

ARKANSAS RIVER WATERSHED
ARKANSAS
DARDANELLE DAM AND LAKE
DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 13-4

UPDATED MASTER PLAN FOR
DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT
LAKE DARDANELLE
APPENDIX A
SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

1-01. Purpose. This Shoreline Management Plan establishes policy and furnishes guidelines for the protection and preservation of the desirable environmental characteristics of the Lake Dardanelle shoreline. The plan is formulated to achieve a balance between permitted private uses and resource protection for the general public use. The plan also considers means of restoration of the shoreline where degradation has occurred because of various reasons private exclusive use.

1-02. Authorized Project Purposes. Lake Dardanelle is an impoundment on the multiple-purpose McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System. Hydroelectric power generation, navigation, recreation, bank stabilization, and enhancement of fish and wildlife resources are authorized project purposes.

1-03. Applicability. This plan is applicable to all land and water areas on Lake Dardanelle. The plan has been developed exclusively for Lake Dardanelle.

1-04. Authority. This plan was prepared in accordance with the requirements of 36 CFR 327.30 dated 1 July 2001 (Exhibit I), ER 1130-2-406 dated 31 October 1990, and SWLR 1130-2-48 dated 6 January 2003 (Exhibit II).

1-05. References.

a. 36 CFR 327.30, dated 1 July 2001, Shoreline Management at Water Resources Development Projects Administered by the Chief of Engineers.

b. ER 1130-2-406, dated 31 October 1990, Shoreline Management at Civil Works Projects.

c. SWLR 1130-2-48, dated 6 January 2003, Shoreline Management at Civil Works Projects.

1-06. Private Recreation Facilities. Private recreation facilities as discussed in this plan include boat moorage facilities that include private and community boat docks. Private floating facilities used for boat mooring will not exceed the minimum size required to moor the owners' boat or boats

plus a minimum area for storage of oars, life preservers, and other items essential to the operation of the watercraft.

1-07. Other Private Shoreline Uses. Individuals may apply for permits to make minor alterations to vegetation around habitable structures for land-based private uses including vegetation modification for fire protection, footpath construction and maintenance, planting, and erosion control.

1-08. Natural Resources Mission Statement.

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is the steward of the lands and waters at USACE water resources projects. The Corps' Natural Resources Management Mission is to manage and conserve those natural resources, consistent with ecosystem management principles, while providing quality public outdoor recreation experiences to serve the needs of present and future generations. In all aspects of natural and cultural resources management, the USACE promotes awareness of environmental values and adheres to sound environmental stewardship, protection, compliance, and restoration practices. The USACE manages for long-term public access to, and the use of, the natural resources in cooperation with other federal, state, and local agencies as well as the private sector. The USACE integrates the management of diverse natural resource components such as fish, wildlife, forests, grasslands, soil, air, and water with the provisions of public recreation opportunities. The USACE conserves natural resources and provides public recreation opportunities that contribute to the quality of American life.

1-09. Operational Management Plan. Upon approval, this updated Appendix will become a part of the Updated Operational Management Plan for Lake Dardanelle.

1-10. Future Legislation, Regulations and Policies. This plan will incorporate any future legislation, regulations, policies, etc., pertinent to US Army Corps of Engineers Civil Works projects and Lake Dardanelle. Changes of this type will be considered an administrative change and will be incorporated without additional review.

SECTION II

OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

2-01. General. Experience has shown that management is necessary to prevent large sections and possibly all of the shoreline from becoming congested with private floating facilities and land based private uses thereby lost for public use and enjoyment. Management of all public lands and waters at Lake Dardanelle is necessary to provide opportunities for optimum recreational experiences for the maximum number of people and to assure the compatibility among the general, the environment and protection of project resources.

a. The objectives of this plan are to manage and protect the shoreline, to establish and maintain acceptable fish and wildlife habitat, aesthetic quality and natural environmental conditions, and to promote the safe and healthful use of the lake and shoreline for recreational purposes by all citizens.

b. Boat owners will be encouraged to moor their boats at commercial marinas, utilize dry storage facilities off project lands, or trailer their boats to public launching ramps located within the Corps parks or to one of the launching complexes developed by the county, state, or city governments.

c. Activities associated with any vegetation modification on public lands require prior approval and a shoreline use permit from the Operations Project Manager (OPM) at Lake Dardanelle.

2-02. Commercial Concessions. Floating facilities used in connection with commercial concessions located in the parks are not affected by the shoreline allocations presented in this plan. These commercial operations are effectively controlled under existing Real Estate regulations. The services and storage facilities provided by these commercial operations will reduce the need for numerous individually owned docks along the shoreline. There are presently three commercial concessions on the lake. They are

a. Dardanelle Marina, located at the Dardanelle area of the Dardanelle State Park.

b. Russellville Marina, located at the Russellville area of the Dardanelle State Park.

c. Spadra Marina, located at Spadra Park.

2-03. Limited Motel/Resort/Campground Leases. Floating facilities and vegetation modification activities in connection with limited motel/resort/campground leases are subject to the shoreline allocations presented in this plan. Shoreline use permits are not issued for these facilities. These docks are part of a commercial operation and are authorized by a Real Estate Instrument. There are currently no limited motel/resort/campground leases on Lake Dardanelle.

2-04. Private Exclusive Use. Definition: “Any action, within the context of this rule (36 CFR 327.30), which gives special privilege to a family household or group of family households on land or water at a Corps project, that precludes use of those lands or waters by the general public, is considered private exclusive shoreline use.” Ownership of private land does not convey any exclusive rights to the use of the adjoining public lands. It is the objective of this plan to control private exclusive use of public property to the degree necessary to gain maximum benefit for the general public. The issuance of a private shoreline use permit does not convey any real estate, personal property rights, or exclusive use rights to the permit holder. The public's right of access and their use of the permit area must be maintained and preserved.

