

Navigable Rivers and Lakes

Management Intent of Navigable Water Bodies

Background

The intent of the plan is to designate and provide management intent for the shorelands under all navigable water bodies. There are so many navigable rivers and lakes in the planning area that it is not practical to state the management intent for each individual water body.

Therefore the plan identifies general management intent and designations for most of the water bodies within the planning area. In some cases, however, specific designations are identified for a particular water body because of the size, uniqueness, or particular values and functions of a river or lake.

The term “shorelands” is defined as land belonging to the state which is covered by non-tidal water that is navigable under the laws of the United States up to the ordinary high water mark as modified by accretion, erosion, or reliction (AS 38.05.965). See Figure 1-1 at the beginning of Chapter 1 for a diagram that illustrates the differences between shore-lands, submerged lands, and uplands.

Shorelands are not identified on the plan designation maps. Identification of all such water bodies is impractical on maps of the scale used in this plan. *The DNR records on navigability and hydrology must be consulted in order to determine whether a specific stream or lake is likely to be navigable.* These records are available in the Public Access and Assertion Defense unit in the Division of Mining, Land, and Water in Anchorage.

For further information on the state’s navigability policy, go to http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/mlw/nav/nav_policy.htm

Public Trust Doctrine

The Public Trust Doctrine provides that public trust lands, waters and living natural resources in a state are held by the state in trust for the benefit of all the people, and establishes the right of the public to fully utilize the public trust lands, waters, and resources for a wide variety of public uses. Each state has the authority and responsibility for managing these public trust assets to assure the public rights are upheld.

The Public Trust Doctrine applies whenever navigable waters or the lands beneath those waters are altered, developed, conveyed, or otherwise managed. It also applies whether the trust lands are publicly or privately owned. Shorelands below the ordinary high water mark are considered public trust lands. In summary, all submerged lands – including tidelands out

1 to the three-mile-limit and the beds of navigable lakes, streams and rivers – are all public
2 trust lands.

3
4 The Alaska Constitution contains numerous provisions embracing principles of the Public
5 Trust Doctrine that require the state to exercise authority to ensure that the right of the public
6 to use navigable waters for navigation, commerce, recreation, and related purposes is
7 protected. In Alaska, the Public Trust Doctrine extends beyond those submerged lands in
8 which the state holds title to include all waters that are navigable. The state's waters are
9 themselves reserved to the people for common use.

10
11 The Alaska Constitution (Article VIII, sections 1, 2, 3, 6, 13, and 14) and Alaska Statutes
12 (38.05.127 and 38.05.128) contain some of the provisions, which are the legal basis for
13 applying the Public Trust Doctrine in Alaska. In Alaska, this doctrine guarantees the public's
14 right to engage in activities such as commerce, navigation, fishing, hunting, trapping, and
15 swimming, while also providing for the protection of areas for ecological study.

16
17 The Alaska Constitution provides that “free access to the navigable or public waters of the
18 state, as defined by the legislature, shall not be denied any citizen of the United States or
19 resident of the state, except that the legislature may by general law regulate and limit such
20 access for other beneficial uses or public purposes.” The Alaska Supreme Court has
21 concluded “the provisions in Article VIII [of the Constitution] were intended to permit the
22 broadest possible access to and use of state waters by the general public.” *Wernberg v. State*,
23 516 P. 2d 1191, 1198-9 (Alaska 1973). The Alaska legislature has broadly defined the
24 navigable and public waters available for public use in AS 38.05.965. Moreover, the
25 legislature has endorsed a broad interpretation of the Public Trust Doctrine in Article VIII of
26 Alaska's Constitution in finding that:

27
28 “Ownership of land bordering navigable or public waters does not grant an exclusive right to
29 the use of the water and any rights of title to the land below the ordinary high water mark are
30 subject to the rights of the people of the state to use and have access to the water for
31 recreational purposes or any other public purposes for which the water is used or capable of
32 being used consistent with the public trust.” Sec. 1, Ch. 82, SLA 1985.

