

LAKE TEXOMA  
DENISON DAM  
RED RIVER, OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS

SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN  
TO  
DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 3C  
MASTER PLAN (UPDATED)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
TULSA DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
OKLAHOMA  
1996

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**SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN  
LAKE TEXOMA, DENISON DAM, OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS**

I - INTRODUCTION

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

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

1-03. References.

a. Section 4, 1944 Flood Control Act, as amended (16 USC 460d).

b. The Rivers and Harbors Act of 1894, as amended and supplemented (33 USC 1).

c. Section 10, River and Harbor Act of 1899 (33 USC 403).

d. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321. et seq.).

e. National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665; 80 Stat. 915) as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.).

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

g. The Clean Water Act (33 USC 1344, et seq.).

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

i. The Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-662).

j. 33 CFR 320-330, "Regulatory Programs of the Corps of Engineers."

k. Executive Order 12088 (13 Oct 78).

l. ER and EP 1130-2-540, "Environmental Stewardship Operations and Maintenance Policies," 15 November 1996.

m. ER and EP 1130-2-550, "Recreation Operations and Manaintance Policies," 15 November 1996.

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

o. EM 385-1-1, "Safety and Health Requirements Manual."

1-04. Private Exclusive Use. Facilities or land to be managed under the guidance of this Appendix include all applicable facilities placed by private citizens on the shoreline and water areas, and areas where vegetative modification (mowing/brushhogging) is permitted for private exclusive use or the appearance thereof. Vegetative modification will be permitted in accordance with paragraph 5-07g. Private floating facilities will be permitted in areas except as follows:

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

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

c. Areas designated for fish and wildlife.

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

e. Areas designated as Protected Shoreline.

f. Public Organizations (Quasi-Public) areas.

1-05. History. Texoma Lake was authorized by Congress under the Flood Control Act of 1938. Construction of the dam began in August 1939, and was placed in operation for full flood regulation in February 1944. Soon thereafter the public was informed through various news media that applications for private floating facilities were being accepted at the Resident Office. Applicants were required to submit plans and specifications of the proposed facility including structural design, anchorage method, construction materials, and proposed location for the facility. If the structural criteria and the site location were acceptable and the applicant had a residence within the immediate vicinity of the lake, a permit for the floating structure was granted.

In 1974, the Lakeshore Management regulation was published in the Federal Register requiring public input into the plans. The plans, which were derived from input from the Lake Association and other interested parties, were approved by the Southwestern Division Engineer in 1976. In 1981, the plans were reviewed and opened for comment in keeping with SWD guidance to review these plans every 5 years. This review was accomplished by holding workshops at various locations around the lake in order to obtain input from local citizens. In June 1986, the Texoma Plan was opened for review. This review resulted in an additional 3.4 miles of shoreline being designated as limited development. In 1991 and 1996, the Lakeshore Management Plan, now referred to as the **Shoreline Management Plan**, was again reviewed and changes were made to reflect the trends in use which are compatible with present policy.



## II - OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

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

2-02. Commercial Concessions. Maximum effort will be put forth to attract concessionaires and to establish suitable, well-maintained businesses that will offer desirable water-related services to the general public. There are presently 23 concessions located around the lake.

2-03. Private Exclusive Use. Maximum effort will be exerted to insure that previous commitments are honored and to provide additional space in limited development areas for future expansion. The use of commercial concessions will be encouraged. There are presently 481 private facilities under permit.

2-04. Public Involvement. The existing Shoreline Management Plan was reviewed in 1996. Comments and recommendations were received from the public from the 30-day written comment period. All major points of concern were resolved and the final recommendations are incorporated into the updated plan.

### III - DESCRIPTION OF SHORELINE

3-01. Description. The topography surrounding Lake Texoma varies from gently sloping flats to rocky and precipitous cliffs and steep, wooded hillsides. The many forested areas along the shoreline are predominated by blackjack oak, post oak, red oak, shell bark hickory, American elm, and juniper. Vegetation consists largely of big and little bluestem, Indian grass, switch grass, sideoats grama, and buffalo grass as well as many annual grasses, forbs, and wild legumes.

3-02. Present Land Use. The total fee-owned lands above normal power pool is 103,941 acres, of which 1,170 acres are used for Project Operations; 14,553 acres are used for Recreation-Intensive Use; 44,345 acres are used for Recreation-Low Density; 130 acres are un-allocated; and 43,743 acres are for Wildlife. (This information was taken from the Report on Utilization of Civil Works Lands and Facilities, dated 5-9 November 1990.)

