

Shoreline and stream corridors

A. Retain public access adjacent to waterbodies

When transferring land out of state ownership or leasing land, DNR should reserve public access as follows:

1. **Public access adjacent to waterbodies.** DNR should reserve public access 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 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 2.1 on the following page describes minimum widths for reserved public access, building setbacks, and fish management zones.

Table 2.1

**Reserved Public Access, Building Setbacks, and Management Zones;
Minimum Widths adjacent to Waterbodies**

guideline description	minimum width	where it applies	primary purpose	qualifiers
1. Public access ■ All waters	50 feet landward above ordinary high water mark of fresh waterbodies & 50 feet landward and seaward from mean high water of marine waters	lakes, streams, tidelands, coastal uplands	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 ^{A,B} ■ All waters except anadromous waters	50 feet landward above ordinary high water mark	All non-anadromous lakes, streams, tidelands (measured above mean high water)	Protect public values, habitat, public access, and recreation, along all waterbodies.	Where feasible and prudent, and necessary to protect public values along the stream.
3. Building setback ^{A,B} ■ Anadromous waters ■ High quality resident fish-bearing waters	100 feet landward above ordinary high water mark	Catalogued anadromous lakes, streams, tidelands (measured above mean high water)	Protect public values along anadromous fish waterbodies. If the setback was vegetated prior to human activity, the setback shall be vegetated or revegetated to replicate the natural shade and bank stability along the stream. Incorporate measures to prevent adverse changes including accelerated erosion, turbidity, sedimentation, and temperature differences within the waterbody or adjacent wetlands.	Applies only to non-water-dependent uses.
4. Fish habitat management zones	300 feet landward above ordinary high water mark or mean high water (on tidal waterbodies)	Catalogued anadromous streams	Maintain or enhance anadromous fish habitat. Only activities that are or can be made compatible with this objective will be allowed in these zones. DNR will consult with DFG during project planning to determine the appropriate design and maintenance of projects.	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.
	300 feet landward above ordinary high water mark	Catalogued anadromous streams & lakes, and streams & lakes with high-quality resident fish habitat	Maintain high quality fish habitat by keeping sources of water pollution a sufficient distance from waterbodies. Pollution sources include: roads, LTFs, sort yards, shops, generators, permanent fuel structures, camps).	Where feasible and prudent. (See Upland and Waterfront Development Guideline C.)

The following facilities and uses are excepted:

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.

Table 2.1

**Reserved Public Access, Building Setbacks, and Management Zones;
Minimum Widths adjacent to Waterbodies**

guideline description	minimum width	where it applies	primary purpose	qualifiers
5. Large river special management zones	width to be determined	Kiklukh, Kaliakh, Kulthieth, Duktoth, & Yakataga Rivers	Ensure that forest management is consistent with maintenance of habitat and recreation	Measures will be decided during Forest Land Use Plans with interagency involvement. In the special management zone along the Kiklukh River (established by Forestry Guideline J), no-harvest provisions may not extend beyond the boundaries of the no-harvest zone established under ADL 223456 (see map in Appendix C).
6. Recreation management zones along waterbodies	300 feet from ordinary high water mark of waterbodies with existing recreation use	lakes, streams, tidelands, & coastal uplands (landward & seaward measured from mean high tide)	Minimize significant adverse impacts to recreation use and to aesthetic values for recreation	Site specific circumstances may sometimes dictate a recreation zone wider than 300 feet. Mineral locations are excepted.
	400 feet from ordinary high water on both banks, as mapped in ADL 223456	Tashalich and Okalee Rivers	Protect habitat and recreation values	No timber harvest; other conditions listed in Chapter 3, Units 1a-1 and 1a-9
	approx. one-half-mile wide as mapped in ADL 223456	Kiklukh River	Protect habitat and recreation values	No timber harvest; other conditions listed in Chapter 3, Unit 1a-5.
7. Habitat & recreation zone encompassing the coastal edge of timber	500 feet from the seaward edge of mature timber stands	Coastline	Maintain overstory canopy coverage and avoid construction of roads and new surface uses in order to maintain wildlife habitat, visual aesthetics, recreation and tourism values and opportunities, and wind-firmness. See the functions of the coastal edge of timber, defined in Appendix A - Glossary.	Forestry activities must maintain 90 percent of the overstory canopy coverage, plus or minus 2 percent (see Forestry Guideline I). Avoid construction of roads except as necessary to cross the buffer. (See Transportation & Utility Guideline G.) Avoid new surface uses (see Transportation and Utility Guideline G). Avoid construction of facilities that compromise the integrity of the coastal fringe for wildlife habitat or dispersed recreation. (See Upland and Waterfront Development Guideline O.) Protect viewshed quality with site-by-site stipulation (see Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources Guideline G)