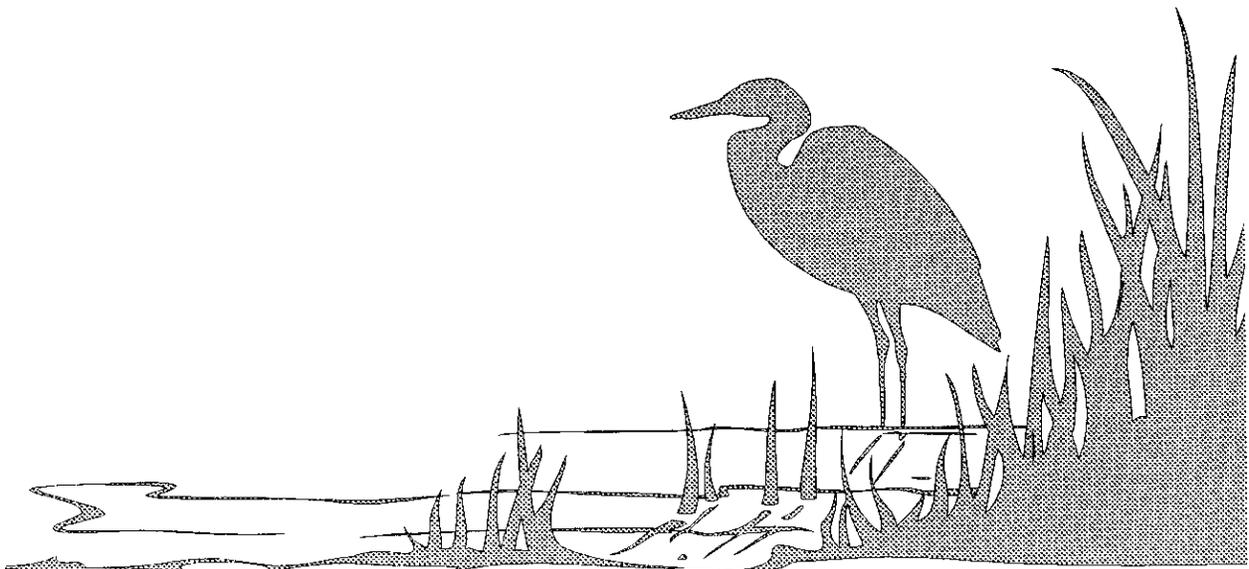




**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Mobile District

Shoreline Management Plan - Lake Seminole -



CESAD-ET-CO-N (CESAM-OP-TR/25 Aug 95) 1st End Mr. Keshlear/rht/
(404) 331-4834
SUBJECT: Lake Seminole Shoreline Management Plan Revision

Commander, South Atlantic Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
77 Forsyth Street, SW, Room 313, Atlanta, GA 30335-6801
16 October 1995

FOR THE COMMANDER, MOBILE DISTRICT, ATTN: CESAM-OP-TR

The Lake Seminole Shoreline Management Plan is approved as submitted.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



JAMES M. KELLY, JR., P.E.
Acting Chief
Construction-Operations Division
Directorate of Engineering and
Technical Services



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
MOBILE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 2288
MOBILE, ALABAMA 36628-0001

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

CESAM-OP-TR

25 August 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR CDR, USAED, SOUTH ATLANTIC (CESAD-ET-CO-N)
ATL GA 30335-6801

SUBJECT: Lake Seminole Shoreline Management Plan Revision

1. As directed by ER 1130-2-406, the Lake Seminole Lake Shoreline Management Plan is submitted for approval.
2. The revision of the existing project Lakeshore Management Plan has been a joint effort involving extensive input from the public, various public work groups, the Lake Seminole Citizens Advisory Committee, the project staff, the Mobile District, and the South Atlantic Division.
3. Approval of this Shoreline Management Plan is recommended.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gerald T. Purvis".

GERALD T. PURVIS
Chief, Operations Division

Encl
as

Shoreline Management Plan - Lake Seminole -

The Mobile District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers prepared this plan.

Written correspondences should be directed to: Lake Seminole Resource Management Office
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
Post Office Box 96
Chattahoochee, Florida 32324-0096

Telephone inquires can be made by calling (912) 662-2001.

Facsimile (Fax) communications should be transmitted to (912) 662-2903.

Personal visits are welcome on Monday through Friday, from 8:00 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. eastern standard time, at the Resource Management Office located one-half mile north of Chattahoochee, Florida via Booster Club Road.

November 1995

— Table of Contents —

title	page
Purpose	1
Objective	1
Authority	1
Jurisdiction	1
Project Description & History	2
Public Involvement	2
Lake Seminole Citizens Advisory Committee	3
Shoreline Allocations	3
Permits	5
Regional Permit Authority	5
Nationwide Permits	6
Department of the Army Permits	6
Shoreline Use Permit/License	6
"Grandfather" Activities, Structures & Facilities	7
Docks & Appurtenant Structures	7
Vegetative Modification	7
Access Requirements	8
Site Requirements	8
Designs For Persons With Disabilities	8

title	page
Dock Definitions & Requirements	8
Location	9
Spacing	9
Water Depth	9
Structural Support System	9
Dock Flotation	9
Dock Anchorage	10
Dock Walkways	10
Boat Dock Roofs & Sundecks	10
Dock Storage Locker	11
Dock Furniture, Household Items, etc	11
Boat Hoists	11
Courtesy/Community Docks	11
Landbased Facility Requirements	12
Electrical Service	12
Waterlines & Pumps	12
Other Utilities	13
Improved Access	13
Bank Stabilization	13
Facility Maintenance	14
Minor Repairs	14
Major Repairs	14
Vegetative Modification	14
Limited Underbrushing	14
Vegetative Planting	15
Permit Authorization	15
Shoreline Management Violations	15
Specified Acts Permits	15
Dredging/Silt Removal	16
Erosion Control	16
Hazardous Trees	16
Fire Protection	16
Pathways	16

title	page
Aquatic Plant Control	17
Other Activities	17
Boundary Management & Encroachment Resolution	17
Minor Encroachments	17
Major Encroachments	17
Easements	18
Natural Resources Management	18
Aquatic Plant Management	18
Forest Management	19
Wildlife Management	19
Fisheries Management	19
Water Quality	19
Endangered Species	19
Wetlands	20
Cultural/Historical/Archaeological Resources	20
Administrative Review	20
Conclusions	21
References Cited	23
Other Pertinent References	25

Exhibits

number	title
Exhibit I	Shoreline Allocation Maps
Exhibit II	Brochure, "A Guide to Applicants"
Exhibit III	Application for Shoreline Use Permit/License
Exhibit IV	Standard Dock Drawings/Site Plans
Exhibit V	Boat Hoist Certification
Exhibit VI	Electrical Service Requirements
Exhibit VII	Improved Access Standards
Exhibit VIII	Bank Stabilization
Exhibit IX	Native Vegetation of Lake Seminole
Exhibit X	Federal List of Threatened and Endangered Species
Exhibit XI	Permit to Perform Specified Acts
Exhibit XII	Provisions for Dredging/Silt Removal
Exhibit XIII	Brochure, "Boundary Line Markings"
Exhibit XIV	Chain of Authority for Shoreline Management

Shoreline Management Plan - Lake Seminole -

Purpose

This Shoreline Management Plan provides guidance and information for effectively managing the shoreline at Lake Seminole, including its adjacent public lands and waters. It also describes types of private uses that may be permitted on lands and waters managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Additionally, the plan addresses rules and regulations, shoreline allocations, and other information relative to the Lake Seminole shoreline management program.

Objective

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for managing the shoreline, and its adjacent public lands and waters, in a manner promoting safe and healthful public use. Management must strive to sustain quality natural resources for both present and future generations while accommodating general public access to all project lands and waters. Therefore, the objective is to maintain a balance between permitted minor private uses, long term resource protection, and public recreational opportunities.

Authority

This plan was prepared in accordance with the requirements directed in Engineering Regulation (ER) 1130-2-406, dated October 31, 1990, titled "*Shoreline Management at Civil Works Projects*," as per change 1, dated September 24, 1992.

Jurisdiction

It is the policy of the Chief of Engineers to protect and manage shorelines of all Civil Works water resource development projects under Corps jurisdiction. The term "project" refers to the water areas of any water resources development project administered by the Chief of Engineers, without regard to ownership of underlying land, to all lands owned in fee by the Federal Government and to all facilities therein or thereon of any such water resources development project. The states of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama and their political subdivisions retain statutory responsibility to enforce state and local laws.

Project Description & History

The Jim Woodruff Lock and Dam was authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1946. It was the first of three locks and dams constructed to provide a channel with a depth of nine feet and a minimum width of 100 feet from the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, via the Apalachicola and the Chattahoochee Rivers, to Columbus, GA; and via the Flint River to Bainbridge, GA. Construction began in 1947 and was completed in 1957. The lake created by this project was officially designated as Lake Seminole by Public Law 85-138, approved on August 14, 1957. Lake Seminole has a water surface area of 37,500 acres with 376 miles of shoreline. It is a multi-purpose project for navigation, hydroelectric power production, recreation, and related uses. The lake is operated at a relatively constant level at elevation 77.5 feet above mean sea level (MSL). Although there is some fluctuation for power production and navigation, no storage for flood control is provided.

Public Involvement

During the development of the initial Lakeshore Management Plan, two public meetings were held in Chattahoochee, FL. At the first meeting, on September 15, 1975, public input was gathered for the plan's formulation. The plan was presented on April 22, 1976 at the second meeting. It was approved September 1979.

During the early 1990's, a major review of the Lakeshore Management Plan became necessary due to revisions of ER 1130-2-406, to the length of time the original plan had been in effect without an update, and to increasing requests for minor private uses of the shoreline. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers "partnered" with the Lake Seminole Citizens Advisory Committee to use a process of public participation for accomplishing a plan revision. After an extensive notification campaign, the first public workshop was held on August 10, 1993, at the high school coliseum in Bainbridge, GA. The revision process was explained and the public encouraged to serve on any of six committees formed to address the major issues associated with the plan. These were Boat Dock Requirements, Shoreline Allocations, Land Use Activities, Forestry and Wildlife Management, Recreation Development, and Aquatic Weeds Management. The committees reviewed the existing plans and policies to formulate recommendations for consideration in revising the plan.

The Lake Seminole Resource Management Staff encourages continued public involvement in the day to day management of the project's natural resources. Adjacent property owners to the project have a genuine interest in its proper management so as to promote a sustained quality environment for present and future public use. The Resource Management Staff is dedicated to the wise management of the natural resources at Lake Seminole and therefore, is available for assistance in accomplishing the objectives of this plan.

Lake Seminole Citizens Advisory Committee

The Lake Seminole Citizens Advisory Committee was organized in 1988 as a forum for public input into the management activities of Lake Seminole. Its objective is to provide balanced public opinion and advice regarding proposed changes to operating procedures, or local Corps of Engineers policy, affecting the project's public use. The committee is composed of one representative from each county adjacent to the lake. The Lake Seminole Resource Management Staff is fortunate to have the Advisory Committee as a partner and encourages the public to use this forum. Further information on the committee may be obtained by contacting the Resource Management Office at Lake Seminole.

Shoreline Allocations

To meet the objectives of ER 1130-2-406 and the project's Master Plan, the Shoreline Management Plan zones Lake Seminole's shoreline to promote its orderly use and development. Additionally, it is essential to manage activities on project lands and waters by issuing permits. Activities may include, but are not limited to, constructing and maintaining fixed and floating docks, utility lines, walkways, and modifying vegetation. There are 376 miles of shoreline at Lake Seminole allocated into the following four categories:

- Limited Development Areas
- Public Recreation Areas
- Protected Shoreline Areas
- Prohibited Access Areas.

Exhibit I contains a map displaying Lake Seminole's shoreline allocations corresponding to Table 1 on the following page. Maps showing more detailed information may be viewed at the Resource Management Office.

Table 1 - Shoreline Allocation

Allocation Category	Color	Amount	Description
Limited Development	green	75 miles 20%	Certain specific private uses may be authorized in these areas if a permit is obtained. Applications are reviewed "first come/first served," and are based on individual merit. Several resource management considerations must be satisfied prior to approving or denying a permit including water depth, density of development, navigation, environment, safety, and site conditions. Access and site requirements are discussed under Shoreline Use Permit/Licenses on page 6.
Public Recreation	red	72 miles 19%	These areas are specifically designated in the project's Master Plan for present, or future, intensive recreational development. No permits for private uses are issued in areas with this designation.
Protected Shoreline	yellow	228 miles 60%	Areas designated to maintain or restore aesthetic values; to protect fish and wildlife habitat and other environmental values; to protect cultural, historical, and archeological resources; to protect channels for navigation; to restrict structures from water too shallow for navigation, subject to excessive siltation, erosion, rapid dewatering, or exposure to high wind, wave or currents are allocated under this category. No permits for new private structures or utilities will be authorized in these areas. However, permits may be granted for minor modifications to vegetation, such as creating a path to the shoreline if the Corps determines the activity will not adversely impact the environmental values or physical characteristics which required the area to be protected.
Prohibited Access	orange	1 mile < 1%	Areas reserved for project operation are allocated under this classification and include lands located in the proximity of the dam, lock, hydropower structure, and operational areas.

Permits

Certain activities affecting the project waters of Lake Seminole and its tributaries such as, but not limited to, constructing fixed/floating docks, intake and discharge structures; stabilizing shoreline banks; and dredging may be authorized pursuant to Section 10 of the *River and Harbor Act of 1899*, (33 U.S.C. 403) and Section 404 of the *Clean Water Act*, (33 U.S.C. 1344). Other activities affecting public lands such as installing utility rights-of-way, undertaking erosion control, and performing vegetative modification may be evaluated and permitted through the Lake Seminole Shoreline Management Plan. *Permit activities require specific written approval prior to commencement of work. Requests originate at the Lake Seminole Resource Management Office.*

Regional Permit Authority

Prior to September 11, 1986, all activities affecting project waters on Lake Seminole were authorized by issuance of a Department of the Army Permit through Corps regulatory districts in Savannah, GA, Jacksonville, FL, and Mobile, AL as defined under their jurisdiction. After September 11, 1986, the Savannah and Jacksonville Districts issued regional permit authority to the Resource Manager for minor work and structures in or affecting the waters of the United States within the limits of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Lake Seminole, Georgia and Florida. The scope of the regional permits includes only those activities which are considered to be minor in nature and would cause only minimal individual and cumulative environmental impacts. These activities are identified as:

- Initial and Maintenance Dredging
- Intake Structures in Navigable Waters of the United States
- Discharge Structures in Navigable Waters of the United States where the Effluent from the Structures does not Require an NPDES Permit
- Construction and/or Maintenance of Fixed Structures

The first three activities listed above require a cultural resource assessment of the upland disposal areas if the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) (GA & FL) determines that there may be a cultural resource concern for a particular project site. All proposals must be in accordance with the guidelines and limitations set forth in the conditions of the regional permits and the Lake Seminole Shoreline Management Plan, and be approved by Lake Seminole's Resource Manager. The regional permits are administered through the Lake Seminole Shoreline Management Plan. Copies of the regional permits are available upon request by contacting the Lake Seminole Resource Management Office.

Nationwide Permits

Nationwide permits are a type of general permit designed to regulate activities with minimal impact on a nationwide basis. The authority to evaluate and authorize permits for activities of a minor nature relative to Section 10 and Section 404 is delegated to the field offices. Permits are implemented through the shoreline use or specified acts permit format. Currently, the most common activity permitted at Lake Seminole through the Nationwide Permit Program is construction of retaining walls or installation of rip-rap for bank stabilization.

