DEPARTMENT OF ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, TULSA DISTRICT
1645 SOUTH 101ST EAST AVENUE
TULSA, OKLAHOMA 74128-4609

CESWT-OD-RP

19 January 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR Hulah Project Manager

SUBJECT: Hulah Lake, Caney River, Oklahoma and Kansas; Shoreline Management Plan, Operational Management Plan to Design Memorandum No. 2B, Master Plan

Subject updated Shoreline Management Plan is approved in accordance with ER 1130-2-406.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

/S/
LARRY D. HOGUE, P.E.
Chief, Operations Division

Encl (4 cys)

HULAH LAKE
CANEY RIVER, OKLAHOMA AND KANSAS

APPENDIX F
LAKESHORE MANAGEMENT PLAN
TO
DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 2B
MASTER PLAN

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APPENDIX F
LAKESHORE MANAGEMENT PLAN
HULAH LAKE, OKLAHOMA AND KANSAS

I - INTRODUCTION

1-01. Purpose. The purpose of this appendix is to establish policy and guidance for the protection of desirable environmental characteristics of the lake and restoration of the shoreline where degradation has occurred through private exclusive use.

1-02. Authority. Authority for administering this policy is granted under Public Laws 86-717 and 87-874 which charge the Chief of Engineers with the exercise of good conservation practices which promote recreation and with the operation and maintenance of water resource projects in the public interest.

1-03. References.

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

b. The Act of 31 August 1951 (31 USC 483a).

c. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, PL 91-190.

d. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 (FWPCA).

e. Title 36, Chapter III, Part 327, Code of Federal Regulations, "Rules and Regulations Governing Public Use of Water Resources Development Projects Administered by the Chief of Engineers".

f. Executive Order 11752.

g. 33 CFR 209.120. "Permits for Work in Navigable Waters or Ocean Waters".

h. ER 1130-2-406, Lakeshore Management at Civil Works Projects, 13 December 1974.

1-04. Private Exclusive Use. Facilities or land to be managed under the guidance of this Appendix include all applicable facilities placed by private citizens on the shoreline and water areas, and areas where vegetative modification (mowing / brushhogging) will be permitted in accordance with paragraph 5-06g. Private floating facilities will be permitted in areas except as follows:

a. In existing or designated public recreation areas; however, facilities proximate thereto may be permitted when the structure does not detract from the intended use of that area.

b. In areas which have aesthetic values worthy of preserving.

c. In public organization (quasi-public) recreation areas.

d. Areas designated for fish and wildlife.

e. In hazardous areas near the dam and related facilities.

f. Areas designated as protected lakeshore.

1-05. History. Hulah Lake was authorized for construction by the Flood Control Act approved 22 June 1936 (Public Law 738, 74th Congress). Construction of the dam began in May 1946 and the project was placed in full flood control operation in September 1951. At this time lakeshore management followed the trend established earlier in the District, meaning organization and regulation was minimal. Lakeshore Use Permits were granted with little consideration given to the location or density of the development. In 1976, the plan was revised to provide a means for establishing and maintaining the protection of desirable environmental characteristics of the lake and for the restoration of the shoreline where degradation had occurred through private exclusive use. A thorough survey was conducted to determine the areas on the shoreline of the lake suitable for the mooring of private facilities in accordance with ER 1130-2-406. In investigating areas which might be suitable for limited development, the shoreline was sounded for depth, and measured to determine the distance suitable for mooring private facilities. Adjacent terrain was inspected to determine accessibility. The lakeshore was then zoned according to use classifications and from then on managed accordingly. Though reviewed in 1981, no changes were made to the plan. The current revision of the plan deletes the Public Organization zone as it no longer exists. The plan also rezones the Tucker Cove area to deeper water and allows only for the seasonal use of swim docks in that area.

II - OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

2-01. General. The policy of the Chief of Engineers is to manage and protect the shoreline and the available resources of the lakeshore by making as much of the shoreline as possible available to the general public for unrestricted use, while at the same time honoring our past commitments and not endangering the safety and health of all users.

2-02. Commercial concessions. Maximum effort will be put forth to attract concessionaires and to establish suitable, well-maintained businesses that will offer desirable water-related services to the general public. There are presently no concessions located on the lake.

2-03. Private exclusive use. Maximum effort will be exerted to insure that previous commitments are honored and to provide additional space in limited development areas for future expansion. The use of commercial concessions will be encouraged. There are presently 24 private facilities under permit.

