

# **Natural Resource Plan**

## **Scoping Report**

August, 2010



Tennessee Valley Authority

**Document Type:** EIS – Administrative Record  
**Index Field:** NEPA Guidance / Scoping  
**Project Name:** Natural Resource Plan  
**Project Number:** 2009-60

**Contact:**

Heather L. Montgomery  
NEPA Project Manager  
NEPA Compliance  
Tennessee Valley Authority  
Post Office Box 1010  
Muscle Shoals, Alabama 35662-1010  
Phone: 256.386.3803  
E-mail: [hlmcgee@tva.gov](mailto:hlmcgee@tva.gov)

## Introduction

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is conducting a comprehensive study of alternatives for meeting its environmental stewardship responsibilities and needs in the Tennessee Valley. The purpose of the study is to develop an integrated plan, the Natural Resource Plan (NRP), that TVA can implement in order to increase the sustainability and value of land and water resources under its management to the people of the Tennessee Valley over the next 20 years.

At the conclusion of the study, TVA will implement the alternative that best meets the goals of both its Strategic Plan and its Environmental Policy, as well as the expectations of Valley residents.

The NRP grew out of TVA's effort to conduct a comprehensive study of its future energy and environmental stewardship needs known as the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). The IRP project had two major objectives—first, to develop a plan for meeting the energy needs of the TVA region over the next 20 years and second, to develop implementation plans for achieving the objectives of TVA's 2008 Environmental Policy. Early in the IRP process, TVA decided to separate the energy production and use planning from the environmental stewardship planning so as to address the policies related to each in greater detail and to allow for more focused stakeholder involvement. The Environmental Policy goals not closely tied to energy production and use (Water Resource Protection and Improvement, Sustainable Land Use, and Natural Resource Management) are being addressed in the NRP.

### Scope of NRP Programmatic EIS

- Biological and Cultural Resource Management
- Recreation Management
- Reservoir Lands Planning
- Water Resource Management

Following the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), TVA is preparing a programmatic environmental impact statement (EIS) in association with the NRP. See Appendix A of this report for more information on NEPA. NEPA regulations require an early and open process for deciding what should be discussed in an EIS—in other words, the scope of the document. The scoping process involves requesting and using comments from interested stakeholders and agencies to help identify the issues and alternatives that should be addressed in the EIS. This scoping report summarizes the input that TVA received during the scoping process and defines the scope of the NRP and associated EIS. The EIS will also address specific requirements associated with a number of other federal laws including the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

## Background

On May 19, 2008, the TVA Board of Directors approved the TVA Environmental Policy as an overarching framework to guide decision making and future strategic development in the Tennessee Valley. The policy sets forth TVA's commitment to provide cleaner, reliable, and still-affordable energy and to support sustainable economic growth in the Tennessee Valley, while engaging in proactive environmental stewardship in a balanced and ecologically sound manner.

On June 15, 2009, TVA published a notice of intent to both prepare an EIS and to develop the IRP. Since publishing the notice, TVA has decided that the planning processes for the Environmental Policy goals not closely tied to energy production and use—notably Water Resource Protection and Improvement, Sustainable Land Use, and Natural Resource Management—would be better addressed in the NRP.

The development of a unified plan for TVA’s management of land and water resources provides an interrelated set of opportunities for improving the quality of life within the Tennessee Valley region. It is a plan that is uniquely suited to seek a balance between a finite resource base and continuing regional development. In creating TVA, Congress directed the development of the Tennessee River primarily for flood control, navigation, and power generation. In addition to serving its primary purposes, the resulting land base and harnessed river has provided immense opportunities for recreation, as well as for management of fish and wildlife resources.

TVA manages public lands for multiple benefits, including conservation, recreation, and economic development. TVA is the steward of approximately 293,000 acres of public land and 11,000 miles of reservoir shoreline along the Tennessee River. Increasing growth within the region necessitates a balance of resource conservation, sustainable economic development, and eco-friendly recreation. To demonstrate and promote best practices in sustainable land use, TVA intends to lead by example. It will maintain the public lands under its management in good environmental health to support multiple uses in meeting diverse stakeholder expectations.

### **NRP Goals**

1. To align TVA’s stewardship programs and plans with the Environmental Policy.
2. To provide a strategic plan that:
  - guides TVA’s resource management decisions and actions;
  - seeks to integrate stewardship objectives for optimum public benefits while developing efficiencies for managing biological, cultural, and recreational resources on TVA-managed lands and water resources within the Tennessee River watershed; and
  - strikes a balance between the competing and sometimes conflicting resource uses on TVA-managed public lands.
3. To provide for efficient planning and reviews of future TVA actions.
4. To provide TVA staff with a “reference manual” that addresses all implementation activities.
5. To provide clarity and transparency to the public.

### **Purpose and Need**

The purpose and need of the NRP is to establish a systematic and strategic plan that guides TVA’s future management of biological and cultural resources on TVA-managed lands, water resource protection and improvement, recreation management, and reservoir lands planning, while achieving the objectives of the Environmental Policy. In addition, the NRP would be a reference tool for planning, approving, and implementing programs and activities involving TVA-managed biological and cultural resources, recreation, reservoir lands planning, and water resources.

The content of the NRP will include the management of biological and cultural resources, recreation, and water resources, as well as reservoir lands planning. The NRP will be consistent with TVA's Environmental Policy, Land Policy, Shoreline Management Policy and Reservoir Operations Study. More specifically, the NRP will provide options to achieve the following objectives and critical success factors as stated in the Environmental Policy.

Water Resource Protection and Improvement Objective: TVA will improve reservoir and stream water quality, reduce the impact of its operations, and leverage alliances with local and regional stakeholders in order to promote water conservation.

#### *Critical Success Factors*

- *Integrate the impacts of water quality and quantity into the long-range planning and decision-making process.* The NRP will include programs and activities associated with agricultural and urban best management practices, growth readiness, water efficiency education, water efficiency planning assistance, and varying degrees of water quality technical support for stakeholder planning and decision-making.
- *Promote the integration of energy efficiency and water conservation into community planning and building construction.* The NRP will include programs and activities associated with growth readiness and water conservation education and planning assistance.
- *Collaborate in community outreach and partnerships through voluntary demonstrations of the efficient use of water resources and protection of water quality.* The NRP will identify new opportunities for partnerships and voluntary programs and evaluate TVA's ability to issue grants for certain water resource activities.

Sustainable Land Use Objective: TVA will strive to maintain the lands under its management in good environmental health while balancing their multiple uses, and will improve its land transaction processes to support sustainable development.

#### *Critical Success Factors*

- *Actively manage TVA lands to meet the desired conditions for their purpose as defined in the Reservoir Land Management Plans.* The NRP evaluate TVA's reservoir land planning methodologies.
- *Improve reservoir shoreline conditions through collaborative partnership initiatives and balance the multiple uses of the reservoirs in accordance with TVA's Land Policy and Shoreline Management Policy.* The NRP will include programs and activities to improve or maintain the health of TVA-managed public lands along with a methodology to prioritize stewardship needs.
- *Manage TVA lands, mineral rights, and shoreline access to better achieve environmental commitments while meeting the needs for recreation, residential access, and economic development.* The NRP will provide TVA with a portfolio of sustainable land use and water resource management options. It is TVA's intent to develop a mineral rights policy at a later date, and actions relating to TVA's mineral rights holdings or

development of a mineral rights policy have been excluded from the scope of the NRP.

**Natural Resource Management Objective:** TVA will be a leader in natural resource management through the implementation of sustainable practices in dispersed recreation while balancing the protection of cultural, heritage, and ecological resources.

*Critical Success Factors*

- *Allow for properly managed, eco-friendly dispersed recreation while balancing the protection of biological, cultural, and heritage resources.* The NRP will include a wide range of programs and activities associated with the protection of sensitive resources while promoting dispersed recreation.
- *Promote ecological diversity and wildlife habitats on TVA lands through partnerships and voluntary initiatives.* The NRP will include programs and activities structured toward partnerships associated with agricultural and open land management, carbon management, forestry management, wildlife habitat management, and nonnative invasive plant management.
- *Increase the level of environmental quality and management consistency among TVA-managed and -leased recreation facilities.* The NRP will include options for the future management and oversight of developed recreation facilities.

As part of the NRP process, TVA will describe current stewardship activities, characterize future demand, identify options for meeting that future demand, and assemble those options into alternative actions. TVA, with public input, will then evaluate those alternatives relative to several criteria, including environmental impacts and changing future conditions. The final result of the NRP will be a set of recommendations developed by TVA staff in the final EIS and a subsequent decision by the Board on whether or not to implement those recommendations. The Board's decision will be documented in a Record of Decision which will be published in the *Federal Register* and posted on TVA's web page. In addition, because TVA receives no appropriations (money) from Congress, natural resource management activities that require additional capital or operating expenditures will need to be funded either by TVA or by other sources. As is typical of natural resource planning and management studies of this type, the NRP and the EIS will use a long-range planning horizon (to the year 2030).

