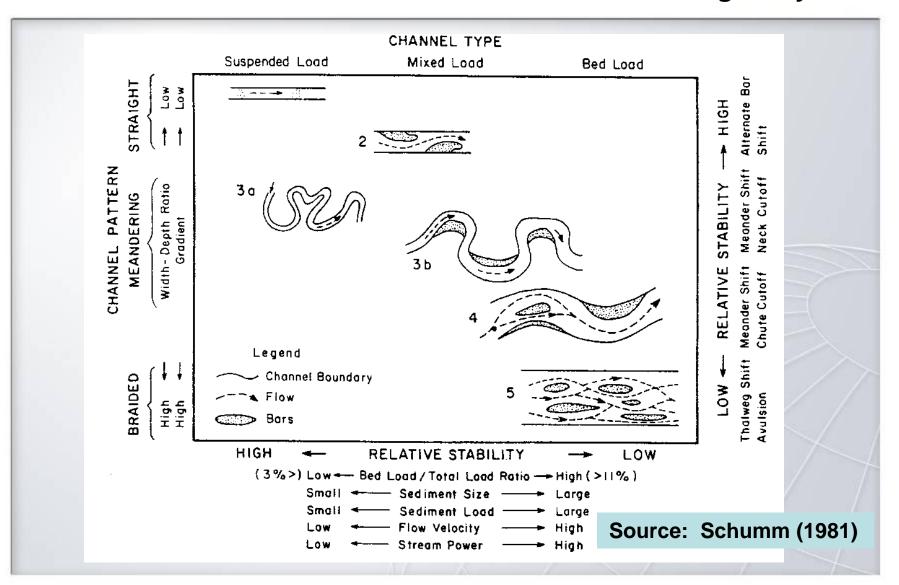
"Navigable" or "navigable watercourse" means a watercourse that was in existence on February 14, 1912, and at that time was used or was susceptible to being used, in its ordinary and natural condition, as a highway for commerce, over which trade and travel were or could have been conducted in customary modes of trade and travel on water.

## **Definition of Navigability**

#### PPL Montana

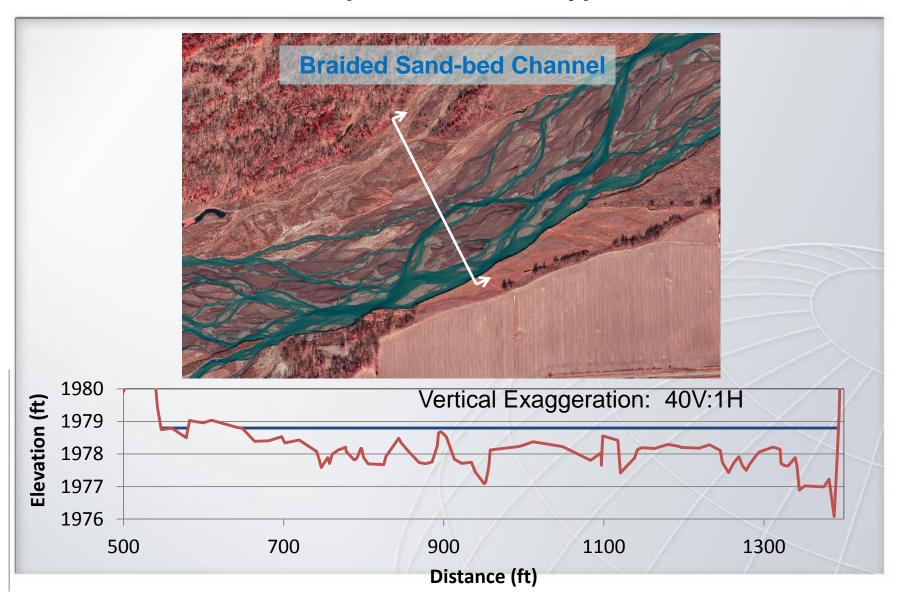
• ...evidence [of present-day, primarily recreational use] must be confined to that which shows the river could sustain the kinds of commercial use that, as a realistic matter, might have occurred at the time of statehood.

#### **Channel Classification Relevant to Gila River Navigability**









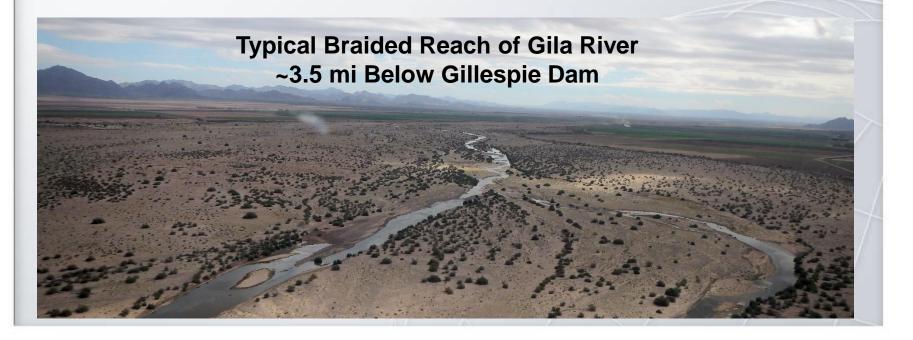




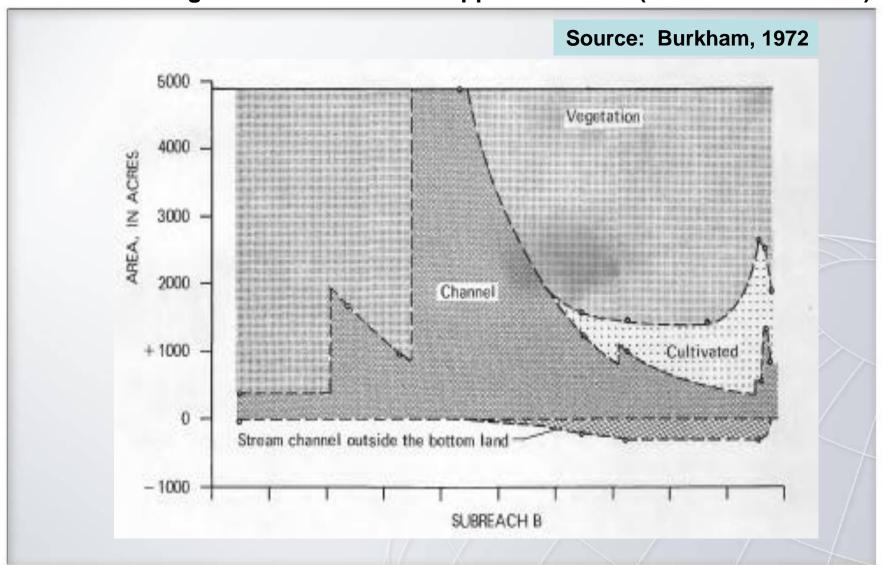
## **Channel Pattern IS Relevant to Navigability**

