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FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT  
VOLUME 1

**NATURAL RESOURCE PLAN**  
Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina,  
Tennessee, and Virginia

**PREPARED BY:**  
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

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## Final Environmental Impact Statement

July 2011

**Proposed project:** Natural Resource Plan  
Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina,  
Tennessee, and Virginia

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**Abstract:** The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) proposes to adopt a Natural Resource Plan (NRP) to determine how TVA will manage its natural resources over the next 20 years. On May 19, 2008, the TVA Board of Directors approved the TVA Environmental Policy. The Environmental Policy sets forth principles to guide TVA in reducing the environmental impacts of its activities while continuing to provide reliable and affordable power to the Valley. By establishing the Environmental Policy, TVA committed to a more systematic and integrated approach to managing stewardship. The NRP addresses the planning processes and Environmental Policy objectives related to Water Resource Protection and Improvement, Sustainable Land Use, and Natural Resource Management. This environmental impact statement examines potential impacts associated with implementing the NRP proposed for these resources and reasonable alternative management strategies, including a No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, TVA would continue its current management approach. Under three Action Alternatives (Alternatives B, C, and D), TVA would alter its management approach to reflect the implementation of varying levels of activities across numerous stewardship programs. TVA's Preferred Alternative is Alternative D. The alternatives would result in few adverse impacts. Alternative C would result in the most beneficial impacts. The beneficial impacts of Alternative D would be less than Alternative C and more than Alternatives A and B.

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# SUMMARY

## PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR ACTION

On May 19, 2008, the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA or the Agency) Board of Directors (TVA Board) approved the TVA Environmental Policy. A biennial review of this policy occurred in August 2010 and did not result in an update or revision. The Environmental Policy sets forth principles to guide TVA in the reduction of the environmental impact of its activities while continuing to provide reliable and affordable power to the Tennessee Valley region. The Natural Resource Plan (NRP) addresses the planning processes and Environmental Policy objectives related to Water Resource Protection, Sustainable Land Use, and Natural Resource Management.

Historically, TVA has taken various approaches to managing biological, cultural, recreation, and water resources and to planning the use of reservoir lands. In its Environmental Policy, TVA committed to a more systematic and integrated approach to natural resource stewardship. The purpose of the NRP is to develop a plan to guide TVA's responsible management of natural resources over the next 20 years in a cost-effective manner while upholding TVA's mission. The following objectives and critical success factors in the Environmental Policy bear on this:

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 to promote water conservation.

### *Critical Success Factors*

- *Integrate the impacts of water quality and quantity into the long-range planning and decision-making process.*
- *Promote the integration of energy efficiency and water conservation into community planning and building construction.*
- *Collaborate in community outreach and partnerships through voluntary demonstrations of the efficient use of water resources and protection of water quality.*

Sustainable Land Use Objective: TVA will strive to maintain the lands under its management in good environmental health, 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.*
- *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.*
- *Manage TVA lands, mineral rights, and shoreline access to better achieve environmental commitments while meeting the needs for recreation, residential access, and economic development.*

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, ecologically friendly dispersed recreation while balancing the protection of biological, cultural, and heritage resources.*
- *Promote ecological diversity and wildlife habitats on TVA lands through partnerships and voluntary initiatives.*
- *Increase the level of environmental quality and management consistency among TVA-managed and -leased recreation facilities.*

This EIS evaluates various approaches to management of biological, cultural, water, and recreation resources; public engagement; and reservoir lands planning. The general goal of the NRP is to integrate the objectives of these resource areas, provide for the optimum public benefit, and balance competing and sometimes conflicting resource uses. These competing interests and development pressures, coupled with today's environmental awareness, underscore the necessity for a consistent approach to the management of TVA's lands. The specific goals of the NRP include:

1. Aligning TVA's stewardship programs and plans with the Environmental Policy
2. Providing a strategic plan that
  - Guides TVA's resource management decisions and actions
  - Integrates stewardship objectives for optimum public benefits while developing efficiencies for natural resources
  - Strikes a balance between the competing and sometimes conflicting resource uses on TVA-managed lands
3. Increasing the efficiency of environmental reviews of TVA actions
4. Providing TVA staff with a "reference manual" to guide implementation activities
5. Providing clarity and transparency to the public

The geographical scope for biological and cultural resources management and recreation management components of the NRP is limited to the approximately 293,000 acres of reservoir lands, as well as active and former fossil and nuclear properties, Raccoon Mountain Pumped Storage Plant, and Buffalo Mountain Wind Power Project site managed by TVA. The NRP would be implemented at TVA's 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 discretion to determine the appropriate programs and activities within the NRP for implementation on these power properties.

