CHAPTER 1

1.0 PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR ACTION

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) proposes to implement a Douglas and Nolichucky Tributary Reservoirs Land Management Plan (DNTRLMP) for TVA-managed lands surrounding those two reservoirs along the French Broad and Nolichucky rivers in east Tennessee. TVA owns and manages approximately 3,191 acres around Douglas and Nolichucky reservoirs (Figure 1.0-1). The DNTRLMP is designed to guide land use approvals, private water use facility permitting, and resource management decisions on TVA public land around these reservoirs until the DNTRLMP is revised in the future.

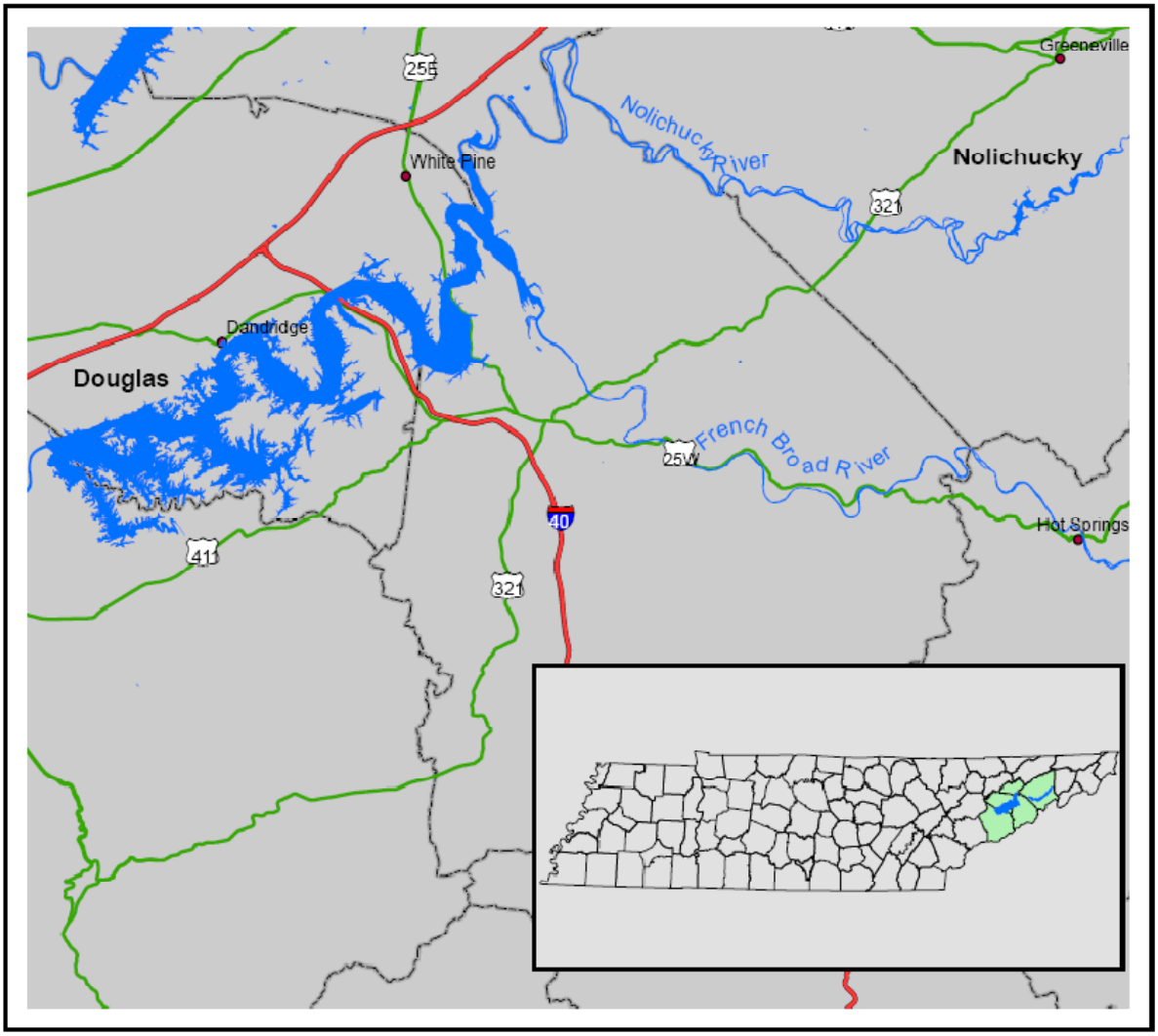

Figure 1.0-1. Douglas and Nolichucky Reservoirs Vicinity Map

The DNTRLMP consists of three volumes. Volume I is the environmental impact statement (EIS) developed in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Title 42 U.S. Code §§ 4321-4347, to address the environmental impacts of implementing the DNTRLMP. The EIS includes the project purpose and need, description of alternative

actions, overview of the affected environment, analyses of environmental consequences, and other elements associated with the NEPA process. This EIS also examines the impacts of alternative actions, described in Chapter 2 of this volume. Two reservoir land management plans (RLMPs) are found in Volumes II and III of this document. The RLMPs contain detailed descriptions of the environment around each reservoir, as well as descriptions of each parcel of land addressed in the plans.

This EIS is a programmatic document that addresses the implementation of the RLMPs, which allocate TVA-managed public lands to one of seven land use zones. This EIS assesses potential impacts associated with the various types of uses permitted under each zone. Therefore, effects of specific projects are not evaluated in this programmatic EIS. When such projects are planned in detail in the future, TVA will determine the need for permits, coordination with other agencies (e.g., State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS]), and the level of review and documentation appropriate to comply with the requirements of NEPA. Additionally, this programmatic EIS does not address the operation of existing facilities, such as dams or visitors centers, the effects of which are addressed under separate NEPA documents.

1.1. Background

TVA has been charged by Congress with improving navigation, controlling floods, providing for the proper use of marginal lands, providing for industrial development, and providing power at rates as low as is feasible, all for the general purpose of fostering the physical, economic, and social development of the Tennessee Valley region. The lands that TVA holds as steward in the name of the United States of America (USA) are some of the most important resources of the region. They have provided the foundation for the great dams and reservoirs that protect the region from flooding and secure for its residents the benefits of a navigable waterway and low-cost hydroelectricity.