#### Braided channels:

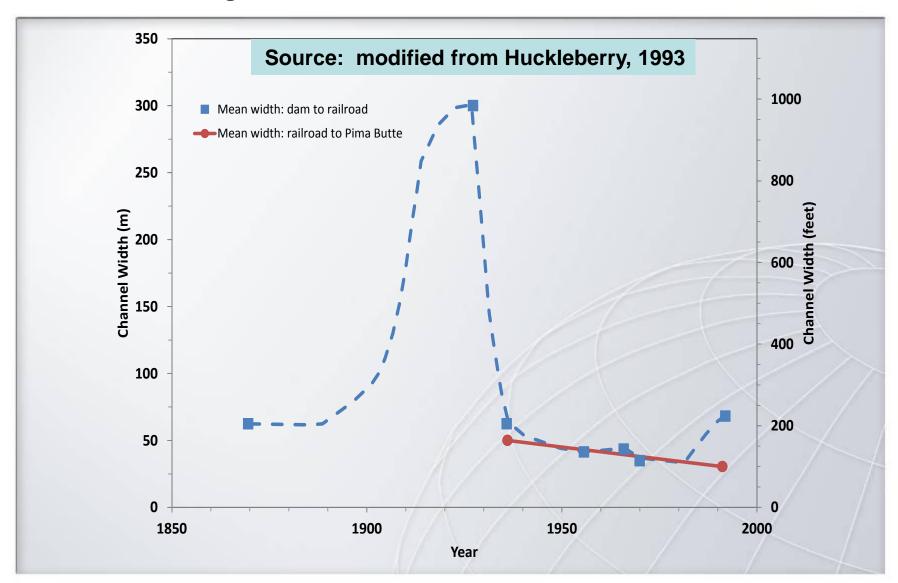
- Wide, shallow cross section
- Multiple, unstable (i.e., shifting) channels
- NOT conducive to boating

