

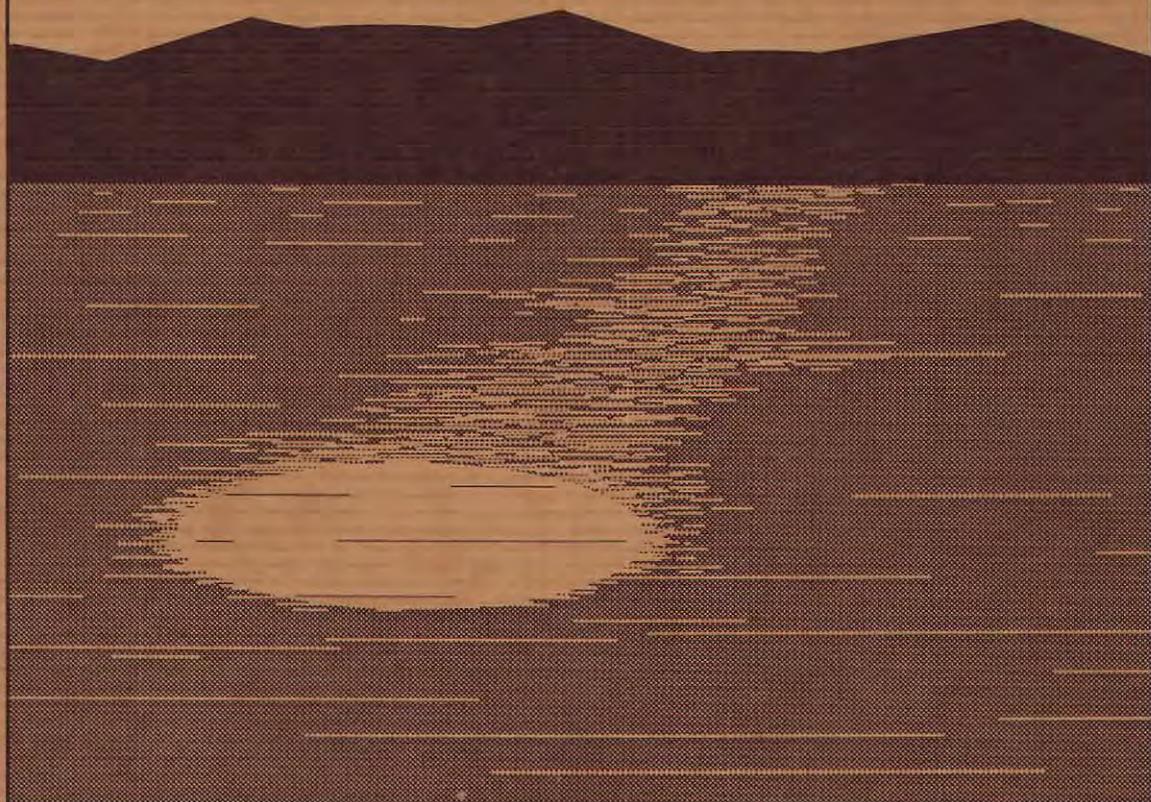
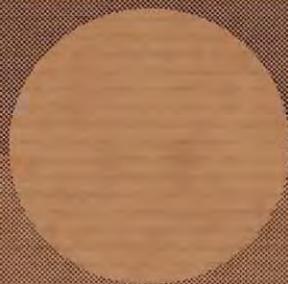
Chickamauga

Reservoir

Land

Management

Plan



CHICKAMAUGA RESERVOIR
LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared by

Tennessee Valley Authority
Resource Development Group

in cooperation with

Power

OCTOBER 1989

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CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
Description of the Reservoir Area	5
Chickamauga Region - Historical Overview	5
Chickamauga - The Formative Years	6
Chickamauga - The Dam and Reservoir Project	6
Community Growth and Transportation Expansion	8
Chickamauga - Economic Overview	9
Population	9
Labor Force and Unemployment	10
Employment	12
Occupation Patterns	12
Income and Retail Sales	12
Housing	13
The Planning Process	15
Core Team Mission	15
Chickamauga Resource Data	15
TVA Public Informational Process	15
Public Workshops	15
Capability Analysis	16
Suitability Analysis and Tract Allocation	16
Review Process	16
Reservoir Existing Conditions and Regional Trends	19
Economic Development	19
Industrial Development	19
Navigation Development	22
Power Generating Facilities	23
Recreation	24
Commercial Recreation	25
Public Recreation	26
Scenic Areas	27
Resource Management	28
Archaeology and History	28
Agriculture	30
Fisheries and Aquatic Ecology	31
Threatened/Endangered Species	33
Forestry	35
Wildlife	36
Environmental Quality	37
Air Quality	38
Visual Quality	38
Water Quality	39

CONTENTS (Continued)

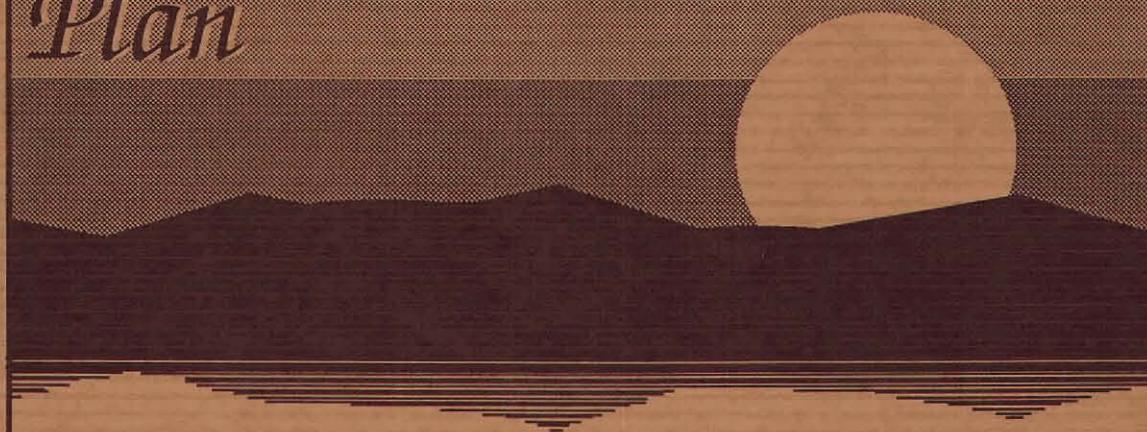
	Page
Planning Goals and Objectives	41
Economic Development Goal	41
Recreation Development Goal	44
Natural Resource Management Goal	47
Agricultural Management Goal	50
Environmental Protection Goal	51
 Planned Land Uses	 55
Economic Development	55
Industrial Site	55
Industrial Access	55
Barge Terminal Site	55
Fleeting Area	56
Minor Commercial Landing	56
Retained Developed Tracts	56
Recreation Development	56
Commercial Recreation	56
Public Recreation	56
Water Access	57
Informal Recreation	57
Resource Management	57
Agriculture	57
Forest Management	57
Wildlife Management	57
Small Wild Area	58
Environmental Protection	58
Visual Management	58
Visual Protection	58
Cultural Resource Protection	58
Habitat Protection Areas	59
 Reservoir Tract Allocations	 61
Plan Glossary	61
Tract Descriptions	64
 Implementation	 127
Property Administration	127
Resource Management	128
A. Three-Year Operational Plan	128
B. Detailed One-Year Work Plan	128

CONTENTS
(Continued)

TABLES

	Page
I. County Population Projections	10
II. Labor Force of the Five-County Chickamauga Area	11
III. Annual Average Unemployment Rates	11
IV. Chickamauga Land Use Area Industrial Parks by County	21
V. Regional Trends of Wildlife Resources	37

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Land
Management
Plan*



INTRODUCTION

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As part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's 1933 request for legislation to create a Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), it was suggested to Congress that TVA be "charged with the broadest duty of planning for the proper use, conservation, and development of the natural resources of the Tennessee River drainage basin and its adjoining territory for the general social and economic welfare of the Nation."¹

TVA's responsibility for navigation, flood control, and power production led to a massive dam and reservoir construction program which required the purchase of vast acres of public land. Over one million acres of land have been acquired for 34 reservoirs throughout the seven-State Valley region. Approximately 600,000 acres of land was purchased above the summer pool elevation of the TVA reservoir system. However, TVA's land base Valleywide has over the years been depleted to less than 250,000 acres. It is now more important than ever for TVA to make prudent resource management decisions following a logical planning process.

Throughout its history, TVA has used the reservoir shorelands under its control to meet a wide range of regional and local resource development needs and to improve the quality of life in the Tennessee Valley. Reservoir property, together with adjoining private land, has been used for parks, industrial development, commercial/tourism development, wildlife management areas, and agricultural uses. Increasing demand for the use of reservoir land and population growth around the reservoir have sometimes caused friction between public and private use, resulting in conflicting and oftentimes uneconomical land use patterns. These competing interests, coupled with today's environmental and cultural awareness, make essential a planned approach for the management of TVA reservoir land.

Development and management of TVA reservoir land can affect reservoir water quality or supply, which in turn can limit land uses or management activities. Recognizing this relationship between land and water, TVA develops both reservoir land and water quality management plans. Together the plans establish TVA's strategy for managing both the land and water resources of a reservoir. The first step in developing a reservoir water quality management plan is the issues analyses. The Chickamauga Issues Analyses is scheduled for completion in 1989 and should be published in 1990. One purpose of the issues analysis is to determine what additional steps are needed to develop the water quality management plan. Two steps often required are a water quality assessment and a water quality model of the reservoir. In 1987, TVA collected water quality data to develop a computer model to determine the impact of Sequoyah Nuclear Plant on Chickamauga Reservoir. The model was completed in 1988. The assessment report and water quality management plan are scheduled to be completed in 1990 and 1991 respectively.

Land management plans have already been completed and approved by the TVA Board for four mainstream reservoirs (Pickwick, approved 1981; Guntersville, approved 1983; Kentucky, approved 1985; and Watts Bar, approved 1988). In addition, the plan for Nickajack will soon be submitted to the TVA Board for approval (fall 1989). Chickamauga Reservoir is the sixth land management planning project to be initiated. The plan presents reservoir-specific management objectives for realizing TVA's general reservoir land management goals, which include:

- Providing for a diversity of quality recreation opportunities on TVA reservoirs and adjoining land;
- Promoting economic development;

¹TVA Handbook, page 247, 1987 edition.

- Protecting the amenities and environmental quality of the reservoir and adjoining lands;
- Protecting and enhancing the forestry, fisheries, and wildlife resources around the reservoir area; and
- Preserving agricultural resources for future generations.

Objectives, or steps for reaching these goals, are developed from the advice and technical expertise of TVA staff and from public input about local values and priorities related to land use. Because the public's interests and the available resource base are different on each reservoir, the management objectives must also be different. The Planning Goals and Objectives section of this plan contains a detailed discussion of these objectives. This plan will guide TVA resource management and property administration decisions on the 9,913 acres of land on Chickamauga Reservoir that are under TVA stewardship and control. It identifies the most suitable uses for 153 tracts of TVA land providing sites for recreation, industry, navigation, wildlife and forest management, historic preservation, and agriculture.

The planned acreage is TVA fee-owned land and accounts for 237 miles (29 percent) of the total 810 miles of reservoir shoreline. The remainder of the shoreline NOT ADDRESSED in the plan falls into two categories:

1. 309 miles (38 percent) - Shoreline fronting land formerly owned by TVA that has been sold or transferred for commercial, industrial, or public recreation purposes, or that has been transferred to other government agencies for uses other than public recreation, or has been committed by TVA for dam reservations or power plants.
2. 264 miles (33 percent) - Shoreline (marginal strip) fronting former TVA reservoir land that was sold for private development purposes with deeded rights to construct private shoreline improvements (boat docks, ramps, seawalls, etc); this category also includes other private land that was never owned by TVA.

Marginal strip is further defined as the generally narrow strip of reservoir land that TVA retains in fee between the water's edge and adjoining noncommercial property owned by others over which TVA holds access and recreation rights on behalf of the general public. Fee-owned reservoir land bordering property used for public recreation, commercial recreation, or industrial purposes and fee-owned reservoir land in which TVA identifies a program interest (plan tracts) is not part of the marginal strip. On marginal strip land, owners of abutting private land may be permitted to construct facilities for noncommercial access to and enjoyment of reservoir waters upon approval of plans submitted to TVA.

Such permission will be based on TVA's determination that the proposed facilities are compatible with TVA's statutory obligations, environmental quality requirements, and other TVA interests. Receipt of TVA's approval is required prior to construction. The marginal strip may not be used to block access by the general public to reservoir waters or along the TVA shoreline, and all permissive uses are subject to the paramount rights of the United States Government on behalf of the public.

In relation to TVA property administration, the plan provides information that allows a faster response to requests for the use of TVA land. All requests for changes to the land use plan or requests for use of TVA land are subject to TVA review through the reservoir land use review process. When requests are received, TVA staff compares the request with the use designated in the plan. If the request is not congruent with the reservoir plan, the plan will be used to identify alternative tracts

that are more suitable for the proposal, or the applicant may be given the opportunity to provide information that a modification to the plan is warranted and in the best public interest.

The plan establishes general guidelines for use of each tract, but on-the-ground management activities will be more clearly defined by TVA program staffs with resource management responsibilities. All development and management activities will be consistent with TVA environmental quality control policies.

The plan encompasses a 10-year (1990-2000) planning horizon. During this time, TVA will monitor growth pressures, economic trends, and environmental conditions around the reservoir. The supporting data base will be brought up to date on a regular basis. Revisions to the plan

will be considered as changing circumstances warrant. After 10 years, TVA will review the data, solicit public participation, and update the plan.

This document is a synopsis of the results of the Chickamauga Reservoir land management planning effort. Further details and documentation are contained in two appendices to the plan. Appendix A documents the public's comments and involvement in development of the plan. Appendix B contains information about the reservoir data collected for this planning process. Both appendices are available upon request.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE
RESERVOIR AREA

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The following description of the reservoir area was drawn from base line information provided by various programs within TVA. These data reflect a historical overview, the years during and after dam construction, community and transportation development, and a brief look at economic conditions associated with the five counties adjacent to Chickamauga Reservoir.

Chickamauga Region - Historical Overview

Chickamauga Reservoir has significantly influenced regional cultural events because of its geographic location. Chickamauga is at the lower segment of the broad Tennessee River Valley as it passes through east Tennessee. This agricultural valley is constricted on the lower end like a funnel, and the river passes through the once-treacherous gorge just downstream from Chattanooga and then opens up again into the broad agricultural river valley of north Alabama. Chickamauga lands include parts of five counties--Hamilton, Bradley, McMinn, Meigs, and Rhea. This valley is bounded by the Appalachian Mountains to the east and the coal and iron-rich Cumberland Plateau to the west.

Human settlement of this region began in approximately 10,000 B.C. The area was occupied by numerous groups in prehistory, beginning with Paleoindian and Archaic peoples and culminating in the cultures known archaeologically as Dallas and Mouse Creek. By the historic period and beginning about 1700 A.D., several historic Indian tribes, including the Euchee, the Creek, and later the Cherokee, occupied the region. Early white migration came by way of the valley from Virginia and through the Cumberland Gap, perhaps the same path the Cherokee took. After the American Revolution, the upper Tennessee Valley was opened for white settlement, with Knoxville becoming a major town by the 1790s. The Cherokee came to occupy the lower region, including southeastern Tennessee, north Georgia, and north Alabama, to the exclusion of the other historic period groups by the mid-18th century. The period from 1790 to 1835 was one of relative coexistence between the Cherokee and the continuing influx of white settlers. White settlement gradually advanced down the Valley from Knoxville. Rhea County was organized in 1807, and the riverfront town of Washington became the county seat in 1812. The Hiwassee Purchase of 1819 opened up all the former Cherokee land north of the Hiwassee River for white settlement. McMinn County was formed from this in 1819, with Calhoun its first town. Athens became its county seat in 1823. Meigs County was formed in 1836 from lands that were previously a part of Rhea County. In the 1830s, the discovery of gold in Cherokee territory in north Georgia greatly increased the pressures on the Cherokee, culminating in their tragic removal on the "Trail of Tears" in 1838. Bradley County was organized in 1836, and Cleveland became its county seat in 1838. Ross's Landing, a former trading post, became Chattanooga in 1838.

The economy of the region was based on agriculture, with the Tennessee River network its transportation artery. As the area steadily grew, slavery became a part of the system (more so in the lower than in the upper Valley of east Tennessee). The coming of the railroad strengthened the ties of the lower Valley with the South. It provided an alternative transportation route that previously was impeded by the hazards of river transportation through the treacherous river gorge (now Nickajack Reservoir) below Chattanooga. By the Civil War four major railroad lines served Chattanooga, making it a major railroad junction. Agricultural products from out of the Valley and copper from Copperhill, Tennessee, were easily shipped south; cotton from north Alabama, north Georgia, and middle Tennessee was shipped through Chattanooga to Charleston and Savannah; manufactured goods from the North came by rail down the great Valley.