3-03. Existing Access. In addition to pedestrian access, 93 launching ramps with access roads and 6 severed roads provide access to the lake for boat launching.

3-04. Private Development. Since the surfaced roads which bound the lake are connected to many county roads leading directly to the lake, extensive development has occurred. At the present time there are approximately 100 real estate subdivisions adjacent to public lands. Construction in these subdivisions range from simple A-Frame cabins to \$500,000 condominiums and homes.

#### IV - SHORELINE ALLOCATION

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

4-02. Allocations.

a. Limited Development Areas. These areas are allocated for private activities, such as vegetative modification, and/or the mooring of privately owned floating facilities following the issuance of a permit in accordance with Section VIII and current Federal regulations. The density of development in these areas will not exceed 50 percent of allocated shoreline. New or relocated docks that are to be anchored in these areas are to be located no closer than 50 feet from the nearest point of an adjacent dock. Approximately 21 miles of shoreline are allocated for limited development.

b. Public Recreation Areas. These areas are designated as public recreational sites as developed for Federal, state, or similar public use and for commercial concessions. Privately owned floating facilities will not be permitted in these areas. Modification of land form or vegetation by private individuals or groups will not be permitted. Public organization recreation areas are also zoned under this allocation. These quasi-public areas are designated for use by organizations such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, YMCA, and the YWCA. Organizations that do not have existing boat docks will be prohibited from installing them in their lease area. Leases that have existing floating facilities will be designated for restricted limited development in the Shoreline Management Plan. Boat docks in quasi-public lease areas will be managed under the terms of the real estate agreement for the individual site. Approximately 174.5 miles of shoreline are allocated for public recreation.

c. Protected Shoreline Areas. Protected shoreline areas are designated primarily to protect or restore aesthetic, fish and wildlife, cultural, or other environmental values in accordance with the policies of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (PL-190). Shorelines may also be designated in this category for physical protection reasons, such as heavy siltation, rapid dewatering, erosion, or exposure to high wind, wave, and current action. Land access and boating are permitted along these shorelines, provided aesthetic, environmental, and natural resource values are not damaged or destroyed, but private

floating recreation facilities may not be moored in these areas. Modification of land form or vegetation by private individuals will be permitted only after due consideration of the effects of such action on the environmental and physical characteristics of the area. Approximately 382.0 miles of shoreline are classified as protected shoreline.

d. Prohibited Access Areas. These shoreline areas are allocated for security reasons, the protection of ecosystems, and the physical safety of the recreation visitors; for example, unique fish spawning beds, certain hazardous locations, areas located near dams or spillways, and recreation areas. Mooring of private floating facilities and/or the modification of land form and vegetation are not permitted. Approximately 7.5 miles of shoreline are allocated as prohibited access areas.

## V - IMPLEMENTATION

5-01. General. Private boat docks are allowed only in limited development areas. Docks currently located in other areas are considered under the Grandfather Rights Clause (see para 5-05).

5-02. Areas Authorized for Docks. There are 38 separate areas allocated for limited development as shown in Exhibit VI.

5-03. New Docks. Permits for new structures will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis in the name of the new owner only. An Application For Shoreline Use Permit, ENG Form 4264-R, for a dock permit must be made to the Chief Ranger accompanied by a payment for the permit, and 2 sets of structural plans, electrical plans, and specifications for the proposed boat dock in accordance with Exhibit I. When the plans are approved, a letter permit will be issued and construction may begin. Applicants will have 90 days to complete the facility or the letter permit will become null and void. Extensions may be granted, if warranted. A 5-year permit will be issued after a final inspection is completed. The 5-year permit will include the construction period and will have the issue date of the letter permit. Permits for new structures will be issued for facilities to be moored in areas designated for "Limited Development" only (see para 5-04 for identification tags, fee collection, and permit issuance). Facilities will not be located closer than 50 feet to the nearest point of an adjacent dock.

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

5-04. Existing Docks Under Permit. Permits will be issued for 5 years. A charge of \$30 which includes a \$5 administrative fee and a \$5 per year inspection fee will be collected at the time the permit is issued. Permit numbers will be assigned by the Chief Ranger and must be displayed in 2" letters and numbers. The permit number must be displayed on the lakeside as well as the shore side of the structure.