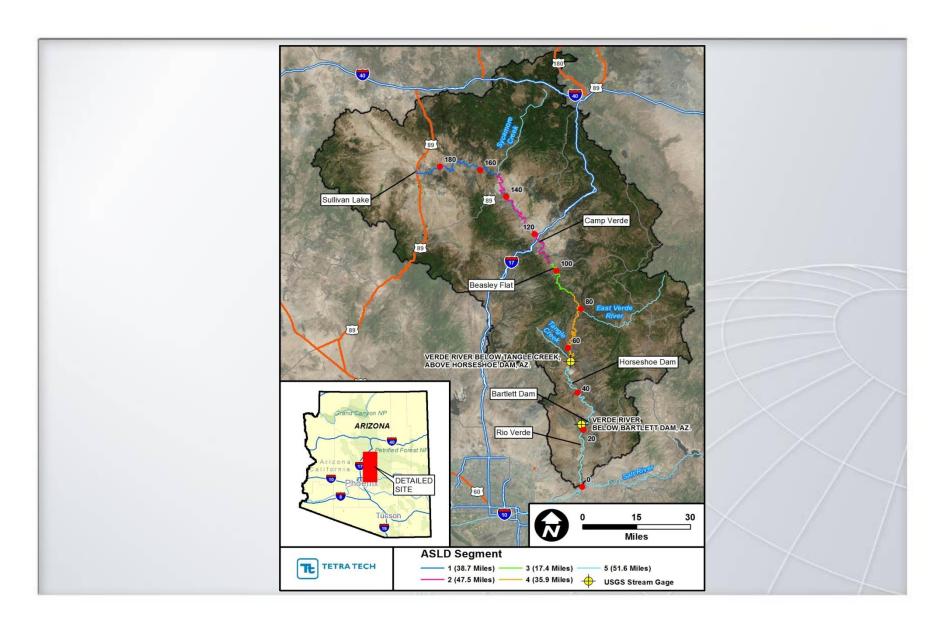


#### Historical changes in channel area of upper Gila River (San Simon to Pima)

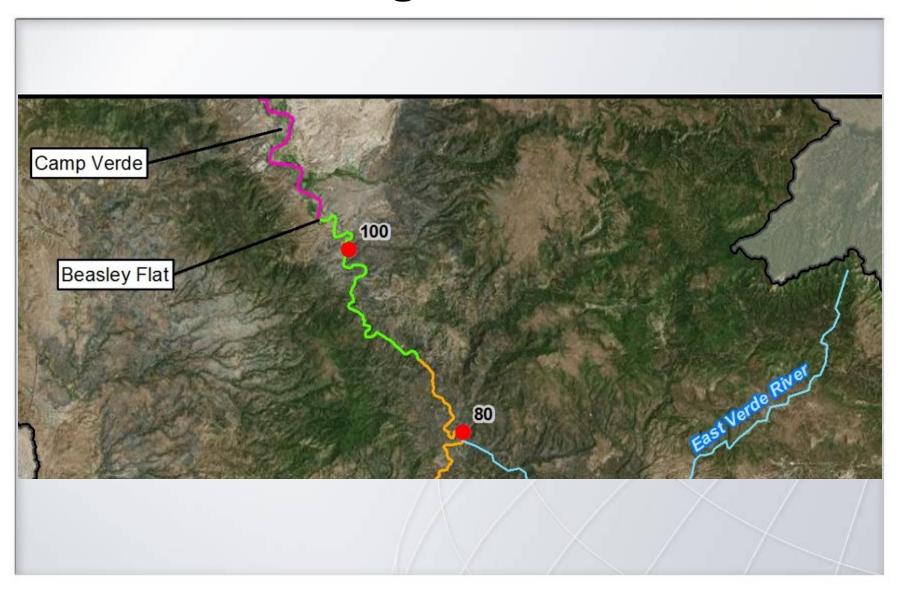


#### Changes in channel width for the Middle Gila River

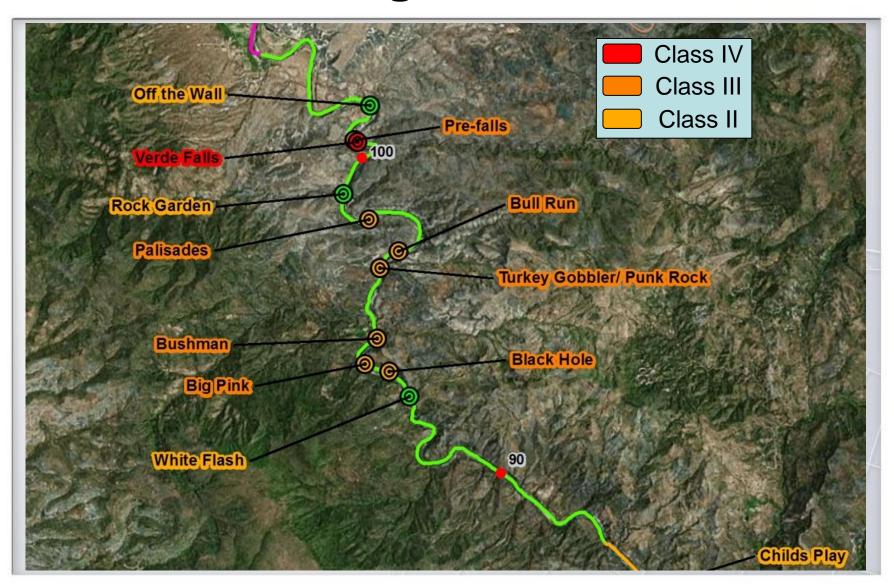




# Segment 3



## Segment 3



## **Verde Falls and Pre-falls**



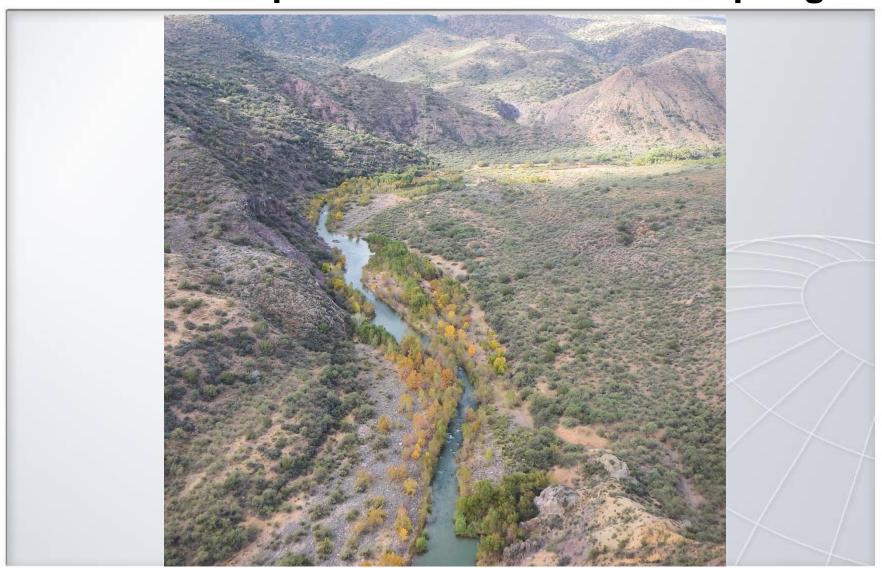
# **Black Hole Rapid**



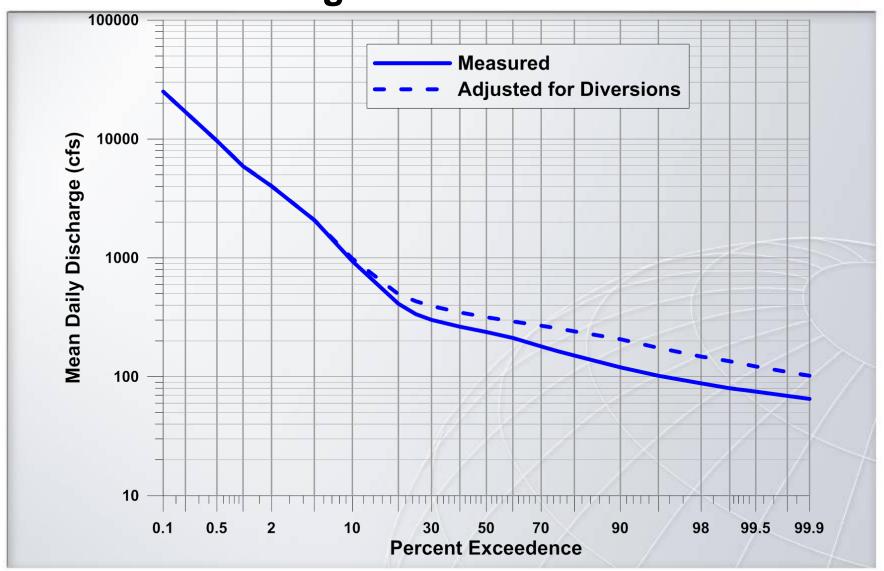
## Between Beasley Flat and Verde Falls.



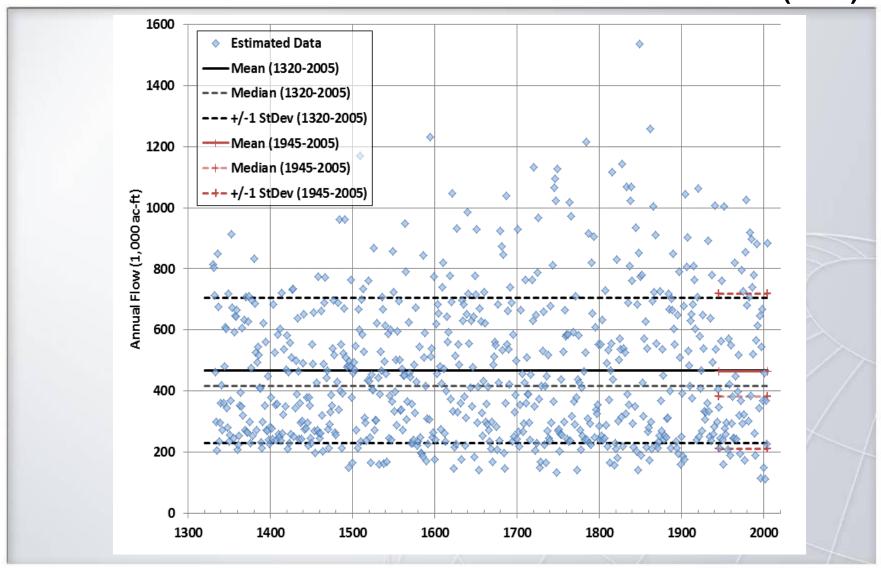
## ~0.8 miles upstream from Verde Hot Spring