**Geographic Scope**

The geographical scope for biological and cultural resource management and recreation management components of the NRP have been limited to the approximately 293,000 acres of reservoir lands, active and former fossil and nuclear properties, Raccoon Mountain pumped-storage plant, and Buffalo Mountain windfarm managed by TVA (Figure 1 and [http://www.tva.gov/sites/sites\\_ie.htm](http://www.tva.gov/sites/sites_ie.htm)). Recreation management has been further limited to only those recreation facilities and programs managed by TVA and stream access sites located near TVA-managed reservoirs. The NRP would be implemented on the fossil and nuclear properties and at Raccoon Mountain and Buffalo Mountain as interim and/or secondary management techniques, as appropriate. These properties will remain power assets, and primary management will remain as power generation. It would be at TVA's



## Public and Agency Involvement

Public scoping for the NRP began as part of the IRP project on June 15, 2009, with the publication of the Notice of Intent in the *Federal Register*. TVA issued press releases about the project and advertised it on its Web site (<http://www.tva.gov/irp>). The IRP web site materials included background information, a form for submitting scoping comments, a scoping questionnaire, addresses for submitting comments by mail, by email, or by fax, and information on public scoping meetings. Letters requesting comments on the scope of the IRP were mailed to 80 state and federal agency offices and the representatives of 21 federally recognized Indian tribes.

TVA held seven public meetings between July 20 and August 6, 2009 (Table 1). The meetings were advertised in local newspapers, by press releases, and on the project Web site. About 180 people attended these meetings; attendees included members of the general public and representatives from state agencies and local governments, TVA power distributors, nongovernmental organizations, and other special interest groups. Exhibits, fact sheets, and other materials were available at each public meeting to provide information about the study and the EIS. TVA personnel introduced the project and answered questions about the planning process, the EIS, the TVA power system, supply- and demand-side options, and environmental issues.

**Table 1. Public Scoping Meeting Dates and Locations**

Date (2009)	Location
Monday, July 20	Nashville, Tennessee
Tuesday, July 21	Chattanooga, Tennessee
Thursday, July 23	Knoxville, Tennessee
Tuesday, July 28	Huntsville, Alabama
Thursday, July 30	Hopkinsville, Kentucky
Tuesday, August 4	Starkville, Mississippi
Thursday, August 6	Memphis, Tennessee

At each of these meetings, attendees were invited to submit oral and written comments. In addition to the public meetings, TVA invited the public to submit comments through its Web site and by e-mail, letter, and fax. The IRP questionnaire included three questions pertaining to stewardship activities. The responses to those questions have been organized by issue categories and quantified in figures and tables in Appendix B. At the close of IRP public scoping period on August 14, 2009, a total of 609 comments pertaining to stewardship had been submitted.

Following the decision to separate the IRP and NRP, TVA announced an additional 30-day public comment period for the NRP beginning October 2, 2009. TVA staff mailed approximately 130 letters to federal, state, and regional agencies in the seven Valley states notifying them of the separation and requesting comments specifically on the NRP. During the additional 30-day public comment period, information about the NRP, including an interactive comment form, was available on TVA's Web site, <http://www.tva.gov/environment/reports/nrp/index.htm>. Letters communicating the additional 30-day public comment period were mailed to the federal, state, and regional agencies listed in Tables C-1 through C-8 of Appendix C. During the NRP and IRP public comment periods, written comments were received from seven federal agencies, 16 state and regional agencies, and eight organizations or community groups (see Table C-9 in

Appendix C). The scoping period concluded with 76 additional comments on the NRP for a total of 685 comments. Summaries of the public comments are located in Appendix B.

TVA is utilizing the Regional Resource Stewardship Council (RRSC) as a source of information and coordination throughout the NRP process. The council consists of up to 20 members representing various constituencies across the Tennessee Valley who are vitally interested in TVA's management of the region's natural resources. Meetings of the RRSC, which was established under the *Federal Advisory Committee Act*, are open to the public, and the proceedings are published on TVA's Web site, <http://www.tva.gov/rrsc/>. One of the main reasons that the Council exists is to increase public participation in TVA's decision-making process. Meeting announcements of the RRSC are published in the *Federal Register* and on TVA's Web site to notify the public of an upcoming meeting. Two RRSC meetings were held during the NRP public scoping period, and additional meetings will be held with the RRSC as needed throughout the study. Meeting materials and the Council's advice on the NRP are available at TVA's Web site: <http://www.tva.gov/rrsc/readingroom5/index.htm>. During each meeting, the public is provided an opportunity to comment and present information to the RRSC.

### **Overview of Scoping Comments**

The majority of public responses to the scoping notices focused on the use of public lands for recreational purposes. Many of the recreational comments included the accessibility and management of public lands for dispersed and water-based types of recreation. Many stakeholders commented that public lands should be managed for multipurpose benefits such as recreation, natural resources, and wildlife habitat conservation. Several stakeholders voiced opposition to development and the amount of existing recreational boat traffic, especially on Pickwick Reservoir. Additional comments were received expressing concerns about the costs of implementing the NRP.

The Tennessee Department of Agriculture, the North Carolina Division of Inland Fisheries, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) commented on the need to revise TVA's existing forest management strategies. Tennessee Citizens for Wilderness Planning and USFWS commented on the need to address invasive plant infestations. The Tennessee Environmental Coalition and USFWS commented on the need to develop water conservation activities and to continue water quality improvement efforts. The USFWS also commented on the need to partner with private landowners for enhanced habitat management, to increase programs for endangered species protection and monitoring, and to begin studies of plant and animal genetics.

### **Development of Alternatives**

TVA proposes to develop an NRP with individual resource area guidelines for implementing decisions for future natural resource management activities in the Valley. Existing and proposed programs and associated implementation activities will be identified for each of the four resource areas: biological and cultural resource management, recreation, reservoir lands planning, and water resource management. (A preliminary listing of these programs and implementation activities appears in Appendix D.) TVA will consider these potential activities and the comments submitted during scoping in order to develop resource area management options. For each resource area, the plan and EIS will present background information, an assessment of resource needs, and descriptions of potential programs and activities. TVA will develop resource area management options using the framework described below.

### Management Options Framework:

- **Current Management** – Under this management option, there would be no NRP for future guidance. TVA would continue to operate in much the same way it does currently.

### *Biological and Cultural Resource Management, Recreation Management, and Water Resource Management*

- **Custodial Management** – Under this management option, TVA would operate in compliance with legal, regulatory, and TVA policy requirements. This management option includes the essential functions for biological and cultural resource management, recreation management, and water resource management as outlined in the Environmental Policy that provide for sustained stewardship of the Valley's resources.
- **Enhanced Management** – Under this management option, TVA would implement the custodial management described above. In addition, this management option includes a limited number of projects that elevate TVA's stewardship programs beyond custodial management.
- **Flagship Management** – Under this management option, TVA would implement the custodial management described above. In addition, this management option includes valleywide opportunities that further elevate TVA's stewardship programs.

### *Reservoir Lands Planning*

- **Programmatic Planning** – Under this planning method, TVA would continue to develop reservoir land management plans (RLMPs) for individual reservoirs or groups of reservoirs in much the same way it does currently. However, TVA would apply slightly different land use zone definitions than those used in recent reservoir land management plans. Future reservoir lands plans would tier from this EIS and TVA would prepare reservoir specific environmental reviews for the plans.
- **Comprehensive Valleywide Planning** – Under this planning method, TVA would shift from developing RLMPs for individual reservoirs or groups of reservoirs to developing one comprehensive Valleywide land plan (CVLP). To effectively develop a CVLP, TVA would create new lands planning strategies to validate and revise the baselines created by existing RLMPs and lands planning methodologies.

These resource area management options will then be grouped into potential management portfolios through a comparison of future “real world” scenarios with potential strategies to address stewardship needs. These management portfolios will then be tested against specific evaluation criteria. The management portfolios that best meet the evaluation criteria will be developed into Action Alternatives. Following the analysis of the environmental impacts of the alternatives and other metrics, TVA will select a preferred alternative that would form the basis for a final strategic plan. The current management option will be the No Action Alternative. The draft EIS will contain a more detailed discussion of the alternative development process and of each alternative.

## **Issues and Resources to be Addressed**

Based on the results of the scoping activities, TVA has identified the following resources and issues as likely to be affected by implementing the programs and activities comprising the alternatives. For each resource, the existing condition and potential direct and indirect effects of each alternative will be described. In addition, other activities (existing and proposed) that may affect resources of concern for biological and cultural resource management, recreation, reservoir lands planning, and water resource management will be identified, and the potential effect of these activities both on the NRP resources and on trends in the resources will be assessed. The major resource categories that will be considered in the EIS are listed below.