2-05. Background.

a. The initial Lakeshore Management Plan for Lake Dardanelle was approved by the District Engineer on 12 Jul 1973. The Division Commander approved the update of this plan on 6 November 1975. The next update occurred six years later in Jun of 1981. Since 1981 there have been four supplements to the plan. Three of the supplements added to the amount of shoreline that was allocated for the placement of private floating facilities and one supplement updated the Minimum Construction and Maintenance Requirements for Private Floating Facilities.

b. In 1995, an update was conducted to recommend changes in shoreline allocations at various locations around the lake. A public workshop was held at the Lake Dardanelle Project Office on 31 Aug 1995 to notify the public of the Shoreline Management Plan review. The Lake Dardanelle Project Office evaluated 38 rezoning requests resulting in the approval of 27 requests. The plan was approved on 15 Dec 1995.

2-06. Plan Conversion. Revision of 36 CFR 327.30 in 1990 required the Little Rock District to convert all project Lakeshore Management Plans, incorporating the new regulations, into Shoreline Management Plans. The Little Rock District, prior to converting the shoreline management plans, implemented a District-wide shoreline management policy, SWLOM 1130-2-33, on 15 September 1992. This policy was developed following a series of public meetings with consideration of the written comments. The provisions of the finalized policy, SWLOM 1130-2-33, and the shoreline allocations contained in the June 1981 Updated Lakeshore Management Plan for Lake Dardanelle are a part of this Shoreline Management Plan.

2-07. Five-Year Review.

a. Shoreline management plans will be reviewed periodically, but no less often than every five years, by the district commander to determine the need for update. The plan may be supplemented more frequently should regulations, project operations, project conditions, or management objectives change significantly.

b. No changes will be made to the shoreline allocations except throughout the formal update process which includes public participation and approval by the Division Commander. All requests for changes to the shoreline allocations will be received during the formal plan update. If a sufficient number of requests have been made, consideration will be given to initiating the formal update process.

c. Boat dock rezoning requests for additional Limited Development Areas (LDA) will not be considered or accepted until all of the available LDA on Lake Dardanelle is utilized to the maximum extent as permitted by 327.30. These requests will only be considered or accepted during the formal update. Since Lake Dardanelle had previously accepted boat dock rezoning request prior to implementation of a revised district regulation SWLR 1130-2-48, Shoreline Management at Civil Works Projects, dated 6 January 2003, those requests on file before that date will be allowed to be evaluated at the next review.

SECTION III

DESCRIPTION OF THE SHORELINE

3-01. General. Lake Dardanelle is impounded by Dardanelle Dam which is located at Arkansas River navigation mile 205.5 in Pope and Yell Counties in Arkansas. Lake Dardanelle extends 51 miles westerly through Pope, Yell, Johnson, Logan, and Franklin Counties to the Ozark-Jeta Taylor Lock and Dam. Topography varies from fertile farmland in the upper one half of the Lake to tree-covered rocky slopes on the lower one half, which includes several clear water tributary streams. The water level at the Dardanelle Dam fluctuates from elevation 336.0 MSL (navigation pool) to elevation 338.2 MSL (power pool). Fluctuations increase progressively towards the upper end of the lake up to 25-30 feet for short periods.

3-02. Land Acquisition. There are 58,597 acres of land and water area on Lake Dardanelle. This includes 34,300 acres of water and 18,283 acres of government land above pool elevation of 338 MSL. Flowage easements have been acquired for 6,858 acres. There are 6,750 acres in the original river bed.

a. Fee Land. The controlling upper elevation contour governing real estate acquisition in fee varies from elevation 341 MSL at Dardanelle Dam to elevation 360 MSL at Ozark Dam.

b. Flowage Easement Land. When land was purchased for Lake Dardanelle, the acquisition policy did not require the purchase of all the land subject to be flooded. Land that would be flooded infrequently and only at extremely high lake levels remained in private ownership but the government paid the original owner for flowage easement rights on that land. The flowage easement permanently grants to the government the right to flood the land periodically. Landowners must obtain approval for the placement of any structures or for any change in contour (fills or cuts) on flowage easement land. A more complete description of the rights granted under a flowage easement may be found in the landowner's property title or by inquiring at the Lake Dardanelle Project Office. A request for a "consent to easement" must be submitted to the Operations Project Manager prior to placing such structures as roads, buildings and electric service lines on a flowage easement tract. Structures for human habitation are not permitted on flowage easement lands. The lower elevation of flowage easements varies from elevation 341 MSL at Dardanelle Dam to elevation 365 MSL near Ozark Dam.

3-03. Shoreline/Boundary Line. Measured at elevation 338.2 MSL, the shoreline has a total length of 315 miles. There are 343 miles of surveyed and monumented government boundary.

Approximately six miles on the upper portion of the lake is bordered by private land. The boundary line is defined by surveyed monuments placed at ground level. The survey markers are 3-1/2 inch diameter, round, brass caps and are stamped to show the monument number, the year surveyed, and the agency Little Rock District, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army. A five foot white, steel fence post is set approximately one foot from the survey marker or monument as an aid to location. The project boundary is a straight line between consecutively numbered survey markers. The elevation and distance between these surveys markers varies. Some trees along the boundary line are marked with a wide white band as an additional aid to location of the line. These trees,

however, are usually off-line and only indicate that the line is nearby. Rangers from the Lake Dardanelle Project Office will assist the public in the location of the boundary line.

3-04. Surrounding Development. There are four towns located in the immediate vicinity of Lake Dardanelle. These are Russellville (pop. 23,682), Dardanelle (pop. 4,228), Clarksville (pop. 7,719), and Paris (pop. 3,707) updated from 2000 census data. Smaller communities located around the lake include Delaware, New Blaine, Scranton, Coal Hill, Hartman, Lamar, Knoxville and London. Increasing development (and potential development) around the lake is found in the more remote areas where individuals have constructed weekend/retreat type homes and cabins.

