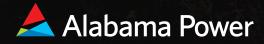
## SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

# Since 1914, preserving and conserving



## INTRODUCTION

For more than 100 years, Alabama Power has harnessed renewable energy from one of the state's most abundant resources - 77,000 miles of rivers and streams directing almost 1/12 of the water that passes through the nation's lower 48 states. Beginning with Lay Dam in 1912, the company constructed 14 hydro facilities during the span of six decades, backing up water to create 11 reservoirs on the Coosa, Tallapoosa and Warrior rivers.

Along with producing energy from the water impounded by these dams, Alabama Power manages lands around the lakes needed for reservoir operations. These lands are enclosed by the project boundary, which varies from lake to lake. In managing this property, the company is tasked with handling the requests of a number of individual, industrial and organizational stakeholders with different - and sometimes competing - needs.

The company and its employees work to meet these requests by providing recreational lake access, permitting shoreline structures, striving to educate its stakeholders about the various aspects of its lake management programs, and promoting best management practices that can help preserve and protect valuable shoreline resources.

This guide highlights information about the general characteristics of the lakes Alabama Power manages, recreational activities available, permitted shoreline activities, permit types and shoreline best management practices. For a more in-depth conversation on these topics - or others

Martin Dam, 1928 Spillway gates open. not discussed - please contact your local Alabama Power Shoreline Management office or visit the Shorelines website at: https://apcshorelines.com/ shoreline-management/.

Lake Name	Local Office Number
Weiss	256-927-2597
Neely Henry	205-472-0481
Logan Martin	205-472-0481
Lay	205-755-4420
Mitchell	205-755-4420
Jordan/Bouldin	205-755-4420
Harris	256-396-5093
Martin	256-825-0053
Yates	256-825-0053
Thurlow	256-825-0053
Smith	205-384-7385

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## GENERAL LAKE INFORMATION

### LAKE LEVELS

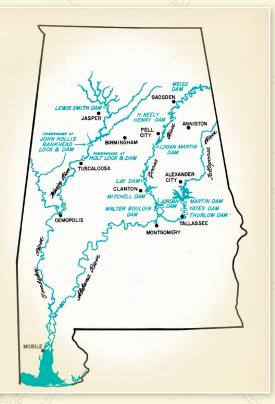
Along with providing low-cost renewable energy, each dam operated by Alabama Power was designed to play a role in managing the fluctuating flows of state rivers caused by heavy rains or drought conditions that alternately impact Alabama.

Lake-level guidelines (also known as "rule curves") were developed for each reservoir by Alabama Power, in cooperation with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), as part of Alabama Power's operating licenses. These guidelines help manage both the needs of hydroelectric production as well as the needs of those who rely on these lakes for other purposes. As part of these guidelines, Alabama Power manages two types of reservoirs: storage and run-of-river.

Lake levels on storage lakes vary seasonally. Typically, these lakes reach their full pool levels in late spring in preparation for the summer months when demand for electricity and recreational use are highest. Beginning in the late summer and early fall, lake levels are lowered to accommodate typical heavy winter and spring rains. Storage lakes provide navigation, recreation and limited flood control.

In addition to providing storage for some winter and spring rains, seasonal lake-level fluctuation at storage reservoirs can provide an opportunity for shoreline maintenance and repair during winter months while the lakes are below summer pool levels.

By contrast, run-of-river lake water releases are generally the same as the flow into the reservoir. Because of this, water levels in these lakes remain relatively constant, fluctuating only slightly throughout the year. Occasionally, when conditions allow, drawdowns of these run-of-river lakes may occur to allow for a variety of activities to take place, such as environmental surveys and permitted structure maintenance. At two of Alabama Power's hydroelectric plants, Bankhead and Holt, the company operates the generating units using flows not needed by the USACE for lock operations. At these plants, Alabama Power owns a powerhouse next to an existing USACE lock and dam and the project boundary includes only a limited amount of land in the immediate vicinity of the powerhouse.