5-05. Grandfather Rights Clause. A Grandfather Rights Clause applies to every privately owned facility presently on the lake except in areas allocated for limited development where suitable shoreline density is 50 percent or less.

a. Privately Owned Structures. These structures may remain in their present location provided the following criteria are followed:

(1) The facility must be maintained in a usable and safe condition.

(2) The facility does not pose a threat to life or property.

(3) The holder of the permit is in substantial compliance with the existing conditions of the permit.

b. New Permits. New permits for these facilities will be issued to new owners. If the holder of the permit fails to comply with the terms of the permit, it may be revoked and the holder required to remove the structure in accordance with the terms of the permit and paragraph 6-02.

c. New Docks. New docks will not be permitted in these areas.

5-06. Metal/Wooden Sides on Existing Docks. Existing metal or wooden sided enclosed docks that have been damaged to the point where the substructure is not floating or usable or where the substructure requires modification or replacement must be rebuilt in accordance with the specifications for new docks; that is, no enclosed sides. However, if repairs to the dock will not affect the substructure, then it may be rebuilt to it's original condition. Any additional slips added to enclosed docks must conform to the open sided requirement. Tulsa District policy allowing plexiglass or chain link fence siding remains in effect.

5-07. Other Facilities and/or Activities that may be Permitted. The following facilities and/or activities may be permitted:

a. Ski Jumps. Temporary revocable permits will be issued for ski jumps upon approval of plans of requesting club, group, or agency. Permits will not be issued for ski jumps proposed by an individual for private exclusive use. Permits will be issued for a maximum of 180 days.

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

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

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

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

f. Erosion Control Devices. These devices will be permitted where bank erosion is causing a problem or endangering adjacent private facilities. The erosion control structure may be constructed of riprap, wood, placed concrete, or masonry. Restoration of lost soil to return an area to original contours may also be permitted. This does not include the construction of earth dikes or ponds. These types of structures must not be for the purpose of landscaping or beautifying the area with little erosion control value. A permit will be issued by the Chief Ranger for such structures, provided detailed plans showing elevations and proposed work are approved by the Chief Ranger. In some cases, a Department of the Army Permit (Section 10/404) may also be required. The applicability of the Section 10/404 permit requirements will be determined during the review of the application. No administrative fee will be charged for erosion control permits.

g. Mowing/Brushhogging. Mowing permits may be issued in areas presently being mowed. In areas where mowing has not been done in the past, a vegetative modification permit may be issued for a maximum 30-foot strip of Government property adjacent to private property. Only 1 permit will be required of a single property owner and can include mowing, brushhogging, or tree trimming. Each activity must be requested initially. The extent of modification permitted will be described on the permit form, however:

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

(2) The dates for mowing or brushhogging will be 1 April - 15 November to accommodate breeding patterns of wildlife and to prevent erosion. However, the mowing or brushhogging will be allowed at any time from the start date to the end date.

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

(4) Vegetative modification in protected areas will continue in accordance with subparagraph 327.30(e)(4)(iii) of Title 36 (see Exhibit III) and subparagraph 5(e)(3) of ER 1130-2-406. Vegetative modification in protected areas should be limited to 30-foot firebreaks and to honor past written commitments when mowing has been allowed to the shoreline.

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

i. Buoys. The Corps of Engineers will place navigational aids and safety buoys in the lake for the purpose of protecting



lake visitors' lives and/or property and to inform the using public of waterway restrictions or hazards that may exist on the lake. Natural hazards are not normally marked. Installation of privately owned buoys, which must be Coast Guard approved, may be permitted in accordance with the provisions of the Tulsa District Buoy Policy dated 11 July 1984. Copies of the policy are available for review at the Lake Texoma Project Office.

j. Applications. Applications for all proposed structures and activities listed in paragraph 5-07 must be made through the Chief Ranger prior to any work or structure being placed on Government lands or waters.

5-08. Prohibited Facilities and Activities. The following facilities or activities are prohibited:

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

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

c. Any type of sewage or outfall structure.

d. Any type of channel, ditch, canal, or excavation, unless the excavation is in conjunction with an approved erosion control structure or other approved facility.

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

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

g. Any type of land form modification, construction, or other activity that changes the original or present condition of the land. This includes, but is not limited to, beach construction, channel construction, bank terracing, cuts and fills, or road and trail construction. Erosion control structures as described in paragraph 5-07f and those activities covered under a real estate instrument are exempt.

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

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

5-09. Application for Permits. Application for permits will be in accordance with the requirements of Section VII.