3-05. Existing Access. The waters of Lake Dardanelle are easily accessible to recreational boaters and the adjoining property owners alike. In addition to pedestrian access, 26 boat launching ramps are used by residents and sportsmen for water access. A portion of these ramps contain multiple lanes. Nine of these launching ramps are outgranted to State, County or local governmental agencies. Outgrants for launching ramps will only be issued to political entities who can provide long term maintenance and operation of the improvement. Roads which are not maintained, outgranted or used by the Corps, or are not dedicated as public roads by a governmental entity, are not allowed. These roads will be closed, obliterated and revegetated to blend with the natural environment.

3-06. Prior Commitment. Private boat docks and limited private uses of the shoreline have been permitted on Lake Dardanelle since impoundment began. The numbers of private boat docks and land base permits have continued to increase on the lake. There are 8 boat docks that are considered grandfathered and are located in unzoned of the shoreline. All grandfathered boat docks will be managed in accordance with SWLR 1130-2-48, dated 6 January 2003, Appendix H. All grandfathered permits are listed in Exhibit III.

3-07. Historical/Archeological/Cultural. The US Army Corps of Engineers is charged by law (P.L. 96-515 Section 110) and regulation ER 1130-2-540 with the responsibility and efficient management of all Historic Properties on lands under its control. ER 1130-2-540 defines the term "Historic Properties" as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

3-08. Indian Lands. There are no Indian lands within the boundaries of Lake Dardanelle.

3-09. Proprietary Jurisdiction. No other Federal agencies have jurisdiction over administration of the shoreline covered by this plan. All Federal, state, and local laws and regulations remain in full force on Lake Dardanelle.

SECTION IV

SHORELINE ALLOCATIONS

4-01. General. Increased development of adjoining private land increases the demand for private floating facilities, vegetation modification and other land uses. It is readily apparent that a plan for systematic development of the shoreline is essential. Listed below are some of the reasons the shoreline is allocated into different categories.

a. To maintain a balance between permitted land uses and a natural unaltered shoreline for the general public.

b. To preserve fish and wildlife habitat.

c. To allow controlled access to the lake.

d. To prevent the shoreline from becoming congested with boat docks.

e. To allow limited activities while preventing the appearance of converting public property to private use which would hinder the free use of the land by the public.

4-02. Allocations. A comprehensive study of the entire shoreline, involving public participation, resulted in development of a shoreline management plan for Lake Dardanelle which establishes the following shoreline allocations:

a. Limited Development Areas. Approximately 19 miles of shoreline is allocated for limited development. These areas are shown in red on the shoreline allocation maps. Private floating facilities, tramways, pathways, and vegetation modification is permitted only in this shoreline allocation. Location on the lake, fluctuation of water level, and other criteria will be the determining factors in approval or disapproval of a request in these limited development areas. Designation as a limited development area does not guarantee the approval of dock placement, nor that adequate water depth is available at all times. Some limited development areas are subject to periodic low water when the lake is at lower authorized limit of the navigation pool (336 MSL). In such limited development areas where the lake bottom elevation is higher than 334 msl, hard-encased flotation is required for new docks and replacement flotation existing docks to minimize damage to flotation and to reduce litter on the lake. Existing flotation will be replaced when it is no longer serviceable.

b. Public Recreation Areas. Approximately 31 miles of the shoreline is allocated for parks and buffer areas. These areas are shown in gray and their adjacent buffer areas are shown in green on the shoreline allocation maps. Private floating facilities, resort docking facilities, modification of the land form, or vegetation modification activities are not permitted within or adjacent to developed or future park areas. Commercial boat docks and concessions are permitted in public recreation area allocations.

c. Protected Shoreline Areas. Approximately 293 miles of the shoreline is allocated for protected areas. These areas were designated to protect aesthetic, environmental, and fish and wildlife values. Private floating facilities and tramways are not permitted in protected shoreline areas. This shoreline allocation is sub-divided into categories that allow differing activities. These areas are explained below.

(1) Scenic. These areas are shown in orange on the master shoreline allocation maps maintained in the Russellville Project Office. After consideration of the effects on the environmental and physical characteristics of an area, it was determined that these specific reaches of the shoreline necessitated protection from disturbance to preserve their unique aesthetic quality. No vegetation modification, excluding a six feet wide meandering pathway is allowed in these aesthetically rich and ecologically important areas. Activities requiring a real estate instrument or regulatory permit must be reviewed, and approved only if the aesthetic qualities will not be degraded by the requested activity.

(2) Navigation Channel. These areas are shown in brown on the master shoreline allocation maps maintained in the Russellville Project Office. This shoreline area has been so designated to protect the navigation channel and associated bank stabilization structures from obstructions. Vegetation modification is allowed after consideration of the effects on the environmental and physical characteristics of the area.

(3) Natural. These areas are not designated with a color on the shoreline allocation maps. This shoreline area was designated to allow for natural areas interspersed among limited development areas. Areas designated natural are also protected because of land management practices for large tracts of land. Vegetative modification permits can be issued in this allocation.

d. Prohibited Access Areas. These areas are shown in blue on the shoreline allocation maps. Shoreline use permits will not be issued in Prohibited Access Areas. These areas typically include hazardous zones near dams, hydroelectric power stations, or water intake structures. Public access can be restricted for health, safety, or security reasons.

e. Other Areas. Private floating facilities will be discouraged in other areas that have been developed or have potential as port, commercial, or industrial areas.

4-03. Shoreline Allocation Maps. A master map of the shoreline can be viewed at the US Army Corps of Engineers Russellville Project Office located in Russellville, Arkansas. This “official” map gives specific limits of all allocations and shows the sub-categories within the protected shoreline areas, i.e. scenic, shallow, natural, etc. All limits of shoreline zoning on Lake Dardanelle are identified and established so as to utilize US Army Corps of Engineers boundary survey monuments as permanent reference points. If zone limits fall within a survey course between survey monuments, the exact distance in feet from the closest monument is identified. This data was necessary to establish exact locations of zoning limits for clarification of shoreline zoning maps and in-the-field identification problems. The criteria utilized, survey monuments as opposed to other reference points, was chosen due to the relative permanence of survey monuments and the ability to accurately re-establish disturbed monuments.

