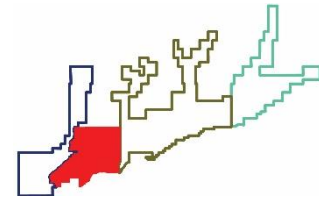


314 The Jonesville Management Subunit



315 Background

316 The Jonesville Public Use Area (JPUA), Alaska Statute 41.23.280, was established by the Alaska State
317 Legislature in 2018 to address the public's safety concerns in the area and to protect a spectrum of public
318 recreation activities while maintaining fish and wildlife habitat and allowing compatible uses. The JPUA
319 lies almost entirely within the Moose Range.

320 This area extends east from Buffalo Mine Road and the ordinary high-water mark of Moose Creek nearly
321 six miles east to a north-south section line near and roughly paralleling Granite Creek. The dominant
322 features of this area are the benchlands above the Matanuska River and the alpine and subalpine terrain
323 around Eska Mountain. The Eska Creek drainage and its tributaries are the dominant hydrologic feature
324 of the area. Moose Creek and Granite Creek roughly comprise the western and eastern boundaries,
325 respectively. The Glenn Highway forms most of the unit's southern boundary, and an east-west section
326 line between Eska Mountain and Granite Peak forms the northern boundary. The area includes lands
327 around Wishbone Hill, Seventeen Mile Lake, and the Sutton community.

328 This Moose Range Management Plan will provide management direction for both the Moose Range and
329 the JPUA. The lands that are legislatively designated as the JPUA will comprise the bulk of the Jonesville
330 Management Subunit. To ensure management consistency, additional lands within the boundary of the
331 Moose Range that are south of the JPUA between Moose Creek and Granite Creek will also be included in
332 the Jonesville Management Subunit. The specific management recommendations for the Jonesville
333 Management Subunit will be consistent with the enabling legislation of both the JPUA and the Moose
334 Range.

335 The subunit has moderate-to-high values for fish, wildlife, and forestry resources. Big and small game
336 hunting, fishing, and trapping are historic uses of the area and occur throughout the subunit. Subsistence
337 and sport harvest both occur but cannot be readily quantified. Wildlife viewing mostly occurs in road and
338 trail-accessible areas of the subunit. Habitat enhancement research efforts and regeneration of habitat
339 projects have been established in this subunit and are ongoing. Moose habitat is being enhanced in the
340 subunit to offset critical habitat being lost to development elsewhere in the Matanuska Valley. Wishbone
341 Lake has highly valued rainbow trout sport fishing opportunities.

342 Jonesville Mine Road is the primary road used to access the area. Seventeen Mile Lake and Wishbone Strip
343 Mine Trails provide primary trail access into the subunit. There is secondary access from All Elks Road,
344 Buffalo Mine Road, and Mile 58 Road.

345 Moderate to high levels of recreational use occur in this unit year-round, but primarily on weekends. Both
346 non-motorized and motorized use occurs; however, most of the recreational use is motorized.

347 Non-motorized uses in the area include hiking, fishing, boating, camping, wildlife viewing, fossil viewing,
348 horseback riding, biking, swimming, recreational shooting, trapping, and hunting. This unit is the gateway
349 for many users to access state land to the north, east, and west. When ice and snow conditions permit, the

350 area receives a variety of uses, including snowshoeing, winter biking, skiing, and dogsledding. Non-
351 motorized boating occurs during the ice-free periods on Slipper Lake. Several creeks in and around the
352 unit are used by canoes, kayaks, or rafts.

353 Motorized uses include highway, OHV, ATV, side-by-side and dirt bike operation as a means of access for
354 fishing, hunting, trapping, camping, wildlife viewing, photography, and recreation. OHV use occurs
355 primarily on the numerous trails throughout the subunit. During winter months, frozen ground conditions
356 allow for increased motorized recreational opportunities and access.

357 Some of the highest valued coal resources in the state are in the lower half of the Jonesville Management
358 Subunit.

359 The predominant scenic values in this subunit, as viewed from the Glenn Highway, include Wishbone Hill,
360 Eska Mountain, and Granite Peak.

361 **Planning and Land Management Issues**

362 The primary issues in the Jonesville Management Subunit are unsafe and unlawful activities, conflicting
363 and incompatible uses, trespassing concerns on private land, and noise disturbing area residents. Unsafe
364 recreational shooting throughout the subunit is one of the primary threats to public safety.