Department of the Army Permits

Proposed activities exceeding the scope of the regional and nationwide permits are evaluated by the appropriate Corps Regulatory Branch. These activities may be considered for approval if they are not prohibited by Title 36, *Code Of Federal Regulations* (CFR), this Shoreline Management Plan, or other pertinent environmental laws. Existing Department of the Army Permits will be converted to the Shoreline Use Permit/License format once the facilities are modified in any way, there is a change of ownership, or upon death of the permittee.

Shoreline Use Permit/License

Shoreline Use Permit/Licenses are required instruments used to authorize private structures or activities of any kind affecting project lands or waters of Lake Seminole. Boats do not require a Shoreline Use Permit, however they may not be abandoned, stored or left unattended upon project lands or waters. Permit/licenses may also be issued for vegetative modification, specified utilities, and other land based activities. Permit/licenses may be issued for a term up to five years, are temporary in nature and have expiration dates. Permit/licenses contain specific conditions listed on the application. Other special conditions may be listed on exhibit A/B of the permit. Application procedures for Shoreline Use Permit/Licenses are described in Exhibit II. *It is highly recommended that the applicant become familiar with all permit conditions prior to completing the application (Exhibit III).*

Only one permit may be issued per adjacent landowner. Multiple persons listed on a deed or closing statement will be considered as one adjacent landowner. Only one permit may be issued per adjacent household/family unit. Current permit holders who purchase property that is associated with previously permitted facilities may be issued a permit for those facilities only. Further permissible activities may not be considered for approval. Permit/licenses are not issued for commercial or speculative purposes. Permits will not be issued to minors.

Applicants will be billed for specified permitted activities prior to issuance of a permit/license. A fee schedule, published separately, is available from the Resource Management Office and is also provided during the application process. Fees are subject to change.

While the issuance of Shoreline Use Permit/Licenses does not convey any property rights on project lands or waters, the permittee may take lawful precautions to protect their personal property from theft, vandalism, and trespass. The public's right to legitimate and lawful use of project lands and waters will in no way be precluded by the permit holder.

Permit/licenses are non-transferable and become null and void upon sale or transfer of the permittee's adjacent private property, sale or transfer of the permittee's permitted facility or death of the permittee and legal spouse. If ownership of adjacent private property or permitted facilities is sold or transferred, the permittee or prospective new owner must notify the Resource Management Office prior to the finalization. The new owner must apply for a Shoreline Use Permit within 14 days after finalization or remove the facility and restore the use area within 30 days from the date of ownership transfer.

Recommendations made by Corps field personnel relative to the issuance of permits are subject to review by management personnel. All applications for permit/licenses on Lake Seminole must be approved by the Resource Manager or a designated representative prior to beginning of any work on project lands/waters. If the applicant desires to discuss or appeal a decision, the individual should follow the process shown in Exhibit XIV.

All Shoreline Use Permit/Licenses are issued on a first come basis in accordance with Title 36, *Code of Federal Regulations*, Chapter III, Part 327, and ER 405-1-12, Chapter 8.

"Grandfather" Activities, Structures & Facilities. "Grandfather" status allows activities, structures and facilities authorized under previous policies and prior permits to remain—even though permits for new activities, structures, or facilities of the same type no longer are issued. These previous commitments will be honored by the Corps. However, they will be reviewed to determine the conditions for complying with their "grandfather" status at either the time of renewal; when ownership changes; if a permit is revoked; following the death of a permittee and spouse; at anytime the structure is found in disrepair; or if the activity ceases. "Grandfather" items include, but are not limited to, the following:

- **Docks & Appurtenant Structures.** Public Law 99-662 prohibits forced removal of previously authorized docks and appurtenant structures (improved walkways, utility lines, etc.) which were at their originally authorized locations on November 17, 1986, providing they are maintained in usable and safe condition; they do not occasion a threat to life or property; and the holder of the permit/license substantially complies with the terms of the existing permit/license. However, replacement flotation must meet all current requirements, handrails must be installed as required, and electrical systems must meet the requirements described on page 12. The "grandfather" status can be overridden when deemed necessary for public purposes, for navigational use, or for flood control. The public law does not exempt the permittee from complying with the conditions of the permit or any permitting requirements.
- **Vegetative Modification.** Conditions for underbrushing and/or mowing permitted and

maintained under a policy prior to July 1990 will be "grandfathered." The permittee (or subsequent permittees, if ownership of private interests changes) can maintain the same level of vegetative modification. Therefore, mowing, if previously authorized, may continue. The permittee, however, may voluntarily meet current requirements as described on page 14 by planting and/or allowing the site to revegetate naturally.

Access Requirements. Applicants for Shoreline Use Permit/Licenses must have unrestricted direct access from private property to project lands and/or waters. Public roads do not serve as legitimate access. Proof of access must be satisfied by submitting a copy of the recorded deed or closing statement with the application package.

Site Requirements. Newly permitted activities must conform with the shoreline management allocation map, Exhibit I, and be located on project lands/waters which are allocated as "Limited Development". Permits will not be issued in areas determined to be wetlands, to be environmentally sensitive, or to have cultural, historical, or archaeological significance. The location of the activities must not cause a safety hazard to the applicant/user or general public. Specific site requirements for permissible activities are defined under the respective sections.

Designs For Persons With Disabilities. Special deviations from the design requirements for dock structures, walkways, and steps may be permitted to accommodate disabled members of the adjacent landowner's household. To qualify for special consideration, the individual must be eligible for federal or state assistance or have other justifying documentation. Every effort will be made to grant permits to those who meet the eligibility requirements. However, site conditions may limit the Corps' ability to accommodate every applicant.

Dock Definitions & Requirements. Permit/Licenses may be approved for dock structures to be used for mooring a vessel and storing gear essential to the use of that vessel in accordance with ER 1130-2-406. However, mooring buoys and ski jumps no longer are authorized due to safety problems they create—even though provisions for them are included in ER 1130-2-406. Dock structures may be fixed and/or floating and shall be limited to either a square or rectangular configuration. Standard planning forms are illustrated in Exhibit IV. For the purposes of consistent measurements, width is the portion of the dock parallel to the shoreline and length is the portion of the dock perpendicular to the shoreline. Docks must be walkway accessible from the shoreline. See page 7 for information on "grandfather" status.

A boat dock is a structure with a boat mooring slip(s), with or without a roof, without sides/walls, and with or without a second level deck. The maximum external dimensions shall not exceed 32 feet by 32 feet, including any flat dock attached to the structure. Boat slip dimensions shall not exceed 20 feet wide by 28 feet long. Installing chain-link fencing, or similar material, around the slip for security purposes may be approved.

A flat/T-dock is an open sided structure, with or without a roof, and without a boat mooring slip. The minimum size shall be 48 square feet. The maximum dimensions shall not exceed 192 square feet.

- **Location.** The location for any proposed new dock structure must be at the point of the shoreline nearest the adjacent landowner's property. Deviations of no more than 100 feet left or right of this point may be considered if water depth, spacing, or other site conditions are a problem. Cross-over situations or placement of facilities beyond a neighboring existing facility are not encouraged and may not be approved. Only under the most unusual situations may cross-overs be approved by the Resource Manager.
- **Spacing.** The area considered for a new dock structure must provide for a 50-foot buffer spacing between the proposed dock and any existing docks at 77.5 MSL. This buffer is from the nearest point of the proposed dock to the nearest point of other existing docks. The center 1/3 of a cove or channel must be left open for navigation. The length of any dock, including any moored vessel, must not encroach into this center 1/3 of the cove or channel at any time. Approved new docks shall be placed so as to have the least impact on navigation.
- **Water Depth.** At the area of consideration, the water depth is required to be no less than four feet at the lake-side end of the proposed dock. Site evaluations will be based on the normal pool elevation of 77.5 MSL.
- **Structural Support System.** The permittee is responsible for assuring that the dock is designed, constructed, and maintained with safety and structural integrity. Construction materials commonly used for joist, rafters, studding, and decking are wood and/or metal. All wood construction shall be either pressure treated or decay resistant. Creosote, arsenic, or penta treated wood is not acceptable. Marine plywood may be used for decking. Carpeting may not be used to provide a non-slip walking surface. Existing carpet will be removed when it creates an obvious safety hazard and/or at permit expiration. Metal should primarily be used for support functions, not decking. If used, metal decking must have a non-slip tread. All hardware must be galvanized or stainless steel. All nails, bolts, or screws must securely fasten supports and decking to maintain structural stability.

Unsafe dock conditions include, but are not limited to, protruding nails, bolts, or screws; partially decayed or slick materials; ripped, jagged, sharp, pointed and splintered materials; loose or missing supports and decking; and loss of structural strength due to rust or broken joints. These and other unsafe conditions require correction in accordance with current standards. Facility maintenance requirements are described on page 14.

- **Dock Flotation.** All new or replacement flotation shall be of materials which will not become waterlogged (*i.e.* not over 1½ percent by volume according to standards of the American Society for Testing and Materials [ASTM]), is resistant to damage by animals, and will not sink or contaminate the water if punctured. No metal covered or injected drum flotation will be allowed. Foam bead flotation with a density of one

pound per cubic foot, but otherwise not meeting the above criteria, is authorized if it is encased in an approved protective coating which enables it to meet the above specifications. An approved coating is defined as being warranted by the manufacturer for a period of at least eight years against cracking, peeling, sloughing, and deterioration from ultra violet rays, while retaining its resiliency against ice and bumps by watercraft. Existing flotation will remain authorized until it is severely deteriorated and is no longer serviceable or capable of supporting the structure. At such time it must be replaced with approved flotation. This action is required when less than 40% of the flotation unit is above the water.

It is recommended that permittees and applicants obtain manufacturer's specifications to determine if a product meets the above criteria. Once obtained, this information should be submitted to the Resource Management Office for review.

- **Dock Anchorage.** The permittee shall provided an anchorage system which ensures securely mooring the structure. Fixed docks are anchored by the very nature of their construction. Floating docks may be anchored by a cable to a wooden or metal post set in the ground above 77.5 MSL on the shoreline. Trees or other natural features shall not be used as anchors. Cables must be galvanized, stainless steel, or aluminum and shall not obstruct use of the shoreline or otherwise create a safety hazard. An optional system using anchor posts with dock sleeves set in the lake bottom may be approved.
- **Dock Walkways.** Dock walkways are approach ramps to docks, and/or walkways on the dock structure itself. Unless otherwise approved, walkways shall not be less than four feet wide and not more than six feet wide. Due to safety considerations, existing or approved walkways less than four feet wide or four feet or more above the water or ground surface shall have a standard 42-inch-high continuous and solid rigid handrail with an intermediate rail. Handrails may be on one side of the walkway and must be capable of withstanding loads of 200 lbs. applied in any direction at any point with a minimum of movement.

Walkways from shore to dock shall be no longer than needed to allow a water depth of four feet for moored vessels. Maximum walkway length is 75 feet. Floating docks shall have a minimum of eight feet of access walkway from the shoreline.

All walking surfaces associated with the dock shall be kept free of obstructions that could create a slipping or tripping hazard.

For the purpose of determining the dimensions of an attached flat dock, the four to six feet of approved walkway adjacent to the slip is not considered a portion of the attached flat dock.

- **Boat Dock Roofs & Sundecks.** Roofs may be gabled (recommended) or flat and may overhang the dock up to 24 inches. Construction materials may include either wood

and shingle, or metal. If a second level sundeck is constructed, it shall not have a roof and must be encircled on the outer edge by a standard, 42-inches-high continuous and solid rigid handrail with an intermediate rail.

- **Dock Storage Locker.** Enclosed storage will be limited to the maximum dimensions of eight feet by four feet by three feet, or 96 cubic feet. The storage locker may not interfere with walking space. Storage is authorized for keeping of water related recreation equipment, not chemicals, paints, flammable liquids, batteries, etc.
- **Dock Furniture, Household Items, etc.** Although dock facilities are permitted for the purpose of providing moorage for vessels, it is recognized that docks may be used for other leisure activities where furniture is desired. Permanently mounted chairs and/or benches are permitted on boat docks, however, such items may not impede safe access on the structure. Each item must leave a minimum of four feet of clear walkway on all sides.

Indoor furniture or household type items that denote habitation (such as, but not limited to, couches, stoves, sinks, and refrigerators) are prohibited. Existing sinks installed prior to July 1990 may be "grandfathered" until a major repair is needed or the dock structure is either modified or replaced. Decorative items, house and garden plants, ornamental lights, and other similar items are prohibited on dock facilities and project lands/waters. Neither land based boathouses nor shelters may be used for storing items not related to recreational use of lake.

Diving boards, slides or other playground type equipment are not permitted on docks.

- **Boat Hoists.** Regulatory guidance from the Mobile District Office on the use of boat hoists dated August 13, 1987, states that boat hoists may be permitted if the hoist lifts its load independently with no additional stress to the dock, or if documentation is provided by a certified professional engineer that the dock and hoist mechanism are specifically designed to support the additional weight of the specific boat to be hoisted. Hoists previously certified will not require recertification at renewal unless the hoist mechanism or the support structure has been modified, replaced or is in need of major repair. The applicant will be required to submit a statement verifying the initial certification and that no changes or alterations have been made. Recertification is required when reassignment is due to a change of ownership. See Exhibit V for the boat hoist certification form.

Since the Mobile District did not have specific regulatory guidance in effect prior to August 13, 1987, and certification by professional engineers is not probable for many older structures on Lake Seminole, the current policy is to grant "grandfathered" status to hoists installed prior to this date. This status will remain in effect unless the hoist is in a state of major disrepair, it creates a safety hazard, or it is no longer functional.

- **Courtesy/Community Docks.** A courtesy/community dock is defined as a flat/T-dock not

to exceed 192 square feet for courtesy mooring only. Property owners of a specific subdivision may establish a homeowners association for the purpose of obtaining a permit/license of jointly owned courtesy/community facilities. Common access to project lands/waters from the subdivision must exist. A copy of the recorded deed and plat must be submitted to show the common access. Applications must include a copy of the homeowners association agreement with names and addresses of each member. One or more members will be listed as the surveillance party on the application to be available for short-notice call. Normally only one dock may be permitted per association within the subdivision. Requests for additional docks may be permitted if justified on a case by case basis. Applications for courtesy/community docks are subject to the same general access and site requirements as Shoreline Use Permits/Licenses.

Landbased Facility Requirements. Proposed landbased activities will be considered on public property between the common boundary which is shared by the project and the adjacent landowner and the shoreline. Cross-over of adjacent neighboring facilities will not be approved. See page 7 for information on the "grandfather" status.

- **Electrical Service.** Corps and National Electric Code (NEC) requirements for installation of electric service on project lands and waters at Lake Seminole was initially adopted on October 1989. Exhibit VI reflects current requirements which have only minor changes to the 1989 requirements. All new installations must meet or exceed the current requirements.

Regardless of age, condition, or "grandfather" status, all electrical service must be certified by a state licensed electrician to both meet the NEC and have ground fault interruption(GFI) protection. Electrical service extended to the dock including, any receptacles on public property, must have ground fault protection as described in Exhibit VI. If the installation has been certified and documentation submitted to the Resource Management Office as part of the permitting requirements, recertification is not necessary at the time of permit renewal unless there are changes or alterations made to the service subsequent to the initial certification or if major repair is needed. The applicant will be required to submit a statement verifying the initial certification and that no changes or alterations have been made to the electric service. Recertification is required at the point of reassignment due to a change in ownership.

Permits for overhead or underground electrical service originally issued prior to October 1989 and are subject to renewal or reassignment will be "grandfathered" if no major repairs are needed, the installation is certified by a state licensed electrician as meeting the NEC with only minor repair, and the service has GFI protection. Major repair is apparent when multiple repairs are necessary and the facility does not meet the NEC. Minor repair is needed when the service requires little effort to meet NEC.