33
34 The legislature has also declared that the right to use state waters does not include the right to
35 enter or trespass upon private lands. Nevertheless, with 99 percent of Alaska in public
36 ownership at statehood, state laws regarding the transfer of land to private parties say the
37 transfers must provide for public access to navigable waters. For instance, AS 38.05.127
38 implements the state's constitutional guarantee of access to navigable waters under Article
39 VIII, Section 14. Under the statute, the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural
40 Resources must “provide for the specific easements or rights-of-way necessary to ensure free
41 access to and along the body of water, unless the Commissioner finds that regulating or
42 eliminating access is necessary for other beneficial uses or public purposes.” The State's
43 responsibilities to implement the Public Trust Doctrine are considered and used throughout
44 this plan. Any management actions will be consistent with the Public Trust Doctrine as
45 defined by the Alaska Constitution, statutes, court decisions, and public involvement.

1 Management Intent: Specific Rivers and Lakes

2
3 Because of their importance for recreation, water resources, and habitat, certain rivers and
4 lakes are given specific use designations. The plan designations applied to shorelands are
5 identical to those used for uplands, tidelands, and submerged lands. Note that the Susitna
6 River, which forms the western boundary of the planning region, is not included within the
7 SSAP and therefore is not designated or classified in this plan. The Susitna Area Plan 1985
8 provides management intent and designations/classifications for this body of water.
9

10 Rivers: Kashwitna, Montana, Willow, and Little Susitna within the Kashwitna-Willow
11 Uplands Region. These rivers are given the co-designation of Water Resources and
12 PHabitat. The plan designation of Habitat converts to the land classification of Wildlife
13 Habitat and Water Resources to the classification of the same name. This co-designation
14 only applies to that portion of rivers not within LDAs. Portions of Willow and Little
15 Susitna River are within LDAs; the specific classifications that now apply to these LDA's
16 are retained.
17

18 Rivers: That portion of Kashwitna, Montana, Willow, and Little Susitna not within the
19 Kashwitna-Willow Uplands Region; and Fish, Cottonwood, and Wasilla. These are
20 assigned the co-designation of Public Recreation-Dispersed and Habitat, reflecting their
21 importance as both anadromous water bodies as well as public recreation. The plan
22 designation of Public Recreation-Dispersed converts to the land classification of Public
23 Recreation
24

25 Lakes: Kashwitna, Cottonwood, Finger, Nancy, Wolf, Bruce, Benka, Carpenter,
26 Kaulmach, Knik, Marion, Rocky, and Seventeenmile and lakes within the Kepler-Bradley
27 State Recreation Area . These lakes are used for a variety of recreational purposes and
28 are given the designation of Public Recreation-Dispersed.
29

30 Lakes: Flat, Lucille and Big. They are assigned the co- designation of Public
31 Recreation-Dispersed and Habitat. These are lakes that have both recreation functions
32 and are also anadromous.
33
34

35 Management Intent: Other Rivers and Lakes**36 Navigable Rivers and Lakes within LDAs.**

37
38
39 Anadromous lakes or streams within LDAs are co-designated Public Recreation-Dispersed
40 and Habitat. Lakes and streams that are not anadromous are designated Public Recreation-
41 Dispersed.
42
43

1 All other Navigable Rivers and Lakes.

2

3 The designation and management intent for navigable water bodies that cross or are
4 surrounded by state land are the same as those of the upland tract, except that those portions
5 of navigable, anadromous streams where spawning and rearing occur are designated Habitat.

6

7 Navigable rivers and lakes that are not within general state land or LDAs are designated
8 General Use. These water bodies are to be managed to allow a diversity of uses consistent
9 with the uses authorized on adjoining uplands in federal, private, or other state entity
10 ownership (e.g. Mental Health, University, and state tracts quitclaimed to a state agency
11 other than DNR). Upland uses are usually designated in an adopted land use or resource
12 management plan, or can be inferred from the actual or planned use of the parcel.

13

14