**Land Use** – Existing land use patterns along the shoreline and back-lying land have been largely determined by TVA land acquisition, disposals, and land use agreements. Many TVA-managed lands are committed to existing land uses with little to no potential for change. Proposed activities on TVA lands will be evaluated using the goals of TVA policies and applicable laws and regulations.

**Recreation** – Current recreation facilities available to meet public recreation needs will be identified, as well as those activities that are important for developed and dispersed recreation. The effects of adopting and implementing each alternative on recreation opportunities on TVA-managed lands and reservoirs will be evaluated.

**Terrestrial Ecology** – This resource includes the plants and animals comprising the terrestrial ecosystems and natural community types found on TVA and adjacent lands. Issues include the identification and protection of significant natural features, rare species habitat, important wildlife habitat, and locally uncommon natural community types. TVA will comply with Executive Orders (EOs) 13186 and 13112 on migratory birds and invasive species.

**Endangered and Threatened Species** – State- or federally listed threatened and endangered plant and animals and their habitats occurring on and near TVA lands and in adjacent waters will be identified. TVA will comply with the ESA and similar state laws.

**Wetlands** – Wetlands found on TVA land and along the reservoir shoreline will be reviewed with respect to the proposed activities under each alternative. TVA will comply with EO 11990 on wetlands and the CWA.

**Floodplains** – Floodplain management is important with respect to flood control and water quality issues, and these areas are productive natural areas. TVA will comply with EO 11988 on floodplains.

**Cultural Resources** – Archaeological sites, historic structures, and cultural landscapes and properties on or near TVA lands including sites eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places will be reviewed with respect to the proposed activities under each alternative. TVA will comply with the NHPA.

**Managed Areas and Sensitive Ecological Sites** – These are special and unique natural areas on or in the vicinity of reservoirs set aside for a particular

management objective or lands that are known to contain sensitive biological, cultural, or scenic resources.

**Visual Resources** – The aesthetic setting of TVA-managed lands will be characterized, and scenic and distinctive areas frequently seen by the public will be identified. The effect of each alternative on the natural beauty of TVA-managed lands will be evaluated.

**Water Quality** – Water quality conditions affect the overall ecological conditions of the reservoir system. Water quality is influenced by activities that cause shoreline erosion. Additionally, pollution, litter, and debris control affect water quality.

**Aquatic Ecology** – Aquatic ecology includes the plants, animals, and fisheries found in the waters of the Tennessee River and its tributaries. Issues include the identification and protection of rare species' habitat, important aquatic habitat, or locally uncommon aquatic community types.

**Air Quality and Noise** – Air quality and noise both relate to public health and welfare. Compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards, which establish safe concentration limits of various air pollutants, is an important issue that will be identified and discussed. This EIS will also address the terrestrial greenhouse gas management and carbon sequestration potential of the alternative actions.

**Socioeconomics** – The current population, labor force, employment statistics, income, and property values of the region will be reviewed in respect to proposed activities of each alternative. A subset of these issues is environmental justice, the potential for disproportionate impacts to minority and low-income communities.

### **Issues and Resources Not to be Addressed**

Stewardship activities associated with TVA's Aquatic Plant Management, Mosquito Management, and Reservoir Releases Improvement programs are not within the scope of the review. Similarly, implementation of the NRP would not result in potential changes to reservoir operations or river flows, to the permitting of residential shoreline water use facilities, or to the amount of shoreline open for residential development. These activities have been excluded because public input processes have already occurred, resulting in establishment of procedures to direct these activities. Currently, TVA implements these activities pursuant to the established procedures.

### **Related Environmental Documents**

TVA's reservoir land plans and major pertinent environmental reviews are briefly described in this section. A comprehensive listing of TVA's recently completed EISs and environmental assessments can be found on TVA's Web site at <http://www.tva.gov/environment/reports/index.htm>.

#### *Reservoir Operations Study (ROS) Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (TVA 2005)*

This study evaluated alternative ways to operate the TVA reservoir system to produce greater overall public value. Specific changes in the operation of the reservoirs included in the ROS were implemented in 2005 because of this study.

*Shoreline Management Initiative: An Assessment of Residential Shoreline Development Impacts in the Tennessee Valley Final Environmental Impact Statement (SMI EIS) (TVA 1988)*

In November 1988, TVA completed a Shoreline Management Initiative (SMI) EIS analyzing possible alternatives for managing residential shoreline development on TVA reservoirs. The selected alternative established TVA's current Shoreline Management Policy (SMP), which incorporates a strategy of managing public shoreline through an integrated approach that conserves, protects, and enhances shoreline resources and public use opportunities, while providing for reasonable and compatible use of the shoreline by adjacent residents. The SMP defines the standards for vegetation management, docks, shoreline stabilization, and other residential shoreline alterations. The SMI EIS is available on TVA's Web site at [http://www.tva.gov/river/landandshore/landuse\\_shore.htm#feis](http://www.tva.gov/river/landandshore/landuse_shore.htm#feis), and the SMP may be accessed at <http://www.tva.gov/river/landandshore/pdfs/shorelink.pdf>.

*Clean Water Initiative Final Environmental Assessment (TVA 1997)*

In May 1997, TVA issued its finding of no significant impact (FONSI) regarding TVA's Clean Water Initiative (CWI) activities. The CWI activities included the implementation of agricultural best management practices, stream bank and streambed restoration through bioengineering and structure placement, planting of native woody and herbaceous plants on stream banks and reservoir shorelines, and solid waste cleanup and disposal.

Reservoir Land Management Plans

Since 2000, TVA has prepared the following plans and associated EISs and environmental assessments. These plans allocate TVA-managed reservoir lands into broad categories or "zones" that include Project Operations, Sensitive Resource Management, Natural Resource Conservation, Industrial, Developed Recreation, and Shoreline Access.

- *Northeastern Tributary Reservoirs Land Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement (TVA 2010)* – This plan addresses 5,000 acres on Beaver Creek, Clear Creek, Boone, Fort Patrick Henry, South Holston, Watauga, and Wilbur reservoirs in Tennessee and Virginia.
- *Mountain Reservoirs Land Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement (TVA 2009)* – This plan addresses 6,273 acres on Chatuge, Hiwassee, Blue Ridge, Nottely, Ocoees No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, Apalachia, and Fontana Reservoirs in Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee.
- *Watts Bar Reservoir Land Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement (TVA 2009)* – This plan addresses 16,036 acres on Watts Bar Reservoir in Loudon, Meigs, Rhea, and Roane counties, Tennessee.
- *Pickwick Reservoir Land Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement (TVA 2002)* – This plan addresses 19,238 acres on Pickwick Reservoir in Colbert and Lauderdale Counties, Alabama; Tishomingo County, Mississippi; and Hardin County, Tennessee.
- *Boone Reservoir Resource Management Plan Final Environmental Assessment (TVA 2002)* – This plan addresses 566 acres on Boone Reservoir in Sullivan and Washington counties, Tennessee.

- *Guntersville Reservoir Land Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement (TVA 2001)* – This plan addresses 40,236 acres on Guntersville Reservoir in Jackson and Marshall Counties, Alabama, and Marion County, Tennessee.
- *Cherokee Reservoir Land Management Plan Final Environmental Assessment (TVA 2001)* – This plan addresses 8,187 acres on Cherokee Reservoir in Grainger, Hamblen, Hawkins, and Jefferson counties, Tennessee.
- *Norris Reservoir Land Management Plan Final Environmental Assessment (TVA 2001)* – This plan addresses 27,927 acres on Norris Reservoir in Anderson, Campbell, Claiborne, Grainger, and Union counties, Tennessee.
- *Bear Creek Reservoirs Land Management Plan Final Environmental Assessment (TVA 2001)* – This plan addresses 9,178 acres on the Bear Creek Reservoirs in Franklin, Marion, and Winston counties, Alabama.
- *Tellico Reservoirs Land Management Plan Final Environmental Assessment (TVA 2000)* – This plan addresses 12,643 acres on Tellico Reservoir in Blount, Loudon, and Monroe counties, Tennessee.
- *Tims Ford Reservoir Land Management and Disposition Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement (TVA 2000)* – This plan addresses 1,854 acres of TVA-managed lands and 4,599 acres owned and managed by the Tennessee Department of Conservation on Tims Ford Reservoir in Franklin and Moore counties, Tennessee.

### **Other Environmental Review and Consultation Requirements**

TVA will be the lead federal agency in the preparation of the NRP and EIS. Other environmental and permitting agencies will be requested to comment on the draft plan and EIS. A preliminary list of these agencies is located in Tables B-1 through B-8 (Appendix B).