TVA's public lands are the sites for its power generating system and arteries for delivering power to those that need it. Many of the region's parks, recreation areas, and wildlife refuges that are so important for the region's quality of life are on lands TVA made available. TVA's public lands often have been the catalyst for public and private economic development that supports all of these activities.

The USA, through TVA, originally acquired approximately 1.3 million acres of land in the Tennessee River Valley. The construction and operation of the reservoir system inundated approximately 470,000 acres with water. TVA, as agent of the USA, has transferred to other federal and state agencies for public uses or sold for private (primarily residential) development approximately 508,000 acres. The USA owns approximately 293,000 acres that TVA manages pursuant to the TVA Act.

As stewards of this important resource, TVA's policy is to manage its public lands to protect the integrated operation of the TVA reservoir and power systems, to provide for appropriate public use and enjoyment of the reservoir system, and to provide for continuing economic growth in the Tennessee Valley region. TVA recognizes that historical land transfers have contributed substantially to meeting these multipurpose objectives, and it is TVA's policy to preserve reservoir lands remaining under its control in public ownership except where different ownership would result in significant benefits to the public.

1.2. Purpose and Need

TVA develops RLMPs to facilitate the management of reservoir lands in its custody. In general, TVA manages public land to protect and enhance natural resources, generate prosperity, and improve the quality of life in the Tennessee Valley region (see Appendix A, TVA Land Policy). RLMPs, which are submitted to the TVA Board of Directors (TVA Board) for approval, provide a plan for long-term land stewardship and accomplishment of TVA's responsibilities under the TVA Act. The Holston-Cherokee-Douglas Watershed Team would use the proposed DNTRLMP along with TVA policies and guidelines to manage resources and to respond to requests for the use of TVA public land. All lands under TVA ownership on these two reservoirs, a total of 3,191 acres, are under consideration in this planning process. The goals of the RLMPs include:

- Apply a systematic method of evaluating and identifying the most suitable uses of TVA public lands using resource data, stakeholder input, suitability and capability analyses, and TVA staff input.
- Identify land use zone allocations to optimize public benefit and balance competing demands for the use of public lands.
- Identify land use zone allocations to support TVA's broad regional resource development mission; TVA reservoir properties are managed to provide multiple public benefits including recreation, conservation, and economic development.
- Provide a clear process by which TVA will respond to requests for use of TVA public land.
- Comply with federal regulations and executive orders (EOs).
- Ensure the protection of significant resources, including threatened and endangered species, cultural resources, wetlands, unique habitats, natural areas, water quality, and the visual character of the reservoir.
- Provide a mechanism that allows local, state, and federal infrastructure projects when the use is compatible with the zone allocation.

