

Shoreline and Stream Corridors

A. Retain Public Access Adjacent to Waterbodies. When transferring land out of state ownership or leasing land:

- 1. Public Access Adjacent to Waterbodies.** Public access should be reserved when the management intent is to protect the public's right to travel along the shore of a waterbody. Public rights reserved normally will include only the right of ingress and egress, inclusive of the right to pause briefly to observe wildlife, take photographs, or rest. On an individual basis, the state may reserve specific rights (for example, the right to fish or to picnic) as necessary to protect the public interest.
- 2. Appropriate Travel Mode.** Access will be reserved for the appropriate travel mode. In tideland, lakeshore, or stream corridors that are sensitive to vehicular travel, access should be reserved for pedestrian use only.

B. Widths of Reserved Public Access, Building Setbacks, and Fish Habitat Management Zones. Although individual reserved access widths, building setbacks, and fish habitat zones may vary, a basic level of consistency is needed to avoid confusion. Table 2.3 on the following page describes minimum widths for reserved public access, building setbacks, and fish habitat management zones.



**TABLE 2.3 - Reserved Public Access, Building Setbacks, & Fish Habitat Management Zones
Minimum Widths Adjacent To Waterbodies**

Juneau State Land Plan

Guideline/Description	Minimum Width/Measured from	Where it Applies	Primary Purpose	Guidelines
1. Public access All waters	<u>50 feet</u> * landward from ordinary high water ** landward and seaward from mean high water	* Lakes * Streams ** Tidelands	Provide public access along waterbodies	Where feasible and prudent. If not feasible and prudent, provide alternative access. Prohibited: Residential structures, fences, and other non-water-dependent structures that will obstruct passage.
2. Building setback All waters except anadromous waters	<u>50 feet</u> * landward from ordinary high water ** above mean high water	All non-anadromous: * Lakes * Streams ** Tidelands	Protect public values, including fish and wildlife habitat, public access, and recreation along all waterbodies.	Where feasible and prudent, and necessary to protect public values along the stream. Does not apply to exceptions listed at bottom of page.
3. Building setback anadromous waters	<u>100 feet</u> * landward from ordinary high water ** above mean high water	Catalogued anadromous: * Lakes * Streams ** Tidelands	Protect public values along anadromous fish waterbodies.	Where feasible and prudent. Applies only to non-water-dependent uses. Does not apply to exceptions listed at bottom of page. The setback shall be vegetated or revegetated to maximize shade on the stream. Incorporate measures to prevent adverse changes including erosion, turbidity, sedimentation, and temperature differences within the waterbody or adjacent wetlands.
4. Fish habitat management zone anadromous streams	<u>300 feet</u> * landward from ordinary high water	Catalogued anadromous: * streams	Maintain or enhance anadromous fish habitat.	Site specific circumstances may sometimes dictate a fish habitat zone wider than 300 feet. Mineral locations are excepted. Forestry activities regulated under the Forest Practices Act are excepted. Only activities that are or can be made compatible with this objective will be allowed in this zone. DNR will consult with ADFG during project planning to determine the appropriateness of a project, appropriate buffers and their widths, and the appropriate design and maintenance of projects.

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Where widths apply: * Freshwater areas ** Tidal-influenced areas

Exceptions: a) Docks, bridges, culverts, and public structures whose purpose is access to or across the stream or lake;
b) Uses that must be in or adjacent to the waterbody in order to function, such as placer mining activities, fish culturing, water supply intakes, and similar uses.

Chapter 2 - Areawide Land Management Policies