2-04. Public involvement. A public meeting was held in Dewey, Oklahoma on 29 May 1975 to discuss the Lakeshore Management Plan that was in effect. Comments were invited, but few were received expressing dissatisfaction with the plan at the meeting or during the subsequent 30-day comment period. On 6 June 1986, an open house was conducted at the Copan/Hulah Lakes office to receive public comments for the current revision. Notices concerning plans for the open house were posted in local post offices two weeks prior to the event. Only one interested party, a Hickory Hill resident, attended and was very supportive of the proposed changes in the plan to allow swim docks below Hickory Hill.

III - DESCRIPTION OF SHORELINE

3-01. Description. The total shoreline distance at normal conservation pool in 62 miles. The surroundings are characterized by pronounced hills and scenic valleys. The steeper slopes of the valleys have occurrences of scattered, but at times fairly extensive, groves of trees consisting of post oak, blackjack, hickory, elm, sycamore, cottonwood, red oak, black walnut and eastern red cedar. The native grass cover is a mixture of big and little bluestem, switchgrass, Indian grass and grama grasses. The surface soil is essentially silty, sand clay of the Quarternary Age.

3-02. Present land use. The total fee-owned lands are 21,510 acres of which 3,570 acres are inundated by the conservation pool; 70 acres are used for project operations; 969 acres are allocated for recreation-intensive use; and 6,862 acres are zoned for low density recreation. There are 10,039 acres leased to the State of Oklahoma for fish and wildlife management. 4,117.8 acres of those zoned for low density recreation are leased on an interim basis for agriculture and grazing.

3-03. Existing access. In addition to pedestrian access, 8 launching ramps provide access to the lake. Principal access to the lake is provided along the east shore by Oklahoma State Highway 10 from Highway 99 to Copan. Access to the west portion of the lake is limited to unimproved roads, and access to the north is virtually non-existant.

3-04. Private development. Private development at the lake is limited to two areas. These are Whip-Poor-Will Point and Hickory Hill. Hickory Hill is located on the north side of the lake, north of Turkey Creek Public Use Area. Whip-Poor-Will Point is located along the western limits of Caney Bend Public Use Area, and is the more heavily developed of the two sites. Most of the construction occurred in the late 1950's and early 1960's.

IV - LAKESHORE ALLOCATION

4-01. General. Based on the criteria given in Section I of the Appendix, the lakeshore is allocated into use classifications.

4-02. Allocations.

a. Limited Development Areas. These areas are allocated for mooring of privately owned floating facilities. The density of development in these areas will not exceed 50 percent of allocated shoreline. When vegetative modification on these lands is contemplated, the program will be consistent with current Federal regulations. Approximately 2 miles of shoreline are allocated for limited development.

b. Public Recreation Areas. These areas are developed or designated as public recreational sites. Privately-owned floating facilities will not be permitted in these areas, except for commercial marina concessions. Modification of land form or vegetative characteristics will not be permitted. Public organization recreation areas are also zoned under this allocation. These quasi-public areas are designated for use by organizations such as the Boy and Girl Scouts, YMCA, YWCA, and similar groups. Organizations that do not have existing boat docks will be prohibited from installing them in their lease area. Leases that have existing floating facilities will be designated for restricted limited development in the Lakeshore Management Plan. Boat docks in quasi-public lease areas will be managed under the terms of the real estate agreement for the individual site. Approximately 10 miles of shoreline are allocated for public recreation.

c. Protected Lakeshore Areas. Protected lakeshore areas are designated primarily to protect aesthetic, environmental, and fish and wildlife values in accordance with the policies of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (PL-190). Lakeshores may also be designated in this category for physical protection reasons, such as heavy siltation, rapid dewatering or exposure to high winds and currents. Land access and boating are permitted along these lakeshores, provided aesthetic, environmental and natural resource values are not damaged or destroyed, but no private floating recreation facilities may be moored in these areas. Modification of land form or vegetative communities by individuals in Protected Lakeshore Areas will be permitted only after due consideration of the effects of such action on environmental and physical characteristics of the area. Approximately 49 miles of shoreline are classified as protected lakeshore.

d. Prohibited Access Areas. These areas are those allocated for project operation and for protection of the physical safety of the recreation visitors or of ecosystems. Privately-owned floating facilities are not permitted. Approximately 1 mile of shoreline is allocated as prohibited access.

V - IMPLEMENTATION

5-01. General. Private boat docks are allowed only in limited development areas.

5-02. Areas Authorized for Docks. There are two areas allocated for limited development as shown in Exhibit V.