A 1940s illustration from Alabama Power Corporate Archives, showing the hydroelectric system.

### HYDRO PROJECT BOUNDARY

The project boundary encompasses all the necessary lands, waters and dam structures of a FERC-regulated hydro generation project. This includes the lands beneath the full pool of the lake, lands around the dam, certain areas along the shoreline, and certain parcels of lands that are designated for particular project purposes, such as recreation or conservation.

### RESERVOIR

A reservoir is a body of water impounded - or backed up - by a man-made structure such as a dam. Due to their size, some reservoirs are often referred to as lakes.

### RESERVOIR TYPES: STORAGE and RUN-OF-RIVER

Storage projects experience seasonal fluctuations in level.

- Weiss
- Neely Henry
- Logan Martin
- Harris
- Martin
- Smith

Run-of-river reservoir levels remain relatively stable throughout the year.

- Lay
- Mitchell
- Jordan/Bouldin
- Yates
- Thurlow

For daily lake-level information, visit https:// apcshorelines.com or download the Shorelines app, available for Android and iOS devices.

## Lake Information

			13		N. F.
Location	Area (in acres)	Shoreline Length (in miles)	Full Pool (Mean Sea Level – in feet)	APC Fee Ownership Above Full Pool	Additional Land Rights Held by Alabama Power
11				(Mean Sea Level – in feet)	CITY
TALLAPOOSA RIVER		and the second sec			
Harris (Wedowee) Randolph and Clay counties	9,780	367	793	795	Scenic Easement: either to 800 feet OR 50 horizontal feet from 793 feet msl, whichever is less, but never less than 795 feet msl
Martin Coosa, Elmore and Tallapoosa counties	41,150	880	491	ØAIRPO	BOATS
Yates Tallapoosa County	2,000	40 M	345	351	Flood Easement: 363 feet
Thurlow Elmore and Tallapoosa counties	574	6	288.5	299	None

### WARRIOR RIVER

``	WARKIOK KIVEK		// FISH POND		A REC	REATION
Γ	Smith	21,200	642	510	Ø	BAIT Flood Easement:
1	Walker, Winston and Cullman counties			$\sum_{i=1}^{n}$	0	522 feet WIND PAR
	Bankhead Walker, Jefferson and	9,200	Ø	255	USACE-owned Reservoir	USACE-owned Reservoir
	Tuscaloosa counties	* COS			USACE-owned	USACE-owned
	Holt Tuscaloosa County	3,296	Ø	187	Reservoir	Reservoir

			in the second second			TRAIL
XLA	Location	Area (in acres)	Shoreline Length (in miles)	Full Pool (Mean Sea Level – in feet)	APC Fee Ownership Above Full Pool (Mean Sea Level – in feet)	Additional Land Rights Held by Alabama Power
	COOSA RIVER			TIMBERGU	IT AS	COVI
1	Weiss Cherokee County	30,200	447	564	565 (564 in some cases)	Flood Easement: Steps from 572 feet to 588 feet with some areas owned in fee
CIP.	Neely Henry Cherokee, Calhoun, Etowah and St. Clair counties	11,235	GIRL 339JTS	508	Steps from 509 to 521	Flood Easement: Steps from 509 feet to 527 feet with some areas owned in fee
	Logan Martin Calhoun, St. Clair and Talladega counties	15,263	TRUSSE 275	465	Steps from 465 to 473	Flood Easement: Steps from 473.5 feet to 490 feet with some areas owned in fee
10	Lay Chilton, Coosa, Shelby, St. Clair and Talladega counties	12,000	289	396	Steps from 397 to 406	Flood Easement: Steps from 397 feet to 413 feet with some areas owned in fee
all is	Mitchell Chilton and Coosa counties	5,850	147	312	317	None
STAN A.	Jordan Chilton, Coosa and Elmore counties		IO8	252		Flood Easement: 15 horizontal feet from 252 feet (where applicable)
il la	Bouldin Elmore County	920	MARINATO	252	253 in forebay	None

## Permitting Requirements

#### Why does Alabama Power have guidelines?

Meeting FERC Requirements: FERC requires Alabama Power to maintain control of the lands and waters that make up its hydro projects. To do this, Alabama Power maintains either ownership or the right to use the lands beneath the reservoir and certain lands surrounding the reservoir. Alabama Power has established a system of permits and guidelines to inform the public regarding its policies and parameters for residential and non-residential permitting activities on its lakes. It is important to note that the guidelines are not intended to be all-inclusive.

