

LAKESHORE MANAGEMENT

1. GOALS

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

B.Habitat. Protect fish and wildlife habitat along lakeshores.

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

D.Water Quality. Maintain water quality.

2. MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

A.Land to be Retained. All islands and at least 50 percent of all public land within 500 feet of the lakeshore will be retained in public ownership and not made available for remote cabin permits on all lakes with significant recreation values; retained lands shall include 50 percent of the actual shoreline. These percentages may be increased or decreased on a case-by-case basis 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.

B.Easements and Setbacks. Where lakefront property is conveyed to private ownership or made available for remote cabin permits, a minimum public access easement of 50 feet will be reserved along the shoreline, and a minimum building setback of 100 feet will be required.

C.Varitety of Management Strategies. DNR, through its management of land surrounding different lakes, will provide a full spectrum of public and private recreation opportunities. While there are a great variety of possible lakeshore management strategies, in the Susitna region DNR will attempt to provide at least the following three general types of lake-related land use opportunities:

1. Wilderness Lakes – lakes that will be protected in their natural state. This will be accomplished through retention of land surrounding the lakeshore so that people using the lake generally do not encounter the sights and sounds of human development. The minimum provisions

of guidelines A and B above will be expanded as necessary to achieve this.

2. Recreational Development Lakes – lakes managed to retain a primarily natural character. This typically will be accomplished through applying guidelines A and B above and, in addition, retaining in public ownership the majority or all of the land within at least 200 feet of the entire shoreline, while allowing residential and recreational development in some areas near the lake beyond this buffer.

3. General Development Lakes – lakes managed to allow a mixture of natural and developed uses. On these lakes the minimum lakeshore protection standards described above in A and B would apply.

Prior to land sales around a lake with significant existing or potential recreational or habitat values, DNR will determine through an interagency process the most appropriate long term management for the lands surrounding the lake.

D.Structures in Fish Habitat. (See Fish and Wildlife Habitat guidelines, this chapter.)

E. Water Intake Structures. (See Fish and Wildlife Habitat guidelines, this chapter.)

F. Other Guidelines Affecting Lakeshore Management. A number of other guidelines may affect lakeshore management. For details of these guidelines, see the following sections of this chapter:

- Agriculture
- Fish and Wildlife Habitat
- Forestry
- Recreation
- Settlement
- Subsurface Resources and Materials
- Transportation
- Public Access
- Trail Management
- Wetlands Management