SUMMARY OF SHORELINE ALLOCATIONS

Area	Miles	Percent
Limited Development Areas	19	6
Public Recreation Areas	31	9
Protected Areas	293	85
Scenic	40	12
Navigation Channel	30	9
Natural	223	64
Prohibited Access	>1	>1
Other	>1	>1

SECTION V

WATER QUALITY

5-01. General. Water quality management is a complex and challenging task due largely to the extensive and varied human activity both in and around the lake. The broad goal of this management responsibility is to promote water quality adequate for safe and healthy public use as well as conservation of wildlife, fish, and other beneficial aquatic life.

5-02. Water Intake Structures. Currently, Entergy's Arkansas Nuclear One is the only commercial water customer. Clarksville Light and Water has a water intake for potable water use on the Arkansas River. The shoreline allocation around this area is designated as "Prohibited" and is shown in blue on the allocation maps.

5-03. Importance. Lake Dardanelle continues to provide industrial water supply, aquatic habitat and recreational opportunities. Safeguarding the water quality of the lake is of utmost importance. The cooperation of all family households, federal, state, and local agencies is necessary in this effort.

5-04. Marine Sanitation Devices.

a. All permanently installed boat toilets must have a U.S. Coast Guard certified Marine Sanitation Devices (MSDs). The use for any type MSD other than a U.S. Coast guard approved "no discharge" type is prohibited.

b. The discharge of any type of effluent in the waters of Little Rock District lakes is prohibited.

c. Only approved marine pumpout locations may be used.

SECTION VI

PRIVATE FLOATING FACILITIES AND CONDITIONS

6-01. Private Floating Facilities. Private floating facilities as discussed in this plan include boat moorage facilities, ski jumps, mooring buoys and other private floating facilities. Owners of permitted facilities may take necessary precautions to protect their property from theft, vandalism or trespass, but may in no way preclude the public right of pedestrian or vessel access to the water surface or public land adjacent to the facility. The following guidance is provided to assure the most effective use of the limited amount of shoreline set aside for the mooring of private floating facilities and other private shoreline uses.

a. All United States citizens have an equal opportunity to moor a dock in a limited development area provided the area has not reached the maximum density of development. The density of development for private floating facilities and tramways will not exceed 50 percent of the shoreline allocated for limited development when the lake level is at the top of the hydropower pool (338 MSL). Density will be determined by measuring linear feet of shoreline in the zone and comparing it to the width of the facilities in the water plus associated moorage arrangements (anchorage) which restrict the full unobstructed use of that portion of the shoreline. The Operations Project Manager will assess conditions and consider designating the zone for community docks only when the number of docks in a given zone reaches 50 percent of the estimated capacity of that zone (at conservation pool elevation) or when development and/or growth patterns indicate high demand potential for mooring facilities.

b. All owners of a floating facility must have legal access to government land for that facility. The applicant must have legal access to the shoreline either by public road, ownership of adjoining property or legal right of access across adjoining property. In the event that the individual(s) do not own the land adjacent to the facility, then a legal recorded lease or easement or other legal binding document for the access must be provided that allows all current and any future owners of the dock the right of ingress and egress, for at least the duration in which the facility is present. Access across public land will be limited to pedestrian traffic only. Legal access to the shoreline is considered to be within 200 feet of the location of the facility. If flowage easement is involved, the owners of the facility must own the flowage easement land or have legal access for all co-owners.

c. The applicant for a boat dock must own a boat before a shoreline use permit can be issued on Lake Dardanelle. Current valid state boat registration will be required with the permit application to support boat ownership and the need for mooring space. This requirement is necessary to preclude commercial activity on the boat dock.

d. All boat dock owners who are not permanent residents of the area must designate a local party who will be responsible for surveillance over their dock on a 24-hour basis.

e. A separate family household may have a maximum of two slips in any dock and may not own an interest in more than one boat dock facility. A family household is defined as family households living at the same address. A family household may have only one of the five following items:

- (1) A permit for a private floating facility.
- (2) Ownership of slips in a community dock.
- (3) A permit for a mooring buoy.
- (4) A Real Estate license for a tramway.
- (5) A Real Estate outgrant for an embayment.

f. Docks may not extend out from the shore more than one-third of the cove width at seasonal conservation pool level.

g. Personal watercraft (PWC's) or jet skis are classified as vessels under State law, and will be considered a vessel that can be moored in a boat dock. PWC may be moored between the dock structure and the shoreline without counting against the slip total for the permittee. PWC lifts and ride-on moorage devices shall be attached to the leeward (adjacent to the shoreline) side of the dock.

h. All boats shall be moored within an approved stall/slip to prevent them from being permanently tied-on to the sides of the private and community boat docks. The installation of accommodations and facilities conducive to human habitation is prohibited.

i. Houseboats/vessels with marine sanitation devices (MSD) must be moored at commercial marinas. (MSD's have been required for vessels with installed toilets since 1980).

j. Where it is applicable, electrical certification is also required. A registered electrical engineer, certified master electrician or electrical contractor must certify the electric service conforms to the National Electric Code. Additional guidance is contained in SWLR 1130-2-48, Certificate of Electrical Inspection, Appendix D and Appendix F.

k. The storage (over 24 hours) of equipment, improvements, or other personal property on docks is prohibited. This includes, but is not limited to sinks, refrigerators, patio furniture and chairs, or other similar items.

6-02. Existing Docks under Permit. Existing docks can be sold and remain at their presently approved location, or they may be relocated to any of the approved limited development areas on the lake, upon approval by the Operations Project Manager. Requests to expand the size of existing docks will be subject to prior approval of the Operations Project Manager. Each request to relocate an existing dock to a new area will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis considering the current shoreline allocation, physical characteristics of the area, and available commercial facilities nearby.