Knoxville and Chattanooga were important objectives in the Civil War because of the railroad link from Virginia to the South. Chattanooga, from a military point of view, was more strategic because it served as a major southern railroad hub. In 1863, the Union capture of Chattanooga cut the supply route to Virginia and provided the staging ground for the Union's split of the Confederacy and its ultimate surrender. This region, including the Chickamauga area, was impacted considerably by the war; Chattanooga was essentially destroyed by the war's end. During the beginning of rebuilding in 1867, a major flood devastated the city, and later that year a major fire destroyed part of its commercial district. Because Chattanooga was the economic center of the region and the present Chickamauga area, the entire region was affected by the fate of this city.

After the war, many southern cities sought northern capital to invest in industrialization; Chattanooga was no exception. Once rebuilt, it had excellent railroad connections, nearby coal, iron, and timber resources, and a large black and white labor force. With northern capital, Chattanooga's iron industry boomed. Industry also flourished in Knoxville and sprang up along the railroad lines in the Valley. At the end of the 19th century, Chattanooga's growth from manufacturing drew many people from the rural neighboring areas of the Valley to the North. A shift to textile and apparel industries resulted in more women in the labor force. These industries were not generally open to blacks and contributed to an increase of racial problems and an exodus of blacks to the North.

Chickamauga - The Formative Years

By 1925, industrialization and urbanization gave Hamilton County the highest per capita income in the State. By 1930, Chattanooga was a major industrial and commercial center--a result of the combination of its raw materials, business aggressiveness, capital, and labor forces. The Great Depression adversely affected the economy, but the city bounced back.

The area north and east of Chattanooga, including the Chickamauga counties of Bradley, McMinn, Rhea, and Meigs, remained primarily agricultural. Most industrial development was attracted to the centers of Chattanooga and Knoxville. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the railroad resulted in the creation of several developing communities, including Riceville, Sanford, Englewood, Niota, Etowah, Cleveland, Athens, and Dayton. Of these, the latter four reached some degree of success through advantages provided by the railroads.

During this period, farm sizes were shrinking and crop yields were increasingly less because of poor agricultural practices and the subsequent erosion. As a result, many people moved away from rural areas and into the industrial centers. These rural areas deteriorated socially and economically throughout the early 20th century, Meigs County in particular. Economic depression had reached these rural areas long before the 1929 "crash."

Chickamauga - The Dam and Reservoir Project

The Tennessee Valley Authority Act was amended August 31, 1935, requiring TVA to report to Congress their recommendations for the unified development of the Tennessee River System.

The concept submitted to Congress in March of 1936 provided for plans to develop a 9-foot navigable channel extending from the mouth of the river near Paducah, Kentucky, to Knoxville, Tennessee, a distance of 650 miles. The proposed system would include nine main river, multi-purpose dams, like Wheeler (1933-1936) and Pickwick (1934-1938), and three or more tributary storage dams,

similar to Norris (1933-1936). The system would contribute substantially to the control of floods on the Tennessee, lower Ohio, and lower Mississippi Rivers and provide many related benefits, including a large supply of electric power.²

On January 13, 1936, seven miles above Chattanooga, TVA began construction on Chickamauga Dam, the fourth of the system of nine main stream dams. As the Nation emerged from the Depression, the 129-foot-high and 5,800-foot-long project provided 14 million man-hours of badly needed employment for many of the people in the reservoir area (75-mile radius). The 5-year project (1936-1941) involved more than actual activity at the construction site for the dam. Acquisition of 61,351 acres of land, surveying, mapping, clearing the reservoir area, rebuilding bridges, relocating roads and power lines, reforestation of over 5,000 acres of eroded land, and the purchase of major materials and equipment were among those project objectives which totaled over \$40 million and added to the area's economy.

The land acquisition program began in 1935. In general, all land which would be flooded or subject to damage by the reservoir was purchased in fee. The TVA Board authorized purchase of a protective strip 300 to 1,000 feet from the edge of the water around the margin of the lake, to prevent soil erosion and reservoir siltation. In addition, the protection strip was acquired for reforestation, malaria control, game preservation, and recreation uses. Such variation in width was dictated by topography, ownership, and other valid considerations. The 690 contour elevation was used as a purchase guide, thus providing a free board of 5 feet above the top of the gates to avoid damage to private lands resulting from wave wash, occasional overflow, or other water action. In the upper reaches of Chickamauga Reservoir the most feasible method of acquisition for certain tracts was to secure flowage easements to supplement the narrow protective strip, an action normally less expensive than condemnation procedures.

Approximately 9,700 acres of the protective belt was later licensed to farmers for controlled crop and pasture production. As a part of TVA's efforts to improve the soil conditions adjacent to the reservoir, the agency initiated a demonstration program during the early 1940s which provided about 3,000 tons of chemical fertilizer to those licensees who would agree to try the fertilizer. Within a few years, the results from using TVA's chemical fertilizer were a positive demonstration of an effective tool in rebuilding worn-out land.

After the gates were closed and the 35,400-acre reservoir filled, an extended 59 miles of 9-foot-deep navigable channel was ready for use. In addition to flood control and navigation improvement, the Chickamauga lock and dam now provide 108 megawatts of power capacity from its four hydropowered generation units. Its 60- by 360-foot lock currently accommodates between 2 to 3 million tons of products annually.

Chickamauga Reservoir is composed of two principal bodies of water: the 59-mile-long "main channel" of the Tennessee River and its major tributary, the 30-mile-long segment of the Hiwassee River. The Hiwassee flows in a westerly direction to intersect the Tennessee River at river mile 500.5, about midway in the reservoir. The Hiwassee River segment currently supports most of the industrial development for Chickamauga Reservoir. Exceptions would be Watts Bar Nuclear and Fossil Fuel Plant, an industrial plant located on the left bank adjacent to Washington Ferry, and TVA Sequoyah Nuclear Plant on the right bank, south of Soddy-Daisy, Tennessee.

Over the years, TVA has come full circle with regard to land disposal practices. In the 1950s the

²Report to Congress on the Unified Development of the Tennessee River System, Tennessee Valley Authority, pp. 9-12, March 1936.

agency initiated a review to identify, declare surplus, and sell or transfer all reservoir land that was not permanently inundated or needed for specific projects or program purposes. This included navigation or related industrial development, flood control, power generation, or public water access. The review arose in part from pressure by TVA agriculturalists who hoped that sold lands would be returned to agricultural production. However, on Chickamauga much of the land was sold for residential uses and transferred to public agencies for parks, recreation areas, and wildlife management areas. Little land was sold for agricultural or industrial purposes.

By the late 1950s the agency was concerned that, "Valleywide," TVA had disposed of too much waterfront land suitable for recreation, navigation, and industrial uses and that it would not be able to meet the public use and economic development needs for future generations. As a result of this concern, TVA conducted a study of its remaining land holdings which served as the basis for a 1960 TVA Board decision to end the disposal program on all reservoir projects completed at that time.

Although TVA decided in the early 1960s to stop selling land for residential development, it continues to make land available on a case-by-case basis for such reservoir-related uses as commercial, industrial, and recreational development serving the public interest.

Of the initial 61,000 acres purchased for the Chickamauga Reservoir project, over 14,000 acres have been sold and approximately 4,000 acres have been transferred. In addition, approximately 33,000 acres are inundated, flood-prone, managed to accommodate private water use facilities under TVA's marginal strip policy, or committed for long-term leases or other long-term TVA commitments and therefore are not included in or affected by the current land management planning effort. A balance of approximately 10,000 acres remains available to meet future resource management and development needs. This 10,000 acres represents a small portion of the 61,000 acres initially acquired for the project.

Community Growth and Transportation Expansion

Significant to the area's history after World War II were the Federal highway and housing programs. Because of improved highways, it was possible for the rural population in the Chickamauga area to commute to jobs 50 or more miles from their homes within an hour's drive. Some farmers sought work at such government installations as the Volunteer Army Ammunition Plant or TVA jobs located near Chattanooga, while others traveled to private industrial plants. They continued to reside on their farms, but no longer farmed as a full-time occupation. Increasingly, large farms in the Chickamauga area were divided among family members or subdivided and sold as homesites.

After World War II, low interest loans from the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration encouraged the building of single-family homes. During the late 1940s and through the mid 1950s, TVA made an effort to help meet the need for new housing starts. TVA designed and helped develop model subdivisions adjacent to the reservoir. These planned subdivisions provided a uniform balance of development and helped to ensure controlled growth on Chickamauga. Many of these subdivisions were located downstream of what is now the site for TVA's Sequoyah Nuclear Plant.

The geography of the region has dictated the general land use patterns around the reservoir with respect to community development and the transportation corridors which connect these population centers. Most ground transportation on both sides of the reservoir follows a north/south direction.

Confined by the Cumberland Escarpment to the west and the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains to the east, few roads cross these barriers; therefore, the primary transportation system has been located along the Tennessee River Valley. Prior to the impoundment of Chickamauga Reservoir, there were at least six ferry crossings and even more river boat landings up and down the Tennessee River. Today few of the landings remain, and only two operating toll ferry boats provide service for the public to cross the reservoir. Currently there are no bridges which cross the Tennessee River between Watts Bar Dam and Chickamauga Dam. For this reason, the Washington Ferry crossing of State Route 30 and the Blythe Ferry crossing of State Route 60 are still viable links in the transportation system for the Chickamauga area.

The major highway corridor along the west bank of the reservoir is U.S. Highway 27. From north to south, this road parallels the entire reservoir and connects the reservoir communities of Dayton, Graysville, Sale Creek, Soddy-Daisy, and the Chattanooga/Hixson area.

The eastern side of the reservoir is served by State Route 58, which also extends from Watts Bar to Chickamauga Dam. Approximately midway the route crosses the Hiwassee River, which is the main tributary on the reservoir. The two largest communities along this route, at opposite ends of this corridor, are Decatur to the north and Chattanooga/Harrison to the south.

The Federal Interstate System's I-75, connecting Knoxville with Chattanooga, has stimulated commercial growth along that corridor. The interstate has had a significant impact on improving industrial transportation where I-75 crosses the Hiwassee River near Charleston and Calhoun, Tennessee. Commercial and residential development have also expanded since the mid-1960s to early 1970s period when that segment of I-75 in Bradley and Hamilton Counties was completed.

Air and railroad transportation have focused on servicing the large metropolitan cities of Knoxville and Chattanooga. The Norfolk and Southern Railway has lines on both the east and west sides of the reservoir. On the western side of the reservoir the railroad line parallels U.S. Highway 27, while the eastern line follows U.S. Highway 11. Lovell Field, a major commercial airport serving the Chattanooga area, is located within 7 miles of Chickamauga Dam. Other small air strips (Hixson, Collegedale, Cleveland, Dayton, Athens, etc.) offer light aircraft some options for serving smaller communities adjacent to Chickamauga Reservoir.

Chickamauga: Economic Overview

An analysis of population, employment, income, sales, commuting patterns, and housing for the five-county area (Bradley, Hamilton, McMinn, Meigs, and Rhea) adjacent to the reservoir was prepared by TVA as base line data to better understand the economic profile of the reservoir areas being studied. The following information offers brief highlights of the analysis.

Population

The population of the five-county Chickamauga area in 1986 was estimated to be 432,600. From 1970 to 1980 the area's population increased by 17.9 percent, and by the year 2000 the five-county population is projected to be 502,700. However, the Chickamauga area population is projected to increase by 9.4 percent less than that of the State of Tennessee for the period from 1980 to 2000. Table I details the five-county population projections for the period 1980 to 2000.

TABLE I
COUNTY POPULATION PROJECTIONS
1980-2000

<u>County</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Bradley	67,547	88,200	30.6
Hamilton	287,740	322,000	11.9
McMinn	41,878	55,500	32.5
Meigs	7,431	8,900	19.8
Rhea	24,235	28,100	15.9
Chickamauga Five-County Area	428,831	502,700	17.2
Tennessee	4,591,100	5,812,500	26.6

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Advanced Reports, Final Population and Housing Unit Counts.

County-Level Projections of Economic Activity and Population, Tennessee 1985-2040,
Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

As shown in Table I, Hamilton County accounts for two-thirds of the area's total population. However, McMinn and Bradley Counties are expected to provide the major impetus for population growth for the period 1980-2000. The two counties are projected to exceed state growth figures by 5.9 and 4.0 percent respectively. During the 10-year period prior to 1980, Bradley County exhibited a strong population increase which exceeded 30 percent, more than double the increase in the State for that same period. Though at a slower rate than McMinn, Bradley County continues to exhibit a significant growth trend as compared to the other three counties located within the Chickamauga area.

Labor Force and Unemployment

The prime labor force age group, ages 25 through 54, in the Chickamauga area contained 38.6 percent of the population in 1980. This indicates that the area has the potential to assemble labor required for economic development.

The major contributor to the area's labor force is Hamilton County, which accounted for almost 66 percent.

In January 1988, there were an estimated 215,470 people in the total labor force in the five-county Chickamauga area, as shown in Table II. Of 215,470 people in the total labor force, more than 13,500 were unemployed, for an unemployment rate of 6.3 percent. Hamilton County had the lowest unemployment rate in the Chickamauga area at 5.3 percent. The other four counties in the area had between 6.9 and 12.6 percent of the labor force unemployed in January 1988.

TABLE II
LABOR FORCE OF THE FIVE-COUNTY CHICKAMAUGA AREA
JANUARY 1988

<u>County</u>	<u>Civilian Labor Force</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate (%)</u>
Bradley	38,520	35,860	2,660	6.9
Hamilton	141,150	133,630	7,520	5.3
McMinn	20,640	19,060	1,580	7.7
Meigs	4,040	3,530	510	12.6
Rhea	11,120	9,840	1,280	11.5
Chickamauga Area	215,470	201,920	13,550	6.3

Source: Tennessee Department of Employment Security

Since 1979, the rate of unemployment in the Chickamauga area has somewhat paralleled that of the State of Tennessee. This is exhibited in Table III.

TABLE III
ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1979-1987

<u>Date</u>	<u>Chickamauga Five County Area</u>	<u>Tennessee</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
1979	5.9	5.8	5.8
1980	7.1	7.2	7.1
1981	9.1	9.1	7.6
1982	11.2	11.9	9.7
1983	10.7	11.5	9.6
1984	8.6	8.6	7.5
1985	7.7	8.0	7.2
1986	7.6	8.0	7.0
1987	6.2	6.8	6.2

Source: Tennessee Department of Employment Security and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The unemployment rates in the counties within the area have varied considerably. In 1982 and 1983, unemployment in Meigs County exceeded 19 percent, the highest rate experienced by any county in the five-county area from 1979 to 1987. Bradley and Hamilton Counties had the area's lowest unemployment rates throughout the same period. The Chickamauga area rate of unemployment seem to mimic the U.S. rate in times of prosperity, but Chickamauga rates rise substantially above U.S. rates in recessionary times, as shown in Table III. This suggests considerable sensitivity to business cycles and is probably attributable to the area's industrial mix.

Employment

Employment of the residents of the Chickamauga five-county area has risen steadily since 1960. An important source of job creation from 1960 to 1970 was the manufacturing sector, which provided 12,571 new jobs for residents in the Chickamauga area during that period. However, from 1970 to 1980 the growth trend of the manufacturing sector reversed, shown most drastically by the chemical and textile industries, which together lost almost 5,200 employees during the period. Even though the manufacturing sector has declined, it still accounts for 59 percent of the private/nonagriculture jobs in the Chickamauga five-county area. Major manufacturers which have maintained a strong labor force are Wayne-Gossard Corporation (2,400 employees); Magic Chef (1,900 employees); McKee Baking Company (1,800 employees); and Bowater Southern Paper Company (1,425 employees).

Major job gains for the period of 1970 to 1985 were in the transportation, public utilities, and trade sectors. Collectively, these industries provided 31,503 of the 72,118 net jobs created from 1970 to 1985. The second largest employer for the Chickamauga area is the service sector, which accounts for over 25 percent of the employment.

In 1980, only 2,120 residents were employed in agricultural jobs, which accounted for 1.1 percent of total resident employment. In 1960, more than twice that number were employed by the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector. This significant decline over the 20-year period parallels national agricultural employment trends, and though the rate of decline will abate during the next 20 years, further erosion of the Chickamauga area's agricultural employment base is probable.

Occupation Patterns

An analysis of the occupational distribution of employed residents of the Chickamauga area reveals that Hamilton County has a larger percentage of white collar jobs, while the other counties have higher percentages in production type jobs. Over 50 percent of the employed residents in McMinn, Meigs, and Rhea Counties have jobs in precision production, crafts, and repairs, or have jobs as operators, fabricators, and laborers, compared to 33 percent for the State of Tennessee.

Income and Retail Sales

Income growth in the Chickamauga area has been positive but has not kept pace with that of the State or the Nation. Per capita personal income in the area increased 45 percent between 1979 and 1984, compared to a 47.6 percent increase in the U.S. The per capita income in the Chickamauga area in 1984 was \$10,974. Even though lower than that for the Nation, the per capita income exceeded the levels for the seven-state Tennessee Valley region, which includes all of Tennessee and parts of six other states, for the same period.