## VI - CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

6-01. Minimum Design and Specifications. The Specifications For Minimum Design Standards for Private Floating Facilities are shown in Exhibit I.

In areas which have existing docks, community mooring facilities will be encouraged to individuals requesting new floating facilities to best utilize the space allocated for such facilities. Multi-slip docks will be limited to a maximum of 6 slips. Requests for more than 6 slips must be forwarded to the Tulsa District Office for review and consideration.

6-02. Removal of Permitted Facilities. At the time the permittee ceases to operate or maintain the permitted facility, upon expiration, if not renewable, or upon revocation of the permit, the permittee shall remove the facility within 30 days at his expense and restore the waterway and lands to their former condition. If the permittee fails to remove and restore the area to the satisfaction of the District Engineer, the District Engineer may do so by contract or otherwise and recover the cost thereof from the permittee. By 30 days written notice, mailed to the permittee by registered or certified letter, the District Engineer may revoke this permit whenever he determines that the public interest necessitates such revocation or when he determines that the permittee has failed to comply with the conditions of the permit. The revocation notice shall specify the reasons for such action. If the permittee requests a hearing in writing within the 30-day period, the District Engineer shall grant such hearing at the earliest opportunity. In no event shall the hearing date exceed 60 days from the date of the hearing request. At the conclusion of such hearing, the District Engineer shall render a final decision in writing and mail such decision to the permittee by registered or certified letter. The permittee may appeal such decision to the Division Engineer within 5 days of receipt of the decision. The decision of the Division Engineer shall be rendered as expeditiously as possible and shall be sent to the permittee by registered or certified letter. The permittee may appeal such decision in writing to the Chief of Engineers within 5 days of receipt of the decision. The decision of the Chief of Engineers shall be final.

6-03. Removal of Non-Permitted Facilities.

a. Abandonment of Personal Property. Facilities will be considered abandoned after a diligent effort has been made to locate the rightful owner, his/her heirs, next of kin, or legal

representative in accordance with Section 327.15, Part 327, Chapter III, Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations.

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

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

7-01. Application for Shoreline Use Permit.

a. Floating Facilities. Applicants will submit two sets of plans and specifications for approval of the facility to include: engineering details; structural design; electrical wiring; anchorage method; flotation type and warranty; construction materials; the type, size, location; owner's address and telephone number; the expected duration of use of the facility; and a statement of willingness to abide by the rules and regulations and conditions of the permit.

b. Mowing/Brushhogging. Applications for vegetative modification should include the extent of modification, type of vegetation to be modified, and purpose of the work.

c. Other Facilities and Activities. Applicants for facilities, such as ski jumps or erosion control structures, will also furnish the same type plans and specifications as required for existing facilities.

The permit for any type facility or activity will be issued in the name of the responsible party and/or wife who owns the facility and will not be transferrable. The permits are revocable whenever the District Engineer determines that the public interest requires such revocation or that the permittee has failed to comply with the conditions of the permit or with the conditions in this plan. (See Exhibit I for General Requirements for Floating Structures.)

7-02. Electric Facilities to Docks.

a. Electric Service. On new docks, change in ownership of docks, or the addition of electric service to existing docks, electrical plans and specifications which meet the National Electric Code and the National Electric Safety Code must be submitted by a licensed electrician along with the plans for the boat dock. All electric lines on government property must be buried except where the terrain will not allow as determined by the Chief Ranger. Consideration will be given to the possible environmental damage which might occur as a result of burial. In these instances, the electric lines must be encased in conduit which is approved by the National Electric Code. All new electric lines will require a separate real estate instrument for the service right-of-way. On existing permitted docks, no

license will be required until renewal of the permit, sale of the dock, ownership is transferred, or repairs to or replacement of electrical facilities is required.

b. Real Estate Easements. Information needed by Real Estate Division to issue the license is as follows:

- (1) The length of the proposed right-of-way.
- (2) A legal centerline description which provides range, section, and township or other legal description for the proposed right-of-way.
- (3) Maps showing the location of the dock as it relates to the cove it is in, and a line indicating the electric line. (One map should be a segment map to show the range, section, and township, and the other map should be a hunting map or lake brochure to show general location.)
- (4) An approved archaeological review.
- (5) An endangered/threatened species survey form.
- (6) A statement from a licensed electrician that the wiring meets the National Electric Code and the National Electric Safety Code.
- (7) A minimum fee of \$160.00 will be charged for the license by Real Estate Division.