6-03. Facilities Existing Under Special Condition(Grandfathered).

a. Private floating facilities moored in areas where allocations made by this plan that do not allow docks, will be permitted to remain in their present locations providing the structures are maintained to the following guidelines (Section 1134 (d) of P.L. 99-662):

b. On and after 31 December 1989, no houseboat, boathouse, floating cabin, sleeping facilities at marinas, or lawfully installed dock or appurtenant structures shall be required to be removed from any Federal water resources reservoir or lake project administered by the Secretary on which it was located on the date of enactment of this act, if:

(1) such property is maintained in usable and safe condition,

(2) such property does not occasion a threat to life or property, and

(3) the holder of the lease, permit or license is in substantial compliance with the existing lease or license, except where necessary for immediate use for public purposes or higher public use or for a navigation or flood control project.

c. Additional guidance on the management of grandfathered docks can be referenced in SWLR 1130-2-48, Appendix H. (See Exhibit III for a list and discussion of grandfathered docks).

d. Vegetation Modification. Instances where permits have been issued in areas not authorized for vegetation modification will be grandfathered. These permits also can be transferred to new owners. New requests in areas adjacent to the existing permitted areas will not be approved. If the subject area is not maintained under permit for an extended period of time (usually one year), no permit can be issued in the future.

6-04. Permits, Where Required. Revocable shoreline use permits will be granted for private floating facilities, ski jumps, and for vegetative modification (meandering footpath and fire protection only), where such activities conform to the Shoreline Management Plan and/or to land use allocations of the project Master Plan.

6-05. Permits, Authority to Issue. Operations Project Managers are authorized to issue shoreline use permits. ENG Form 4264-R, Application for Shoreline Use Permit, with permit conditions attached will be used to issue the permit. Construction may proceed upon receipt of written approval of the plans by the Operations Project Manager.

6-06. Permit, Administration Charge. A charge will be made for shoreline use permits to help defray expenses associated with issuance and administration of the permits. The administration charge for each permit and annual inspection fees for private floating facilities will be collected initially at the time of permit issuance rather than on a piece meal annual basis. Charges currently in effect are subject to changes in future years. There will be no inspection fee for duck blind or vegetative modification permits. Multiple uses can be included on the same permit at no additional cost.

6-07. Permit Term. Shoreline use permits are issued for a period of time not to exceed 5-years but are subject to revocation by the District Engineer whenever he determines that the public interest requires such revocation or the permittee fails to comply with the conditions of the permit. Permits for duck blinds will be issued for a lesser period of time to assure their timely removal.

6-08. Posting of Permit Number. Two printed display permit tags 6" x 8" will be furnished each permittee for posting on boat docks. Tags will 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. Grand-fathered facilities are identified with either a green permit tag, or an "X" preceding the permit number.

6-09. Design of Private Floating Facilities.

a. General.

(1) All Private floating facilities will be designed and constructed in accordance with plans and specifications listed in SWLR 1130-2-48, Minimum Construction and Maintenance Requirements for Private Floating Facilities, Appendix F. The plans and specifications will be approved by the Operations Project Manager. The private floating facility must be installed or constructed within one-year from the date of approval or the request is considered voided.

(2) The use of private floating facilities will be limited to the mooring of boats owned by and registered to the permittee (or member in the case of community docks). Private floating facilities will not exceed the minimum size required to moor the owner's boat(s) (not to exceed three feet beyond vessel length) plus a small storage locker for items essential to watercraft operation, i.e., pfd's, water ski's, inner tubes, etc.

(3) The Operations Project Manager will approve the size, configuration, and anchoring plan for docks. The maximum size of private floating facilities will be 20 slips for safety reasons and to assure maneuverability of the dock during periods of pool fluctuation.

(4) Docks must be constructed with open sides.

(5) Docks will be spaced a minimum of 100 feet apart in ideal shoreline conditions. The placement of the dock should not be made that would produce a electrical cross-over situation; meaning that an applicant's facilities (including electric service and anchor cables) should not go beyond existing neighboring facilities. Cross-over situations cause community discord and therefore, should be avoided. Only under the most unusual situations may cross-overs be approved by the Operations Project Manager.

(6) Electrical service to and on private docks will require certification by an electrical contractor or certified electrician as listed in SWLR 1130-2-48, Certificate of Electrical Inspection, Appendix D.

(7) Upper decks are prohibited on private floating facilities. Single pier docks cannot have roofs.

(8) Walkways should be a minimum length necessary to obtain adequate water depth, but will not exceed 50 feet.

(9) Existing docks with extensions or sunbathing decks will be grandfathered and reissued until the dock requires major reconstruction or is moved to a different location.

(10) The Operations Project Manager will have the final determination whether docks are moored perpendicular or parallel to the shoreline.

(11) Flotation for private/community boat docks on Lake Dardanelle must conform to specifications listed in 36 CFR 327.30 and SWLR 1130-2-48, Appendix F. All new and replacement private floating facilities are required to encapsulated flotation. Flotation may not be stacked under the dock structure. The substructure of any private dock must be at least 8 inches above the water surface.

b. Boat Docks. The mooring location for a boat dock must be approved by the Operations Project Manager prior to the construction. Two sets of plans for the dock must be submitted for shoreline use permit applications and they must conform to the specifications shown in SWLR 1130-2-48, Minimum Construction and Maintenance Requirements for Private Floating Facilities, Appendix F. These plans must be stamped and signed by a registered Professional Engineer and must be submitted along with the Shoreline Use Application to Russellville Project Office, 1598 Lock and Dam Road, Russellville, Arkansas 72802. These plans and those submitted for expansion, structural modification, or installation of electrical facilities on any private floating facility must be and approved in writing by the Operations Project Manager prior to commencement of the work.

c. Community Boat Docks. The Little Rock District encourages the use of community boat docks as a means of limiting the proliferation of family household docks on the project. The following items will be considered when granting permits for community boat docks:

(1) The shoreline use permit for a community dock will be issued to the person designated in an association agreement, or similar document, as the authorized representative for the slip owners in the dock. The Operations Project Manager will assess conditions and consider designating a zone for community docks only when the number of docks in a given zone reaches 50 percent of the estimated capacity of that zone (at hydropower pool elevation). This will also be done when development and/or growth patterns indicate high demand potential for mooring facilities in a specific area. In an attempt to accommodate as many adjacent lot owners as possible without jeopardizing the shoreline, the Operations Project Manager may designate;

(a) that specific portion of the shoreline,

(b) that specific individual dock request, or

(c) the remaining unoccupied shoreline in that zone for community docks only. Under item `b' above an applicant may be required to allow others to add stalls to the dock in the future as requests are received and approved by the Operations Project Manager. Compatibility of existing docks, access, parking, and adjacent subdivision configurations will be considered before designating a zone for community docks only.