### Why do I need a permit?

- Land Management: Generally, Lakeshore Use Permits ensure that the standards established by Alabama Power's guidelines are followed. Lakeshore Use Permits are also used as a land management tool by creating a record of all structures and shoreline construction along lands and waters under the jurisdiction of FERC, called the project boundary.
- Maintaining Water Storage: Lakeshore Use Permits also play a role in helping dam operators manage heavy rains by helping maintain water storage capacity up to a certain elevation on property bordering each reservoir, called a flood or flowage easement.
- Protecting Environmental and Cultural Resources: Lakeshore
  Use Permits also help protect wetlands, habitats, species and
  historical resources. Working with employees from Alabama Power's
  Environmental Affairs Team, shoreline managers review each Lakeshore
  Use Permit application to make sure property owners are aware of
  possible federally protected wetlands, artifacts, or threatened and
  endangered species along the shoreline.
- Balancing Uses: Lakeshore Use Permits also assist Alabama Power in balancing private and public uses of the shoreline and reservoir, including recreational boating and fishing.

By reviewing these considerations during the permitting process, Alabama Power is able to ensure individuals applying for Lakeshore Use Permits are committed to using project land in ways consistent with FERC license requirements, state and federal laws and regulations, and USACE general permits, as well as ensuring uses do not interfere with project purposes. Lake residents and businesses should always contact their local Alabama Power Shoreline Management office for a Lakeshore Use Permit before beginning construction of new structures, maintenance of existing structures, or any other activity along the shoreline or in the lake bed. Receiving a Lakeshore Use Permit prior to construction can help avoid construction delays, the need to remove structures, environmental restoration or mitigation measures, and possible legal action should construction begin before a permit is received from Alabama Power.

### How do I get a permit?

Before you construct, modify or improve any structure or facility on land around an Alabama Power reservoir, contact a Shoreline Management representative to discuss your plans and determine the permitting requirements of your project.

Each reservoir is unique in its operation, requirements and Alabama Power ownership rights. General guidelines for shoreline construction activities are available for each reservoir at Alabama Power's Shoreline Management offices or online at https://apcshorelines.com/shoreline-management/.

### I received a new permit via certified mail, which I did not request. Why did this happen?

At the direction of FERC, Alabama Power is systematically reviewing all permits and inventorying all structures on its lakes to ensure that all structures are either permitted or removed from Alabama Power property if necessary. As part of this process, owners adjacent to reservoirs may receive updated Lakeshore Use Permits via certified mail. Unless otherwise indicated, no further action is necessary on the owner's part. Please contact your local Shoreline Management office with any questions.

#### What types of permits are available?

Alabama Power offers several permits that generally fall into two different classifications: Residential and Non-residential.

### **Types of Residential Permits**

### NON-TRANSFERABLE LAKESHORE USE PERMITS

Non-transferable Lakeshore Use Permits serve single-family dwellings or multifamily structures that may accommodate less than 10 watercraft. Examples of structures requiring these permits include boat ramps, outbuildings, docks/piers, boat houses, wet slips, seawalls, riprap, gazebos, decks and paths. In some instances, vegetation clearing and earthmoving may also require a permit. A permit fee may be required.

### **LEGACY PERMIT**

A legacy permit may be available for qualifying existing structures within the project boundary or reservoir that do not meet current General Guidelines for Residential Shoreline Permitting.