### **Delegation of Work Assignments**

A project team tasked with developing the NRP strategies and compiling the NRP document includes members from TVA's Environment and Technology organization. The NEPA Compliance business unit, within the Environmental Permits and Compliance organization of TVA's Environment and Technology group has the primary responsibility for both the management of the EIS process and the assembly of the Draft and Final EIS, in consultation with Land and Shoreline Management and the Office of the General Counsel. Other TVA groups, including Environmental Science and Resources, River Operations, and Customer Relations, may contribute to the analysis. If deemed necessary and appropriate, work assignments may be given to qualified contractors.

### **Interdisciplinary Team (IDT)**

TVA staff from the TVA organizations described above are participating in preparation of the EIS. Their respective responsibilities for individual resource area discussions are based on their expertise and experience. Other TVA personnel or staff augmentation may also participate as needed.

### **Schedule for EIS Preparation and Review**

The following is a tentative schedule for the completion of the EIS. Throughout the period in which the NRP is under development, updates and the latest NRP information will be posted to the NRP website at <http://www.tva.gov/environment/reports/nrp/index.htm>.

**Table 2. NRP EIS Tentative Completion Schedule Including Tasks and Dates of Completion**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Date</b>
DEIS Notice of Availability	October 2010
Public Review of DEIS	October – November 2010
Development of FEIS	November 2010 – March 2011
FEIS Notice of Availability	April 2011
Consideration by TVA Board of Directors	June 2011
Issuance of Record of Decision	July 2011

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A

### THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT PROCESS

#### **Authority**

Wholly owned by the U.S. Government, TVA was established by Congress in 1933 primarily to foster the social welfare of residents in the Tennessee Valley region and promote the wise use of the region's natural resources.

The evaluation will be performed within the framework of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 42 USC §§ 4321 *et seq.*; Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA, 40 CFR Parts 1500-1508; and TVA's environmental review procedures.

#### **National Environmental Policy Act**

NEPA requires Federal agencies to consider the impact of their proposed actions on the environment before making any decisions. If an action is expected to have a significant impact on the environment, the agency proposing the action must develop a study for public and agency review. This study is an analysis of the potential impacts to the natural and human environment from the proposed action as well as from a range of reasonable alternatives. This study is called an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). In making a decision on a proposed major action, the agency must consider the full range of alternatives addressed in the EIS. The CEQ regulations require Federal agencies to make environmental review documents, comments, and responses a part of the administrative record.

#### **Environmental Impact Statement Process**

As soon as possible after the decision to prepare an EIS is made, the Federal agency prepares and makes available a Notice of Intent (NOI) to Prepare an EIS. This notice briefly describes the proposed action, reasonable alternatives, and probable environmental issues to be addressed in the EIS. The NOI also describes the scoping process for the particular project, and where and when public scoping meetings will be held. Normally there is a public input period of at least 30 days from the date of publication of the NOI in the *Federal Register*. TVA has prepared this Scoping Report to summarize the public input and comments from interested agencies received on the proposed action, the alternatives to be evaluated, and environmental and other major issues relevant to the NRP project.

Based on the information obtained during the project scoping process, a Draft EIS is prepared. The completed Draft EIS is distributed to interested individuals, groups, and federal, state, and local agencies. It is transmitted to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) which publishes a notice of its availability in the *Federal Register*.

The Draft EIS public comment period begins with the publication of the notice of availability by EPA in the *Federal Register* and normally lasts at least 45 days. During this public comment period, the agency may hold public meetings as a forum to obtain comments on the Draft EIS. Notice of public meetings is distributed through appropriate media and direct mailings.

At the close of the Draft EIS public comment period, the agency will respond to the comments received and incorporate any required changes in the Final EIS. The completed Final EIS is sent to those who received the Draft EIS or submitted comments on the Draft EIS. It is also transmitted to EPA which publishes a notice of its availability in the *Federal Register*.

The agency makes the decision on the proposed action no sooner than 30 days after the notice of availability of the Final EIS is published in the *Federal Register*. This decision is based on the anticipated environmental impacts, as documented in the EIS, along with cost, schedule, technological, and other considerations. The agency then issues a Record of Decision (ROD). The ROD normally includes: (1) what the decision was; (2) the rationale for the decision; (3) what alternatives were considered; (4) which alternative was considered environmentally preferable; and (5) any associated mitigation measures and monitoring and enforcement requirements.

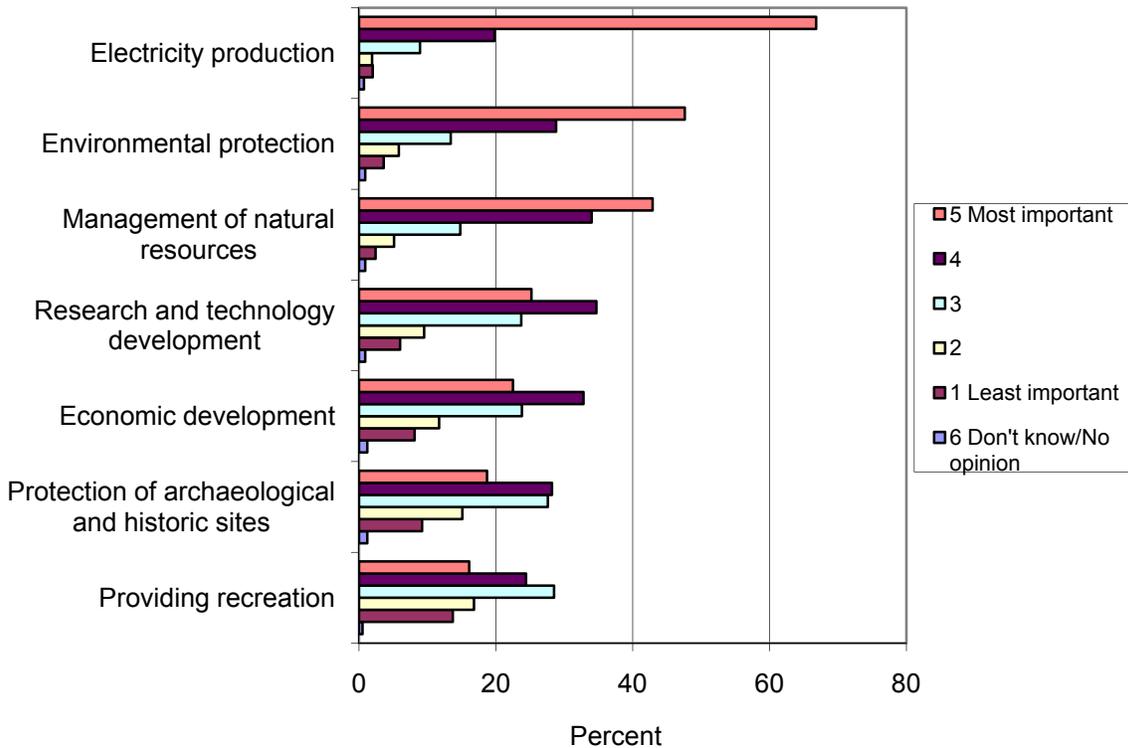
## APPENDIX B

### SUMMARY OF SCOPING COMMENTS

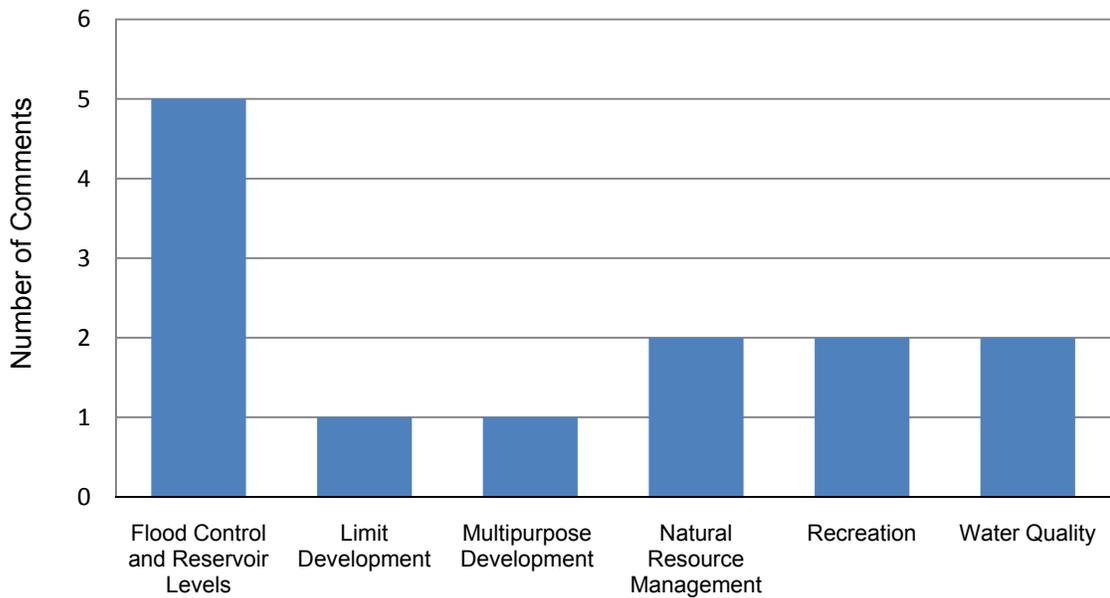
#### Part I – Integrated Resource Plan Questionnaire: Questions 2, 4, and 11

During the IRP scoping period, TVA solicited input from the public in the form of a questionnaire, in which three questions pertained to stewardship activities. All comments received during the IRP public comment period pertaining to stewardship have been included in the NRP project scoping. The responses have been organized by issue categories and quantified in the figures and tables below.