Recreation management focuses on the recreation facilities and programs managed by TVA, including campgrounds, day use areas, and stream access sites. The reservoir lands planning component of the NRP addresses the approximately 293,000 acres of TVA-managed reservoir lands. The geographical scope for the water resource management component of the NRP is the entire Tennessee River watershed and focuses on those discretionary programs and activities implemented by TVA to improve reservoir and watershed water quality.

**ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION**

TVA has evaluated four alternatives for the NRP. Alternatives were developed using information from multidisciplinary staff and from the public comments obtained during the scoping process described in Chapter 1. The alternatives were revised following the public review of the Draft NRP and EIS and additional analyses. Under each of the alternatives, the following conditions would apply:

TVA would continue to conduct environmental reviews to address site-specific issues prior to the approval of any proposed activity on lands under TVA's control. Future activities and land uses would continue to be guided by the TVA Land Policy and other relevant policies. In its reservoir lands planning activities, the allocation of uses on TVA property is not intended to supersede deeded landrights that may be held by others.

**Alternative A — No Action Alternative.** Under the No Action Alternative, TVA would continue to implement the existing stewardship programs and tools, aligning with existing policies and strategies, and would continue to apply the existing methodology when planning lands along TVA reservoirs. This alternative emphasizes regulatory and technical requirements, assessments of TVA resources and partnerships, and capital projects associated with TVA recreational facilities. TVA would manage and support stewardship activities on its lands through existing prioritization methods that consider recreational needs and public safety while meeting applicable regulations and policies.

**Alternative B — Custodial Management.** Under Alternative B, specific programs that address safety and compliance with TVA's mission, applicable laws, regulations, and executive orders (EOs) and policies would be implemented. As laws, regulations, policies and EOs are created or amended; implementation activities would be revised to reflect this. In those areas in which TVA would discontinue programs or projects, existing contractual agreements relating to those programs or projects would be honored. In addition, TVA would focus on transitioning the management of certain recreational facilities through contractual agreements or would close the facilities. Relative to Alternative A, this alternative would reduce TVA's level of effort in some areas and increase it in others.

**Alternative C — Flagship Management.** Under Alternative C, TVA would aggressively explore, pilot test, and implement existing and new programs and activities to increase its resource stewardship to the "gold standard." TVA's proactive management of biological, cultural, and water resources would be greatly increased. Recreation management activities would emphasize enhancements of existing facilities while emphasizing sustainable technologies, development of trails, greenways and access areas, and repair of heavily impacted areas. This alternative takes into account the interconnectivity of the various programs and activities.

**Alternative D — Blended Management.** Under Alternative D, TVA has identified key programs that are integral toward enhancing future implementation efforts while maintaining activities and projects that address safety and comply with TVA's mission and applicable laws, regulations, policies, and EOs. This alternative takes into account the interconnectivity of each resource area and their supporting programs, helping to establish a foundation by which TVA may implement greater levels of programs in the future. The level of effort in many program areas would be greater than that of Alternatives A and B, and some program and activities would be implemented at the same level as Alternative C.

## **AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT**

The primary study area, the TVA region, comprises 202 counties and approximately 59 million acres. In addition to the Tennessee River watershed, it covers parts of the Cumberland, Mississippi, Green, and Ohio rivers where TVA power plants are located. For some resources, such as air quality, and for the consideration of climate change issues, the assessment area extends beyond the TVA region. For some socioeconomic resources, the study area consists of the 170 counties where TVA is a major provider of electric power and Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, where the TVA Paradise Fossil Plant is located. The biological, cultural, and recreation programs and activities would primarily be implemented on TVA reservoir lands. The water resource management programs would be implemented on TVA reservoirs and elsewhere in the Tennessee River watershed.

