

Reservoir Land Planning Overview

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Background

Throughout its history, TVA has managed public lands to:

- meet a wide range of regional and local resource development needs
- improve the quality of life



Background

Land acquired by TVA for construction and operation of the integrated reservoir system have been used for:

- public parks
- industrial development
- commercial recreation
- residential development
- tourism development,
- forest and wildlife management areas
- meet a variety of other needs associated with local communities and government agencies

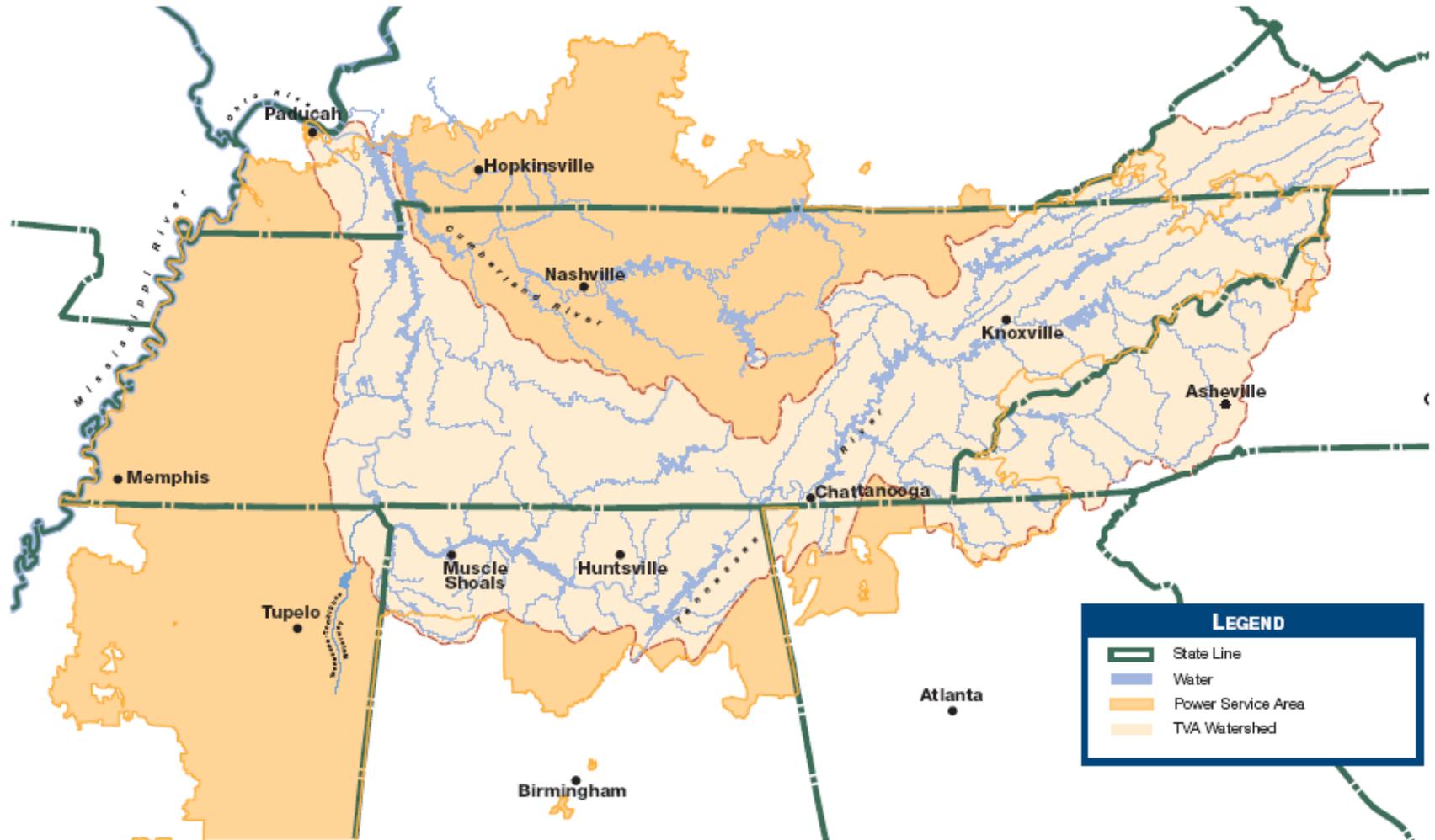