Almost 10 percent of the income generated by the employers of the five-county area was earned by

residents of other counties in 1984. Hamilton, McMinn, and Rhea Counties have the largest percentages of their incomes earned by incommuters at 13.1, 7.7, and 25.8 percent respectively. For example, the major outleakage in Rhea County reflects the effects of the TVA facilities at Watts Bar, as indicated by the fact that 57.4 percent of Rhea County income was generated by the Federal Government.

Hamilton County is the area's major retail trade center, accounting for 74 percent of area's retail sales. In 1982, total receipts of selected services in the Chickamauga area were 14.7 percent of total income. Of the income spent on retail sales, almost half was for food and automobiles. An examination of sales by selected store groups indicated that the residents of the Chickamauga area purchase their food in the county of residence but are probably going to Hamilton County to shop for general merchandise.

Housing

The housing in the Chickamauga five-county area is generally newer than that of the State. However, in Hamilton and McMinn Counties the housing stock is older than the State average. In 1980, the median value of housing in the five-county area was generally in line with that for the State, with Hamilton higher and the other counties lower. Rhea County had the lowest median home value of \$28,691, compared to Hamilton County's \$37,113 and the State's \$35,837. "Lakefront" lots located within a 17-mile area upstream from Chickamauga Dam currently sell for between \$15,000 and \$35,000, and in general the cost of the homes built on these lots far exceeds the cost of the lot. This trend in the housing market places increased pressure on remaining TVA reservoir lands to be sold for residential use.

*Chickamauga
Reservoir
Land
Management
Plan*



THE PLANNING PROCESS

THE PLANNING PROCESS

Core Team Mission

A six-member multidisciplinary planning "core team," representing various programs within TVA, undertook a detailed planning process that resulted in the land use designations presented in this plan. Site visits, public input (Appendix A), and information from TVA specialists (Appendix B) were carefully analyzed in making land use decisions.

Chickamauga Resource Data

TVA specialists provided information used to develop an extensive computerized data base about physical resource characteristics of the land; existing uses of TVA land and adjoining property; economic conditions in the five-county reservoir area; and such environmental constraints as wetlands, threatened and endangered species, and water and air quality. Population, economic profile, and historical data were gathered from the five counties contiguous to the reservoir. Other data types, and oftentimes more detailed data, were the site specific archaeological concentrations, forest resources, prime farmland, and wildlife populations. These data were gathered from a designated study area that extended about one-half mile from TVA's property line. Appendix B contains a description of the reservoir data base.

TVA Public Informational Process

In addition to the resource data, local residents and users of the reservoir are important in determining suitable uses for TVA reservoir land. During March and April of 1987, TVA staff met with 52 targeted Chickamauga Reservoir area groups, civic clubs, chambers of commerce, planning commissions, environmental associations, tourism councils, State development and planning offices, congressional field staffs, economic and industrial groups, county agents, and a district agricultural rural development committee. Media contacts and news releases were also made available to 5 local TV stations, 24 radio stations, and 8 area newspapers. In addition to this effort to inform the public, TVA planning staff initiated a mass mailing campaign to invite over 1,600 individuals, government officials, and area organizations to attend public workshops. The purpose of these meetings and invitations was to provide information about the planning process and to encourage public involvement.

Public Workshops

In May 1987, as a result of the initial contacts, media coverage, and mass mailings in the reservoir area, 200 people attended five public workshops held in Hixson, Charleston, Dayton, Harrison, and Decatur, Tennessee. The participants provided information about (1) what they valued about the reservoir, (2) what should be improved, and (3) what types of shoreline development and land use they desired within the next 10 years. The comments from all five meetings were compiled and returned to the public participants for confirmation in September 1987.

The planning core team attended the public workshops and used the compiled public comments, along with technical advice from TVA program staff, to develop the reservoir goals and management objectives described in the "Planning Goals and Objectives" section of this plan. These objectives offered guidelines for the core team's analysis of all available information and their subsequent identification of appropriate land uses.

Capability Analysis

In the first phase of a two-phase analysis, the core team analyzed the relative ability of the land to support various uses. TVA program staff provided the core team with capability ratings of excellent, good, fair, or poor for every possible use on each tract of TVA land. The ratings were based on an analysis of specific criteria that indicated whether a tract was physically capable of supporting a given use. Capability criteria included various engineering and physical site characteristics of the land such as slope, soil productivity, erosion hazard, and access to navigable water. Appendix B, the Data Base Appendix, contains a description of the specific criteria and capability ratings for each proposed use.

Suitability Analysis and Tract Allocation

The second phase, land use suitability analysis, is based on the capability ratings as well as other factors, such as previous investments, interest by other agencies, TVA program objectives, and local or regional needs. The TVA program staffs provided the core team with a computer-generated map exhibiting proposed uses for the TVA land. Along with the map, each program is required to provide a written narrative or land needs justification for every tract of TVA land requested by that program. The team then compared a map of all the proposed uses with other maps and written justifications which identified existing resource data such as wetlands, floodplain locations, threatened or endangered species, prime farmland, and historic or archaeological sites. In some cases the data showed obvious constraints or conflicts with proposed uses. Such obviously unsuitable uses were eliminated. The team then analyzed the suitability of remaining potential uses by reviewing other information such as the economic conditions of the reservoir area, the reservoir management objectives, public comment, and TVA land management goals and policies. Through debate and discussion, the core team would arrive at a consensus agreement and would identify the most suitable use or uses for each tract of TVA land.

Review Process

After allocating each tract of land for one or more compatible uses, the core team looked at the entire plan in terms of how it met the reservoir management goals and planning objectives. In areas where the core team felt they had not met the objectives, adjustments were made to the plan. On tracts where uncertainty existed about appropriate use, the core team made additional field inspections to ensure proper designations. The plan was then reviewed within TVA and revised.

In August 1988, the revised plan was mailed to over 572 individuals, agencies, and organizations for their review. Sixty-three people participated in four public meetings held in Harrison (August 29, 1988), Dayton (August 30, 1988), Charleston (September 1, 1988), and again in Harrison, Tennessee (January 10, 1989). In addition, 34 individuals wrote TVA comment letters regarding the plan.

A compilation of all the comments received, along with the TVA staff responses, was prepared and mailed in March 1989 to all those who commented on the draft plan (see Appendix A). The responses included recommendations for changes to the plan based on the public input, review of the data base, and consideration of the reservoir management goals and objectives.

Later during the planning process four commercial and/or industrial investors requested modifications to the draft plan and were reviewed by the planning team in light of anticipated expansion plans resulting in requests for additional TVA land resources.

A letter (July 25, 1989) was sent to approximately 600 participants currently on the Chickamauga mailing list providing them an opportunity to review and comment on the four land use modifications to the plan. Only four letters were received during the review period (July 25-August 8) and none were in opposition to the requests.

Chickamauga

Reservoir

Land

Management

Plan



RESERVOIR EXISTING
CONDITIONS AND
REGIONAL TRENDS

RESERVOIR EXISTING CONDITIONS AND REGIONAL TRENDS

The following is a description of the existing conditions and regional trends for Chickamauga Reservoir as they were in 1987 before the land management plan was developed. The data were collected from sources within, as well as outside, the agency. This information collectively has provided the data base used in the preparation and development of the plan.

Economic Development

The five counties (Bradley, Hamilton, McMinn, Meigs, and Rhea) which have been identified as the Chickamauga Reservoir Land Use Area are a part of a larger regional group of 13 Tennessee and Georgia counties identified as the Chattanooga Area Regional Council of Governments and the Southeast Tennessee Development District (CARCOG/SETDD). In November 1973, both Boards passed a resolution to adopt joint bylaws so the two organizations could share expertise and work together coordinating planning and development efforts for the 13 counties and their municipalities. Among other responsibilities, CARCOG/SETDD is involved with regional industrial and economic development activities. In light of this function, the organization works through a network of other State, Federal, and local organizations such as chambers of commerce, industrial development groups, county planning commissions, TVA, the State Planning Office, universities, and the public at large.

Another organization which is heavily involved in planning for industrial and economic development is the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Regional Planning Commission. This commission recently completed public meetings and a draft plan for the year 2010. Highlights of the plan include transportation expansion plans, growth projections for residential, commercial, and industrial areas, and an assessment of public services needed to support increased planned growth.

TVA also has a responsibility in the creation of job opportunities, economic growth, and an overall improvement of the quality of life for citizens who live and work in the Tennessee Valley region. TVA's reservoir system has had a large impact on economic development both in securing new industry and by providing assistance to existing industrial firms located within the Valley.

Industrial Development

Industrial development activities related to Chickamauga Reservoir occur both adjacent to and in communities near the reservoir. These existing industrial facilities are enhanced by a well-established highway network, rail facilities, availability of services, and a good land base for both waterfront and nonwaterfront development.

The major concentration of existing industrial development on Chickamauga has occurred along the Hiwassee River at Charleston and Calhoun, Tennessee. In 1954, Bowater Southern Paper Company located on the north side of the Hiwassee near Calhoun. The Olin Corporation and the Diamond Crystal Salt Company located on the south side near Charleston in 1961 and 1962 respectively. These companies own or control approximately 2,700 acres of land along the shoreline on both sides of the Hiwassee and employ approximately 2,200 persons. The Norfolk-Southern Railway served this area but, as a result of the development that occurred, CSX Transportation built an 8-mile lead track to serve the Bowater plant. This is the only area along the reservoir that is served by two rail companies. U.S. Highway 11, which goes through the area, was the major highway access between Knoxville and Chattanooga until the construction of I-75.

Based on cumulative private investment from 1933 through 1984, there are 12 major concentrations of industrial development along the entire 620-mile-long Tennessee River and its tributaries. In 1960, the Charleston-Calhoun area was second only to Muscle Shoals in cumulative private investment. Although additional private investments have been made at the existing industrial facilities, no new development has occurred in the area. The area now has dropped to the sixth largest cumulative private investment along the Tennessee River.

In the mid-1970s, TVA invested in dredging and land improvements for barge terminal facilities upstream from the Charleston-Calhoun area at Bates Bend and Oostanaula Creek. However, no development has taken place, and currently the private property behind TVA's narrow strip of land is being used for agriculture and forestry purposes.

A limiting factor regarding potential barge transportation on the Hiwassee River is the substandard height of State Highway 58 bridge. Consequently, towboats utilizing the river must have retractable pilot houses or be smaller than those normally used on the main river channel. Currently, Charleston Marine Transport and Serodino, Inc., local towing companies with appropriate towboats, provide towing service for the Hiwassee River.

Other existing waterfront industries are those located on the main river channel. TVA's nuclear power installation at Sequoyah, near the community of Soddy-Daisy, occupies approximately 525 acres of waterfront property. Another waterfront industry located in Meigs County, upstream from Washington Ferry and adjacent to State Route 30, is T and M Industries. This industry is at present located on an approximately 10-acre parcel of private property adjacent to TVA land but has plans to develop a public barge terminal fronting the industrial facility. However, to date, the firm has not officially applied for a permit for the barge facility.

Rail and highway transportation along the mainstream portion of Chickamauga Reservoir is not well developed, and according to a CARCOG/SETDD report, this may be a major reason why there is little industrial development along this portion of the reservoir. In the mid-1970s, the Exxon Energy Corporation purchased a large tract of land in Smith Bend on the western side of the reservoir in Rhea County downstream from the Watts Bar Nuclear Plant. The property is 5 miles of State Route 68 and the Norfolk Southern Railway spur track serving the Watts Bar Steam Plant. At the time of its purchase, the Exxon site was considered as a potential location for a nuclear spent fuel recycling center; however, the plant was not built and no development has occurred. The site was for sale through a real estate corporation and recently was purchased by a foreign corporation which bought both the former Exxon Nuclear Division and its land holdings, which included the site in Rhea County.

Nonwaterfront industrial development has occurred on numerous sites and industrial parks in the communities along the main highways and railroad corridors on both sides of the reservoir. Major concentrations of industrial development in the vicinity of the reservoir have occurred at Chattanooga, Soddy-Daisy, Dayton, Cleveland, Decatur, and Athens. This is indicated by the number of industrial parks, as shown in Table IV.

TABLE IV
CHICKAMAUGA LAND USE AREA INDUSTRIAL PARKS BY COUNTY
1988

<u>Location (County)</u>	<u>Name of Ind. Park</u>	<u>Size of Park Acres</u>	<u>Existing Ind. in Park</u>	<u>Balance Available (Acres)</u>
Bradley	Northeast	145	20	0
	Appalachian	200	3	40
	Cleveland/Bradley	235	4	196
Hamilton	Soddy-Daisy	68	2	36
	Bonny Oaks	300	3	275
	Ooltewah	40	5	25
	Centre South	230	0	230
	Interchange City	389	8	188
	Nar-Park	60	2	50
McMinn	North Ridge	165	3	110
Meigs	River Road	44	6	12
	Meigs	420	2	100
Rhea	<u>City of Dayton</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>72</u>
Total	13 Ind. Parks	2,696	77	1,334

The Chattanooga-Hamilton County Regional Planning Commission has recently completed a planning document, Horizon Plan 2010, which projects growth patterns for residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation/utility networks through the year 2010. Focusing on that part of Hamilton County adjacent to Chickamauga, the major growth areas are projected generally to the north because of land availability and proposed improved transportation corridors. Both sides of the reservoir upstream from the dam are currently experiencing steady growth, especially the Hixson/Soddy-Daisy area along the western bank and the Harrison/Ooltewah/Wolftever area along the eastern side of the reservoir. Industry and commercial services are expected to expand in pockets located along southern portions of State Route 153 and Amnicola Highway, west of TVA Sequoyah Nuclear Plant, and east in the Ooltewah/Collegedale areas. Residential, commercial, and industrial growth would be fostered if the proposed bridge crossing northeast of Soddy Creek embayment were constructed. The bridge would be the principal link for the proposed north/south Hixson corridor improvement and also provide an east/west crossing for the proposed extensions of Appalachian corridors J and K. These corridor extensions would offer a transportation route from Cleveland (I-75) to the Soddy-Daisy community (U.S. Highway 27), continuing across Walden's Ridge and into Sequatchie County. Implementation of the 2010 plan will provide new opportunities for planned growth and economic development. However, with this growth comes a greater public demand on the land and water resources, especially those located adjacent to Chickamauga Reservoir.

Economic and industrial development organizations previously mentioned continue to provide the region and individual communities with assistance to identify new clients and to relocate or expand businesses within the Chickamauga area. By the year 2000, the area businesses are expected to create over 55,000 new jobs. Manufacturers in the area employ 29 percent of all employees, while U.S. figures report 22.4 percent employed in manufacturing. The higher than normal percentage of manufacturing employment in the region indicates that the local economies are sensitive to national and international fluctuations in the market.

A factor which should have a positive impact on regional industrial markets is the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway (Tenn-Tom), which is expected to provide a stimulus for industrial development. This man-made channel provides east Tennessee with a considerable shortcut to the Gulf of Mexico and the ports of Mobile and New Orleans. The waterway should encourage additional barge traffic as a result of lower transportation costs for bulk agricultural products, chemicals, and manufactured and industrial goods which are shipped by barge.

Navigation Development

Chickamauga Reservoir river traffic carries a relatively small portion of the tonnage shipped on the Tennessee River system. In 1986 (the last year for which official statistics are available), the entire Tennessee River carried a record of 40 million tons, 5 percent of which passed through Chickamauga Lock. Although in the last 10 years tonnage through Chickamauga Lock has been cyclical, there has been an overall growth with an unofficial record high of 3.3 million tons in 1987.

Traffic which has the greatest potential to impact Chickamauga Reservoir is traffic to and/or from terminals located within the reservoir. Those terminals handled about 40 percent of the tonnage that passes through Chickamauga Lock. In recent years, practically all of the tonnage handled by terminals in Chickamauga Reservoir was handled by the Hiwassee River terminals. Through traffic, that which does not originate or terminate on Chickamauga Reservoir, amounted to about 60 percent of the Chickamauga Lock traffic and consisted primarily of asphalt, coal, grains and grain products, salt, and zinc.

Wood and paper products, coal, chemicals, fuel oil, and salt have traditionally been the main commodities handled at Chickamauga Reservoir terminals. Except for coal, these are still the main commodities. Watts Bar Steam Plant, which was shut down in 1982, was the only terminal on Chickamauga Reservoir handling coal. In 1986, wood and paper products and salt accounted for about 90 percent of the tonnage handled by Chickamauga Reservoir terminals.

A major factor contributing to the existing low volume of traffic through the Chickamauga Lock is its upstream location in the Tennessee River system. An additional limiting factor that constrains future traffic growth and development in the upstream portion of the Tennessee River, including Chickamauga Reservoir, is the sizes of the present locks at Chickamauga, Watts Bar, and Fort Loudoun Dams. These locks have practical capacities of about 5 to 6 million tons, compared to the capacities of the larger Tennessee River locks at 30 to 35 million tons. Only one barge at a time can be locked through these smaller locks. Before traffic in the upstream portion of the system can significantly exceed 5 to 6 million tons, new locks will have to be built. Larger locks will significantly reduce transit time and lower the transportation rates, which in turn should attract additional traffic to the river that presently moves by other transportation modes. It would also eliminate a constraint to future waterfront industrial development.