365 Many users of the Jonesville Management Subunit engage in activities that are unlawful or are a threat to
366 public safety. Some issues identified by the public include dangerous and/or reckless discharge of weapons,
367 destruction of private and public property, and the burning of automobiles. Users indicate that they do not
368 feel safe when others are shooting in the area or discharging illegal explosives. Several comments cite a lack
369 of enforcement as a major issue.

370 The relative ease of access of the Jonesville Management Subunit from the Glenn Highway, Seventeen
371 Mile Lake, and Jonesville Mine trails contribute to the issues. Many users access the area by means of a
372 motorized highway and OHVs to reach the unmanaged trails in the forest and sub-alpine areas. The area
373 is popular with motorized trail users for recreation because it is adjacent to state land for hunting and
374 fishing. The high level of use is causing negative effects on the trails such as braiding, rutting, and debris,
375 making the trails unusable for some methods of non-motorized use. Some users suggested
376 they are displaced from the area because of conflict with other user groups on trails.

377 The increased use may be negatively affecting water quality in the area. Some issues identified include
378 camping with no sanitary method of human waste disposal, leaving shooting litter with no lead
379 containment or cleanup, and dumping of household waste (trash, electronics, and vehicles).

380 **Compatible Uses**

381 The enabling legislation of the JPUA requires DNR to protect, maintain, enhance, and perpetuate the
382 present use of the JPUA. The legislation directs the DNR Commissioner to allow the JPUA to be used for
383 activities that are compatible with its establishment including operating all-terrain vehicles on trails or in
384 areas designated or constructed for their use, aircraft, and watercraft; snowmachining, horseback riding,
385 hiking, bicycling, dog sledding, cross-country skiing, skijoring, camping, hunting, fishing, trapping, wildlife

386 viewing, photography, berry picking; and, where permitted, rifle and pistol ranges, parking of vehicles,
387 and lawful mineral exploration and mining⁹. All above listed activities are compatible and can occur safely,
388 when following the management guidelines of this plan.

389 **Incompatible Uses**

390 The JPUA enabling legislation allows for uses to be restricted if those uses are determined to be one of
391 the following:

- 392 1. Incompatible with the purpose of the JPUA as defined in AS 41.23.280.
- 393 2. Incompatible with one or more other uses in the JPUA.

394 Furthermore, the JPUA legislation does not allow the restriction of the use of weapons, including firearms,
395 except in locations where there is a threat to public safety¹⁰. As required by 41.23.284 (f), if the
396 Commissioner determines that a use is incompatible with one or more other uses in a portion of the JPUA,
397 the Commissioner shall describe:

- 398 (1) each determination of incompatibility;
- 399 (2) the specific area where the incompatibility is determined to exist;
- 400 (3) the time within which the incompatibility is determined to exist; and
- 401 (4) the reasons for the determination of incompatibility.

402 Incompatibility Determination

403 This Plan finds the use of weapons, including firearms, incompatible with one or more uses in the JPUA
404 except if being used for lawful hunting or trapping or within a designated shooting area. The use of
405 firearms for lawful hunting and trapping is compatible with the purpose of the JPUA and other uses in the
406 JPUA.

- 407 1. Determination of Incompatibility. The unorganized use of weapons, including firearms, is not
408 compatible with other recreational uses occurring in the JPUA and creates a significant threat to
409 public safety. There are currently no designated areas or infrastructure for target shooting and
410 weapons discharge placing other users and neighboring residential areas at significant risk of
411 property damage, injury, and/or death. There are no lead containment or shooting debris clean-
412 up requirements contributing to litter and pollution. Weapons discharge and target shooting
413 produce noise at significant levels at all times of the day impacting all other uses including
414 neighboring residential areas, wildlife, and their habitat.
- 415 2. Specific Area Where Incompatibility is Determined to Exist. The unorganized use of weapons,
416 including firearms, is incompatible in the high-use area of the Jonesville Management Subunit
417 near Slipper Lake, Eska Falls, Wishbone Lake, near residential areas, and other private property.

