

**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NASHVILLE DISTRICT
CENTER HILL LAKE**

**SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN
APPENDIX H TO PART II OF THE
OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

1. **Authority.** The authority for the preparation of this document is contained within ER-1130-2-406, Shoreline Management at Civil Works Projects.

2. **References.**

a. Section 10, Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403).

b. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, PL 91-190 (40 CFR 1500-1508).

c. The Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344, et seq.).

d. The Water Resources Development Act of 1986 PL 99-662.

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

f. 33 CFR 320-331, Regulatory Programs of the Corps of Engineers.

g. ER 1130-2-540, Environmental Stewardship Operations and Maintenance Policies.

h. National Historical Preservation Act of 1966, PL 89-665; 80 Stat. 915 as amended (54 U.S.C 301001 et seq.)

i. Section 4, 1944 Flood Control Act, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 460d).

j. Nashville District Shoreline License Processing Standing Operating Procedures (SOP), 1 March 2021

k. Section 6, PL 97-140, as amended by Section 1134(d), PL 99-662.

l. The Rivers and Harbors Act of 1894, as amended and supplemented (33 U.S.C. 1).

m. Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, PL 96-95 as amended, (16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm).

n. ER 1130-2-406, Shoreline Management at Civil Works Projects.

o. Executive Order 12088 (13 Oct 78).

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

q. Nashville District Guidelines and Policy for the Review of Cut and Fill Proposals, dated 11 December 2002.

r. ER 405-1-12, Real Estate Handbook.

s. Endangered Species Act of 1973, PL 93-205 as amended (16 U.S.C. 1521-1544)

3. **Purpose.** The purpose of this Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) is to establish a policy and furnish guidelines to the Resource Manager for effective long-range management of the shoreline of Center Hill Lake. Center Hill Lake has developed into an extremely popular outdoor recreation oriented lake. Visitors from the lake area, as well as those from all over the country, enjoy a wide variety of recreational activities. These include camping, picnicking, fishing, hunting, boating, water skiing, hiking, and sightseeing. The recreational experience of these visitors is enhanced by the aesthetic qualities of the lake and the forested shoreline. This plan will complement the project Operational Management Plan, Part II, and will be included as an appendix to it.

4. **Objectives of the Plan.** A primary objective of this plan is to maintain the outstanding environmental characteristics of Center Hill Lake for the full benefit of the public. In accordance with our responsibilities under the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the fundamental goals of management of lake resources are to establish and maintain acceptable fish and wildlife habitat, preserve aesthetic qualities, and promote the safe and healthful use of the lake and surrounding public lands by the general public. Demands for outdoor recreational opportunities on the lake are continually increasing, while the total amount of land

and water area is fixed. The lake and surrounding land is becoming increasingly valuable as a place for outdoor recreation. This plan will provide guidance for optimum use of these finite natural resources for present and future generations.

Increased use demands may require the expansion of present facilities and the development of new areas. Development plans for Center Hill include primitive camping areas connected by long-distance hiking trails. As with any recreational development, budgets and legislative authority must be considered. Water quality is also an important objective to consider in managing the shoreline of Center Hill Lake. The popularity of the lake for outdoor recreation owes much to the excellent water quality of the lake.

Also, the water systems for the cities of Smithville and Cookeville and the Dekalb County Utility District depend on the lake. Natural vegetation along the shoreline acts as a buffer to help purify run-off water and to control erosion along the shoreline.

Much of the natural shoreline environment of Center Hill Lake is ideally suited for interpretive and environmental study. Such areas can provide a learning environment for educational groups seeking outdoor classrooms for teaching and study.

Effective management of the Center Hill Lake shoreline is also required for continuation and expansion of the wildlife management program in cooperation with the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA).

The purpose of the wildlife management program is to maintain and improve wildlife habitat and populations for both game and non-game species, as well as to improve hunting and viewing opportunities for the visiting public. The management program also protects valuable habitat for any rare and/or endangered wildlife species found on or near public lands.

There will likely be continued development of adjacent private property around the lake. This plan limits private exclusive use of public property by adjacent property owners in favor of conserving the natural environment of the shoreline for use by the public. On other lakes in the Nashville District where private privileges by adjacent landowners have been allowed, the public values of the shoreline have been significantly altered. Large sections of the shoreline at these lakes have been cleared

of natural vegetation and are crowded with private boat docks, creating the appearance of private ownership. This plan, therefore, contains definite guidance pertaining to private floating recreation facilities and the removal of natural vegetation. The development of this plan has included full consideration for existing permitted private exclusive use facilities or privileges and any prior commitments made regarding them.

This plan will be used as a management tool by the Resource Manager to protect, conserve, and promote the natural, cultural, and historical resources of Center Hill Lake in a manner consistent with the full use and benefit of the public, both present and future generations.

5. History and Description of the Lake. Center Hill Dam, which forms Center Hill Lake, was originally authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1938 and the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1946. Construction of the dam and impoundment of the lake was completed in 1948 with final completion of the dam's hydroelectric plant being accomplished in 1950. The authorized purposes for the project were flood control and hydroelectric power production. Although not initially authorized as a project purpose, recreation fast became established as another important use. The Corps under the authorities contained in the 1944 Flood Control Act added recreation as an authorized project purpose. Section 661 of the Federal Wildlife Coordination Act (FCWA) of 1959 also provides that fish and wildlife conservation receive equal consideration with other project purposes.

The Center Hill Lake Project is located in the north central section of Middle Tennessee at River Mile 26.6 on the Caney Fork River, a 145-mile long tributary of the Cumberland River. The geographical area of the project encompasses portions of Dekalb, Putnam, White, and Warren Counties. The shoreline of Center Hill Lake is 415 miles in length at maximum flood pool elevation 685 msl (mean sea level) and is irregular and broken by numerous inlets, coves, and creeks. The lake is surrounded by a series of ridges and hills with hardwood forests growing to the water's edge. All timber below the normal summer pool elevation of 648 msl was cleared prior to impoundment of the lake; therefore, flooded timber along the shoreline does not exist. The shoreline is composed of gravel, rubble, boulders, and limestone bluffs. A mixture of mud and rock characterizes some of the banks in the upper tributaries.

Configuration of the shoreline does not differ appreciably with the level of the lake due to its steepness, which varies from 20-30 percent slopes to sheer bluffs. The generally steep angle of the shoreline and the 250-foot high dam allow for a tremendous flood control storage capacity (762,000 acre-feet at elevation 685 msl), thus providing significant benefits by reducing downstream flooding.

6. **Land and Water Area.** The project encompasses a total of 38,976 acres of land and water. At the normal full pool, or maximum power pool (elevation 648 msl), there are 18,220 acres of water surface with 21,679 acres of land lying above this level. At the flood control pool elevation of 685 msl, the water surface area encompasses 23,060 acres and provides a total water storage capacity of 2,092,000 acre-feet. The average pool during the recreation season generally ranges from elevation 640 msl to 648 msl. The general-guide taking line for acquisition of lands of Center Hill Lake was the 700 msl elevation or greater. The perimeter mileage of fee-owned land is approximately 340 miles. Center Hill Lake is 64 miles in length with a total drainage area of 2,174 square miles.

7. **Present Land Use.** The Corps of Engineers operates eight public recreation areas and has twelve secondary access points on Center Hill Lake. Nine commercial marinas on the lake provide a wide range of services including fishing supplies, pleasure boating, houseboats, water skiing, restaurants, overnight accommodations and other related activities for lake users. Other than Corps recreation areas and commercial marinas, several outgrants have been made to State, educational, recreational, and group camp concerns. These outgrants include two state parks, Edgar Evins (5,928 acres) and Rock Island (165 acres), and the Joe L. Evins Appalachia Center for Crafts (587 acres). Most of these sites include a spectacular outdoor experience, and many offer camping, cabin rental, restaurants/country store, and hiking trails.