## **Verde Below Tangle Creek Flow Duration Curve**



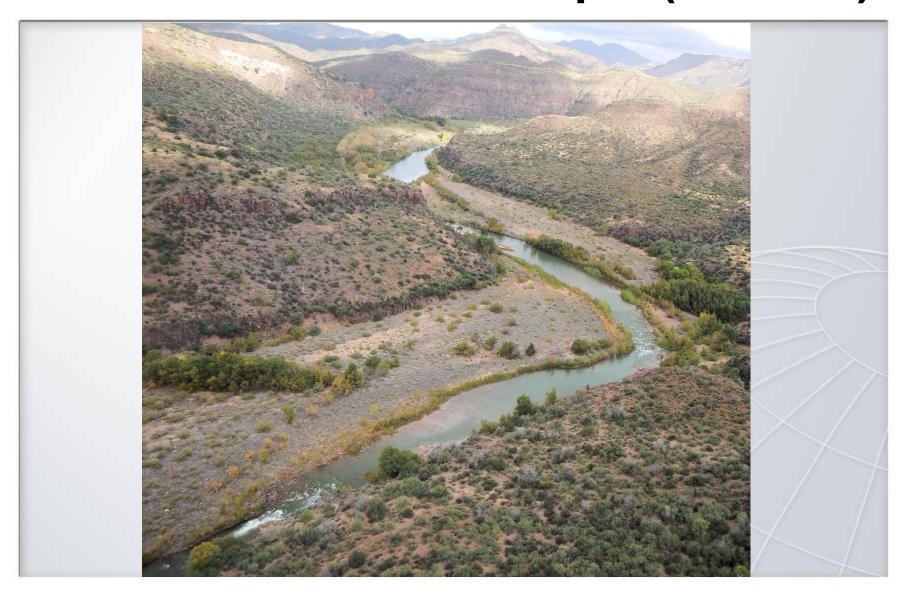
#### Estimated annual flow volumes from Meko and Hirschboeck (2008).



## **Segment 4**



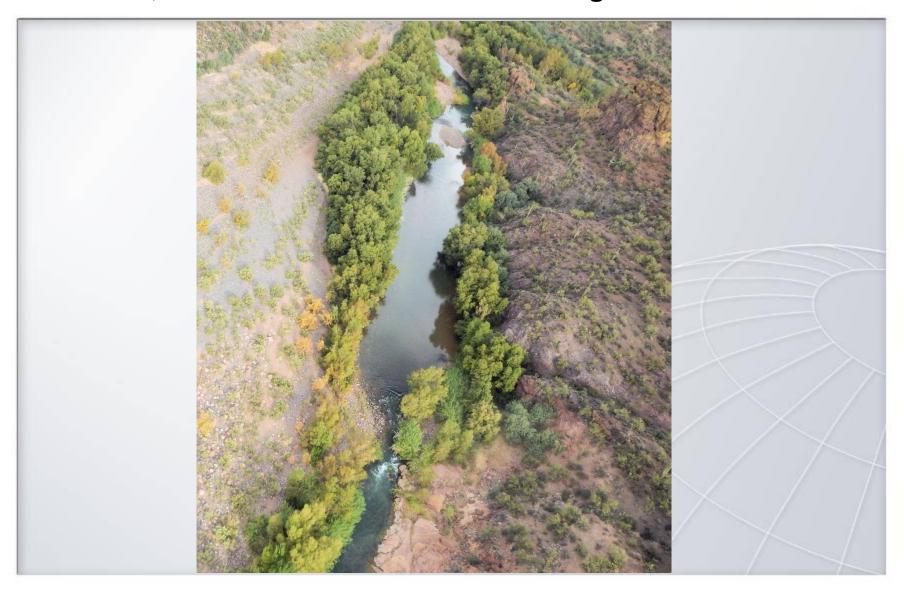
## **Shoots and Ladders Rapid (Class III)**



## **Gnarly Little Rockbar Rapid (Class II)**



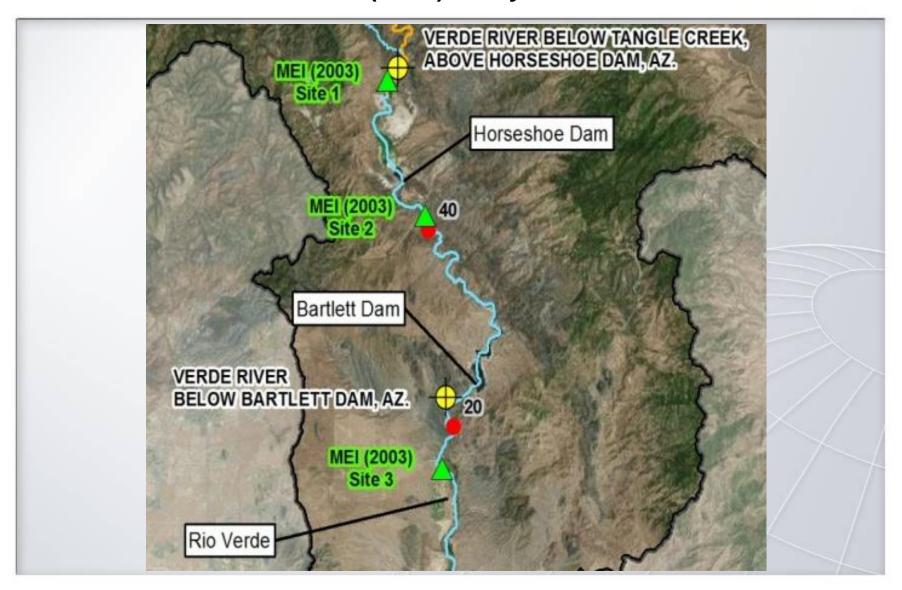
## Shallow, boulder-strewn riffle near the Tangle Creek confluence