Alternative approaches to allocating the TVA-managed lands are analyzed in this EIS. Throughout the planning process, TVA has also sought to address issues and concerns raised by the public regarding management of the TVA parcels. These issues are addressed in the environmental analyses of the various alternatives.

Land acquisition and disposal information for the Douglas and Nolichucky reservoirs is shown in Table 1.2-1. The acreages listed in Table 1.2-1 were calculated from geo-referenced mapping data and aerial photography of the reservoir land parcels and may not completely align with acreage totals in recorded deeds. The acreages also do not account for land acquired and retained below the full summer pool elevations of the reservoirs. In addition, these acreages do not include other lands located off-reservoir and acquired by TVA for power property, rather than resource property.

Table 1.2-1. Douglas-Nolichucky Tributary Reservoirs Land Acquisition and Disposal Data

Reservoir	Location (County, State)	Total Land Originally Acquired Above Pool Elevation (Acres)	Transferred Lands (Acres)	Sold Lands (Acres)	Total Lands Disposed (Acres)	Percent of Original Acquisition (Above Pool Elevation) Sold or Transferred	TVA-Retained Acres
Douglas	Hamblen, Jefferson, Cocke, and Sevier, Tenn.	2,612	232	325	557	21	2,055
Nolichucky	Greene, Tenn.	1,136*	0	0	0	0	1,136*

* Minus 12 acres as a result of title searches for Nolichucky land ownership.

TVA Land Policy

In November 2006, the TVA Board instituted a TVA Land Policy (see Appendix A) governing TVA's retention, disposal, and planning of its lands. This policy describes residential, economic development, recreation, and other uses for TVA's reservoir lands; provides specific definitions of these uses; and requires a suitability assessment of all TVA land allocated for recreation and economic development use. This directive from the TVA Board has been incorporated into the DNTRLMP.

TVA Environmental Policy

On May 19, 2008, the TVA Board approved the TVA Environmental Policy (http://www.tva.gov/environment/policy.htm). The policy is intended to provide guidance for TVA's business decisions as the agency provides electric energy, sustainable economic development, and environmental stewardship for the Tennessee Valley. As a regional development agency and the nation's largest public power provider, TVA is committed to protecting and sustaining the environmental resources of the Tennessee Valley for future generations through leadership in clean energy innovation and environmental management.

TVA Natural Resource Management Goals

In managing its public lands and resources, TVA seeks to provide proactive resource stewardship that is responsive to stakeholder interests. TVA intends to manage its public land for an optimum level of multiple uses and benefits that protect and enhance natural, cultural, recreational, and visual resources in a cost-effective manner. Through this approach, TVA ensures that resource stewardship issues and stakeholder interests are considered while optimizing benefits and minimizing conflicts. Resource management is based on cooperation, communication, coordination, and consideration of stakeholders potentially affected by resource management. TVA recognizes that the management or use of one resource affects the management or use of others; therefore, an integrated approach is more effective than considering resources individually.

In managing public lands and resources under its authority, TVA seeks to:

- Provide proactive management of natural, cultural, visual, and recreation resources to meet all regulatory requirements and applicable guidelines.
- Apply an integrated, proactive approach to natural resource management that balances the competing interests of stakeholders, while conserving and enhancing natural, cultural, visual, and recreation resources.
- Ensure the availability of quality, affordable, public outdoor recreation opportunities.
- Manage resources in a cost-effective manner.

TVA is currently developing a new Natural Resource Strategic Plan that would promote better integration of TVA's management of recreational, cultural and natural resources, and public use on parcels allocated for recreation, resource protection, and conservation.