### **Types of Non-residential Permits**

### **GENERAL NON-RESIDENTIAL**

General Non-residential Permits authorize the use of project lands and waters for facilities that are used commercially or will accommodate more than 10 watercraft. Examples of facilities requiring these permits include: public marinas, restaurants, apartments, campgrounds and bed and breakfast facilities. A permit is required for all new developments and for existing developments where additions and modifications are proposed. These permits may require additional consultation and approval by FERC as well as a permit fee.

### LEGACY NON-RESIDENTIAL PERMIT

A Legacy Non-residential Permit may be available for qualifying existing developments within the project boundary.

### WATER WITHDRAWALS

Alabama Power permits water withdrawals from the reservoirs it manages for municipal, industrial, agricultural and other uses. For water withdrawals in excess of 1 million gallons a day, Alabama Power must seek FERC authorization before issuing a permit. Alabama Power also charges reasonable compensation for the impacts associated with water withdrawal from a reservoir. Adjacent single-family home uses do not require a water withdrawal permit at this time, but may be documented on a permit for record-keeping purposes.

### **Other Common Shoreline Concerns**

- Buoys and Channel Markers: The Alabama Law Enforcement Agency

   Marine Patrol Division (formerly the Alabama Marine Police) has
   jurisdiction over placing and maintaining navigation and warning buoys
   (such as No-Wake buoys) and, in most cases, channel markers. For
   more information, please visit http://www.outdooralabama.com/buoys and-markers.
- Boat Speeds and Type: The Alabama Law Enforcement Agency Marine Patrol Division regulates the operation of vessels of Alabama waterways. Please visit http://www.outdooralabama.com/boating-rules-andregulations for more information.

- Septic Systems and Health Regulations: Local county health departments are responsible for permitting and enforcement of septic system health-related regulations. Contact information for county health departments is available at http://www.adph.org/ administration/.
- Views and Property Setbacks: Alabama Power uses property setbacks, where applicable, solely as an administrative tool to aid in managing Alabama Power property. The setbacks are not required or guaranteed by law and are used at the discretion of Alabama Power to manage its land around the lakes. Private property disputes are a matter of Alabama law and lie outside the authority of Alabama Power to mediate or enforce. Additionally, Alabama Power does not regulate or guarantee views of any kind, and a right to a view does not exist under Alabama law.
- Electrical Service to Docks: Alabama Power does not approve or inspect any electrical equipment. For safety tips regarding electrical service. please contact a licensed electrician and see Alabama Power's Lake Safety Resource Guide, which is available at http://apcshorelines.com/ pdfs/shoreline-safety-brochure.PDF
- Aquatic Vegetation Management: For aquatic vegetation management issues, please call 205-257-2393 or visit https://apcshorelines.com/ aquatic/.

### **Recreation Opportunities**

Alabama Power provides public access at more than 50 public recreation sites and facilities for activities including fishing, boating, swimming and day-use picnic areas. Some of these facilities feature barrier-free access and hunting areas for people with disabilities.

The majority of Alabama Power's recreation sites are "carryin, carry-out," and no trash cans are provided. Visitors are asked to come prepared to take their trash with them when leaving the site.

For more information on the variety of recreational opportunities, please contact your local Alabama Power Shoreline Management office or visit us at https:// apcshorelines.com/recreation.



## Shoreline Best Management Practices

#### What are shoreline best management practices?

Shoreline best management practices (BMPs) are an array of techniques that assist in the conservation and protection of valuable shoreline resources by minimizing the impact of projects on existing resources. BMPs can minimize erosion and stabilize shoreline banks, create fish and wildlife habitat, improve shoreline aesthetics and contribute to improved water quality.

#### Landscaping BMPs

As part of the growing interest in developing shoreline property more naturally, there is movement away from traditional maintenance techniques, which focused on erosion control using suburban landscaping and unnatural erosion barriers. Biologists and property owners continue to find new value in using BMPs that mimic natural ecosystems and maintain and enhance the shoreline.