# Tree-choked cobble/boulder bar just upstream from the Fossil Creek



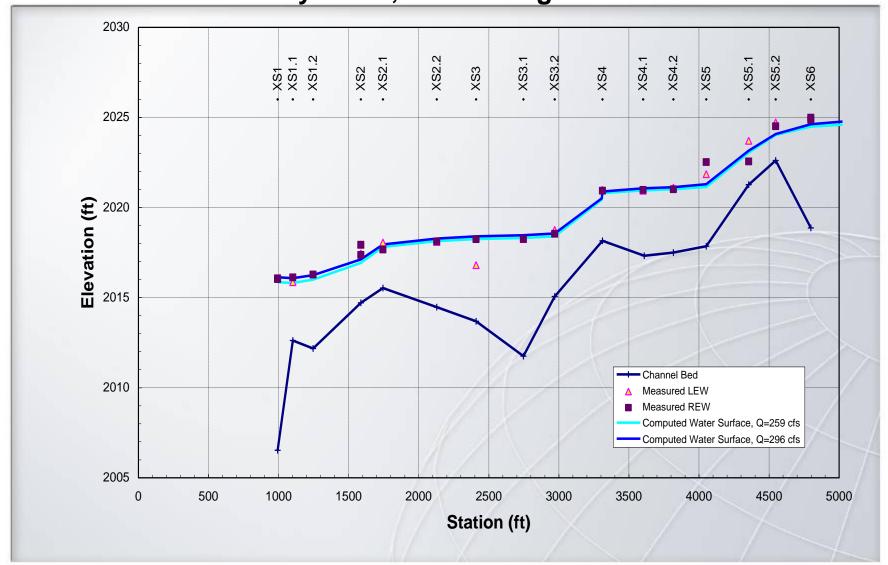
#### MEI (2003) study sites



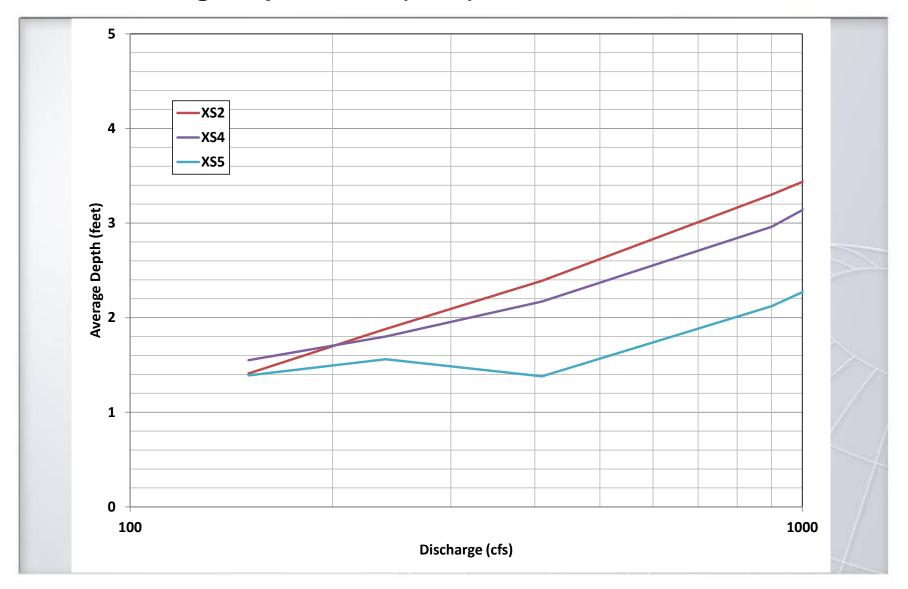
### View looking upstream of MEI (2003) Study Site 1, below Tangle Creek



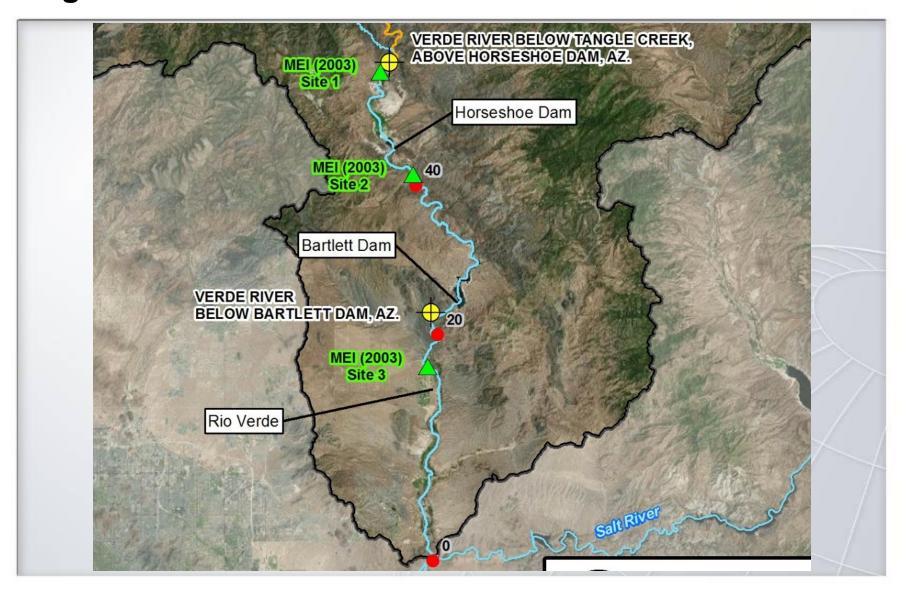
# Thalweg and water-surface profiles at the MEI (2003) Study Site 1, below Tangle Creek



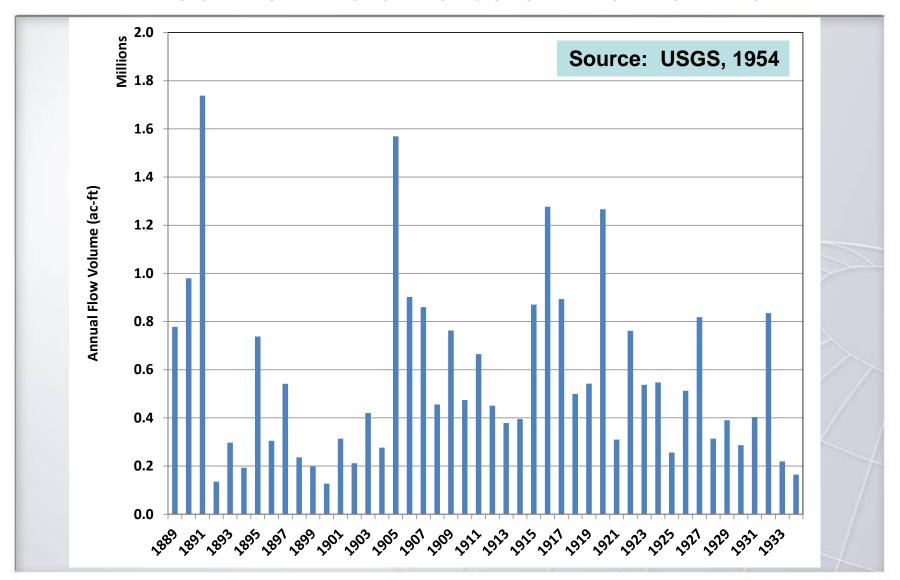
## Average depth at MEI (2003) Site 1 XS2, XS4 and XS5