## VIII - PERMITS

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

8-02. Department of the Army Permits. Permits under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act will be required for activities involving the discharge of dredged or fill material into the waters of the lake below the ordinary high water mark. In addition, a permit under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 is required for structures or work that affects the course, location, or condition of the water body. This includes waterlines, powerlines, boat ramps, jetties, and other structures not covered under Title 36 CFR. Shoreline Use Permits, paragraph 8-01, will not be used in these circumstances. Department of the Army Permits are evaluated by personnel in Regulatory Branch of Operations Division.

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

8-04. Permit Administrative Charges.

- a. An annual administrative fee of \$10 will be charged for the following:
  - (1) Ski jumps.
  - (2) Mooring floats for recreation or other uses.
- b. An administrative fee of \$30 for a 5-year permit will be charged for the following:
  - (1) Land Use-mowing, vegetative modification, clearing.
  - (2) Boat mooring buoys.
  - (3) Boat Docks.

## IX - OTHER LAND AND WATER USES

### 9-01. Sewage and Solid Waste Disposal.

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

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

9-02. Marine Sanitary Facilities. Marine sanitary facilities are provided for the convenience of boaters on Texoma Lake at Soldier Creek, Grandpappy Point, Highport, and Mill Creek marinas. Discharging raw sewage from boats or boat docks is prohibited.

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



X - CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

EXHIBIT I

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FLOATING STRUCTURES

EXHIBIT II

PERMIT

EXHIBIT III

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

EXHIBIT IV  
AREA ALLOCATIONS

TEXOMA LAKE  
AREA ALLOCATIONS

	<u>Shoreline</u> <u>Miles</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Private</u> <u>Floating</u> <u>Facilities</u>
Public Use Areas	174.5	30.00%	4
Limited Development Areas	21.0	3.50	477
Protected Shoreline Areas	382.0	65.00	0
Prohibited Access Areas	7.5	1.50	0
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TOTALS	585.0	100.00%	481

EXHIBIT V

GRANDFATHER RIGHTS-EXISTING BOAT DOCKS

GRANDFATHER RIGHTS-EXISTING BOAT DOCKS

<u>NO.</u>	<u>PERMIT NO.</u>	<u>PERMITTEE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
1.	DE-001	Weiseberg	Thompson Heights
2.	DE-033	Johnson	Grandpappy Point
3.	DE-035	Ball	Grandpappy Point
4.	DE-039	Clouse	Preston Fishing Camp
5.	DE-350	Cunningham-Harris	Bridgeview
6.	DE-381	Hooper	McLaughlin Creek
7.	DE-382	Lyne	McLaughlin Creek
8.	DE-406	Island View Assoc.	Island View Subdv.



EXHIBIT VI

COVE INDEX AND COVE MAPS

TEXOMA LAKE  
COVE INDEX SHEET

<u>NO.</u>	<u>COVE NAME</u>	<u>SLMP MAP #</u>
1.	Arrowhead Boat Club	2
2.	Bridgeview Cove	3
3.	Buncombe Creek	6
4.	Buncombe Creek NE	6
5.	Caney Creek	2
6.	Caney Creek North	2
7.	Cardinal Cove	6
8.	Childer's Lakeside	2
9.	Cove North of Cedar Mills	6
10.	Cove South of Treasure Island	1
11.	Cove West of Lost Acres	2
12.	Crappie Cove	1
13.	Elm Ridge Cove	1
14.	Elm Ridge Cove East	1
15.	Glasses Creek Cove East	3
16.	Gray's Cove	2
17.	Hiland Shores Cove	1
18.	Lazy Acres	1
19.	Limestone Creek	6
20.	Little Mineral East	1
21.	Little Mineral South	1
22.	Long Beach Coves	1
23.	Lost Acres Cove	2
24.	Mill Creek Cove	6
25.	Mill Creek Cove East	1
26.	Mill Creek Cove North	1
27.	Pleasure Bay	1
28.	Preston Peninsula Cove	1
29.	Preston Shores	1
30.	Sand Point	2
31.	Sandy Creek	7
32.	Soldier Creek East	2
33.	Soldier Creek West	2
34.	Sooner Boat Club	2
35.	Willis Cove	2
36.	Wilson's Lakeside Acres	1
37.	Wisdom Cove	1
38.	Wisdom Cove East	1

EXHIBIT VII

SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN MAPS