(2) A shoreline use permit for a community dock does not give the members any exclusive rights with regard to the use of public land. The permit does not give the owners the right to remove vegetation, construct breakwaters, or install buoys to restrict the speed of passing boats.

(3) Requests to expand a community dock will be subject to prior approval by the other owners with an interest in the dock and the Operations Project Manager.

d. Mooring Buoys. Placement of mooring buoys will be subject to the same shoreline allocations and permit procedures as other private floating facilities. The mooring buoy, mooring line and the vessel anchored must not interfere with navigation, obstruct more than one third the width of the cove, or present a hazard to boaters during the hours of darkness. See Exhibit IV for general mooring buoy requirements.

e. Duck Blinds. A permit is not required of those who hunt from the concealment of natural shoreline vegetation or portable blinds placed and removed on a daily basis. Arkansas State Game and Fish Commission regulations state that it is unlawful to build or erect permanent duck blinds on any wildlife management area. All the government real estate bordering Lake Dardanelle is the Dardanelle Wildlife Management Area, therefore; permanent duck blinds are not allowed on Lake Dardanelle land and water areas. `Permanent' in this aspect, is any structure being fabricated from metal, lumber, wire, nylon and other identifiable building materials that is not removed or torn down each day at the end of the hunt or at the end of shooting hours.

6-10. Tramways. Due to the minimal water fluctuation on the lower end of Lake Dardanelle individuals have been able to construct simple, boat-length tramways on the shoreline. These tramways are limited to no longer than 18 feet in length and will be permissible under the Shoreline Use Permit program. All other tramways that are more than 18 feet in length must be evaluated by Real Estate Branch personnel and if approved will be covered under a license which will not exceed five years. Any tramway that requires electrical service will be evaluated by Real Estate Branch.

Listed below are requirements that must be followed when constructing any length tramway, additional conditions can be added:

a. Cuts, fills, or other alteration to the land form will be discouraged and decided on a case-by-case basis.

b. Tramways should not restrict pedestrian foot traffic along the shoreline.

c. All construction materials should blend in with the natural terrain.

Tramways will only be allowed in areas allocated for limited development areas. Tramways will not be allowed in areas of known or potential archeological significance or at sites where natural rock outcroppings or other geological formations would have to be removed or significantly altered. Tramways are governed by density requirements the same as private floating facilities.

SECTION VII

OTHER SHORELINE USES BY FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

7-01. Private Use of the Shoreline. Adjacent landowners must obtain a shoreline use permit from the Operations Project Manager prior to removing vegetation, planting native trees or shrubs, underbrushing, mowing or making any other alterations to public lands. Shoreline use permits will not be granted to individuals for use of lands allocated as public recreation areas, including their buffers, or lands allocated as prohibited access areas. Restoration of the shoreline where degradation has occurred because of private exclusive use will be accomplished through a cooperative effort of the adjacent landowner and the appropriate local, state and federal agencies.

7-02. Vegetation Modification Permits.

a. General. Vegetation modification is allowed for fire protection purposes, meandering access paths, and planting or landscaping for wildlife, conservation, or the prevention of erosion. Section IV, Shoreline Allocations, describes the areas where vegetation modification permits are permissible. Additional guidance is located in SWLR 1130-2-48, Appendix C.

b. Leases. In some instances vegetative modification is requested in land areas that are under lease for agricultural and grazing purposes, corridor access, or other similar purposes. In these areas consideration will be given to the effects of the requested vegetative modification on the leased area. If the Operations Project Manager determines that vegetation modification will be a detriment to the lease then the request will be denied (even if the area is allocated for vegetative modification). The existence of a Real Estate outgrant is a higher priority use of the land and can preclude the issuance of a shoreline use permit. Planting/landscaping permits will be decided on a case-by-case basis and can be considered in all shoreline allocations. The decision to issue the planting/landscaping permit on shorelines not allocated for vegetation modification will be to the discretion of the Operations Project Manager. All vegetation modification permits are subject to the following requirements:

(1) Only hand operated tools and noncommercial lawn mowers may be used on government land. The use of heavy equipment such as tractors and bulldozers is not permitted.

(2) The permittee may only cut dead or diseased trees previously inspected and marked the Operations Project Manager. Permission will only be given for cutting trees that pose a hazard to private property (homes, outbuildings, boat docks), or which are near areas of pedestrian traffic (permitted access paths). Felled tree shall remain on project lands for wildlife habitat unless approved for removal by the Operations Project Manager. Otherwise, dying or dead trees in non-traffic areas will be left standing to provide den and insect feeding trees for birds and other wildlife.

(3) No flowering trees or shrubs, such as dogwood, redbud, or serviceberry may be removed, regardless of their size.

(4) Trees, shrubs or underbrush larger than 2 inches in diameter (measured at 4.5' above ground level) may not be removed. In certain cases, the Operations Project Manager may restrict the cutting of trees less than 2 inches in diameter if it is determined that it would create an erosion problem or similar adverse impact. Seedlings may be protected for assure future regeneration of canopy trees.

(5) Burning on government land is not permitted.

(6) Trimming, cutting, limbing, or topping of trees is prohibited.

(7) Removal of aquatic vegetation is prohibited, except in the immediate area of a dock, tramway, or mooring buoy.