- **Waterlines & Pumps.** Waterlines not to exceed two inches in diameter may be installed

underground to deliver either fresh water, raw water or both. All waterlines must be attached to the dock/ramp and may not be submerged. The intake line must be submerged from the dock. Water faucets may be placed on the land and/or dock and should be low profile and inconspicuous.

Temporary waterlines and pumps may be authorized by a Specified Acts Permit for short periods of time. Requests will be considered on a case by case basis.

Pumps associated with waterlines must be electric, may not exceed two horsepower and must be installed on the dock or adjacent private land. Neither the pump or any electric component is to be submerged.

New landbased pumphouses will not be authorized. Removal of existing pumphouses will be required if the well is abandoned, it is inoperative, or its structure needs major repair.

- **Other Utilities.** Telephone lines, jacks, intercoms, etc., may be authorized for use on the dock structure. Telephone lines must be installed in the same trench as the electrical line. The use of cordless phones is encouraged.
- **Improved Access.** Improved access is defined as the installation of wooden steps and/or walkway to provide normal safe access to the shoreline on public property. Improved access is needed when steep slopes or consistently wet areas make it unsafe to walk to the shoreline by using a natural pathway. Submittal and approval of plans will be required before work begins. Exhibit VII illustrates standards for improved access.

All steps/walkways must be at the natural contour or ground level. They shall be constructed of 8-inch by 8-inch crossties, or pressure treated wood material, without borders. If backfilling is required, wood chips or similar mulch will be used. Steps/walkways may not exceed four feet in width. Handrails will not be permitted unless the steepness of the slope or unique physical needs requires their use.

Footbridges and platform type steps are discouraged, but may be authorized if existing conditions warrant their use for safety reasons.

To insure safe access to a dock facility from the shoreline edge, a minimum number of steps, determined on a case by case basis, may be permitted with no administrative fees charged. However, one or more steps extending landward from those necessary for safe access will require a separate charge.

- **Bank Stabilization.** Bank stabilization is defined as minor shoreline protection necessary to prevent erosion by using vegetative planting techniques, installing rip-rap material, or constructing retaining walls. Permits may be authorized by the Resource Manager for bank stabilization as defined under the Nationwide Permit Program, Title 33, Code of

Federal Regulations, part 330. Plans for bank stabilization must be submitted and approved prior to commencement. For requirements and illustrations, see Exhibit VIII.

Facility Maintenance. All permitted facilities must be used and maintained by the permittee in a safe condition at all times. Unsafe conditions shall be corrected immediately. If deficiencies are not corrected, the owner may be required to remove the facility at his/her expense.

- **Minor Repair.** Minor repair does not require replacement or removal of the facility from the project. Using the facility without maintenance is not life threatening and the it can be repaired with minimal effort.
- **Major Repair.** Major repair normally requires removal of the facility from the project. Using the facility without maintenance is life threatening and it usually has structural damage. If the facility was "grandfathered," authorization for a new facility will be permitted under the *current standards*.

Vegetative Modification. A healthy, uneven aged forest capable of supporting recreational use and adequate understory vegetation for forest regeneration is essential to the water quality and natural beauty of Lake Seminole. Public Law 86-717, *Forest Conservation Act*, requires that "reservoir areas owned in fee under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army and Chief of Engineers be developed and maintained so as to encourage, promote, and assure fully adequate and dependable future resources of readily available timber through sustained yield programs, reforestation, and accepted conservation practices." These are the management objectives of the vegetative modification plan at Lake Seminole. Adjacent landowners are encouraged to assist the Resource Management Office in maintaining the natural environment and abundant resources of the project.

To be eligible for a vegetative modification permit, Shoreline Use Permit/License requirements as described on page 6 must be met. Vegetative modification includes, but is not limited to, cutting, pruning, chemical manipulation, removal, or planting of vegetation. New permit requests on public lands owned in fee simple by the Corps of Engineers are subject to current policy and regulation. See page 7 for information on the "grandfather" status.

- **Limited Underbrushing.** The purpose of limited underbrushing is to provide safe access to the shoreline with minimal alteration to the existing vegetation. Permits are not issued to create vistas, for speculative purposes, etc. Limited underbrushing is defined as selective removal of shrubs, brush, vines, or small trees three inches or less in diameter at the ground level, and periodic maintenance removal of regrowth. Spacing between trees will not exceed 15 feet. No native "ornamentals" such as dogwood, magnolia, etc., may be removed unless specified in the permit. The area to be modified is limited to 50% of the common boundary frontage not to exceed 50 feet in width. Additional underbrushing may be authorized up to 30 feet from a dwelling on private property near the property line for safety purposes. Low hanging limbs within

underbrushed areas may be pruned up to one third of the tree's height or to 10 feet high, whichever is less. Leaf litter is essential to erosion control and soil moisture conservation, therefore removal of mulch is not permitted. Hand tools, including power hand tools, may be used to accomplish the underbrushing. *Underbrushed areas will not be mowed.* Vegetative matter resulting from authorized modifications may be removed or left in place to decompose. Burning is not permitted on public property. Removal of noxious plants, such as poison ivy, kudzu, etc., by herbicides may be authorized. Such use must comply with all current state and federal regulations.

- **Vegetative Planting.** Permittees may plant up to six native species annually without prior approval, provided they are located in a random fashion, native to the site, and would not negatively affect the surrounding resource. Larger scale requests for planting will require approval prior to commencement. Non-native or exotic species may not be planted on public land. Existing non-native species should be removed from public property. Flower or vegetable gardens are not authorized. See Exhibit IX for a list of vegetation native to the Lake Seminole area. The Corps may be able to support replanting activity conditional to fiscal limits and work priorities.
- **Permit Authorization.** As with any activity on public property, vegetative modification must be authorized by the Resource Manager and an approved permit received by the applicant prior to commencement of the work. The permit process will be initiated through an on-site meeting with a park ranger to develop a proposed vegetative modification plan and to identify where underbrushing can be authorized. Applicants may be required to submit a site plan drawing (8 ½" x 11"), showing the relationship of the proposed activity to the common boundary and the shoreline. A permit does not convey private exclusive use privileges, and public property is open for use by the general public.

Shoreline Management Violations. Rules and regulations governing the shoreline management program are enforced through Title 36, part 327, Code of Federal Regulations. Violations will require corrective action and may constitute revocation or modification of permit privileges, payment of collateral forfeiture, mandatory appearance before a U.S. magistrate or stronger enforcement action. Generally, violations are noted and addressed when facilities/activities are inspected prior to either renewing the permit or reassigning the permit to a new owner. However, violations may be noted during routine inspections of the shoreline and addressed at any time. Existing violations not yet identified will be noted and addressed as manpower and work priorities allow.

Specified Acts Permits

The Specified Acts Permit is a non-fee, short term permit issued for a specified one-time act for minor activities on project lands/waters. The permit will detail the authorized work including methods to be employed; types of equipment to be used; and time frames for

completing, locating and restoring public land. Drawings, plans, or photographs may be required to process the permit. Specified Acts Permits are not issued for activities that will damage, destroy, or significantly alter public lands or features. Each request will be reviewed based on current environmental laws and regulations. The Specified Acts Permit form is illustrated in Exhibit XI.

Dredging/Silt Removal. As described under **Permits** on page 5, requests for initial or maintenance dredging on Lake Seminole may be approved provided conditions of the regional permit and the Shoreline Management Plan are met. Requests for initial dredging of less than 500 cubic yards of material or maintenance dredging of less than 300 cubic yards of material will be considered in shoreline areas allocated as limited development to improve navigation to an existing dock structure or boat ramp. All work must be performed within that portion of the waterway adjacent to the applicant's property. "Piecemeal" dredging activities are specifically excluded from this authorization. The activity must be a single and complete project. Initial dredging shall result in a depth of no greater than the approved design depths and in no case shall the water's depth, at normal pool elevation (77.5 MSL), exceed six feet. Maintenance dredging shall follow the same criteria except that in no case will it exceed the authorized initial dredged depth. The dredged material shall not be placed on Corps managed lands (easement or fee). The dredged material shall be deposited in an upland area and properly confined in such a manner that the sediment will not re-enter the waterway or interfere with natural drainage. *Cultural resource surveys would be required of the upland disposal areas if the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) (Georgia or Florida) determines that there may be a cultural resource concern for a particular project site.* See Exhibit XII for Provisions for Dredging/Silt Removal.

Erosion Control. Permission may be granted to undertake activities which will prevent or correct erosion problems affecting project lands/waters. These activities may include vegetative plantings, installation of water breaks along pathways, placement of rocks to curtail rainwater runoff, or bank stabilization measures as described on page 13.

Hazardous Trees. Dead trees play an important role within the natural element by providing habitat for wildlife. However, if the location of a dead tree endangers life or property, a permit may be issued to the adjacent landowner to cut and/or remove the tree from public property.

Fire Protection. In order to provide a reasonable degree of fire safety, permission may be granted to underbrush up to 30 feet in areas where private dwellings are built near the government property line.

Pathways. Pathways up to six feet in width may be authorized to provide access to the shoreline. Pathways will follow a meandering route in order to prevent erosion, avoid the need for reducing vegetative cover, prevent the construction of improved steps/walkways, and provide for a more natural appearance. Wood chips or other forest litter may be used for an impact material. Erosion problems derived from the creation and use of a pathway should be corrected

by methods described on page 16 under **Erosion Control**. Pathways shall not be bordered with timbers, rocks, or other similar materials.

Aquatic Plant Control. A permit may be granted to apply U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approved herbicides in the water around private facilities to control aquatic plant growth. See page 18 concerning the project's aquatic plant management objectives.

Other Activities. Other activities authorized by the Specified Acts Permit may include, but are not limited to, installation of wildlife structures, or control of land based noxious plant growth such as poison ivy.

Boundary Management & Encroachment Resolution

The Lake Seminole project was surveyed and monumented during the early 1950's with subsequent boundary line adjustments following a revestment program in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The boundary line does not uniformly follow a specific contour, but consist of straight lines between surveyed points. It is maintained in accordance with standard survey techniques currently used by licensed surveyors. The boundary line is marked by placement of monuments in the ground and "witnessed" by red paint on trees. *The witness trees marked in red do not represent the exact boundary line, but simply indicate that the line is nearby.* In cases where trees are not available for marking, signage is installed. Boundary line markings are illustrated in Exhibit XIII. Since the boundary line is a common boundary between the Corps and the adjacent landowner, both parties assume responsibility for the line. The Corps, however, does not assume responsibility for identifying the line upon request. The Corps recommends that private surveys be obtained by using a licensed surveyor prior to purchase of property adjacent to government land. If discrepancies with the boundary line are identified, contact the Resource Management Office to pursue resolution. The alteration of any kind to monuments or other government boundary line markings is a violation of Title 36, *Code of Federal Regulations*, Part 327.

Items placed on public property longer than 24 hours which are not authorized by a permit are considered encroachments. Such items are subject to removal at the owner's expense. If impounded and unclaimed, these items ultimately will be disposed. Encroachments are generally classified as either minor or major.

Minor Encroachments. Minor encroachments generally consist of portable items such as, but not limited to, picnic tables, outdoor furniture, parked vehicles, firewood, lumber, etc.

Major Encroachments. Major encroachments are more substantial in nature and may require civil action to effect removal. These items generally include decks, portions of structures, fences, and septic systems. Alternatives to litigation may be possible if the encroachment was inadvertently placed on public property prior to the Corps marking the boundary line on the ground and the encroachment is an intricate portion of a residence as opposed to a porch, deck,

steps, etc. Curative options could include removal, land disposal, or exchange.

Adjacent landowners are encouraged to build structures a distance sufficiently away from the boundary line to allow maintaining the structure and to reduce the possibility of subsequent encroachments when adding decks, steps, porches, patios, etc. Deed restrictions and county ordinances should be checked to determine if set back requirements exist. Prudence should be exercised to insure that structures and related items do not extend over or onto public property.

Easements

In addition to lands purchased in fee title, the United States (Corps of Engineers) purchased easements on some portions of private land surrounding Lake Seminole. The most common easements in place give the United States Government the right to either perpetually or occasionally overflow, flood, and submerge properties which lie within certain mean sea level elevations. Other types of easements do exist and landowners around Lake Seminole are encouraged to investigate easement conditions which encumber private property before purchasing and beginning construction. Information on easements is available at the Resource Management Office.

Natural Resources Management

Management of all natural resources is integrated with other project activities within a multiple use concept. The Lake Seminole Resource Management Staff will initiate progressive natural resource programs wherever feasible to maintain the project in a productive state.

Aquatic Plant Management. It is the policy of the Resource Manager at Lake Seminole to manage aquatic plant communities in ways that protect project purposes and benefits. The goal, therefore, is to provide an environment which favors native aquatic plant species and controls problem exotic species. To accomplish this goal, it is necessary to reduce exotic species to background, or non-problematic levels, eventually returning the aquatic plant community to one dominated by desirable native species. Biological control agents are the preferred method of accomplishing this goal. Specific objectives of the Lake Seminole Aquatic Plant Management Program include:

- to maintain control of, and to eventually eliminate, any intrusion of aquatic plants on the river navigation channels
- to maintain control of mats of aquatic plants at the intakes of the power generating facility
- to control aquatic growth that prevents or limits public use
- to clear and maintain areas on the lake used for official Corps operations purposes

- to clear and maintain small boat channels
- to stop the further spread of undesirable aquatic growth, thus preventing further reduction of open surface acreage
- to evaluate and investigate emerging techniques and control agents, and integrate them into the program as appropriate to accomplish other stated objectives and goals

As stated on page 17, permits to apply EPA approved herbicides for use in the water around private facilities may be obtained by contacting the Resource Management Office.

Forest Management. Public Law 86-717, as described on page 14, guides all land management objectives at Lake Seminole. The program gives emphasis to the enhancement of wildlife habitat and the development of natural, native forest ecotypes. Harvesting of timber will be designed to further these goals.

Wildlife Management. Populations of both game and non-game wildlife species are present throughout the Lake Seminole project. Hunting areas located on Lake Seminole consist of all Corps managed lands that are not expressly closed to hunting. Examples of areas closed to hunting are developed recreation areas, marinas, operations areas, areas immediately adjacent to subdivisions, and other high-use areas. When hunting activities, caution must be greatly exercised while immediately adjacent to the above named areas.

Fisheries Management. Lake Seminole contains a variety of fish species which are classified in one of three categories: game, commercial, and others. There have been 79 species of fish identified which are a significant part of the lake ecology. Both fisheries and wildlife are managed by the respective states.

Water Quality. Water quality in Lake Seminole has a direct bearing on all facets of lake management. The goal is to promote water quality adequate for safe and healthful public use and of a quality to enhance desirable aquatic life.

The Resource Management Staff complies with all applicable federal and state water quality laws, regulations, and standards as they relate to Lake Seminole. Uniformed Corps personnel are authorized to enforce provisions of Title 36, CFR, part 327.9 which prohibits the discharge of pollutants into project water or onto project land.

The States of Georgia and Florida have the authority and responsibility to enforce state water quality laws. The states are also authorized by the Environmental Protection Agency to enforce the Federal Clean Water Act.

Endangered Species. The *Endangered Species Act of 1973*, as amended states in part, "all Federal departments and agencies shall seek to conserve endangered and threatened species and shall utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of this Act." The goal of the Lake Seminole Resource Management Staff is to provide protection and special habitat management

for federally listed endangered and threatened plant and animal species identified on the project. No permits will be issued that conflict with the enhancement or preservation of the habitat of endangered and/or a threatened plant and animal species. Any permit issued in violation of the Endangered Species Act, either past or present, will be modified or rescinded. For a list of endangered species known to exist or range in the proximity of Lake Seminole at the date of this plan, see Exhibit X.