Barge terminals are used to load and unload commodities between barges and truck, rail, or plant. These facilities are usually adjacent to the commercial navigation channel and close to the industrial

plants served. Normally the terminals have direct highway or rail access. Currently there are 11 private terminals located on Chickamauga Reservoir, with 6 of the 11 located on the Hiwassee River.

Safety harbors or landings are designated by special markers along shoreline areas and used by commercial tows or recreational vessels to tie off during adverse weather conditions or equipment malfunctions. Safety harbors are located in inlets or small embayments, whereas safety landings front along relatively straight stretches of shoreline; both have adequate year-round water depth close to the shore to accommodate deep draft vessels. Currently Chickamauga provides 2 safety harbors and 10 safety landings for commercial or recreational users.

Minor commercial barge landings can be used for the transfer of pulpwood, sand, and gravel and other natural resources between barges and trucks. These sites are accessible from the commercial navigation channel and are located in the vicinity of the natural resource being handled. There are at present 4 minor commercial landings on the reservoir, with 3 located on the Hiwassee River tributary.

Four factors which, if developed, could significantly increase the traffic in Chickamauga Reservoir are: (1) larger locks constructed at Chickamauga, Watts Bar, and Fort Loudoun Dams; (2) resumption of the coal market; (3) new waterfront industrial development on Chickamauga, Watts Bar, Fort Loudoun, Melton Hill, and Tellico reservoirs; and (4) new markets stimulated by the opening of the Tenn-Tom Waterway.

New terminals built to serve new waterfront industries or new waterfront industrial parks in the reservoir have the greatest potential for adding significant amounts of traffic. Possible waterfront industrial areas identified in the Chickamauga draft plan are located in the upper end of the reservoir and on the Hiwassee River. The only existing terminal which has potential for adding significant traffic is the coal terminal at old Watts Bar Steam Plant. Although the steam plant is shut down at present, there is the possibility it could be reactivated to add 300,000 to 400,000 tons annually to the reservoir traffic. The steam plant terminal has also been considered for a regional coal terminal to serve the Cumberland Plateau coal mines.

Power Generating Facilities

Two generating facilities and switchyards, one microwave communication facility, portions of 30 TVA transmission lines, and the Power Service Control Center are located within the planning boundaries on Chickamauga Reservoir.

The power generating facilities on Chickamauga Reservoir are Chickamauga Dam and Sequoyah Nuclear Plant. Chickamauga Dam was completed in 1940 and has hydroelectric generating capacity of 108 Megawatts.

Sequoyah Nuclear Plant is located on 525 acres of land on the west bank of the Tennessee River 18 miles northeast of Chattanooga, Tennessee. The nuclear plant is a two-unit facility, totaling 2,442 MW. Unit 1 began commercial operation on July 1, 1981, and unit 2 began commercial operation on June 1, 1982. In 1985 TVA voluntarily shut down both reactors because of a number of potential safety problems. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) gave TVA permission to restart unit 2 in April 1988. As of this time, no official notice has been given of a schedule for restarting unit 1 reactor. When both units are operating at full power, the plant provides enough electricity to meet the electrical power demands of four cities the size of Chattanooga.

At this time, no additional transmission lines or other facilities are proposed for the area.

Recreation

Recreation development on Chickamauga Reservoir was valued at over \$80 million dollars in 1980. When these data were collected, the figure reflected the second highest dollar value in the TVA system. During that same year, there were over 6.6 million recreational visits to the reservoir, estimated to be the third highest number of visits per year in the TVA system.

There are limited data relating to recreational boating movement on TVA reservoirs. However, a general trend representing an increase or decrease of boating activity can be interpreted from monitoring the number of pleasure boats which utilize the navigation locks on TVA reservoirs.

Among all the locks on the Tennessee and Cumberland River System, Chickamauga is surpassed only by Kentucky Dam in the number of commercial and pleasure craft it handles. The normal maximum number of lockings, calculated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for Chickamauga, is 6,666 per year. The most current figure (1987) representing locking activities for both commercial and recreational vessel activities for the Chickamauga Lock reflects a count of 6,329 lockings. From that figure, 2,155 represents the number of lockings for recreational vessels, leaving a balance of 4,174 lockings for industrial/commercial use.

In the three-year period of 1985 to 1987, 16,990 pleasure boats passed through the lock at Chickamauga. This is over two and a quarter times as many as were locked through Watts Bar Dam (6,518) and over four times (3,469) as were locked through Nickajack during the same three-year period. During the 1985 through 1987 period there has been an average increase of 1,200 pleasure boats per year passing through the lock at Chickamauga.

Over a longer 10-year period (1977 to 1987) the trend has been a steady increase in the number of recreational vessels passing through the Chickamauga Lock. Since 1977 the number of pleasure craft passing through the lock has more than doubled: from 3,341 in 1977 to 6,816 craft in 1987.

It is speculated that the steady increase could be the result of a number of factors, not limited to those which follow:

1. An overall increase of recreational fishing and boating activity on the lower regions of Chickamauga Reservoir. This assumed increase in recreational demand could also increase the competition for open water space on Chickamauga, and users may be seeking Nickajack as an overflow or opportunity for less crowded conditions.
2. A significant increase of visitor participation during the autumn months associated with the Fall Color Cruise held on Nickajack Reservoir. This annual tourism event is heavily promoted by The Chattanooga Area Convention and Visitors Bureau in cooperation with Marion County, Tennessee. The 1987 attendance for the event was estimated to be in excess of 104,000 for a two-weekend period. A record 660 boats participated in the event during 1987; however, not all craft gained access to the scenic "gorge area" of Nickajack via the Chickamauga Lock.
3. The improvement of water quality within Nickajack Reservoir. This has apparently led to an increase in the popularity of recreational boating and sport fishing on Nickajack. However, because of the small number of operating marinas and recreational boating services currently located on Nickajack, many boaters would choose to recreate on a less crowded reservoir, such as Nickajack, and moor their boats on Chickamauga via access through the Chickamauga Lock.

While the upper half of the reservoir is riverine and rural in nature, the mid-to-lower portion is composed of wide expanses of water surrounded by urbanized areas. Of all the TVA reservoirs, the lower portion of Chickamauga has the largest population immediately adjacent to its shoreline. Though not included in the study area, the large population (+330,000) of Hamilton County and portions of Walker, Catoosa, and Dade Counties in northern Georgia greatly impacts the use of Chickamauga for a variety of outdoor recreational pursuits and significantly influences facility development.

Recreation facilities on Chickamauga Reservoir can be summarized as follows:

<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
● 37 public launching ramps (TVA, TWRA, State, and county)	368
● 2 State parks	1,840
● 7 TVA-developed recreation areas	285
● 14 commercial recreation areas with 11 public (fee charged) launching ramps	532
● 28 private group camps, clubs, and lodges	813
● 19 city or county parks	<u>668</u>
Total acreage	4,506

A Chickamauga Lake Users Association began formation in July 1987. By early 1988 officers had been elected and a charter was drafted and adopted; a membership drive is underway. This organization, like others in the Tennessee Valley, was formed for the protection and wise use of reservoir waters.

Commercial Recreation

Chickamauga Reservoir has not emerged as a commercial, family-oriented destination resort area similar to Watts Bar Lake. Unlike Watts Bar, Kentucky, and Gunterville Lakes, virtually every commercial recreation establishment on Chickamauga makes more than half its income from marina facilities. A recent inventory revealed there are 14 commercial resorts/marinas which support approximately 1,100 commercial floating slips and 750 dry boat storage berths on the reservoir. TVA concludes Chickamauga Reservoir is of extremely significant local and regional importance, but only marginally significant outside the region. Part of the problem relates to the fact that there is no organized association of commercial operators working together to promote tourism on the reservoir, as exists on other TVA lakes like Kentucky and Watts Bar.

Commercial resort development now appears to have stabilized on Chickamauga. TVA and other planning agencies like the Chattanooga- Hamilton County Regional Planning Commission feel that if a major transportation corridor were to cross the reservoir via a new bridge, such as the one proposed north of Soddy Creek, such a project would stimulate the economy and encourage additional tourism and recreational development within the area. Other organizations such as

CARCOG and SETDD also support the concept of TVA identifying public lands for future commercial recreational growth on the reservoir.

Public Recreation

The availability of TVA lands and Federal grants has had a significant impact on local recreation in the study area. There are 3 county parks and 16 city parks encompassing 668 acres. All 19 of these parks are on lands provided by TVA and total 629 acres (94 percent of existing local park acreage). County park lands total 492 acres, while city park lands total 176 acres. This use of TVA land follows similar patterns occurring throughout the TVA reservoir system.

The majority of the parks are in good condition and are well-maintained. They offer a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities, including active and passive developments, and are basically fully developed and heavily used. The most heavily used park, Hamilton County's Chester Frost Park, provides an extensive array of recreation development that is predominantly water oriented. Two parcels of TVA land under license for public recreation (Pinky's Point, 205 acres in Hamilton County, and Fitness Park, 26 acres in Dayton) are as yet undeveloped. Both the county and the city have indicated they hope to develop the tracts in the near future. In the past, TVA has assisted local governments in the development of city and county parks, such as Chester Frost Park in Hamilton County (TVA contribution \$138,000) and Kids Park in Soddy (TVA contribution \$83,000). However, annual budget cuts have had a direct effect on such financial assistance.

Harrison Bay and Booker T. Washington State Recreation Areas dominate public recreation facilities on Chickamauga Reservoir. Initially (1938) both parks were leased to the State and in 1950 were deeded from TVA to the State Department of Conservation for a cash consideration of one dollar. Harrison Bay (1,487 acres) offers a full range of recreational development. Facilities include 250 tent and trailer campsites, a group camp, swimming pool, picnic area, playground, ball fields, concessions, and a modern marina. Booker T. Washington (353 acres) is located 13 miles northeast of Chattanooga. Facilities offered are a large group camp (96 persons) facility and a 42-person group lodge. Other development includes a swimming pool, picnic shelters, a boat ramp and parking lot, and other general recreation facilities such as hiking trails, play fields, basketball courts, playgrounds, etc. Both parks are very popular with residents of metropolitan Chattanooga and Cleveland.

TVA has developed and operates seven recreation areas on Chickamauga Lake, in addition to facilities on the dam reservation. This includes four fee campgrounds, two non-fee recreation areas, and one boat launching area. Facilities vary from site to site but typically include boat launching ramps, swimming beaches, camping and picnicking facilities, and restrooms. This represents a total initial investment by TVA of \$1.1 million in recreation facilities on Chickamauga. TVA is constantly seeking ways to reduce its operation and maintenance costs and still maintain a reasonable level of high-quality recreational services to the public. In feasible locations, private operators are sought to operate and maintain TVA-built recreation areas. Currently there are three concession operation agreements executed on Chickamauga. These areas are located at Possum Creek, Agency Creek, and Armstrong Ferry Recreation Areas.

About 5 percent of TVA land has been sold to 28 different groups for private clubs or group camp use. There are more of these quasi-public group camps on Chickamauga than on any other reservoir in the TVA system. TVA land is no longer being sold for this type of quasi-public use, and the plan does not allocate any tracts for such use.

With a projected population increase for the Chickamauga five-county area of over 500,000 by the year 2000, it is anticipated that local governments will continue to seek the use of TVA land for

recreation purposes. TVA has been a significant factor in helping to meet local needs by providing land and technical assistance. This trend should continue and gain momentum as the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors (PCAO) recommendations are implemented. Part of these recommendations reflect that local communities as well as State and Federal agencies will have to provide additional recreation areas to meet the anticipated increase in recreation user demands.

Boating access and the provision of safe, developed launching areas are important aspects of making TVA reservoirs available for public recreation purposes. Water access is attained by making land available for this purpose to other public agencies or to commercial recreation establishments. At present, there are approximately 22 launching ramps developed and maintained by TWRA. However, many of these are small and/or not suited to year-round lake levels or all-weather use. TVA has built 8 ramps at its public recreation areas, and there are ramps at 11 of the 14 commercial recreation establishments on Chickamauga Lake. A total of seven ramps have been developed at various State and county parks.

Generally, the distribution of these 48 launching areas on Chickamauga Lake is considered good. Access may be considered lacking in only a few instances. From the Hiwassee River downstream, the distance between boat ramps is approximately 4 to 6 river miles. From the Hiwassee upstream, the distance between boat ramps is approximately 8 to 10 river miles.

All but one of the TVA access ramps, Eldridge Creek, provide year-round water depth. Only if funds become available will this ramp be expanded by TVA. Recent contact with TWRA suggests they have no plans to develop additional boat launching facilities on Chickamauga in the next several years. If need for additional boat access ramps were to be identified, the highest priority areas would be where major State or county highways adjoin TVA land or in areas where population growth is anticipated to rapidly increase over the next 10 years.

Scenic Areas

Except for the Hiwassee Refuge and Blythe Ferry Wildlife Management Area (located in the mid regions), lands around Chickamauga Reservoir have been heavily impacted or altered from their natural state. Currently, no officially designated natural areas have been identified on the reservoir; however, areas exist which are recognized by TVA and the public as places or features having significant natural or scenic qualities that would be suitable for passive recreation. Those scenic areas on the reservoir which have traditionally been identified as having outstanding geologic features or aesthetic qualities are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location - TN River Mile (TRM)</u>
Yellow Creek Embayment	TRM 526.8 R
Eaves Bluff and Spring Area	TRM 523 to 524 L
Hunter Island	TRM 521 L
Clear Creek Embayment	TRM 519.5 R
Sloughs upstream of Goodfield Creek	TRM 514.5 to 517 L
Armstrong Bluff	TRM 505 L
Garrison Bluff	TRM 501.9 L
Hiwassee Island Area	TRM 499 to 502
Ledford Island	Hiwassee, mile 12
North Mouse Creek	Hiwassee, mile 15 R
Upper end of Grasshopper Creek	TRM 494.2 L
Patten Island	TRM 478
Savannah Bay	TRM 478 L
TVA Dam Reservation (Big Ridge Area)	TRM 471 R

TVA recognizes that areas or features with natural or scenic significance are valuable assets of the Tennessee Valley region. TVA is now studying an area located on the Chickamauga Dam Reservation adjacent to North Chickamauga Creek as a possible TVA small wild area. The area offers an outstanding example of a mature upland hardwood forest with a variety of wildflower displays. The topographic relief is relatively steep and provides excellent views of Chattanooga, Chickamauga/Nickajack Reservoirs, and the surrounding mountains. Bordering the southwest side of the area, North Chickamauga Creek exhibits a relatively pollution-free stream with an essentially intact stand of riparian bottomland hardwood forest. This area also supports a small population of Large flowered scullcap (*Scutellaria montana*), a federally endangered plant species.

Resource Management

Reservoir properties, together with adjoining private lands, offer a wide range of management opportunities. Resources include agriculture, forestry, wildlife, fisheries and aquatic ecology, archaeology, and history.

Archaeology and History

The Tennessee River has been used by man for at least the last 12,000 years for transportation and as a source of food and water. The eastern part of the river Valley has particular archaeological value because there is evidence of marked cultural change here in the last few hundred years before white settlement reached the area. Various theories suggest that changes in the material remains found by archaeologists in the area are a result of invading groups or, alternatively, the result of rapid change in subsistence technology by resident groups. Although the majority of the sites in the area have been destroyed by dam building and development, the remaining sites are thought to be capable of providing information that will illuminate the mystery of this prehistoric culture change.

The portion of the Tennessee River Valley occupied by the Chickamauga Reservoir is an area for which we have written records of aboriginal life from early travelers to help us fill in gaps in our archaeological knowledge. Interestingly, these written records and the archaeological record do not always appear to match perfectly, an indication of the complexity of the past with which archaeologists must deal. There are indications many of the Indian tribes so familiar to school children and lovers of history--Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw--may actually have been formed only after the Spanish first came to Florida and introduced the white man's diseases. These diseases spread along the interior trade routes long before white men ever arrived in the interior. The Indian tribes we know may have formed in response to the collapse of large political chiefdoms because of epidemic loss of life from the new diseases, or perhaps because climatic changes early in the second millenium caused continued crop failures. The archaeological resources of the Chickamauga Reservoir are vital to answering questions about the early effects of the Spanish discovery of the New World and also the effects of climate fluctuations in a humid, temperate climate on large political groupings.

It has been mentioned that only a relatively small fraction of the prehistoric sites that once were found in the Tennessee River Valley are still in existence. These remaining sites are increasingly threatened, and not just by development. The artifacts found in many of these sites are rare and beautiful. They are worth considerable sums of money in the illegal antiquities market. Plundering of sites, especially graves, is a daily problem on TVA land. Illegal digging of sites along the shoreline serves to accelerate another problem causing site destruction--erosion and sloughing off in the reservoir fluctuation level. Pothunting is of course not limited to this zone, but many sites that escaped inundation when Chickamauga Lake was filled were once sufficiently close to the river so that they now are on the edge of the lake. Each time the lake is raised or lowered and each wake from a passing boat washes more material out.

TVA currently has a demonstration project testing new techniques of protecting sites in the drawdown zone from water action erosion at the lake edge. The agency is also attempting to control site looting through a public education effort and by increasing the network of responsible citizen groups and outside agency organizations that will help watch for illegal disturbances of sites within the Chickamauga Reservoir area.