Experts suggest retaining as much existing vegetation as possible as part of shoreline landscaping. Adding native grasses and other vegetation is preferable, as opposed to non-native plants, which may increase landscaping costs, have poor survival rates and provide inadequate erosion control and soil stability. By keeping existing trees and native plants, residents are better able to naturally divert water running through shoreline property.

Using native trees, shrubs and flowers for landscaping and in gardens can reduce the need for watering as well as the need for fertilizers and pesticides. Native plants and shrubs that enhance the shoreline include:

• Button bush	• Oak (all varieties)	• Native azalea
• Tag alder	• Pine (all varieties)	• Fern
• Deciduous holly	Bald cypress	<ul> <li>Oakleaf hydrangea</li> </ul>
• Sweet gum	• Sycamore, weeping	• Carolina jasmine
• Maple (all varieties)	willow	• Sweet shrubs
Yellow nonlar	River hirch	(clianthus flondus

More than 200 native plants are commonly found on lands surrounding Alabama Power reservoirs. Visit https://apcshorelines.com/shorelinemanagement/ and scroll to the "Helpful Resources" section for more information on native plants.

In an effort to responsibly manage project lands on property it owns, Alabama Power is committed to preserving at least a 15-foot naturally managed vegetative filter strip from the top summer lake elevation. In this area, the clearing of native trees and vegetation will be kept to a minimum. Lake Harris has more specific FERC License requirements regarding shoreline landscaping below the 800' MSL. Please contact the Harris Shoreline Management office for more details.

#### **Bank Stabilization BMPs**

The Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and the USACE recommend riprap - or the sloped piling of rocks 4-6 inches

in diameter – for most shoreline stabilization projects. Alabama Power provides specifications in each lake's **General Guidelines for Residential** Shoreline Permitting for residents wishing to apply for a seawall construction permit. Generally, these guidelines require all new seawalls to be constructed as close to the existing shoreline as possible, with additional approval requirements

for the source and type of backfill. Generally, riprap must be placed at the base of any new seawall according to Alabama Power's General Guidelines for Residential Shoreline Permitting. Seawalls may not be appropriate for every applicant and certain shoreline areas may not require or be eligible for bank stabilization.

Federally protected areas deemed sensitive due to environmental, cultural resources or other concerns may require site-specific BMPs, which may limit the type of construction and improvement activities permitted, as well as when these activities can occur.

#### How do BMPs help?

#### **EROSION CONTROL AND WATER QUALITY**

BMPs can reduce the amount of silt or sedimentation produced by erosion as well as other potentially harmful runoff. This enhances the overall water quality of a reservoir for wildlife and recreational use.

Riprap is the sloped piling of rocks 4-6 inches in diameter and is recommended for most shoreline stabilization projects.

#### WILDLIFE HABITAT

BMPs protect aquatic life in the reservoir and can provide shoreline habitat. Maintaining a naturally managed vegetative filter strip can enhance available food and cover for wildlife species, provide links between shoreline habitats and protect near-shore environments. These near-shore environments provide important breeding and nursery areas for numerous fish and amphibian species and are used for feeding and cover by species such as muskrat, beaver, wading birds and waterfowl. At a microhabitat level, the accumulated leaf litter, pine needle duff and coarse woody debris (fallen logs, etc.) in these vegetated buffers provide important habitat for many other species. This is particularly important for species listed as rare, threatened and endangered by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Alabama Power continues to work with the USFWS and other agencies to promote good habitat for these species, while allowing for lakeshore development options.

#### SCENIC VALUE

BMPs provide a natural view along the shoreline and can increase aquatic wildlife variety and populations.



#### When should BMPs be used?

Alabama Power will work with shoreline property owners to incorporate BMPs into their permitted shoreline activities. Some BMPs are required on Alabama Power-owned lands inside the project boundary (or where Alabama Power has certain rights), and others are strongly encouraged on privately owned shoreline property.

## **Best Management Practices**

Plant native trees, shrubs and flowers for landscaping and in gardens to reduce the need for watering and the use of fertilizers and pesticides.