**Recreation.** TVA currently manages 12 campgrounds, 63 day use areas, and 81 stream access sites. Recreation demand is driven by population levels, recreation participation rates, and innovations in recreation equipment. Analysis of the current United States Census data provides estimates over the next 20 years of population increases of about 17 percent for the TVA region. Assuming that current participation rates remain relatively constant, recreation demand is anticipated to grow in direct proportion to the population. Public pressure would increase on TVA lands, shoreline, and waterways in response to this demand.

**Natural Areas.** Natural areas occurring on TVA lands include both TVA- and non-TVA-managed areas and ecologically significant sites. They include small wild areas, habitat protection areas, ecological study areas, and wildlife observation areas. TVA manages 154 natural areas and conducts specific management activities compatible with the goals for each area. There are 229 natural areas and ecologically significant sites occurring on or adjacent to TVA lands that are managed by other agencies under contractual agreements.

**Terrestrial Ecology.** The TVA region spans nine ecoregions. The terrain across the Valley is diverse from mountains to bottomland hardwoods and cypress swamps. This area, rich in biodiversity, is composed of numerous habitats and plant communities, which house approximately 4,000 species of herbs, shrubs, and trees. Much of the region is heavily forested, and three forest regions and two subregions are recognized. TVA lands are dominated by relatively mature upland hardwood forests. Invasive plants occur on about 18 percent of TVA lands.

Approximately 55 species of reptiles, 72 species of amphibians, 182 species of breeding birds, and 76 species of mammals occur in these ecoregions. Although some wildlife species have widespread distributions, others have restricted ranges unique to specific ecoregions. For example, forest habitats in the Blue Ridge Mountains provide globally significant habitat for many species, especially amphibians and land snails. The high elevations found in the Blue Ridge ecoregion also provide habitat for relict populations of animals typically found in more northern latitudes.

**Wetlands.** Wetland resources vary in their types and extents across these ecoregions due to the influence of geology, topography, and land use patterns. In the Blue Ridge, Ridge and Valley, and Central Appalachians ecoregions located in eastern portions of the TVA region, wetlands occupy a relatively small percent of the landscape relative to uplands. These ecoregions are typically marked by relatively steep topography and deeply incised stream channels. Wetlands are typically small and isolated or linear in feature and associated with the floodplain areas of streams, rivers, and creeks. Moving westward across the TVA region, the topography levels out, and wetlands become more common.

Broad, flat floodplain areas are common features, and various types of wetland habitats, especially bottomland hardwood forested wetlands, are widespread.

**Water Quality.** Water quality is generally good in the TVA region. Most beneficial uses (as designated by the states) are supported in most water bodies, including fish and aquatic life, public and industrial water supply, waste assimilation, agriculture, and water-contact recreation. Of the approximately 42,000 perennial stream miles in the Valley, 8,500 miles are not fully supporting their designated uses (compiled from seven Valley states' 2008 305(b) reports), and 113,000 acres of lakes and reservoirs (compiled from seven Valley states' 305(b) reports [2008 and 2010]) (out of approximately 660,000 total acres) are not supporting their uses.

**Aquatic Ecology.** Rivers located in the TVA region support a large variety of freshwater fishes and invertebrates (including freshwater mussels, snails, crayfish, and insects). Due to the number of major river systems found in this region, the Southeastern United States is recognized as a globally important area for freshwater biodiversity. The EIS discussion of affected aquatic environments focuses on two distinct categories of water bodies: the TVA reservoir system within the Tennessee River drainage and "free-flowing" streams that are unaffected (or relatively unaffected) by the presence of TVA's dams and reservoirs.