Under a license from the Corps of Engineers, the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA), conducts an active fish and wildlife program on lands and waters not under an outgrant or otherwise developed. Much of this land is situated on steep hills and atop high bluffs and is not easily accessible, but is well suited for certain wildlife management programs.

8. **Development of the Shoreline Management Plan.** Following the impoundment of the lake in 1948, lakeshore use permits were issued in accordance with the land use policy outlined in the

project Master Plan. Private dock permits, letters of no objection for landscaping, and real estate outgrants such as pipeline licenses and agricultural leases, were generally issued if the proposed work did not adversely affect project operations or interfere with public access.

A limited number of lakeshore use permits were issued in accordance with this policy. In 1969, to protect the natural values that attracted recreationists to the lake, a policy of no new permits for private floating facilities, mowing or landscaping was implemented on the lake.

In 1972, a comprehensive study was conducted to determine the long-range environmental impact of private exclusive use privileges at Center Hill Lake. This study resulted in the continuation of the policy existing since 1969, whereby no new private privileges for floating facilities and landscaping would be permitted. A Lakeshore Management Plan for Center Hill Lake was implemented in June 1979. A series of public meetings were held prior to the plan becoming final, and a large number of objections by individuals were recorded and reviewed. This plan represents a reasonable compromise which reduced the expressed hardships by boathouse owners while ensuring the ecological and aesthetic values of the lake would be preserved. In anticipation of increased demands from adjoining property owners, this plan limited private exclusive use by adjacent property owners. The Lakeshore Management plan was reviewed and updated several times over the years. In October 1990, Corps of Engineers Regulation (ER) 1130-2-406 provided updated directives concerning the Lakeshore Management Plan, including a change in the name of this plan to the Shoreline Management Plan. It also requires that the plan be reviewed every five years and updated as necessary. In September 1994, the Center Hill Lake staff began a public involvement process to review and update the 1990 Lakeshore Management Plan. This resulted in the implementation of a revised plan in June 1995. Any information gathered during the period that the 1995 plan was in effect was reviewed and a draft update of the plan was prepared in June 2000. The Resource Manager conducted two public meetings on the draft plan in February and March 2000. This review process resulted in the revised plan being completed in November 2000. All information gathered during the period that the 2000 plan was in effect was reviewed and a draft update of the plan was prepared in February 2005. The Resource Manager conducted two public meetings on the draft plan in March 2005. The plan was updated again in 2010 and 2016, with only minor administrative changes being made.

9. **Residential Development on Adjoining Property.** Initially, development of adjoining private property surrounding Center Hill Lake for residential dwellings increased slowly. Public real estate holdings, remoteness to highly populated areas, and a rugged shoreline contributed to allowing the shoreline of Center Hill Lake to remain practically unspoiled.

In recent years, development around the lake and the number of residential lots and subdivisions have increased significantly. Development of the surrounding land for residential purposes is expected to continue to increase. No new permits will be issued for private floating facilities, mowing, or landscaping.

10. **General Shoreline Allocation.** In accordance with ER 1130-2-406, Shoreline Management at Civil Works Projects, the entire shoreline of the project is allocated as Public Recreation, Protected Shoreline, or Prohibited Access Areas as described below. The official large-scale map showing the areas within these classifications is kept in the Resource Manager's office and is available for public inspection and review.

All of the land at Center Hill Lake is assigned allocations, which reflect current and proposed uses. The following shoreline allocations apply:

a. **Public Recreation Areas.** Commercial concessions and marinas are permitted within the public recreation areas if approved by site development plans described in the Project Master Plan. Sites designated by this classification include, but are not limited to, Corps developed recreation areas, state parks, and commercial marinas. The locations of these areas are depicted in red on the allocation map located in the Resource Manager's Office.

b. **Protected Shoreline Areas.** These areas have been established to protect aesthetic, environmental, and fish and wildlife values. Land access, boating, fishing, and other recreational activities are permitted along the shoreline within this allocation as long as it is compatible with the protection of the shoreline and compliant with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. Private privileges for floating facilities and landscaping are not permitted on Center Hill Lake except for grandfathered permits for existing privileges. This classification includes all shoreline areas that are not designated as public recreation areas or prohibited

access areas. Shoreline areas with this classification are shown in green on the allocation map located in the Resource Manager's Office.

c. Prohibited Access Areas. These areas are established for the physical safety of the recreational visitors. Visitor access is prohibited along the shoreline in these areas. The following are areas within this classification:

(1) The immediate area of the dam structure, including the posted danger areas upstream and downstream.

(2) The areas of operations for the powerhouse, switchyard, and saddle dam.

(3) The project operations service base include the warehouse storage area and the maintenance and shop facilities. Exceptions to the above include the visitor centers at the powerhouse and the Resource Manager's office and access to the roadway across the top of the dam for vehicular traffic. This area is shown in orange on the allocation map located in the Resource Manager's office.

11. Restrictions and Guidelines Regarding Shoreline Use

Permits. The items mentioned in this plan are approved by either a shoreline use permit, real estate outgrant, or Department of the Army permit. All applications shall be made to the Resource Manager. Persons with permits or licenses shall protect public resources against pollution. They shall comply with any laws, regulations, conditions, or instructions affecting the activity authorized if and when issued by the Environmental Protection Agency, or any federal, state, interstate or local governmental agency having jurisdiction to abate or prevent pollution. The placement or disposal of any toxic or hazardous materials within the public property is specifically prohibited.

Such regulations, conditions, or instructions in effect or prescribed by the Environmental Protection Agency, or any Federal, state, interstate or local governmental agency are a condition of all permitted or licensed activities. They shall not discharge waste or effluent from their private property in such a manner that the discharge will contaminate lands, streams or other bodies of water or otherwise become a public nuisance. They must obtain approval in writing from the Resource Manager before any pesticides or herbicides are applied to public lands or waters.

Persons with permits or licenses shall not remove or disturb, or cause or permit to be removed or disturbed, any historical, archeological, architectural or other cultural artifacts, relics, remains or object of antiquity. In the event such items are discovered on public land, they shall immediately notify the Resource Manager's Office and protect the site and the material from further disturbance until the District Archeologist or his/her representative gives clearance to proceed.

In order to be eligible for a shoreline use permit, the adjacent private lot must meet the minimum criteria for the requested permit. Lots that only touch the public property line at one point are not eligible for a shoreline use permit. There may be locations that are not eligible for access path permits due to safety concerns where the terrain is not suitable for accessing the shoreline, i.e., bluff locations. Any shoreline use permit that is approved must be located within the boundaries of the private lot's outer corners where they touch public property and the closest distance to the shoreline.

The public property line around the lake has been established and clearly marked with signs on metal or wooden posts and blaze marks painted yellow on trees. It is the responsibility of each adjoining property owner to know the exact location of his or her property lines and corners. Before any new permits for use of public land are issued, the line must be clearly identified, and before any renewal permits are issued, the line must be marked according to the approved plans. If a private need arises for the exact location of the common government or private property line, the adjacent property owner (at the owner's expense) must utilize a licensed surveyor to remark the boundary line.

The Corps will provide information, including bearings and distances, describing where the public property line is located. Any discrepancies identified by the survey should be reviewed with the Resource Manager. Any alteration of natural vegetation or landforms on public property is prohibited without the express written approval of the Resource Manager. Removal or alteration of public property line markers or survey points is expressly prohibited.

Construction on, or alteration of, public land can be avoided by proper research and planning to prevent costly removal of private structures and/or after-the-fact restoration of public property.