5-03. New Docks. Permits for new structures will be issued on a first-come, first-serve basis in the name of the new owner only. Application for a dock permit must be made to the project manager, accompanied by two sets of plans and specifications for the proposed boat dock in accordance with Exhibit I. When the plans are approved and a permit is issued, construction may begin. Permits for new structures will be issued for facilities to be moored in areas designated for limited development only (see para 5-04 for identification tags, fee collection, and permit issuance).

Multi-slip boat dock permits will be issued in the name of a responsible co-owner of the dock, with the remaining co-owners' names attached to the permit as Enclosure 1. Boat registrations (copy) for each co-owner are also required on the Enclosure for verification of the individual's need for boat moorage. Upon issuance of the approved permit, each co-owner will be furnished a complete copy of the signed permit and advised that each individual is responsible for adhering to the conditions listed on the permit. Non-compliance by any of the co-owners will be grounds for permit revocation in accordance with Paragraph 6-02.

5-04. All Docks Under Permit. Identification tags for permitted structures will be given to each permittee. The tags are to be displayed where they can be checked visually with ease. One is to be placed on the lake side of the structure and one on the shore side. The tags will be fabricated on 3M sign material, will be 5" by 6", and will be printed as shown in Exhibit II. Permits will be issued for three years. A charge of $10 for renewal and $5 per year for inspection will be made. The $10 renewal fee includes the inspection fee for the first year. A total administrative charge of $20 will be collected at the time of permit issuance. Renewals of permits for grandfathered docks must be applied for in person at the project office by the owner or responsible person, or requested by mail with a signed and notarized affidavit stating the dock is still owned by the permittee.

5-05. Grandfathered Docks. There are no grandfathered docks on Hulah Lake.

5-06. Other Facilities and/or Activities that may be permitted. The following facilities and /or activities may be permitted:

a. Ski Jumps. Temporary revocable permits will be issued for ski jumps upon approval of plans of requesting club, group,

or agency. Permits will not be issued for ski jumps proposed by an individual for private exclusive use. Permits will be limited to a maximum of 180 days.

b. Swimming Platforms. Temporary revocable permits will be issued for floating swimming platforms upon approval of plans. These floats will be subject to the same shoreline allocations as other private floating facilities. Permits will be limited to a maximum of 180 days.

c. Mooring Buoys. Placement of mooring buoys will be subject to the same shoreline allocations as other private floating facilities.

d. Pedestrian Access Paths. Paths not to exceed 6 feet in width may be constructed to the lakeshore with permission of the project manager. The path must follow a meandering route to prevent erosion and avoid the need for removal of trees and vegetation. The use permit does not convey the right to construct any structure (steps, bridges, etc.) in connection with the path.

e. Stairways, Tramways, and/or Steps. These structures may be permitted. All steps and stairways must be structurally sound and safe with adequate handrails. If painted, all steps and stairways will be painted a color that is visually compatible with the natural background. White, yellow, orange, and other highly visible colors will not be allowed. Lightweight steel, wood or concrete may be used for these structures, provided the concrete structures are kept on ground level and do not project above the surface of the ground. A license will be issued by the District Real Estate Office in accordance with paragraph 8-03 for such structures, provided the application and plans are approved.

f. Erosion Control Devices. These devices will be permitted where bank erosion is causing a problem or endangering adjacent private facilities. The erosion control structure may be of a riprap type, wooden, placed concrete, or masonry. Restoration of lost soil to return an area to original contours may also be permitted. This does not include the construction of earth dikes or ponds. These types of structures must not be for the purpose of landscaping or beautifying the area with little erosion control value. A permit will be issued by the project manager for such structures, provided detailed plans showing elevations and proposed work are approved by the project manager. In some cases, a Department of the Army Permit (Section 10/404) may also be required.

g. Mowing/Brushhogging. Mowing permits may be issued in areas presently being mowed. In areas where mowing has not been done in the past, a vegetation modification permit may be issued for a maximum 30-foot strip of Government property adjacent to private property. Only one permit will be required of a single property owner and can include mowing, brushhogging, or tree

trimming. Each activity must be requested initially. The extent of modification permitted will be described on the permit form.

(1) Permits will allow mowing and/or brushhogging at the permittee's option.

(2) Dates for mowing or brushhogging will be 1 April - 1 October to accommodate breeding patterns of wildlife and to prevent erosion. However, the mowing or brushhogging will be allowed at any time from the start date to the end date.