**Endangered and Threatened Species.** *Aquatic Species.* The Tennessee River and its tributaries contain many species that are federally listed as threatened or endangered. Many more species are listed by the states in the Tennessee River drainage. None of these aquatic species are known to occur on the TVA lands that are a major focus of this plan. However, many of these species occur in streams and reservoirs adjacent to these lands. *Terrestrial Animals.* There are 33 federally listed, protected or candidate terrestrial animal species occurring in the TVA region. Five of these species occur on TVA lands. These are the bald eagle, gray bat, interior least tern, piping plover, and Indiana bat, listed in decreasing prevalence of occurrence. A sixth species, red-cockaded woodpecker, historically occurred on or near TVA lands. In recent decades, this species only occurs in isolated pockets in extreme southern portions of the region. Numerous state-listed species occur in the region and on TVA lands. *Plants.* There are 44 federally listed species, six federal candidate species, and 996 state-listed plant species within the TVA region. Over 80 percent of the federally listed species occur within four of the nine ecoregions: Eleven of the federally listed plant species, as well as numerous state-listed plants, occur on TVA lands.

**Cultural Resources.** The Tennessee Valley has a rich cultural heritage. The temperate climate and abundant resources attracted nomadic hunters into the region as early as 10,000 years ago. Through centuries of continuity and conflict, a rich diversity of Native American cultures evolved. Archaeological evidence of these cultures is found throughout the region, scattered over the region's landscape and buried under layers of flood-borne silt. TVA is responsible for many historic properties that are located on TVA lands or involved with the many different projects that take place in the TVA region. Various laws require TVA to manage, protect, and preserve these resources to the extent possible and mitigate impacts to these resources due to TVA-related projects. Archaeological survey of lands by TVA reservoirs varies across the Valley, and over 11,500 archaeological sites have been recorded to date. Approximately 5,320 historic structures have been recorded on or near TVA lands.

**Land Use.** The Tennessee River watershed includes approximately 40,913 square miles. The TVA power service area includes a total of 76,738 square miles, with 44,783 square

miles extending outside the Tennessee River watershed. Approximately 81 percent of the 293,000 acres (458 square miles) of TVA reservoir lands is forested, about 12 percent is in agricultural uses, and most of the remainder is developed. Adjacent non-TVA lands have less forest cover (63 percent), more agricultural land (24 percent), and more developed land (11 percent).

**Prime Farmland.** In the TVA region, approximately 17,360,515 acres are designated as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, or farmland of local importance. On average, this represents 33.2 percent of the total area farmed within the seven-state service area. About 12 percent of TVA reservoir land is prime farmland.

**Visual Resources.** TVA lands include dam reservations, power plant sites, and tracts of land adjacent to reservoirs that range in size from tenths of an acre to several hundred acres. Because the scenic features of the landscape are not limited by land boundaries, landscape character extends across TVA lands and other public and private lands alike. Large parts of the Tennessee Valley have the characteristics of a scenic, rural countryside.

**Floodplains.** As stated in the TVA Act, one of the primary reasons that TVA was established was to “control the destructive floodwater in the Tennessee River and the Mississippi River Basins.” A series of dams and reservoirs was constructed to make flood control a reality. The operation of the integrated reservoir system substantially lowers the risk of flooding in the Valley and in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers basins.

**Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice.** The total population of the TVA region is about 10.7 million, as of 2010. The larger population concentrations tend to be located along the corridors of the Tennessee, French Broad, Cumberland, and Tennessee rivers. In 2009, the total employment for the study area was 5.74 million. In 2009, the per capita personal income for the study area was \$32,643, about 82 percent of the national average of \$39,635. However, the 2009 average income levels vary widely across the study area. Minorities constitute 22.2 percent of the population within the TVA region. However, their distribution within the region is very uneven. Minorities are a relatively large share of the total population in most counties located in the western portion of the study area. In 2009, the poverty level for the study area was estimated to be 17.4 percent, higher than the national average of 14.3 percent. County poverty levels are higher than the regional average more frequently in the western part of the region and in counties along or near the Tennessee-Kentucky border.

**Navigation.** Development of the Tennessee River navigation channel was essentially completed in 1945 with the construction of a series of 10 dams and navigation locks, extending commercial navigation from Knoxville, Tennessee, to Paducah, Kentucky, a distance of 652 miles. The Tennessee River waterway is an integral part of the interconnected, 12,000-mile National Inland Waterway System.