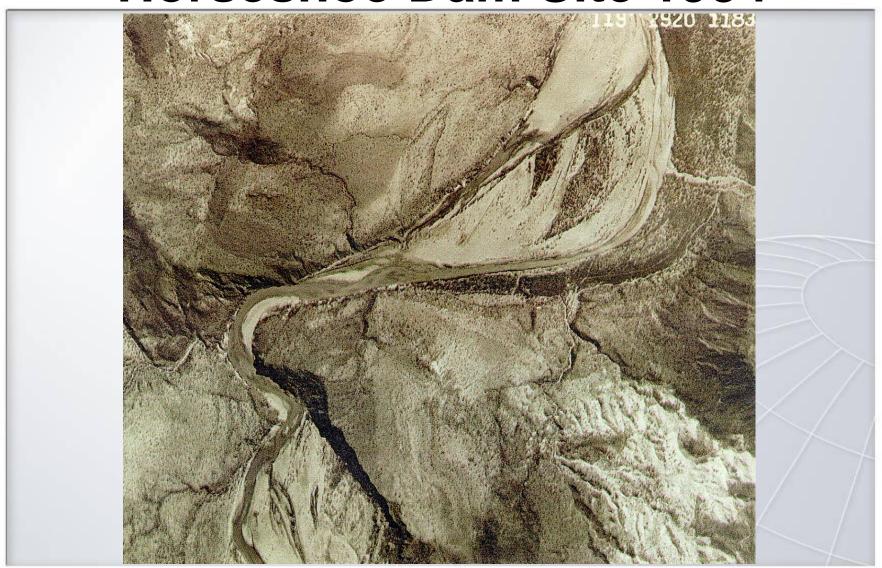
## Segment 5



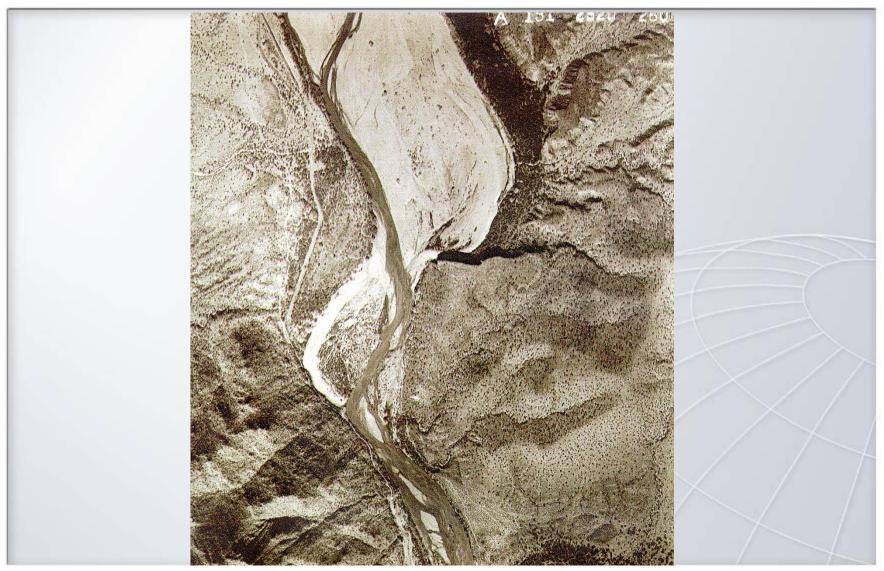
### **Annual flow volume below Bartlett Dam**