Preserve or establish a naturally managed vegetative filter strip along the shoreline to minimize clearing of native trees and vegetation. Alabama Power recommends a buffer set back of at least 15 feet measured horizontally from the top pool elevation. (Lake Harris has special restrictions; please call the Harris Shoreline Management office for more details).

Where allowed by Alabama Power guidelines, plant a low-maintenance, slow-growing grass that is recommended for your soil conditions and climate.

- Maintain the grass as high as possible to shade out weeds and improve rooting so that less fertilizing and watering are required.
- Avoid dumping leaves or yard debris on or near the shoreline.
- Use permeable paving materials and reduce the area of impervious surface, particularly driveways, sideways, walkways and parking areas.
- Avoid or minimize the use of pesticides, insecticides and herbicides

whenever possible.

- Dispose of vehicle fluids, paints and household chemicals as indicated on their respective labels and do not deposit these products into storm drains, project waters or onto the ground.
- Use soap sparingly when washing your car and wash your car on a grassy area so the ground can filter the water naturally. Use a hose nozzle with a trigger to save water and pour your bucket of used soapy water down the sink, not onto the street.

 Avoid applying any fertilizer. If you must apply fertilizers or pesticides, follow the directions on the label and never apply chemicals just before a rain storm. Use native vegetation in the landscape to avoid the need for fertilizer.

- Maintain septic tanks and drain fields according to the guidelines and/ or regulations established by the appropriate regulatory authority.
   Discourage livestock from entering
- project waters or tributaries.
  Create and maintain a rain garden in the landscape to filter runoff naturally.
  Deposit excavated materials in an
- upland area and contain them properly

to prevent them from entering the waterway, adjacent wetlands or bottomland hardwoods through erosion and sedimentation.

- Consider using bioengineering practices, where appropriate, to control soil erosion and sedimentation. Some appropriate bioengineering practices include installing coconut fiber rolls or live fascines, live staking, restoring or creating marsh (including willow and wetland planting), and preserving or creating vegetative buffers. Some appropriate integrated practices include bank shaping and planting; joint planting; and installing live cribwalls, vegetated gabions, vegetated reinforced soil slopes, or vegetated geogrids.
- Place riprap along the base of existing seawalls. Please contact Alabama
   Power Shoreline Management prior to placing riprap.
- Maintain natural drainage to the maximum extent possible and do not direct concentrated runoff directly into the reservoir.
- Divert rain gutters/drain pipes and other sources of household runoff, including driveways, to unpaved areas where water can soak into the ground

and be filtered naturally before reaching the reservoir.

Place yard debris and other compost materials above the flood elevation and away from the shoreline.

Avoid excessive watering of lawns; water either in the morning and/or in evening. Do not apply pesticides or herbicides directly to the water. Contact Alabama Power at 205-257-2393 or via https:// apcshorelines.com/aquatic/ for aquatic vegetation or pest concerns.

### **Boater BMPs**

- Watch your wake: Boating in a manner that causes large wakes near shorelines increases erosion and siltation. Boaters should monitor their wake and use the appropriate speed to ensure minimal wakes reach the shoreline.
- Secure items that may tend to blow overboard during high wind or high-speed conditions, including empty cans, paper or wrappers and swimming "noodles."
- Use care when pumping fuel at a marina. Do not "top off" your tank, as this can lead to spills.

## Examples of BMPs in Construction

### Silt Fence

A silt fence is a temporary structure used to reduce the quantity of sediment moving downslope on a landscape. It is made of a permeable fabric to filter sediment that is trenched into the ground and attached to supporting posts.

### Installation

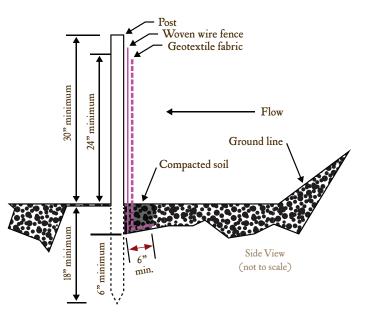
Step 1: Dig a 6-inch trench the length of the silt fence along the contour. Step 2: Place the bottom 12 inches of the silt fence in the trench, keying the bottom 6 inches toward the up, gradient slope. Step 3: Ensure the trench is completely backfilled and the bottom of the fence is secure in the ground for the entire length of the installation.