(3) Where the 30-foot strip only is permitted, in the same permit a 6-foot wide path to the lake will be allowed, if requested. The path should follow a meandering route to prevent erosion and avoid the need for removal of trees.

(4) Vegetative modification in protected areas will continue in accordance with subparagraph 327.30(e)(4)(iii) of Title 36 (see Exhibit III). Vegetative modification in protected areas should be limited to the 30-foot firebreaks and to honor past commitments when mowing has been allowed to the lakeshore.

h. Tree Trimming. Trees may be trimmed no more than 1/3 of the total tree height not to exceed 8 feet from the base of the tree. Trimming must be done during the dormant season. No herbicides may be used for control of vegetation. No living trees, brush, or shrubs with a base diameter of 1 inch or larger, 6 inches above the ground, will be cut. Cutting or removal of trees will be allowed only after approval of the application and issuance of a permit. Trees to be cut may be marked by the project manager in advance. Dead trees of any size may be removed after approval by the project manager. The sale of any tree that is cut is prohibited. The defacing of vegetation, rocks, or other natural material by painting, whitewashing, coloring, or otherwise changing the natural appearance is prohibited.

i. Buoys. The Corps of Engineers will place navigational aids and safety buoys in the lake for the purpose of protecting lake visitors' lives and/or property and to inform the using public of waterway restrictions or hazards that may exist on the lake. Installation of privately owned buoys may be permitted in accordance with the provisions of the Tulsa District Buoy Policy dated 11 July 1984. Copies of the policy are available at each project office.

j. Applications for all proposed structures and activities listed in paragraph 5-06 must be made through the project manager prior to any work or structure being placed on Government lands or waters.

5-07. Prohibited Facilities and Activities. The following facilities or activities are prohibited:

a. Any type of fixed pier or platform either on the land or extending into the water from the lakeshore.

b. Any type of piling or post driven into the lake bottom for the purpose of mooring or tying boats.

c. Any type of sewage or outfall structure.

d. Any type of channel, ditch, canal, or excavation.

e. Gardens and any type of lawn/landscape plantings.

f. Burning of any materials by private individuals on any Government-owned lands managed by the Corps of Engineers.

g. Any type of land form modification, construction, or other activity that changes the original or present condition of the land. This includes but is not limited to beach construction, channel construction, bank terracing, cuts and fills, or road and trail construction. Erosion control structures as described in paragraph 5-06f are exempt.

h. Accumulation of garbage, trash, refuse, litter, or other similar material.

i. Storage of boats, travel trailers, wood piles, etc., or placement of other private items on public land is strictly prohibited. These items are subject to removal and impoundment by Corps of Engineers personnel.

5-08. Application for Permits. Application for permits will be in accordance with the requirement of Section VII.

VI - CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

6-01. Minimum Design and Specifications. Attached to this Appendix as Exhibit I are Specifications for Minimum Design Standards for Private Floating Facilities and a safety checklist. When new private floating facilities are desired by the public in areas which have existing docks, community mooring facilities will be encouraged to best utilize the space allocated for such facilities. Multi-slip docks will be limited to a maximum of 6 slips. Requests for more than 6 slips must be forwarded to the Area Engineer for review and consideration.

6-02. Removal of Permitted Facilities. At the time that the permittee ceases to operate or maintain the permitted facility, upon expiration, if not renewable, or upon revocation of the permit, the permittee shall remove the facility within 30 days at his expense and restore the waterway and lands to their former condition. If the permittee fails to remove and restore to the satisfaction of the District Engineer, the District Engineer may do so by contract or otherwise and recover the cost thereof from the permittee. By 30 days written notice, mailed to the permittee by registered or certified letter, the District Engineer may revoke this permit whenever he determines that the public interest necessitates such revocation or when he determines that the permittee has failed to comply with the conditions of the permit. The revocation notice shall specify the reasons for such action. If the permittee requests a hearing in writing within the 30 day period, the District Engineer shall grant such hearing at the earliest opportunity. In no event shall the hearing date exceed 60 days from the date of the hearing request. At the conclusion of such hearing, the District Engineer shall render a final decision in writing and mail such decision to the permittee by registered or certified letter. The permittee may appeal such decision to the Division Engineer within five days of receipt of the decision. The decision of the Division Engineer shall be rendered as expeditiously as possible and shall be sent to the permittee by registered or certified letter. The permittee may appeal such decision in writing to the Chief of Engineers within five days of receipt of the decision. The decision of the Chief of Engineers shall be final.