Wetlands. Executive Orders 11988, *Floodplain Management*, and 11990, *Protection of Wetlands*, address the actions Federal agencies must take to:

- identify and protect wetlands and floodplains.
- minimize the risk of flood loss and destruction of wetlands.
- preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of both floodplains and wetlands.

Wetland areas may occur both above and below 77.5 feet MSL (normal pool elevation). Activities in these areas could significantly impact the natural ecosystem and may be prohibited. Contact the Resource Management Office for information on jurisdiction and delineation of wetlands.

Cultural/Historical/Archaeological Resources

The *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, the *Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974* and the *Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979* were enacted by Congress mandating that federal agencies protect cultural, historical, and archaeological sites and to provide for proper recovery of site data if warranted. If determined that a previously issued permit infringes upon or impacts one of these sites, the permit may be rescinded. Permits will not be issued in areas determined to have cultural, historical or archaeological significance. The use of metal detectors or other land-based electronic or nonelectronic detection devices are prohibited except by written permission from the Resource Management Office.

Administrative Review

In order to resolve situations relative to permit issues not specifically addressed in this Shoreline Management Plan, an administrative review will be conducted by the Resource Management Office. Determinations will be made based on current public laws, policies, and other regulatory guidance and standard practices at other similar projects.

Conclusions

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is charged to protect and manage the Lake Seminole project within its scope of authority while providing recreational opportunities for the entire public. It is the intent of this Shoreline Management Plan to provide the maximum benefit to the public within the physical limitations of the project. This intent must be balanced within the authorized purposes of the project and existing operations. Both present and future needs were considered during the formulation of this plan. The Resource Management Office will continue to monitor the needs of project users and recommend revisions to minimize conflicts between various interests. Recommendations for revisions or other minor changes may be forwarded through the Lake Seminole Citizens Advisory Committee or mailed directly to the Resource Management Office. As outlined by regulation, this plan will be evaluated for major revision as needed—or at least every five years. The Resource Management Staff at Lake Seminole appreciates all efforts and work conducted by the Advisory Committee, committee work groups, and members of the public who participated in this process for the development of a plan which best meets the needs of the public and our natural resources.

References Cited

American Society for Testing and Materials

1993 *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*. ASTM, Philadelphia, PA.

Executive Order

1977 E.O. 11988, *Floodplain Management*.

Executive Order

1977 E.O. 11990, *Protection of Wetlands*.

Federal Register

1994 *Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 33 "Navigation and Navigable Waters," Chapter II, "Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army," Part 330 "Nationwide Permit Program."

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1899 *Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899*, Section 10. (33 USC 403)

Public Law

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Public Law

1960 P.L. 86-717, *Forest Conservation Act*.

Public Law

1966 P.L. 89-655, *National Historic Preservation Act*. (16 USC 470 *et seq.*)

- Public Law
1973 P.L. 93-205, *Endangered Species Act*.
- Public Law
1974 P.L. 93-291, *Archeological and Historic Preservation Act*. (16 USC 469-4690)
- Public Law
1977 P.L. 95-217, *Clean Water Act*, Section 404. (33 USC 1344)
- Public Law
1979 P.L. 96-95, *Archeological Resources Protection Act*. (16 USC 470aa-490mm)
- Public Law
1986 P.L. 99-662, *Water Resources Development Act of 1986*, Section 1134(d).
- Public Law
1990 P.L. 101-601, *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act*.
(25 USC 3001-3013)
- U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Engineering Regulation
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(as per change 1)
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- U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District Report
1979 *Lakeshore Management Plan, Lake Seminole*.
- U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District Report
1989 *Master Plan for Lake Seminole*.
- U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District/Jacksonville District
1993 Joint Regional Permits SAV/SAJ 199101113; 199101114; 199101115;
199101116; and 199101117, *Regulatory Permits for Minor Work and Structures
Within the Limits of Lake Seminole, Georgia and Florida*

Other Pertinent References

Federal Register

1994 *Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 33 "Navigation and Navigable Waters,"
Chapter II "Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army."

Public Law

1972 P.L. 92-500, *Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1992*.

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Engineering Regulation

1986 ER 1130-2-400, *Management of Natural Resources and Outdoor Recreation at
Civil Works Water Resource Projects*.

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District Operations Manual

1987 SAMOM 1130-2-2, *Permitting Procedures for Private Floating Docks*.

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, South Atlantic Division Regulation

1972 SADvR 1130-2-12, *Construction of Boat Launching Ramps by Non-Government
Groups*.

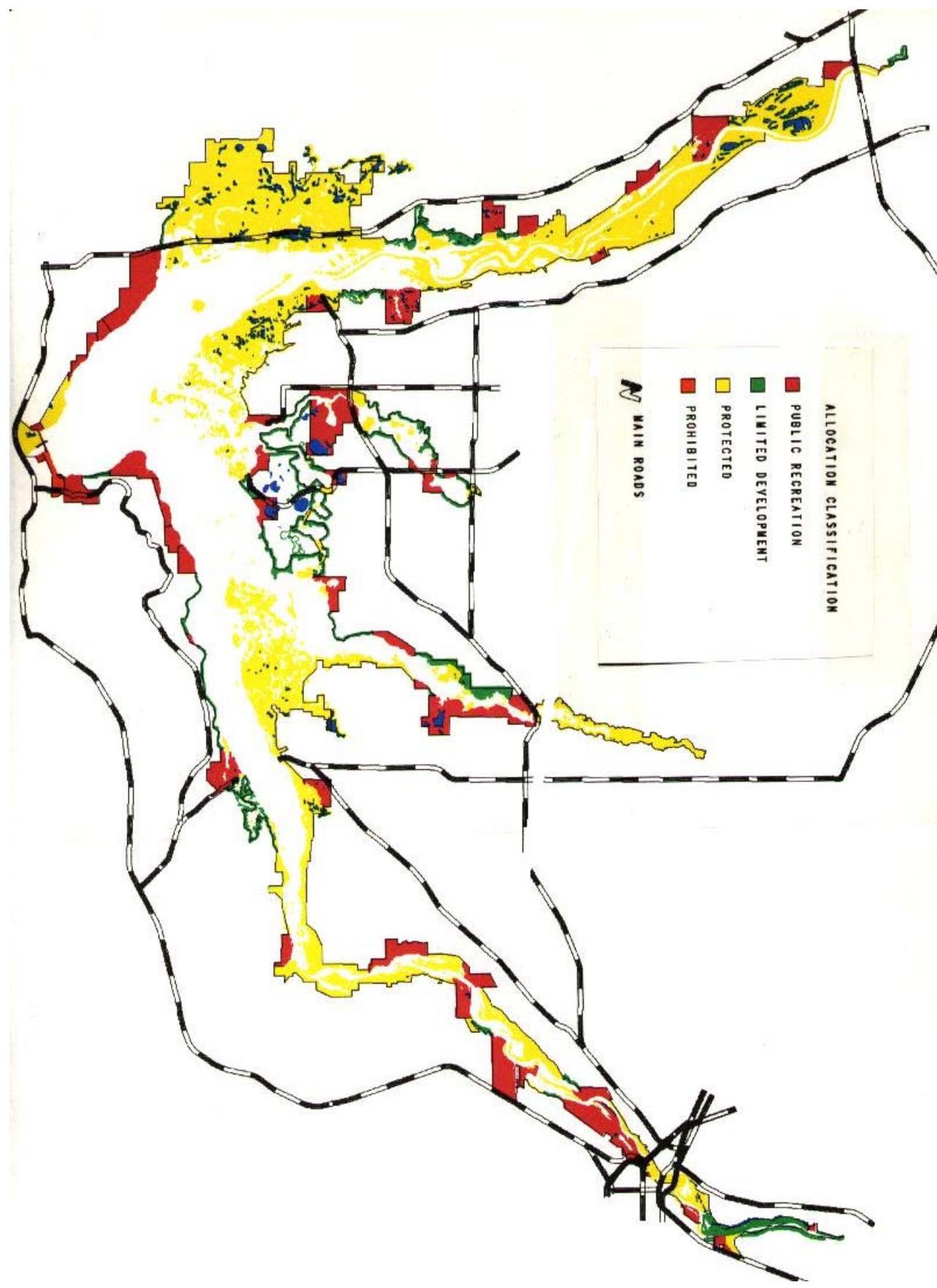
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, South Atlantic Division Regulation

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Purposes*.

Exhibit I

Shoreline Allocation Map

LANE CLEMENS
SHORELINE ALLOCATION MAP



N
MAIN ROADS

- ALLOCATION CLASSIFICATION**
- Public Recreation**
 - Limited Development**
 - Protected**
 - Prohibited**

Exhibit II

**Brochure,
"A Guide to Applicants"**

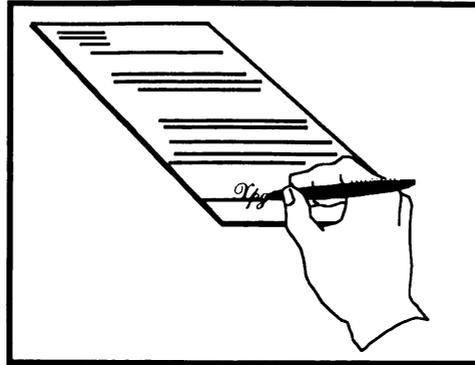
RULES AND REGULATIONS:

To protect and properly manage Lake Seminole's land and water resource the following acts are **PROHIBITED**:

1. - Unauthorized cutting and /or removal of trees and underbrush.
2. - Cutting/removal of native ornamental species including dogwood, native azalea, oakleaf hydrangea, mountain laurel and American holly.
3. - Planting of nonnative or ornamental vegetation.
4. - Placement of unpermitted items: swings, picnic tables, benches, storage sheds, boat trailers, etc., or personal property of any type.
- 5 - Grading, leveling, or digging.
6. - Violation of permit conditions and or terms.

Complete rules and regulations governing use of Corps of Engineers projects are established in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 327. Copies are available from the Resource Management Office.

A violation of the provisions of this regulation shall subject the violator to a fine of not more than \$500.00 or imprisonment for not more than six months or both.



THE PERMIT APPLICATION

It will take approximately three to five weeks to evaluate and process your application.

Any type of work, installation or modification of facilities on or upon project land/ waters must be approved by the Resource Manager.

A permit must be issued and received prior to any type of work being done on or upon project land /waters.



**For more information, Please Contact:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Resource Management Office
Lake Seminole
P.O. Box 96
Chattahoochee, FL 32324-0096
Telephone (912) 662-2001**



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Mobile District

SHORELINE USE PERMITS AT LAKE SEMINOLE

A Guide to Applicants

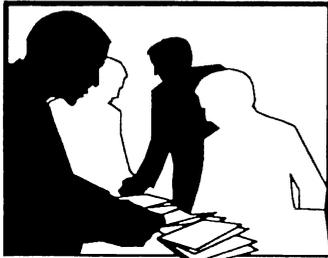


INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers welcomes you to Lake Seminole. Lake Seminole is located where the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers merge, upstream from the Jim Woodruff Lock and Dam. The \$46,500,000 Corps of Engineer project was completed in 1957, and has become a very popular recreational spot. The Corps of Engineers has been delegated the authority by Congress to manage and regulate public use of the lake. As part of its management program the Corps may issue permits to authorize minor activities on certain project lands and waters.

Issuance of a permit does not convey private exclusive use privileges for public property. All public property is open to use by the general public.

This guide contains helpful information on how to apply for a "Shoreline Use Permit/License".



WHO MAY APPLY

Individuals who own property adjacent to project land/waters allocated as Limited Development may apply for a Shoreline Use Permit/License. First time applicants for new facilities must meet on site with a Ranger. New owners of existing facilities may apply for a permit at the Resource Management Office.

Permit renewals are processed automatically. Please keep your mailing address current.

HOW TO APPLY

Contact the Corps Resource Management Office at 912/662-2001 and request an appointment with a Corps Ranger.

The Ranger will meet with you at the property to discuss shoreline management policies. If the site meets the guidelines, you will be given an application packet to complete and return to the Resource Management Office for review and consideration. Final approval will not be given until the Resource Management Office reviews and issues the permit.

WHAT TO SUBMIT

- Two (2) completed original applications.
- One (1) copy of your signed and notarized property deed or closing statement.
- One (1) site /dock plan drawing.
- Certification statement: electrical and boat hoist (after installation/upon renewal).
- A check made payable to: "F and A Officer, USAED, Mobile" for \$_____.

WHERE TO APPLY

**RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OFFICE
Lake Seminole
P.O. Box 96
Chattahoochee, FL 32324-0096
Telephone (912) 662-2001**

WHAT FACILITIES MAY BE AUTHORIZED

<u>FACILITY TYPE</u>	<u>FEES</u>
Vegetation Modifications	\$10.00
Dock (Fixed/Floating)	\$30.00
Boat Hoist	No Charge
Electric Line	\$35.00
Water Line	\$35.00
Pump	\$35.00
Telephone Line	\$35.00
Steps and/or Walkway	\$50.00
*Ramp	\$67.00
*Road	\$56.00
*Marine Rail	\$67.00
*Land Based Boathouse	\$67.00
*Hand Rail (land based)	\$28.00
Retaining Wall	No Charge
Dredging	No Charge

* Grandfathered items:

New authorizations no longer granted. Removal required when facility becomes unsafe or unusable.

Rates given are for a five year period and subject to change.

HOW TO MODIFY THE PERMIT

Modification to facilities requires prior approval of the Resource Manager. A site review is generally required. Contact your Ranger for additional information.

Exhibit III

**Application for
Shoreline Use Permit/License**



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Mobile District

Application and Permit/License for Shoreline Use

For use of this application, see ER 1130-2-406 and SADVR 1130-2-14

Print or type the information requested below. Submit two signed copies with two complete sets of plans and specifications to the **Operations Manager**. (READ PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT AND PERMIT CONDITIONS PRIOR TO COMPLETING THIS APPLICATION.)

Name of Applicant: _____	Home Telephone: _____
Mailing Address: _____	Work Telephone: _____
City: _____	State: _____ Zip Code: _____
Describe facility, activity, or use requested and include location. List boat registration number(s), length and color of boat(s) if this request is for a boat mooring facility.	
The following person will be available on short-notice call and will be responsible for providing any needed surveillance of the structure in my absence (PERSON NOT A MEMBER OF IMMEDIATE HOUSEHOLD).	
Name: _____	Telephone: _____
Mailing Address: _____	Work Telephone: _____
City: _____	State: _____ Zip Code: _____
I hereby apply for a permit/license to perform the above described use of public property or that which is authorized by the Corps of Engineers and agree to abide by all regulations, policies, and conditions that govern such privileges. I also agree that NO WORK will begin until I receive WRITTEN APPROVAL to proceed. I have read and understand the Privacy Act Notice and all Thirty-Three Permit Conditions and hereby accept this instrument with all conditions thereof.	
_____ Date	_____ Signature of Applicant

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Shoreline Use Permit/License

Permit/License Number: _____	Date Issued: _____	Expiration Date: _____
Special Permit/License Conditions:	YES: <input type="checkbox"/>	NO: <input type="checkbox"/>
This permit is hereby granted by delegation of the Secretary of the Army under authority conferred on him by the Act of Congress approved 31 August 1951 (USC 140). The applicant is hereby authorized to perform that which is described by the attached Exhibits A/B, C and D of this permit.		
_____ Date	_____ Operations Manager or Designee	

PERMIT CONDITIONS

i. This permit is a privilege granted by the United States. In consideration of the issuance of this permit, the permittee must be in compliance with Title 36, Part 327 (including but not limited to Sections 14, 15, 20, . . . and 30) and must remain in compliance with those sections. Any incidents of noncompliance with those sections or the conditions below, will result in revocation of this permit or non-renewal, or the addition of other special conditions. Non-renewal or revocation will require removal of the permitted facility (ies) at the owner's expense.

