

LAKESHORE MANAGEMENT

Goals

Recreation. Protect and enhance a variety of lakeshore public recreation opportunities. Protect visual quality of lakeshores.

Habitat. Protect fish and wildlife habitat along lakeshores.

Private Ownership of Land. Provide opportunities for private ownership of lakeshore property.

Water Quality. Maintain water quality.

Management Guidelines

A. Variety of Management Strategies. DNR, through its management of land surrounding different lakes, will provide a full spectrum of public and private recreation and other land use opportunities. Although a great variety of possible lakeshore management strategies exist, DNR will attempt to provide at least the three general types of lake-related land use opportunities (listed below) in any given region. The appropriate lakeshore management strategy has either been determined by this plan or will be determined when a disposal is proposed near a lake.

1. Wilderness Lakes - Wilderness lakes are lakes that are presently undeveloped and have wilderness characteristics which should be maintained through retention in public ownership and protective management.

Lakes which will be kept in public ownership and managed as wilderness lakes include the following.

Thirty Eight Mile Lakes	Subunit 1b
Spirit Lake	Subunit 1c
Amos Lakes	Subunit 3c
Farewell Lake	Subunits 4c and 13a
John Lake	Subunits 4a and 4c

Submarine Lake	Subunits 4a and 4c
Tolstoi Lake	Subunit 8f
Charlie lake	Subunit 13a
High Lakes	Subunit 13a
Gemuk Lake	Subunit 15b
Tishimna Lake	Subunit 14b
Lake September	Subunit 15
Lake 1125'	Subunit 16a
Aniak Lake	Subunit 17b

State-owned land around these lakes will be kept in a natural state. Land around the lakeshore will be retained and managed so that people using the lake generally do not encounter the sights and sounds of human development. Land within 1 mile of the lake will be kept in public ownership. Land sales are not allowed. Leases and sales of surface resources may be allowed closer than 1 mile if the use(s) are consistent with the management intent and guidelines in Chapter 3. Other lakes within subunits that will be retained in public ownership may be managed as wilderness lakes when consistent with the management intent of the individual unit.

2. Recreational Lakes - Recreational lakes are lakes that have significant existing or potential public recreation values that warrant continued public ownership and management.

Lakes that have been identified as recreational lakes include the following.

North Chleca Lake	Subunit 1a
Wilson Slough	Subunit 5e
Lake 1498'	Subunit 12b

The state land that is retained around these lakes and not sold or leased for surface uses will be managed to maintain its natural character. At least 50 percent of all state land within 500 feet of the shoreline (mean high water) of recreation lakes will be retained in public ownership and not leased for a surface use, including 50 percent of the actual shoreline. The majority of the remaining state land within at least 200 feet of the

state land within at least 200 feet of the shoreline will also be retained in public ownership. Some areas that are beyond this buffer may be sold or leased for surface uses. In some areas staking setbacks of 200 feet are not needed to protect public access and recreation, and narrower setbacks have been established in the guidelines for the individual units.

The retention percentages for recreational lakes may be increased or decreased case by case if topography, amount of use or other local conditions warrant. A significant portion of the lakefront land retained in public ownership should be suitable for recreational activities. Where feasible, the publicly retained land should include the land adjacent to lake inlets and outlets. On all lakes where float planes can land, public access sites should be retained if land is sold or leased. (See also Settlement, guideline C-4, page 2-36.)

The management intent and guidelines found in Chapter 3 may give specific guidance for lands around certain of these recreational lakes. Additional recreational lakes may be identified within disposal areas at the time of disposal design.

3. General Development Lakes - State-owned land around these lakes will be managed to allow a mixture of natural and developed uses. On these lakes, the minimum lakeshore protection standards described in guideline C apply.

Lakes that will be managed as general development lakes include the following. In addition, many small lakes within disposal areas may be managed as general development lakes when consistent with the guidelines of the individual subunits.

South Chleca Lake	Subunit 1a
Boundary Lakes	Subunit 15f
Lake 1594'	Subunits 13b & 13c

B. Activities Allowed in Retained Lakeshore Buffers. Buffers will be managed to protect their natural character. Uses may be allowed in publicly owned lakeshore buf-

fers if the uses are consistent with the purposes for which the buffer was established and do not block public access or adversely affect water quality. For example, if the purpose of the buffer is public recreation, uses such as private docks for adjacent upland owners may need to be consolidated to minimize the impact on public recreation values. If on the other hand, individual docks for upland owners would not adversely affect water quality, then individual docks will be allowed. In the design and review of each disposal adjacent to a publicly owned lakeshore buffer, the Division of Land and Water Management will determine the rights of upland owners within the buffers that do not require specific authorization from DNR.

C. Establishing Widths of Easements and Setbacks When Land is Sold or Leased.

Where lakefront property is conveyed from state ownership or made available for lease, a minimum public-access easement of 50 feet will be reserved along the shoreline on the private property. In addition, a minimum residential building setback of 100 feet from the shoreline will be required unless land adjacent to the lake is stable and development or use of it does not pose a risk to water quality or other values such as wildlife or recreation. In some cases setbacks may need to be reduced to allow for an adequate buffer or setback on a nearby, more valuable stream or wetland. In some management units different minimum staking setbacks have already been established.

D. Activities Allowed in Easements or Setbacks. Water-dependent structures, such as docks or boathouses, are allowed within easements and setbacks if public access is not blocked or alternative public access is provided.

E. Minimize Conflicts. See Remote Cabin guideline A page 2-29

F. Structures in Fish Habitat. See Fish and Wildlife guideline C page 2-10.

G. Water Intake Structures. See Fish and Wildlife guideline D page 2-10

H. Other Guidelines Affecting Lakeshore Management. Several other guidelines may affect lakeshore management. See the following sections of this chapter:

- Agriculture
- Cultural resources
- Fish and wildlife habitat
- Forestry
- Materials
- Public access
- Public and commercial recreation resources
- Settlement
- Subsurface resources
- Trail management
- Transportation
- Wetlands management