12. **Duration of Shoreline Use Permits.** Permits will normally be issued for a five-year period. Permits can be suspended or revoked by the Resource Manager when the permittee fails to comply with terms and conditions of the permit, the Shoreline Management Plan, ER 1130-2-406, or if it becomes necessary to protect the public interest.

13. **Grandfathered Floating Recreational Facilities.**

Information in this section provides guidance on the administration of grandfathered floating recreational facilities. A small number of moorage facilities existing at the time of implementation of the initial Lakeshore Management Plan for Center Hill Lake were allowed to remain in place through grandfathering provisions in the plan, and some of these facilities remain permitted today. **No permits for new private moorage facilities will be issued.**

At no time shall private floating facilities be used for human habitation. Private docks are only for the moorage of boats and shall not contain side floats, diving boards, slides, playground equipment, grills, tables, furniture, or similar accessories. The dock may be equipped with a storage box (not to exceed 50 cubic feet), a bench (not to exceed 4 feet long by 2 feet wide) and a safety ladder. These items must be an earth-tone color (ladder may be aluminum) and must not obstruct access ways. Only two boats legally registered to the permittee may be moored at the dock and the registration numbers must be furnished to the Resource Manager. The permittee will be responsible for all watercraft moored at the permitted dock. The permitted dock may not be rented, leased, or licensed to other individuals or groups.

Individuals currently holding a valid permit for private moorage facilities issued by the District Engineer or his/her representative may be allowed to retain such privileges subject to the grandfathered permit. These permits cannot be transferred or reassigned, and become null and void upon sale or transfer of the adjacent private property and the permitted facility or the death of the permittee and his/her legal spouse. A new permit may be issued to a new adjoining private property owner for an existing facility after he or she submits a complete application and the required fees under provisions outlined in paragraph 15 below. The Resource Manager will receive and process all applications for Shoreline Use Permits.

a. Location. Permits for grandfathered moorage facilities cannot be reissued to locations other than those originally permitted.

b. Size. No increase in size of the grandfathered permitted facilities is allowed. Docks may be reconfigured or made smaller, as long as the dock does not impede another permitted grandfathered facility.

c. Construction Criteria. Grandfathered moorage facilities shall be maintained in a good state of repair. All dock structures must be securely moored to the shoreline with cables. Cables or any portions of the dock structure must not be attached to or come in contact with shoreline vegetation.

Only approved encapsulated foam shall be used when replacing flotation. A list of flotation manufacturers is maintained at the Resource Manager's Office.

Pressure treated wood, steel, aluminum, concrete, fiberglass, or combinations of these are acceptable building materials for docks. The color of the dock should be a subdued or earth-tone color, such as green, brown, or tan, and must be indicated on the approved dock plan.

Extensive repairs and/or reconstruction must have prior written approval of the Resource Manager. The roof of any approved dock may not increase in size from the originally approved plans and cannot be used as a sundeck or storage area.

Upon issuance and renewal of grandfathered dock permits, each permittee shall install and maintain safety reflectors on each corner of the dock. These reflectors shall be white in color and a minimum of three (3) inches in diameter. They shall be placed so that they are visible to boat traffic.

d. Access to Facility. Permittees wishing to improve the access to their dock should refer to paragraph 18.c. of this plan. If special access is requested for persons with disabilities, the dock design must meet standards for the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Requests to modify docks to meet ADA standards will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. However, no increase in size of the permitted facilities will be permitted.

14. **Existing Enclosed Grandfathered Boathouses.** Existing enclosed boathouses located along the shoreline that were

approved prior to the original Center Hill Lakeshore Management Plan in 1979 will be allowed to remain in their present condition.

When they change ownership, the new permittee will be required to modify the boathouse to create a substantial opening such as a window or fenced door. This will allow the interior of the structure to be readily inspected to ensure that it is not being used as a floating cabin or does not contain facilities such as refrigerators, stoves, toilets, etc., that are conducive to human habitation. If a permittee wishes to modify an existing boathouse to an open dock or remove portions of the walls, it cannot revert back to a boathouse.

15. **Section 6. Public Law 97-140 amended by Section 1134 (d), Public Law 99-662.** Public Law 97-140 stated that no dock, cabin or appurtenant structures, lawfully installed on or before December 29, 1981, shall be required to be removed before December 31, 1989, from a water resources reservoir or lake project administered by the Secretary of the Army.

This law was amended by Section 1134 (d), Public Law 99-662 which states that any such facilities that existed as of November 17, 1986, cannot be removed except when the dock or structure presents a safety hazard, the permittee fails to comply with the conditions of the permit, or the District Engineer revokes the permit when the public interest necessitates such revocation. All docks, or appurtenant structures, lawfully installed on the lake must be maintained in a safe condition and in compliance with permit requirements.

All deficiencies must be corrected upon receipt of notice from the Resource Manager. If all unsatisfactory conditions are not corrected within the specified time period, the permit will be revoked, the structure will be removed at no expense to the government, and another permit or outgrant will not be issued. When the dock presents a safety hazard, or the permittee fails to comply with permit conditions; all deficiencies must be corrected upon receipt of notice from the Resource Manager. If all unsatisfactory conditions are not corrected within the specified time period, the permit will be revoked, the dock must be removed, and another permit or outgrant will not be issued.

16. **Shoreline Vegetation Alteration.**

a. Mowing Permits. Individuals now holding Shoreline Use Permits for mowing privileges will be allowed to retain that

privilege until sale or transfer of the adjacent property, or death of the person or persons and spouse to which the permit is issued. At that time the Shoreline Use Permit will be canceled, and the area will be allowed to revert to its natural state. Mowing permits are not transferable to subsequent adjacent property owners. Mowing or modification of the shoreline in any manner is prohibited except where a valid permit or license has been issued for mowing or pipelines. Existing mowing permits will be re-issued to current permit holders and/or their spouse on a five-year term with a nominal fee.

b. Fire Lanes. The Resource Manager may permit mowing or removal and/or trimming of vegetation 1 inch or less in diameter for fire protection on a case-by-case basis when buildings existing as of the implementation of the Lakeshore Management Plan in 1979 are in such close proximity that a fire lane cannot be maintained on private property. It is the adjacent landowner's responsibility to locate new buildings and extensions or additions to existing buildings away from the government property line to protect private property. Building dates as recorded by the State of Tennessee and/or the appropriate county assessor of property office will be used as the date of construction for determining eligibility for a firelane permit. The Resource Manager will specify the dimensions of all permitted fire lanes and what type of vegetation can be removed. A maximum of 50' from the foundation of the structure (not decks, porches, patios, etc.) will be allowed for the fire lane. Actual firelane permits are not transferable and become null and void upon sale or transfer of the permitted property. However, subsequent adjacent property owners of the previously permitted location may apply for a new firelane permit. Any new firelane permits will be issued on a five-year term with a nominal fee being charged. Existing firelane permits issued for an indefinite period will be converted to permits with a five-year term with a nominal fee.

c. Boundary Line Marking. This requirement helps the general public determine the extent of public shoreline property. It provides the general public with a distinct delineation of where private property begins. All permittees shall be required to mark the boundary line between their property and public property. Boundary line marking is required for all grandfathered mowing permits and new firelane permits and renewal of existing firelane permits. The permittee may accomplish this by one or a combination of the following methods:

(1) Plant and maintain native trees (minimum size 1 inch base diameter) or native shrubs (minimum size 2 gallon container) on or near the private property corners and on forty-foot centers along the public property line. All plants to be planted must be included in Appendix C. of this plan.

(2) Plant and maintain a solid hedge of native plants along the public property line.

(3) Install a fence or wall on private property next to the public property line.

(4) Maintain a birdhouse or birdfeeder attached to a 4"x4" wooden post on or near the private property corners and on forty foot center along the public property line. A property line sign may be attached to selected posts by a Ranger.