1. This permit is granted solely to the applicant for the purpose described on the attached permit.
2. The permittee agrees to and does hereby release and agree to save and hold the Government harmless from any and all causes of action, suits at law or equity, or claims or demands or from any liability of any nature whatsoever for or on account of any damages to persons or property, including a permitted facility, growing out of the ownership, construction, operation or maintenance by the permittee of the permitted facilities and/or activities.
3. Ownership, construction, operation, use and maintenance of a permitted facility are subject to the Government's navigation servitude.
4. No attempt shall be made by the permittee to forbid the full and free use by the public of all public waters and/or lands at or adjacent to the permitted facility or to unreasonably interfere with any authorized project purposes, including navigation in connection with the ownership, construction, operation or maintenance of a permitted facility and/or activity.
5. The permittee agrees that if subsequent operations by the Government require an alteration in the location of a permitted facility and/or activity or if in the opinion of the District Commander a permitted facility and/or activity shall cause unreasonable obstruction to navigation or that the public interest so requires, the permittee shall be required, upon written notice from the District Commander to remove, alter, or relocate the permitted facility, without expense to the Government.
6. The Government shall in no case be liable for any damage or injury to the permitted facility which may be caused by or result from subsequent operations undertaken by the Government for the improvement of navigation or for other lawful purposes, and no claims or right to compensation shall accrue from any such damage. This includes any damage that may occur to private property if a facility is removed for noncompliance with the conditions of the permit.
7. Ownership, construction, operation, use and maintenance of a permitted facility and/or activity are subject to all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations. Failure to abide by these applicable laws and regulations may be cause for revocation of the permit.
8. This permit does not convey any property rights either in real estate or material; and does not authorize any injury to private property or invasion of private rights or any infringement of federal, state or local laws or regulations, nor does it obviate the necessity of obtaining state or local assent required by law for the construction, operation, use or maintenance of a permitted facility and/or activity.
9. ***The permittee agrees to construct the facility within one year of the permit/license issue date.*** The permit shall become null and void if construction is not completed within that period. Further, the permittee agrees to operate and maintain any permitted facility and/or activity in a manner so as to provide safety, minimize any adverse impact on fish and wildlife habitat, natural, environmental, or cultural resources values and in a manner so as to minimize the degradation of water quality.
10. The permittee shall remove a permitted facility within 30 days, at his/her expense, and restore the waterway and lands to a condition accepted by the Operations Manager upon termination or revocation of this permit or if the permittee ceases to use, operate or maintain a permitted facility and/or activity. If the permittee fails to comply to the satisfaction of the Operations Manager, the District Commander may remove the facility by contract or otherwise and the permittee agrees to pay all costs incurred thereof.
11. The use of a permitted boat dock facility shall be limited to the mooring of the permittee's vessel or watercraft and the storage, in enclosed locker facilities, of his/her gear essential to the operation of such vessel or watercraft.
12. Neither a permitted facility nor any houseboat, cabin cruiser, or other vessel moored thereto shall be used as a place of habitation or as a full- or part-time residence or in any manner which gives the appearance of converting the public property, on which the facility is located, to private use.
13. Facilities granted under this permit will not be leased, rented, sub-let or provided to others by means of engaging in commercial activity(s) by the permittee or his/her agent for monetary gain. This does not preclude the permittee from selling total ownership to the facility.
14. Floats and the flotation material for all docks and boat mooring buoys shall be fabricated of materials manufactured for marine use. The float and its flotation shall be 100% warranted for a minimum of 8 years against sinking, becoming waterlogged, cracking, peeling, fragmenting, or losing beads. All floats shall resist puncture and penetration and shall not be subject to damage by animals

under normal conditions for the area. All floats and the flotation material used in them shall be fire resistant. Any float which is within 40 feet of a line carrying fuel shall be 100% impervious to water and fuel. The use of new or recycled plastic or metal drums or non-compartmentalized air containers for encasement or floats is prohibited. Existing floats are authorized until it or its flotation material is no longer serviceable, at which time it shall be replaced with a float that meets the conditions listed above. For any floats installed after the effective date of this specification (July 1, 1998), repair or replacement shall be required when it or its flotation material no longer performs its designated function or it fails to meet the specifications for which it was originally warranted.

15. Permitted facilities and activities are subject to periodic inspection by authorized Corps representatives. The Operations Manager will notify the permittee of any deficiencies and together establish a schedule for their correction. No deviation or changes from approved plans will be allowed without prior written approval of the Operations Manager.
16. Floating facilities shall be securely attached to the shore in accordance with the approved plans by means of moorings which do not obstruct general public use of the shoreline or adversely affect the natural terrain or vegetation. Anchoring to vegetation is prohibited.
17. The permit display tag shall be posted on the permitted facility and/or the land areas covered by the permit so that it can be visually checked with ease in accordance with instructions provided by the Operations Manager.
18. No vegetation other than that authorized by permit will be damaged, destroyed or removed. No vegetation of any kind will be planted, other than that specifically described in the permit.
19. No change in land form such as grading, excavation or filling is authorized by this permit.
20. This permit is non-transferrable. Upon the sale or other transfer of the permitted facility or the death of the permittee and his/her legal spouse, this permit is null and void.
21. By 30 days written notice, mailed to the permittee by certified letter, the District Commander may revoke this permit whenever the public interest necessitates such revocation or when the permittee fails to comply with any permit condition or term. The revocation notice shall specify the reasons for such action. If the permittee requests a hearing in writing to the District Commander through the Operations Manager within the 30 day period, the District Commander shall grant such hearing at the earliest opportunity. In no event shall the hearing date be more than 60 days from the date of the hearing request. Following the hearing, a written decision will be rendered and a copy mailed to the permittee by certified letter.
22. Notwithstanding the condition cited in Condition 21 above, if in the opinion of the District Commander, emergency circumstances dictate otherwise, the district commander may summarily revoke the permit.
23. When vegetation modification on these lands is accomplished by chemical means, the program will be in accordance with appropriate federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations.
24. The Operations Manager or his/her authorized representative shall be allowed to cross the permittee's property, as necessary, to inspect facilities and/or activities under permit.
25. When vegetation modification is allowed, the permittee will delineate the government property line in a clear, but unobtrusive manner approved by the Operations Manager and in accordance with the project Shoreline Management Plan.
26. If the ownership of a permitted facility is sold or transferred, the permittee or new owner will notify the Operations Manager of the action prior to the finalization. The new owner must apply for a Shoreline Use permit within 14 days or remove the facility and restore the use area within 30 days from the date of ownership transfer.
27. If permitted facilities are removed for storage or extensive maintenance, the Operations Manager may require all portions of the facility be removed from public property.
- 28. Diving boards, platforms, or similar structures are prohibited. Suspended boat hoists are prohibited without the express written authorization of the Operations Manager.**
- 29. All electrical service must meet or exceed the National Electric Code standards for Wet Locations, Marinas and Boatyards (Article 555) and any additional Corps of Engineers requirements. All electrical installation must be certified by a licensed electrician.**
- 30. All activities/facilities must conform to authorization shown in Exhibits A/B, C and D and the policies of the project Shoreline Management Plan. A copy of the Shoreline Management Plan is available at the Operations Manager's Office.**
- 31. Activities and facilities not expressly authorized by Exhibits A/B, C and D or by CFR Title 36 are prohibited.**
- 32. Special condition(s). See description, Exhibit A/B.**

PRIVACY ACT NOTICE

AUTHORITY

Section 4, 1944 Flood Control Act as amended, PL 87-874.

PURPOSES

These applications are used in considering the issuance of permits for floating facilities and landscaping by private landowners adjacent to Corps Lakes. This information is collected and maintained at project offices and is used as a basis for issuing permits. Needed for description of facility to assure conditions of permit requirement are met. To provide auditing information for programs with financial involvement. To provide information for contact of responsible party available on short notice in case of emergency.

ROUTINE USES

This information may be disclosed to Department of Justice or other federal, state, or local law enforcement agencies charged with the responsibility of investigating or prosecuting violations or potential violations of law or enforcing or implementing statutes, rules, regulations, or orders issued pursuant thereto; or to a Congressional office in response to an inquiry made at the applicant's request. The applicant's name and address are considered public information and will be disclosed in response to a Freedom of Information Act request.

EFFECTS OF NONDISCLOSURE

Disclosure of information is voluntary. Failure to provide information will preclude issuance of a permit.

Exhibit IV

**Standard Dock Drawings/
Site Plans**

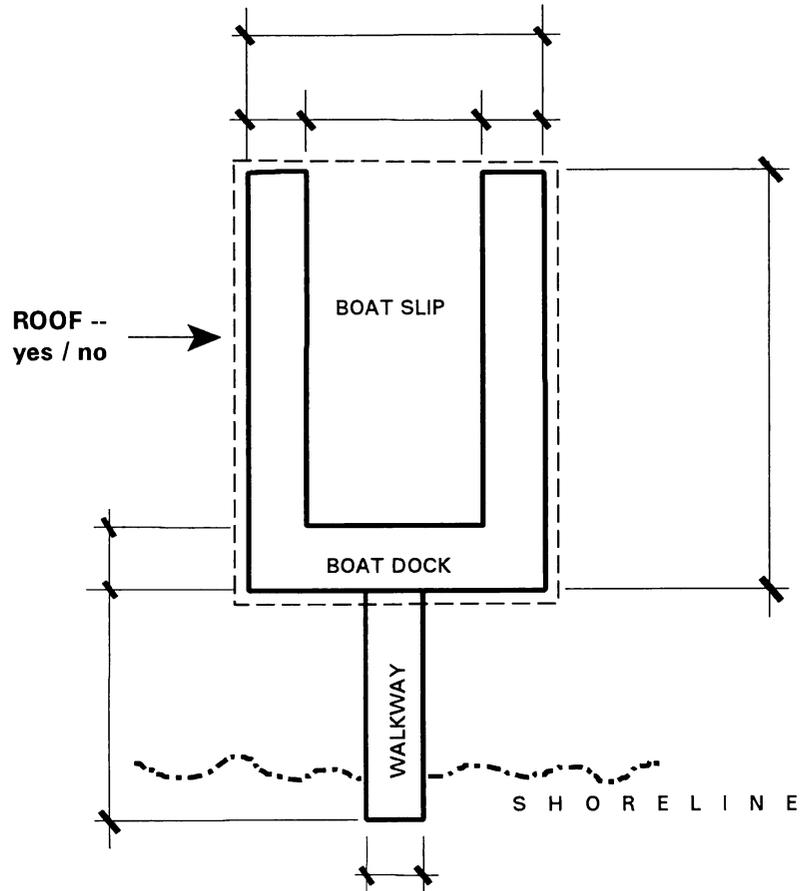
Site Plan

I, _____, verify this site plan accurately depicts the facilities located on Lake Seminole project land and/or water adjacent my property.

Lot # _____ Subdivision _____ Permit # _____

Signature _____

Date _____



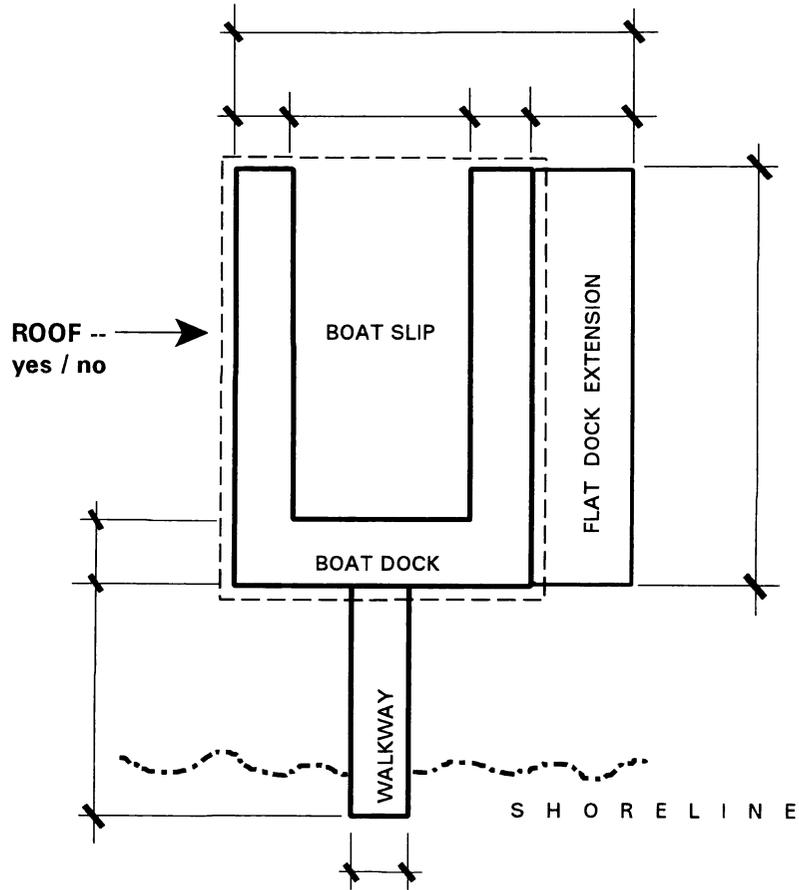
Site Plan

I, _____, verify this site plan accurately depicts the facilities located on Lake Seminole project land and/or water adjacent my property.

Lot # _____ Subdivision _____ Permit # _____

Signature _____

Date _____



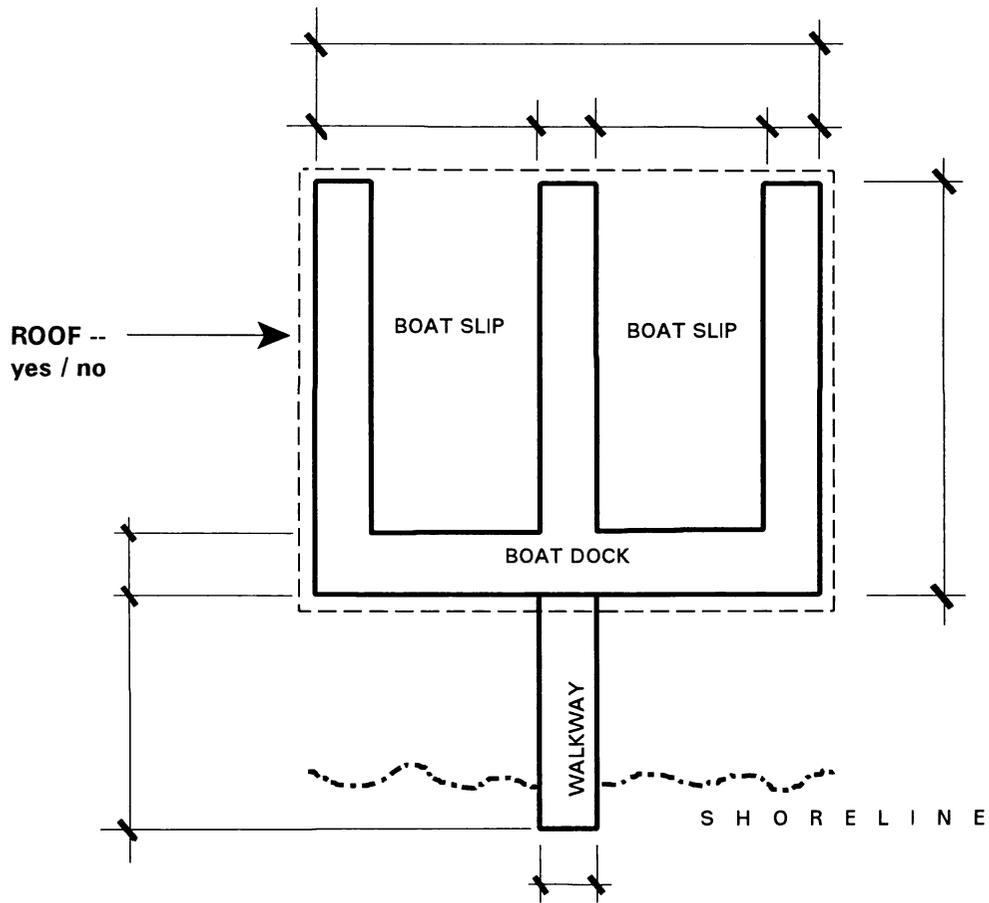
Site Plan

I, _____, verify this site plan accurately depicts the facilities located on Lake Seminole project land and/or water adjacent my property.