1.3. The Decision

The TVA Board will decide which of the alternatives to adopt for the management of TVA-controlled public land on Douglas and Nolichucky reservoirs.

1.4. Other Pertinent Environmental Reviews or Documentation

Reservoir Operations Study Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (TVA 2004a)

This study evaluated alternative ways to operate the TVA reservoir system to produce greater overall public value. Specific changes in the operation of TVA reservoirs were implemented in 2004 because of this study, such as:

- TVA uses weekly average-flow requirements to limit the drawdown of Douglas Reservoir June 1 through Labor Day to increase recreation opportunities.
- Based on results of the flood risk analysis, TVA decided to raise winter flood guides and winter operating ranges on Douglas Reservoir.
- TVA formally schedules water releases to increase tailwater recreation opportunities below specific reservoirs. With variation in the amounts of flow and days of release, water releases depend on specific situations.

Shoreline Management Initiative (SMI): An Assessment of Residential Shoreline Development Impacts in the Tennessee Valley Final Environmental Impact Statement (TVA 1999)

In 1998, TVA completed the SMI EIS analyzing possible alternatives for managing residential shoreline development throughout the Tennessee River Valley. The alternative selected determined TVA's current Shoreline Management Policy (SMP), which defines the standards for vegetation management, docks, shoreline stabilization, and other residential shoreline alterations. Across the TVA reservoir system, approximately 38 percent of the total shoreline is available for residential development, and a third of that shoreline had

been developed by the mid-1990s. The SMI EIS is available on TVA's Web site, and information on the SMP may be found at http://www.tva.gov/river/landandshore/pdfs/shorelnk.pdf.

The DNTRLMP EIS tiers from the final SMI EIS concerning the categorization and management of residential shoreline along TVA reservoirs. The residential shoreline on Douglas and Nolichucky reservoirs comprises 4 miles, or less than 1 percent, of the total 580 miles of TVA shoreline on Douglas and Nolichucky reservoirs. A detailed description of individual reservoirs can be found in Section 3.2, Tables 3.2-1 and 3.2-2. In accordance with TVA's SMP, TVA has traditionally categorized the residential shoreline for previous land plans based on resource data collected from field surveys. During development of the SMI EIS, a resource inventory was conducted for sensitive species and their potential habitats, archaeological resources, and wetlands along the residential shoreline. The shoreline categorization system established by SMP was composed of three categories: Shoreline Protection, Residential Mitigation, and Managed Residential.

As new data were collected on the spatial location and significance of endangered species, wetlands, cultural resources, or navigation restrictions, adjustments to category boundaries have been necessary. Through experience with the shoreline categorization process set up in 1999 by the SMI EIS, TVA believes that the value of advance categorization is less than when SMP was implemented. Today's technology provides the ability to identify sensitive resources during permitting evaluations. Today's resource databases are interactive and are updated continually to allow ease of use of the latest information in permitting decisions. Furthermore, TVA's experience in permitting suggests that the Shoreline Protection category is not a prohibition on permitting because mitigation techniques are often available. Because resource data are continually updated, shoreline categorized as Managed Residential may change as updated resource surveys are conducted. Based on these considerations, TVA is not providing a complete categorization of residential shoreline in the DNTRLMP.

TVA has categorized shoreline in areas undergoing high development pressure as indicated by the volume of Section 26a and land use requests in the last few years. In the future, the shoreline will be gradually categorized in response to permit requests. Because the permit reviews provide current real-time information, over time this would result in more accurate shoreline resource inventories, thus meeting the intent of the SMP shoreline categorization system.

Regulations Under Section 26a of the TVA Act for Nonnavigable Houseboats, Storage Tanks, Marina Sewage Pump-Out Stations, Wastewater Outfalls and Septic Systems, and Development Within Flood Control Storage Zones Environmental Assessment (TVA 2001)

In 2001, TVA completed an environmental assessment (EA) for its issuance of regulations for nonnavigable houseboats, storage tanks, marina sewage pump-out stations, wastewater outfalls, septic systems, and development within flood control storage zones of TVA reservoirs. The complete update of the 1971 Section 26a regulations, incorporating the standards for residential development in the SMI EIS and the miscellaneous updates above, became final on September 8, 2003. Taken together, these regulations comprehensively updated the TVA requirements for development along the shoreline of TVA reservoirs, including Douglas and Nolichucky. The regulations for marina sewage pump-out stations and holding tanks, fuel storage tanks and handling facilities, and development within the flood control storage zones were new. Actions requiring Section

26a approval by TVA frequently are requested and occur on TVA reservoir lands and consequently are governed by TVA Section 26a regulations.