7-03. Other Permitted Uses. Additional requirements are discussed for the following specific activities.

a. Fire Protection Permits. Mowing and/or underbrushing is allowed for fire protection purposes. The limits of this mowing/underbrushing will be dependent on the proximity of the privately owned dwelling. A maximum mowed radius of 200 feet from the foundation of the habitable structure is considered adequate for fire protection. In cases where trailers or campers are used a degree of permanency will be determined. Connection to available utilities (water, electric, telephone, sewer, or septic system), decks, and underpinning, are related features that will be considered. Outbuildings or `vacant lots' will not be considered in the permit process. The actual limits of vegetation modification in each case will be determined by the Operations Project Manager, or his representative, and defined on the Shoreline Use Permit. This 200 feet limit includes the private property between the house and the government boundary and the area of government land inside this 200 feet radius. Additional guidance is located in SWLR 1130-2-48, Appendix C.

b. Access Paths Permits. Mowing and/or underbrushing for a pedestrian access path can be permitted. Paths must not exceed six feet in width, measured at their widest point(s) and must follow a meandering route to prevent erosion and to minimize the need for removal of vegetation larger than 2 inches in diameter. Access paths permitted in shoreline areas allocated `scenic' must meander at least every 25 feet to prevent straight lines-of-sight. This is necessary to help preserve the natural, undisturbed, scenic beauty of the area. This permit does not convey the right to construct any structure (steps, bridges, handrails, etc) in connection with the path. If structures of this nature are proposed, a Real Estate instrument must be requested and acquired. No vehicle traffic is permitted on this access path.

c. Planting/Landscaping Permits. All requests for planting/landscaping permits must be submitted with a detailed and well described landscape plan. The plan will provide for better management of the area for the enhancement of wildlife, preservation of the aesthetics, and prevention of erosion. All plantings must be of species which are native to the area. Trees

of Arkansas, by Dwight Moore and Trees, Shrubs, and Vines of Arkansas by Carl Hunter are excellent texts which describe species native to Arkansas. Park rangers will have the final discretion as to which species will be permissible in the Lake Dardanelle area. No landscaping materials, such as dedging, raised beds, bird baths, or other personal property will be allowed on public property. No lawn irrigation systems will be installed on public property. The placement of sod will only be in connection with erosion control practices and will be detailed on the permittee's request. Sod cannot be installed to extend private yards which would create the appearance of private exclusive use. Any practices that change the natural appearance of vegetation on public lands to appear like an extension of private property is not authorized.

d. Erosion Control Permits. All erosion control measures must be in accordance U.S. Army Corps of Engineers policy and the guidance as contained in SWLR 1130-2-48, Shoreline Erosion Control, Appendix J.

7-04. Community Access Areas. Certain reaches of the shoreline are popular for public use or have potential for public use. Many of these areas are maintained by the adjacent landowners, interested groups, or individuals under the Lakeshore Stewardship Program. Maintenance can include mowing/underbrushing, erosion control, litter pickup, installation of vehicle barricades, or other related activities that promote and control public use of a specific area. All areas must be posted and have public access. These areas are set aside for the best interest of the general public. The permitted activities should in no manner benefit or give special privileges to any adjacent landowner or restricted group. The existing, designated Lakeshore Stewardship Areas in effect at the writing of this plan are listed below (??). Update

LAKESHORE STEWARDSHIP AREAS	LAKE DARDANELLE
Area	Individual or Group
Stinnett Creek Fishing Area	Lake Dardanelle Lady Anglers
Jenkins Hwy 22 Fishing Area	Royce Jenkins
Piney Creek Hwy 64 Access	Lamar Bass Club
Schulte Cove Fishing Area	Henderson, Schouweiller, Boyd
Mill Creek Access	City of London
Wildcat Hollow Fishing Area	Wildcat Hollow Homeowners' Association

7-05. Request for Waiver of Provisions.

a. This plan is subject to Federal laws and regulations requiring reasonable accommodations for people with qualifying disabilities. A request to waive any provision for the purpose of accommodating a person with a disability or limiting health condition should be forwarded in writing to:

Operations Project Manager, Russellville Project Office
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
1598 Lock and Dam Road
Russellville, AR 72802-8462

b. The Operations Project Manager will review waiver requests on a case-by-case basis. The request should fully explain the disability or limiting health condition, the family household and local situation, and the specifics of the waiver, accompanied by supporting documentation (letter, copies of handicapped parking placards, doctor's letters, maps, diagrams, etc.)

7-06. Appeals Process. Appeals may be made in accordance with SWLR 1130-2-48, Shoreline Management Plans, Reviews and Revisions, Appendix E.

SECTION VIII

SHORELINE USE PERMIT GUIDELINES

8-01. General. Reference Shoreline Management at Civil Works Projects, SWLR 1130-2-48, dated for additional guidance for shoreline use permits.

8-02. Permits, Where Required. Revocable shoreline use permits may be granted for private floating facilities, tramways, vegetation modification, community access areas, ski areas, and other related activities that conform to this plan and the project Master Plan.

8-03. Permits, Authority to Issue. The Operations Project Manager is authorized to issue Shoreline Use Permits. ENG Form 4264-R, or computer generated ENG Form 4264-R-E, Application for Shoreline Use Permit. Additional conditions, consistent with this plan, can be added by the Operations Project Manager on a case-by-case basis. No activity, such as mowing, underbrushing, or construction can commence until the applicant has received written approval from the Operations Project Manager.

8-04. Administrative and Inspection Charges. A charge will be made for shoreline use permits to help defray expenses associated with administration and inspection of the permits. The administrative charge, and annual inspection fees for private floating facilities and under 18 feet tramways, will be collected at the time of permit issuance. There will be no annual inspection fee for vegetation modification permits. No charge will be made for planting/landscaping, erosion control, or community access area permits. These activities are considered beneficial to government lands. Multiple uses can be included on the same permit, excluding community boat dock permits, at no additional cost. Charges currently in effect are subject to change in future years.