6-03. Removal of Non-Permitted Facilities.

a. Abandonment of Personal Property. Facilities will be considered abandoned after a diligent effort has been made to locate the rightful owner, his heirs, next of kin, or his legal representative in accordance with Section 327.15, Chapter III, Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations.

b. Unauthorized Structures. The construction or placing of any structure under, upon, or over the project lands or water is prohibited unless a permit therefore has been issued. This paragraph is subject to Section 327.20, Part 327, Chapter III, Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations. All structures not in accordance with this regulation will be removed.

VII - APPLICATION FOR PERMITS FOR ALL FACILITIES AND/OR ACTIVITIES

7-01. Application for Permit. Applicants will submit two sets of plans and specifications for approval of the facility to include: engineering details; structural design; anchorage method; construction material; the type, size, location; owner's address and telephone number; the expected duration of use of the facility; and a statement of willingness to abide by the rules and regulations and conditions of the permit. Applications for vegetative modification should include the extent of modification, type of vegetation to be modified, and purpose of the work. Applicants for facilities, such as ski jumps or erosion control structures, will also furnish the same type plans and specifications as required for existing facilities. The permit for any type facility or activity will be issued in the name of the husband and/or wife who owns the facility and will not be transferrable. The permits are revocable whenever the District Engineer determines that the public interest requires such revocation or that the permittee has failed to comply with the condition of the permit or with the conditions in this plan. (See Exhibit I for General Requirements for Floating Structures.)

VIII - PERMITS

8-01. Lakeshore Use Permits. Permits will be issued for floating structures of any kind permanently moored on the lake and for vegetative modification activities which do not involve any disruption to or change in land form.

8-02. Department of the Army Permits. Permits under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act will be required for activities involving the discharge of dredged or fill material in the waters of the lake below the ordinary high water mark. In addition, a permit under Section 10 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899 is required for structures or work that affects the course, location, or condition of the water body. This includes, but is not limited to, waterlines, powerlines, boat ramps, jetties, and other structures not covered under Title 36 CFR. Lakeshore Use Permits, paragraph 8-01 above, will not be used in these circumstances.

8-03. Real Estate Instruments. All commercial development activities and all activities by individuals which are not covered above and which involve grades, cuts, fills, other changes in land form, or appropriate land-based support facilities required for private recreation facilities, will be covered by a lease, license, or legal grant issued by the Real Estate Division.

8-04. Permit Administrative Charges. An annual administrative fee of $10 will be charged for the following:

a. Ski jumps.

b. Recreation buoy.

c. Mooring float for recreational or other uses.

d. Land use - mowing, vegetative modification, clearing, pedestrian path, etc.

e. Erosion Control Permit (one time fee, permit must be posted at the site location during construction activities).

IX - OTHER LAND AND WATER USES

9-01. Sewage and Solid Waste Disposal.

a. Project Lands. Toilet facilities are provided at all public recreation areas. There are no sanitary landfills on public property. Public recreation areas are operated by local, state, and Corps agencies, each being responsible for disposal of sewage from their respective areas. In areas developed by local agencies, sewage is disposed of in state-approved disposal plants. In areas developed by the state, sewage is disposed of into total-retention lagoons located in the vicinity. Removal of sewage from Corps-operated public recreation areas having vault-type toilets is done by commercial contractors who deposit the sewage into a state-approved sewage treatment plant off project lands. Sewage generated from Corps-operated waterborne facilities is treated in septic tanks with lateral field or sewage lagoons. Disposal of solid waste generated on project lands is carried out by commercial contractors and removed from project lands.

b. Adjoining Lands. Rigorous standards are established and enforced by the States of Oklahoma and Kansas for the sanitary disposal of sewage and solid waste. This helps to minimize health hazards produced on lands adjacent to the project lands.

9-02. Marine Sanitary Facilities. There are no marine sanitary facilities on Hulah Lake.

9-03. Potential Pollution Sources. Potential pollution sources around the project include faulty septic tanks, subsurface disposal systems, private cabins, concessions, improperly operated sanitary landfills, open dumps, water treatment plants, open burning, odors, noise, and wash and grease racks which drain into small retention ponds. To date, none of the above listed potential pollution sources have had a significant adverse effect at the project. A routine surveillance and reporting program is carried out by project personnel for any potential problems which might arise.

X - CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

10-01. Conclusion. This revised plan provides a means of establishing and maintaining protection of desirable environmental characteristics of the lake and for the restoration of the shoreline where degradation has occurred through private use and public use.

10-02. Recommendation. Approval of the plan as submitted is recommended.