Scope of Reservoir Lands Planning

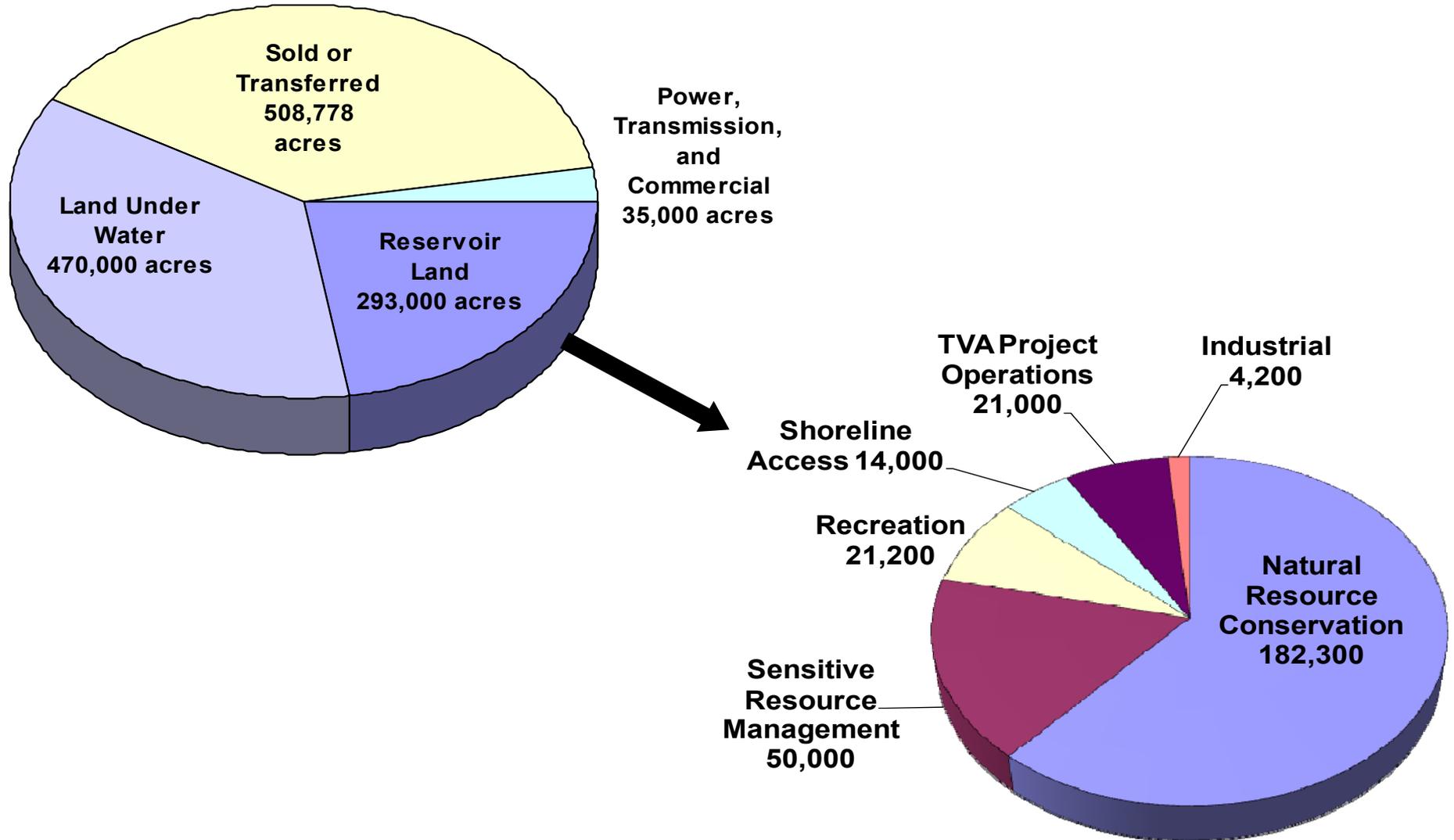
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Reservoir Land



IWA Land Planning Methodology

- No plan
- Forecast System
- Multiple Use Tract Allocation
- Single Use Parcel Allocations (current process)
- Rapid Lands Assessment



No plan

- Wilson
- Beech Reservoirs (8)
- Great Falls

Forecast System

- Ft Loudoun
- Normandy



Multiple Use Tract Allocation

- Chickamauga
- Nickajack
- Kentucky
- Wheeler

Single Use Parcel Allocations (current process)

- 22 reservoirs planned
- 9 reservoir plans likely will be completed 2010



Rapid Land Assessment:

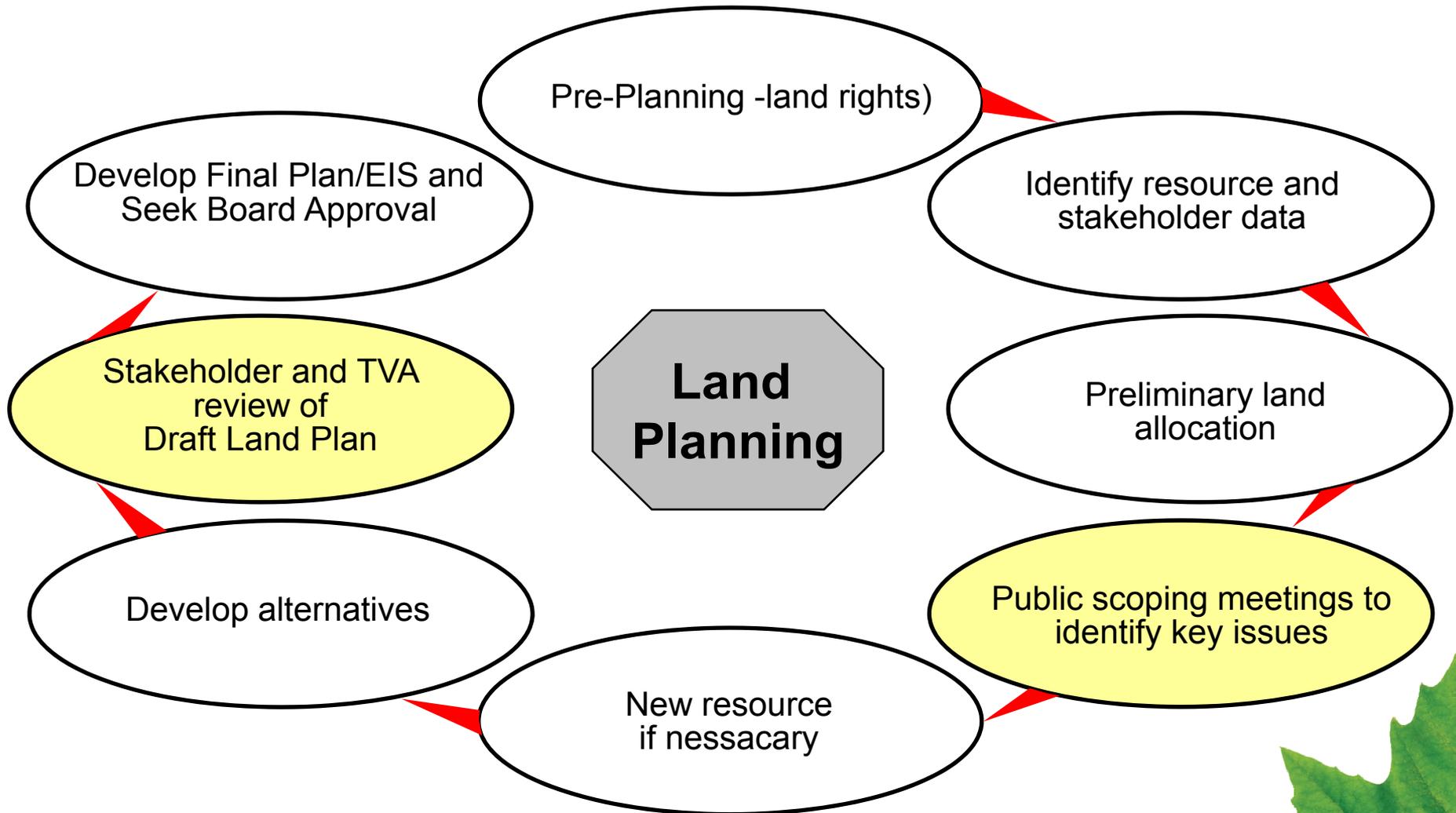
- 80% Sensitive Resources or Natural Resource Conservation
- 7% Developed Recreation
- 5% Shoreline Access
- 7% TVA Project Operations
- 1.5% Industrial



Goals

- Identify stakeholder values and needs early in the process
- Keep the public involved and informed throughout the process
- Define capability and suitability of reservoir lands for various uses
- Provide a “blueprint” for future use and management





Reservoir Land Planning Zones

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Zone 1 – Non-TVA Shoreland

Zone 2 – TVA Project Operations

Zone 3 – Sensitive Resource Management

Zone 4 – Natural Resource Conservation

Zone 5 – Industrial

Zone 6 – Developed Recreation

Zone 7 – Shoreline Access



Reservoir Land Planning Zones

Zone 1 – Non-TVA Shoreland

Flowage easement and shoreland fronting privately owned reservoir land

Zone 2 – TVA Project Operations

All project land currently used for TVA operations such as dam reservations, navigation safety harbors/landings

Non-TVA public works projects such as public water/sewer treatment facilities, major roads



Zone 3 – Sensitive Resource Management

Land managed for the protection and enhancement of sensitive resource, such as habitat protection, ecological study, and small wild areas, and significant cultural sites

Zone 4 – Natural Resource Conservation

Land managed for the enhancement of natural resource for human use and appreciation, such as habitat improvements and dispersed recreation activities.