Lot # _____ Subdivision _____ Permit # _____

Signature _____

Date _____



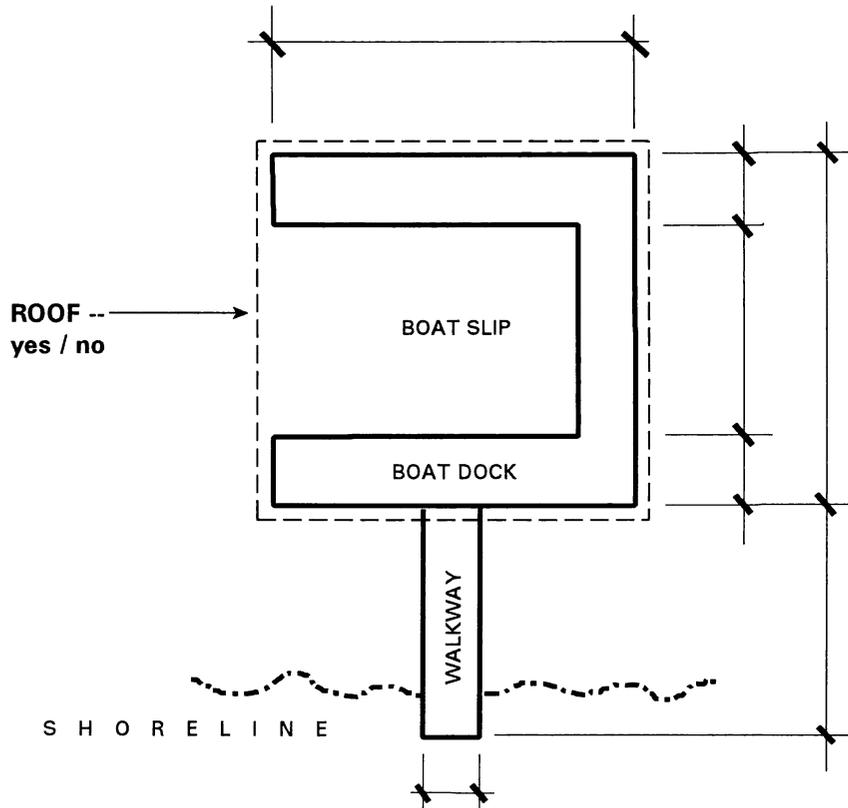
Site Plan

I, _____, verify this site plan accurately depicts the facilities located on Lake Seminole project land and/or water adjacent my property.

Lot # _____ Subdivision _____ Permit # _____

Signature

Date



Site Plan

I, _____, verify this site plan accurately depicts the facilities located on Lake Seminole project land and/or water adjacent my property.

Lot # _____ Subdivision _____ Permit # _____

Signature

Date

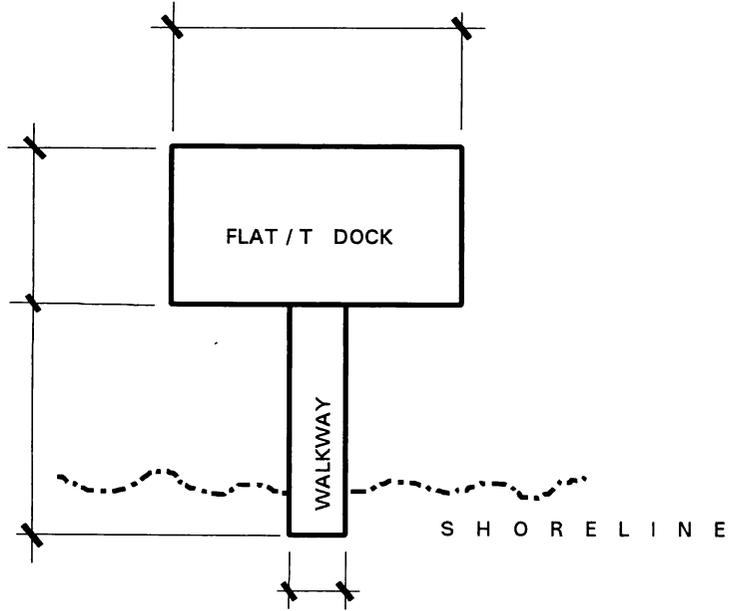


Exhibit V

Boat Hoist Certification

Boat Hoist Certification

Lake Seminole

I hereby certify that the dock structure illustrated in the permit application submitted by

_____ permit number _____,
name of permittee (if issued)

is designed to support the weight of a boat lifted by means of a hoist attached to the structure.

Maximum weight of the supported boat is not to exceed _____ pounds.

Signed,

_____ name of certified engineer

_____ signature of certified engineer

_____ city - state - zip code

_____ area code and telephone number

_____ registration number

_____ state of issue

Date

_____ month - day - year

Boat Hoist Requirements

Regulatory guidance allows two options for permitting boat hoists. The first requires a hoist be able to lift its load independently without additional stress to the dock structure. The second allows a certified professional engineer to document that the dock structure and hoist mechanism are specifically designed to support the additional weight of the specific watercraft to be lifted. Since this guidance was not in effect before August 13, 1987, and certification by a professional engineer is not probable for many older structures on Lake Seminole, hoists installed prior to that date have "grandfather" status. This status means that boat hoists permitted and installed before August 13, 1987 can remain as long as they are functional, are in good repair, and do not create a safety hazard. Hoists previously certified will not require recertification for permit renewal unless the hoist mechanism or its supporting structure has been modified, has been replaced or is in need of major repair. Recertification also is required when reassignment is due to a change of ownership.

Verification of Previously Certified Dock and Boat Hoist Structure

I verify that the dock structure authorize to me by permit number _____
was certified by _____, on _____
name of certifying engineer date

to support the weight of a boat up to _____ pounds lifted by means of a hoist
attached to the structure. Since that date, no unapproved alterations to the permitted structure
have been made.

Signed,

name of permittee

signature of permittee

city - state - zip code

area code and telephone number

Date

month - day - year

Boat Hoist Requirements

Regulatory guidance allows two options for permitting boat hoists. The first requires a hoist be able to lift its load independently without additional stress to the dock structure. The second allows a certified professional engineer to document that the dock structure and hoist mechanism are specifically designed to support the additional weight of the specific watercraft to be lifted. Since this guidance was not in effect before August 13, 1987, and certification by a professional engineer is not probable for many older structures on Lake Seminole, hoists installed prior to that date have "grandfather" status. This status that boat hoists permitted and installed before August 13, 1987 can remain as long as they are functional, are in good repair, and do not create a safety hazard. Hoists previously certified will not require recertification for permit renewal unless the hoist mechanism or its supporting structure has been modified, has been replaced or is in need of major repair. Recertification also is required when reassignment is due to a change of ownership.

Exhibit VI

Electrical Service Requirements

Requirements for Installing and Using Permitted Electrical Service Lake Seminole

All installations must be certified by a licensed electrician as having ground fault interruption (GFI) protection and meeting, or exceeding, the minimum standards of Article 555 of the National Electric Code (NEC) for wet locations, marinas and boatyards. Furthermore, installations must meet additional requirements set by the Corps of Engineers as listed below. The Corps recommends that licensed electricians perform this work.

Installation from Property Line to Shoreline Service Pole:

- shall be underground and follow access path (no overhead wiring)
- shall use only types UF and USE cable
- may have cables either direct-buried or enclosed in approved conduit
- shall be at a minimum burial depth of 24 inches below ground level
- shall be beneath warning tape buried 12 inches below ground level
- may have GFI protection originating on private property only if electrical service is not extended to the dock and/or it does not have receptacles

Service pole:

- shall not be set below elevation 78.5 mean sea level
- shall be a minimum size of four inches in diameter
- shall have a maximum height of 15 feet above ground.
- shall be wooden posts only (utility poles are not acceptable)

Shoreline service panel box:

- shall be near eye level but not less than five feet above the ground
- shall have cable leading from the ground into panel enclosed in conduit and hard-wired

Service from shoreline panel box to boat dock:

- shall have cable from panel box hard-wired into ground-fault circuitry (The ground fault interruption [GFI] breaker shall be in the panel box.)
- shall use only cables approved for wet locations
- shall be hard-wired from GFI circuit and installed underground (In areas where the pool level fluctuates, power to the dock by a locking and grounded receptacle on the shoreline post may be required.)

Dock wiring:

- shall be approved for wet locations and enclosed in conduit
- shall have the end of conduit sealed to prevent moisture from entering
- shall use links of "liquidtight" flexible conduit at movable ramp and dock joints

Sizes:

- All breakers, cables, cords, and receptacles shall be properly sized to accommodate the service needed

Certification of Compliance with Electrical Code Requirements Lake Seminole

For New Installations and Changes of Ownership (Reassignments) Only *Requires Certification by Licensed Electrician*

On _____, I inspected the electrical installation authorized by Shoreline Use Permit _____
and found that it meets, or exceeds, the standards of the National Electric Code and additional requirements set by the
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for wet locations.

electrician's signature

date

state license number

electrician's name - printed

(_____) _____
area code

telephone number

street, p.o. box, etc.

city,

state,

zip code

A copy of the license will be submitted on a one-time basis to the Resource Management Office, Lake Seminole, effective February 1, 1992. State, county, and municipality licenses are valid only in the jurisdiction of issue.

Electricity must remain off until electrical certification is received.

For Existing Installations with Previous Electrical Certifications (same Owner)

Requires Only the Permittee's Signature

On _____ the electrical installation, or facility, authorized to me by Shoreline Use
Permit _____ was certified by _____ as
meeting the standards of the National Electric Code as well as additional requirements set by the U.S. Army Corps of
Engineers for this type of location. Since the initial certification, I have maintained the system in good condition and
have made no unapproved alterations or additions to the permitted installation or facility.

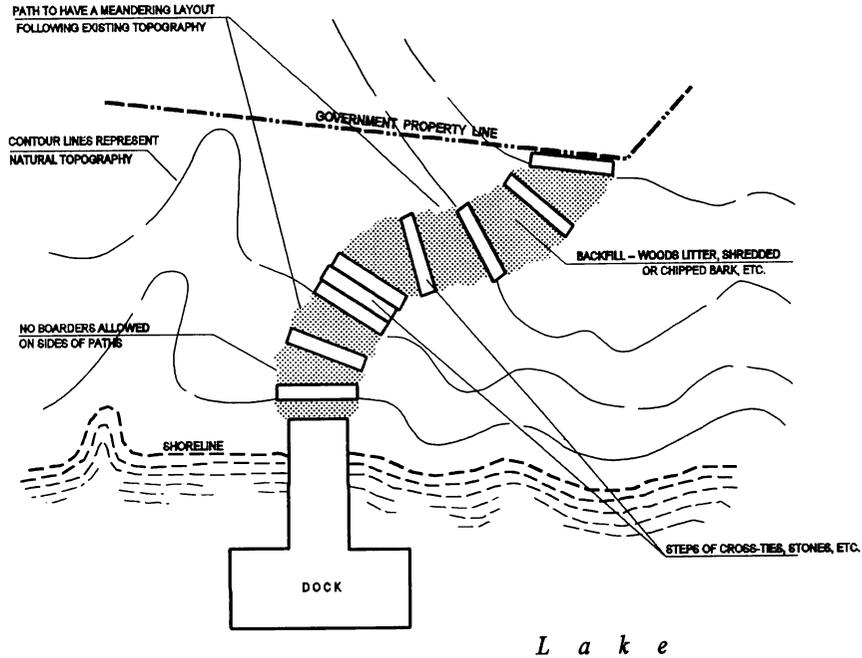
permittee's signature

date

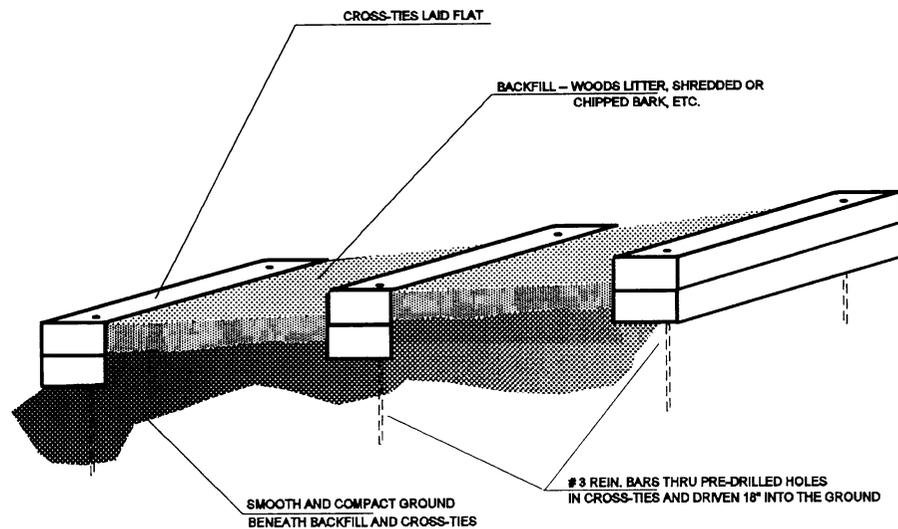
Exhibit VII

Improved Access Standards

Improved Access Standards Lake Seminole



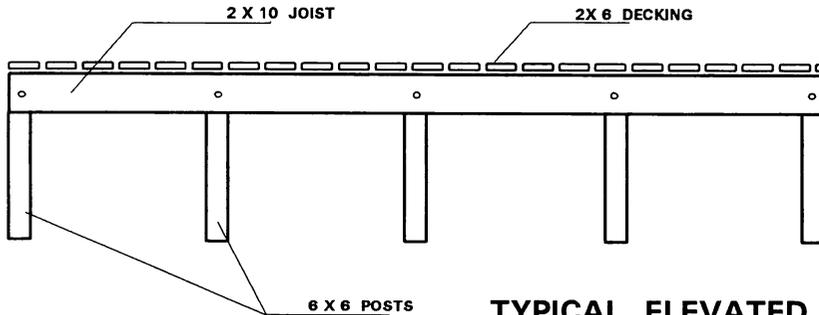
LAYOUT FOR IMPROVED PATH



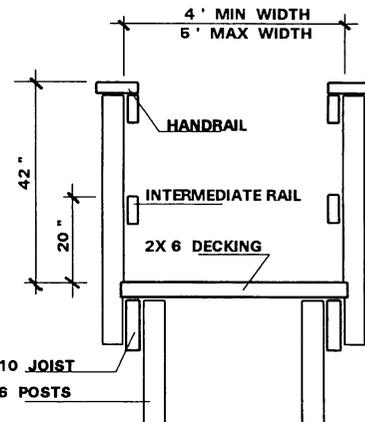
CROSS-SECTION OF IMPROVED PATH

Improved Access Standards Lake Seminole

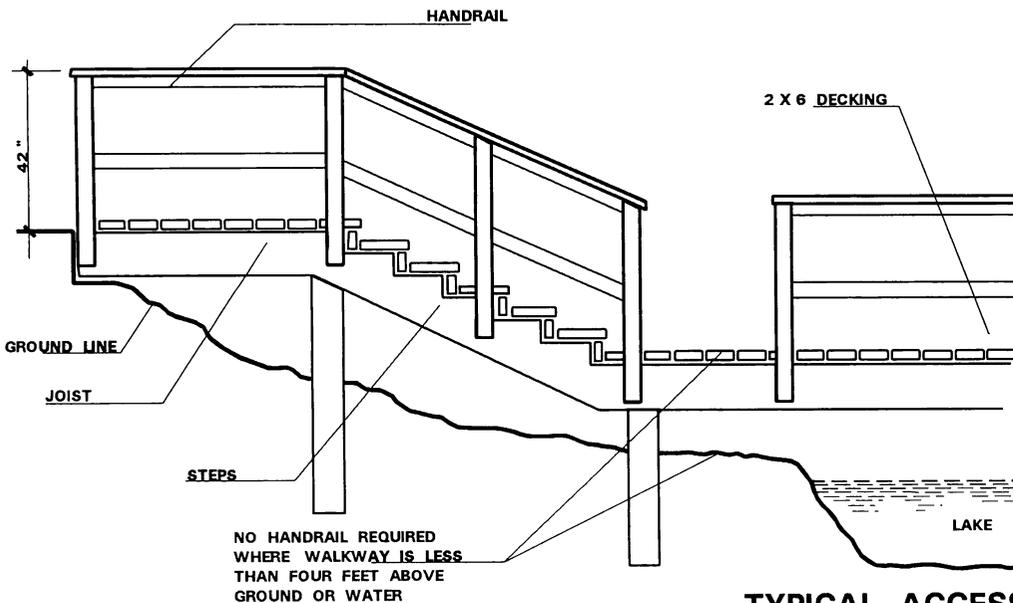
Footbridges, elevated boardwalks, and platform steps may be allowed for safety. Handrails are required for any portion of a walkway four or more feet above the water or ground. All wooden construction shall be pressure treated or made decay resistant with preservatives approved by the Corps of Engineers (creosote, arsenic, and "penta" treatment are *not* acceptable).