Existing archaeological data were compiled from TVA, Tennessee Division of Archaeology, and University of Tennessee files. A sample archaeological survey, initiated in 1988, was limited to those tracts thought to have potential for development as industrial sites, barge terminal sites, minor commercial landing sites, and commercial or public recreation areas. Therefore, not all plan lands were surveyed by TVA to determine the presence of formerly unknown archaeological resources. The use of a plan tract for development mentioned above may require additional archaeological testing or mitigation of adverse impact to archaeological sites. The cost of required testing or mitigation may be the responsibility of the developer.

In regard to the preservation of historic structures, Chickamauga Reservoir compares favorably with those reservoirs already surveyed, such as Pickwick, Gunterville, and Kentucky. The Chickamauga Reservoir area is historically significant at State, regional, and national levels. It was part of Cherokee Nation lands before the Cherokees were driven away in 1838 during the "Trail of Tears." The area again reached national significance during the Civil War. After the Civil War, Chattanooga became a major regional and national industrial center (in the late 19th and the early 20th centuries), thus bringing the area into prominence. Many of the significant historical structures located around the reservoir are normally those found among the least developed areas. There is only one National Historic Landmark designation within the five-county study area: the Rhea County courthouse in Dayton, which acquired significance because of the famous "Monkey Trial" or Scopes Trial in 1925. There are, however, a number of structures which are eligible or currently on the National Register of Historic Places. Many of the counties located adjacent to the upper reaches of the reservoir have a greater number of surviving historical significant structures. Economically, these areas are generally the poorest. There are very few significant structures in the lower portion of the reservoir, not because they were never there but because pressures from development near Chattanooga have either destroyed or severely impacted their original settings. In many cases, the historical structures of the upper and more rural regions of the reservoir are more nearly intact. However, farm abandonment, farm consolidation, and the purchase of many former small farms by large landholding companies are causing destruction in these areas as well.

Areas along the Tennessee River that retain some degree of historical significance are generally agricultural or rural in nature. The structures are farmhouses with associated buildings which have encountered minimal development impacts. Very little remains in Hamilton County. The preserved features are found in areas on Soddy, Possum, and Sales Creeks. Upstream, Blythe Ferry and adjacent areas on both sides of the lake are also significant. Other areas include the right bank opposite the downstream portion of Armstrong Bend, the left bank of Gillespie Bend, Goodfield Creek, the Knobs area on the right bank opposite Goodfield Creek, Washington Ferry, and adjacent areas on both sides, as well as Hunter Bend and both sides at Smith Bend. The Hiwassee River also has rural areas with significant structures located along Agency Creek, Rogers Creek, the east side of Candies Creek, and both sides of the river at Bates Bend and Davis Bend.

The most significant rural and river site on this reservoir is the Smith Bend/Eaves Bluff area. Contributing to its importance is the large number of historic attributes associated with the area, the survival of these features, and a relatively unaltered environment. The site includes the discontinued Breedenton Ferry landing, the Eaves steamboat landing, and the site of the former Eaves warehouse and store. Still existing is the Eaves mansion (ca. 1905) that overlooks the landing. On the hilltop of Smith Bend is a 19th century farmhouse with farmlands below. This unique farm

An apparently natural population of the snail darter (*Percina tanasi*), a U.S.-listed threatened species, is found in Sewee Creek and the adjacent segment of the Tennessee River. In Sewee Creek these fish occur upstream to a small waterfall at Creek Mile 5.7.

Snail darters were transplanted to three sites on the Hiwassee River (river miles 35.8, 36.7, and 38.0) from June 1975 through February 1976. Reproduction was documented each year through 1982, and population estimates increased to approximately 3,000 specimens before continuous monitoring was discontinued. The actual river segment occupied by this population is not known with certainty; however, the species probably occurs from near Calhoun (river mile 20) upstream to above Paddy Bridge (river mile 38). The lower 10 miles of the Hiwassee is a nursery area for this federally listed threatened darter.

Hiwassee Island, a delta at the river mouth, contains many coves and sloughs. Besides being an ideal area for sport fishing, it is an excellent nursery area for "young-of-the-year" fish. Primary sport species found in this stretch of the river include largemouth bass, crappie, hybrid white striped bass, catfish, white bass, and sunfish. At the present time there are no known chemical contaminants in fish flesh from Chickamauga that exceed the limits set by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) (5/25/88).

Aquatic vegetation is more prevalent on Chickamauga Reservoir than on any other TVA reservoir except Gunter'sville. Approximately one-sixth of Chickamauga Reservoir is populated with aquatic vegetation. Problems associated with this vegetation include:

- Interference with water contact recreational activities.
- Ideal breeding habitat for mosquitoes in "topped-out" submerged aquatic vegetation.
- Low dissolved oxygen levels occurring in dense aquatic vegetation, especially during early morning and on cloudy days.
- Aesthetic degradation of shoreline (e.g., parks, beaches, camps, residences).
- Creating shoreline windrows of breeding habitat for biting flies.
- Clogging of commercial fishing nets and water intake structures.

Reservoir drawdown during the late autumn and winter months and herbicide treatments are the normal methods for aquatic vegetation control. An experimental drawdown of Chickamauga Reservoir in August 1985 provided excellent short-term control in dewatered areas. However, repeated drawdowns of greater magnitude would be necessary to achieve long-term control.

In 1987, about 6,800 acres of aquatic plants could be found on Chickamauga Reservoir and were distributed reservoirwide. The largest acreages were in shallow embayments, along shorelines, and in overbank habitats less than 10 feet in depth. Especially dense populations occur in the Patton and Hiwassee Island areas, in overbank habitats from TRM 476 to TRM 518, and in the shallow upper ends of embayments, such as Dallas Bay, Savannah Bay, Soddy Creek, Opossum Creek, and Sale Creek.

There has been a slight increase in aquatic vegetation in Chickamauga Reservoir in recent years. With cutbacks in control programs and a shift in some TVA reservoir vegetation communities from watermilfoil to naiads, which are more costly to control, densely vegetated areas can be expected to increase. Additionally, the 1986 drought produced ideal conditions for the spreading of various aquatic plants.

In comparison to other TVA reservoirs, Chickamauga ranks about fourth in severity of mosquito problems. Population levels of mosquitoes are monitored weekly during the summer at specific sites on Chickamauga Reservoir. Primary larval habitat is submersed aquatic vegetation. There has been a significant increase in mosquito production since the introduction of aquatic plants into Chickamauga Reservoir in the early 1960s. In addition to the permanent pool mosquito species associated with the reservoir, several areas are productive for floodwater species that occur following floods. These mosquitoes generally deposit their eggs on the damp soil in grassy depressions and in low shaded situations that are intermittently flooded. Almost all of Chickamauga Reservoir, and that segment of the Hiwassee River upstream near the Interstate 75 bridge crossing, provide excellent habitat for both permanent pool and flood water mosquitoes.

Major methods of mosquito control consist of mechanical control of marginal shoreline vegetation, drainage maintenance, water level management, and insecticide applications. Mosquitoes will continue to be a problem in certain areas of Chickamauga Reservoir and will require control measures. Should aquatic vegetation populations expand, and especially if hydrilla becomes established, increased mosquito production can be expected.

Threatened/Endangered Species

Chickamauga Reservoir is in the southern end of the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province. Within this portion of the Ridge and Valley, the topography is more gentle along the Hiwassee and Tennessee Rivers because of past river meandering and ancient sedimentation from eroding uplands. The major exceptions are the limestone river bluffs. Most areas are underlain with limestone or shale. The pH and soil types vary over these two major substrates, and the overlying vegetation varies correspondingly. Likewise, soil moisture varies from ridge top to valley, and the vegetation reflects this relationship. Overall, the climate, elevation, geology, and soils vary little from one valley to the next or from one ridge to the next. This uniformity of environment results in a limited number of habitats. Therefore, plants found in one section are typically widespread. No plants are endemic to this portion of the Ridge and Valley Province, and relatively few rare plants occur there.

Localities of six rare plant species are known within the Chickamauga Reservoir planning boundary. These species are Large flowered skullcap (Scutellaria montana), federally and State listed as endangered; a false foxglove (Aureolaria patula), under review for Federal listing and State listed as threatened; a bughane (Cimicifuga rubifolia), under review for Federal listing and State listed as threatened; a bush honeysuckle (Diervilla lonicera), State listed as threatened; and chalk maple (Acer saccharum ssp. leucoderme) and Gibbous panic-grass (Sacciolepis striata), both considered of special concern in Tennessee.

In addition, localities of four species are reported from herbarium records to be within the planning area, but the sites could not be relocated during field searches. These species are yellow jessamine (Gelsemium sempervirens), ginseng (Panax quinquefolius), tall larkspur (Delphinium exaltatum), and a rare sedge (Carex grvida).

Of particular importance in the Chickamauga Reservoir area is Large flowered skullcap, Scutellaria montana. This rare species, listed as federally endangered in 1986, typically occurs on well-drained, forested slopes dominated by mature oak-hickory or oak-hickory-pine forest. Prior to initiation of fieldwork for the reservoir land management plan, large flowered skullcap was known only from 11

localities in southern Tennessee and northwestern Georgia. During the Chickamauga fieldwork, 10 additional populations were discovered. Only two populations of this species are presently receiving any protection.

Eighteen animal species listed by the Federal Government or the State of Tennessee as endangered, threatened, in need of management, or as candidate species for Federal listing have been reported in the Chickamauga Reservoir study area.

The animal species located in and around the reservoir area are as follows:

- Gray bat (*Myotis grisescens*). This species is listed as endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). There are four caves within the Chickamauga Reservoir which have been inhabited by the gray bat (Blythe Ferry, Eaves, Harris, and Grassy Creek Caves). Of the four, Blythe Ferry is the only one located on TVA property.
- Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*). This species is listed as a federally endangered species, with varying numbers of individuals (10 to 20) currently wintering on the reservoir. Management needs include protecting preferred-use areas from human disturbance and encroaching development. In the near future, TWRA may initiate a hacking project aimed at establishing a nesting population of bald eagles on Chickamauga Reservoir.
- Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*). This bird is listed as a State threatened species and its management needs include protecting nesting areas from human disturbance and nearby development.
- The Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*) and the Double Crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*). Both are listed as in need of management in Tennessee. Management needs for the heron include protecting nesting colonies from human disturbances and nearby development.
- The Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*) and Bachman's Sparrow (*Aimophila aestibalis*). Both are listed as threatened and endangered respectively in Tennessee. Both species are designated as Category 2 candidates for Federal listing.
- The Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) and the Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*). Both are listed as in need of management in Tennessee.
- Common Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*). This species is listed in need of management in Tennessee. Within the study area of Chickamauga Reservoir, the owl is known only from the Armstrong Bend area even though suitable habitat exists elsewhere.
- The Six-Lined Racerunner (*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus sexlineatus*). This lizard typically inhabits disturbed areas such as roadcuts, old fields, and other open habitats. The species is listed in need of management in Tennessee.
- The Cumberland Turtle (*Pseudemys scripta troostii*). This aquatic turtle is common in the Chickamauga study area and is listed as in need of management in Tennessee. The species typically occupies shallow bays of the reservoir.

- The dromedary pearly mussel (*Dromus dromas*). Once the most abundant freshwater mussel throughout the length of the Tennessee River and its major tributaries, this species now occurs only in a single Tennessee River area downstream from Watts Bar Dam and in the Clinch and Powell Rivers. This species is listed as endangered by the FWS and the State of Tennessee.
- The pink mucket pearly mussel (*Lampsilis orbiculata*) and the rough pigtoe pearly mussel (*Pleurobema plenum*). Both are listed as endangered by the FWS and the State of Tennessee. These species occur sporadically in the Tennessee and Cumberland River systems as well as in other larger rivers in the Ohio River drainage basin.
- The snail darter (*Percina tanasi*). The species is found in Sewee Creek, in the adjacent reach of the Tennessee River, and in the Hiwassee River upstream from the mouth of the Ocoee River. It also occurs in several other, widely separated areas of the Tennessee River system. Both the FWS and the State of Tennessee list this species as threatened.
- The eastern fan shell (*Cyprogenia stegaria*). A Category 2 candidate for potential Federal listing, the species now occurs in the Clinch and Powell Rivers and, infrequently, along the length of the Tennessee River.
- The hellbender (*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis*). Considered in need of management in Tennessee, this large, fully aquatic salamander occurs in clear, upland streams all across the southeastern States.

Forestry

Forest cover types, or forest vegetation, is one of the basic and more important forest resource descriptors for an area. Topography, soils, agricultural history, and past forest practices affect the forest cover, and these influences have had a strong impact on the present cover conditions on Chickamauga. There are approximately 5,000 acres of forested land within the reservoir boundary, of which about 40 percent is pine and 60 percent is hardwood. Pine is generally the most valuable timber resource. The abundance of pine is attributed to planting and natural reversion on abandoned pasture and agricultural land after acquisition of the reservoir properties.

Pine plantations on reservoir lands were established primarily for erosion control and old field stabilization. Most of the plantations are small, comprising a total area of approximately 300 acres. However, these plantations represent a substantial forestry investment for site preparation and planting costs. The most valuable pine species, whether planted, natural, or in mixed stands, are loblolly and shortleaf pine, because of their superior growth form.

The upland hardwood type exhibits great variability. Stands range from poor-quality, low-grade oak and cedar on poor sites to high-quality, productive hardwoods on good sites with deep soils and a north or northeast aspect. Upland hardwoods growing on productive soils represent a commercially valuable timber resource. Oak is the most valuable species group, and commercial demand for quality oak can rival or exceed pine values.

The forestry database has two significant parameters which are used to identify those land areas of major forestry interest--soils and net present value. A measure of soil productivity identifies the areas of best growth potential, and net present value measures the economic value of current stands.

Increasing population pressures with related aesthetic, access, and recreational concerns represent complicated timber management situations on Chickamauga. However, because of the presence of a local lumber mill and nearby pulp and papermills, there are readily available markets for the reservoir's pine products. Also, markets exist for hardwood poles and logs within a 60-mile radius of the dam.

These markets make the Chickamauga forest resource important. In terms of the total forest resource, Chickamauga is of lesser importance than most other mainstream reservoirs, but more important than most tributary reservoirs. On a State, regional, or national basis, the Chickamauga forest resource is minor, largely because of the area involved. On a per-acre basis it would compare favorably with many other locations.

Wildlife

Currently there are 23 wildlife management areas on Chickamauga containing 4,500 acres. These areas are managed by TWRA. These lands provide opportunities for the general public to participate in hunting, trapping, birdwatching, fishing, horseback riding, camping, picnicking, hiking, and other recreational activities. Expenditures by TWRA from 1980 to 1985 for management and development on wildlife management areas and refuge lands totaled over \$400,000. TWRA estimates that the current annual public use rate on Chickamauga Reservoir includes 12,500 trips of waterfowl hunting, 15,000 trips for small game hunting, and 4,000 trips for deer hunting. Thousands of acres of wildlife habitat are being eliminated within the study area annually by urbanization, road construction, industrial development, the damaging effects of pollution, and heavy use of pesticides. The conversion of native woodlands to single species pine plantations has also taken a heavy toll on wildlife.

The only refuge in the Chickamauga Reservoir study area is the 1,349-acre Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge, composed of the 726-acre Blythe Ferry Management Unit and the 623-acre Hiwassee Island and shoreline areas. A significant portion of the refuge is at present under a short-term revocable license to TWRA from TVA and is designed primarily to provide a safe resting and feeding area for resident, migratory, and wintering waterfowl. Approximately 600 acres of the refuge are planted annually in corn, wheat, millet, milo, and soybeans by TWRA personnel and through sharecropping agreements managed by TWRA. The refuge now accommodates approximately 75 to 80 percent of the ducks wintering on Chickamauga and up to 95 percent of the Canada geese. In addition to its benefits to waterfowl, the Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge is extremely important to a variety of species of songbirds, wading birds, and shore birds for feeding and nesting.

Historically, nongame wildlife species have received very little emphasis by wildlife agencies because supporting revenues have been derived principally through hunting license sales. The TWRA Wildlife Observation Areas (WOA) program, initiated in 1979, was the first such effort in the Tennessee Valley region. There are currently 41 established WOAs in the State program. Of the 41, there are three established cooperative TVA/TWRA WOAs in the land use plan study area: Savannah Bay in Hamilton County, Blythe Ferry in Meigs County, and Sugar Creek/Candies Creek in Meigs and Bradley Counties. All of these sites feature large concentrations of ducks, geese, shore birds, wading birds, and other water birds that can be easily viewed by the general public.

There are currently six cooperative small game demonstration areas developed on TVA agricultural lands within the Chickamauga study area. The Rhea County Quail Association and the Chattanooga Chapter of Quail Unlimited, both local wildlife conservation organizations, entered into a cooperative agreement with TVA to develop wildlife habitat on over 600 acres of TVA row crop agricultural land. The habitat management program is being accomplished through planting both

annual and perennial varieties of small grains and shrubs of proven benefit to wildlife and through the manipulation of native vegetation. TVA provides the land base, technical assistance, and materials, while labor is provided by the clubs.