The Resource Manager must approve the method of delineation. Delineation of the public property boundary shall be performed within 180 days of issuance of the permit. Failure to properly delineate and maintain delineation (maintain live native plants if using methods 1. or 2. above) on the property boundary will result in revocation of mowing or fire-lane maintenance privileges. A suspended or revoked permit will not be re-instated or re-issued until the required work is accomplished. Suspended or revoked permits require a new application fee prior to re-instatement.

In heavily wooded areas where the planting of additional vegetation is impractical, the boundary will be delineated with Corps of Engineers property line signs and/or blazes on trees painted yellow. The painted boundary line witness trees are actually painted near the line, usually within a few feet of the actual line. These boundary line witness trees, containing two blazes painted yellow on each tree, should not be confused with corner monument witness trees that contain four blazes painted either yellow or white on each tree. Corner monument witness trees are typically located several feet away from the actual boundary line. Each adjacent property owner has the responsibility of determining the exact location of the public property line adjoining their property and ensuring they do not alter public property.

17. **Access Paths.** A written land-use permit may be issued by the Resource Manager to allow pedestrian access to the shoreline for minor work such as hand trimming of briars and removal of debris. Such access will be limited to a meandering pathway not

to exceed four feet in width and must blend in with the natural terrain. Only dirt paths or natural rock improved paths will be permitted. The use of natural stone for steps may be permitted when such material is placed flush with the ground. The use of handrails, ropes, posts, etc. in conjunction with access path permits will not be authorized. The construction of concrete, metal, or wooden walkways, staircases or personnel lifts is prohibited unless they are appurtenant to a permitted dock and a real estate license is obtained (see section 18.c. of this plan). Access paths across public lands will be limited to pedestrians only and open for use by the general public. Leases, licenses, or permits for existing concrete, metal, or wooden walkways, staircases or personnel lifts will be cancelled upon the sale or transfer of the adjacent property unless they are appurtenant to an existing permitted dock. The structure(s) must be removed from public land at no expense to the government before a path permit will be issued to the new adjacent private property owner. A path may be approved to replace the removed structure. Access path permits will be issued on a five-year term with a nominal fee being charged. Existing access path permits issued for an indefinite period will be converted to permits with a five-year term with a nominal fee being charged.

18. Activities Requiring Real Estate Instruments. Items which involve structures placed on public land or changes in landform are covered by a lease, license, easement, permit or other legal outgrant issued by the Corps Real Estate Division. All commercial activities and agricultural uses require a real estate outgrant. Minor privileges, such as water or electrical lines require a five-year license. Facilities installed on public lands or waters appurtenant to docks for providing ADA accessibility will also require a five-year license. Any request to construct a structure or facility on public property shall be certified (signed and dated) by a licensed engineer, architect, or licensed general contractor for review. Certification is to ensure all facilities or structures are safe.

a. Electrical Lighting and Equipment. Electrical equipment may be permitted provided that the installation of such equipment does not pose a safety hazard or conflict with other recreational use. All disconnect and switch boxes associated with any electrical facilities to be permitted on public property must be located above elevation 685 feet, msl. Electrical facilities on public property shall be approved only to provide lighting or power for a permitted private dock. The Resource Manager or his or her representative will approve the

location and size of all lights on the floating facility. Electrical installations must meet all applicable codes. The electrical installation must be certified by the state electrical inspector, a copy of the electrical inspection certificate must be furnished, and administrative fees paid to the Resource Manager before final approval. Additionally, when an electrical license is renewed, it must be re-certified by the state electrical inspector. Any changes or modifications to existing certified electrical facilities requires re-inspection and re-certification by the appropriate state electrical inspector with a copy of each new inspection certificate being provided to the Resource Manager. If a new adjoining private property owner wishes to obtain a license to continue use of existing electrical facilities on public property, he or she must have the wiring re-inspected and provide the Resource Manager with a new state inspection certificate in his or her name. Because of the potential hazards of electrical shock, the Resource Manager will require removal of any electrical equipment if the installation cannot be certified. All electrical lines must be buried underground in accordance with electrical codes or, if site conditions warrant, placed in conduit or equivalent meeting applicable electrical codes along ground surface. Any lighting or electrical equipment, including electrical lines, must be installed on the permitted dock structure, not on shoreline trees or posts.

Solar electrical systems may be approved by the Resource Manager as long as the systems are of a prefabricated low voltage (110 volt or less) type and are installed entirely on the dock structure. A real estate license will not be required for solar electrical lighting systems of this type.

b. Water Withdrawals. Applications for water pipeline licenses for domestic use will be considered if the total quantity of water to be drawn from the lake does not adversely affect project operations, and where other potable water sources are not available. All water pipelines will be buried except where the Resource Manager determines that natural conditions preclude such installation. All existing water pipelines installed on public property for water withdrawal that are not in current use or licensed shall be removed and properly disposed of by the current adjacent property owner. Water pumps that are not of submersible design must be located on private property or on a permitted private dock. The fee for a water pipeline with a submersible pump will include an administrative fee for processing and preparation of the real estate license and inspection of the electrical line associated with the pump.

Electrical lines associated with submersible pumps must meet all applicable codes and must be certified by the state electrical inspector. A current copy of the electrical inspection certificate for these lines must be furnished to the Resource Manager.

c. Improved Access, Steps, and Walkways. Licenses for steps or walkways may be granted when the Resource Manager deems such facilities are needed to provide safe access to permitted private moorage facilities. These licenses shall be considered on a case-by-case basis in locations where terrain is steep or other conditions exist which make access difficult. If an access path allows for safe access to the permitted dock structure, an improved access will not be licensed. Sidewalks can minimize the visual and physical impacts on public land, and provide the most direct route to the shoreline. In these cases, the concrete must be flush with the ground and be a color (i.e., pea gravel, brown, or gray) that blends in with the surrounding natural environment. Although metal and wooden walkways have a greater visual and physical impact on public, especially when switchbacks and landings are required, they may be approved if the Resource Manager determines that specific circumstances warrant. Above ground walkways may be required on steep slopes (greater than 8.3 percent) and rough terrain to meet the side slope and grade standard.

Steps and walkways will not exceed four (4) feet wide and shall be for pedestrian access only. All approved handrails must include a three (3) foot opening at points designated by the permit/license to provide for lateral pedestrian access. Handrails must be constructed of rigid materials, which provide adequate support (i.e., wood or metal). Handrails that are strictly decorative are not allowed (i.e., rope handrails). Walkways and staircases that do not access a dock, or are T-shaped, Y-shaped, or consist of more than one walkway will not be permitted. In any case, the materials to be used and overall design must be approved by the Resource Manager before installation. Upon transfer of the adjoining private property, the new owner may apply for a license to continue use and maintenance of the structure.