Reservoir Land Planning Zones

Zone 5 – Industrial

Land managed for economic development purposes, including businesses in distribution/processing/ assembly and light manufacturing

Zone 6 – Developed Recreation

Land managed for concentrated recreation activities that require capital improvement and maintenance, such as commercial campgrounds, marinas and resorts, parks, greenways, and boat ramps



Zone 7 – Shoreline Access

Shoreland where Section 26a applications and other land use approvals for shoreline alterations are considered, such as docks, piers, and boathouses, access corridors, shoreline stabilization, and vegetation management

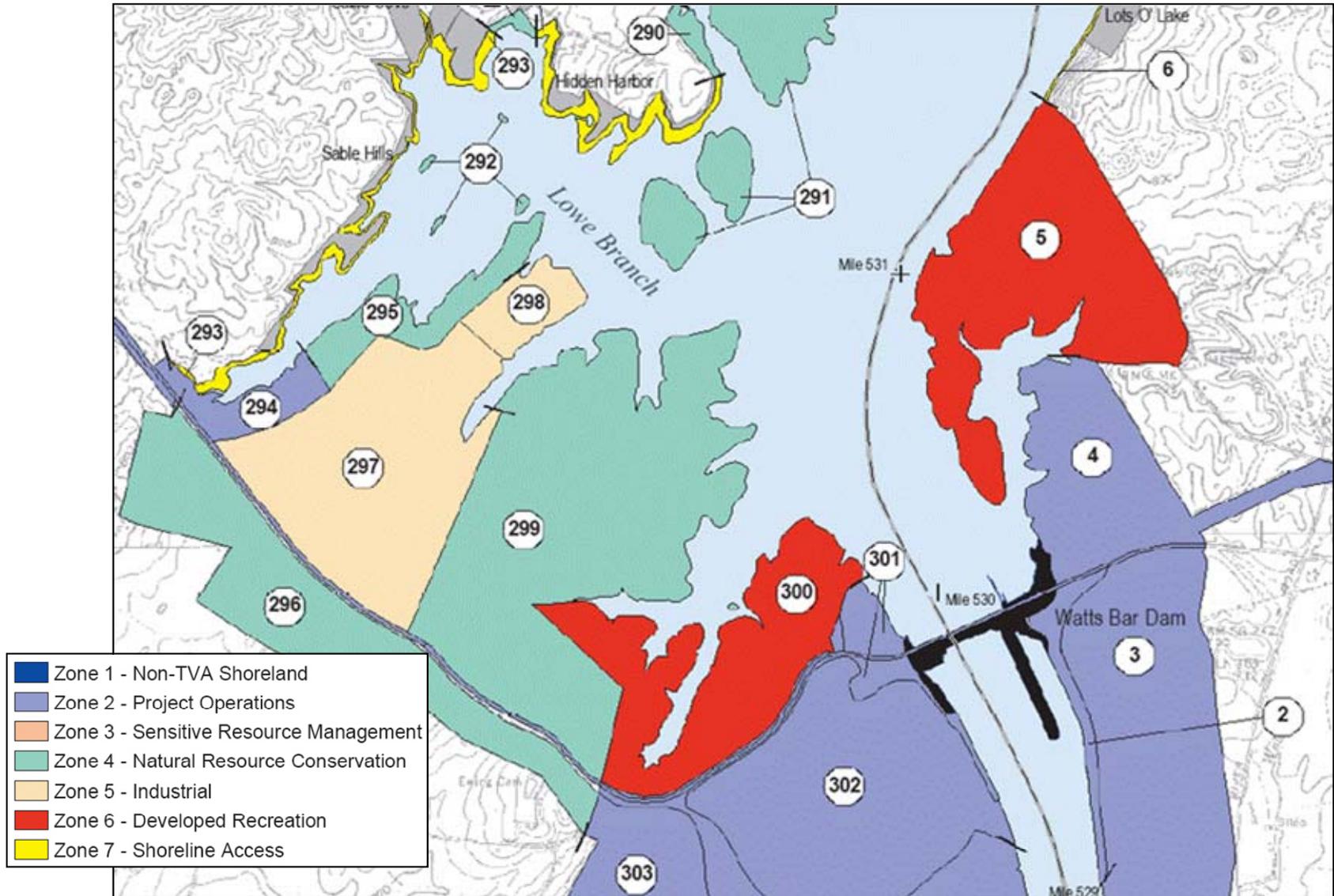




Land Plan Maps

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Things to consider

We've looked at the 293,000 acres comprehensively

We've converted multiple allocation plans to single allocation to compare apples to apples