Question 2 asked the public to rank the public benefits (environmental protection, providing recreation, electricity production, economic development, research and technology development, protection of archaeological and historic sites, and management of natural resources) provided by TVA in terms of their importance to the responder on a scale of 1 (least important) to 5 (most important). Electricity production, environmental protection, and natural resource management were chosen as the most important by the commenters (Figure B-1). The public could also write in responses, and 13 write-in comments were received for Question 2 (Figure B-2).

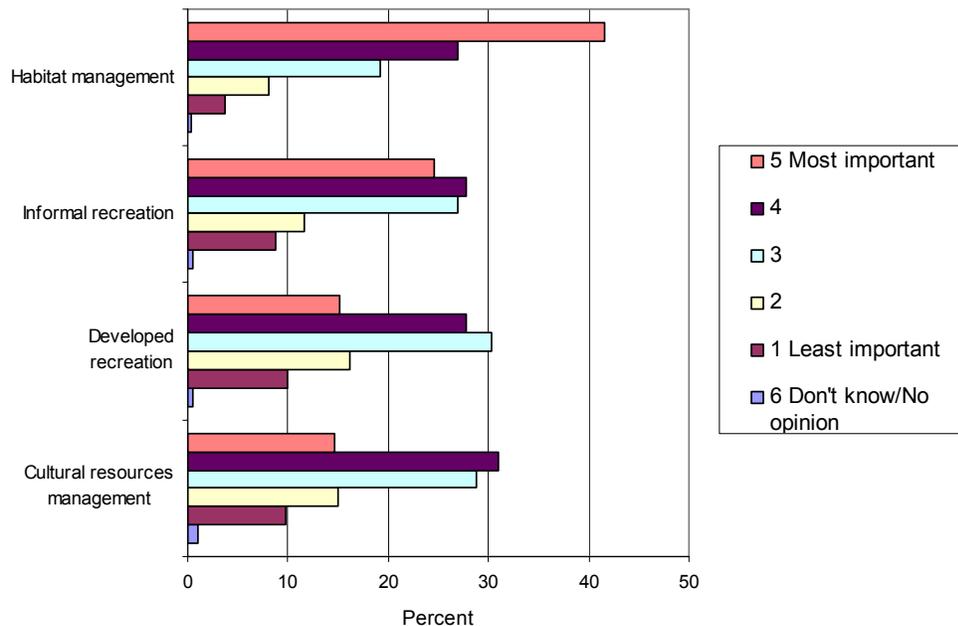


**Figure B-1. Integrated Resource Plan Question 2 - Ranking of Public Benefits Provided by TVA**

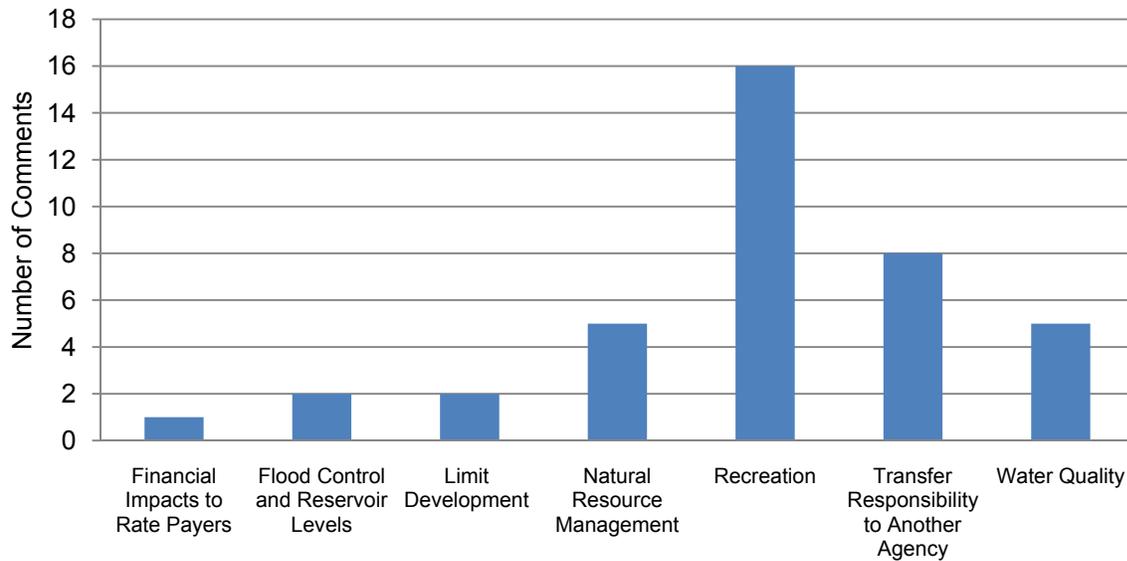


**Figure B-2. Overview of Write-In Answers for Integrated Resource Plan Question 2 Organized by Issue Categories**

Question 4 asked the public to rank the importance of the following activities: informal recreation, developed recreation, habitat management, and cultural resource management. Habitat management was chosen as the most important by the commenters (Figure B-3). The public could also write in responses, and 39 write-in comments were received for Question 4 (Figure B-4).



**Figure B-3. Integrated Resource Plan Question 4 - Ranking of Natural Resource Management Activities**



**Figure B-4. Overview of Write-In Answers for Integrated Resource Plan Question 4 Organized by Issue Categories**

Question 11 was a write-in question that asked the public “What do you value most about TVA-managed lands and reservoirs?” Of the 542 responses, the four most frequently mentioned concerns were recreation, multipurpose development, natural resource management, and limiting development (Table B-1).

**Table B-1. Overview of Write-In Answers for Integrated Resource Plan Question 11 Organized by Issue Categories**

Issue Category	Number of Comments
Accessibility of Public Lands	16
Fiscal Impacts	23
Flood Control and Reservoir Levels	20
Land Policy	1
Limiting Development	41
Multipurpose Development	95
Natural Resource and Wildlife Management	75
No Opinion of the use of TVA-managed lands	31
Recreation	199
Quality of Life	5
Visual Resources	22
Water Quality	14
<b>Total comments received for Question 11</b>	<b>542</b>

## APPENDIX B

### SUMMARY OF SCOPING COMMENTS

#### Part II – Integrated Resource Plan: Additional Comments from Agencies and Stakeholder Groups

**Table B-2. Integrated Resource Plan – Additional Comments Submitted by Agencies and Stakeholder Groups and Organized by Issue Categories**

Issue Category	Comment
<b>Natural Resource Management</b>	
Forestry Management	We respect the roles and responsibilities of the Tennessee Valley Authority to safely and efficiently provide the needed energy, recreation, water, and jobs to the citizens and businesses of our state. The added responsibility of TVA being a landowner places your agency squarely in public view to demonstrate sound land management practices. Although TVA has divested itself of a large majority of the forested properties it once held, TVA continues to own and control a sizeable acreage of land. We believe these forests can and should supply a similar suite of benefits and services that the privately owned lands in Tennessee now provide. These include timber, recreation, wildlife, hunting, clean water, and aesthetics.
	Forested areas should be managed to maximize the potential for carbon sequestration. TVA should consider the role that forests can play in carbon sequestration and carbon markets. Renewable energy production should be pursued if it is economical and environmentally sound to do so. Wood and fiber sources can certainly play a role in the production of renewable energy.
	Educate the general public and stakeholders, regarding sustainable logging practices, and implement sustainable logging practices on TVA lands to prevent tree over-harvest and associated greenhouse gas emissions and to reduce threats to listed species.
Habitat Management	Enhance and increase habitat to boost production of rapidly diminishing native pollinators by establishing a diversity of native flowering plants across the spring, summer, and fall seasons within TVA rights-of-way areas and resource lands. Pollinator habitat increases will also provide additional habitat for wildlife and birds and assist in offsetting carbon dioxide emissions.
Management of Listed Species	Management plans for ecological resources, particularly aquatic and terrestrial wildlife should be designed to monitor the status of populations and to determine the impacts of TVA operations including the effects of waste generation and water quality and quantity on these populations. Priority should be given to species that are federally listed as threatened and endangered.
Native Plants	Manage new and existing TVA resource lands and rights-of-way for recovery and protection of native vegetation with special emphasis placed upon threatened and endangered plant species.
<b>Recreation</b>	
Nonmotorized Recreation	TVA should consider the public value of natural resources for more than energy production, in a manner that offers high levels of protection and restoration of natural ecosystems and the public recreation that such ecosystems support. Encouraging citizens and children in particular to engage in nonmotorized outdoor recreation is a major priority for all public land management agencies.
Recreation-Water Based	Recreational resources are important for the citizens of the Valley; TVA fortunately has many of these assets. They should continue to be an important