EXHIBIT I

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FLOATING STRUCTURES

BOATHOUSE OR BOAT DOCK INSPECTION

NAME OF BOATHOUSE OR DOCK OWNER	BOATHOUSE OR DOCK NUMBER
ADDRESS OF OWNER	
RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL	TELEPHONE

CHECK DEFICIENCY NOTED:

ANCHORAGE Pass ☐ Fail ☐
a. Cables-check for frayed or worn areas.
b. Check cable attaching points.
c. Check deadman-cables shall not be attached to trees.
d. Check stiff arms and associated attachment hardware.
e. Check piles for adequate anchorage.

WALKWAYS Pass ☐ Fail ☐
a. Check all walkways for any material or obstruction which would be unsafe to the persons using them. (NOTE: Particle board walkways should be opposed and plywood of less than ¾ inch should be checked closely for adequate bracing).
b. Check conditions of all walkways to insure they are structurally sound, lumber should be free of splits, decay, and protruding nails. All concrete portions should be securely fastened and unbroken.
c. Walkway from shore to dock shall be free from excessive spring, deflection, or lateral movement.
d. Walkway approach shall be kept free of weeds and obstructions.
e. If a floating walkway, check for proper flotation.

HANDRAILS Pass ☐ Fail ☐
a. Handrails shall be structurally sound and maintained in a state of good repair.
b. Walkway from shore to dock shall have a minimum of one handrail.

SUPERSTRUCTURE Pass ☐ Fail ☐
Check all major wood and steel connections to insure they are secured with welds, sheet metal, steel plates, metal straps, or plywood gussets to resist movement that would tend to dismantle structure.

ROOF Pass ☐ Fail ☐
Roof shall be securely fastened to the superstructure to resist wind uplift by use of steel plates, metal straps, or plywood gussets.

METAL FINISH Pass ☐ Fail ☐
a. Check all metal for excessive damage.
b. Check metal surface for need of repainting.

FLOTATION Pass ☐ Fail ☐
a. Flotation shall be of materials which will not become waterlogged or sink when punctured. Flotation material may be encased in metal drums.
b. Flot .ion shall be adequate to maintain a stabilized and safe dock.

ELECTRICAL Pass ☐ Fail ☐
a. Check all wiring for frayed or worn conditions.
b. Check grounding system of boatdock.
c. Receptacles shall be of the grounding type.
d. Check presence of fuses or breaker box.
e. Note presence of ground fault circuit interrupter.
f. A disconnect switch shall be accessible at all reservoir stages.
g. Minimum clearance lead in wire from final pole to boatdock shall be 15 feet (overhead).
h. Buried cable shall meet the requirements of the National Electrical Code for the intended use.

SECURITY LOCKER Pass ☐ Fail ☐
Locker shall be in a state of good repair.

INCLOSURES Pass ☐ Fail ☐
a. Chain-link fencing may be provided in all areas of the perimeter not subjected to frequent loading and unloading of personnel.
b. Fencing shall be in a state of good repair.

ACCESS TO DOCK Pass ☐ Fail ☐
Check person listed on permit as being available on short notice with a set of keys to the permitted facility.

POSTING OF PERMIT Pass ☐ Fail ☐
a. Land side.
b. Lake side.

SHORELINE Pass ☐ Fail ☐
Check for: a. Vegetation damage.
b. Land form change.
c. Vegetative plantings.

SIZE OF STRUCTURE Pass ☐ Fail ☐
Structure must be in accordance with approved plan.

REMARKS _____

INSPECTING RANGER	DATE

SWT Form 633
6 Dec 76 Rev

EXHIBIT II

PERMIT

HULAH
PERMIT
0033
EXPIRES 1 JULY 1979

THIS PERMIT IS NON-TRANSFERRABLE AND MAY BE REVOKED AT ANY TIME

U.S. ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

EXHIBIT III

EXCERPT OF TITLE 36 CFR PART 327.30
LAKESHORE MANAGEMENT AT CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS

EXHIBIT IV

AREA ALLOCATIONS

HULAH LAKE

AREA ALLOCATIONS

	Shoreline Miles	Percent	Private Floating Facilities
Public Use Areas	10.6	17.1%	0
Limited Development Areas	2.1	3.4%	28
Protected Lakeshore Areas	48.6	78.4%	0
Prohibited Access Areas	0.7	1.1%	0
TOTALS	62.0	100%	28

EXHIBIT V

COVE MAPS

EXHIBIT VI

LAKESHORE MANAGEMENT PLAN MAPS