Board commissioned assessment to review industrial and recreation parcels under the Land Policy is on TVA external web today

Sensitive Resource data is recorded in heritage and cultural databases on a on-going basis



IWA Things to consider

Shoreline Management Policy determines shoreline access and is a constant

Project Operations (e.g., dam reservations and navigation areas) are very constant

Land Policy allows for an off-cycle allocation change for commercial recreation and industrial access from backlying land

Land Policy implies that we will do Land Plans on a cycle



IWA Things to consider

It has been:

- Over 25 years since we planned Kentucky
- Over 20 years on Nickajack and Chickamauga
- Close to 15 years on Wheeler

Before the Land Policy, we could do off-cycle plan changes if it was necessary



IWA Things to consider

Usually only four or five tracts are in play during planning

U.S. Forest Service does Forest-wide land plans

We have maps prepared with all the 293,000 acres represented in the various zones

96% of land will be in a land plan at the end of 2010



NRP Review of Land Planning

The NRP will allow for a programmatic review of the current Reservoir Land Planning Process as well as potential alternative approaches.

What are our options?



Pros:

- Our stakeholders and staff are familiar with this process
- Specific attention is given to stakeholders of that reservoir as well as issues of that reservoir

Cons:

- EIS for each reservoir or group
- Unable to speak comprehensively about uses
- We have been unsuccessful in having regular updates





Schedule

Tentative Land Planning Schedule - December 17, 2008

Reservoir	Status	Projected Finish	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Watts Bar	Aug-1988	FY09													
Fontana	Unplanned	FY09													
Chatuge	Unplanned	FY09													
Apalachia	Unplanned	FY09													
Blue Ridge	Unplanned	FY09													
Ocoee 1	Unplanned	FY09													
Ocoee 2	Unplanned	FY09													
Ocoee 3	Unplanned	FY09													
Hiwassee	Unplanned	FY09													
Nottley	Unplanned	FY09													
Clear Creek	Unplanned	FY10													
Beaver Creek	Unplanned	FY10													
Wilbur	Unplanned	FY10													
Watauga	Unplanned	FY10													
South Holston	Unplanned	FY10													
Ft. Patrick Henry	Unplanned	FY10													
Boone	Mar-1999	FY10													
Douglas/Nolichucky	Unplanned	FY10													
Cherokee	Jul-2001	FY11													
Chickamauga	Nov-1989	FY12													
Nickajack	Jan-1990	FY12													
Kentucky / Beech	Jul-1985	FY14													
Normandy	Unplanned	FY15													
Wheeler	Dec-1995	FY15													
Wilson	Unplanned	FY15													
Melton Hill	Apr-1999	FY16													
Norris	Sep-2001	FY16													
Tellico	Aug-2000	FY17													
Ft Loudoun	Unplanned	FY17													
Tims Ford	Jun-2000	FY18													
Bear Creek	Mar-2001	FY18													
Guntersville	Sep-2001	FY19													
Pickwick	Aug-2002	FY20													
Great Falls	Unplanned	??													
Total			Plan not likely necessary, TVA manages reservation, other areas licensed to State.												

*The small dam at John Sevier Fossil plant is included with plant operations and not planned separately. Doakes Creek Dam is part of Norris Land Plan.

Pros:

- Each plan will tier from the EIS; may require EA
- May increase frequency
- Specific attention is given to stakeholders of that reservoir as well as issues of that reservoir

Cons:

- Unable to communicate cumulatively about uses
- Frequency may not be adequate



Comprehensive Reservoir Land Plan

Pros:

- Uses data we currently have
- Allow us to communicate consistently
- Allows for uniform and frequent updates

Cons:

- Stakeholders may think their reservoir specifics are not considered
- Will require focused staff to implement across the Valley



Should we consider options such as these?

Do the benefits of uniformity and consistency of a comprehensive approach outweigh any loss of specificity?

Are there other issues/options we need to consider?