**Air Quality.** Air quality in the TVA region is generally good and has steadily improved over the last 30 years. There are currently no areas in the TVA region (nonattainment areas) that do not meet air quality standards for carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), ozone, and larger particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>). A few counties in the eastern half of the region are designated as nonattainment for fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>). Portions of the TVA region are expected to be designated as nonattainment for SO<sub>2</sub> and ozone standards, which were recently made more stringent.

**Climate.** The TVA region has a generally mild climate. Both annual average temperature and precipitation vary from year to year and neither shows significant long-term increasing or decreasing trends. Wind speeds are generally light with higher speeds in winter and spring and lower speeds in summer and autumn.

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES**

Regardless of the alternative selected, some resources would not be directly affected either adversely or beneficially by the NRP, while other resources would likely be directly or indirectly affected in a minor way or to moderate degree across the range of alternatives.

Alternative C would create the greatest potential beneficial impacts for the following resource areas: recreation, natural areas, vegetation, wildlife, wetlands, water quality, aquatic ecology, endangered and threatened species, cultural resources, visual resources, land use, prime farmland, and socioeconomics.

Alternative A would create the least potential beneficial impacts for the following resource areas: natural areas, vegetation, wildlife, wetlands, listed aquatic species, listed terrestrial species, listed plants, cultural resources, land use, prime farmland, and visual resources. Alternative B would create the least potential beneficial impacts for socioeconomics, water quality, and recreation. The potential impacts to floodplains, navigation, air quality, and climate would be relatively similar under all alternatives. Table S-1 provides a comparison of resources and explains how each alternative could affect the resource. Relative beneficial impacts to the resource are shown in figures in Chapter 5.

**Table S-1. Summary of Potential Effects by Alternative**

<b>Resource</b>	<b>Alternative A - No Action</b>	<b>Alternative B - Custodial Management</b>	<b>Alternative C - Flagship Management</b>	<b>Alternative D - Blended Management (Preferred Alternative)</b>
<b>Developed Recreation</b>	Beneficial impacts but insufficient to meet recreation demand	Growing gap in meeting recreation demand	Increase in the quality and quantity of recreation opportunities	Increase in the quality of recreation opportunities but little change in quantity
<b>Dispersed Recreation</b>	Negative impact due to increased pressure on natural resources	Beneficial impact in meeting recreation demand and managing impacts	Provides the most beneficial impact in meeting recreation demand and managing impacts	More beneficial than Alternative B but less than Alternative C
<b>Natural Areas</b>	Slightly adverse impacts due to lack of active management	Less adverse than Alternative A	Beneficial impacts due to proactive management	Less beneficial than Alternative C
<b>Terrestrial Ecology — Plants</b>	Negative Impacts anticipated due to spread of invasive plants	Beneficial impact due to increase in invasive plant management	Provides the greatest beneficial impact due to increase in invasive plant management	Less beneficial than Alternative C

<b>Resource</b>	<b>Alternative A - No Action</b>	<b>Alternative B - Custodial Management</b>	<b>Alternative C - Flagship Management</b>	<b>Alternative D - Blended Management (Preferred Alternative)</b>
<b>Terrestrial Ecology — Wildlife</b>	No adverse impacts			
<b>Wetlands</b>	No materially different impacts		Provides the greatest beneficial impacts	Beneficial impacts due to identification, protection, and restoration efforts
<b>Water Quality</b>	Beneficial impacts due to the Water Resource Management programs	Adverse impacts due to the reduction in Water Resource Management programs	Provides the greatest beneficial impacts	More beneficial than Alternative B but less than Alternative C
<b>Aquatic Ecology</b>	Beneficial impacts due to ongoing stewardship management	No materially different impacts	Provides the greatest beneficial impacts	More beneficial than Alternatives A and B
<b>Endangered and Threatened Species</b>	No impacts to listed aquatic species and terrestrial animal species; impacts to listed plant species due to the spread of invasive species			
<b>Cultural Resources</b>	Potential negative impacts to historic properties with the exception of programs associated with Archaeological Resources Protection Act	Less negative impacts than Alternative A	Greatest beneficial impacts due to proactively promoting protection and preservation of resources	More beneficial than Alternatives A and B but less than Alternative C
<b>Land Use</b>	Slightly adverse impacts due to lost opportunities for recreation and natural resource protection	Greatest potential for adverse impacts	Provides the least potential for adverse impacts	Similar to Alternative C
<b>Prime Farmland</b>	Beneficial impacts due to biological and cultural resources programs	Greater beneficial impacts than Alternative A	Greatest beneficial impacts	More beneficial than Alternatives A and B but less than Alternative C
<b>Visual Resources</b>	Reduction in the scenic attraction of TVA lands	Increasingly beneficial impact in the scenic attraction of TVA lands	Most beneficial impact in the scenic attraction of TVA lands	Similar to Alternative C
<b>Floodplains</b>	Negligible loss of flood control and power storage, minimal effect on floodplain values			
<b>Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice</b>	No impacts	Small negative impacts to the economy and quality of life	Positive impacts to the economy and quality of life	Less beneficial than Alternative C