With changing land use patterns and subsequent altered habitat conditions for wildlife within the next 10 years, some wildlife will adapt, some will retreat to small pockets of suitable habitat, some will benefit and thereby increase in numbers, and some may disappear from shrinking ranges. TVA can preserve, protect, and manage key habitats on agency lands, including Chickamauga Reservoir, so that sustained populations of migratory and resident wildlife can continue to frequent the Tennessee Valley.

Table V summarizes the regional trends for wildlife and associated habitats mapped for the Chickamauga land use plan as predicted for the next 10 years:

TABLE V
REGIONAL TRENDS OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

<u>Wildlife Species</u>	<u>Decline</u>	<u>Stable</u>	<u>Increasing</u>
White-tailed deer*****			
Brown-headed nuthatches*****			
Red-shouldered hawks*****			
Northern harriers*****			
Wood ducks*****			
Resident Canada geese*****			
Migratory Canada geese*****			
Migratory dabbling ducks, coots, and grebes*****			
Migratory diving ducks/ loons*****			
Wintering bald eagles*****			
Ospreys*****			
Shore birds*****			
Wading birds*****			
Sandhill cranes*****			
Gulls*****			
Wetland Furbearers*****			

Predicted Regional Trends of Wildlife Resources Within the 10-year Land Use Planning Horizon Based on Existing Conditions and Trends.

Environmental Quality

Environmental quality is an overriding concern in developing the Valley's natural resources. Public concerns such as air quality, water quality, water supply, visual quality, and solid waste management occurring in the Chickamauga Reservoir area are addressed by TVA to protect and enhance

the quality of life and the natural environment. Specifically, TVA has a responsibility to cooperate and consult with the public and with State, local, and Federal environmental regulatory agencies to help monitor, research, and evaluate the extent to which environmental quality standards are met.

Air Quality

New industries locating in the Chickamauga Reservoir area must conform to regulations issued under the State of Tennessee Air Pollution Control Implementation Plan and to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations consistent with the implementation of the Clean Air Act. The Tennessee Division of Air Pollution Control (TDAPC) has the responsibility for implementing air quality regulations and for issuing air quality permits within the State.

Tennessee has adopted the National Ambient Air Quality Standards which limit concentrations in the outside air of six pollutants-particulate matter, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, and lead. These standards are designed to protect public health and welfare. Tennessee has also established ambient standards for gaseous fluorides.

An area where any air quality standard is violated is designated as a nonattainment area for that pollutant, and emissions of the pollutant from new or expanding sources are carefully controlled. In the Chickamauga Reservoir study area all five counties are in attainment for ozone.

On November 13, 1989, Hamilton and Bradley Counties were redesignated by EPA Federal Air Quality Standards from a nonattainment status to attainment for ozone. The Chattanooga-Hamilton County Air Pollution Control Bureau originally requested the redesignation in 1985.

Currently, the Federal register shows the Chattanooga metropolitan area is designated nonattainment of the secondary standard for total suspended particulates. However, EPA has recently revised the old "secondary standard" for total suspended particulates (TSP) with new indicators (PM10) and allowable levels of concentrations. When additional data is collected utilizing the new standards, it is likely that Chattanooga's nonattainment for particulate matter could change to attainment status. Currently all other areas of Chickamauga Reservoir are in attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Tennessee has also adopted Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) regulations. Under these regulations, national parks and wilderness areas are designated Class I air quality areas, which are specially protected. All of the Chickamauga Reservoir area is designated as PSD Class II, except for ozone and for total suspended particulates in the respective nonattainment areas for those pollutants. Three Class I areas are within 62 miles of Chickamauga. The closest Class I area is the Cobutta National Wilderness area, about 20 miles south-southeast of the upper end of the Hiwassee River portion of the reservoir. About 45 miles east of the upper part of the reservoir are Joyce Kilmer/Slickrock National Wilderness area and the western edge of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Any new or expanding major source of pollution in the Chickamauga Reservoir area would be required to predict impact on the air quality of these Class I areas.

Visual Quality

With the exception of some rock outcrop and bluff formations, Chickamauga's visual resources are not unusually unique on a State, regional, or national level. They have, however, an ever-increasing importance and value to the local community.

The upper riverine portions are separated from backlying farmlands by strips of trees and miles of high clay banks that are continually being eroded by wave action. Occasionally, these shorelines are interrupted by creek embayments with dense aquatic plant growth, presenting a low "marsh like" character to the landscape. Downstream, the river portions of the reservoir become broadened by numerous emergent wetland embayments, providing a scenic middle ground to divide the lake user from the mainland.

The confluence of the Hiwassee with the Tennessee is one of the most attractive areas on Chickamauga Reservoir. This site is characterized by an openness around Hiwassee Island where both the Cumberland and Appalachian Mountain ranges are visible. The water quality is noticeably clearer at this point, and there is an absence of manmade structures along the surrounding shoreline. The area lies within the Hiwassee State Wildlife Refuge. For example, the North Mouse Creek backwater area is located adjacent to Interstate 75 but still exhibits impressive scenic characteristics, as do the majority of creek embayments along the Hiwassee River.

The upper reaches of the Hiwassee are characterized by industrial development with commercial river and rail access. TVA's Sequoyah Nuclear Plant is the most noticeable landmark within the surveyed reservoir bounds. Its cooling towers can be seen from numerous vantage points as far away as Lookout and Raccoon Mountains. The somewhat overpowering visual effects of the nuclear plant have not, however, stopped new, high-priced residential development from locating in its shadows.

Five major creek embayments downstream of the Hiwassee contain a significant number of TVA tracts of land situated between numerous concentrations of primary and secondary homes. Larger, more expensive residences are found closer to Chattanooga, generally along the main channel or in small coves adjacent to the main lake.

The Patten Island-Harrison Bay area is possibly of the highest scenic value to the greatest concentration of lake users. While the island cluster is of similar character to that of the Hiwassee Island area, it differs in that it is almost totally surrounded by development. Marinas, State and local parks, residences, major highways, and public access sites surround the island group that remains more or less natural in appearance. This area is a favorite weekend anchorage for boaters and appears to be the upstream limit of heavy boating activity. Chickamauga Dam Reservation and the lake area adjacent to the dam receive the heaviest day use by recreationists on the reservoir.

Visual resources were once thought of as nonessential amenities. Today, we have reached the point that the population is recognizing our visual environment as a valuable resource. The President's Commission on Americans Outdoors is urging communities to protect valuable open spaces "to create a network of greenways across the USA," with rivers and streams being the most obvious corridors.

As the Chattanooga area, like other urban centers across the country, continues to expand, increasing functional demands will be placed upon Chickamauga Reservoir and the surrounding landscape. It will be expected to accommodate homes, and businesses, and provide amusement, yet maintain an aesthetic dimension. Indications are that the private lands around the lake will continue to be developed predominantly for residential purposes. This should increase pressures for other uses on TVA lands.

Water Quality

Waste discharges can have a significant impact on reservoir water quality and can affect the suitability of portions of the reservoir for uses such as water supply, recreation, fishing, and support of other aquatic life.

For domestic waste discharges, one major concern is the oxygen demand that a waste will exert on the reservoir. The treatment provided for domestic waste is meant to reduce the oxygen demand. Most bacteria are removed or destroyed by a well-run treatment plant. Even so, the State public health agency will usually classify the receiving stream as inappropriate for body contact recreation in the vicinity of the treatment plant outfall. Of the eight domestic waste discharges located along the shoreline of Chickamauga, six are very small; they are either schools, apartment complexes, or parks. The discharges from these facilities would not noticeably add to the oxygen demand on the reservoir but may impact small areas of the reservoir bacteriologically. The two city treatment plants, Dayton and Cleveland, have histories as poorly operated treatment plants which severely impact the receiving streams: Richland Creek and South Mouse Creek respectively. The downstream portion of South Mouse Creek has shown improvement in recent years. With recent improvements in the Cleveland sewage treatment plant and the extension of Cleveland's discharge pipeline to the Hiwassee River, South Mouse Creek water quality should continue to improve. Dayton has received approval to transport its waste to the Tennessee River downstream of its water intake, which should improve Richland Creek water quality. The Athens sewage treatment plant discharge, combined with instream livestock watering, has severely impacted Oostanaula Creek over most of its length. A new sewage treatment plant for Athens began operation in 1986, which should help to improve that stream's water quality.

Industrial waste discharges vary widely in their impact on the water quality of the reservoir. Some exert oxygen demands similar to domestic wastes; others discharge large quantities of heated water or water that is aesthetically displeasing because of turbidity or color; and other industrial discharges contain toxic materials. The treatment required depends on the type of industrial waste. TVA power generation facilities are the main industries discharging to the Tennessee River portion of the Chickamauga Reservoir, and heated water comprises most of their discharges. The major industrial discharges in the Hiwassee River Embayment are a chemical plant and a paper company. High color is associated with the paper company's discharges, but no known water use impairments are associated with either of these two industries.

A water quality concern of most reservoirs is the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentrations in the releases from the dams. The areas downstream of dams are the principal spawning areas for some fish. Because oxygen concentrations are most important to embryonic larval and juvenile fish less than 30 days old, DO can have a severe impact on some fish and mussel populations. Downstream of Watts Bar Dam, DO periodically drops below 3 mg/L, which is low enough to impact all age groups of fish. The effect of low DO in the releases from Watts Bar Dam can be observed as far as Sequoyah Nuclear Plant, 44 miles downstream. Downstream of Chickamauga Dam DO concentrations are generally higher than downstream of Watts Bar Dam, thus the impacts are not as great. However, DO is still low enough to impact productivity of aquatic life. One of several factors that determine DO concentrations in a reservoir is the DO in the inflow water. Most of the inflow to Chickamauga Reservoir is from releases from Watts Bar, just as most of the inflow to Nickajack Reservoir is from Chickamauga releases. Thus, low DO in Chickamauga will have an impact on Nickajack, and a decreasing impact on other reservoirs downstream.

Probably one of the most dramatic water quality problems in the Tennessee River Valley is the impact of mining and mineral processing activities in the Copper Basin. Low pH, high concentrations of various metals, and increased sedimentation have severely impacted the Ocoee River and the Ocoee No. 3 and No. 1 reservoirs. Because the Ocoee River provides about one-third of the flow of the Hiwassee River upstream of Chickamauga Reservoir, any threat to the water quality of the downstream reach of the Ocoee River is an eventual threat to the Hiwassee River Embayment.

*Chickamauga
Reservoir
Land
Management
Plan*



**PLANNING GOALS
AND OBJECTIVES**

PLANNING GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Throughout its history, TVA has used the reservoir shorelines under its control to meet a wide range of regional and local resource development needs and to improve the quality of life in the Valley.

TVA's multipurpose mission, as reflected in the reservoir land management goals contained in the INTRODUCTION to this plan, establishes the basis for a wide range of uses for TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir. To conform with TVA's broad mission, this plan identifies sites for development, including but not limited to industry, navigation, and recreation, and provides for management of agricultural, forest, wildlife, cultural, and visual resources. Increasing demand for the use of these reservoir lands has sometimes resulted in conflicting and uneconomical land use patterns and/or friction between public and private use. Competing interests and development pressures, coupled with today's environmental awareness, underscore the necessity for a planned approach to the management of TVA's reservoir land and related resources.

The plan reflects TVA's commitment to optimizing public benefit from the use of its land. This section focuses on the plan's strategies to meet TVA's goals and at the same time be responsive to local and regional needs and values. Land management goals and specific objectives for Chickamauga were created by input from public comments and TVA program staff. The results are as follows.

Economic Development Goal

TO PROMOTE SOUND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE RESERVOIR AREA

The actual economic impact of TVA's reservoir land is difficult to measure. However, every potential use of TVA reservoir land has some direct or indirect impact on the economics adjacent to Chickamauga Lake.

While economic development is most commonly associated with such land uses as industrial, navigation, or commercial recreation development, the various resource management land uses also contribute significantly to the area economy. For example, wildlife management attracts hunters and other nonconsumptive wildlife users who spend money at area retail establishments. Similarly, proper management of the reservoir's visual resources or aesthetics will help to maintain and enhance the area's attractiveness for recreation and tourism activities, which also provide area economic benefits. Specific objectives which promote economic development on Chickamauga Reservoir include:

Objective No. 1

Cluster industrial development on the Hiwassee River in the vicinity of Charleston/Calhoun, Tennessee, between Interstate 75 and Bates Bend and provide industrial access to a limited number of sites on the middle to upper third of the mainstream reservoir.

Discussion: There are three Economic Development Administration (EDA) growth centers designated in the CARCOG/STEDD region. They are Chattanooga, Cleveland-Athens, and the

Rossville-Fort Oglethorpe-LaFayette corridor. A fourth area which is quickly becoming a hub of economic growth in the Dayton-Graysville-Spring City corridor. All of these growth centers are located in counties adjacent to Chickamauga Reservoir.

Public interest recorded at the five workshops showed that participants valued the creation of new jobs. However, those in favor of new industry expressed feelings that they be environmentally safe and clustered in a location on the Hiwassee near existing industries or in the upper regions of the reservoir. Proponents recognized that by clustering such development, the costs of infrastructure such as roads, rail service, and utilities could be shared. Opponents recognized the benefit, in terms of resource conservation, by directing such development to specific areas rather than spreading development throughout the entire reservoir. Consequently a single 25-acre parcel of public land (Tract No. 104) is allocated as an industrial site. The private backlying land known as Bates Bend has been considered for industrial development for many years. Underwater preparation for a barge terminal has also been completed. However, in 1987 approximately 400 acres of Bates Bend was purchased by Mr. W. Allan Jones. The current owner has notified TVA and stated that the private land behind TVA is no longer for sale as industrial property. Because of this current decision, industrial opportunities do not look as favorable for this segment of the Hiwassee River. However, if over the years the private property were to change hands, the combined public and private land is still the largest remaining area for industrial development in the Charleston/Calhoun sector of Bradley County.

Industrial development on TVA land is often complicated by such limiting factors as the small size of most TVA tracts, steep topography, or lack of infrastructure. However, TVA land can provide potential access to the reservoir in support of backlying private land development. This narrow strip when combined with private land is suitable for industrial access via the development of navigation terminal facilities, road or rail rights-of-way, and utility corridors.

Consequently, TVA has allocated seven tracts for industrial access. Three are clustered along the upper end of the Hiwassee River. One is located adjacent to the 1,200-acre Olin Corporation along the southern shoreline of the Hiwassee and parallels existing rail service. If additional facilities are needed for expansion by Olin, or if the backlying private property is sold for other industrial use, TVA's industrial access tract (No. 92) could be available for expansion. The remaining two industrial access areas located on the northern shoreline of the Hiwassee are identified as the Oostanaula Creek sites. These access areas have a high priority because they are directly adjacent to the navigation channel and have had underwater preparation for barge terminal facilities completed in the early 1970s. The 3,000 acres of private property behind TVA's narrow strip (Tract Nos. 98 and 100) were purchased in the early 1980s by General Portland, Inc. However, shortly after this period General Portland was required by the Federal Trade Commission to divest itself of the Chattanooga cement plant and several ancillary facilities located in Tennessee and Georgia. Later the property was purchased by Bowater Southern Paper Company. Currently much of the property has been planted in pine trees as reserve raw material for the paper plant. Rail service provided by CSX Transportation runs adjacent to the rear portion of TVA's industrial access area.

Four other parcels of public land have been allocated for industrial access (Tract Nos. 139, 147, 149, and 153). The areas are clustered in the last three bends of Chickamauga Reservoir. One is located along Hunter Bend (TRM 518.5 to 519 L). TVA's access is adjacent to a private existing industry which fabricates metal structures for highway billboard signs. The company has future expansion plans for constructing a barge terminal to bring structural steel to the plant. Currently the existing industry owns approximately 10 acres of private land, but Meigs County has considered cooperating with this industry to develop a public barge terminal and possibly purchase additional private land so the county could offer convenient water access to potential industrial prospects. TVA has

completed underwater investigation for future barge terminal development adjacent to the industrial access area. However, these investigations did not include a biological survey. Such a survey should be completed before any facility development is initiated fronting this tract to determine what impact, if any, such development would have on the reservoir. In addition, the Tennessee Department of Transportation is now studying the Hunter Bend area for the feasibility of a highway bridge crossing. If the bridge were to become reality, economic growth would likely follow. This growth would have a direct impact on the land use adjacent to the crossing for potential development.

Upstream and along the right shoreline are two additional sites which are allocated for industrial access. Both are narrow strips of land fronting the reservoir adjacent to Smith Bend (Tract Nos. 147 and 149). The 2,475 acres of private backlying land, located in Rhea County, were purchased by the Exxon Nuclear Corporation for use as the site of a nuclear fuel reprocessing facility. The facility was not constructed, and A. S. Siemens Company, a West German corporation, bought Exxon Nuclear Corporation and controls the 2,475 acres. County and regional industrial organizations have studied and prepared plans and cost estimates for developing the site as a waterfront industrial area. TVA has recognized, as an integral component to the overall concept, the potential importance of barge terminal locations and industrial access along this bend of the river. It would be necessary to complete a biological survey for any barge facility facing these tracts because of documented areas for sauger spawning, as well as for other species of fish that require running water for spawning habitat. This segment of the reservoir is also designated as a state mussel sanctuary.