Existing permitted docks and boathouses may request to have an extension to the dock's walkway in order to provide safe access. This extension is only to provide safe access and not for the sole purpose of reducing maintenance of the dock. Grandfathered docks that currently have a walkway to the permitted structure will not be required to obtain a license, so long as the size of

the existing walkway does not increase. Walkways from the shoreline to a permitted dock may have handrails and cannot exceed 50 feet from the beginning of the walkway to the outer edge of the dock in a direction perpendicular to the shoreline. Additionally, the dock shall not extend more than one-third the width of the cove or creek at normal summer pool.

d. Special Access Provisions For Mobility Impairments. Special access facilities (i.e., chair lifts or personal lifts) for the applicant or legal dependents of the applicant with proven long-term physical disabilities can be licensed on a case-by-case basis when the Resource Manager deems such facilities are needed to provide safe access to permitted docks. Plans compliant with current ADA standards and certified by a licensed engineer or architect are required for all special access facilities. Sidewalks and above-ground walkways that do not access the dock or are T-shaped, Y-shaped, or consist of more than one walkway will not be permitted. The access sidewalks or walkways and dock design must meet standards for ADA. The distance and slope from the property line to the dock will vary from site to site. An "Accessible" slope is considered to be 1:20 or 5 percent maximum and "Challenge Level 1" is 1:12 or 8.3 percent. Generally, concrete sidewalks can be used effectively at sites where the slope does not exceed 8.3 percent. Sidewalks can minimize the visual and physical impacts on public land, and provide the most direct route to the shoreline. In these cases, the concrete must be flush with the ground and be a color (i.e., pea gravel, brown, or gray) that blends with the surrounding natural environment. Although metal and wooden walkways have a greater visual and physical impact on public land especially when switchbacks and landings are required, they can be approved if the Resource Manager determines that specific circumstances so warrant. Above ground walkways may be required on steep slopes (greater than 8.3 percent) and rough terrain to meet the side slope and grade standard. Metal or wooden walkways can provide for easier transition onto the dock walkway and are easier to remove. The support runners may be elevated, provided the top of the runner does not exceed 24 inches above ground level at any point along the walkway. Handrails must be constructed of rigid materials, which provide adequate support, i.e., wood or metal. Handrails that are strictly decorative are not allowed, i.e., rope handrails. All approved handrails must include a 3-foot break at points designated by the Permit/License to provide for lateral pedestrian access.

Upon transfer of the adjoining private property or disqualification of the licensee due to removal of the licensee or qualifying legal dependent, the licensee must remove the structure and restore the area to its original condition within 30 days. This requirement will be a condition of the license.

e. Agricultural Grazing. This land-use classification includes project land leased for hay and grazing purposes. At present, a limited number of outgrants exist for agricultural hay and grazing leases on Center Hill Lake. These provide confined livestock access to water where no other feasible means of supply is available. These are being phased out as ownerships of adjacent properties are transferred. Renewal of existing agricultural leases are considered on a case-by-case basis. If the land is required to enhance the wildlife management program or other higher priority purpose, no new lease will be issued.

19. Consolidation of Real Estate Outgrants and Shoreline Use Permits. If the same individual holds both a Shoreline Use Permit and one or more real estate outgrants, the terms will be adjusted based on the instrument that is due for renewal first, so that the permit and all outgrants issued to an individual can be renewed at the same time.

20. Fees. A non-refundable administrative fee will be charged for Shoreline Use Permits. Permits can be suspended or revoked by the Resource Manager at any time for failure to pay renewal fees. Real estate outgrants will be assessed a separate fee appropriate to the type of use granted. A schedule of current fees for activities mentioned in this plan is available at the Resource Manager's Office.

21. Human Habitation. Permitted floating moorage facilities and any houseboat, cabin cruiser, or other vessel regularly moored thereto shall not be used for human habitation or in any manner which gives the appearance of converting the public property, on which the facility is located, to private, exclusive use.

Vessels or other watercraft while moored in commercial facilities, docks, or at any fixed or permanent mooring point may only be used for overnight occupancy when such use is incidental to recreational boating. Vessels or other watercraft are not to be used as a place of habitation or residence on either a full-time or part-time basis.

All vessels on Center Hill Lake shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the standards established by the National Safe Boating Act of 1971 (PL 92-75, 85 Stat. 213).

22. **Commercial Marinas.** The nine commercial marinas on Center Hill Lake encompass approximately 740.4 acres of land and water, and are privately operated to serve the general public under lease contracts with the Secretary of the Army. All structures, including floating and land-based facilities as well as all other related activities, are subject to the terms and conditions of the lease contract.

23. **Department of the Army Permits.** Department of the Army Permits are issued under the authority of Section 10, Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 USC 403) and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. These permits will be required for activities such as construction of intake structures, outfall lines, submarine and aerial crossings for power lines, cables and pipelines, modification of wetlands, non-floating structures, construction of fixed piers, dredging, discharge of dredged or fill material and other similar activities.

Shoreline Use Permits cannot be issued under these circumstances (See Title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 22.5(d)(2)). The average processing time for non-controversial, individual permit applications is 120 days from the date a complete application is received in the Corps Nashville District Office. Because of the public notification process and the potential need to prepare an environmental assessment, controversial applications, which involve potentially adverse environmental or socioeconomic impacts, could take much longer and could ultimately be denied. Therefore, applications should be submitted to the Resource Manager as far in advance of the proposed work as possible. Some categories of work have previously been authorized under provisions of nationwide or regional permits (general permits including Regional General Permit 20-RGP-01) so that an individual Department of the Army Permit is not required.

24. **Specific Activities.** The Resource Manager can authorize adjacent private property owners to remove a standing damaged or dead tree on public land if he or she determines that conditions constitute a danger to adjacent private property. A written "Specified Act" permit with appropriate conditions must be issued prior to cutting such trees. The planting of native trees and/or vegetative species beneficial to wildlife is encouraged on public land when removing such trees.

Also, approval for the placement of items such as wood (no chemical or treated wood), trees, and brush materials may be placed in the pool area by the general public for the creation of or improvement to fish and aquatic habitat. These activities will be considered on a case-by-case basis only and authorized through the issuance of a "Special Use-For Installation of Fish Attractors" permit with appropriate conditions.

25. Prohibited Items, Encroachments, Unauthorized Structures, and Destruction of Public Property.

Public lands around Center Hill Lake are dedicated to full and free use by the general public. Private activity and uses not specifically authorized with written approval are prohibited. Prohibited items include, but are not limited to:

a. Structures including patios, decks, fences, invisible dog barriers, buildings, sheds, barbecue grills, satellite dish antennas, playground equipment, or planters.

b. Flowerbeds, gardens, and exotic plants.

c. The storage of any item including firewood, boats, playground equipment, lawn furniture, picnic tables, trash cans, bird baths, pet houses and pens, ornamental concrete, ceramic figures, scrap material, etc.

d. The disposal of litter, leaves, trash, or any other debris or waste.

e. Excavation, cutting, or filling on public property.

All unauthorized structures and private items shall be removed from government property within thirty (30) days of written notice. Trash, litter, and debris shall be removed immediately upon verbal or written notice. Prohibited items are subject to impoundment and removal by the Corps of Engineers at the owner's expense. When unsafe and dilapidated docks are removed by the government, the moorage permit will be revoked and not reinstated or reissued. Violations may result in the issuance of a citation requiring the payment of a fine and/or appearance before the U.S. Magistrate and/or revocation of all or part of the Shoreline Use Permit/License.

In severe cases of destruction of public property, the current permit(s) and/or license may be revoked, and a moratorium placed

on the issuing of any new permits/licenses or renewals for land use and moorage facility in the affected area. The moratorium on the use of public land will be for the property owner who committed the violation and/or any future adjacent property owner for a period up to fifteen (15) years or longer. In accordance with Section 1134(d), Public Law 99-662; if a grandfathered dock permit is revoked due to failure to comply with any permit condition, the permit will **not** be eligible for reinstatement or reissuance.

The destruction of or alteration to trees or any other plant materials located on public property is prohibited. The Nashville District Plant Vandalism and Plant Valuation Standard Operating Procedure will govern resolution of cases involving the destruction of, or alteration to, trees or other plants located on public property.