Issue Category	Comment
	part of the mission going forward. Continued cooperation with the boating community should be a priority in the future.
<b>Reservoir Lands Planning</b>	
Land Policy	TVA's land use policy has been a bright spot and those measures that have been effective need to be continued. TVA should not allow mountaintop removal of mined coal to be used in its boilers. TVA needs to develop a biofuels extraction policy that is sustainable.
<b>Water Resources</b>	
Water Quality	Water quality needs to be included in all scenarios at the highest priority. We can no longer accept the degradation of our waters as an acceptable by-product of human activities. A healthy aquatic biota in all of our tributaries, streams, rivers, and lakes is a crucial part of our Tennessee way of life and should be a baseline assumption of the IRP. Best management forestry and land practices are essential for the maintenance of those biologic systems. These allow for the fullest use of our water resources.
Water Conservation	Research and implement water-saving measures at existing and new facilities, through public education, such as when reviewing and commenting on 26a permit applications and promoting financial incentives to homeowners who purchase and install water-saving appliances. As the region's water demands have increased, permit applications to withdraw water from streams and rivers are continuing to increase at an unprecedented rate. These uses, combined with anticipated aquifer and surface water losses attributed to climate change, will negatively impact future water resources available to the human population, fish and aquatic organisms, and terrestrial plants and animals.
<b>Organization of Document</b>	
Separation from IRP	We do not agree that any "integrated" plan should be developed separate from natural resource stewardship. We encourage you to develop this IRP to include natural resource stewardship on TVA land, water, and areas affected by the energy portfolio as integral to the way TVA meets the energy needs of the Tennessee Valley.
<b>Issues Outside the Scope of The NRP</b>	
Aquatic Plant Management	TVA should continue to provide aquatic vegetation management along residential shorelines and public access facilities and provide boat lanes to access channel areas.

## APPENDIX B

### SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

#### Part III – Natural Resource Plan: Comments from Agencies, Stakeholder Groups, and Individuals

---

**Table B-3. Overview of Comments Submitted for the Natural Resource Plan and Organized by Issue Categories**

<b>Issue Category</b>	<b>Number of Comments</b>
Air Quality and Noise	2
Appreciation of NRP	5
Cultural and Visual Resources	2
Economy and Transportation	6
Fiscal Impacts	6
Forest and Land Management	6
Land Planning and Land Policy	3
Maintain Natural Areas and Sensitive Species Management	8
Mineral Rights	2
Navigation and Recreational Boating Traffic	9
NEPA and Alternatives	25
Oppose Development	3
Other	4
Outside Scope of the Natural Resource Plan	11
Public Involvement	21
Public Lands and Stewardship	5
Recreation	27
Vegetation	4
Water Quality and Shoreline Conditions	5
Wetlands, Wildlife, and Conservation	3

**Table B-4. Natural Resource Plan – Summary of Comments Submitted by Agencies and Stakeholder Groups and Organized by Issue Categories**

Issue Category	Summary of Comments
<b>Air Quality and Noise</b>	
Air Quality	Environmental stewardship applies not only to TVA's management of its lands and waters, but also to what TVA emits into the atmosphere, which has a huge potential of affecting the environment of this region and, indeed, of the world. As the largest public power producer in a nation that has until now contributed disproportionately to the atmospheric gases that are causing the Earth to warm dangerously (and with potentially catastrophic effects), TVA must now take a leadership position in reversing this trend. TVA must be a leader in promoting energy efficiency and the clean production of energy.
Noise	The growing number of nonmuffled boats operating on our lake is causing several problems. The noise pollution is very disturbing for lake residents, especially when experienced late at night or early in the morning. This noise is also disturbing to nearby wildlife. The growing number of water sport enthusiasts is creating a serious conflict on our lake. Nonmotorized boating enthusiasts (paddle boating, kayaking, canoeing, and sailing) and persons wanting to swim in the lake are being placed in a dangerous situation due to the many jet skis, power boats and speed boats operating on the lake.
<b>Appreciation of Developing a Natural Resource Plan</b>	
Appreciation	Thank you for the opportunity to provide scoping comments for the NRP. We look forward to the next opportunity for public involvement in the plan's development.
<b>Cultural Resources</b>	
Cultural Resources	We look forward to receiving Section 106 compliance documentation from you when it becomes available.
<b>Economy</b>	
Economy	The economic health of the region is not sustainable without proactive protection of our natural resources. Outdoor recreational opportunities and natural beauty support sustainable economic growth and increase the attractiveness of our region to employers and residents.
<b>Forest and Land Management</b>	
Forest Management	TVA should get back into active timber management and allowing things such as timber salvage after storms. TVA should also look for more cooperative agreements with other land management agencies such as state conservation agencies. Sharing resources and looking at management of public lands in a more cooperative manner will create a win-win situation for TVA and the residents of the Tennessee Valley.
Land Management	At TVA's beginning and throughout much of its history TVA lands and developments were examples to the locals, to the nation, and to the world of the best possible design. This was a deliberate programmatic effort managed by skillful architects and landscape architects with the same kind of seriousness that is applied within our national parks. It didn't happen by chance or just by the collective efforts of well-meaning engineers or nondesign professionals. As TVA manages and develops its public land going forward it should be with unapologetic high standards for excellence in the design arts. That will provide the public a rich return on its land investments through TVA.

**Table B-4 continued.**

Issue Category	Summary of Comments
<b>Land Planning and Land Policy</b>	
Land Planning	Land planning should look at land as contiguous tracts of land for natural resource protection instead of thinking of the land as divided by use. This will help with prevention of habitat fragmentation. Any past contracts or agreements should be reviewed to bring them into compliance, and efforts should be made to create shorter-term agreements so that management of the land is flexible.
Land Policy	TVA's current land policy has a tremendously positive impact on the quality of life in the Tennessee Valley.
<b>Maintain Natural Areas</b>	
Maintenance	Maintain necessary controls to assure natural resources are maintained and improved.
Protection	It is especially critical that TVA continue to provide ample protection of natural lands, such as small wild areas, through correct classification and management.
<b>Navigation and Recreational Boating Traffic</b>	
Recreational Boating Traffic	TVA must conduct boat capacity and boat traffic studies whenever a new or additional commercial marina or public boat ramp is being considered. Boat traffic should be studied around the specific location of the new or additional marina/boat ramp, not in a large area of the reservoir. Studies should be conducted during the peak traffic times (summer weekends), not during the week and in the off-season. TVA knows the boat count during the week and off-season is low and should not design studies during those times to "prove" there is boat capacity in a particular area. The busiest times should be studied so as to see the true impact on safety and the boating public.
<b>NEPA and Alternatives</b>	
NEPA	TVA should solicit feedback from every agency and individual who responds during a public comment period and/or attends a public meeting whenever any modification is being made to an environmental assessment (EA) or environmental impact statement (EIS). Modifications should not be made in secret with only TVA employees reviewing and approving changes to mitigation measures, which the public and outside agencies have previously been assured will be in enforced.
	Commercial development should not be allowed when the majority of the existing property owners object. Just because TVA can declare a FONSI does not mean that a commercial development should be allowed. Alternatives to a development including moving a development to a less congested site and reducing the size of the project should be considered and suggested by TVA.
	The language TVA uses in its EAs and EISs must be clear, absolute, enforceable, and easily understood by the public.
	The NRP should indicate whether the plan will be strictly adhered to or whether the plan can be adjusted.
<b>Oppose Development</b>	
Leave Areas Natural	My request for the NRP is to leave as many of the lands that TVA controls unspoiled, and available for use by the public. I recognize the need for environmental stewardship and planning via logging, agriculture, etc., but TVA provides opportunities to many hikers, hunters, fishermen, and outdoorsmen in general that would not otherwise be possible. Public access to recreation land is slowly dwindling, but the use of public land for hunting is rapidly diminishing.
<b>Other – Fiscal Impacts</b>	
Fiscal Impacts to Ratepayers	Please conduct a full economic analysis for impacts associated with TVA decisions and/or restrictions for use of publicly held lands. The current Land Policy adopted by TVA did not account for economic impacts. Additionally the