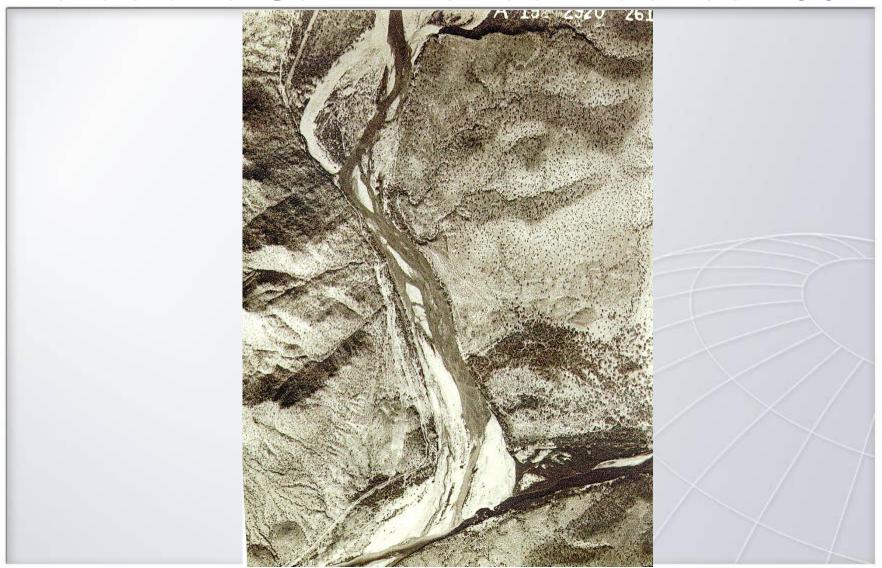
# **Horseshoe Dam Site 1934**



### "bottom of Fort McDowell Indian Reservation" 1934



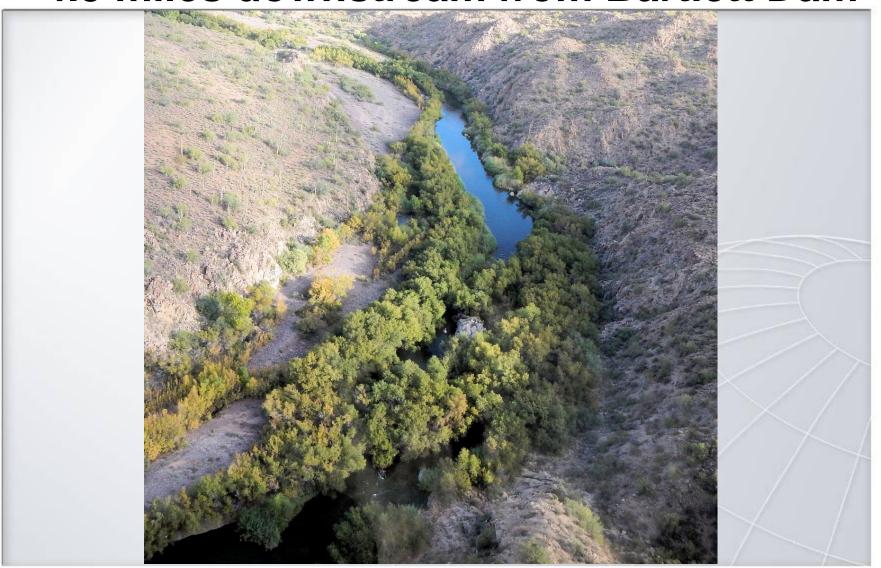
## Verde and Salt River confluence 1934



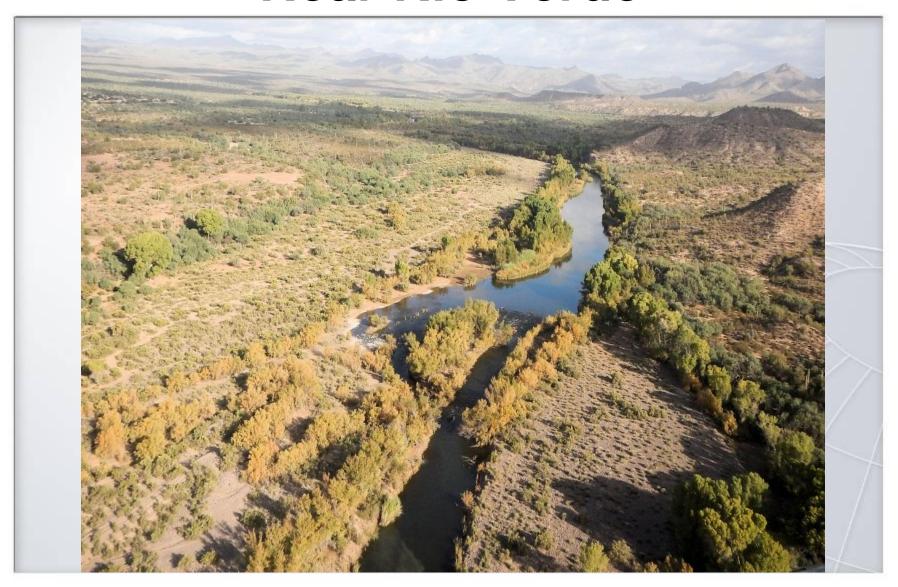
## ~2.5 miles downstream from Horseshoe Dam



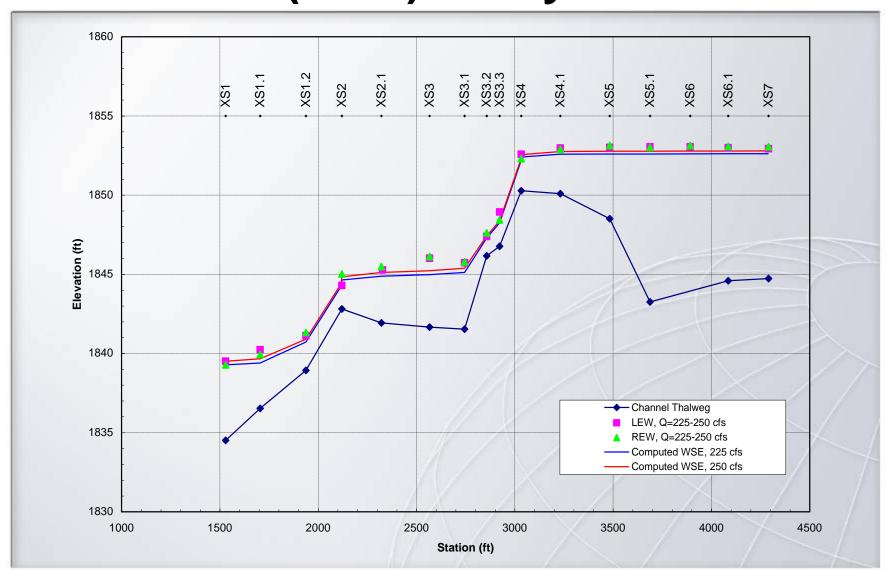
### ~4.5 miles downstream from Bartlett Dam