In instances where vegetation has been damaged, destroyed, altered or removed from public property, the length of the revocation/moratorium will be determined based on the International Society of Arboriculture's (ISA) Guide for Plant Appraisal by applying the Trunk Formula Method to assess an appraisal to determine the dollar value as a result of the destruction of vegetation on public property. Any destruction resulting in damages of less than \$10,000 may result in a five (5) year revocation/moratorium period, damages greater than \$10,000 but less than \$15,000 may result in a revocation/moratorium period of ten years and damages greater than \$15,000 may result in a fifteen (15) year revocation/moratorium period. The permittee/applicant may have an independent appraisal conducted by an individual trained in the use of ISA's Guide for Plant Appraisal. Endangered species habit damage will also be determined and may include assessment of trees that had 3 inch or greater diameter breast height. In instances where archaeological sites have been damaged or destroyed on public property, the Corps will review the actions under the anticipatory demolition provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. 306113) and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. Violations may result in the revocation of all or part of the Shoreline Use Permit/License.

26. **Boundary Lines and Public Property.** Federal property lines have been established and marked with signs, property corners, and blaze marks painted yellow and/or white on trees. The public is encouraged to obtain a free copy of the Nashville

District "Boundary Line Marking of Public Land" brochure from the Resource Manager's Office. It is the responsibility of each adjoining landowner to know the exact location of his or her property lines and corners. The federal markings on federal lands **ARE** to be used for general awareness of the approximate property boundary and **ARE NOT** sufficient for private property owners to know the exact boundaries of adjoining private property. Encroachment on, or alteration of, public land can be avoided by proper research and planning, to prevent costly removal of private structures and/or after the fact restoration of public property. Owners of private property are solely responsible for obtaining surveys of private lands. Removal or alteration of public property line markers or survey points is expressly prohibited by federal statutes.

27. **Moorage of Vessels.** All vessels and watercraft moored on Center Hill Lake shall be moored in a manner consistent with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, applicable sections of this plan, and in accordance with Appendix B (Center Hill Lake Moorage Policy).

28. **Appeals Process.** Shoreline management violations can generally be resolved at the local level through the Resource Manager. If a problem cannot be resolved at this level, documentation of the dispute may be forwarded to the District Engineer for review. The review will focus on any procedural deficiencies in the Resource Manager's decision, or conflicts between the decision and the Shoreline Management Plan. The decision by the District Engineer is final.

29. **Procedures for Items Not Otherwise Covered in this Plan.** There may be occasions when requests for privileges or work within the scope of shoreline management arise which are not specifically addressed in this plan. If this occurs, the Resource Manager will take the following actions:

a. Review the request for general conformance with the objectives and intent of the Shoreline Management Plan. Determine if the request is likely a one-time event or whether it will likely be a recurring demand.

b. If the request is likely a one-time event and a decision concerning the application is clearly contrary to, or not contrary to, the overall public interest in light of the objectives of the SMP, the Resource Manager shall approve or deny the request in a timely manner and document the

administrative file as to the nature of the request and reasons for actions taken.

c. If the request would likely be of a recurring nature, in addition to making a determination and taking action as in (b), above, the Resource Manager shall forward a copy of the documentation to the Nashville District office. This documentation will include a proposal of how such requests should be addressed in updates to the SMP.

d. If a request is highly controversial or could impact the administration of the shoreline management program by setting a precedent for similar proposals, the Resource Manager shall forward the request to the District Office for review and joint determination as to the proper course of action. The applicant will be advised in a timely manner as to the status of his or her request and informed of the anticipated date of a decision on the request.

Once a decision is made, the Resource Manager will draft proposed wording to be included in updates to the Shoreline Management Plan to address similar requests, and submit the proposal to the district office for review.

30. **General Evaluation of the Plan.** This Shoreline Management Plan is intended to provide optimum benefits to the public and to conserve the natural, cultural, and historical resources of Center Hill Lake. Present and future recreational needs of the public and environmental considerations were evaluated in formulating the Plan. This Shoreline Management Plan will be reviewed periodically, but no less often than every five years, to determine the need for an update.

31. **Public Involvement.** Center Hill Lake personnel are available to address any questions concerning the Shoreline Management Plan. The Resource Manager will hold public meetings or workshops to seek public input and involvement for any major update in the Shoreline Management Plan or the Project Master Plan. This will also apply to policy revisions, which will affect changes in land use and/or impact a large number of people.

Appendix A
CENTER HILL LAKE
SHORELINE USE PERMIT CONDITIONS

1. This permit is granted solely to the applicant for the purpose described on the attached permit.
2. This permit, if either for maintaining a floating moorage facility (dock) or mowing of the public shoreline at Center Hill Lake, is authorized under the "grandfather" provisions of the Center Hill Lake Shoreline Management Plan.
3. The permittee agrees to and does hereby release and agree to save and hold the Government harmless from any and all causes of action, suits at law or equity, or claims or demands or from any liability of any nature whatsoever for or on account of any damages to persons or property, including a permitted facility, growing out of the ownership, construction, operation or maintenance by the permittee of the permitted facilities and/or activities.
4. Ownership, construction, operation, use and maintenance of a permitted facility are subject to the Government's navigation servitude.
5. No attempt shall be made by the permittee to forbid the full and free use by the public of all public waters and/or lands at or adjacent to the permitted facility or to unreasonably interfere with any authorized project purposes, including navigation in connection with the ownership, construction, operation or maintenance of a permitted facility and/or activity.
6. The permittee agrees that if subsequent operations by the Government require an alteration in the location of a permitted facility and/or activity or if in the opinion of the district commander a permitted facility and/or activity shall cause unreasonable obstruction to navigation or that the public interest so requires, the permittee shall be required, upon written notice from the district commander to remove, alter, or relocate the permitted facility, without expense to the Government.
7. The Government shall in no case be liable for any damage or injury to a permitted facility which may be caused by or result from subsequent operations undertaken by the Government for the improvement of navigation or for other lawful purposes, and no

claims or right to compensation shall accrue from any such damage. This includes any such damage that may occur to private property if a facility is removed for noncompliance with the conditions of this permit.

8. Ownership, construction, operation, use and maintenance of a permitted facility and/or activity are subject to all applicable Federal, state and local laws and regulations. Failure to abide by these applicable laws and regulations may be cause for revocation of the permit.

9. This permit does not convey any property rights either in real estate or material; and does not authorize any injury to private property or invasion of private rights or any infringement of Federal, state or local laws or regulations, nor does it obviate the necessity of obtaining state or local assent required by law for the construction, operation, use or maintenance of a permitted facility and/or activity.

10. The permittee agrees to construct the facility within the time limit agreed to on the permit issuance date. The permit shall become null and void if construction is not completed within that period. Further, the permittee agrees to operate and maintain any permitted facility and/or activity in a manner so as to provide safety, minimize any adverse impact on fish and wildlife habitat, natural, environmental, or cultural resources values and in a manner so as to minimize the degradation of water quality.

11. The permittee shall remove a permitted facility within 30 days, at his/her expense and restore the waterway and lands to a condition accepted by the Resource Manager upon termination or revocation of this permit or if the permittee ceases to use, operate or maintain a permitted facility and/or activity. If the permittee fails to comply with the satisfaction of the Resource Manager, the District Commander may remove the facility by contract or otherwise and the permittee agrees to pay all costs incurred thereof.

12. The use of a permitted boat dock facility shall be limited to the mooring of the permittee's vessel or watercraft and the storage, in enclosed locker facilities, of his/her gear essential to the operation of such vessel or watercraft. Use of the facility for any other purpose is cause for revocation of the permit.

13. Neither a permitted facility nor any houseboat, cabin cruiser, or other vessel moored thereto shall be used as a place of habitation or as a full or part-time residence or in any manner which gives the appearance of converting the public property, on which the facility is located, to private use.

14. Facilities granted under this permit will not be leased, rented, sub-let or provided to others by any means of engaging in commercial activity(s) by the permittee or his/her agent for monetary gain. This does not preclude the permittee from selling total ownership to the facility and removing it from the lake.