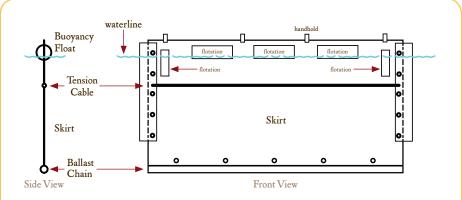
Step 4: Stakes should be spaced at a maximum 10 feet apart and driven 18 inches into the ground. Securely fasten the wire backing and silt fence to the stakes.

### Maintenance

Step 1: Inspect sediment fences at least once a week and after each significant rain event. Step 2: Make required repairs immediately. Step 3: Should the silt fence fabric collapse, tear, decompose or become ineffective, replace it promptly.

Step 4: Remove sediment deposits when they reach a depth of 15 inches or half the height of the fence as installed to provide adequate storage volume for the next rain and to reduce pressure on the fence.





### Silt Curtain

A silt curtain is a flexible barrier that hangs down from the water surface. The system uses a series of floats on the surface and a ballast chain or anchors along the bottom. They are generally most effective in relatively shallow undisturbed water.

### Examples of BMPs in Construction continued

### Erosion Control Seed and Mulch

Permanent seeding establishes perennial vegetation on disturbed areas. This permanent vegetation provides economical long-term erosion control and helps prevent sediment from leaving the site. This practice is used when vegetation is desired and appropriate to permanently stabilize the soil.

Mulching is the application of plant residues, such as straw or other suitable materials, to the soil surface. Mulch protects the soil surface from the erosive force of raindrop impact and reduces the velocity of overland flow. It helps seedlings germinate and grow by conserving moisture, protecting against temperature extremes and controlling weeds. Mulch also maintains the infiltration capacity of the soil. Mulch can be applied to seeded areas to help establish plant cover. It can also be used in unseeded areas to protect against erosion over the winter or until final grading and shaping can be accomplished, except in areas with concentrated flow.

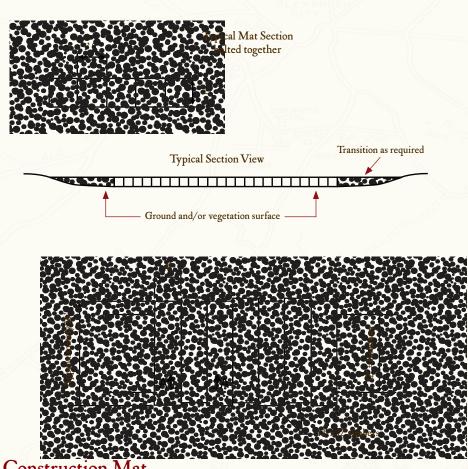
Site preparation includes grading, if needed, and seedbed preparation and fertilizing, liming and seeding. Straw is the most commonly used material in conjunction with seeding. Wheat straw is the mostly commonly used straw, and can be spread by hand or with a mulch blower. If the site is susceptible to wind, the straw should be tacked down with a tackifier, a crimper or a disk to prevent seed loss.

### Maintenance

Step 1: Inspect all mulches periodically and after rainstorms to check for rill erosion, dislocation or failure.

Step 2: Where erosion is observed, apply additional mulch. If washout has occurred, repair the slope grade, reseed and reinstall mulch.

Step 3: Continue inspections until vegetation is firmly established.



Construction Mat

Construction mats are utilized as temporary crossings for work to be performed in wetlands and to spread equipment weight over a larger, less concentrated base. Mats may be made of wood, plastic, high density polyethylene (HDPE) or composite material. Mats will be installed using a forklift or heavy equipment in a sequential manner so that a road/pad is created as equipment moves through a wetland area. Removal is performed in the same manner in a reverse sequence.