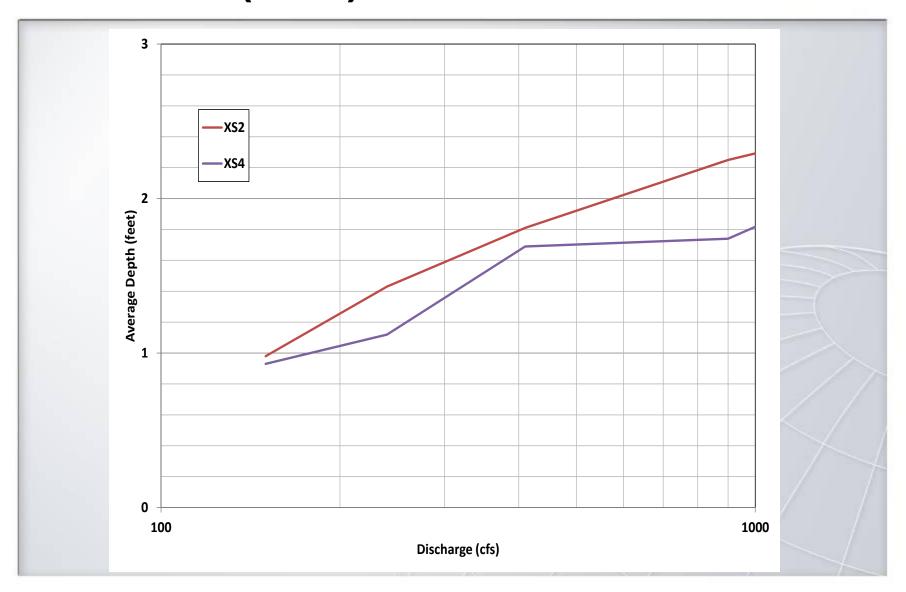
## **Near Rio Verde**



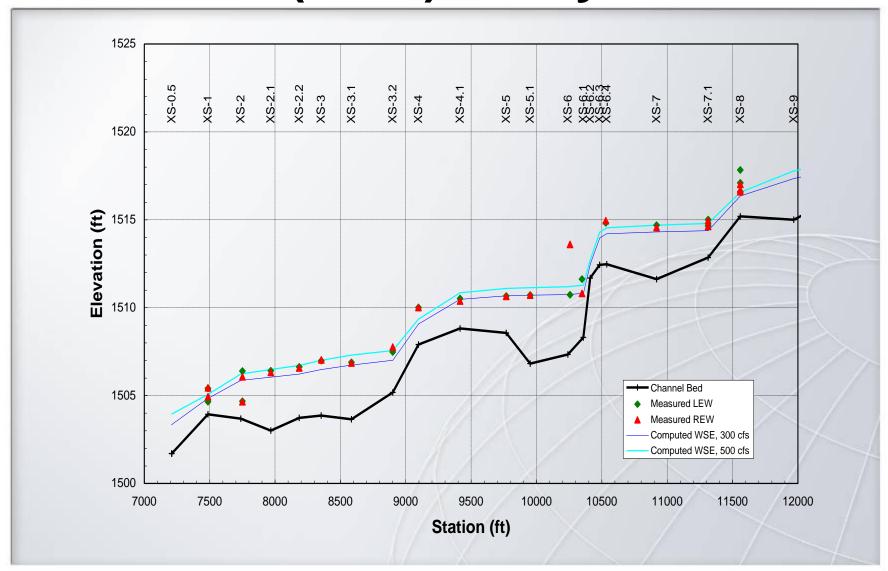




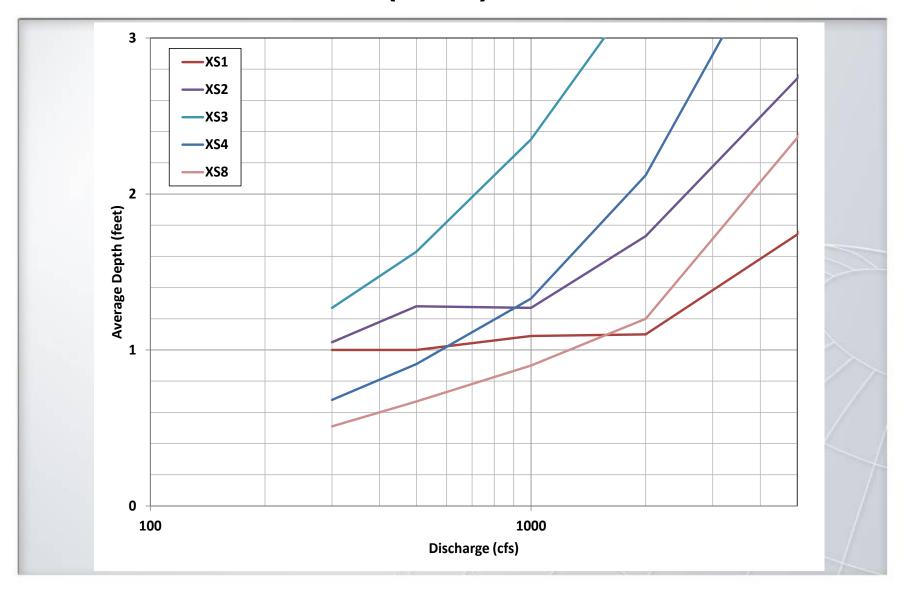
### MEI (2003) Site 2 XS2 and XS4







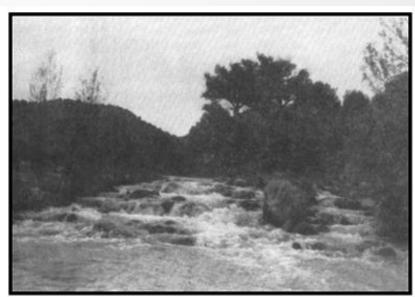
### MEI (2003) Site 3



ASLD Segments 1 and 2

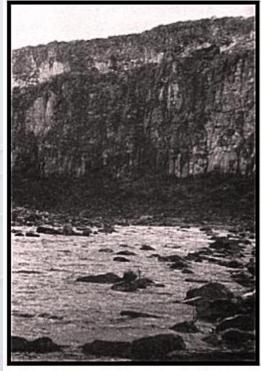
 Based on evidence presented by others, not navigable using boats in customary use for commerce at date of

statehood



"Duff Drop" (River Mile 14.8)

Photos from Burtell (2014)



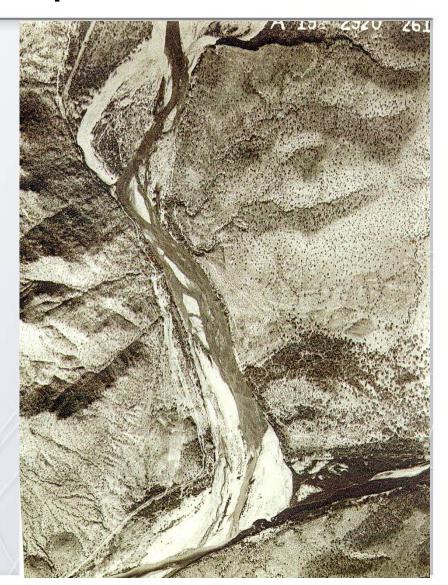
"USGS Rapids" (River Mile 40.3)

- ASLD Segments 3 and 4
  - Narrow, bed-rock confined canyon
  - Numerous rapids
  - Not navigable using boats in customary use for commerce at date of statehood



#### ASLD Segment 5

- Wider valley bottom bounded by alluvial terraces
- Island-braided character under modern (post-statehood) conditions
- Braided and highly-responsive to large floods under pre-statehood conditions
- Unstable, multi-channel character would have precluded reliable navigation with boat in customary use for commerce at statehood
- Not navigable using boats in customary use for commerce at date of statehood



The Verde River was NOT susceptible to being used, in its ordinary and natural condition, as a highway for commerce, using customary modes of trade and travel on water at the time of Arizona's statehood.