15. Floats and the flotation material for all docks and boat mooring buoys shall be fabricated of materials manufactured for marine use. The float and its flotation material shall be 100% warranted for a minimum of 8 years against sinking, becoming waterlogged, cracking, peeling, fragmenting, or losing beads. All floats shall resist puncture and penetration and shall not be subject to damage by animals under normal conditions for the area. All floats and the flotation material used in them shall be fire resistant. Any float which is within 40 feet of a line carrying fuel shall be 100% impervious to water and fuel. The use of new or recycled plastic or metal drums or non-compartmentalized air containers for encasement or floats is prohibited. Existing floats are authorized until it or its flotation material is no longer serviceable, at which time it shall be replaced with a float that meets the conditions listed above. For any floats installed after the effective date of this specification, repair or replacement shall be required when it or its flotation material no longer performs its designated function, or it fails to meet the specifications for which it was originally warranted.

16. Permitted facilities and activities are subject to periodic inspection by authorized Corps representatives. The Resource Manager will notify the permittee of any deficiencies and together establish a schedule for their correction. No deviation or changes from approved plans will be allowed without prior written approval of the Resource Manager.

17. Floating facilities shall be securely attached to the shore in accordance with the approved plans by means of moorings which do not obstruct general public use of the shoreline or adversely affect the natural terrain or vegetation. Anchoring to vegetation is prohibited.

18. Docks are for the moorage of boats only and shall not contain diving boards, slides, side floats, playground equipment, grills, tables, furniture, or similar accessories. Roofs may not be used as a sun deck or storage area.

19. Special access facilities for persons or their legal dependents with proven long-term physical disabilities will be licensed on a case-by-case basis when the Resource Manager deems such facilities are needed to provide safe access to the moorage facility. Upon transfer of the adjacent private property or upon the special access facility becoming ineligible due to licensee no longer having legal dependents with proven long-term physical disabilities, the licensee must remove the structure and restore the area to its original condition.

20. The permit display tag shall be posted on the permitted facility and/or on the land areas covered by the permit so that it can be visually checked with ease in accordance with instructions provided by the Resource Manager.

21. No vegetation other than that prescribed in the permit will be damaged, destroyed, or removed. No vegetation of any kind will be planted, other than that specifically prescribed in the permit.

22. No change in land form such as grading, excavation or filling is authorized by this permit.

23. This permit is non-transferable. Upon the sale or other transfer of the permitted facility or the death of the permittee and his/her legal spouse, this permit is null and void.

24. By 30 days written notice, mailed to the permittee by certified letter, the District Commander may revoke this permit whenever the public interest necessitates such revocation or when the permittee fails to comply with any permit condition or term. The revocation notice shall specify the reasons for such action. If the permittee requests a hearing in writing to the District Commander through the Resource Manager within the 30 day period, the District Commander shall grant such hearing at the earliest opportunity. In no event shall the hearing date be more than 60 days from the date of the hearing request. Following the hearing, a written decision will be rendered, and a copy mailed to the permittee by certified letter.

25. Notwithstanding the condition cited in condition 24 above, if in the opinion of the District Commander, emergency

circumstances dictate otherwise, the District Commander may summarily revoke the permit.

26. When vegetation modification on these lands is accomplished by chemical means, the program will be in accordance with appropriate Federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations.

27. Government representatives shall be allowed to cross the permittee's property, as necessary, to inspect facilities and/or activities under permit and, if necessary, to remove unauthorized structures. If removal by the government is required, the permittee agrees to fully reimburse the government within 90 days for the full removal costs.

28. When vegetation modification is allowed, the permittee will delineate the government property line in a clear, but unobtrusive manner approved by the Resource Manager and in accordance with the project Shoreline Management Plan.

29. If the ownership of a permitted facility is sold or transferred, the permittee or new owner will notify the Resource Manager of the action prior to finalization. The new owner must apply for a Shoreline Use Permit within 14 days or remove the facility and restore the use area within 30 days from the date of ownership transfer.

30. If permitted facilities are removed for storage or extensive maintenance, the Resource Manager may require all portions of the facility be removed from public property.

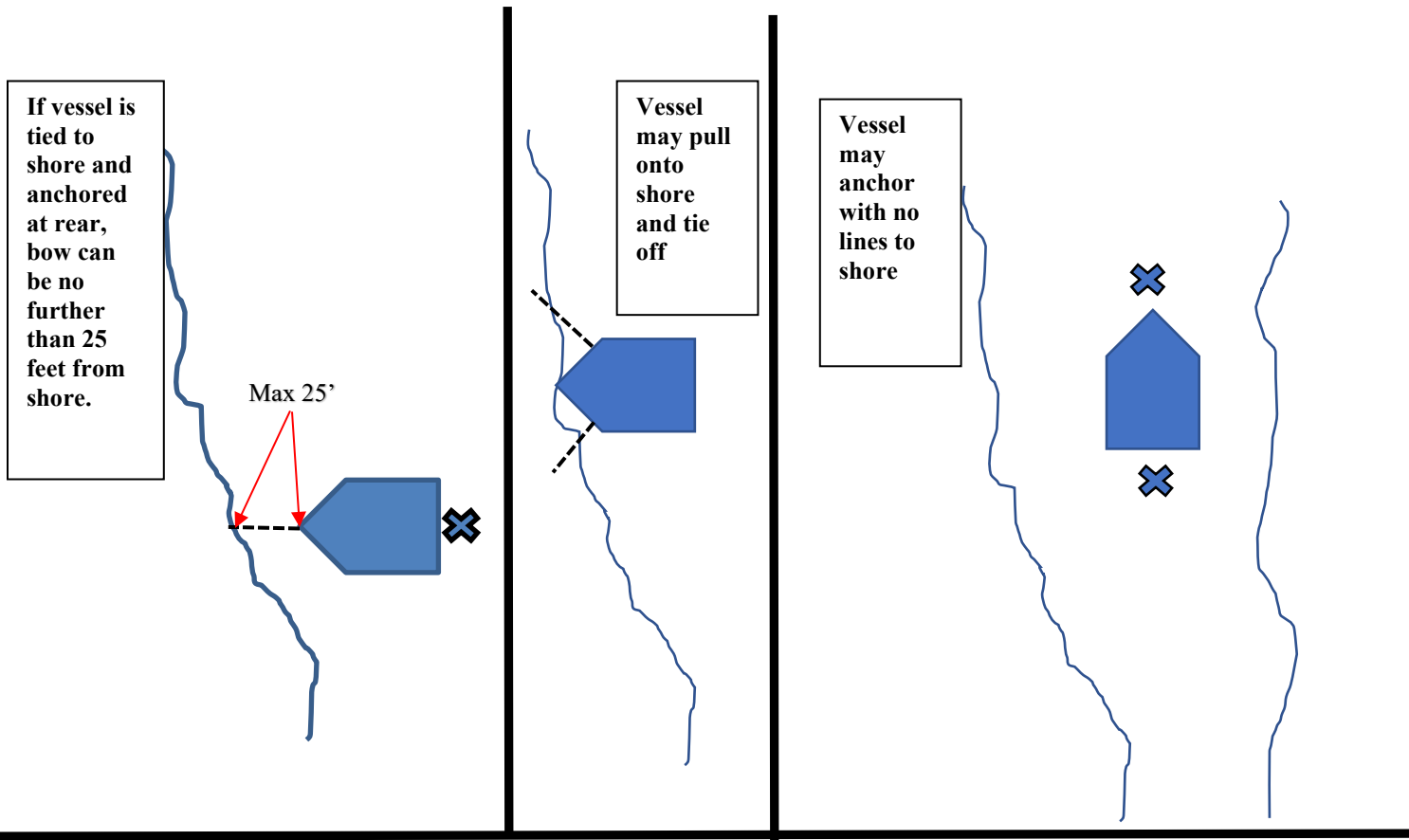
31. Personal property of any kind shall not be abandoned, stored or left unattended upon project lands or waters except for those items specifically prescribed in the permit.