⁹ As outlined in 41.23.284 (d) (B)

¹⁰ See 41.23.284 (c) (2)

418 3. Time Within Which Incompatibility is Determined to Exist. The JPUA is used at all hours of the day,
419 all days of the week, and all months of the year for recreation. The incompatibility of unorganized
420 use of weapons, including firearms, is present at all times of the day and year.

421 Land Use Designations

422 State land will be managed consistent with its designation(s); as specifically articulated through
423 management intent described below and applicable goals and management guidelines found in Chapters
424 2 and 3. Some lands have one designation while other lands are co-designated for a variety of uses. Table
425 2 provides a quick reference of the designations and co-designations used in this management subunit,
426 and the acreages of designation(s).

427 Table 2: Jonesville Management Subunit Designations and Acreages

<i>Designation or Co-Designation</i>	<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
<i>J1: Habitat, Public Recreation-Dispersed</i>	<i>Ha, Rd</i>	<i>7,764</i>
<i>J2: Coal, Habitat, Public Recreation-Dispersed</i>	<i>Co, Ha, Rd</i>	<i>6,550</i>
<i>J3: Coal, Public Recreation-Public Use Site</i>	<i>Co, Rp</i>	<i>339</i>
<i>J4: Public Recreation-Public Use Site</i>	<i>Rp</i>	<i>2,367</i>

428 Management Intent

429
430 **Unit J1: Ha, Rd.** The primary management intent for Unit J1 is to manage for dispersed outdoor recreation
431 use and mitigate conflicts between incompatible uses as necessary. In addition to outdoor public
432 recreational use, Unit J1 should be managed to enhance browse-producing habitat. Manage the unit to
433 protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitat including wetlands and anadromous streams and
434 waterbodies. A subsequent Trails Management Plan (See Chapter 2, Trails) should address the impacts
435 associated with the use and proliferation of trails in the unit. Trails should be assessed, classified,
436 designated, and improved as identified in the TMP. Popular activities such as hunting big and small game,
437 trapping, wildlife viewing, fossil hunting, off-road vehicle riding, overnight camping, horseback riding,
438 hiking, biking, skiing, and fishing will continue. DNR should manage the Eska Creek Falls public use site
439 (See Map 7) to minimize user conflicts and ensure public safety.

440 **Unit J2: Co, Ha, Rd.** The primary management intent for Unit J2 is to manage for dispersed outdoor
441 recreation use and mitigate conflicts between incompatible uses as necessary. In addition to outdoor
442 public recreational use, Unit J2 should be managed to enhance browse-producing habitat. Manage the
443 unit to protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitat including wetlands and anadromous streams and
444 waterbodies. A subsequent Trails Management Plan (See Chapter 2, Trails) may address the impacts
445 associated with the use and proliferation of trails in the unit. Trails should be assessed, classified,
446 designated, and improved as identified in the TMP. Popular activities such as hunting big and small game,

447 trapping, wildlife viewing, off-road vehicle riding, overnight camping, horseback riding, hiking, biking,
448 skiing, and fishing will continue. DNR should manage the Wishbone Lake public use site (See Map 7) to
449 minimize user conflicts and ensure public safety. Shoreline improvements such as docks may be
450 considered at Wishbone Lake.

451 Coal development will proceed in the Wishbone Hill area according to existing authorizations. The primary
452 post-mining land use in this area is designated Rd if the location is appropriate and if the recreation use is
453 consistent with the definition of recreation land in the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act and
454 the Alaska Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act. The secondary post-mining land use is designated
455 as Habitat (Ha) and reclamation efforts will be directed toward producing habitat that is primarily
456 beneficial to moose. In situations where coal development is scheduled, utilization of timber resources on
457 lands leased for coal will be encouraged. The entire subunit will remain open for locatable mineral entry
458 and for the leasing of coal and oil and gas. It is possible that the state will lease small tracts adjacent to
459 the existing coal leases if it appears that they contain coal.

460 **Unit J3: Co, Rp.** The management intent for Unit J3 is the development of a public shooting range designed
461 to minimize noise disturbance.