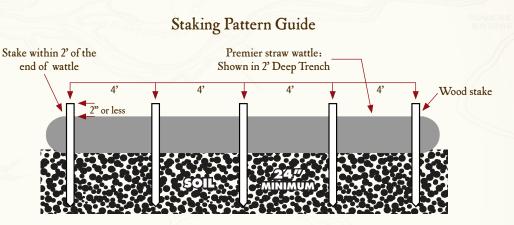
### Examples of BMPs in Construction from page 10

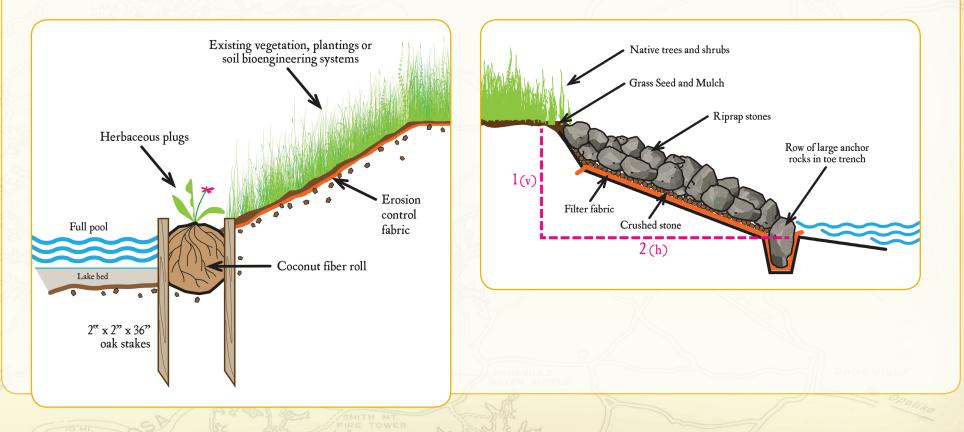
### Wattle

A wattle check dam is a sediment barrier that is easily installed around drainage ways to slow the flow of water. In areas of concentrated flow, place the wattle perpendicular to the flow and stake the wattle in place utilizing 2 foot by 2 foot wooden stakes. Ensure there is no open pathway under the wattle.

### Maintenance

Inspect the wattle daily when work is ongoing in the area and after each qualifying rainfall event. Check for undermining and/or overtopping by stormwater flows. Remove displaced silt and place it upland on the right-of-way, spread and grass once it reaches one half of the wattle diameter.









While this guide provides lake residents and stakeholders a basic understanding of Alabama Power's reservoirs, recreational facilities, permitting procedures and BMPs, there is no better resource for understanding the company's comprehensive policies, license requirements and the local, state and federal

regulations under which it operates, than the shoreline managers at each reservoir's Shoreline Management office. To learn more about recreational sites, permitting and best management practices, call your local Alabama Power Shoreline Management office at the numbers below or visit www.alabamapower.com/ community/lakes.



### SPECIAL THANKS

Examples of BMPs used in construction were provided in part by the Alabama Handbook for Erosion Control, Sediment Control and Stormwater Management on Construction Sites and Urban Areas created by the Alabama Soil and Water Conservation Committee. To reference the complete handbook, visit http://swcc.alabama.gov/pages/erosion\_control.aspx?sm=b\_b.

Examples of permitted activities in this guide are not comprehensive. If you are planning any shoreline construction or improvement projects, please contact your local Alabama Power Shoreline Management office before beginning.



Lake Name	Local Office Number
Weiss	256-927-2597
Neely Henry	205-472-0481
Logan Martin	205-472-0481
Lay	205-755-4420
Mitchell	205-755-4420
Jordan/Bouldin	205-755-4420
Harris	256-396-5093
Martin	256-825-0053
Yates	256-825-0053
Thurlow	256-825-0053
Smith	205-384-7385

Lake Mitchell, early 1950s