Complete details on the Section 26a regulations may be obtained from TVA watershed teams or by viewing the regulations at http://www.tva.gov/river/26apermits/index.htm.

Nolichucky Reservoir Flood Remediation Final Environmental Impact Statement (TVA 2006a)

TVA evaluated alternative ways to address flooding effects of Nolichucky Dam and the accumulated sediment in Nolichucky Reservoir on land and property not owned by the federal government. TVA selected the No Action Alternative, which leaves the dam in place. This alternative alleviates both sediment accumulation and flooding while protecting water quality, wetlands, and associated aquatic life and habitat. TVA will continue to provide updated flood information to Greene County officials to help ensure compliance with applicable local floodplain regulations, and existing recreational uses on the reservoir would continue. The selection of the No Action Alternative would not preclude TVA working with individual landowners to address flood problems in the future. The record of decision was published in the *Federal Register* on April 19, 2007.

Nolichucky Sand Company Bird Bridge Dredge Final Supplemental Environmental Assessment (TVA 2004b)

TVA, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) authorized a dredge operation following the completion of an EA in August 1999. In June 2003, the new owner, Vulcan Materials Inc., proposed to expand its existing commercial sand dredging operation upstream for nearly an additional mile above Bird Bridge. TVA and USACE jointly prepared this supplemental EA to analyze the environmental impacts of the additional dredging and the renewal of land use; Section 26a and Section 10 permit approvals were issued in September 1999.

1.5. The Scoping Process

Scoping, which is integral to the process for implementing NEPA, is a procedure that solicits public input to the NEPA process to ensure that: (1) issues are identified early and properly studied; (2) issues of little significance do not consume substantial time and effort; (3) the NEPA document is thorough and balanced; and (4) delays caused by an inadequate review are avoided. TVA's NEPA procedures require that the scoping process commence soon after a decision has been reached to prepare a NEPA review in order to provide an early and open process for determining the scope and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action.

TVA determined that the development of an EIS would allow for a better understanding of the impacts of the proposed land use implementation. Accordingly, on May 30, 2009, TVA published a notice of intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS in the *Federal Register* to implement scoping for the proposal. Over 2,500 informational packages were sent to stakeholder groups and individuals in the reservoirs area. TVA staff met with stakeholder groups and individuals in the reservoirs area to brief them on the planning effort. On June 12, 2009, a public scoping meeting was held at Walters State Community College in Morristown, Tennessee.

In addition, several newspaper articles were published and television news reports were aired during the comment period by the local news media. During the 46-day public

comment period, a toll-free phone line was established for people to make verbal comments. Information about the proposed RLMPs, including maps and an interactive comment form, was available on the TVA Web site. Copies of the NOI were sent to interested federal, state, and regional agencies.

1.5.1. Scoping Response

During the scoping period, a total of 30 participants attended the public scoping meeting, and TVA received a total of 118 comments on the planning effort through various channels, including at the public scoping meeting, via the TVA Web site, and by e-mail and letters. The comments received during the public scoping period are summarized in Appendix B (*Summary of Public Participation Report,* December 2008). The results of the public scoping provided recommendations on land use allocations for individual reservoirs and their parcels and on the environmental issues to be addressed in the draft environmental impact statement (DEIS), as well as a characterization of respondents' use of the two reservoirs.

1.5.2. Nolichucky Reservoir Landrights Issues

During the scoping process, the proposed zoning allocations prompted several landowners on Nolichucky Reservoir to question TVA ownership of certain properties along the reservoir. Some of these private property owners believed TVA was planning privately owned land to which they had title. TVA had acquired the vast majority of the Nolichucky Reservoir property via a 1945 deed from East Tennessee Light and Power. However, in these cases the title chain had become unclear because title research during the landowners' transactions had not considered the 1945 TVA deed.