462 **Unit J4: Rp.** The primary management intent for Unit J4 is to manage high levels of outdoor public
463 recreational use and mitigate the conflicts between incompatible uses. DNR may manage the Slipper Lake
464 public use site (See Map 7) to minimize user conflicts and ensure public safety. Developed recreation
465 facilities constructed at key locations would enhance the public's enjoyment of the area, protect public
466 safety, and minimize impacts on fish and wildlife habitats. A few key facilities, such as designated camping
467 areas, once constructed, along with active management and enforcement, will greatly enhance public
468 safety and enjoyment of Unit J4. Popular activities such as hunting big and small game, trapping, wildlife
469 viewing, off-road vehicle riding, overnight camping, horseback riding, hiking, biking, skiing, and fishing will
470 continue. A subsequent Trails Management Plan (See Chapter 2, Trails) may address the impacts
471 associated with the use and proliferation of trails in the unit. Trails should be assessed, classified,
472 designated, and improved or constructed as identified in the TMP. DNR may consider authorizing a
473 motocross area in an area already impacted by former mining activity.

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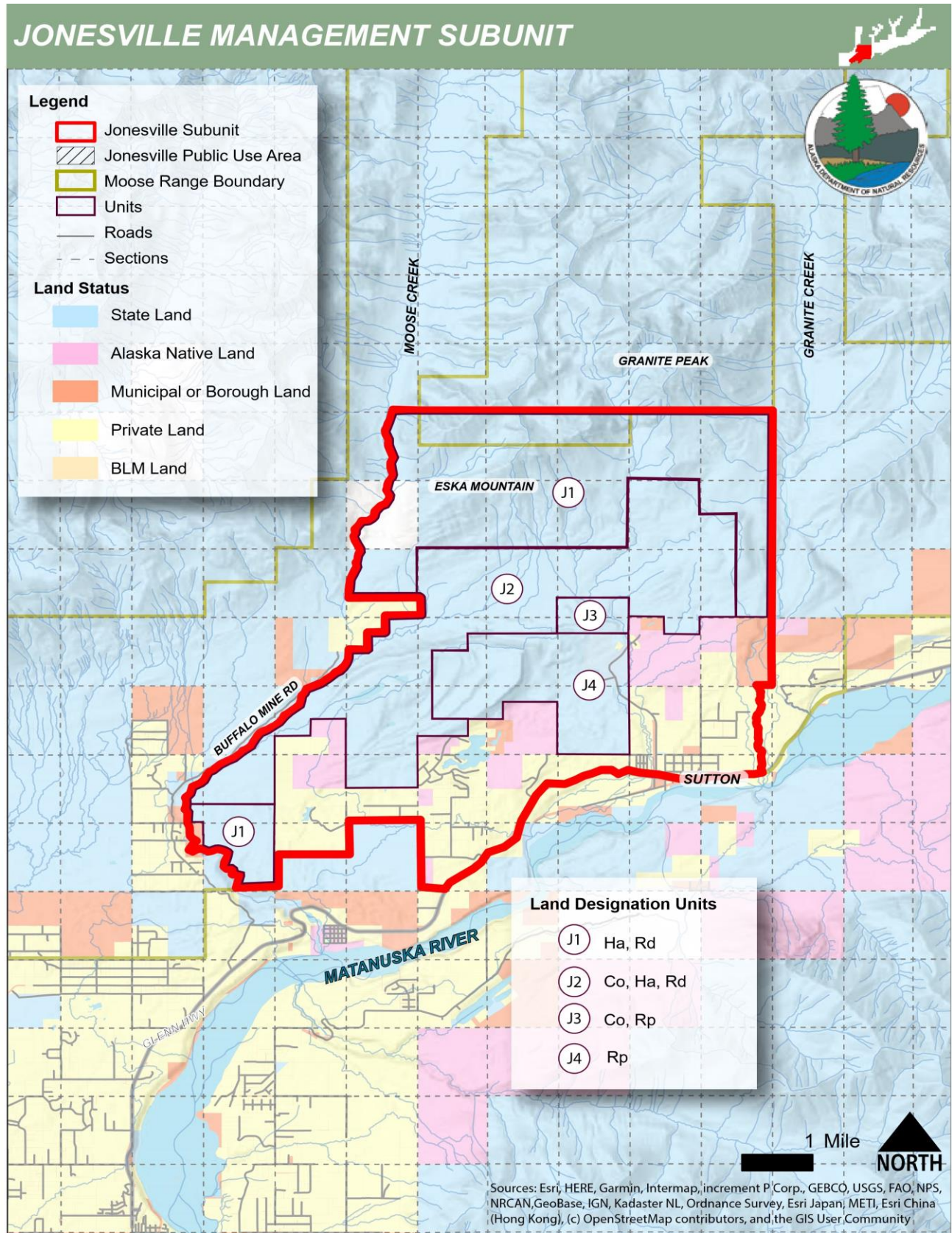
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482 Subunit Management Guidelines