32. Permits for grandfathered moorage facilities cannot be reissued to locations other than those originally permitted under the grandfather provision.

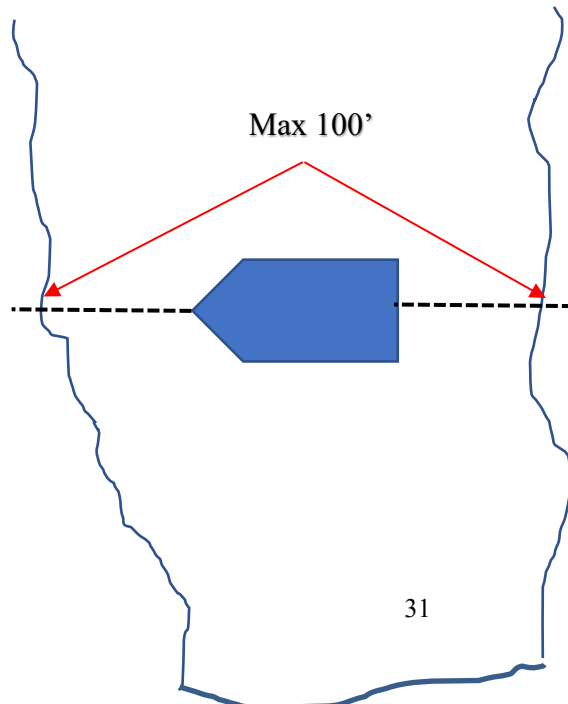
APPENDIX B
Center Hill Lake Moorage Policy

1. **Purpose:** This policy clarifies the manner in which vessels or other craft may be moored on the waters of Center Hill Lake.
2. **Applicability:** This policy applies to all boaters and vessel operators on Center Hill Lake.
3. **General:** This policy defines some of the unacceptable methods of mooring vessels which will not be permitted on Center Hill Lake due to public safety or other public interests. This policy is not all-inclusive and does not preclude action being taken to remedy other unacceptable mooring practices.
4. **References:** CFR Title 36, Chapter III, Part 327.
5. **Requirements:**
 - a. All vessels when not in actual use shall be removed from project lands and waters unless securely moored or stored at designated areas approved by the District Engineer.
 - b. Vessels or other craft may not be tied or anchored in such a manner as to prevent or obstruct, or appear to prevent or obstruct access to any portion of the lake.
 - c. The bow of any vessel or other craft may not be tied more than 25 feet from the shore.
 - d. Vessels will not be tied across any embayment or tributary that is greater than 100 feet in width at the stern of the vessel.

APPENDIX B
Center Hill Lake Moorage Policy Illustration



If vessel is tied across embayment or tributary, distance across embayment or tributary must not exceed 100 feet



APPENDIX C
Center Hill Lake Native Plant List*

SHRUBS

Common Name

Scientific Name

Alder	<i>Alnus serrulta</i>
Indigo Bush	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>
Black Chokeberry	<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>
Sweetshrub	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>
American Beautyberry	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>
New Jersey Tea	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
Silky Dogwood	<i>Cornus amomum</i>
Hazelnut	<i>Corylus americana</i>
Leatherwood	<i>Dirca palustris</i>
Hearts-a-bustin	<i>Euonymus americanus</i>
Swamp Mallow	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>
Oakleaf Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>
Wild Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>
Golden St. John's Wort	<i>Hypericum frondosum</i>
Shrubby St. John's Wort	<i>Hypericum prolificum</i>
Common Winterberry	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Virginia-Willow	<i>Itea virginica</i>
Mountain Laurel	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>
Spicebush	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>
Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>
Wild Azalea	<i>Rhododendron canescens</i>
Fragrant Sumac	<i>Rhus aromatica</i>
Winged Sumac	<i>Rhus copallina</i>
Carolina Rose	<i>Rosa Carolina</i>
Swamp Rose	<i>Rosa palustris</i>
Prairie Rose	<i>Rosa setigera</i>
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>
Bladdernut	<i>Staphela trifolia</i>
Bigleaf Snowbell	<i>Styrax grandifolia</i>
Coralberry, Buckrush	<i>Symphoricarpus orbiculatus</i>
Farkleberry	<i>Vaccinium arboretum</i>
Deerberry	<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i>
Lowbush Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium vacillans</i>
Mapleleaf Viburnum	<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>

SMALL TREES

Common Name

Serviceberry
Hercules Club
Paw Paw
Buckthorn Bumelia
Ironwood
Redbud
Fringe Tree
Flowering Dogwood
Roughleaf Dogwood
Washington Hawthorn
Hawthron
Wahoo
Witch-Hazel
American Holly
Cucumbertree
Hop-Hornbeam
Sourwood
American Plum
Chicasaw Plum
Hop Tree
Carolina Buckthorn
Staghorn Sumac
Southern Rusty Blackhaw
Northern Blackhaw

Scientific Name

Amelanchier arborea
Aralia spinosa
Asimina triloba
Bumelia lycioides
Carpinus caroliniana
Cercis canadensis
Chionanthus virginicus
Cornus florida
Cornus drummondii
Crataegus phaenopyrum
Crataegus mollis
Eunonymus atropurpureus
Hamamelis virginiana
Ilex opaca
Magnolia acuminata
Ostrya virginiana
Oxydendrum arboretum
Prunus americana
Prunus angustifolia
Ptelea trifoliata
Rhamnus Carolina
Rhus typhina
Viburnum rufidulum
Viburnum prunifolium

LARGE TREES

Common Name

Red Maple
Silver Maple
Sugar Maple
Buckeye
Yellow Buckeye
River Birch
Bitternut Hickory
Pignut Hickory
Shagbark Hickory
Mockernut Hickory
Yellow-Wood
Persimmon
American Beech
White Ash
Green Ash
Blue Ash

Scientific Name

Acer rubrum
Acer saccharinum
Acer saccharum
Aesculus glabra
Aesculus octandra
Betula nigra
Carya cordiformis
Carya glabra
Carya ovata
Carya tomentosa
Cladrastis lutea
Diospyros virginia
Fagus grandifolia
Fraxinus americana
Fraxinus pennsylvanica
Fraxinus quadrangulata

LARGE TREES (Continued)

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Kentucky Coffeetree	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>
Black Walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Tulip Poplar	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Blackgum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Red Mulberry	<i>Morus rubra</i>
Virginia Pine	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>
Shortleaf Pine	<i>Pinus echinata</i>
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Chinkapin Oak	<i>Quercus muhlenbergii</i>
Chestnut Oak	<i>Quercus prinus</i>
Bur Oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>
Northern Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Black Oak	<i>Quercus velutina</i>
Pin Oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
Post Oak	<i>Quercus stellata</i>
Shumard Oak	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>
Scarlet Oak	<i>Quercus coccinia</i>
Swamp White Oak	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>
Water Oak	<i>Quercus nigra</i>
Willow Oak	<i>Quercus phellos</i>
Southern Red Oak	<i>Quercus falcate</i>
Black Willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>

VINES

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Crossvine	<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>
Trumpet Creeper	<i>Campsis radicans</i>
Leatherflower	<i>Clematis versicolor</i>
Virgin's Bower	<i>Clematis virginiana</i>
Coral Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>
Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
Passion Flower	<i>Passiflora incarnate</i>

***Plant List Source** – Tennessee Exotic Pest Plant Council, Native Plants for Middle Tennessee, Central Basin and Highland Rim, 2005.