TVA held several individual meetings with approximately 20 stakeholders and property owners, following which TVA investigated the title issues raised by the property owners for 13 parcels. After its investigations, TVA communicated the resulting information, along with the public documentation (deeds) TVA found to support its claims of ownership. TVA's investigations resulted in the discovery that TVA had either a minority interest or no interest in three Nolichucky parcels, and these parcels were removed from the planning process.

1.5.3. Issue and Resource Identification

TVA internal reviews of current and historical information, reservoir data collected, and public input were used to identify the following resources/issues for evaluation in the DNTRLMP. The effects of each alternative on these issues are evaluated:

Land Use and Prime Farmland - Existing land use patterns along the shoreline and back-lying land have been largely determined by TVA land acquisitions, disposals, and land use agreements. Many of the parcels are committed to existing land uses with little to no potential for change in the planning horizon. Proposed allocations of the remaining uncommitted parcels were evaluated using the goals of the DNTRLMP and TVA policies and regulations. TVA will comply with the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA).

Recreation - Existing developed (public or commercial) recreation facilities available to meet public needs were identified, as were those lands that are important for dispersed recreation (e.g., hunting, bank fishing, bird watching, hiking, etc.). The effects of each alternative on recreation opportunities in the vicinity of the Douglas and Nolichucky tributary reservoirs were evaluated.

Terrestrial Ecology - The review evaluated the plants and animals comprising the terrestrial ecosystems and natural community types found adjacent to the two tributary reservoirs. Included in the evaluation were the identification and protection of significant natural features, rare species' habitat, important wildlife habitat, or locally uncommon natural community types. TVA will comply with EO 13186 on migratory birds and EO 13112 on invasive species.

Endangered and Threatened Species - State- or federally listed as threatened and endangered plants and animals, known or likely to exist in the vicinity of the two tributary reservoirs, were identified, including the occurrence and habitats on TVA lands and waters. TVA will comply with the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and similar state laws.

Wetlands - Wetlands and floodplains found on TVA land and along the reservoir shoreline were identified as part of the shoreline categorization effort required by SMP. TVA will comply with EO 11990 on wetlands and the Clean Water Act (CWA).

Floodplains - Floodplains are considered important to flood control and water quality issues and are productive natural areas. TVA will comply with EO 11988 on floodplains.

Cultural and Historic Resources - Archaeological sites, historic buildings, and cultural landscapes and properties on or near the two tributary reservoirs lands including sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) were identified. TVA will comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

Managed Areas and Sensitive Ecological Sites - TVA identified special and unique natural areas on or in the vicinity of the two tributary reservoirs set aside for a particular management objective or lands that are known to contain sensitive biological, cultural, or scenic resources.

Aesthetics and Visual Resources - The aesthetic setting of the reservoirs was characterized, and scenic and distinctive areas frequently seen by reservoir users and adjacent reservoir residents were identified. The effect of each alternative on the natural beauty of the shoreline was evaluated.

Water Quality - Water quality conditions affect the overall ecological conditions of the two tributary reservoirs. Water quality is influenced by activities causing shoreline erosion as well as pollution, litter, and debris control. The effect of each alternative on water quality was evaluated.

Aquatic Ecology - Aquatic ecology includes the plants and animals found in the waters of the two tributary reservoirs and their tributaries. Included in the evaluation were the identification and protection of rare species' habitat, important aquatic habitat, or locally uncommon aquatic community types. The effect of each alternative on aquatic ecology was evaluated.

Air Quality and Noise - Both resources are important for public health and welfare. Compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), which establish safe concentration limits of various air pollutants, is an important issue that was identified and discussed.

Socioeconomics - The current population, labor force, employment statistics, income, and property values of the two tributary reservoirs region was identified. A subset of these issues is environmental justice, the potential for disproportionate impacts to minority and low-income communities. The effect of each alternative on socioeconomics was evaluated.

