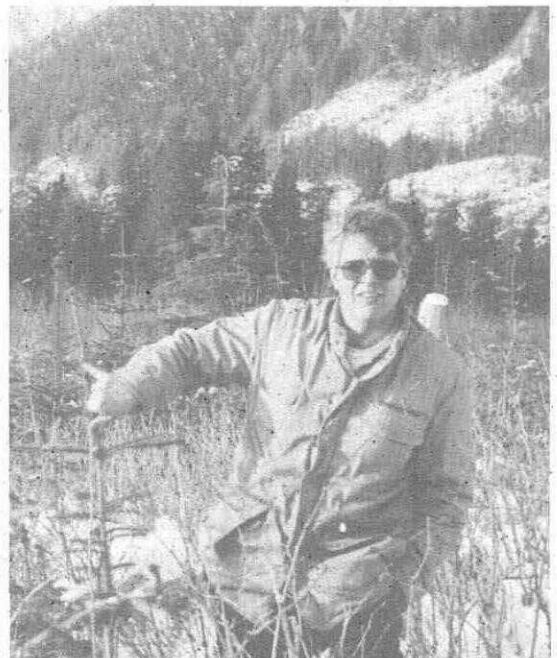
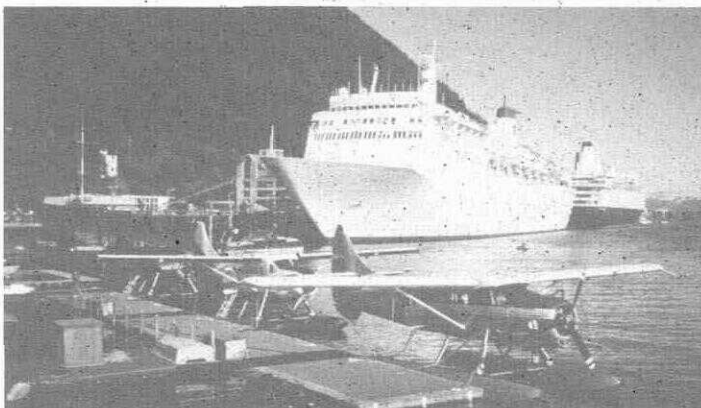


CHAPTER TWO

AREA GUIDELINES

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CHAPTER 2

Areawide Land Management Policies

Introduction

This chapter presents land management policies for each of the major resources affected by the plan: fish and wildlife, forestry, heritage, materials, recreation and tourism, subsurface, and water. The chapter also presents management policies for several specific land management concerns: coordination and public notice, public and private access, shoreline and stream corridors, trail management, transportation and utilities. The chapter also addresses types of land uses including: aquatic farming, floating residential facilities, settlement, trail management, and waterfront development.

These policies apply to state land throughout the planning area, regardless of the land use designation.

The policies in this chapter consist of goals and management guidelines. Goals are the general condition the department is trying to achieve, guidelines are specific directives that will be applied to land and water management decisions as resource use and development occur.

Definitions

For definitions of terms commonly used in this chapter, see Appendix A, *Glossary*.

Goals

Following are goals for state lands in the planning area. Goals are general conditions that DNR attempts to achieve through management actions. The goals are listed alphabetically. No single goal has a priority over the others.

Economic Development. Provide opportunities for jobs and income by managing state land and resources to support a vital, self-sustaining local economy.

Fiscal Costs. Minimize the needs for and the fiscal cost of providing government services and facilities, such as schools and roads. Locate settlement uses where there is a sustainable economic base and where necessary services can be efficiently provided.

Public Health and Safety. Maintain or enhance public health and safety for users of state land and resources.

Public Use. Provide and enhance diverse opportunities for public use of state lands, including uses such as hunting, fishing, boating, and other types of recreation.

Quality of Life. Maintain or enhance the quality of the natural environment, including air, land and water, and fish and wildlife habitat and harvest opportunities; and protect heritage resources, and the character and lifestyle of the community.

Settlement. Provide opportunities for private ownership and leasing of land currently owned by the state.