TYPICAL ELEVATED WALKWAY



TYPICAL SECTION SHOWING HANDRAIL



TYPICAL ACCESS INSTALLATION

Exhibit VIII

Bank Stabilization

Bank Stabilization

Shoreline Protection at Lake Seminole

Actions to protect the shoreline by stabilizing banks are authorized by Lake Seminole's Resource Management Office through the "Nationwide Permit Program" (*Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 33, Chapter II, Part 330). These actions may include placing material like rip-rap or serge stone along the shoreline, or installing retaining walls in steeper situations. Retaining walls may be constructed of wood, metal sheet piling, or reinforced earth incorporating modular precast "stones." Other "natural-looking" construction may be considered; however, poured-in-place concrete, concrete blocks, bricks, and other similar materials having a "commercial" appearance will not be approved. Applicant must meet with a member of the resource management staff to discuss the proposed work then submit a plan showing the work site and design of the proposed shoreline protection. This plan shall address any specific items resulting from the meeting and include a dimensioned layout showing all construction materials. Written approval must be received before starting work. In general, bank stabilization actions shall comply with the following basic guidelines:

- The activity shall be a single and complete project with a maximum length of 500 feet. Larger activities require a Department of the Army permit and cannot be permitted through the "Nationwide Permit Program."
- No more than an average of one cubic yard of rip-rap or other stabilizing materials shall be placed per linear foot.
- Retaining walls shall be of a sound engineering design addressing the following:

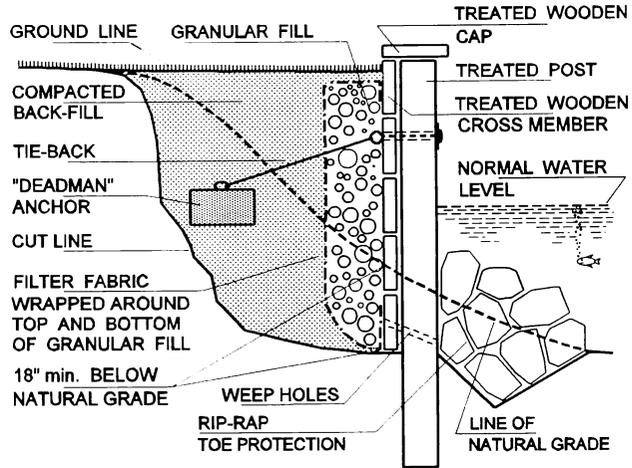
Hydrostatic Pressure - Water often infiltrates the back-fill of a shoreline retaining wall not only from run-off behind it, but also from the lake against its face. When water on the lake side of the wall recedes, water remaining behind the wall may take longer to drain. Both situations causes additional hydrostatic pressure behind the wall which can cause it to fail. Therefore, it is important to encourage water to drain from behind the wall by including gravel back-fill and weepholes in its construction.

Fines Migration - Water seeping through the ground can carry small particles of soil (*i.e.* fines) and lake water moving in front of the wall can suck soil from behind it. These effects eventually can undermine the ground behind the wall or cause siltation into the water. To control this, the wall construction should include gravel back-fill and filter fabric.

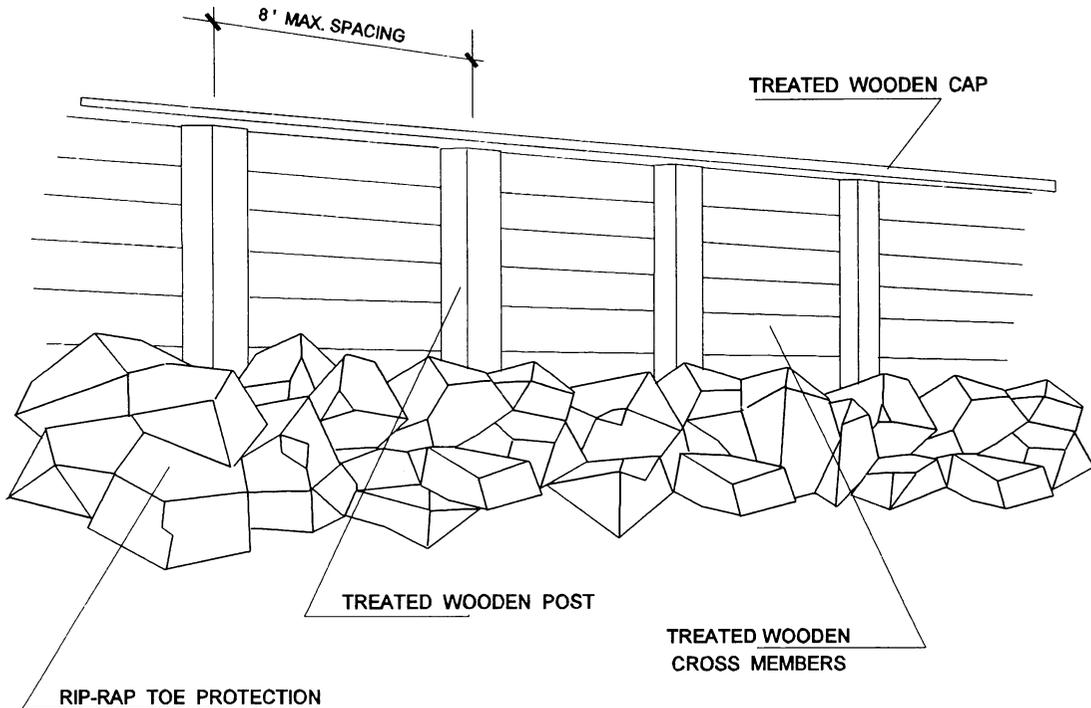
Scour - Boat wakes, stream flow, and even small waves cause turbulence as they lap against a wall. The force from this action is directed down against the wall in a circular motion that digs into the soil at the wall's base (e.g. toe). If unprotected, the soil at the bottom of the wall will be eaten away allowing the back-fill behind the wall to collapse. In some cases either a wall's foundation or supporting pilings are undermined and the wall collapses. Therefore, rip-rap toe protection shall be incorporated when installing shoreline retaining walls.

- Retaining walls shall have two inch diameter weepholes within one foot above the wall's toe. Weepholes shall be no farther than four feet apart.
- Retaining wall toes shall be protected with rip-rap size stones placed in an 18-inch deep "v-shaped" trench against the wall's entire water-side base. This protection shall extend out from the wall to a distance equal to at least of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the wall's height.
- Retaining walls must be secured with "deadman" anchors or tiebacks.
- A 12" wide free drainage band of granular fill shall be placed behind the retaining wall and extend down to the weepholes. This fill shall be smooth rounded (not crushed) clean gravel $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $1\frac{3}{4}$ " in size.
- Backfilled behind the gravel band, if needed, shall be well compacted clean fill material free of rocks or other debris.
- Synthetic filter cloth (geotextile) shall be placed between the gravel band and the excavated face of existing soil, or compacted backfill. The geotextile will allow water to flow through, but restrict movement of soil fines into the gravel. Filter cloth shall be equal to Type III, erosion control cloth, with an EOS (equivalent opening size) of forty.
- Upright pilings for retaining walls shall not be smaller than four inches square (or diameter), nor larger than eight inches square (or diameter). They shall be installed no farther than eight feet apart and driven to a depth below ground equal to no less than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the wall's face height or five feet, whichever is greater.
- Cross-members for wooden retaining walls generally shall be either 2"x 6" or 2"x 8" square cut timber boards; however, site conditions may cause the Resource Management Office to require larger sizes. The lowest cross-member's bottom edge shall be at least 18 inches below the natural ground level at the wall's toe.
- All wooden members must be preserved to resist decaying with a treatment approved by the Corps of Engineers.
- Metal sheet piles shall be 2"x10" tongue-and-groove.
- All hardware materials shall be hot dipped galvanized.
- Reinforced earth retaining wall shall be constructed of dry-laid "rough stone" faced precast masonry units. These units shall be interlocking and incorporate a continuous horizontal "geogrid" mat of high density polyethylene to anchor the wall into the back-fill. Installation shall be according to manufacturer's specifications.
- Finished grade behind the wall shall be planted with native vegetation immediately after the wall is completed.

Bank Stabilization Lake Seminole

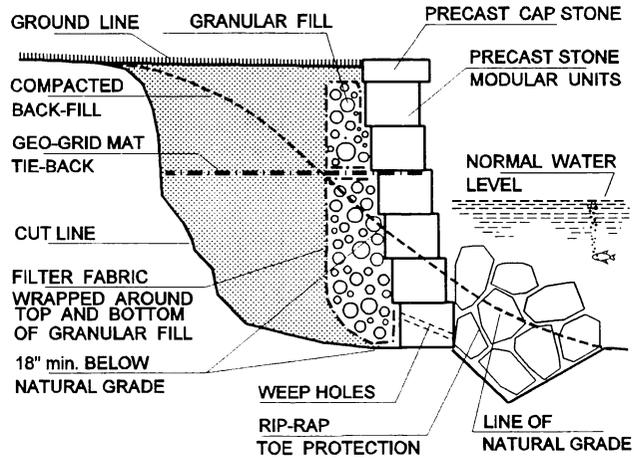


CROSS-SECTION OF WOODEN RETAINING WALL

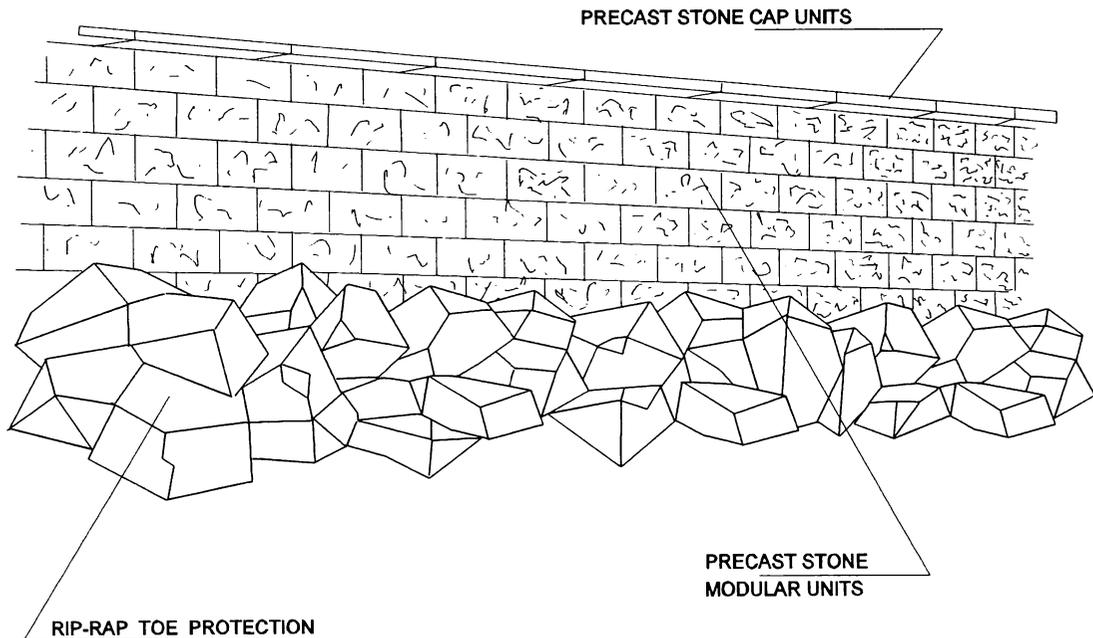


ELEVATION OF WOODEN RETAINING WALL

Bank Stabilization Lake Seminole



CROSS-SECTION OF REINFORCED EARTH RETAINING WALL



ELEVATION OF REINFORCED EARTH RETAINING WALL

Exhibit IX

**Native Vegetation
of Lake Seminole**

Native Vegetation Lake Seminole

Thousands of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants are native to the Lake Seminole area. This list contains some of the more common indigenous species.