**Table B-4 continued.**

Issue Category	Summary of Comments
	NRP should clearly specify the actions being proposed by TVA and their associated costs/benefits to power customers resulting from the NRP and its implementation.
Project-Specific Financial Reviews	TVA must ensure that all developers have the financial means to complete a proposed project before it is approved and will not leave a project site in a disturbed and/or unfinished state. More thorough and in-depth financial reviews of developers must be conducted by TVA.
TVA Funding	All programs that protect and restore our waterways should be enhanced and funded.
<b>Public Involvement</b>	
Education Efforts	I would like to see more education efforts for protection of natural resources, more signs posted, more effort for closing abused areas, more TVA Police patrol (hiring of 'resource officers').
Public Involvement	Our experience, unfortunately, has been that TVA uses its power unilaterally and discounts the input and voice of the public, affected property owners, and wildlife agencies/organizations.
Public Involvement	Solicit feedback from property owners within a 5-mile radius, and local, state, and federal wildlife agencies whenever a commercial or industrial development is being proposed and whenever a change in land use is being considered. Publication in a local paper of limited circulation (many times rural) is an inadequate form of communication. TVA should prominently publish notices in regional newspapers, post notices on the affected site(s), and actively encourage public comment rather than treat public input as an obstacle to overcome.
<b>Public Lands and Stewardship</b>	
Long-Term Management	TVA's policies and actions related to its land and waters have tremendous impact on the quality of life in our region. While balancing the needs of many sectors, TVA must manage these natural resources in a way that protects their value in perpetuity. Long-term values must not be sacrificed for short-term solutions.
Proactive Management	Finally, we urge adoption of a more prudent policy toward environmental costs. Policies and actions should incorporate a "fix it now" attitude that marks TVA and the valley as a leader in taking proactive steps to protect our natural resources.
Stewardship	TVA must keep public lands in public ownership and provide careful stewardship of both lands and waters to meet the needs of current and future generations.
<b>Recreation</b>	
Campgrounds	TVA campgrounds should be upgraded to handle both small and large recreational vehicles. The campgrounds need upgrades, i.e., sewer, 50-ampere boxes, and clearances to accommodate large rigs and slides. A good example is De Soto Falls State Park Campground in Alabama. They have done a great job in bringing the facility up to date.
Commercial Recreation	Marinas should not be built on shorelines that are popular fishing areas and/or locations already popular with the boating public. Replacing fishing and boating areas with a marina is not offering new recreational opportunities.
Commercial Recreation	TVA should not allow popular fishing areas and boating areas to be eliminated by marinas and other shoreline development if opposed by the public. Replacing existing recreation with a marina should not be justified by saying it is providing new recreational opportunities. TVA should not approve commercial marinas in areas already served by large marinas regardless of the demand. If additional commercial marinas are needed, then TVA should identify appropriate locations spread out from one another.

Table B-4 continued.

Issue Category	Summary of Comments
Partnerships	TVA should actively work with the public and wildlife agencies to identify locations for environmentally friendly and low-impact recreational opportunities such as hiking, bank fishing, picnicking, and bird watching.
Recreation	TVA lands and waters are vitally important to support and protect water quantity and quality, and to support outdoor recreation, including water sports, hunting, fishing, hiking, and birding, camping, and picnicking.
<b>Sensitive Species Management</b>	
Sensitive Species Management	TVA should enhance sensitive species monitoring, habitat enhancement, and begin research in listed species genetics.
<b>Transportation</b>	
Transportation	Address how the outcome of this evaluation will interact with and facilitate the delivery of federal, local, and state transportation plans and projects.
<b>Vegetation</b>	
Exotic Invasive Plant Species	Effective natural resource management in today's environment must also include removal and control of exotic, invasive species and protection of native species.
Native Vegetation	Natural shoreline conditions should be preserved and trees and vegetation should be left on the shoreline to the maximum extent possible.
<b>Visual Resources</b>	
Project-Specific Impacts	Marinas are normally well lit at night and significantly change an area visually at night. The effect of light should be studied when marinas are proposed to ensure it will not negatively impact wildlife and the quality of life of nearby property owners and the value of their property.
<b>Water Quality and Shoreline Conditions</b>	
Water Quality	In managing its land and waters, TVA must protect water quality and quantity. Both are important for recreation, drinking water, agriculture, ecosystems, wildlife, and our economy.
	TVA's Water Resources Program appears to have made great strides in improving water quality by working within watershed communities to educate and motivate residents and provide the needed programs and tools for assessments and effective actions. Expansion of this program to more watersheds would be beneficial.
<b>Wetlands</b>	
Wetlands	Wetlands delineations are similarly important for areas that may be developed.
<b>Wildlife and Conservation</b>	
Wildlife Habitat Management	The amount of TVA land available for wildlife habitat improvement is limited, but timber harvest, prescribed burning, and other habitat manipulations should be considered where there are suitable tracts. Wildlife habitat management could be conducted in tandem with other recreational-like park trail systems and public fishing amenities. In addition, opportunities to enhance or create wetland habitats for waterfowl and other wildlife should be evaluated in some small, isolated areas.
<b>Issues Outside the Scope of the NRP</b>	
Aquatic Plant Management	Please reconsider the present policy of weed control in TVA lakes.
Contract Management	TVA should tighten its contract-writing specification enough so that both TVA and the contractor can be held responsible for actions under the contracts.
Fossil Power Operations	Several comments were submitted concerning the Kingston coal ash spill, future management of coal ash, and transitions to alternative fuel sources.
Mineral Rights Policy	TVA needs to demonstrate stewardship for the life-cycle costs of the resources it uses within its power supply program. TVA only uses a small percentage of mountain top removal coal. TVA should make a policy that it will not purchase mountain top removal coal. Such a TVA policy would have a large influence in

**Table B-4 continued.**

<b>Issue Category</b>	<b>Summary of Comments</b>
	the efforts to preserve our natural resources.
Muscle Shoals Reservation Redevelopment	Please don't allow Muscle Shoals Reservation to be released for commercial or residential development.
Procurement	TVA should demonstrate extended product responsibility through its purchases.
Section 26a Permitting	26a permit hearings should be held when requested by a member of the public. Currently TVA can approve 26a permits at its discretion without a 26a permit hearing no matter how many people request a hearing. When TVA approves a 26a permit without a hearing, the public is denied an opportunity to become a party of record and cannot file an appeal. This practice leads to an abuse of power whenever TVA does not want additional scrutiny of a project the public opposes.

## APPENDIX C

### AGENCIES SENT A COPY OF THE SCOPING NOTICE

**Table C-2. Federal Agencies Sent a Copy of the Public Scoping Notice**

Federal Agencies
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Blue Ridge Parkway
Center for Disease Control
Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests
Federal Highway Administration
George Washington and Jefferson National Forests
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Mammoth Cave National Park
National Center for Environmental Health
Natural Resources Conservation Service: Chief, Eastern Region State Conservationists in: Alabama Georgia Kentucky Mississippi North Carolina Tennessee Virginia
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: Asheville, North Carolina, District Nashville, Tennessee, District Norfolk, Virginia, District Raleigh, North Carolina, District Savannah, Georgia, District
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency – Region 4
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: Asheville, North Carolina Athens, Georgia Cookeville, Tennessee Daphne and Decatur, Alabama Frankfort, Kentucky Gloucester, Virginia Southwest Virginia Field Office

**Table C-2. Agencies in Georgia Sent a Copy of the Public Scoping Notice**

Georgia State Agencies
Department of Economic Development – Tourism and Marketing
Department of Natural Resources Fisheries State Historic Preservation Officer State Parks and Historic Sites Division Wildlife Resources
Georgia State Clearinghouse

**Table C-3. Agencies in Alabama Sent a Copy of the Public Scoping Notice**

<b>Alabama State and Regional Agencies</b>
Alabama Elk River Development Agency
Bear Creek Development Authority
Boating Law Administrator
Department of Agriculture and Industries
Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Division of State Parks
Department of Economic and Community Affairs
Department of Environmental Management
Department of Transportation
Forestry Commission
Historical Commission
North-Central Alabama Regional Council of Governments
Northwest Alabama Council of Local Governments
Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments
Tourism Department

**Table C-4. Agencies in Kentucky Sent a Copy of the Public Scoping Notice**

<b>Kentucky State Agencies</b>
Arts and Heritage Cabinet Tourism
Department of Parks
Energy and Environment Cabinet Department for Environmental Protection Division of Water Quality Division of Air Quality
Heritage Council State Historic Preservation Officer