483 1. Access and Trails

- 484 a. Public Lands. Public access into the Jonesville Management Subunit is necessary for maintaining
485 multiple use. The State should ensure access to public rights-of-way and easements for public
486 access to Wishbone Lake and Eska Creek.
- 487 b. Public Use of Existing Access.
- 488 i. Areas of Open Access. Public sections of the Buffalo Mine Road, mining spur roads to
489 Wishbone Lake and Seventeen Mile Lake, and the Jonesville Mine Road and mining spur
490 roads to the east will remain open to motorized and non-motorized uses.
- 491 ii. Area of Unimproved, Closed, or Revegetated Roads. Roads or trails that are required for
492 timber harvest and/or habitat enhancement projects are not necessarily intended for
493 public access and may be closed or revegetated as part of the habitat maintenance or
494 enhancement efforts.
- 495 iii. Areas with Active Assertion. The public has been using the mining roads that connect
496 Buffalo Mine Road, Seventeen Mile Lake, and Jonesville Road since they were
497 constructed. DNR DMLW will continue researching the validity of a public right-of-way on
498 roads and trails and follow Chapter 2 guidelines for making a right-of-way assertion
499 wherever necessary and possible. This includes access to Wishbone Lake off the mining
500 roads system.
- 501 c. New Access. New trailheads to the Jonesville Management Subunit may be developed.
- 502 d. Trails. In addition to the areawide management guidelines established for trails in Chapter 2, the
503 following guidelines are specific to the Jonesville Management Subunit.
- 504 i. Develop Non-motorized Hiking Trails. The following non-motorized hiking trails may be
505 developed:
- 506 1) Slipper Lake parking lot to the Eska Falls hiking trail.
- 507 2) Hiking trail to the top of Wishbone Hill.
- 508 ii. Trail Kiosks, Signage, and Wayfinding. Trailhead maps, kiosks, wayfinding signage, and
509 trail use information may be developed. Signs will clearly display trail use information,
510 regulatory information, and allowed trail uses. Wayfinding and trail use signs may be used
511 to appropriately guide trails users.

512 2. Cultural and Heritage Resources

- 513 a. Known Sites. Three known heritage resource sites have been recorded on the Alaska Heritage
514 Resources Survey in the Jonesville Management Subunit. These sites will be managed according
515 to the guidelines in Chapter 2.
- 516 b. Undiscovered Sites. The Jonesville Management Subunit has been used historically by Alaska
517 Native people primarily traveling along the Matanuska River and up into the Moose Creek
518 drainage. Coal mining near Jonesville/Sutton subsequently spurred the development of the non-
519 native communities. With the extent of past use, it is likely that additional cultural resources may
520 be located in the future. Areas in the Jonesville Management Subunit designated by the State

521 Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) as known and high potential areas for containing heritage
522 resources may be surveyed for heritage values as funding and staffing allow.

523 3. Fish and Wildlife

524 a. Resource Management. This subunit will be managed primarily to maintain, protect and, if
525 necessary, enhance the following fish and wildlife resources and habitats:

- 526 i. Moose throughout the subunit.
- 527 ii. Ruffed grouse throughout the subunit.
- 528 iii. Brown bear in upper Moose Creek drainage.
- 529 iv. Black bear throughout the subunit.
- 530 v. Dall sheep in upper Moose Creek and in higher elevations.
- 531 vi. Small game and fur bearers.
- 532 vii. Riparian habitats and instream flow along Eska Creek.
- 533 viii. Dolly Varden, Chinook, coho, and sockeye salmon in Eska Creek.
- 534 ix. All 5 species of pacific salmon in Moose Creek.
- 535 x. Rainbow trout in Slipper and Wishbone Lakes.
- 536 xi. Habitat for moose and other wildlife species.
- 537 xii. Rainbow trout in Coyote Lake.
- 538 xiii. Buffer around Wishbone Lake.
- 539 xiv. Other species and habitats identified by ADF&G.