8-05. Permit Term. Shoreline Use Permits are issued for a period of time not to exceed five years. In some instances permits will be issued for lesser periods of time. Potential buyers of adjacent property or new owners should not assume that a new permit will automatically be issued. Also, if a new permit is issued, it should not be assumed that it will contain the same limitations as previous permits. It is recommended that potential buyers of private property contact the Lake Dardanelle Project Office to clarify permit requirements for the adjacent government property.

8-06. Posting and Delineating the Permit Area. Two white plastic permit tags, approximately 6" x 8" in size, bearing the permit number and expiration date will be furnished with each permit issued for floating facilities. These tags will be posted on the floating facility on the water side and on the land side so they will be clearly visible. Land based permits will be posted according to instructions provided by the Operations Project Manager. Facilities and activities permitted under special conditions, such as grandfathering, will be identified by using green permit tags or with an "X" preceding the permit number to make them readily identifiable. Condition 25 of the shoreline use permit requires all permittees who perform vegetative modification to delineate the government boundary line in an unobtrusive manner. The entire Lake Dardanelle boundary line has been

surveyed and monumented by the US Army Corps of Engineers. This boundary line delineation will suffice for the requirements of condition 25 of the Shoreline Use Permit.

8-07. Collection of Fees. Payment may be made by check (personal, certified, cashiers, etc.) or money order made payable to "FAO, Little Rock District". Payment may also be made in cash. Cash collections will be acknowledged by issuance of a receipt or SF Form 1165. Revenue from issuance of Shoreline Use Permits will be collected by employees authorized to collect for petty cash sales. The recreation fee cashiers or alternates will not handle fees for Shoreline Use Permits. Collections will be scheduled to the USACE Finance Center, Millington, TN. using ENG Form 3313, Remittance Register. Collections identified as "shoreline use permits" may be listed on the same schedules as reservoir maps, folder maps, etc.

a. Renewal Procedures. When a shoreline use permit is renewed in the name of the present owner, the applicant will receive the following:

(1) Month of expiration sticker (two copies).

(2) Year of expiration sticker (two copies).

(3) Signed original of the permit, ENG 4624-R, including a statement of the amount paid.

b. ENG 4624-R. The permit will be prepared in duplicate. The original will be sent to the permittee and the second copy will be kept on file in the Lake Dardanelle Project Office.

8-08. Refund of Fees. Fees for shoreline use permits are non-refundable.

8-09. Termination of Permits. Authority to revoke shoreline use permits rests with the District Engineer. Permits may be revoked when the action is in the public interest or when the permittee fails to comply with the terms of the permit, the Shoreline Management Plan, or ER 1130-2-406. Conditions must be carefully and completely documented with copies of certified correspondence to the permittee, dated photographs and detailed inspection reports when recommending permit revocation to the District Engineer. The permittee notification process is outlined in permit condition 21. Termination of shoreline use permits (ENG Form 4262-R) for floating facilities shall follow the guidelines established in Title 36.

SECTION IX

PERMITS FOR SHORELINE USE

9-01. Shoreline Use Permits. Shoreline Use Permits are issued for private floating facilities, some tramways, erosion control, access paths, landscaping for wildlife, and vegetation modification. Vegetation modification includes underbrushing and/or mowing for fire protection or access paths. These activities do not involve a disruption to or change in land form. All of these permits are non-transferable. Upon sale or other transfer of the permitted facility or death of the permittee, the permit is voided. Provided there is not a higher priority use for the land a new permit may be issued to the new owner after an application has been made and the appropriate fees have been paid.

9-02. Department of the Army Permits. Requests involving dredging, placement of fill, construction of fixed or combination fixed-floating structures and discharge of dredged material will be evaluated under authority of Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403) and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344). These requests are evaluated by the Regulatory Branch of the Little Rock District Office. Shoreline use permits will not be used under these circumstances.

9-03. Real Estate Instruments. All requests for commercial development activities and activities involving grade, cuts, fills, other changes in land form, or appropriate land-based support facilities required for private floating facilities will continue to be evaluated at the Real Estate Branch of the Little Rock District Office.

SECTION X

OTHER LAND USES

10-01. Adjoining Lands. No Shoreline Use Permits or Real Estate Instruments will be issued for septic tanks or septic field lines on government property. These facilities constructed on adjoining private lands should meet the requirements of the Arkansas State Department of Health and Environmental Protection Agency. The spilling, pumping, or other discharge of contaminants, pollutants, or other wastes onto public land or water areas is a violation of Title 36, CFR, Part 327.9(c). Instances of improperly functioning septic facilities will be reported and coordinated with the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) for investigation and corrective action.

10-02. Matters Not Addressed. Requests for activities not specifically addressed in this Shoreline Management Plan will be sent to the Chief, Operations Division, for review, coordination, approval, denial, or referral to higher headquarters.

SECTION XI

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

11-01. Comments and Questions. Lake Dardanelle project personnel are available to address any questions or comments concerning this Shoreline Management Plan. The Russellville Project Office is located on the Russellville side of Dardanelle Lock and Dam off Highway 7 in Pope County, Arkansas. The telephone number is (479) 968-5008.

11-02. Review and Changes. The Operations Project Manager at Lake Dardanelle will continually monitor the needs of the lake's recreational users and recommend revisions to improve operations and to minimize conflicts between various interests. Minor revisions to the plan will be submitted to the District Engineer for evaluation and approval. In advance of recommending any major revision to this plan, additional public meetings will be held as required by regulations. Changes in shoreline allocations are considered a major change. All requests for changes to the shoreline allocations will be kept on file and reviewed annually to determine the need for a review. If a sufficient number of requests have been made, consideration will be given to initiating the formal update process.

11-03. Conclusion. It is the intent of the Lake Dardanelle Shoreline Management Plan to provide optimum recreational benefits to the public and integrate those recreational needs with physical limitations and natural environmental qualities of the lake and surrounding lands. In developing the plan, past, present and future recreational needs of the area were considered.

11-04. Recommendation. Approval of this plan is recommended.