The final piece of public land that has been allocated for industrial access (Tract No. 153) is located in Rhea County, adjacent to TVA's Watts Bar Nuclear Plant, along McDonald Bend. Since the late 1970s TVA has identified a 195-acre site adjacent to this narrow 37-acre strip of land for a Waste Heat Industrial Park, utilizing low-temperature waste heat from the nuclear plant as a substitute for energy supplied from petroleum fuels or other sources. Manufacturers who need process heat for their operation could locate in the park and take advantage of this new source of energy. In September 1982 a study was completed by TVA on the feasibility of developing a river port adjacent to the proposed waterfront industrial site; however, biological surveys were not performed as a part of the underwater investigations for future barge terminal facilities.

Objective No. 2

Provide sites for navigation facilities to meet current and future needs for commercial water transportation.

Discussion: Much of the value for a waterfront industrial site rests on the availability of facilities that allow an industry to take advantage of water-borne transportation. Water transportation represents an efficient, cost-effective means of shipping large volumes of bulky products in both raw and finished form. The plan provides sites for future navigation facilities, including eight barge terminals, four fleeting areas, and one minor commercial landing. Four of the eight barge terminal sites are on the Hiwassee River near Calhoun and Charleston, Tennessee. These terminal sites are located near current road or rail transportation routes and are adjacent to large tracts of private land which could provide additional land base for industrial use. Other tracts allocated for barge terminal sites are located on both sides of the main river channel adjacent to Hunter Bend, Smith Bend, and McDonald Bend respectively.

The small locks at Chickamauga, Watts Bar, and Fort Loudoun are "bottlenecks" for large tows and/or significant traffic levels. It takes the average size tow four hours to lock through Chickamauga

Dam. Consequently, the plan has identified a fleeting area near the dam to handle waiting traffic. Likewise, three additional tracts were allocated for fleeting areas. One is near the confluence of the Tennessee and Hiwassee Rivers, another near the mouth of North Mouse Creek at the I-75 bridge crossing, and the third area near the Watts Bar Nuclear Plant.

Objective No. 3

Designate sites for private enterprise to make investments on TVA public land for development of recreation resort facilities to stimulate the tourism industry in the region.

Discussion: The plan recognizes the importance of providing opportunities for qualified developers to invest private capital on public lands for the purpose of providing high-quality destination resort development that will serve the general public. Five tracts were designated for commercial recreation development (Tract Nos. 6, 12, 14, 56, and 77).

Tract No. 6, currently leased to a private operator, supports a full-service marina facility and has provided excellent service to the public throughout the past 11 years. The lease is scheduled for renewal in eight years. The tract consists of 28 acres, and the existing operation occupies practically all of the land base with little room for expansion.

Large-scale resort operations can increase tourism and make a significant contribution to the regional economy. Of the five tracts allocated for commercial recreation, only one (Tract No. 56 @ 72 acres) near Eldridge Creek, would be capable of and suitable for a new, large resort development that would serve as a destination point for reservoir users. Respondents at reservoir workshops were skeptical as to whether or not the reservoir could support more than one large resort because of existing transportation circulation restrictions and the small size and marginal condition of many existing commercial operations located on the reservoir. The public offered suggestions for short-term and long-range development concepts. Proponents felt that, for the long range, a large resort would increase economic opportunity in the area, but only if it was in conjunction with a new growth corridor and major reservoir bridge crossing. However, until the bridge becomes a reality, the public felt, for the short term, that TVA should encourage upgrading existing commercial operations on the lower regions of the reservoir and increase commercial recreational opportunities on the mid to upper regions of the lake. Consequently, TVA has identified Tract Nos. 12 and 14 on the Tennessee River and Tract No. 77 located on the Hiwassee River. These marina operations are currently experiencing growth and need additional land resources to accommodate future expansion plans.

Recreation Development Goal

**TO PROVIDE FOR A DIVERSITY OF QUALITY RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES
ON CHICKAMAUGA RESERVOIR**

Objective No. 4

Designate TVA land throughout the reservoir area for passive, undeveloped, or informal recreational uses such as hiking, hunting, picnicking, bank fishing, etc.

Discussion: Participants at all five public workshops highly valued the lack of intensive develop-

ment on portions of the reservoir. They expressed the need for scenic, open space areas to allow for low-density, passive recreational opportunities. Consequently, 23 tracts are allocated for informal recreation. Many of the tracts have historically received moderate to heavy informal use by the public.

Objective No. 5

Identify sites for additional developed public recreation facilities.

Discussion: Of all the TVA reservoirs, the lower portion of Chickamauga has the largest population immediately adjacent to its shoreline. Based on the National Recreation and Park Association's recommended standard of 10.5 acres of parks per 1,000 population, the five-county area adjacent to the reservoir should have 4,542 acres available for public recreation based on 1986 populations. To help meet the standard, TVA has allocated 22 tracts for public recreation totaling 1,514 acres. This acreage combined with existing State parks, boat ramp/lake access areas, TVA public recreation areas, and city and county parks is within 146 acres of meeting the standard. If TVA includes the 840 acres of land allocated for informal recreation around Chickamauga Reservoir, the standard can be met. Preliminary findings of the President's Commission on American Outdoors (PCAO) state that greenway corridors and open space in and between communities that connect existing and new parks are the "missing link" in our system of parks. People attending the five public meetings highly valued recreation opportunities on Chickamauga Reservoir. They stressed a need for better maintenance of existing facilities and control of littering, vandalism, and general misuse.

Objective No. 6

Designate sites for small commercial docks and campstores on the upper riverine section of the reservoir.

Discussion: The plan recognizes the importance of providing a variety of facilities, services, and locations to give visitors a range of choices. At present, there are 14 commercial properties on Chickamauga Reservoir to serve the public, most of them boat docks or small marinas. Public input generated from the five workshops stressed a need for fueling facilities along the mid to upper regions of the Tennessee River and its Hiwassee tributary. During the development of the plan, the land needs of the existing commercial operations were considered and, where appropriate and available, land was allocated for expansion of facilities. Of the five tracts allocated for commercial recreation, two are adjacent to the dam reservation; a third is located 2 1/2 miles upstream from the dam; a fourth is located on the Hiwassee River (Agency Creek); the fifth site is a proposed commercial recreational resort opportunity. Its location is approximately 15 river miles from other such operations and is strategically located near speculative bridge crossings midway along the reservoir.

Allocation of public land for commercial recreation on the upper regions of the reservoir does not appear feasible during this 10-year planning cycle. TVA was able to locate sites which had fair capability but low suitability for commercial development within the upper regions of the lake. One reason was the lower levels of use as compared to the downstream region closer to the dam. This was supported by the fact that M and M Boat Dock, once located at TRM 527L, is no longer in business. Furthermore, only one commercial applicant has contacted TVA since 1983 to offer a proposal for a commercial dock operation within the upper regions of the reservoir. Currently the only marina operating within this region, upstream from Armstrong Bend, is Cottonport Marina. Population and transportation networks within this region are generally dispersed, unlike those

found within the Hamilton County segment of the reservoir. In part, this would also explain the lower recreation user levels within the riverine segment of the reservoir. When possible, TVA will continue to encourage upgrading of existing commercial facilities located on adjacent private land by providing technical assistance upon written request.

Objective No. 7

Designate boat launching access points to ensure free access in areas of major population growth and also within the mid to upper regions of the reservoir.

Discussion: Data from the public workshops revealed that water access was ranked twelfth out of a possible 33 use characteristics for Chickamauga Reservoir. In general, participants felt that the lower regions of the reservoir were being served by existing commercial facilities, public parks, TVA recreation areas, and TWRA public access areas. However, upriver from the more populated regions of the reservoir, boat launching or water access areas become more sparse. Consequently, the plan identifies 7 tracts for additional water access sites. Five of the tracts are located on the upper Tennessee portion of the reservoir, the remaining 2 on the Hiwassee.

Generally, the public response was favorable with respect to the quality and year-round use of the public access areas. In part, this has been a result of a 1980 inventory completed by TVA's recreation program in cooperation with TWRA. The study provided information needed to evaluate the condition, location, and use of existing boat launching ramps on all TVA reservoirs within Tennessee. After the results of the study were analyzed, TWRA reconveyed to TVA some of the more remote and less used access areas, which were then closed for such use. As a result, additional emphasis and funds were reallocated toward upgrading and improving the more popular public access sites, including those on Chickamauga.

Objective No. 8

Identify sites for interpretive trails and environmental study opportunities near urban areas.

Discussion: Participants at all five public workshops highly valued the importance of visual qualities and a protected natural environment to observe wildlife free from intensive development. Planted pine, high-impact public use, or lack of direct access are factors that make areas unsuitable for small wild area designation. Except for Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge, Chickamauga Reservoir has been heavily impacted or altered from its natural state. However, a high ridge east of North Chickamauga Creek (208 acres) has been allocated in the plan for a possible small wild area. Besides its significant value for interpretation and open space, the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga's Center for Environmental Energy and Science Education has expressed an interest in the area for environmental education and biological research. Portions of this area have been proposed as an extension of a greenway system planned for the Hixson community along North Chickamauga Creek. The area is accessible by road and could qualify as Chickamauga's first designated small wild area.

Natural Resource Management Goal

TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE THE FORESTRY, FISHERIES, AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES AROUND THE RESERVOIR AREA FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

This plan establishes forestry, wildlife, and agricultural resource management as recognized long-term uses for TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir. The 10-year life of the plan allows time to see results from these resource management practices that often represent significant investment by TVA, organizations, or other agencies. Specific objectives related to natural resource management on Chickamauga include:

Objective No. 9

Promote availability of wildlife habitat to meet long-term hunting and non-hunting user needs in the Chickamauga area.

Discussion: The wildlife resource on Chickamauga is a complex assemblage of major wildlife groups, species associations within these groups, and individual species requiring specific management practices and considerations. A wide array of habitat types ranging from mature upland forests to wetlands is required to maintain these populations on a sustained yield basis. Maintaining these areas in an undeveloped or managed state is essential to the survival of a variety of wildlife species.

In recent years, Chickamauga Reservoir has supported the second highest (Watts Bar is the highest) wintering bald eagle population in the eastern Valley. The bald eagle is listed as endangered on both State and Federal registers. A bald eagle restoration program was initiated by TWRA in the summer of 1989. A hacking tower has been erected on TVA land to feed and release the young raptors. Seven known great blue heron colonies within the reservoir study area comprise 35 percent of the 17 inventoried colonies in Tennessee. Three of the colonies are on reservoir land allocated for wildlife management and/or habitat protection areas.

Chickamauga historically supported a nesting population of osprey, listed as endangered by the State of Tennessee. The species has recently begun nesting in the area again, the result of the return of "hacked" birds and expansion of the adjacent Watts Bar osprey population.

Chickamauga Reservoir is one of the few areas in the eastern Valley where double-crested cormorants can be observed. This bird, listed as in need of management by Tennessee, is usually sighted from October through March and is of high interest to ornithological organizations and nature enthusiasts.

Resident Canada geese on Chickamauga are increasing as a result of cooperative establishment and management programs conducted by TVA and TWRA. This expanding goose population is of high interest to the general public because of its year-round observability and sustained harvest potential. The increased numbers of resident flocks assume added importance because of the overall decline of the North American waterfowl population. It is predicted that a large land base will be required to accommodate expanding resident goose populations.

Another game species which is increasing in numbers because of improved management programs and habitat protection is the white-tailed deer. Evidence of their presence was observed on the majority of tracts examined. Public interest in this species is very high. Deer use smaller reservoir

tracts, especially islands, for havens to escape harassment; examples are Tract Nos. 80 or 109. The larger tracts, including Tract Nos. 70, 71, and 72, are particularly important for accommodation of the expanding herd.

Wildlife data were analyzed for each tract, and many of those containing important wildlife habitats were allocated for wildlife management. The plan has identified 61 tracts on which wildlife will be considered an acceptable use. However, most of them are combined with such compatible uses as public recreation, forest management, visual management, and agriculture.

Objective No. 10

Maintain existing State wildlife management areas and evaluate opportunities for additional management areas from Blythe Ferry upstream to Watts Bar.

Discussion: Approximately 4,500 acres of land on Chickamauga Reservoir are currently licensed, transferred, or granted in permanent easement to TWRA for wildlife management purposes. The area is known collectively as the Chickamauga Wildlife Management Area and Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge. Out of 33 characteristics most valued by the public for Chickamauga Reservoir, wildlife management was the third highest priority value, preceded only by general recreation and protection of scenic qualities respectively. A much smaller number of people attending the five public workshops valued the reservoir's hunting opportunities. The plan addresses this dichotomy between consumptive and nonconsumptive uses of wildlife by allocating land for both needs. Of the 61 tracts allocated for wildlife, 18 tracts are licensed or under joint management agreement with TWRA and the balance (43 tracts) are administered by TVA Wildlife and Natural Heritage Program. Twenty-four tracts are located above the confluence of the Hiwassee and Tennessee Rivers. Nineteen allocated tracts, including those associated with the Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge and the Blythe Ferry Management Area Unit, are located along the Hiwassee River. An additional 18 tracts are downstream of Chickamauga Dam from the confluence of the two rivers. Some of these tracts are to be used for wildlife observation areas, others are used for hunting. The public's concern for a proper balance of wildlife management areas throughout all regions of the reservoir appears to have been met.

Objective No. 11

Evaluate desirability of granting longer-term tenure on State wildlife refuge area lands licensed from TVA.

Discussion: The Blythe Ferry Management Area Unit of the Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge is the most intensively managed area within the refuge. It is presently licensed by TVA to TWRA on a short-term basis. The area is considered the cornerstone of waterfowl management for all of Chickamauga Reservoir. The remainder of the land within the Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge, except for Hiwassee Island (granted as a permanent easement), was transferred in fee title to the State in 1961. The public, as well as outside agencies, feel that maintenance of the Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge is critical to future wildlife management, especially for migratory waterfowl, on the reservoir. Advocates of this position represented at the public workshops feel the land presently under short-term license to TWRA should be granted the same long-term protection as the transferred lands. The plan identifies eight specific tracts (Nos. 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, and 107) which will be considered, with longer tenure based on demonstrated need and the submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan.

Objective No. 12

Promote integration of natural resources management through multiple land use allocations.

Discussion: Of the 153 tracts identified in the plan, 124 are designated for more than one use. In implementing the plan, TVA programs with responsibility for each use will jointly develop specific multi-use plans.

Objective No. 13

Designate lands to continue TVA's forestry management programs.

Discussion: This would include sites receiving sound silvicultural treatment and good management through the use of proper forest management techniques in accordance with, but not limited by, "Best Management Practices" (BMP's) developed by the State of Tennessee, as supported by the Clean Water Act and described by TVA in its forest management policies.

A 10-year operating cycle is often followed in managing approximately 5,000 acres of forested land within the reservoir boundary. The managed pine plantations on the reservoir have been established primarily for erosion control and old field stabilization. Upland hardwoods growing on productive soils represent a commercially valuable timber resource, with oak the most valuable species.

Most of the forested land within close proximity of the reservoir is in private ownership and supports a good local market for hardwood poles and logs, as well as markets for pulpwood and pine products.

Increasing population pressures with related aesthetic, access, and recreational concerns represent complicated timber management situations on Chickamauga. However, TVA can use its land for research, and through proper forest management, TVA can demonstrate techniques applicable to forests held by private landowners. The plan identifies 26 tracts for forest management, most of which are suitable for forest management demonstrations.

Objective No. 14

TVA land use and future management should be as congruent as possible with land planning objectives developed by local or regional planning agencies.

Discussion: Part of TVA's mission is to work with other agencies to form a partnership to demonstrate the effectiveness of joint problem solving. To implement this cooperative strategy, TVA wants to form a consortium of reservoir beneficiaries; State agencies, industries, local lake user groups, and regional planning agencies. Counties within the Chickamauga area which are impacted by the reservoir are represented by agencies that have the authority to make adjacent land use decisions. Some of these are: CARCOG, SETDD, Hamilton County Regional Planning Commission, and the State Planning Office. TVA Reservoir Lands Management staff visited each of these agencies early in the planning process for the purpose of data exchange and identification of emerging issues. The discussion with local agencies has provided new information, ideas, and recommendations to TVA at the formative stage of the planning process.

Agriculture Management Goal

TO PROTECT THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE CHICKAMAUGA RESERVOIR BOUNDARY

The land management goal for preserving the reservoir area's agricultural resources arises from TVA's Farmland Protection Code (consistent with the Federal Farmland Protection Policy Act), under which TVA manages its land and conducts its programs to prevent the unwarranted conversion of important farmland to other uses. TVA carries out all its activities to minimize adverse impact on food and fiber production within the Valley. Specific objectives related to agricultural preservation on Chickamauga include:

Objective No. 15

Preserve prime farmland by keeping these lands in agriculture or other natural resource uses.