Resource	Alternative A - No Action	Alternative B - Custodial Management	Alternative C - Flagship Management	Alternative D - Blended Management (Preferred Alternative)
Navigation Air Quality Climate		Minimal impacts to commercial navigation No negative impacts No impacts		

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## ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, AND SYMBOLS

°C	Degree Celsius
°F	Degree Fahrenheit
ADA	Americans With Disabilities Act
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
BMP	Best Management Practice
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CLCA	Comprehensive Land Conditions Assessment
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWI	Clean Water Initiative
CVLP	Comprehensive Valleywide Land Plan
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
DU	Ducks Unlimited
EA	Environmental Assessment
EE	Environmental Education
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
EPRI	Electric Power Research Institute
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FPPA	Farmland Protection Policy Act
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
HPA	Habitat Protection Area
HU	Hydrologic Unit
IBI	Index of Biotic Integrity
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRM	Integrated Resource Management
IRP	Integrated Resource Plan
LCA	Land Conditions Assessment
LNT	Leave No Trace
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
n.d.	Indicates “no date,” or date which Web site was accessed is unknown
NEMO	Nonpoint Education for Municipal Officials
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NGO	Nongovernment Organization
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NOI	Notice of Intent
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NRP	Natural Resource Plan
NSR	New Source Review
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
NWS	National Weather Service
NWSG	Native Warm-Season Grasses
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PIF	Partners in Flight
PSA	Power Service Area

Natural Resource Plan

<b>PSD</b>	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
<b>QGP</b>	Quality Growth Program
<b>RLA</b>	Rapid Lands Assessment
<b>RLCA</b>	Rapid Land Conditions Assessment
<b>RLMP</b>	Reservoir Land Management Plan
<b>ROS</b>	<i>Reservoir Operations Study</i>
<b>RRSC</b>	Regional Resource Stewardship Council
<b>SFI</b>	Sport Fishing Index
<b>SHPO</b>	State Historic Preservation Officer(
<b>SMI</b>	Shoreline Management Initiative
<b>SMP</b>	Shoreline Management Policy
<b>SMZ</b>	Streamside Management Zone
<b>SQN</b>	Sequoyah Nuclear Plant
<b>STM</b>	Stream and Tailwater Monitoring
<b>SWA</b>	Small Wild Area
<b>TCP</b>	Traditional Cultural Property
<b>TDA</b>	Tennessee Department of Agriculture
<b>TDEC</b>	Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
<b>TRI</b>	Targeted Reservoir Initiative
<b>TVA</b>	Tennessee Valley Authority
<b>TVA Board</b>	Tennessee Valley Authority Board of Directors
<b>TVCMI</b>	Tennessee Valley Clean Marina Initiative
<b>TWI</b>	Targeted Watershed Initiatives
<b>TWRA</b>	Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency
<b>USACE</b>	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
<b>USCG</b>	U.S. Coast Guard
<b>USDA</b>	U.S. Department of Agriculture
<b>USDA-WS</b>	U.S. Department of Agriculture Wildlife Services
<b>USEPA</b>	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
<b>USFS</b>	U.S. Forest Service
<b>USFWS</b>	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
<b>USGS</b>	U.S. Geological Survey
<b>WHC</b>	Wildlife Habitat Council
<b>WOA</b>	Wildlife Observation Area