1.6. Public Review Process

The notice of availability of the DEIS was published in the *Federal Register* on March 12, 2010. Copies of the DEIS were mailed to government agencies as well as individuals who requested copies. TVA notified interested federally recognized Indian tribes, elected officials, and other stakeholders that the DEIS was available for review and comment. Public notices appeared in local newspapers, and over 1,800 postcards were sent to stakeholders in the vicinity of the reservoirs announcing the public meeting and the availability of the DEIS. Printed copies of the DEIS were made available to the public at local libraries and at the Holston-Cherokee-Douglas Watershed Team Office in Morristown, Tennessee. Electronic versions of the document were posted on the TVA Web site, where comments could be provided electronically. TVA also accepted comments by regular mail, e-mail, telephone, and facsimile. On April 6, 2010, TVA held an open house from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. in Newport, Tennessee, to answer questions and collect comments from the public. Forty-one people attended the public open house. TVA accepted comments on the DNTRLMP DEIS until April 26, 2010.

Thirty-eight written and oral comments were received from 22 commenters (some commenters submitted more than one comment), including 17 citizens and five interested agencies. The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) submitted comments on behalf of the USFWS's Ecological Services office in Tennessee. Copies of letters are provided in Appendix F. TVA reviewed and prepared responses to all of these comments (Appendix F). In some instances, the EIS was changed because of the information or issues presented. All original comments and letters are part of the official record and are available upon request.

1.6.1. Public Comments

The largest grouping of the public responses to the DEIS focused on the types of use allocation for specific parcels of TVA-managed land, in particular on the Nolichucky Reservoir. There were also comments about the NEPA process and alternative selection, and stewardship of public lands. There was interest in how TVA's Land Policy is applied and in the management of various types of recreation on public lands. Several individuals made comments addressing recreation opportunities, land use, and ownership. Several commenters expressed support for the preferred alternative (Alternative C) although there was at least one who supported the No Action Alternative.

The remainder of comments on the DEIS raised questions and provided comments on the identified environmental issues such as water quality and litter. Two individuals supported the use of the Rankin Bottoms Wildlife Management Area (WMA) including changing the allocation of TVA land to more protective management zones and preservation of an abandoned coal tipple on TVA land. There were several comments on the pros and cons of hunting on TVA-managed public land including concern about the individual safety of hunters and adjacent landowners.

1.6.2. Agency Comments

The Tennessee Department of Transportation reviewed the DNTRLMP but had no comment to make at this time.

The Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA) supported TVA's preferred alternative, Alternative C, and noted that the commitments and agreements it has with TVA on lands adjacent to these reservoirs would be honored no matter which alternative is chosen.

The Tennessee Historical Commission (THC) found that the current programmatic agreement (PA) between TVA and THC satisfied TVA's responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) agreed with and encouraged the continued identification of Alternative C as the preferred alternative in the final EIS. USEPA expressed that its primary concern with the DNTRLMP was the uncertainty whether or not allocated lands could be reallocated by TVA to management zones with a greater potential for adverse impacts (e.g., from Sensitive Resource Management [Zone 3] to Industrial [Zone 5]) during site-specific reviews or public requests to the TVA Board. However, assuming that Alternative C is selected and the proposed allocations are finalized, USEPA rated the DEIS as "LO" (Lack of Objection).

DOI recommended that TVA contact the DOI during future site-specific reviews to evaluate the potential for future proposed projects to impact federally listed species. In the opinion of DOI, reaching a determination of "likely to adversely affect" federally listed species would be unlikely. DOI stated that the requirements of Section 7 of the ESA of 1973, as they apply to DNTRLMP, have been fulfilled. However, obligations under Section 7 of the act must be reconsidered if: (1) new information reveals that the proposed action may affect listed species in a manner or to an extent not previously considered, (2) the proposed action is subsequently modified to include activities that were not considered, or (3) new species are listed or critical habitat designated that might be affected by the proposed action. The DOI expressed support for Alternative C.

1.7. Necessary Federal Permits, Licenses, and Consultations

No federal permits are required to develop an RLMP. Site-specific information on reservoir resources has been characterized in this EIS, and potential impacts on these resources were considered in making land use allocation recommendations. Appropriate agencies regulating wetlands, endangered species, and historic resources have been consulted during this planning process. When specific actions are proposed, additional environmental reviews for these actions would be undertaken as necessary to address site-specific impacts.

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