Common Names	Botanical Names
Trees	
Ash	<i>Fraxinus</i>
green	<i>F. pennsylvanica</i>
white	<i>F. americana</i>
Basswood	<i>Tilia heterophylla</i>
Beech, American	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>
Birch, river	<i>Betula nigra</i>
BlackGum, Sour Gum or Upland Tupelo	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Buckeye	<i>Aesculus</i>
bottlebrush	<i>A. parviaflora</i>
red	<i>A. Parvia</i>
Cedar	<i>Juniperus</i>
red	<i>J. virginiana</i>
southern red	<i>J. silicicola</i>
Cherry, black	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
Chinkapin	<i>Castanea pumila</i>
Cottonwood, eastern	<i>Populus deltoides</i>
Cypress	<i>Taxodium</i>
bald	<i>T. distichum</i>
pond	<i>T. ascendens</i>
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
Hickory	<i>Carya</i>
mockernut	<i>C. tomentosa</i>
pignut	<i>C. glabra</i>
Holly, American	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Hophornbeam, Americann	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
Hornbeam, American, or Ironwood	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>
Magnolia, southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Maple, red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>

Common Names	Botanical Names
Trees (cont'd.)	
Oak	<i>Quercus</i>
laurel	<i>Q. laurifolia</i>
live	<i>Q. virginiana</i>
southern red	<i>Q. flacata</i>
Shumard	<i>Q. shumardii</i>
water	<i>Q. nigra</i>
white	<i>Q. alba</i>
willow	<i>Q. phellos</i>
Persimmon	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
Pine	<i>Pinus</i>
loblolly	<i>P. taeda</i>
longleaf	<i>P. palustris</i>
shortleaf	<i>P. echinata</i>
spruce	<i>P. glabra</i>
Sweet Gum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Tulip Tree or Tulip Poplar	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Walnut, black	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Willow, black	<i>Salix nigra</i>

Common Names	Botanical Names
Understory and Flowering Trees	
Crabapple	<i>Malus angustifolia</i>
Dahoon holly	<i>Ilex cassine</i>
Dogwood, flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Hackberry, Mississippi or Sugarberry	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus spp.</i>
Mulberry	<i>Morus spp.</i>
Possum-haw	<i>Ilex decidua</i>
Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
Smoke Tree	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>

Common Names	Botanical Names
Shrubs and Herbs	
Alder	<i>Alnus spp.</i>
Azaleas (native deciduous only)	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Beauty Berry, American	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>
Blackberry	<i>Rubus spp.</i>
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium spp.</i>
Cherry, laurel	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>
Haws	<i>Viburnum spp.</i>
Mountain Laurel	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>
Oak Leaf Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>
Olive, wild	<i>Osmanthus americanus</i>
Pawpaw	<i>Asimina spp.</i>
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>
Sparkleberry	<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>
St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum spp.</i>
Sumac, winged	<i>Rhus copallina</i>
Strawberry Bush	<i>Euonymus americanus</i>
Sweetbay	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>
Sweet Shrub	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>
Titi	<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>
Titi, black	<i>Cliftonia monophylla</i>
Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
Wax myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Witch-hazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>
Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>

Exhibit XII

**Provisions for
Dredging/Silt Removal**

Provisions for Dredging/Silt Removal Lake Seminole

Both initial and maintenance dredging may be approved if conditions of the Regional Permit and the *Shoreline Management Plan - Lake Seminole* are met. Anyone intending to dredge in Lake Seminole must contact the Resource Management Office for a site evaluation and to begin the permit authorization process prior to starting work. Provisions for dredging /silt removal are:

- The site considered for the dredging activity shall be adjacent shoreline allocated as "Limited Development."
- The activity shall be for removing only silt (not original soils and rocks) and for improving navigation to an existing permitted dock or boatramp.
- The permit will not be authorized if needed access to the site could result in destroying public property.
- All work shall be performed only in water adjacent the applicant's property.
- Initial dredging shall result in a depth of no greater than the approved design depths, and in no case shall the water's depth at average pool elevation (77.5 MSL) exceed six feet.
- Maintenance dredging shall follow the same criteria as initial dredging except that in no case will the depth exceed the authorized initial dredged depth.
- Requests for initial dredging shall not exceed 500 cubic yards of material.
- Requests for maintenance dredging shall not exceed 300 cubic yards of material.
- Dredged material shall not be placed on lands which the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers either holds in fee or has an easement interest. It shall be placed at an upland site and properly confined so sediment will not reenter the water or interfere with natural drainage.
- The activity shall be a single and complete project—"piecemeal dredging" activities will not be authorized.
- Applicants shall follow the "**Application Procedure for Dredging/Silt Removal Permit.**"

Application Procedure for Dredging/Silt Removal Permit

- After developing proposed plans complying with the "**Provisions for Dredging/Silt Removal**", applicants should contact the resource management office and schedule a meeting with a project ranger.
- The ranger will review the plan, discuss it with the applicant and assess the work site to determine if proposed plans are within the scope of applicable permit conditions.
- If the work site qualifies, the ranger will instruct the applicant regarding required coordination with the appropriate state historic preservation officer (SHPO)*. *Cultural resource surveys are required of upland disposal areas if the SHPO determines there may be a cultural resource concern.* The applicant must furnish the SHPO with the following information:

Project Description - This information shall include a written description the activity and the location of the work and the proposed location of the disposal site; a drawn plan of the work site including a delineation and discussion of any wetlands involved; a written description of the types (composition) and amount of disposal materials; and a signed statement of intention to comply with all terms and conditions of the regional permit.

Location Map - Work sites and disposal sites shall be clearly marked on a topographical map which include current major road systems. USGS quadrangle maps are preferred however, other high quality topographical maps (*i.e.* city or county maps) may be acceptable. Applicants should determine the acceptability of the maps to be used.

- The SHPO will advise an applicant by letter whether or not the disposal site has cultural significance. The applicant will furnish this letter to the resource management office. If the site has cultural resource significance, the applicant is responsible for having the required cultural resource survey performed. The key personnel responsible for coordinating the cultural resource survey must meet the professional qualifications standards set forth in the *Department of the Interior's Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* (Federal Register, VOL. 48, NO. 190: 44716-44742; September 29, 1983). The survey shall be conducted and reported according to these standards as well as those established by the SHPO.
- Three copies of the survey report along with the project description and location map shall be forwarded to the Resource Management Office for coordination with appropriate federal and state reviewing officials. This coordination will take approximately three months.
- If the SHPO determines the disposal site has no cultural significance, the applicant shall forward the SHPO's letter along with the request to dredge, the written description of the project, plans and location map to the Resource Management Office for permit authorization. No work may proceed until the applicant receives a permit.

* State historic preservation officers may be contacted at the following addresses:

for property in Georgia:

Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Natural Resources
205 Butler St., S.E.
Suite 1462
Atlanta, GA 30334
telephone (404) 656-2840

for property in Florida:

Division of Historic Resources
Compliance/Review Section
500 South Bronough St.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
telephone (904) 487-2333

Exhibit XI

**Permit to
Perform Specified Acts**

Permit to Perform Specified Acts Lake Seminole

Permit no: _____ Location: _____

Pursuant to authority delegated by the District Engineer, U.S. Army Engineer District, Mobile, the individual named below is granted a permit to perform only the work, or activity, specified below:

(describe proposed acts)

==== Acts other than those specified above are in violation of Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations ====

This permit is granted subject to the following conditions:

- All described acts shall be completed on or before _____, or this authorization (if not previously revoked) shall expire and be considered null and void.
- Exercising privileges hereby granted shall be without costs to the United States.
- Work, or activity, shall be under the general supervision of, as well as subject to the approval of, the Resource Manager.
- Work, or activity, shall be according to any regulations prescribed by the District Engineer.
- The permittee shall hold the Government, its officers, its agents and employees harmless from any and all claims of any nature whatsoever arising from, or out of, the performance of the acts authorized by this permit.
- Neither property rights, nor real estate interest, is conveyed hereby. The permittee has no rights to supervise, or control use of, Government-owned land. All Government land is, and shall remain, open for use by the general public.

This instrument, together with all conditions herein, is accepted

_____ month day year

resource manager's signature

permittee's signature

()
area code

telephone number

street, p.o. box, etc.

city,

state,

zip code

Exhibit X

**Federal List of
Threatened and Endangered
Species**

Federal List of Threatened and Endangered Species Lake Seminole*

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
MAMMALS		
Florida Panther	<i>Felis concolor coryi</i>	Endangered
Gray Bat	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Endangered
Indiana Bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered
BIRDS		
Ivory-Billed Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus principalis</i>	Endangered
Kirkland's Warbler	<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>	Endangered
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	Threatened
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	Endangered
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Endangered
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Endangered
Red-Cockaded Woodpecker	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Endangered
Bachman's Warbler	<i>Vermivora bachmanii</i>	Endangered
REPTILES		
American Alligator	<i>Alligator mississippiensis**</i>	Threatened
Eastern Indigo Snake	<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	Threatened
FISH		
Gulf Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi</i>	Threatened
PLANTS		
Fringed Campion	<i>Silene polypetala</i>	Endangered
Florida Torreya	<i>Torreya taxifolia</i>	Endangered
Gentian Pinkroot	<i>Spigelia gentianoides</i>	Endangered

* These are federally listed species and must be protected on Lake Seminole's lands and waters. Alabama, Florida, and Georgia have state lists of species whose habitats also shall be considered.

** Threatened due to similarity of appearance to other federally listed endangered or threatened species.

Exhibit XIII

**Brochure,
"Boundary Line Markings"**

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Government line is currently monumented in its permanent location, except in isolated cases where land exchanges, acquisitions or disposals would alter the property line location. Permanent survey markers are located at all property corners except where they have been accidentally destroyed by construction or by vandalism. The maintenance survey effort accomplished around the lake involves replacing missing property corners, repainting line reference trees and setting intermittent "Point On Line" monuments between property corners. The "Point On Line" monuments will aid both project personnel and adjacent owners in locating the property line on long tangents where neither property corner marking the end of the tangent can be easily viewed. A source of misunderstanding concerning the Government property line occurs when one assumes that the painted line reference trees are the exact property line. These trees are painted to alert the observer that a property line is nearby. There are also signs placed on some painted trees stating "United States Army Engineer District, Mobile - Boundary Line Nearby" or "United States Army Engineer District, Mobile - Easement Line". If activities require knowing exactly where the line is, a private registered land surveyor should be contracted. Since these painted trees are not on the exact property line, remarking may give the appearance to an adjacent property owner that the line has been "moved" when, in fact, it may only indicate that a different tree was painted.

QUESTIONS

If you have questions about the location of the boundary line and/or information relating to the Government's fee or easement boundaries, contact the Lake Seminole Resource Management Office: (912) 662-2001. A field appointment with a Corps ranger can be scheduled to answer any questions you may have concerning public property and the Shoreline Use Permit Program.



**For more information, Please Contact:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Resource Management Office
P.O. Box 96
Chattahoochee, FL 32324
Phone (912) 662-2001**

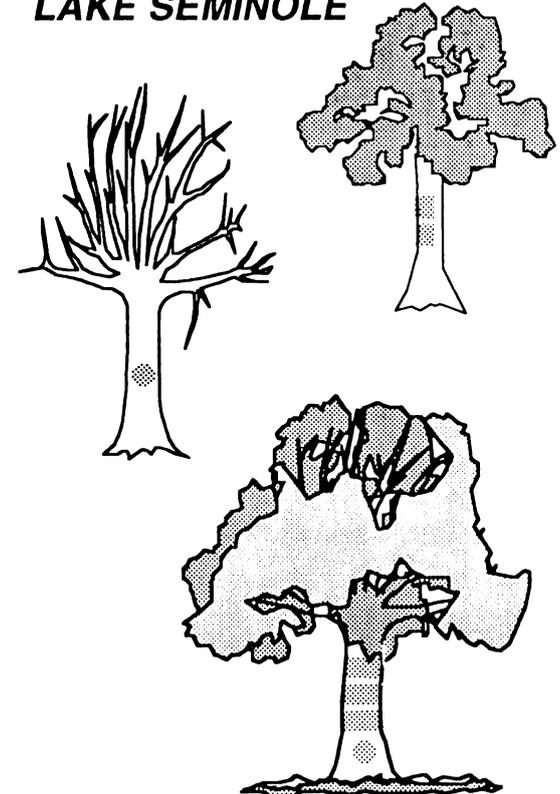
FEBRUARY 1995



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**

Mobile District

BOUNDARY LINE MARKINGS AND PERMITTED USES OF PUBLIC LAND AT LAKE SEMINOLE



INTRODUCTION

Lake Seminole provides a source of recreation for more than one million visitors each year. The popularity of lake Seminole's 37,500 acres of water and over 22,000 acres of fee land (77.5 mean sea level) is a tribute to its scenic and recreational opportunities. Resource management is necessary to protect environmental resources while providing quality recreational opportunities for present and future generations. Management must insure a balance between public recreation use, adjacent land owner usage and the protection of project resources.

PERMITTED PRIVATE USE

The Shoreline Management Plan furnishes guidance for the protection and preservation of environmental characteristics of Lake Seminole's shoreline. Copies of the plan are available at the Resource Management Office. Public land surrounding the lake is allocated for certain uses; (limited development, public recreation, protected areas, and prohibited access areas). These allocations enable the District Engineer to approve appropriate uses of specific areas around the lake. Certain private uses are regulated through the Shoreline Use Permit Program that may allow adjacent landowners to construct and install facilities such as a boat dock, water and electric lines. Such permits do not convey exclusive rights to public land/waters.

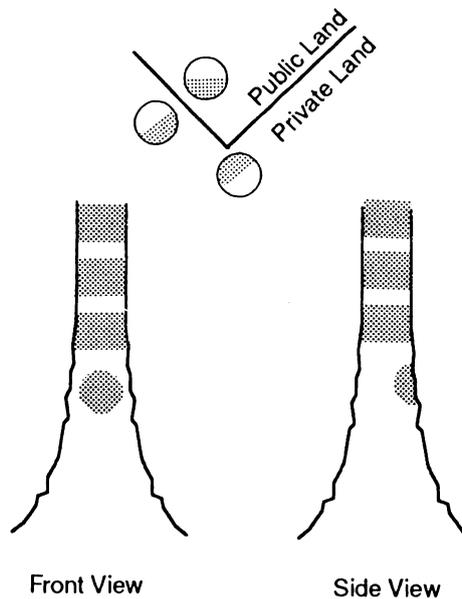
Placing structures on public lands/waters without prior written approval is an encroachment. Examples of encroachments include unpermitted boatdocks, roads, wooden decks, storage of other personal property, and destructing or any altering of natural features such as trees and other vegetation. These actions are a violation of Title 36, Part 327, US Code of Regulation.

BOUNDARY LINE WITNESS MARKINGS

"Painting the boundary line" actually means painting witness trees near the line. At Lake Seminole, red paint is used to mark witness trees along the fee boundary. White paint is used to identify the limits of Government owned easements. Drawings 1 through 3 illustrate the different types of markings and describes their meanings.

1

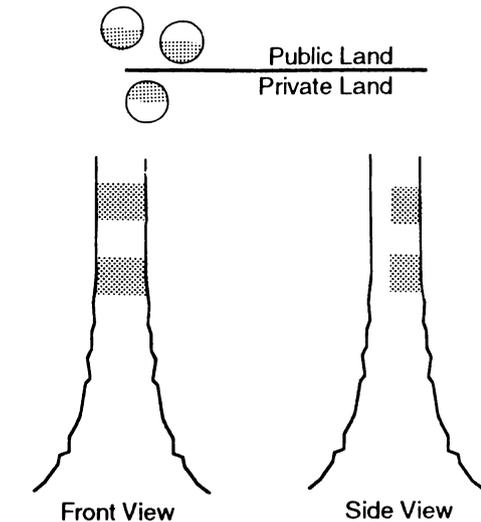
CORNER WITNESS TREE



Tree is painted with three horizontal lines that encircle the trunk. The circle painted below the lines faces the property corner.

2

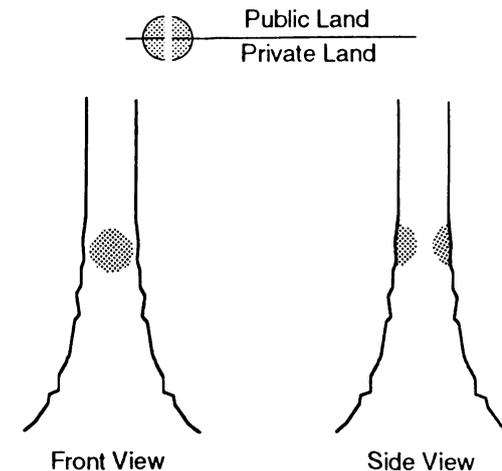
LINE WITNESS TREE



The most common witness tree. Two horizontal lines face the boundary line.

3

CENTER LINE TREE



This witness marking is used when the line goes through the tree. A circle is painted on both sides of the trunk.

Exhibit XIV

**Chain of Authority for
Shoreline Management**

Chain of Authority for Shoreline Management Lake Seminole

The Corps of Engineers encourages permittees, adjacent landowners, and prospective buyers of property adjacent government land to understand Lake Seminole's primary purposes and how individuals are allowed to use project lands and waters. Before undertaking any actions which might affect the Lake Seminole project, individuals should seek information from the Resource Management Office. Questions and/or requests for information regarding a Shoreline Use Permit/License should be directed to the park ranger assigned to the respective area of the project. The following chart illustrates the chain of authority within the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District for making decisions, resolving problems and providing additional support concerning permit issues:

