

PROJECT OPERATION
SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR HARTWELL LAKE
GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA
NOVEMBER 2020

DISTRICT PAMPHLET
NO.1130-2-18

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Exhibits

- I. Shoreline Use Permit Conditions
- II. Department of the Army License
- III. 90-Degree Projection Examples
- IV. Projection Documentation Criteria/Examples
- V. Dock Length Restrictions Examples
- VI. Community Dock Association Agreement
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1. Purpose. This Hartwell Lake Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) provides guidance and information regarding the management of the Hartwell Lake shoreline by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). This SMP supersedes the prior SMP dated January 1, 2007. In this SMP, the term “shoreline” refers to all public lands located between private property and 660 feet Mean Sea Level (ft. MSL). This SMP describes the types of private uses and activities that may be considered for approval on public lands and water. The absence of a prohibition in this SMP for a private use within the Hartwell Lake shoreline or on water does not equate to authority. Instead, any private use and private activity on the shoreline or water must be specifically authorized. Additionally, the SMP addresses shoreline allocations, rules, regulations, and other information relevant to the Hartwell Lake Shoreline Management Program.

2. General Objectives. Management of all public lands at Hartwell Lake is necessary to optimize recreational experiences for the maximum number of people, while assuring compatibility among permitted private uses, general public use, and protection of lake resources. Objectives of the SMP are to achieve a balance between general public use and permitted private uses, while assuring long-term resource protection for everyone’s enjoyment of lake benefits.

3. Authority. This SMP is prepared and Hartwell Lake is managed in accordance with the requirements of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 327 (titled “Rules and Regulations Governing Public Use of Water Resource Development Projects Administered by the Chief of Engineers”) and particularly Section 327.30 (36 C.F.R. § 327.30), titled “Shoreline Management on Civil Works Projects,” and Engineer Regulation (ER) 1130-2-406, titled “Shoreline Management at Civil Works Projects,” dated October 31, 1990 as amended by change 1 on September 14, 1992, and change 2 on May 28, 1999.

4. Proprietary Jurisdiction. The USACE has sole land ownership and jurisdiction to administer this SMP and applicable Department of Defense, Department of the Army, and USACE regulations at Hartwell Lake. However, federal, state, and local laws are applicable to all Hartwell Lake lands and water. While the USACE does not have the authority to enforce the laws and regulations of other federal, state, or local agencies that apply to Hartwell lands and water, the USACE cooperates with these agencies in their respective enforcement responsibilities specific to Hartwell lands and water.

5. Project Description and History.

a. Hartwell Lake is a large, multi-purpose reservoir that was constructed between 1955-1963 on the Savannah, Tugaloo, and Seneca Rivers. Hartwell Lake is one of the Southeast’s largest and most popular public recreation lakes with approximately 56,000 acres of water and a shoreline of approximately 962 miles. Its authorized purposes are flood control, water quality, water supply, hydroelectric power, recreation, navigation, and fish/wildlife. The USACE Savannah District is responsible for managing Hartwell Lake resources and maintaining a balance between the often-competing demands on these resources.

b. Preparation of the General Development Plan, later called the Land Use Plan, was initiated in 1961 following impoundment of the Hartwell Reservoir. Development of the Land Use Plan included inspection of the shoreline and selection of lands for public recreation use. Lakeshore use permits were issued in accordance with the Land Use Plan until 1974. A plan for the management of Hartwell Lake, to include shoreline allocations and the permitting of private facilities and activities, has been in place since the 1960s, though the plan names have changed (e.g., Land Use Plan, Lakeshore Zoning Plan, Lakeshore Management Plan, and currently a Shoreline Management Plan) and revisions have been made to shoreline allocations, authorized uses, and processes as the Corps balances and optimizes public and private uses based on the authorized purposes. This SMP replaces the 2007 SMP.

6. Public Involvement.

a. In March 2017, the USACE hosted three public workshops to collect comments on the existing 2007 SMP. The workshops were held near the lake for easy access and participation by the public in Anderson and Oconee Counties in South Carolina and Hart County in Georgia. All congressional interests were notified of the public meetings prior to the events. In addition, the USACE solicited comments on the SMP via news releases, notices on the Hartwell Lake website, and the mailing of post cards to existing Shoreline Use Permit (SUP)/license holders. USACE received approximately 500 comments via email and mail during a 10-week public comment period.

b. A draft SMP and Environmental Assessment were posted for public comment for 30 days from April 15 – May 15, 2019. All comments were reviewed and considered in this updated SMP.

7. Private Boat Dock Carrying Capacity Study- Not Applicable

8. Shoreline Allocations. To meet the objectives of the SMP, the USACE manages (by SUP/real estate license), the type, number, and location of private facilities and activities on public lands and water. To administer the shoreline management program and ensure a proper balance between authorized purposes as well as public and private uses, the Hartwell Lake shoreline was allocated into the four categories defined in subparagraphs a-d below. A master map depicting shoreline allocations is available for viewing at the Operations Project Manager's Office and on-line at <https://go.usa.gov/xENA5>. The allocations outlined below have been established and firmly adhered to for many years. Public Recreation and Protected Shoreline allocations must be preserved to maintain balance between public and private use, to adequately manage for all authorized purposes, and to ensure continued manageability. As demand for recreation areas increase, Public Recreation Areas will be available for future recreation development. Some of these areas will remain undeveloped, providing considerable value to Hartwell Lake for current users and future generations. These

values include, but are not limited to, timber, wildlife, aesthetics, and natural areas for general public uses such as hiking or picnicking.

Approximately 76 percent of Hartwell's 962 miles of shoreline is allocated as Limited Development or Protected in which some type of SUPs can be issued (See Section 10, Private Individual Docks, Section 13, Underbrushing). Hartwell Lake is near multiple metropolitan areas. As a result, the Hartwell Lake Shoreline Management Program has grown to be the largest within the USACE nationwide. With the potential to have thousands more SUPs/licenses issued, it becomes even more important to maintain a proper balance between public and private uses, while maintaining a high-quality resource for future generations.

a. Limited Development Areas (LDA). Approximately 50 percent of the shoreline is allocated under this category and is shown in green on allocation maps. Private docks and certain land-based activities may be authorized in these areas, provided other conditions outlined in this SMP are met.

b. Protected Shoreline Areas. Approximately 26 percent of the shoreline is allocated under this category and is shown in yellow on allocation maps. Protected Shoreline Areas reduce conflicts between public and private use and maintain or restore aesthetics, fish and wildlife, cultural or other environmental values. Additionally, shorelines subject to extensive public use are in this category. Docks, improved walkways, and utility rights-of-way are prohibited in protected areas unless allowed as a prior commitment or lawfully installed dock or appurtenant structure under Section 1134(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, Public Law 99-662 (see Section 15, Prior Commitments/Public Law). A limited amount of underbrushing and bank stabilization efforts can be considered in Protected Shoreline Areas and may be authorized after a permit is issued.

c. Public Recreation Areas. Approximately 24 percent of the shoreline is allocated under this category and is shown in red on allocation maps. These areas are designated for Federal, state, and other similar public use, including commercial concessions. No private use facilities or activities will be permitted within or near a designated developed or undeveloped Public Recreation Area unless allowed as a prior commitment or lawfully installed dock or appurtenant structure under Section 1134(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, Public Law 99-662 (see Section 15, Prior Commitments/Public Law).

d. Prohibited Access Areas. Less than 1 percent of the shoreline is allocated under this category, which is shown in orange on allocation maps. Prohibited Access Areas are those in which public boating and pedestrian access are not allowed or are restricted for health, safety and/or security reasons. Private use facilities and activities are not permitted within these areas.

9. Shoreline Use Permits (SUPs) and Licenses. Existing SUPs/licenses issued under previous SMPs will continue to be honored for current owners (except as noted in

Section 15.a., Prior Commitments) provided compliance with SUP/license conditions are maintained. Provided compliance is maintained, a SUP/license may be eligible for reassignment to a new owner upon change of ownership. A SUP/license must be obtained prior to the installation/use of any facility and/or the implementation of any action on land or water. This applies to the issuance of an initial SUP/license and the reissuance of a SUP/license. Depending on the allocation of the relevant portion of the shoreline and adjacent shorelines, a SUP/license may be considered for the following: a boat dock, underbrushing, utility rights-of-way, improved walkway, and bank stabilization. A SUP or a SUP/license is typically issued for a period of 5 years and contains terms and conditions applicable to all SUPs or SUPs/license issued. Unique circumstances and/or conditions may require special terms and conditions to be added on the SUP or SUP/license. Applicable fees will be collected for specific permitted/licensed facilities and activities prior to their issuance. The current fee schedule is available at the Operations Project Manager's Office. A valid SUP constitutes approval by the permittee for Government personnel on official business to cross their private property to gain access to public property to conduct a compliance inspection. Applications for a SUP/license on Hartwell Lake are approved or disapproved by the Operations Project Manager. If a SUP is approved with supporting facilities associated with the SUP, a license will be executed for the supporting facilities by the Real Estate Contracting Officer based on compliance with terms and conditions of the license, and state and federal laws. Requests for activities not specifically addressed in this SMP will be reviewed by the Operations Project Manager prior to any approval. An applicant may appeal a decision by submitting a written request for appeal, through the Operations Project Manager to the District Commander.

a. Shoreline Use Permits (SUPs). SUPs are issued for boat docks and limited underbrushing and are enforced in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 327.30 and ER 1130-2-406. Noncompliance with the terms and conditions of a SUP will be addressed as a violation (See Section 22, Shoreline Management Violations). A list of general SUP Conditions is included as Exhibit I, Shoreline Use Permit Conditions. Issuance of a SUP does not convey any property rights or exclusive use rights to public land to the permit holder. Permits cannot be transferred from one private party to another. New and prospective adjacent property owners should contact the Operations Project Manager's Office for information concerning permitting procedures. If the property in question has facilities and activities authorized by a previous SUP, the new owner is required to contact the Operations Project Manager's Office within 14 days of purchase to apply for a new SUP. If no SUP is obtained, or if the SUP cannot be reissued, all previously authorized facilities and activities must be removed.

b. Licenses. Licenses are real estate instruments administered by the Savannah District Real Estate Division for improved walkways, utility rights-of-way, and light poles. In accordance with ER 405-1-12 Real Estate Handbook, a license is required for the construction, installation, operation, and maintenance of land-based facilities, such as improved walkways, electrical lines, potable and non-potable water lines, dock gang walks, and dock anchors. Real Estate licenses are not transferable, are issued to persons having a need to cross or use USACE property for a particular

purpose, and are revocable at will. Licenses may be issued concurrently with a SUP or as a stand-alone document. When a license is issued concurrently with a SUP, revocation of a SUP will be required when the associated license for land-based support facilities is revoked. In such instances, all improvements must be removed from public land and the property restored. A license template with conditions is included as Exhibit II, Department of the Army License. The template language is subject to periodic updates or revisions, as necessary.

10. Private Individual Docks. Docks are authorized for the purpose of mooring water related recreational vessels. At no time will private docks be used for human habitation. The requirements and physical characteristics below will be considered in final decisions for private individual dock SUP/licenses. Utility rights-of-way and improved walkways are considered supporting facilities for a dock and will only be licensed if a dock is authorized. One private dock may be considered for each separate piece of property that is described in a deed or plat that an individual owns adjacent to shoreline allocated as LDA. If two plats/lots are combined and surveyed and recorded as one plat/lot, the property qualifies for one SUP/license.

a. Eligibility Requirements. Authorization for a private individual boat dock requires a SUP for the floating facility and a license for the boat dock anchorage and if applicable, supporting facilities. Applicants for a SUP/license must own private property adjacent to public land in fee simple and provide a recorded deed and recorded plat, prepared by a registered surveyor, for the adjacent private property. Public roads do not constitute legal access and cannot be used as access when applying for a SUP/license. However, in situations where a public road is between adjacent private property and public land, the owner would be considered an adjacent landowner to public land. If a SUP is issued based on a deed and plat that is later found to be inaccurate or misleading, that SUP may be canceled. If one structure (house, other dwelling, garage, etc.) or other supporting feature (swimming pool, porch, etc.) occupies more than one identified piece of property, the properties together will be considered one lot and must meet the criteria for consideration of one SUP/license. In the event a structure/feature is built across separate properties for which a SUP or SUPS/license were issued prior to construction of the subject structure/feature, previous SUPS/licenses, as necessary, will be canceled so only one SUP/license remains for the subject property.

b. Access Requirements. To be considered for any facilities/activities, the associated private property must share a common boundary with public property that is classified as LDA for a minimum width of 75 feet.

c. Location. For the purpose of establishing the location of permitted private individual docks, a 90-degree projection will be made from the outside corner pins (left and right lot pins as you are looking at the water) to the lake (See Exhibit III, 90-Degree Projection Examples). This is considered the primary frontage of a property or lot and will be used to consider the placement of permitted/licensed facilities and activities. The issuance of a SUP/license does not convey any property rights over public land nor

prevent the use of the subject area by other adjacent landowners or the general public. If the 90-degree projection bisects/crosses other frontage areas, previously permitted areas, or private property before it reaches 660 ft. MSL, the property will not qualify for a SUP. Prior to the issuance of any initial or re-issue SUP/license, applicants will be required to submit a projection survey, completed by a registered surveyor to a scale of 1-inch equals 100 feet, along with copies of the deed and plat. The 90-degree projection survey must show the 90-degree pins and the existing shoreline at 660 ft. MSL. Point lots will split the projection as shown on Exhibit III, 90-Degree Projection Examples. The surveyor will install projection pins (rebar stakes with caps) just above 660 ft. MSL.

(1) In most cases, docks will be placed within the primary frontage of a lot as noted in the above paragraph in a location determined by a USACE Ranger. If site conditions within the primary frontage are not conducive for a dock, including, but not limited to, inadequate water depth, unusual land features, and spacing issues, the property is non-dockable. However, if adjacent docks on either side of the lot in question are offset, a new offset may be considered since all docks in the area are located outside their primary frontage.

(2) Docks must be installed perpendicular to the shoreline. In locations where two or more adjacent private properties qualify for placement of a dock in the same area, but all docks would not meet the spacing requirement (i.e. small coves or narrow lots), docks will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. (See Exhibit IV, Projection Documentation Criteria/Examples).

d. Spacing. The location of any new dock must provide at least 50 feet of space between the proposed facility and all permitted facilities at normal pool elevation (660 ft. MSL) to provide a buffer area for boat maneuverability, water level fluctuations, and public safety. Additional space and/or length restrictions may be imposed due to navigation concerns such as obstruction of channels, access to coves and/or access to/use of existing docks (See Exhibit V, Dock Length Restrictions Examples). Mooring of vessels or other floating structures (e.g., inflatables, trampolines, etc.) at a dock cannot impede ingress/egress or navigation.

e. Water Depth. For a SUP application to be accepted for review, a proposed dock must have at least 4 feet of water depth at the point where the gangwalk and dock connect. All dock SUPs are issued in relation to 660 ft. MSL. The issuance of a dock SUP does not guarantee continual usability of the structure because factors may limit or prevent its use (e.g., drought, high water conditions, siltation, etc.). If necessary, during periods of low water, individuals may "chase water" to keep their dock afloat, provided such action does not prevent/block access to existing docks or coves or impede navigation. This practice has been allowed in the past and will continue to be allowed provided this temporary relocation of docks does not create safety hazards (i.e., crowding, crossing over other docks, etc.). When lake levels return to normal, individuals are responsible for returning their docks to the permitted locations and removing all temporary anchor pins. Dependent upon site conditions, a USACE Ranger

may defer making a determination to issue/modify a dock SUP if the lake level is less than 656 ft. MSL or greater than 660 ft. MSL.

f. Standards for Docks. All plans for new docks, new gangwalks, and modifications to existing docks and gangwalks (including but not limited to combining two existing docks into one structure) must be approved by a state licensed structural engineer to ensure a quality, safe design suitable for conditions on Hartwell Lake. The applicant or dock builder must submit such plans to the Operations Project Manager as specified below.

(1) Plans.

(a) Dock builders may submit master plans for each type of dock they intend to build, along with a master list of available colors that are an earth tone (see subsection f.(2) below). These plans must be approved by a state licensed structural engineer. Once approved, these plans will be kept on file at the Operations Project Manager's Office. Dock builders will supply new applicants an 8½ inches x 11 inches drawing showing the dimensions of the proposed structure, flotation type, gangwalk placement, stair location, a side view showing levels/roof, and anchor system. This drawing will include a signed statement that the structure meets or exceeds specifications for dock plans on file for that dock company.

(b) If an applicant does not want to contract with a builder with master dock plans on file, they may submit their own dock plan provided it is approved by a state licensed structural engineer and meets all the criteria and standards applicable to docks as set forth in this SMP. The proposed color must be specified and in compliance with Section f. (2) below. The applicant will include a statement with the plan certifying that the dock will be built in accordance with the state licensed structural engineer plan.

(c) If an applicant is considering the purchase of a used dock already permitted on Hartwell Lake, they must contact the Operations Project Manager's Office so that plans for the dock can be reviewed. If dock plans for the used dock cannot be located, applicants must submit engineer approved plans for the dock.

(2) Color Restrictions. All new docks (except for all aluminum constructed docks) and roofs must be of an earth tone color such as dark green, brown, black, etc. Docks relocated to newly approved locations must comply with current color and size requirements. Any existing dock, even if repainted, modified, or repaired (e.g., roof replaced), must comply with current color requirements.

(3) Time Limits. Approved docks must be installed within twelve (12) months of SUP issuance and maintained in place thereafter, with only temporary movement to "chase water" as allowed in section 10.e. The permittee must inform the USACE Ranger when the structure is installed. Failure to install an approved structure within the time limit (and maintain it thereafter) will automatically nullify the dock portion

of the SUP. The owner must wait 6 months before they can reapply for a dock SUP. When an existing dock is sold or removed, the owner has 6 months to install a new dock upon USACE Ranger approval. A new dock cannot be installed until the previously permitted dock has been removed.

g. Gangwalks. If site conditions and safety considerations allow, docks may be permitted a maximum 60-foot long gangwalk. The minimum length of gangwalk allowed is 16 feet. Gangwalk width may vary from a minimum of 3 feet to a maximum of 6 feet. The gangwalk length that is authorized must ensure that at normal pool elevation:

(1) The total structure (dock and gangwalk combined) will not extend beyond one-third the width of a cove.

(2) The structure will not be closer than 50 feet to a permitted structure.

(3) The structure will not extend into a marked navigational channel, cause a navigational hazard (blind curve, etc.), or block access to coves or any permitted docks. (See Exhibit V, Dock Length Restrictions Examples).

h. Flotation. All newly installed flotation will meet the requirements of SUP Condition No. 14 (See Exhibit I, Shoreline Use Permit Conditions).

i. Size Limitations. The maximum size of a private individual dock is 1,120 square feet, provided the associated lot shares a common boundary of at least 75 feet as noted above. Neither the length nor width of the structure can exceed 40 feet. Square footage will be calculated excluding the gangwalk. The minimum size dock allowed is a 10-foot x 20-foot. All dock and gangwalk configurations are subject to approval by the USACE. New enclosed structures are not allowed. Dock SUPs legally issued and properly maintained prior to implementation of this SMP will be honored as permitted, whether they are larger or smaller than sizes currently allowed. Application for New docks that are larger or smaller than current size limitations, will not be considered.

j. Dock Roofs and Sundecks. If the structure has a roof or upper deck, overhangs of up to 24 inches may be allowed. Slip docks are limited to no more than two (2) levels and the second level cannot be covered. Jump gates are not allowed on the second level.

k. Storage Compartments/Attachments. On dock storage compartments are limited to a maximum height of 48 inches on an uncovered dock and to the roof line on a covered dock. Storage compartments where flammable liquids are stored will be ventilated to prevent the accumulation of fumes. Storage boxes may not be used to enclose any portion of a dock. Attachments such as personal watercraft lifts may be secured to a dock, but will be counted as part of the square footage of the dock structure since they are permanent structures and increase the "footprint" (actual water surface area occupied by the dock structure, including slip area) of the dock. After

market attachments that are secured to the landward side of the dock structure, or within the slip of a dock structure, will not be counted as part of the square footage if these locations do not affect the spacing between docks. After market attachments must be approved by the Operations Project Manager prior to installation. Security cameras are authorized to be installed on docks. Facilities such as slides, jump gates, diving platforms, and diving boards will not be permitted due to safety concerns associated with fluctuating lake levels and possible underwater obstructions and hazards. Appliances including, but not limited to, sinks, showers, refrigerators, freezers, stoves, satellite dishes, hot tubs, etc. are not allowed on docks or public land.

I. Materials. All structural material, decking, nails, bolts, nuts, washers, etc., must be designed and constructed for outdoor use. Creosote or penta treated wood is not acceptable.

m. Anchorage. Docks must be physically anchored to the shore with a gangwalk and an approved cabling system. Typically, cables will be attached to secure anchors above 660 ft. MSL elevation. Cables will not be attached to trees or other vegetation.

11. Community Docks. Community docks are encouraged to reduce the proliferation of individual dock structures, reduce impacts to public lands, and increase recreational opportunities. Community docks will be considered for standard residential subdivision developments and multi-residential developments such as condominiums, town homes, or other type developments where property adjoining public land is commonly owned by all unit owners.

a. Eligibility Requirements.

(1) Community dock SUPs will be issued to associations, signed by an authorized representative, and approved based on development plans submitted by the association and accepted by the Operations Project Manager. At a minimum, a standard association agreement, Exhibit VI, Community Dock Association Agreement, will be completed and signed by the authorized representative(s) and will be included as an additional SUP condition. Except for dock size limits, criteria/standards associated with private individual docks (See Section 10, Private Individual Docks) will apply to community docks.

(2) Developers choosing the community dock option will be required to provide a projection survey as outlined in Section 10.c., Location. Typically, the community dock option will not be considered unless the proposed development has a minimum of five 75-foot-wide lots or five units. Proposed community docks that involve unusual situations/site conditions with less than 5 lots/units will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Once a community dock is established in relation to a development, individual SUPs will not be considered for any lots associated with the development.

(3) Improved walkways and utilities may be considered for each approved community dock. These facilities will originate from a designated point on the adjacent private property and extend to a designated point(s) on public land. T or Y-type walkways will be considered in the event two or more docks are authorized. These improved walkways and rights-of-way must meet the criteria noted in Section 14. Rights-of-Way.

b. Access Requirement. To qualify for a residential subdivision community dock, a minimum 15-foot deep fee simple strip of property, owned by the respective association, must border public land adjacent to the lots associated with the SUP (See Exhibit VII, Community Development Example). For interior lots to be considered for dock use, legal access to the fee simple strip must be shown on development plans.

c. Dock Size and Location. Community dock sizes will be based on the amount of shared LDA boundary line meeting the water depth requirement that is associated with the development in conjunction with the number of units/lots. Eleven square feet of dock will be considered for every one foot of dockable boundary line, provided the total number of slips does not exceed the total number of units/lots within the development. For example, if a development has 550 feet of common boundary line within a LDA and all 550 feet is adjacent to water that meets dock requirements, that development would qualify for consideration of a maximum 6,050 square foot dock (See Exhibit VII, Community Development Example). A USACE Ranger will conduct the boundary line assessment, when it is needed

d. Spacing. The location of any new community dock must provide at least 50 feet of space between the proposed facility and all permitted facilities at normal pool elevation (660 ft. MSL) to provide a buffer area for boat maneuverability, water level fluctuations, and public safety. Additional space and/or length restrictions may be imposed due to navigation concerns, such as obstruction of channels, access to coves, and/or existing docks (See Exhibit V, Dock Length Restrictions Examples). Mooring of vessels or other floating structures (inflatables, trampolines, etc.) at a community dock cannot impede ingress/egress or navigation.

e. Design. Maximum slip size (water space) cannot exceed 24 feet wide by 28 feet deep. More than one dock may be considered per development, but total square footage of the docks combined cannot exceed the maximum square footage for the development.

f. Underbrushing. As defined and explained in Section 13, underbrushing, the selective cutting and continued control of vegetation associated with community dock developments will be determined based on accepted development plans and site-specific conditions. Underbrushing areas will be designated adjacent to LDA shoreline only and may be up to 50 percent of the shared boundary line but shall not exceed 400 feet.

12. Mooring Buoys. No new mooring buoys will be authorized. Historically, applicants could obtain either a SUP for a dock or a mooring buoy, but not both. Any previously authorized mooring buoys will be honored to current or future owners as long as the facility is maintained in accordance with SUP conditions.

13. Underbrushing. Underbrushing is defined as the selective cutting and continuing control of woodland understory vegetation (e.g., weeds, vines, briars, etc.) and the thinning of tree seedlings, as approved by the Operations Project Manager.

a. Underbrushing Limits. An approved SUP is required to conduct underbrushing on public land. The area to be underbrushed is limited to the applicant's adjacent lot frontage, up to a maximum of 50 feet in Protected Shoreline areas and 100 feet in LDA areas. To qualify for a SUP to conduct underbrushing, a common boundary of 75 feet is required. Designated underbrushing is limited to vegetation measuring less than 3 inches in diameter at ground level. Under no circumstances will vegetation over 3 inches in diameter at ground level, or native ornamental trees and shrubs (dogwoods, holly, redbud, wild azalea, mountain laurel, rhododendron, magnolia, etc.) be cut without the prior approval of the Operations Project Manager. After underbrushing is completed, the area should still be "wooded" with trees established to a maximum spacing of 18 feet on center.

(1) If cutting all underbrush material (within an authorized underbrush area) would create open areas where trees are not maintained at the 18-foot spacing, then enough existing smaller trees (measuring less than 3 inches in diameter) must be left undisturbed to meet the required spacing. Planting of native trees and/or natural regeneration may also be required to establish the proper spacing. Limbs on trees in the underbrush area may be pruned up to one-third the height of the tree, or 18 feet, whichever is less.

(2) The establishment of grass lawns, flowerbeds, other landscaping activities, or the placement of personal items (such as swings, chairs, invisible dog fences, etc.) that create the appearance of private ownership and control of public lands are not allowed. The removal of natural ground litter (e.g., by raking, blowing, bagging, etc.) such as pine straw and/or leaves is also prohibited. Licensed facilities (i.e., utility rights-of-way, improved walkways, etc.) will be located within the designated underbrush area unless site conditions, as determined by a USACE Ranger, dictate otherwise.

(3) Remaining public lands outside the underbrush area will be designated as undisturbed natural areas to provide a separation buffer from private development and to enhance wildlife habitat. The maintenance of adequate undisturbed shoreline vegetation serves many functions in protecting the Hartwell resource as outlined in Exhibit VIII, The Value of Shoreline Vegetation. Violations of underbrushing parameters are addressed in Section 22, Shoreline Management Violations.

b. Approved Methods of Vegetation Removal. Underbrushing will be accomplished by using hand tools that allow the operator to selectively remove vegetation approved by the SUP. Acceptable tools include, but are not limited to, chain saws and weed trimmers. Standing dead or diseased trees may be cut only after they are inspected and marked for removal by a USACE Ranger and only if they pose a safety hazard. No herbicide, pesticide, or chemicals of any kind may be used to establish/maintain standard underbrush areas. In the event of invasive species infiltration, please contact the Hartwell Project Office.

c. Burning on Public Lands. Burning on the exposed lakebed is permitted only to those individuals with a valid underbrush SUP. Burning is restricted to the exposed lake bottom below 660 ft. MSL elevation. During periods of normal or high lake levels (660 ft. MSL elevation or above), burning is prohibited. Materials to be burned are limited to underbrush material taken from public land. Any burning must be coordinated with the local fire agency and follow applicable state and local laws governing open burning.

d. Planting on Public Lands. Modification of public lands by an adjacent property owner through additional plantings must be in accordance with an approved, detailed planting plan. Planting plans must use only those plants included on the approved planting list (See Exhibit IX, Approved Native Plant List) and be approved by the Operations Project Manager prior to planting.

e. Open Areas Defined. Open areas are defined as those areas of public land where a natural mixture of native trees does not exist at a minimum spacing of 18 feet on center. These areas include established grassed areas which were permitted in the past, open areas created by the approved removal of trees, open areas created by unauthorized activities, and areas in general not meeting the required spacing.

f. Reclaiming Open Areas. Upon discovery of open areas that have never been permitted, a plan for replanting the area to a natural vegetated condition can be submitted by the adjacent property owner for review and approval by the USACE. If the open area was created by the applicant's unauthorized activities, the applicant will not be allowed to benefit from violating rules and, instead, underbrushing privileges may not be granted and there will be an appropriate response to the violations (e.g. replanting, loss of SUP/licenses, underbrushing privileges). Grassed areas that have been maintained through the years in conjunction with a valid SUP can remain until the adjacent private property changes ownership and/or the SUP expires or is not renewed. At such time, the landowner has two options: submit a plan for review and approval to replant the area in a mixture of native over/understory trees to meet the minimum tree spacing to qualify for underbrushing privileges, or let the area naturally regenerate with no underbrushing privileges until the area meets the minimum tree spacing requirement.

g. Plantings Under Previous SMPs. Regeneration areas planted and maintained under the 1989 or 1998 SMPs will be honored for the term indicated by the

respective SUP conditions. Regeneration areas planted under these SMPs but not maintained will be subject to the natural regeneration process noted above.

h. Other Open Areas. Non-grassed open areas, as noted in Section e. above, will be revegetated as needed based on site-specific conditions and circumstances. Revegetation will occur by natural regeneration, planting by the adjacent property owner, or a combination thereof.

14. Rights-of-Way. Rights-of-way are supporting facilities to a dock and will only be licensed if a dock is authorized. Properties with less than 75 feet of shared boundary line within an LDA with an existing dock may still be authorized for utilities and an improved walkway. To minimize adverse effects on public property and for safety reasons, all approved utilities must be located underground within the location of the right-of-way designated on the SUP/license. The following requirements for utilities apply.

a. Electrical Service. All electrical wiring must meet the requirements of the current National Electrical Code and the USACE. The USACE requires that all electrical wiring on public lands be protected by a ground fault circuit interrupter. Solar power/panels may be authorized for DC power for the dock and/or light pole.

(1) One non-decorative light pole will be allowed per every 100 feet between 661 ft. MSL elevation and the Hartwell Lake boundary line.

(2) Solar landscape lighting along an improved walkway is allowed. Solar lights are limited to 10 inches in height and must be down shielded and spaced a minimum of 10 feet between lights. If a location qualifies for more than one pole, the permittee has the option to install solar landscaping lighting or a second pole, but not both.

(3) If an additional pole is installed along the approved walkway, there must be a minimum spacing of 100 feet from the pole at the shoreline to the second pole. Poles are limited to 15 feet in height and must be placed at 661 ft. MSL elevation or above. Lighting on authorized poles must be of a down lighting design and/or include a "down lighting shield". If wood, the pole must be treated for ground contact with a minimum size of 4 inches x 4 inches. Other non-decorative commercial products designed or suitable for outdoor light pole use may be authorized. All above ground wiring on public lands must be in approved electrical conduit and receptacles on the light pole must be located at 666 ft. MSL elevation or higher.

(4) A state licensed electrician is required to certify that all materials, workmanship, and wiring methods of the installation at the light pole meet requirements specified and shown on Exhibit X, Power Pole Certification Form, and if applicable, Exhibit XI, Wiring Diagram Form for electrical service to the dock. Certification is required after initial issuance, change of property ownership, and renewal of an existing license. Installation of solar panels on a dock and/or light pole does not require

certification by a state licensed electrician but must be specifically noted on the approved dock SUP.

b. Waterlines and Pumps. Non-potable (lake water) intakes may be authorized, but no lines may be installed underground below the normal pool elevation of 660 ft. MSL. If a dock is authorized, the waterline and intake will be attached to the dock, with only a plastic pipe extending into the lake for the intake. At locations where a dock is not authorized, the permanent underground waterline will terminate at 660 ft. MSL elevation or above. An extension may be attached during pumping but must be removed when not in use. Pumps must be located on docks or on private land. Submersible pumps are prohibited. Temporary waterlines may be authorized by a Specified Acts Permit (see Section 17.a., Specified Acts Permits) that is issued through the Operations Project Manager for a period not to exceed 120 days. An underground potable waterline extending from private land to a single, above ground spigot on public land may be permitted. Additional spigots may be installed on the dock but sinks and showerheads are prohibited on docks and public lands.

Landowners adjacent to the lake are advised that minor water withdrawals for use beyond the dock area are under further review and may ultimately not be allowed in the future. Landowners adjacent to the lake considering any new investment to withdraw water from the lake are cautioned they are proceeding at their own risk until the review is concluded and a policy is determined. If the review results in a change to the current Minor Water Withdrawal Policy, a minor modification to this SMP will be made at that time to incorporate the change.

c. Improved Walkways.

(1) Improved walkways to the dock location may be authorized to a maximum width of 6 feet.

(2) Based on site conditions and if authorized, improved walkways may be constructed of crushed stone, wood chips, steppingstones, treated wood, concrete, asphalt, mortared rock, brick, or other similar materials. If the walkway is constructed with a loose aggregate material, the walkway must be bordered to prevent the aggregate material from washing or spreading outside the 6 feet maximum width.

(3) Concrete or asphalt must not exceed 4 inches in thickness. Initial installation of concrete must be dyed/stained black or brown and the color must be maintained.

(4) All walkways must conform to the existing topography and be installed on grade. Cutting and filling is prohibited.

(5) Some areas are not conducive to concrete, asphalt, or other poured material walkways. In these situations (e.g., terraces, low areas, slope, etc.), treated

lumber walkways may be elevated, provided the top of the walking surface does not exceed 24 inches above ground level at any point along the walkway.

(6) Walkways are authorized to allow for safe access to the dock, not as patios or decks. The construction of stand-alone walkway sections, turn-outs on walkways not functional for cart use, or excessive “gangwalk anchor pads” is prohibited.

(7) Walkways that do not access the dock or shoreline directly, or are T-shaped, Y-shaped, or consist of more than one walkway will not be permitted.

(8) Golf carts and similar type vehicles can only be used in conjunction with walkways designed for such use. Cart path turnouts are to be installed perpendicular to walkways as shown on walkway certification agreements (See Exhibit XII, Improved Walkway).

(9) Footbridges with handrails, constructed within the maximum 6-foot width, may be authorized for access across larger drainage ditches and low areas on public land. Footbridges may not extend below or cross over 660 ft. MSL elevation, and all materials must be treated for ground contact.

(10) Handrails may be approved along pathways or improved walkways only and must be constructed of rigid materials that provide adequate support (i.e., wood or metal). Handrails which are strictly decorative are not allowed (i.e., rope handrails). All approved handrails must include 3-foot breaks at various points to provide for lateral pedestrian access.

d. Erosion Control. When an erosion problem originates on private property and extends onto public lands, corrective action on private property must be taken to prevent further erosion of public lands. Failure to prevent silt from extending from private property to public lands during construction or any other time may result in the issuance of fines, the required removal of silt, the non-issuance of SUPs, and/or the cancellation of all or part of existing SUPs. When use of a natural pathway is creating the erosion problem, the pathway will be relocated to another area of less impact or improvements to the walkway will be required. Permission may be granted to undertake activities designed to prevent erosion on public lands if the erosion is originating on public lands. These activities include planting native trees and/or shrubs or placing rocks or similar materials to disperse the flow of water. Plans for erosion prevention, including a description of the tools and type of materials to be used, must be approved by the Operations Project Manager and will be included as part of the SUP/license.

15. Prior Commitments/Public Law

a. Prior Commitments. Individuals who have continuously owned property adjacent to Hartwell Lake since before September 12, 1973* may submit an application for a dock in accordance with this SMP (e.g., paragraph 10) so that all relevant factors can be considered (for example, but not limited to, the shoreline allocation; location of

constructed docks; impacts on navigability; and compliance with terms of any existing SUPs and/or licenses). For these specific property owners, the shoreline allocation designation will not, by itself, be the basis to deny a permit for a dock. If a property owner in this category is authorized to install a dock, the dock may be maintained by the original permittee, but it must be removed from Hartwell Lake upon the transfer of property ownership or death of the permittee and his or her spouse.

(*On September 12, 1973, the South Atlantic Division Commander approved the Interim Hartwell Lake Lakeshore Management Plan, which was made available to the public as a guide.)

b. Public Law. Docks that were lawfully installed prior to November 17, 1986 may be allowed to remain in their current location, even if they are within a shoreline allocation that currently does not allow new docks to be constructed, based on Section 1134(d) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, Public Law 99-662. In accordance with section 1134(d), any houseboat, boathouse, floating cabin or lawfully installed dock or appurtenant structures in place under a valid shoreline use permit as of November 17, 1986, cannot be forced to be removed from any Federal water resources project or lake administered by the Secretary of the Army on or after December 31, 1989, if it meets the three conditions below except where necessary for immediate use for public purposes or higher public use or for a navigation or flood control project. However, docks covered by Section 1134(d) cannot be enlarged or undergo major modifications. Certain changes to gangwalks might be allowed but must first be approved by the Operations Project Manager. The following are the Section 1134(d) conditions:

- (1) Such property is maintained in a usable and safe condition;
- (2) Such property does not occasion a threat to life or property; and
- (3) The holder of the SUP/license is in substantial compliance with the terms and conditions of the existing SUP/license.

c. Roads, Ramps, Turnarounds, and Other Facilities. The construction of new roads, ramps, turnarounds, land-based boathouses, marine ways, fixed gangwalks, pump houses, picnic shelters, and patios have been prohibited for many years. Existing roads and turnarounds may be repaired to the original dimensions and with the same material as originally permitted. Launching ramps must maintain the same width and material but may be extended during low water conditions in accordance with an approved request.

16. Facility Maintenance. Permitted and/or licensed facilities must be operated, used, and maintained by the permittee/licensee in a safe, healthful condition. If determined unsafe, such facilities will be corrected within 30 days or removed at the owner's expense. A new SUP/license can be considered when the current SUP/license expires or when ownership of the adjacent private property, to which a SUP/license is assigned,

changes (See Section 15, Prior Commitments/Public Law). The applicant certifies in writing by signing the SUP/license at time of issuance that all permitted/licensed facilities and activities are and will be maintained in accordance with the SUP/license conditions as outlined in Exhibit I, Shoreline Use Permit Conditions and Exhibit II, Department of the Army License. Inspections will be conducted by a USACE Ranger to verify compliance and to promote public safety. By making such inspections, the USACE assumes no liability or responsibility for any accident associated with the facility. Violations of the terms and conditions of the SUP/license are addressed in Section 22, Shoreline Management Violations. The USACE assumes no liability or responsibility for the safety of individuals using any facility authorized by a SUP/license or engaged in any activity authorized by a SUP/license on public land. The permittee/licensee assumes full liability and responsibility for the safe conduct of the activity and, regarding facilities, must certify the safety of the structure(s) and any associated electrical wiring.

17. Specified Acts/Department of Army Permits.

a. Specified Acts Permits. A Specified Acts Permit is a non-fee, short-term permit issued for a specified time period for minor activities on project lands and water. The permit will detail the authorized work including types of equipment to be used, time frame for completing the work, and restoration of public lands. Drawings, plans, or photographs may be required to process the permit. If the location of a dead tree endangers life or property, a Specified Acts Permit may be issued to the adjacent landowner to cut and/or remove the tree from public property. Dead trees play an important role within the natural ecosystem by providing habitat for wildlife, and they are prohibited from being cut or removed without prior authorization via a Specified Acts Permit. Violations of the terms and conditions of a Specified Acts Permit are addressed in Section 22, Shoreline Management Violations.

b. Department of Army Permits. The USACE's Regulatory jurisdiction under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act applies to material placed below the ordinary high-water mark, which at Hartwell Lake is 660 ft. MSL. Savannah District uses Programmatic General Permits to the extent applicable for activities that require Regulatory permits for silt removal, placement of riprap, construction of retaining walls, and implementing bioengineering methods. Contact the Operations Project Manager's Office for application procedures.

(1) Dredging. Limited removal of accumulated silt material will be considered by the Operations Project Manager's Office only if practical access to the site is available, as determined by a USACE Ranger. Application forms for the limited removal of accumulated silt material may be obtained at the Operations Project Manager's Office and must be approved prior to initiating work. Dredging below the original lake contour (into hardpan) for the benefit of private exclusive use will not be authorized. Water wetland transition areas provide habitat for wildlife feeding and nesting as well as fish spawning and nursery areas. These areas will be taken into consideration for project approval.

(2) Shoreline Protection. Minor shoreline protection activities may be locally authorized by the Operations Project Manager. These activities can include retaining walls, riprap, and bioengineering methods. Methods that provide additional aquatic habitat, such as riprap and bioengineering, are preferred. Application forms for riprap and retaining walls may be obtained from the Operations Project Manager's Office. Some unique designs may require certification by a state licensed engineer. Bioengineering proposals must be submitted by the requesting party and include detailed plans. All bank stabilization proposals must be approved by the Operations Project Manager prior to initiating any work.

18. Shoreline Tie-Up. Due to increased development and use of Hartwell Lake and conflicts that have arisen, the continued mooring of a boat to the shoreline for more than 48 hours for any reason (e.g., camping) is prohibited. Permanent mooring devices such as posts, stationary platforms, etc., are prohibited. Boats are to be moored at designated locations only. Permitted floating facilities (individual/community docks, mooring buoys) and commercial marinas are designated for boat moorage on Hartwell Lake.

19. Easements. In addition to lands purchased in fee title, the United States (USACE) purchased easements on some portions of private lands surrounding Hartwell Lake. The most common easements in place give the United States Government a perpetual right to occasionally overflow, flood, and submerge properties which lie within certain mean sea level elevations. Other types of easements exist and landowners and potential landowners around Hartwell Lake are encouraged to investigate easement conditions which encumber private property before purchasing and/or beginning construction. Information on easements is available at the Operations Project Manager's Office.

20. Boundary Line and Encroachments.

a. Boundary Line. The Hartwell Lake boundary line is established and marked by the USACE in accordance with standard survey techniques, including painted hacks and blazes on witness trees as detailed in Exhibit XIII, Hartwell Project Boundary Line Information. In open areas where the distance between corners is such that monuments or pins are not visible, posts with signs may be placed by the USACE to witness the line. The USACE implemented a boundary line maintenance program in which the line is repainted every 3 to 5 years. The painted trees (witness trees) do not represent the exact line, but rather indicate the proximity of the project boundary line. It is the responsibility of the adjacent landowner to identify his/her property line. The USACE will provide information concerning the boundary line, if needed, to assist with any surveys. Any discrepancies identified by a survey should be resolved with the Operations Project Manager.

b. Encroachments. Other than pedestrian access or general public recreational activities, any activity on public property not covered by a SUP/license or a

Specified Acts Permit constitutes a trespass, encroachment, or degradation of public property and a violation of 36 C.F.R. § 327.30. Examples of encroachments or degradation include, but are not limited to: motorized vehicle operation, burning, tree cutting, the placement of debris or fill dirt, dog pens, swings, patios, decks, roof overhangs, pools, sheds, houses, and other structures. Violations of this nature are addressed in Section 22, Shoreline Management Violations. Initial SUP/licenses will not be considered until identified encroachments are resolved. The reissuance of existing SUP/licenses to the same and/or new owner will be delayed and/or denied pending an encroachment resolution plan and timeline. If encroachments are not corrected, the SUP/license will not be reissued, and all previously authorized facilities/activities will have to cease or be removed from public land.

21. Special Considerations. The use of motorized equipment on public land is prohibited unless in compliance with a Specified Acts Permit or other site-specific SUP/license such as bank stabilization, walkway construction, and utility installations. Unauthorized use of equipment resulting in damage to public land is addressed in Section 22, Shoreline Management Violations. Permittees and contractors will be held responsible for damage to public land resulting from unauthorized use of equipment.

22. Shoreline Management Violations. Rules and regulations governing the shoreline management program are enforced through 36 C.F.R. § 327.30. Violations may result in the issuance of a Violation Notice requiring the payment of a fine or an appearance before the U.S. Magistrate, restitution, and/or revocation of all or part of the SUP/license, or a combination thereof. As a result of destruction to public lands, no new or reissued SUP/license will be issued until compliance and/or restoration has been achieved to the satisfaction of the Operations Project Manager. Violations may be noted and addressed when facilities/activities are inspected prior to either renewing the SUP/license or reassigning the SUP/license to a new owner. Also, violations may be noted during routine inspections of the shoreline and addressed at any time.

23. Administrative Review and Appeal. Should an applicant desire to appeal a permit decision, they may do so in writing within 30 days through the Operations Project Manager to the District Commander. Written appeals of license decisions must be submitted through the Operations Project Manager to the Real Estate Contracting Officer. The District Commander may revoke a SUP (which would require the revocation of an associated license by the Real Estate Contracting Officer) whenever it is determined that the public interest necessitates such revocation or when determined that the permittee has failed to comply with the conditions of the SUP/license. The permittee will be notified by certified mail. The revocation notice shall specify the reason for such action. If the permittee makes a written request for a hearing within 30 days of delivery of the notice, the District Commander shall grant such a hearing at the earliest opportunity. The hearing date will not exceed 60 days from the date of the hearing request.

24. Natural Resource Management. The goal of the natural resource management program is to provide outdoor recreation opportunities consistent with project purposes

while sustaining natural and cultural resources. The Natural Resource Management Staff will implement programs to support this goal while emphasizing the unique qualities, characteristics, and potential of Hartwell Lake. Authorized activities will be limited, or in some instances denied, if impacts to threatened/endangered species or sensitive areas cannot be eliminated or mitigated.

25. Cultural Resource Management. The goal of the Hartwell Lake cultural resource management program is to protect and preserve archaeological and historic resources for the benefit of future generations. Another goal of the cultural resource management program is to minimize the impact of natural resource management, public recreation, and shoreline management on cultural resources at Hartwell Lake. Management of cultural resources at Hartwell Lake is in accordance with the Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP). The purpose of the CRMP is to provide a comprehensive program to direct historic preservation activities and to effectively manage and protect historic properties. A historic property is defined at 54 U.S.C. § 300308 to mean “any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion on, the National Register [of Historic Places], including artifacts, records, and material remains relating to the district, site, building, structure, or object.” Authorized activities under the Hartwell Lake SMP may be limited, or in some instances denied, if impacts to historic properties cannot be avoided, minimized, or mitigated.

26. References

- a. Flood Control Act of 1944, § 4, 16 U.S.C. § 460d.
- b. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.
- c. Clean Water Act of 1977 § 404, 33 U.S.C. § 1344.
- d. 36 C.F.R. Part 327, Rules and Regulations Governing Public Use of Water Resources Development Projects Administered by the Chief of Engineers.
- e. Executive Order 12088, Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards.
- f. 33 C.F.R. Part 323, Permits for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material into Waters of the United States.
- g. Act of Dec. 29, 1981, Pub. L. 97-140, sec. 6, 95 Stat. 1718 (codified as amended at 16 U.S.C. § 460d).
- h. Water Resources Development Act of 1986, Pub. L. 99-662, sec. 1134(d), 100 Stat. 4082 (codified as amended at 16 U.S.C. § 460d).
- i. Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, § 10, 33 U.S.C. § 403.

- j. Executive Order 11644, Use of Off-Road Vehicles on the Public Lands.
- k. National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 54 U.S.C. § 300101 et seq.
- l. Endangered Species Act of 1973, 16 U.S.C. § 1531 et seq.
- m. ER 1130-2-406, Shoreline Management at Civil Works Projects (October 31, 1990).
- n. ER 1130-2-540, Environmental Stewardship Operations and Maintenance Policies (dated 15 Nov 96).
- o. ER 405-1-12, Real Estate Handbook, Chapter 8 (Real Property Management).
- p. DR 1130-15-1, Shoreline Management at South Atlantic Division Civil Works Projects (1 December 2015).

13 Encls
Exhibits I-XIII



DANIEL H. HIBNER, PMP
Colonel, EN
Commanding

SHORELINE USE PERMIT CONDITIONS

***i.* Permits may be revoked by the District Commander when it is determined that the public interest requires such revocation or when the permittee fails to comply with terms and conditions of the permit, the Shoreline Management Plan, or of this regulation. (Appendix A to § 327.30, paragraph 3. Permit Revocation)**

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 a 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 the time limit agreed to on the permit issuance 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 resource 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 resource 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 any 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 material 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, 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 resource 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 resource 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 on the land areas covered by the permit so that it can be visually checked with ease in accordance with instructions provided by the resource manager.
18. No vegetation other than that prescribed in the permit will be damaged, destroyed or removed. No vegetation of any kind will be planted, other than that specifically prescribed 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-transferable. 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 resource 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 conditions 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 resource 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 resource 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 Resource Manager of the action prior to 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 resource manager may require all portions of the facility be removed from public property.

ii. In accordance with Appendix A to § 327.30—Guidelines for Granting Shoreline Use Permits, 2. Applications for Shoreline Use Permits, paragraph c.(9), the District Commander has placed the following Special Conditions on this permit:

28. The permittee agrees to complete the construction and installation of the facility within 1 year of the permit/license issue date, or by the deadline stated in the Additional Special Conditions of the permit which shall take precedence. The permittee of a community dock agrees to construct/install the facility (facilities) within the time limit agreed to on the permit issue date, as stated in the Additional Special Conditions.
29. The effective date stated in Condition 14 shall be July 1, 1998.
30. Permitted facilities are directly linked to a specific tract/parcel of adjacent private property (or a private existing permitted facility in a leased area) which met the requisites under the Shoreline Management Plan. Permitted facilities cannot be relocated from these authorized (linked) locations to different locations on the subject lake without prior approval of the Operations Manager.
31. Failure of the original owner and/or new owner to notify the Project Office when the ownership of permitted facilities/activities is sold or transferred does not negate the responsibility for payment of applicable fees during the period the facilities/activities should have been covered by a permit. When permits are not issued in a timely manner following a change of ownership, the start date for the permit will be backdated to the effective date of the sale or other transfer of ownership and all applicable fees will be collected for the period. The permit expiration date will be five years from the effective start date.
32. Diving boards, platforms, or similar structures are prohibited. Suspended boat hoists are prohibited without the expressed written authorization of the Operations Project Manager.
33. All electrical utilities must meet or exceed the National Electric Code standards for Wet Locations, Marinas and Boatyards (Article 555) and any additional U.S. Army Corps of Engineers requirements. All electrical utilities must be certified by a licensed electrician at installation and periodically thereafter as required by Additional Special Conditions or as specified in the Shoreline Management Plan.
34. All activities/facilities must conform to authorization shown in attached Exhibits and the policies of the project Shoreline Management Plan. A copy of the Shoreline Management Plan is available at the Operations Project Manager's Office.
35. Activities and facilities not expressly authorized by any attached Exhibits, Specified Act Permits, or by CFR Title 36 are prohibited.
36. "Additional Special Conditions" specific to this permit may also apply. Please refer to the Exhibits referenced below.

Exhibit	Description

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 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 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 may 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 II

License No. DACW21-
Permit No. _____

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY LICENSE Hartwell Lake Hartwell, Hart County, GA

THE SECRETARY OF THE Army (hereinafter the "Secretary"), under authority of the general administrative authority of the Secretary, hereby grants to _____ on Tract: _____ (hereinafter the "grantee"), a license for Shoreline Use, over, across, in and upon lands of the United States, as identified on EXHIBIT "A", attached hereto and made a part hereof (hereinafter the "premises").

THIS LICENSE is granted subject to the following conditions.

1. TERM

This license is granted for a term of 5 years , beginning **11/1/2018** and ending **10/31/2023**, but revocable at will by the Secretary.

2. CONSIDERATION

The grantee shall pay in advance to the United States the amount of ___ Dollars and NO/100 in full for the term hereof, payable to the order of the Finance and Accounting Officer, Savannah District and delivered to **Hartwell Lake / 5625 Anderson Hwy, Hartwell, Hart County, GA**.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE FEE

The grantee shall pay in advance to the United States an administrative fee in the amount of _____ Dollars and NO/100 in full for the term hereof, payable to the order of the Finance and Accounting Officer, Savannah District and delivered to **Hartwell Lake / 5625 Anderson Hwy, Hartwell, Hart County, GA**.

4. NOTICES

All correspondence and notices to be given pursuant to this license shall be addressed, if to the grantee, to _____; and if to the United States, to the District Engineer, Attention: Real Estate Contracting Officer, **Hartwell Lake, 5625 Anderson Hwy, Hartwell, Hart County, GA**; or as may from time to time otherwise be directed by the parties. Notice shall be deemed to have been duly given if and when enclosed in a properly sealed envelope or wrapper; addressed as aforesaid; and received at this address via hand-delivery or with postage prepaid and received via mail, including by the United States Postal Service or a commercial carrier.

5. AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES

Except as otherwise specifically provided, any reference herein to "Secretary", "District Engineer", or "said officer" shall include their duly authorized representatives. Any reference to "grantee" shall include any duly authorized representatives. Any reference to "Operations Manager" shall be interpreted to be the Corps of Engineers Operations Manager, **Hartwell Lake, GA**; , and include his/her duly authorized representatives.

6. SUPERVISION BY THE REAL ESTATE CONTRACTING OFFICER

The use and occupancy of the premises shall be subject to the general supervision and approval of the Real Estate Contracting Officer (hereinafter "said officer"), and subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed from time to time by said officer.

7. APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The grantee shall comply with all applicable Federal, state, county and municipal laws, ordinances and regulations wherein the premises are located.

8. AUTHORIZED USES

Specific construction guidelines are identified in the **Hartwell Lake** Shoreline Management Plan dated **1/30/2007** and will be followed without deviation. Receipt of a hard copy of this Shoreline Management Plan or electronic copy that the licensee agrees to obtain via the provided internet address is acknowledged. This license authorizes the following activities and/or placement of the following facilities on public land:

- Improved Walkway
- Anchorage

9. CONDITIONAL USE BY GRANTEE

This license does not convey any property rights and does not negate the need to comply with any applicable legal requirement to obtain any state or local approvals (e.g., permits) for the construction, operation, use and/or maintenance of the authorized activities and/or facilities set forth in Condition 8. The exercise of the privileges herein granted shall be:

- a. without cost or expense to the United States;
- b. subject to the right of the United States to improve, use, or maintain the premises;
- c. subject to other outgrants of the United States on the premises; and
- d. personal to the grantee, and this license, or any interest therein, may not be transferred or assigned.

10. CONDITION OF PREMISES

The grantee acknowledges that it has inspected the premises, knows its condition, and understands that the same is granted without any representations or warranties whatsoever and without any obligation on the part of the United States.

11. PROTECTION OF PROPERTY

The grantee shall keep the premises in good order and in a clean, safe condition by and at the expense of the grantee. The grantee shall be responsible for any damage that may be caused to the property of the United States by the activities of the grantee under this license, and shall exercise due diligence in the protection of all property located on the premises against fire or damage from any and all other causes. Any property of the United States that is damaged or destroyed by the grantee incident to the exercise of the privileges herein granted shall be promptly repaired or replaced by the grantee to a condition satisfactory to said officer, or at the election of said officer, reimbursement made therefore by the grantee in an amount necessary to restore or replace the property to a condition satisfactory to said officer.

12. INDEMNITY

The United States shall not be responsible for damages to property or injuries to persons which may arise from or be incidental to the exercise of the privileges herein granted, or for damages to the property of the grantee, or for damages to the property or injuries to the person of the grantee's officers, agents, or employees or others who may be on the premises at their invitation or the invitation of any one of them, and the grantee shall hold the United States harmless from any and all such claims, not including damages due to the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractors.

13. RESTORATION

On or before the expiration of this license or its termination by the grantee, the grantee shall vacate the premises, remove the property of the grantee, and restore the premises to a condition satisfactory to said officer. If, however, this license is revoked or terminated by the Secretary, the grantee, and restore the premises

to a condition satisfactory to said officer. If, however, this license is revoked or terminated by the Secretary, the may designate. In either event, if the grantee shall fail or neglect to remove said property and restore the premises, then, at the option of said officer, the property shall either become the property of the United States without compensation therefor, or said officer may cause the property to be removed and no claim for damages against the United States or its officers or agents shall be created by or made on account of such removal and restoration work. The grantee shall also pay the United States on demand any sum which may be expended by the United States after the expiration, revocation, or termination of this license in restoring the premises.

14. PROHIBITION ON INHIBITING ACCESS

The grantee shall not take any action that inhibits any member of the public from full and free use of all navigable waters and/or public lands that are at or adjacent to the authorized activity(ies) and/or facility(ies), which are specified in Condition 8.

15. TERMINATION

The grantee may terminate this license at any time by giving the District Engineer at least ten (10) days written notice, provided that no refund by the United States of any consideration and/or administrative fee previously paid shall be made.

The Secretary may revoke this license for cause or terminate this license at will.

16. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

a. Within the limits of their respective legal powers, the parties to this license shall protect the premises against pollution of its air, ground and water. The grantee shall comply with any laws, regulations, conditions, or instructions affecting the activity(ies) and/or facility(ies) hereby authorized if and when issued by the Environmental Protection Agency, or any Federal, state, interstate or local governmental agency having jurisdiction to abate or prevent pollution. The disposal of any toxic or hazardous substances within the premises is specifically prohibited. Such regulations, conditions, or instructions in effect or prescribed by the Environmental Protection Agency or any Federal, state, interstate or local governmental agency are hereby made a condition of this license. The grantee shall not discharge waste or effluent from the premises in such a manner that the discharge will contaminate the premises, streams or other bodies of water, or otherwise become a public nuisance.

b. The grantee will use all reasonable means available to protect the environment and natural resources, and where damage nonetheless occurs from the grantee's activities, the grantee shall be liable to restore the damaged resources.

c. The grantee must obtain approval in writing from said officer before any pesticides or herbicides are applied to the premises.

17. HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The grantee shall not remove or disturb, or cause or allow to be removed or disturbed, any historical, archaeological, architectural or other cultural artifacts, relics, remains or objects of antiquity. In the event such items are discovered on the premises, the grantee shall immediately notify said officer and protect the site and the material from further disturbance until said officer gives clearance to proceed.

18. DISCLAIMER

This license is effective only insofar as the rights of the United States in the premises are concerned; and the grantee shall obtain any permit or license which may be required by Federal, state, or local law in connection with the use of the premises. It is understood that the granting of this license does not preclude the necessity of obtaining a Department of the Army permit for activities which involve the discharge of dredge or fill material or the placement of fixed structures in the waters of the United States, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 3 March 1899 (33 U.S.C. § 403), and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1344).

19. APPLICABILITY OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 13658

This license is issued to a private party to authorize the activities and/or placement of the facilities on public land as specified in Condition 8 and is not subject to Executive Order 13658, "Establishing a Minimum Wage for Contractors," or the implementing regulations issued by the Secretary of Labor in 29 C.F.R. Part 10.

If a duly authorized representative of the United States determines, whether before or subsequent to the granting of this license, that Executive Order 13658 is applicable to this license, the licensee agrees, to the extent permitted by law, to indemnify and hold harmless the United States, its officers, agents, and employees, for and from any and all liabilities, losses, claims, expenses, suits, fines, penalties, judgments, demands or actions, costs, fees, and damages directly or indirectly arising out of, caused by, related to, resulting from, or in any way predicated upon, in whole or in part, the erroneous Executive Order 13658 determination.

20. FEDERAL FUNDS

This license does not obligate the Secretary to expend any appropriated funds. Nothing in this license is intended or should be interpreted to require any obligation or expenditure of funds in violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. § 1341).

THIS LICENSE is not subject to 10 U.S.C. § 2662, as amended.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand by authority of the Secretary of the Army, this ____ day of _____, _____.

Real Estate Contracting Officer
Savannah District

THIS LICENSE is executed by the grantee this _____ day of _____.

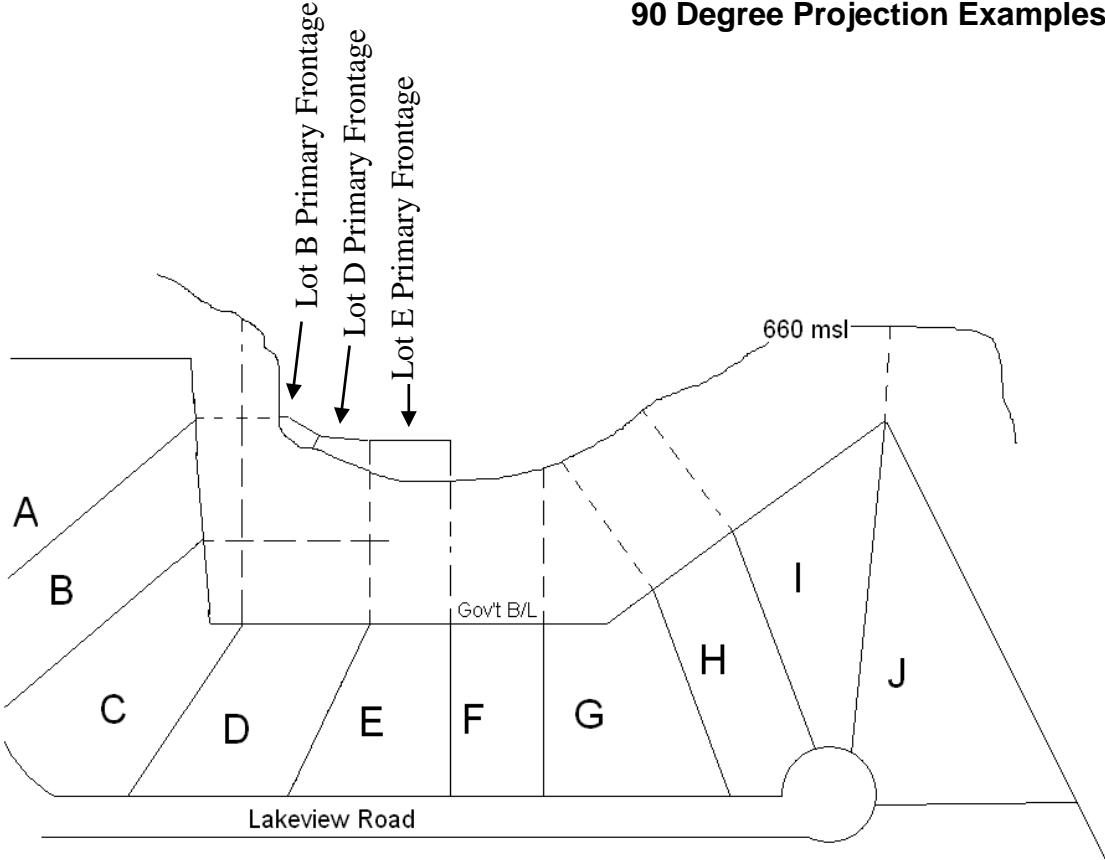
Note: Grantee must **sign and date prior** to RECO signature.

SIGNATURE

GRANTEE PRINTED NAME

Exhibit III

90 Degree Projection Examples



*This example depicts a subdivision adjacent to a “Limited Development” (Green) area with adequate water for docks.

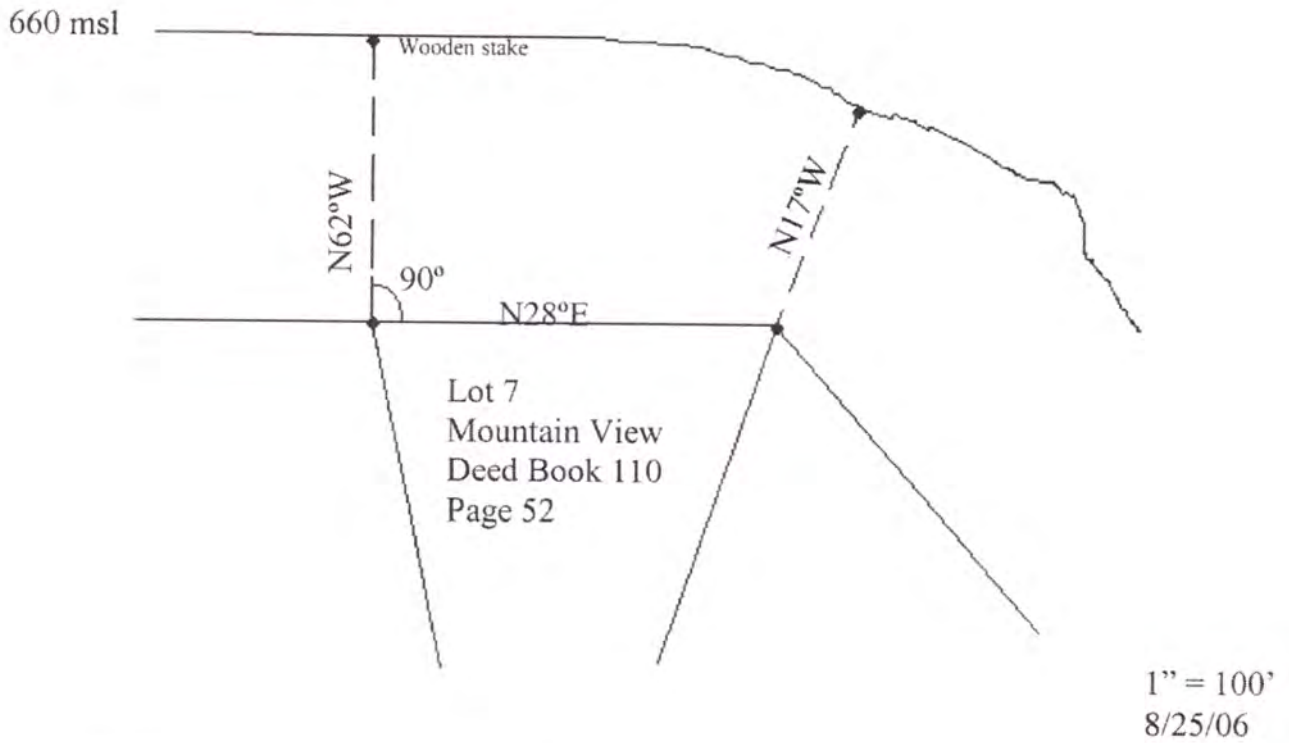
1. The primary frontage for each lot is determined by projecting a 90° angle from the government boundary line (which is known as the “common boundary”) to 660 msl; it is not an extension of private lot lines. If the 90-degree projection bisects/crosses other frontage areas, previously permitted areas, or private property before it reaches 660 msl, the property will not qualify for shoreline use permits.
2. Lots A & E through H have standard primary frontage areas.
3. Lots B & D both have limited frontage and share the “water area”. If there is only enough room for one dock at this location, dock will be issued on a first come/first served basis.
4. Lot C is not dockable since it’s 90° projections bisect the primary frontages of other lots before it reaches 660 msl.
5. Lots I & J represent a point lot where projection is split between the two lots.

Exhibit IV

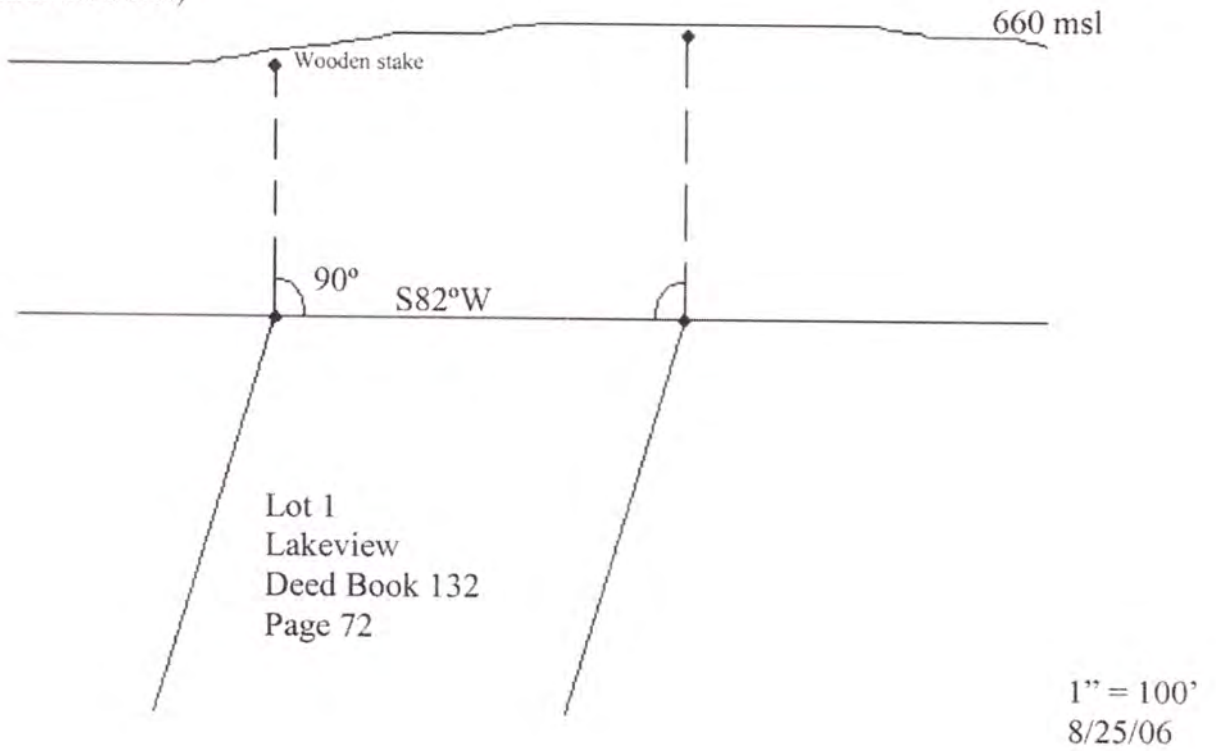
Projection Documentation Criteria/Examples

1. Must be submitted on 8 ½ by 11 inch sheet for individual lots. Larger tracts may be submitted on larger paper.
2. Scale should be 1 inch equals 100 feet for standard individual lots. Larger tracts may require different scale.
3. Elevation 660 msl should be identified.
4. Rebar pin with cap to be installed where projections intersect with 660 msl (or at current lake level during high water conditions).
5. Projection documentation must be completed by registered land surveyor and include date of survey.
6. Projection documentation must identify subject lot (i.e. Lot &, Sandy Heights, as recorded in Deed Book __, Page __, _____(County). **The projection documentation itself does not need to be recorded, but must reference the recordation of the subject lot/property.**
7. Bearing of common boundary line (from which projections originate from) must be identified.
8. Boat docks and other facilities should **NOT** be shown.

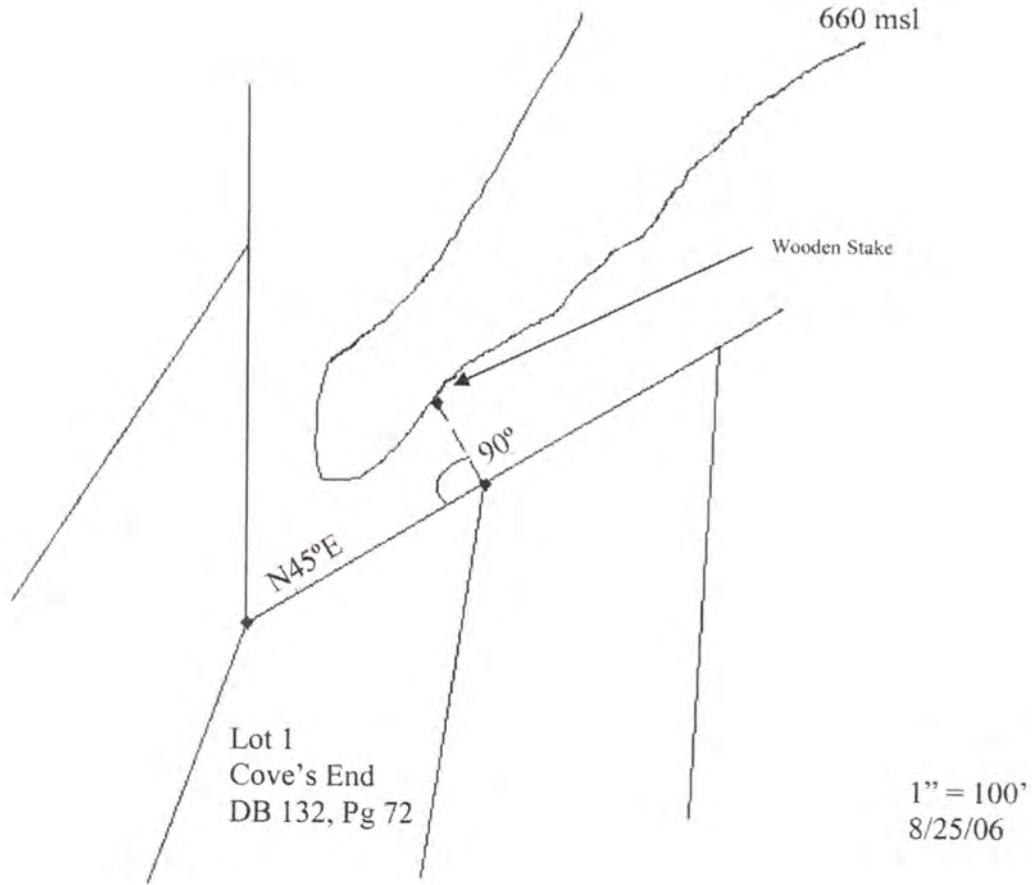
Example 1 (Point Lot)



Example 2 (Standard Lot)



Example 3



Example 4

*Since a 90° projection from point C does not intersect 660 msl prior to intersecting other permitted areas, it does not need to be shown.

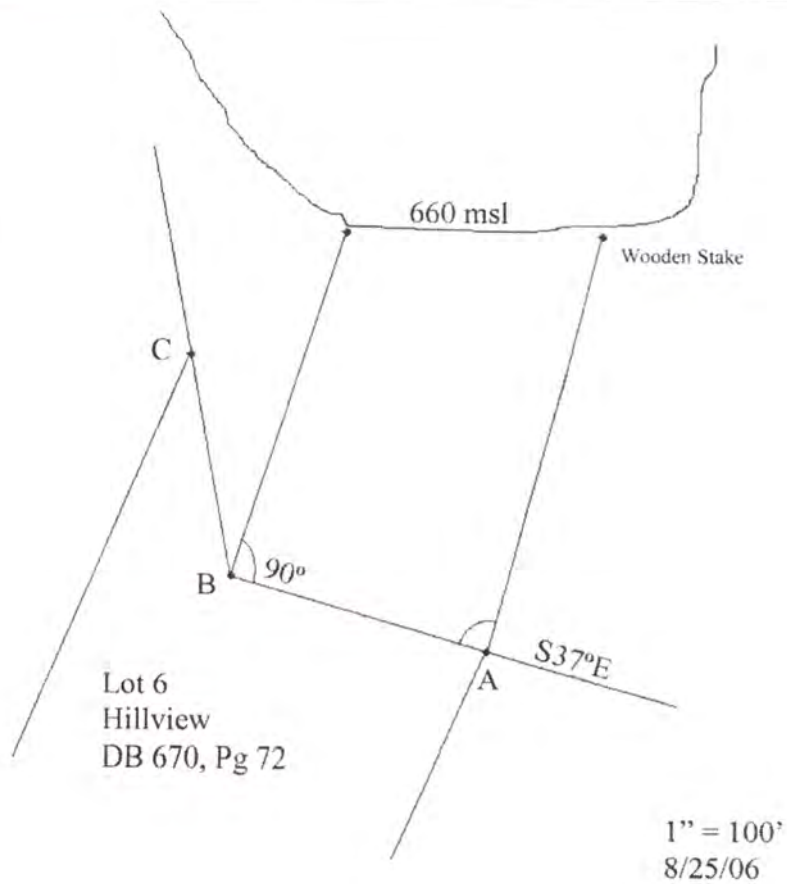


Exhibit V

Dock Length Restrictions Examples

*Example depicts property adjacent to "Limited Development" area.

1. Although there is 200' between 660 msl on each side of cove, Lot B would be limited to 1/3 of 90' (30' total length) due to shoal area.
2. The dock shown adjacent to Lot E would not be approved as it blocks access to cove. A shorter overall structure could be considered.

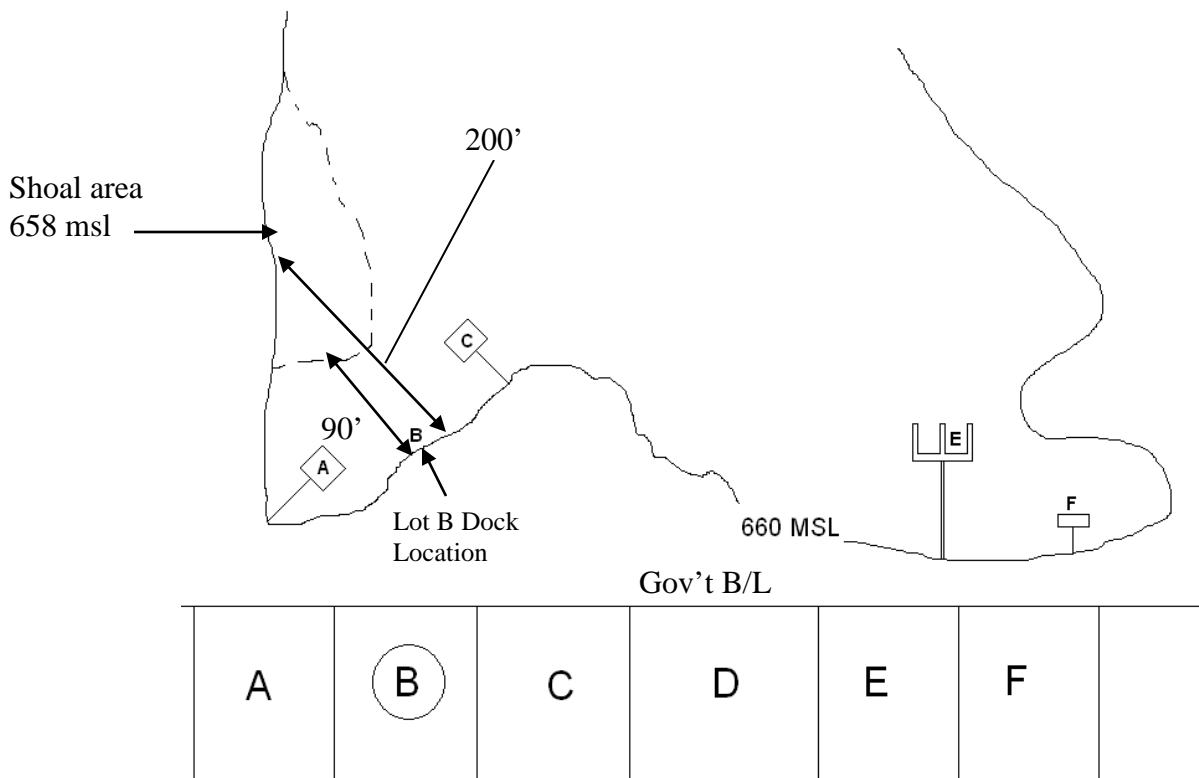


Exhibit VI

Community Dock Association Agreement

The purpose of this document is to emphasize requirements for which members of the (Name of Respective Homeowners Association)

are responsible for adhering to in relation to maintaining a Shoreline Use Permit/License for a community dock and related facilities and activities on public land and waters adjacent to the development known as (Name of Subdivision/Development). "WE" refers to all members of said association.

WE understand that the ability to maintain a community dock on Hartwell Lake is a privilege dependent upon compliance with all Shoreline Use Permit/License conditions and Hartwell Project Shoreline Management policy including those associated with the installation/establishment and maintenance of improved walkway(s), utilities and underbrushing and those associated with encroachments of structures, personal property, and/or vegetation onto public land.

WE understand that violations by any one member may result in the loss of all or part of the above noted privileges to all members.

WE understand that the (Name of subject community dock) is approved based on the attached development plan dated _____, as recorded in the _____ County Courthouse at (Deed Book and Page No.), and that any changes made to the said development plan may result in the cancellation and/or modification of the Shoreline Use Permit/License authorizing said dock.

WE understand that one member, as designated/appointed/elected in accordance with accepted by-laws, will act as the point of contact between the "Association" and the US Army Corps of Engineers Hartwell Project. WE further understand that it is a requirement to notify the Hartwell Project Office in writing of any changes to the point of contact information, including name, mailing address, and phone number.

WE understand that the point of contact will act on behalf of all members and that a change in the point of contact does not relieve the Association from complying and adhering to all applicable rules, regulations and policies related to the subject Shoreline Use Permit/License.

WE understand the point of contact is responsible for informing all members of applicable rules, regulations and policies, but that failure of the point of contact to do so does not relieve the Association from its responsibilities to comply with all such rules, regulations and policies and does not relieve the Association from consequences for noncompliance.

WE understand that any actions on public land related to the community dock(s) and/or other facilities/activities must be coordinated with the US Army Corps of Engineers, Hartwell Project prior to any work being initiated.

WE accept this agreement the ____ day of _____, 20__.

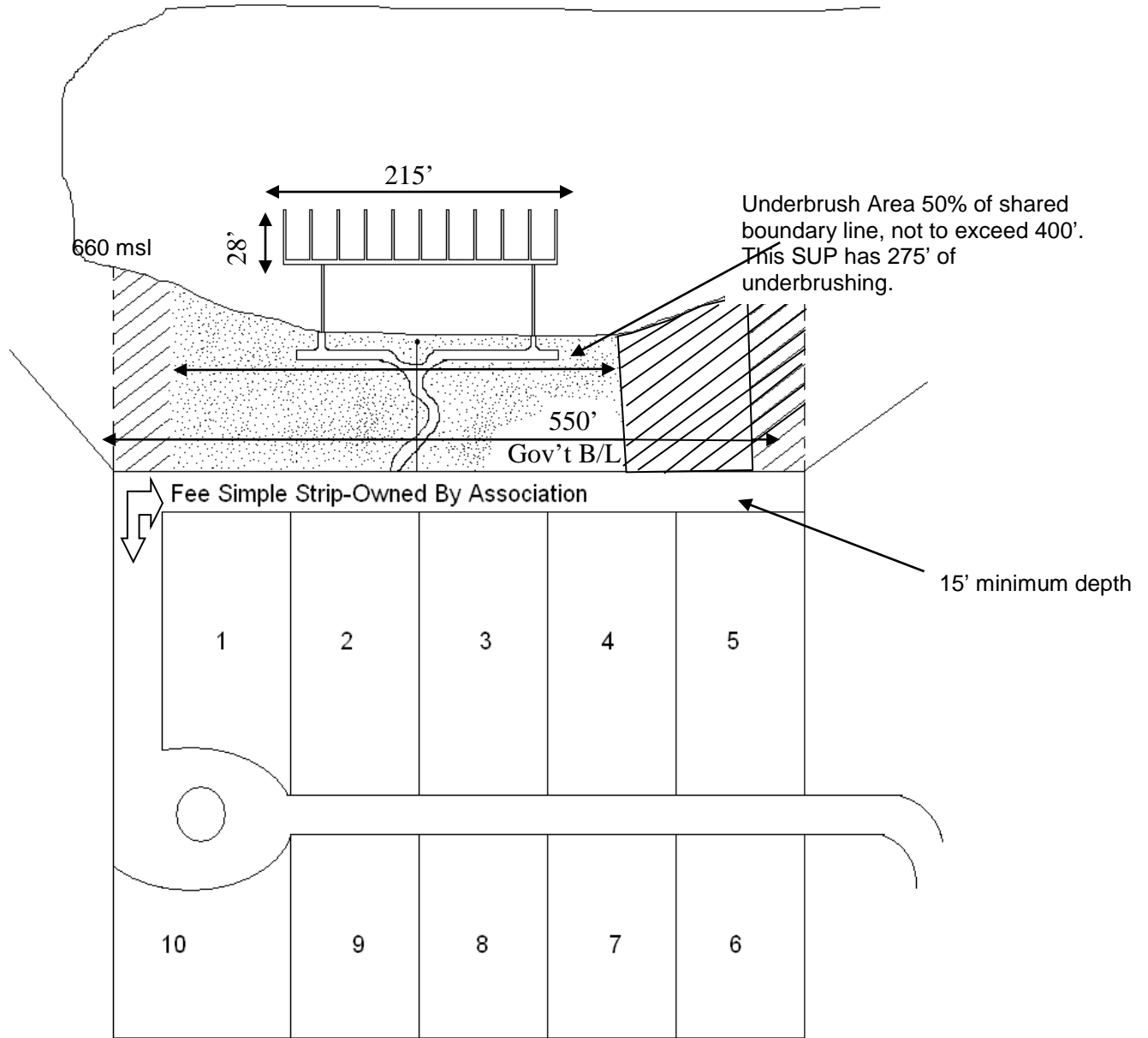
Name of Association

Printed Name – Point of Contact

Signature of Point of Contact

Exhibit VII

Community Development Example



This example represents a development that owns 550' of boundary line that is considered dockable. As a result, they qualify for a maximum 6,050 square foot community dock (550' X 11 sq. ft. = 6,050). Since there are 10 individual, practical lots, the dock can have a maximum of 10 slips.

This is one of many possible options. For example, lots could be smaller, increasing total number, or it could be a multi-residential development. Multi-residential developments would not require fee simple strip.

Exhibit VIII

The Value of Shoreline Vegetation

Shoreline vegetation is extremely important because of the many functions it serves, a few of which are outlined below. To maintain a quality resource, sound management is necessary to protect and preserve a healthy vegetative buffer adjacent to water bodies such as Hartwell Lake.

Shoreline Stabilization and Water Quality Protection

The roots of trees and shrubs along the shoreline help hold soils in place, preventing erosion. The layers of vegetation present in a natural shoreline provide multiple layers of protection for the soil from the adverse impacts of hard rainfalls by slowing the velocity of the raindrops, resulting in less impact force when they strike the ground. The resulting slower rainfalls result in less granulation of the soil and less movement of soil particles off site (erosion). The loss of soil nutrients is high in erosion, as the finer grained particles, which are the first to be washed away, are also the highest in fertility. The more small soil particles preserved by a protective buffer of shoreline vegetation, the higher the soil fertility.

Shoreline vegetation also traps sediment and pollutants, helping keep the water clean. Vegetative buffers provide an area where chemicals, pesticides, and fertilizers can decompose, rather than placing a load on the water body. Toxic pesticides are converted to non-toxic forms through biodegradation which occurs in the vegetative buffer. Nitrogen applied as fertilizer can be converted into organic matter, and later decomposed and released into the air, rather than flowing directly into the lake resulting in adverse effects to water quality.

Thermal Cover and Temperature Moderation

A vegetative buffer shields a water body from summer temperature extremes, thus moderating the temperature of the water body. The cover of leaves and branches brings welcome shade, which provides a cooler area for aquatic life. Cooler areas hold more dissolved oxygen, which fish need to breathe. Shoreline vegetation also provides an area of filtration of storm water runoff, thereby increasing recharge of ground water. Later releases of flow from ground water to the lake occurs on a gradual basis and is cooler than overland flows. The entry of this cooler water into the lake also helps to moderate the water temperature, making it less stressful to aquatic life.

Wildlife Habitat and Food Chain Support

Many wildlife species use shoreline areas during all or part of their life cycle. Shoreline vegetation provides food, cover, nesting, and sanctuary for these animals. For example, 80% of the bird population around Hartwell Lake nests within 15 feet of the ground, making underbrush vitally important to their survival. These vegetative buffers also form the foundation of the wildlife food chain by providing a basic food source for insects and smaller birds and animals.

In addition to the above justifications for maintaining a healthy vegetative buffer around the Hartwell Project, shoreline vegetation is essential for maintaining the natural beauty of the lake and adding to aesthetic enjoyment. The Corps of Engineers is committed to protecting and preserving the shoreline vegetation at Hartwell Lake to ensure resource protection and enjoyment for future generations.

Exhibit IX

Approved Native Plant List

Native plants for the shoreline zone located "below" the rip-rap (zone of greatest periodic inundation)				
			Common	Native plant
Zone below rip-rap (continuous inundation)			Nursery Plant	Nursery
Bald Cypress	<i>Taxodium distichium</i>	tree	yes	
Water Tupelo	<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>	tree		yes
Overcup Oak	<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	tree	yes	
Button bush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	shrub		yes
Maidencane	<i>Panicum hemitomon</i>	grass		yes
Water willow	<i>Justicia americana</i>	herb		yes
Native plants that can be seasonally inundated (grow within rip-rap)			Common	Native plant
			Nursery Plant	Nursery
Black willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>	tree		yes
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	tree	yes	
Tag Alder	<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	shrub/tree		yes
River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	tree	yes	
Persimmon	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	tree		yes
Silky dogwood	<i>Cornus amomium</i>	shrub/tree		yes
Summersweet	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	shrub	yes	
Titi	<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>	shrub		yes
Scarlet mallow	<i>Hibiscus coccineus</i>	shrub		yes
Rose mallow	<i>Hibiscus lasiocarpus</i>	shrub		yes
Halberd-leaf mallow	<i>Hibiscus militaris</i>	shrub		yes
Swamp Rose mallow	<i>Hibiscus moucheutos</i>	shrub		yes
Virginia willow	<i>Itea virginica</i>	shrub	yes	
common rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	grass-like	yes	
Maidencane	<i>Panicum hemitomon</i>	grass		yes
Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	grass	yes	

Native plants for the splash zone (moist soil; usually not eroded)			Common	Native plant
			Nursery Plant	Nursery
Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	tree		yes
Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	tree	yes	
Chalk maple	<i>Acer leucoderma</i>	tree	yes	
Tag alder	<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	tree/shrub		yes
River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	tree	yes	
Atlantic white cedar	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	tree	yes	
Silky dogwood	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	tree/shrub		yes
Persimmon	<i>Diospyros virginica</i>	tree		yes
Carolina silverbell	<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>	tree/shrub	yes	
Overcup oak	<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	tree	yes	
Water oak	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	tree	yes	
Pin oak	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	tree	yes	
Black willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>	tree		yes
Bald cypress	<i>Taxodium distichium</i>	tree	yes	
Button bush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	shrub		yes
Summer sweet	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	shrub	yes	
native mallows	<i>Hibiscus spp</i>	shrub		yes
Wax myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	shrub	yes	
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	shrub		yes
Common rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	grass-like	yes	
Maidencane	<i>Panicum hemitomom</i>	grass		yes
Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	grass	yes	

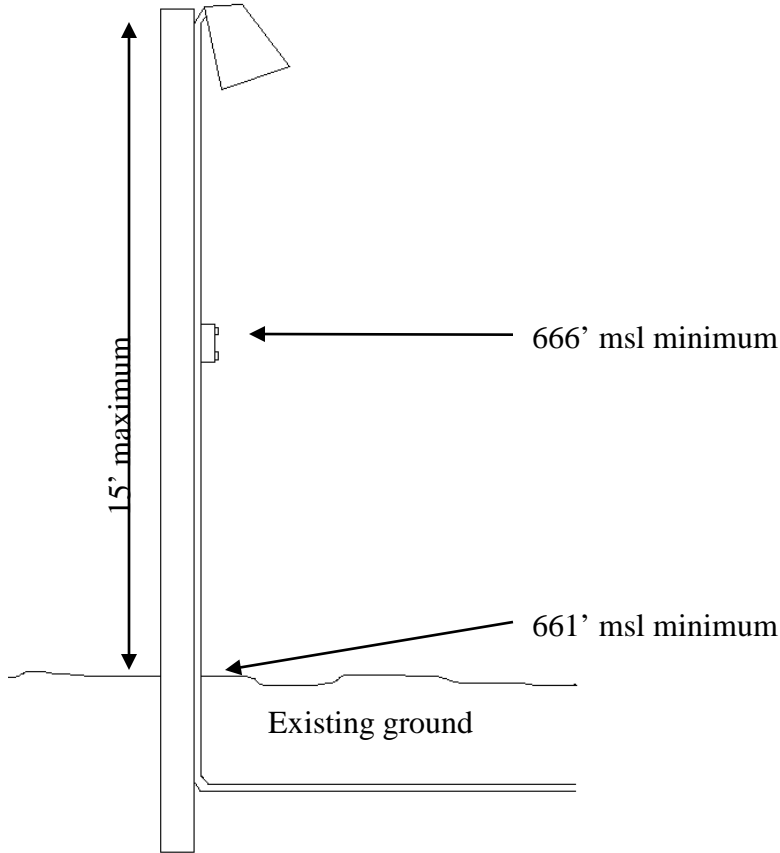
Native trees for the UPLAND (soils not influenced by lake level)			
	Trees for canopy		Nursery Plant
American holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	evergreen tree >50'	yes
Eastern red cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	evergreen tree >50'	yes
Southern magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	evergreen tree >50'	yes
Shortleaf pine	<i>Pinus echinata</i>	evergreen tree >50'	yes
Loblolly pine	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	evergreen tree >50'	yes
Virginia pine	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	evergreen tree >50'	yes
Eastern hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	evergreen tree >50'	yes
Southern sugar maple	<i>Acer barbatum</i>	deciduous tree >50'	yes
Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	deciduous tree >50'	yes
River birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	deciduous tree >50'	yes
Shagbark hickory	<i>Carya ovata</i>	deciduous tree >50'	yes
Beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	deciduous tree >50'	yes
White ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	deciduous tree >50'	yes
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	deciduous tree >50'	yes
Tulip poplar	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	deciduous tree >50'	yes
Cucumbertree	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	deciduous tree >50'	yes
Sweet swampbay	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	deciduous tree >50'	yes
Blackgum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica var sylvatica</i>	deciduous tree >50'	yes
White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>	deciduous tree >50'	yes
Southern red oak	<i>Quercus falcata</i>	deciduous tree >50'	yes
Swamp chestnut oak	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>	deciduous tree >50'	yes
Willow oak	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	deciduous tree >50'	yes
Shumard red oak	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	deciduous tree >50'	yes
Post oak	<i>Quercus stellata</i>	deciduous tree >50'	yes
Black oak	<i>Quercus velutina</i>	deciduous tree >50'	yes
Bald cypress	<i>taxodium distichum</i>	deciduous tree >50'	yes
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	deciduous tree >50'	yes

Native understory plants for the UPLAND (soils not influenced by lake level)			Common	Native plant
			Nursery Plant	Nursery
Chalk maple	<i>Acer leucoderma</i>	tree about 15'	yes	
Red buckeye	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	shrub less than 15'	yes	
Hazel alder	<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	tree/shrub about 15'		yes
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	tree about 15'	yes	
Devil's walkingstick	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	shrub less than 15'		yes
Pawpaw	<i>Asimina triloba</i>	tree about 15'		yes
Musclewood	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	tree about 15'	yes	
Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	tree about 15'	yes	
Fringetree	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	tree about 15'	yes	
Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	tree about 15'	yes	
Parsley hawthorn	<i>Crataegus marshallii</i>	tree/shrub about 15'		yes
Common persimmon	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	tree about 15'		yes
Two-winged silverbell	<i>Halesia diptera</i>	tree about 15'	yes	
Witchhazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	shrub about 15'	yes	
Possumhaw	<i>Ilex decidua</i>	shrub about 15'	yes	
Ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	tree about 15'	yes	
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	tree about 15'		yes
Winged sumac	<i>Rhus copallina</i>	shrub about 15'		yes
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	tree/shrub about 15'		yes
Sparkleberry	<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>	shrub about 15'		yes
Yaupon holly	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	shrub about 15'	yes	
Florida anise	<i>Illicium floridanum</i>	shrub about 15'	yes	
Wax myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	shrub about 15'	yes	
Wild olive (devilwood)	<i>Osmanthus americanus</i>	shrub about 15'	yes	
Red bay	<i>Persea borbonia</i>	tree about 15'	yes	
Mountain laurel	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	shrub less than 15'	yes	
Rosebay rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	shrub less than 15'	yes	
Bottlebrush buckeye	<i>Aesculus parviflora</i>	shrub less than 15'	yes	
American beautyberry	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	shrub less than 15'	yes	
Sweetshrub	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	shrub less than 15'	yes	
Summersweet	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	shrub less than 15'	yes	
Strawberrybush	<i>Euonymus americanus</i>	shrub less than 15'		yes
Fothergilla	<i>Fothergilla major</i>	shrub less than 15'	yes	
Oakleaf hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	shrub less than 15'	yes	
Spicebush	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	shrub less than 15'	yes	
Yellow azalea	<i>Rhododendron austrinum</i>	shrub less than 15'	yes	yes

Oconee azalea	<i>R. flammeum</i>	shrub less than 15'	yes	yes
Baker's azalea	<i>R. bakeri</i>	shrub less than 15'	yes	yes
flame azalea	<i>R. calendulaceum</i>	shrub less than 15'	yes	yes
plumleaf azalea	<i>R. prunifolium</i>	shrub less than 15'		yes
Piedmont azalea	<i>Rhododendron canescens</i>	shrub less than 15'		yes
Swamp azalea	<i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>	shrub less than 15'		yes
American snowbell	<i>Styrax americana</i>	shrub less than 15'	yes	
Arrowwood	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	shrub less than 15'	yes	yes
Dwarf rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron minus</i>	low shrubs less than 5'		yes
Dwarf huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia dumosa</i>	low shrubs less than 5'		yes
Wild hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	low shrubs less than 5'		yes
St Johnswort	<i>Hypericum spp.</i>	low shrubs less than 5'	yes	
Virginia willow	<i>Itea virginica</i>	low shrubs less than 5'	yes	
Mapleleaf viburnum	<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	low shrubs less than 5'	yes	yes
Dog-hobble	<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>	low shrubs less than 5'		yes

Native grasses for UPLAND			Common	Native plant
			Nursery Plant	Nursery
River oats	<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	native grass	yes	yes
Deertongue grass	<i>Panicum clandestinum</i>	native grass		yes
Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	native grass	yes	yes
Plumegrass	<i>Saccharum contortus</i>	native grass		yes
Indian grass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	native grass		yes
Little bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	native grass	yes	yes
Big bluestem	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	native grass		yes
Broomsedge	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	native grass		yes
Pink muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaries</i>	native grass	yes	
Purpletop	<i>Tridens flavus</i>	native grass	yes	yes

Exhibit X Power Pole Certification Form



Installation must meet or exceed National Electric Code standard for wet locations and any additional requirements set by the Corps of Engineers as listed below.

1. All wiring on the pole must be within weatherproof electrical conduit.
2. All electrical lines on public property must have ground fault protection.
3. If electrical service is installed on dock, a service disconnect unit must be installed on the power pole.
4. Base of power pole must be at or above 661' mean sea level (msl).
5. Pole is to be a non-decorative, treated post (min. 4" X 4"), 15' maximum height.
6. Base of receptacle must be at or above 666' msl. All switches, receptacles and light fixtures must be approved for outdoor use in a damp/wet location.
7. Lighting must be a "down lighting" design or include "down lighting" shields.

I certify that the wiring, light pole, and fixtures are installed and maintained in accordance with this plan.

Electrician Signature

Date

Permit Number

State/License # _____

Exhibit XI

Wiring Diagram Form

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR WIRING DIAGRAMS

The following represents the minimum information to be included on all wiring diagrams submitted for individual boat docks. Attached is a sample wiring diagram to be used as a guide.

LOCATION OF GROUND-FAULT INTERRUPTER

All wiring on public property must be ground-fault protected. _____

HOW ELECTRICITY IS SUPPLIED TO DOCK

Must be buried to a supply pole. Wiring extending to dock must be approved for wet locations and originate from a receptacle/plug at the pole. _____

TYPE AND SIZE OF WIRING

LOCATION AND TYPE OF CONDUIT

All above-ground wiring must be in approved electrical conduit. _____

CONDUIT ATTACHMENT

Must be securely attached to dock and/or gangwalk framework. _____

LOCATION AND TYPE OF RECEPTACLES

Land-base outlet boxes must be at 666 MSL or higher. _____

LOCATION AND TYPE OF FIXTURES

The following statement must be on the plan, signed, and dated by a state-certified electrician and the permittee:

“I certify this electrical installation is ground-fault protected, and materials, workmanship, and installation method meets or exceeds the current National Electrical Code standards and Army Corps of Engineers’ requirements for this type location.”

Electrician

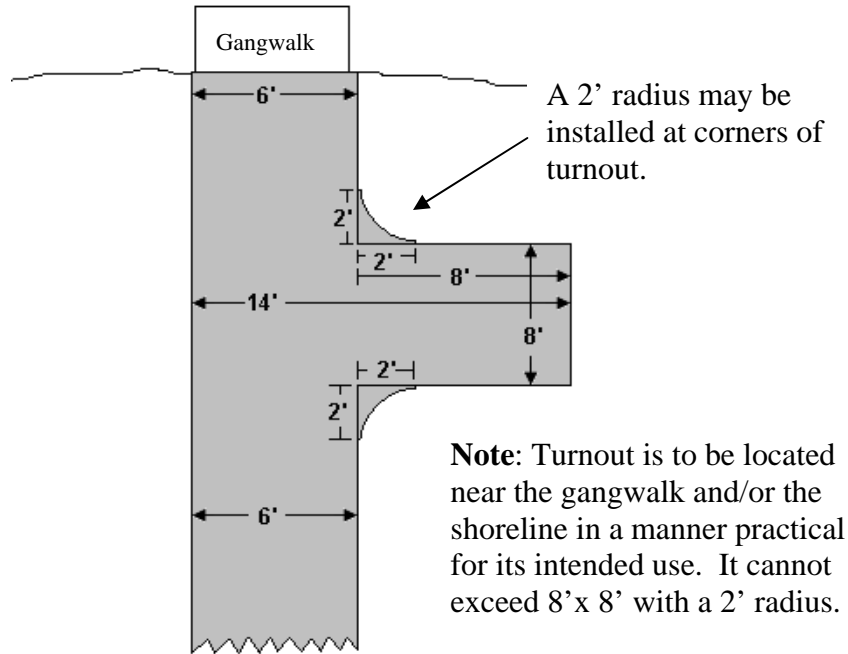
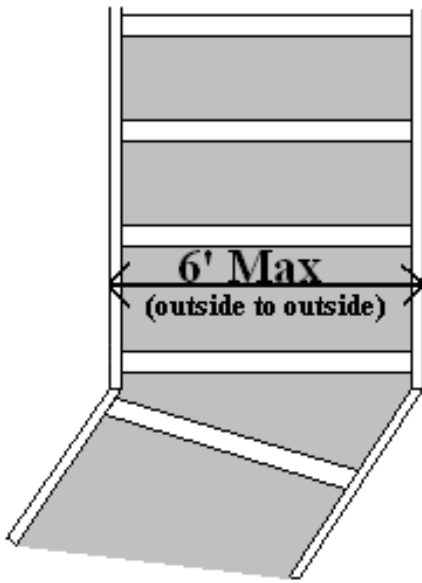
Permittee

State Certification Number

Permit Number

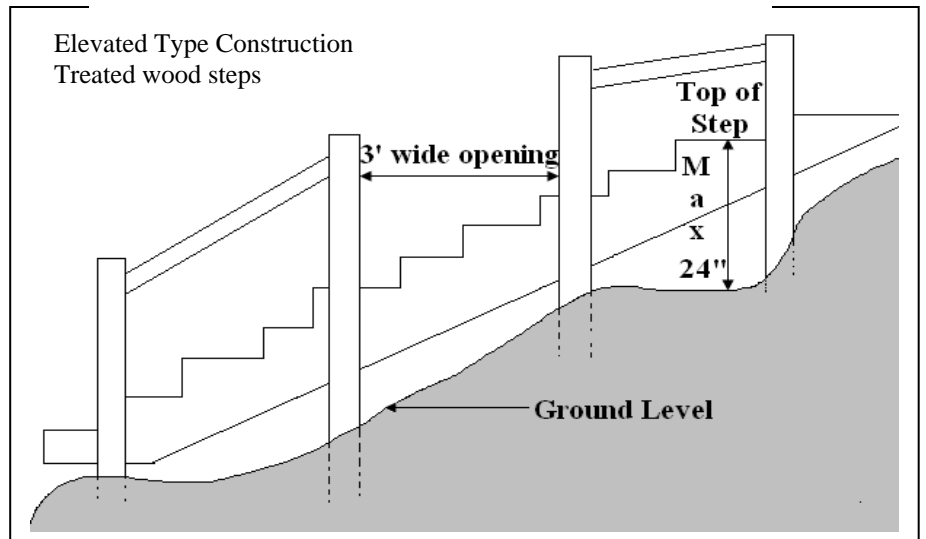
Date

Exhibit XII - Improved Walkway



Walkways

- Hand tools only.
- No grading, leveling, digging on public land.
- Concrete/asphalt cannot exceed 4" in thickness.
- Concrete must be stained an approved color (dark brown or black) within 30 days of installation and color must be maintained.
- Walkway **including handrails, anchor post & gangwalk runners** cannot exceed 6' maximum width.



On-Grade Type Construction (side view) constructed with stacked/loose stepping stones
No cement or mortar joints. Poured Concrete Steps are NOT authorized.



Walkway Certification Agreement

I certify that I have received a copy of the shoreline management plan explaining the parameters/policy concerning improved walkways. I understand the sketches shown above are examples outlining the criteria which applies to improved walkways. I also understand the approval of my improved walkway is subject to compliance with the Hartwell Project Shoreline Management Plan.

Permittee Signature

Date

Permit No.

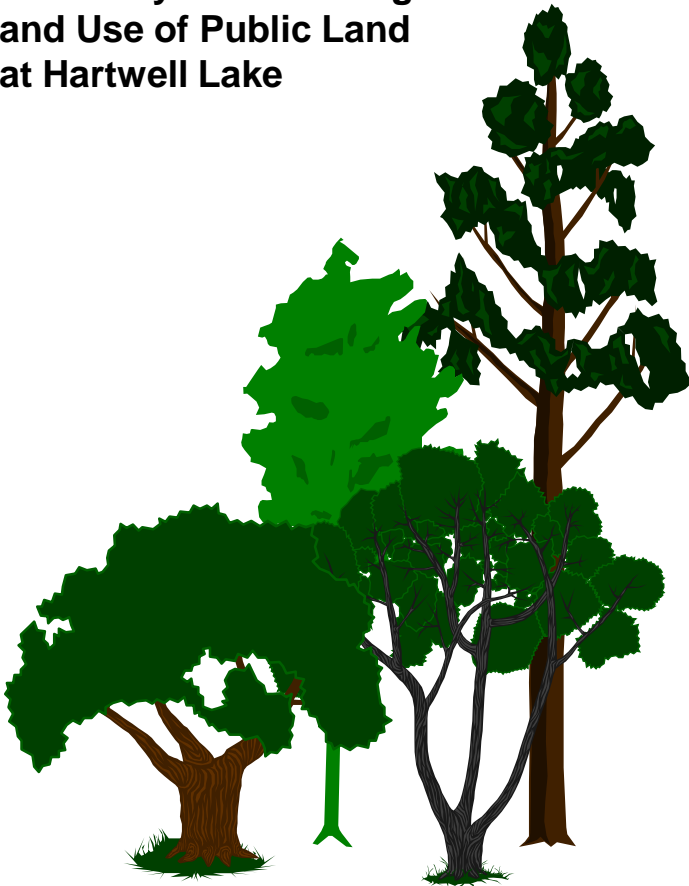
Exhibit XIII



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Savannah District

Hartwell Project Boundary Line Information

Boundary Line Markings and Use of Public Land at Hartwell Lake



Introduction

With 56,000 acres of water, 23,530 acres of land and a shoreline of 962 miles, Hartwell Lake is one of the Southeast's largest and most popular public recreation lakes. Sound management of this resource is necessary to protect and preserve the project for future generations while providing quality recreation opportunities for today's visitors. Management must insure a balance between public recreation use, private lake access, and the conservation of project resources. Management must consider possible use conflicts between the general public and the owners of private property adjacent to the project.

Private Use

The Shoreline Management Plan furnishes guidance for the protection and preservation of desirable environmental characteristics of the Hartwell Project shoreline. Copies of the plans are available from the Project Managers Office.

Public land adjacent to the lake is delineated into different areas of use. This designation of public land allows specific types of private use in certain areas around the lake. Private use is controlled through a permit/license program which may allow individuals with approved access to public land to construct and/or install specific facilities, such as a boat dock, water and electric lines. Although private facilities may be authorized, the ownership of adjacent private land does not convey any exclusive rights to the use of public land. The placement of structures, or special use of public land without prior written authorization or contrary to the terms of the authorization, may constitute an encroachment.

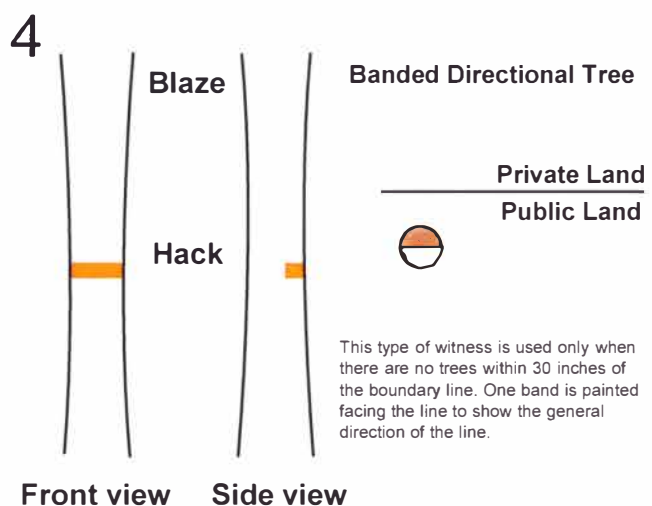
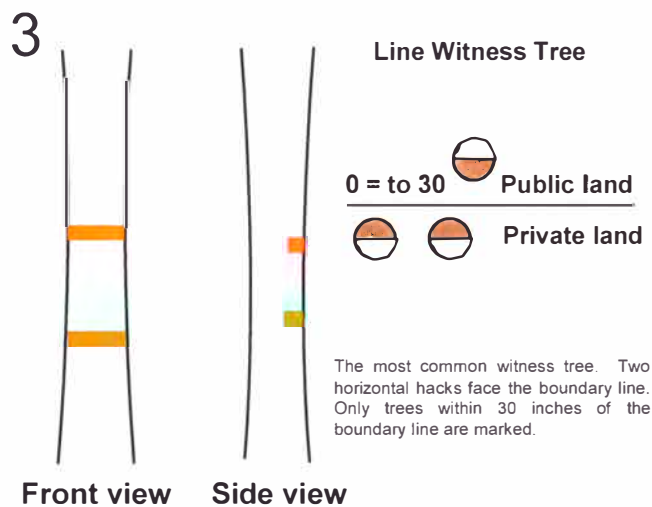
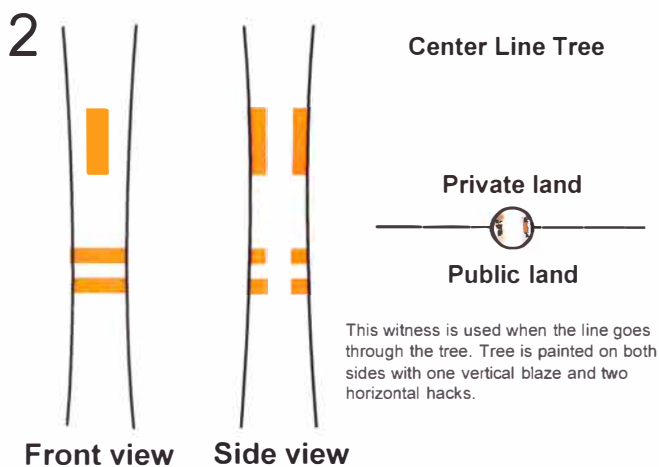
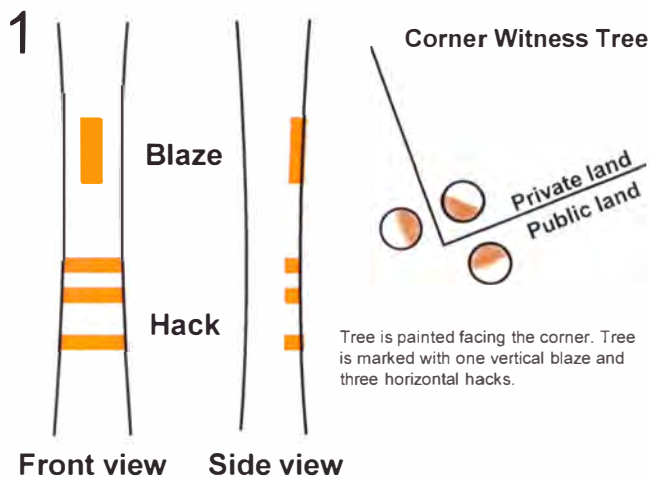
An encroachment is the construction, placement, or continued existence of any structure or item of any kind under, upon, in, or over the project lands or waters and/or the destruction, injury, defacement, removal or any alteration of public property including natural formations, historical and archaeological features, and vegetative growth unless said activity is authorized in writing.

Past experience has proven that lot pins do not always agree with the established boundary line. In order to prevent encroachments, we advise adjacent property buyers/owners to obtain the services of a licensed surveyor to verify the property line prior to purchase and/or construction. Discrepancies between private surveys and the boundary line established by Hartwell Project monuments must be resolved to help prevent encroachments. Please contact the Hartwell Project Office if you have any questions concerning the boundary line. Preventing encroachments with accurate surveys is always more desirable than removal and/or alteration of houses, decks, roof overhangs and other structures.

The Corps of Engineers requests the help of all citizens in preventing encroachments on the public land. To assist in identifying the public property at Hartwell, an extensive boundary line maintenance program exists which includes the brushing out and painting of the boundary line every 3 to 5 years. Portions of the boundary are resurveyed every year to document encroachments and replace missing or damaged boundary monuments. Specific boundary data can be obtained through the Project Manager's office free of charge.

Boundary Line Witness Markings

"Painting of the Line" actually means painting witness trees near the boundary line. At the Hartwell Project, orange paint is used to paint the witness trees along the 840 miles of boundary. Drawings 1 through 4 illustrate the different types of markings and describe their meanings.



If you have questions about the location of the boundary line, contact the Hartwell Project Manager's Office at (706) 856-0300 or (888) 893-0678. A field appointment with a Corps ranger can be scheduled to assist you in locating the boundary line or in answering any other questions you may have concerning encroachments and our permit/license program.

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Office of the Project Manager
Hartwell Lake and Powerplant
5625 Anderson Hwy.
Hartwell, GA 30643**