**Table C-5. Agencies in Mississippi Sent a Copy of the Public Scoping Notice**

<b>Mississippi State and Regional Agencies</b>
Department of Archives and History
Department of Environmental Quality
Department of Finance and Administration
Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks
Division of Tourism Development
Northeast Mississippi Planning and Development District
Tombigbee River Valley Water Management District

**Table C-6. Agencies in North Carolina Sent a Copy of the Public Scoping Notice**

<b>North Carolina State Agencies</b>
Department of Commerce Tourism, Marketing, and Global Branding
Division of Archives and History
Division of Parks and Recreation
National Forests in North Carolina
North Carolina State Clearinghouse

**Table C-7. Agencies in Tennessee Sent a Copy of the Public Scoping Notice**

<b>Tennessee State and Regional Agencies</b>
Beech River Development Authority
Department of Agriculture
Department of Economic and Community Development
Department of Environment and Conservation Division of Air Pollution Control Division of Archaeology Division of Natural Heritage Division of Recreation Educational Services Division of Water Pollution Control Historical Commission Parks and Conservation Operations
Department of Tourism Development
Department of Transportation Environmental Planning and Permits Division
East Tennessee Development District
First Tennessee Development District
Greater Nashville Regional Council
Memphis Area Association of Governments
Northwest Tennessee Development District
South Central Tennessee Development District
Southeast Tennessee Development District
Southwest Tennessee Development District
Tellico Reservoir Development Agency
Tennessee Duck River Development Agency
Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency
Upper Cumberland Development District

**Table C-8. Agencies in Virginia Sent a Copy of the Public Scoping Notice**

<b>Virginia State and Regional Agencies</b>
Department of Conservation and Recreation
Department of Environmental Quality Division of Environmental Enhancement
Department of Game and Inland Fisheries
Department of Historic Resources
Department of Transportation Policy, Planning, and Environment
Mount Rogers Planning District Commission
Virginia Tourism Corporation

**Table C-9. Agencies That Commented on the Public Scoping Notice**

<b>Federal Agencies</b>
Natural Resources Conservation Service Georgia (State Conservationist) North Carolina
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Asheville, North Carolina Cookeville, Tennessee Daphne, Alabama Frankfort, Kentucky
<b>State and Regional Agencies</b>
Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Georgia Clearinghouse
Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division
Greater Nashville Regional Council
Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet Division of Water
Mississippi Clearinghouse
North Carolina Clearinghouse
North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission Division of Inland Fisheries
Tennessee Department of Agriculture
Tennessee Department of Transportation
Tennessee Department of Water Supply
Upper Cumberland Development District
Virginia Department of Environmental Quality Office of Environmental Impact Review
Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries
Virginia Department of Health Office of Drinking Water
Virginia Department of Transportation Natural Resources Program
<b>Organizations or Community Groups</b>
American Whitewater
Environmental Integrity Project
Scottsboro Forest Products
Solar Valley Coalition
Tennessee Citizens for Wilderness Planning
Tennessee Environmental Coalition
The Friends of Norris Lake
World Wildlife Fund

## APPENDIX D

### PROPOSED PROGRAMS AND ASSOCIATED TOOLS

The NRP would provide TVA with a portfolio of management options pertaining to four resource areas: biological and cultural resource management, recreation, reservoir lands planning, and water resource management. Each resource area is considered an individual component of this EIS. In order to establish management options for each component of the NRP, TVA has documented existing and proposed programs and tools associated with each resource area. This appendix includes a listing of these programs and associated tools. Next, TVA will review these documented programs and the comments submitted during public scoping to develop management options. These resource area management options will then be grouped into potential management portfolios through a comparison of future “real world” scenarios with potential strategies to address stewardship needs. These management portfolios will then be tested against specific evaluation criteria. The management portfolios that best meet the evaluation criteria will be developed into overall NRP Action Alternatives from which TVA would select a preferred alternative that would form the basis for a final strategic plan. The current management option will be the No Action Alternative. Those programs and tools that would be included within the No Action Alternative have been designated in the tables below.

#### Biological and Cultural Resource Management

**Table D-1. Summary of Cultural Resource Management Programs**

Cultural Management Programs		Current Program	Proposed Program
Cultural Resource Protection Programs	Archaeological Monitoring and Protection		•
	<i>Archaeological Resources Protection Act</i> Program	•	
	<i>National Historic Preservation Act</i> Section 106 Compliance	•	
	<i>Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act</i> Program	•	
	Preservation Program	•	
	Preserve America Program	•	
Public Outreach Programs and Consultation Efforts	Corporate History Program		
	Native American Consultation	•	
	Thousand Eyes Stewardship Program	•	
	Partnerships Program		•

**Table D-2. Summary of Biological Resource Management Programs**

Natural Management Programs		Current Program	Proposed Program
Sensitive Biological Resources Management	Conservation Planning	•	
	Endangered and Threatened Species Program	•	
	Migratory Birds Management	•	
	Natural Areas Program	•	
	Wetland Management	•	
Dispersed Recreation Management	Dispersed Recreation Assessments	•	
	Dispersed Recreation Improvements	•	
	Trails	•	
Land Stewardship Maintenance Programs	Access Controls and Lands Protection	•	
	Access Roads and Parking Areas	•	
	Boundary Maintenance	•	
Public Outreach Programs	Environmental Education Program		•
	Natural Resources Communication		•
	Resource Ranger Program		•
	Resource Stewardship Campaigns		•
	Volunteer Program		•
Land Stewardship Assessment Tools	Land Condition Assessment	•	
	Land Stewardship Maintenance Checklist	•	
	TVA Natural Heritage Database	•	
	TVA Wetland Database	•	
Terrestrial Habitat Management	Agricultural and Open Lands Management	•	
	Dewatering Areas Management	•	
	Forest Resource Management	•	
	Habitat Enhancement Partnerships	•	
	Integrated Resource Management Plans		•
	NonNative Invasive Plant Management	•	
	Nuisance Animal Control	•	
	Resource Management Unit Plan Implementation	•	
	Wildlife Habitat Council – Third Party Certifications	•	
	Wildlife Habitat Management	•	
	Terrestrial Greenhouse Gas Management	•	

## Recreation Management

**Table D-3. Summary of TVA's Recreation Management Programs**

Recreation Management Programs		Current Program	Proposed Program
Campground Management	Campgrounds Located on Dam or Power Plant Reservations	•	
	Campgrounds Located on Other Reservoir Properties	•	
Day Use Areas Management	Blue-ways		•
	Day Use Areas	•	
	Greenways	•	
	Stream Access Sites	•	
	Trails	•	
Public Outreach Programs	Clean Campground Initiative		•
	Conservation Foundation		•
	Leave No Trace	•	
	Recreation Management Code of Federal Regulations		•
	Resource Ranger Program		•
	Tennessee Valley Clean Marina Initiative	•	
Recreation Assessments and Design Tools	Volunteer Program		•
	Boating Capacity Studies	•	
	Boating Density Assessments	•	
	Developed Recreation Inventory and Surveys	•	
	Recreation Designs for Conservation and Efficiency		•
	Recreation Planning, Assistance, and Technical Support	•	
	Visitor Assessments		•

## Reservoir Lands Planning

**Table D-4. Summary of TVA's Land Planning Methodologies**

Reservoir Lands Planning		Historic Method	Current Method	Proposed Method
Planning Methodologies	Forecast System	•		
	Multiple Use Tract Allocations	•		
	Single Use Parcel Allocations		•	
	Rapid Lands Assessment		•	
Planning Management	Single or Groups of Reservoirs		•	
	Programmatic Approach			•
	Comprehensive Valleywide Land Plan			•

## Water Resource Management

**Table D-5. Summary of TVA's Water Resource Management Programs**

Water Resource Management Programs		Current Program	Proposed Program
Public Outreach Programs	Growth Readiness Program	•	
	Tennessee Valley Clean Marina Program	•	
	Water Efficiency Program	•	
	Water Resource Outreach Campaigns		•
Water Resource Improvement Programs	Aquatic Ecology Management	•	
	Reservoir Shoreline Stabilization		•
	Stream and Tailwater Monitoring Program	•	
	Targeted Reservoir Initiatives		•
	Targeted Watershed Initiatives	•	
	Water Resource Grant Program		•
	Water Resource Improvement Campaigns		•

**Table D-6. Summary of TVA's Water Resource Management Tools and Activities**

Water Resource Management Tools and Activities		Current Tool	Proposed Tool
Water Resource Improvement Tools	Agricultural Assistance	•	
	Mine Land Reclamation	•	
	Solid Waste Management	•	
	Stream and Riparian Management and Restoration	•	
	Urban Storm Water Assistance	•	
	Water Pollutant Trading		•
	Water Resource Communications	•	
Water Resource Management Assistance	Wetlands Restoration and Creation	•	
	Technical Assistance	•	
	Water Resource Organizational Assistance	•	