540 b. Fish and Wildlife Utilization. The subunit will be managed to allow continuation of the following
541 activities:

- 542 i. Hunting of big and small game and trapping throughout the subunit.
- 543 ii. Sportfishing for anadromous, resident, and stocked fish.
- 544 iii. Wildlife viewing throughout the subunit.

545 c. Habitat Enhancement. Habitat enhancement techniques that are proven to be cost-efficient and
546 environmentally sound may be applied.

547 d. Fisheries. ADF&G will maintain, protect, and enhance the fisheries and habitats of Eska Creek,
548 Wishbone and Slipper Lakes. To accomplish this, ADF&G may conduct spawning and escapement
549 surveys, monitor trends in harvest angler effort, and develop recommendations for field
550 investigations and/or Board of Fisheries consideration, as time and funds allow. ADF&G will adjust
551 stocking levels in stocked lakes based on health and survival of stocked fish and changes in use
552 patterns and pursuant to the annual public review of the statewide stocking plan. ADF&G will
553 manage sport fisheries for sustained yield and angler satisfaction, work closely with enforcement
554 staff in adherence to regulations, and assist in habitat conservation and restoration.

555 4. Forestry

556 a. Timber Harvest. Timber harvest operations that enhance fish and wildlife habitat may be
557 authorized in the Jonesville Management Subunit. Specific sale locations and dates will be
558 identified by DOF in consultation with ADF&G. The criteria for determining the location of cutting

559 units includes identifying access on existing roads/trails to allow the public to obtain firewood.
560 Commercial timber harvests will occur in areas where cost effectiveness and habitat
561 enhancement methods justify such harvests.

- 562 i. Coal Leases. Timber harvest may be pursued on existing coal development leases near
563 Wishbone Hill to utilize existing timber resources prior to coal development.
- 564 ii. Elevation. No timber shall be harvested above 1,100 feet elevation except for habitat
565 enhancement purposes.
- 566 iii. Schedule. The schedule for forest product harvest in the Jonesville Management Subunit
567 should be identified by DOF in consultation with ADF&G.
- 568 iv. Buffers. See Buffer guidelines in Chapter 2.

569 5. Public Use Sites

570 a. Public Use Sites. Public Use Sites, illustrated on Map 7 on the next page, are sites on state land that
571 have been identified as particularly important for public access, recreation, camping, fishing, or
572 other recreation or public use. These sites have high public value and therefore should receive a
573 higher degree of management attention to preserve recreation and resource values. The
574 designation of these sites in this management plan serves to recognize the importance of the
575 areas for continued public use. As use patterns change, new sites may be designated. Such
576 additions will be at the discretion of DNR. Improvements such as public facilities, docks, and boat
577 ramps may be authorized. Within a Public Use Site and based on the incompatibility
578 determination above, uses may be restricted to protect the health and safety of the public. This
579 plan recommends prohibiting the discharge of weapons except for lawful hunting and trapping or
580 within a designated shooting area, restricting vehicle and boat speeds, and restricting camping to
581 a designated campground, identified campsites, for a certain duration, or within a certain distance
582 of a developed facility when a facility is developed¹¹. The following Public Use Sites are designated
583 in the plan:

- 584 i. Slipper Lake
- 585 ii. Eska Falls
- 586 iii. Wishbone Lake

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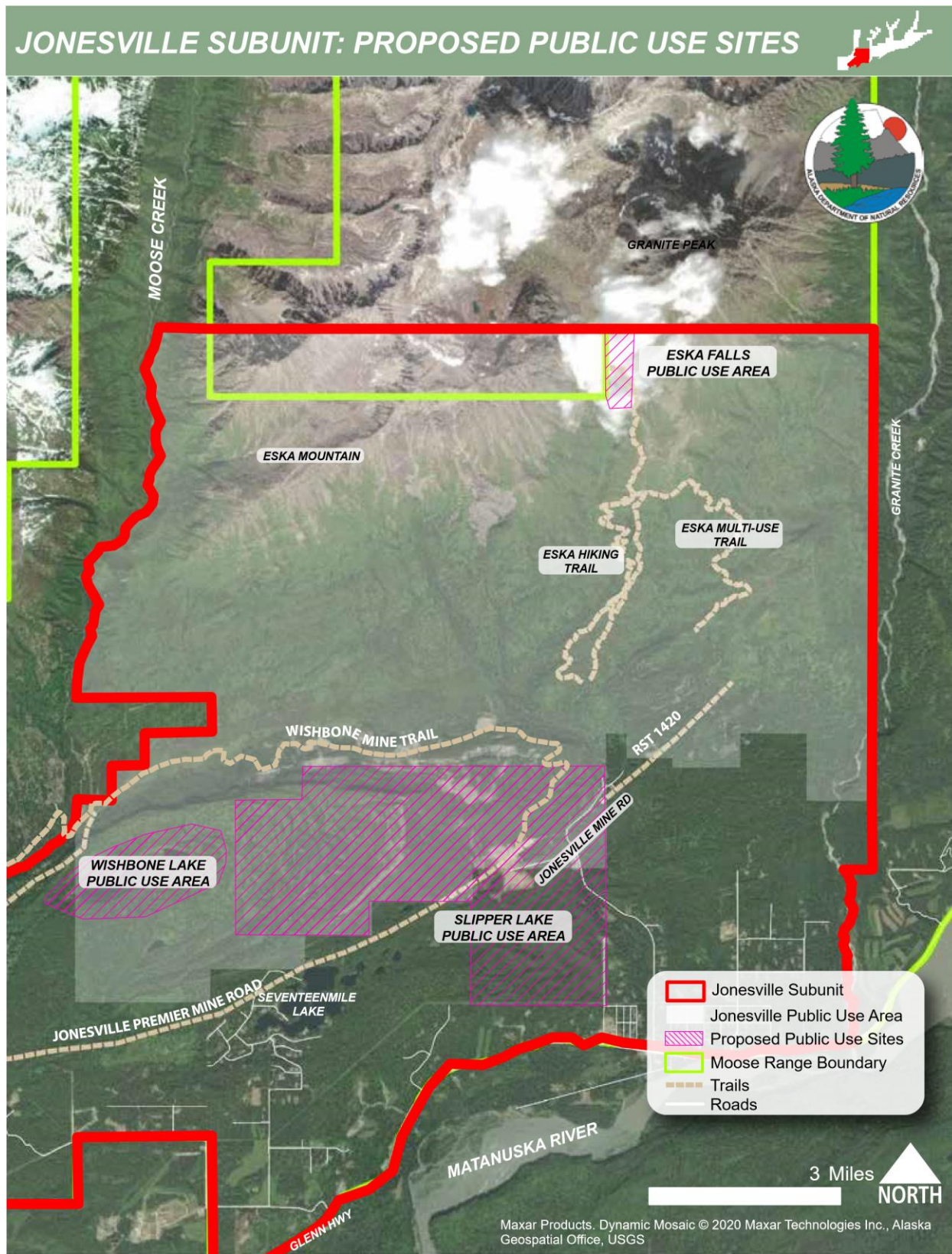
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¹¹ This management guideline will require the promulgation of regulations for implementation.



596 6. Recreation

597 a. Facility Development.

598 i. Slipper Lake Campground. A campground may be developed at Slipper Lake that provides
599 restrooms. Considerations for a campground should include separate facilities for
600 different user groups (i.e., RV/motorized, tent/motorized, tent/non-motorized, remote
601 campground accessible by trail only). The campground should include facilities for a camp
602 host.

603 ii. Shooting Range. A shooting range may be designated and constructed in the Jonesville
604 Management Subunit where shooting can occur safely and where impacts to fish habitat,
605 wildlife habitat, and other outdoor recreation activities are minimized. Planning and
606 construction of a shooting range and necessary support facilities should conform to
607 appropriate best management practices for shooting ranges. The shooting area should
608 have specified hours of operation and should be staffed, managed, and maintained. The
609 shooting range should be located in an area that is accessible year-round and provides
610 suitable barriers or backstops to catch stray projectiles. Significant baffling should be
611 considered for firing lanes to shield from errant bullets and noise. Map 8 on the next page
612 identifies a potential shooting range site that appears to achieve the criteria listed above;
613 however, a more thorough feasibility analysis should be completed.

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MAP 7: Jonesville Subunit: Proposed Designated Shooting Area



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b. Interpretive Displays, Regulatory, & Informational Signs. Developed facilities, trails, and public use sites should include all informational and regulatory signage necessary for management and enforcement. Wishbone Lake and Slipper Lake may include interpretive displays to inform the public about the purposes of the Moose Range and JPUA, existing outdoor recreational opportunities, natural, cultural, and historic values, and unique geologic features. The displays can be used to inform the public about natural resource values and multiple use management of the natural resources. Interpretive signage along trails outside of public use sites should be limited. See the trails section in Chapter 2 for more information about trail wayfinding.

c. Fossil Viewing. Fossil viewing is a dispersed outdoor recreational activity that is popular in the Jonesville Management Subunit. The activity may be restricted by DNR if the public's safety is endangered, if the activity interferes with coal mining operations, or if the cultural/heritage value of the resource warrants restrictions. All fossils are the property of the State, and it is unlawful to collect or remove them without the proper authorizations (AS 41.35).

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6. Subsurface Resources

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The Jonesville Management Subunit is open to locatable and leasable mineral development.

- 645 a. Coal Lease Location.
- 646 i. Existing Leases. The state will follow existing procedures to allow for development of high
- 647 valued coal resources on lands now leased for coal development near Wishbone Hill. Map
- 648 3 shows the location of the existing leases.
- 649 ii. Agency/Lessee Cooperation. DMLW will work actively with the lessee on the existing
- 650 Wishbone Hill coal leases. DNR and ADF&G will review the mining plans of operation
- 651 when the lessee submits them to the state. State agencies will follow the intent of this
- 652 plan and follow established ASCMCRA procedures in approving the plans for operation.
- 653 State agencies will make recommendations to minimize impacts on fish and wildlife
- 654 habitat and populations.
- 655 iii. Wishbone Lake. Wishbone Lake will be protected, replaced, and/or remediated if
- 656 impacted because of mining.
- 657 b. Post-Mining Land Use. Post-mining land use is designated as wildlife habitat for the Wishbone Hill
- 658 area coal mined lands. Reclamation must be directed to a habitat type and density which is
- 659 primarily beneficial to moose consistent with ASCMCRA. DMLW will monitor coal mining and
- 660 reclamation activities at Wishbone Hill according to the ASCMCRA, including the rainbow fisheries
- 661 in Wishbone Lake, water quality in Moose Creek, groundwater, and air quality of the subunit.
- 662 c. Post-Mining Roads. The location and development of mining roads will receive interagency review
- 663 during the review of any new or changes to approved mining authorizations. The determination
- 664 of post-mining road use will be made at that time. Roads which are designated to be used by the
- 665 public will remain open after mining operations have ceased or until an agency management
- 666 decision is developed to do otherwise.

667 7. Water, Wetlands, and Waterbodies

- 668 a. Lakeshores and Stream Corridors. Habitat enhancement efforts in riparian zones along Eska
- 669 Creek, Wishbone, and Seventeen Mile Lakes may take place according to Chapter 2 buffer
- 670 guidelines.
- 671 b. Instream Flow Reservations. ADF&G may establish instream flow needs on Eska Creek to maintain
- 672 fish and wildlife resources, riparian habitat, and associated recreational opportunities as funding
- 673 and staff are available. DNR DMLW shall work closely with ADF&G to establish the instream flow
- 674 reservations as necessary.
- 675 c. Slipper Lake. The Alaska Dam Safety Program (ADSP) is evaluating Slipper Lake to determine if it
- 676 is an artificially impounded lake. Aerial imagery strongly indicates that the lake has an artificial
- 677 barrier that may be classified as a jurisdictional dam by state regulations (11 AAC 93). If Slipper
- 678 Lake meets the jurisdictional definition of a dam, DNR will need to decide how to bring it into
- 679 compliance with the ADSP. ADSP shall consult with DNR DMLW and ADF&G if Slipper Lake meets
- 680 the jurisdictional definition of a dam to determine how to bring the lake into compliance taking
- 681 the following into consideration:
- 682 i. Slipper Lake is heavily used by the public for recreation, including boating and fishing.
- 683 Slipper Lake is a popular camping location.
- 684 ii. Slipper Lake is currently stocked by ADF&G