Discussion: Proposed uses for each tract were carefully analyzed in terms of their impacts on prime and important farmland. In all cases, such irreversible uses as commercial recreation or industrial development were considered only on tracts with little or no prime or important farmland, or where surrounding land had already been developed for some irreversible use.

Objective No. 16

Maintain existing or consider new agricultural licenses on TVA lands that are prime or important farmland.

Discussion: Currently there are 37 agricultural licenses on 14 tracts which are allocated for agricultural use as identified in the Chickamauga Land Management Plan. The total acreage for these major agricultural licenses is 1,316 acres. Approximately 628 acres are in row crop use while 688 acres are planted in sod for pasture and hay. TVA will consider maintaining an agricultural licensing program on all 14 tracts allocated in the plan for agriculture.

Remaining are 39 agricultural licenses which total approximately 343 acres. These licenses are currently located on other planned tracts or along TVA marginal strip lands which have not been allocated in the land management plan for agriculture. The individual licenses are generally small and are often used for pasture by adjacent landowners. Approximately 256 acres are used for pasture and only 87 for row crop use. Since agriculture was not determined to be the best use for the planned tracts currently supporting these agricultural licenses, TVA will maintain the right to terminate those licenses should they interfere with future allocated uses.

Environmental Protection Goal

TO PROTECT THE AMENITIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY OF THE RESERVOIR AND ADJOINING LANDS

TVA's land management goal for protecting the amenities and environmental quality of the reservoir area indirectly affects other land management goals. Recognizing the interrelationship between environmental quality and land use, relevant environmental data were carefully analyzed before any allocations were made. Furthermore, all development and management activities resulting from this plan will be conducted in accordance with legal authorities and other environmental quality controls.

Objective No. 17

Protect or preserve the natural beauty and visual quality of TVA public land, especially the reservoir shoreline.

Discussion: Next to general recreation, the participants at the Chickamauga workshops most valued the scenic beauty of the reservoir. Some participants suggested that TVA maintain an undisturbed buffer strip along the shoreline to protect the reservoir's visual quality. Toward this objective, TVA staff completed an analysis of the visual resources on the reservoir and assigned a visual quality rating to each tract of TVA land prior to development of this plan. The ratings identified (1) the distinctiveness of a landscape, (2) the visibility and level of concern for the landscape, and (3) acceptable management activities that could occur on the tract. (The visual quality rating system is described in more detail in Appendix B.) Based on these ratings, 39 tracts were identified for visual protection, which permits only low visual impact activities. Additionally, 66 tracts were designated for visual management, requiring that visual considerations be built into any management or development plans for those tracts. The remaining tracts did not fall within either of these two categories.

Objective No. 18

Establish sites to provide long-term protection for sensitive plant and animal species and unique or unusual communities currently under or recommended for State or Federal protection.

Discussion: Numerous rare or sensitive plant species and plant communities are located in the Chickamauga area, and their habitats could be destroyed by improper management, heavy public use, or inappropriate development. Additionally, the reservoir lands are used by nesting osprey, wintering bald eagles, and other wildlife species of State and Federal concern. Since protection of these unique habitats is important in maintaining the environmental quality of the area, the plan allocates 19 tracts for habitat protection areas.

Objective No. 19

Preserve and protect existing wetland habitats.

Discussion: TVA is to provide leadership and take action to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands. Furthermore, TVA is to provide and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands and avoid actions that adversely impact wetland areas.

Wetlands are areas of great natural productivity, hydrological utility, and environmental diversity, providing natural flood control, improved water quality, recharge of aquifers, flow stabilization of streams and rivers, and habitat for fish and wildlife resources.

Objective No. 20

Protect and enhance water quality for water supply, recreation, aquatic habitat, and species.

Discussion: Tracts with high soil erosion potential were identified through interpretation of soils data. Where appropriate, highly erodible sites were designated for nondevelopmental uses, such as forest management, so that watershed protection could be established or maintained on the sites. Participants at all five public workshops ranked water quality and water supply as the fifth most important priority value out of 33 characteristics identified for Chickamauga Reservoir. This public concern is reflected in TVA's concurrent preparation of the results from the "TVA Reservoir System Operation and Planning Review." This reservoir reevaluation study will identify water quality issues and offer additional support for the implementation of TVA's water quality management plan for Chickamauga Reservoir.

Objective No. 21

Protect and preserve important and unique archaeological, cultural, and historic areas, including those with special regional and local significance.

Discussion: Existing archaeological data were compiled from TVA, Tennessee Division of Archaeology, and University of Tennessee files. The sample archaeological field survey was limited to those tracts thought to have potential for development as industrial, barge terminal sites, minor commercial landing sites, and commercial or public recreation areas. Therefore not all plan lands were surveyed to determine the presence of formerly unknown archaeological resources. However, archaeological resources identified in the survey are not published in the plan data base because of their locational confidentiality. This information remains on file at TVA's Cultural Resources Program office.

Prior to the development of the plan, an additional field survey and a literature search were completed for architectural and historical resources located on and adjacent to Chickamauga Reservoir public lands. Historic sites and architecturally significant structures identified in the survey have been recorded in the plan's data base.

TVA is obligated as a Federal agency to comply with regulations outlined in the National Historic Preservation Act in an effort to protect all significant cultural resources that are threatened from negative impact or destruction. Furthermore, survey data provide useful information to ensure compatible uses on planned public lands, as well as limit any adverse effects on significant archaeological sites and/or historic structures located on lands adjacent to TVA.

The plan has allocated 46 tracts for cultural resource protection. Some of these tracts have archaeological resources on them; however, few of the tracts have physical historical structures currently standing on TVA land. Many of the 46 tracts offer protective buffer areas against undesirable uses which could affect the integrity of adjacent historic sites or structures existing on backlying lands.

The following list identifies a sampling of major historic sites/structures and concentrations of

architecturally significant structures, some located on TVA public lands but most adjacent to the reservoir on private land:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Significance</u>
Dayton, TN	Rhea County Courthouse	National Historic Landmark
TRM 499.5	Blythe Ferry and Landings*	National Register
TRM 502R	1807 Hiwassee Garrison Site	National Register
TRM 518	Washington Ferry and Landings*	National Register
RM 5.5R (Hiwassee)	A 2-story "saddlebag" restored log structure	National Register
RM 18.7L (Hiwassee)	Two homes in the town of Charleston, TN	National Register
TRM 516L	1910 restored Jim Godsey House	National Register
TRM 523.3L	1905 Eaves House	National Register
Soddy Creek	Three 19th century structures a) 2-story Victorian Home (1886) b) Colonel William Clift (1828) c) Brown's Tavern (1820)	Potentially Eligible for National Register
Soddy-Daisy, TN	Soddy Waterfront district	Potentially Eligible for National Register
Dayton, TN	William Jennings Bryant University	Potentially Eligible for National Register
RM 18.7 (Hiwassee)	Charleston/Calhoun communities (Historic Districts)	Potentially Eligible for National Register
Hambright Bend (Hiwassee)	19th Century house and farm complex	Potentially Eligible for National Register
RM 19.9 (Hiwassee)	Remains of Sawpauh Mill and dam (site)*	Potentially Eligible for National Register
TRM 514.6 L	Old Country Store (Kellys Ferry)	Potentially Eligible for National Register
TRM 523.3L	Breedenton community and steamboat landing	Potentially Eligible for National Register

* Historic features on TVA land

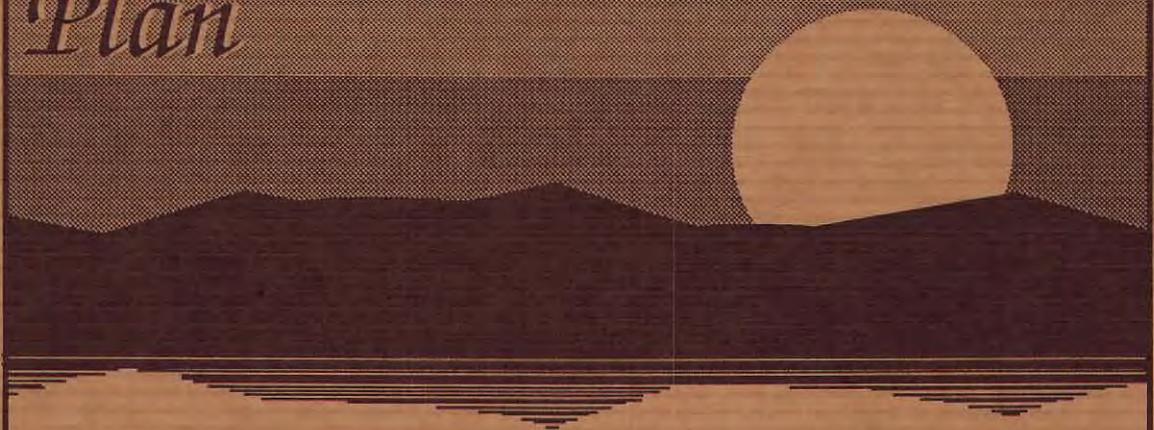
Chickamauga

Reservoir

Land

Management

Plan



PLANNED LAND USES

PLANNED LAND USES

The 153 tracts of land shown on the enclosed land management plan maps were allocated for one or more of the land uses described in this section. These descriptions establish the general limits of activities or management which can take place on tracts allocated for each use.

Other public land uses (highways, utility corridors, etc.) will be considered on all of the plan tracts and approved by TVA where appropriate. Future sites for such facilities cannot be identified but will be addressed when a specific proposal is made to TVA.

The following 18 LAND USE CATEGORIES are listed under 4 planned land use divisions (Economic Development, Recreation Development, Resource Management, and Environmental Protection). The land use categories will be shown in like manner on the attached land management plan map matrix. All land uses and management activities must be consistent with TVA environmental policy to ensure that environmental quality is both considered and protected during the development and management of Chickamauga Reservoir lands.

Economic Development

Industrial Site

Tracts allocated for Industrial Sites will be considered for development of waterfront industries. These sites would be conveyed to a developer at fair market value, either at public auction sale in fee or by easement. TVA assistance may include feasibility studies, promotional brochures, industrial site planning, technical training, and technical assistance.

Industrial Access

On tracts allocated for Industrial Access, owners of private backlying lands could be permitted access across TVA property for water intake, wastewater discharge, or conveyance of commodities (i.e., natural gas pipelines). Industrial access is usually compatible with other uses, such as forest management and wildlife management, and these tracts may serve as a buffer between the shoreline and backlying industrial development.

Barge Terminal Site

Tracts allocated for Barge Terminal Sites will be considered for public or private entities for construction of facilities. Such facilities will be used for the transfer, loading, and unloading of commodities between barges and trucks, trains, storage areas, or industrial plants. These sites would be conveyed to private entities at fair market value, either at public auction sale in fee or by easement.

Special-purpose barge terminals are associated with specific industrial plants and owned or operated by one or more industries. Such terminals are not usually available to other shippers. Multipurpose terminals are for general commodity facilities and are available to any shipper for a fee. Multipurpose terminals can be publicly or privately owned and may provide such other services as commodity storage.

Fleeting Area

Tracts allocated for Barge Fleeting Areas will be used to anchor offshore mooring facilities (cables, buoys, or cells). Barge Fleeting Areas are used by the towing industry to switch barges between tows or barge terminals. Fleeting areas are generally needed at the junction of two waterways, close to a large number of barge terminals, or near a navigation lock.

Minor Commercial Landing

Tracts allocated for Minor Commercial Landings will be considered for public or private development of small-scale barge facilities. These sites can be used for transferring pulpwood, sand, gravel, and other natural resource commodities between barges and trucks. Since this use is intermittent and usually not a major activity, there would generally be no significant impact on adjacent land uses.

Retained Developed Tracts

On tracts designated as Retained Developed, investments have been made in permanent facilities, such as buildings or maintenance facilities. Activities that do not conflict with existing development may be permitted on the tracts.

Recreation Development

Commercial Recreation

Tracts allocated for Commercial Recreation will be reserved for developments requiring water frontage. Facilities may include marinas, docks, launching ramps, rental cabins, trails, lodges, pools, campgrounds, restaurants, and other tourism-related outdoor recreation facilities.

On tracts available for new commercial recreation developments, TVA will seek private investors with the financial and managerial capability to develop large-scale facilities that can become destination points for tourists and local reservoir users. To encourage high-quality private development, TVA may provide such incentives as assisting with conceptual site planning or conducting market assessments. Two tracts allocated for commercial recreation have been previously leased by TVA and support existing commercial operations. TVA may provide technical assistance to commercial operators who are interested in upgrading their facilities.

Public Recreation

Tracts allocated for Public Recreation will be considered for development by a municipal, county, State, regional, or Federal agency. TVA will consider developing or expanding selected public recreation facilities, as funds are available, in areas where facilities are needed but no other agency is in a position to develop them.

Public recreation tracts are intended to support a wide range of recreation activities. Such tracts might be developed with swimming beaches, picnic pavilions, toilets, roads, campgrounds, parking lots, game and court areas, launching ramps, and trails. Large public recreation areas may have onsite managers.

Water Access

Tracts allocated for Water Access will be considered for development and/or maintenance of boat ramps, courtesy piers, and car and trailer parking areas to provide public boating access to the lake. TVA will take the lead in developing water access tracts, but development and maintenance could be shared with other Federal, State, county, or local agencies.

Informal Recreation

Tracts allocated for Informal Recreation will be maintained for passive dispersed recreation activities, such as hunting, hiking, bird watching, photography, primitive camping, bank fishing, and picnicking. Buildings, access roads, docks, or other development that would tend to concentrate public use will be discouraged. Forestry, agriculture, and wildlife management practices will be permitted as long as they do not limit public use of the land or drastically alter the physical land base.

Resource Management

Agriculture

Tracts allocated for Agriculture will be managed to preserve their potential for agricultural use, promote increased agricultural productivity for row crops or pasture, and demonstrate multiple-use developments compatible with preservation of agricultural lands. They contain a significant amount of prime farmland. These tracts will be available for agricultural licensing to local farmers, with restrictions to protect topsoil, prevent erosion, and benefit wildlife.

In addition to those tracts specifically allocated for agriculture, many tracts allocated for other long-term uses are suitable for interim agricultural licensing. In these cases, the tract description will indicate that portions of the tract will be considered for agricultural licensing.

Forest Management

Tracts allocated for Forest Management will be managed to demonstrate and maximize the production of forest products and economic returns while enhancing or complementing such other uses as wildlife management and recreation. All technically acceptable silvicultural and harvesting treatments are applied in appropriate circumstances. Such treatments include but are not limited to thinning, improvement cuts, selection, group selection, shelterwood, and clearcut methods. Additional resource management activities, such as timber stand improvement, planting, control burning, cattle exclusion, road construction, kudzu control, and others, would be applied in appropriate situations. A multidisciplinary TVA team will decide which management treatments to apply on each tract to benefit the forest resources and complementary uses.

Wildlife Management

Tracts allocated for Wildlife Management will be managed to protect and enhance wildlife habitats and restore depleted or regionally rare populations of certain species. To accomplish these management objectives, TVA will work closely with Federal and State fish and wildlife agencies and other cooperating organizations, such as Quail Unlimited, Inc., Ducks Unlimited, Chattanooga Retriever Club, and others. In cases where TWRA can most effectively manage wildlife habitat, TVA

will make tracts available for State management, with tenure based on demonstrated need and submission of acceptable wildlife management plans.

Each tract will be managed for a featured group or groups of wildlife species (upland wildlife, wetland wildlife, or waterfowl) or, in some cases, a particular wildlife species. Existing habitat conditions on each tract were analyzed during the data-gathering phase of this planning process to determine the major wildlife group or species to be featured on each tract. Tract-specific, detailed management plans will be developed to enhance or preserve habitat conditions required by the featured group or species.

Habitat improvement will be achieved through wildlife provisions in agricultural license agreements, forest management prescriptions, cooperative agreements with other organizations, and activities funded by TVA's Wildlife and Natural Heritage Program. Selected tracts may be used to demonstrate or develop innovative wildlife management techniques, such as vegetation manipulation in selected sloughs and embayments to enhance waterfowl habitat, management of existing wading bird colonies and restoration of selected species, and expansion of raptor restoration work. Tracts containing unique concentrations of easily observed wildlife may be developed as public wildlife observation areas. In some cases, especially on small or disjunct tracts, protection or maintenance of existing habitat conditions will be the best management alternative.

Small Wild Area

Tracts allocated for Small Wild Areas have exceptional natural, scenic, or aesthetic qualities and will be available for dispersed, low-impact types of outdoor recreation, such as hiking, primitive camping, nature photography, and bird watching. Motorized vehicles are prohibited. Development may include foot trails, signs, parking areas, and primitive camping sites. Efforts will be made to encourage public use and to interpret the natural features of these areas for visitors.

Environmental Protection

Visual Management and Visual Protection

Management or development proposals for tracts allocated for Visual Management must include provisions for maintaining or enhancing the quality of the visual resources of the tract, in accordance with Visual Resource Management Recommendations contained in Appendix B. This designation does not preclude any otherwise acceptable management or development activity.

However, on tracts allocated for Visual Protection, TVA intends to restrict activities that would alter unique or important visual resources. This designation is normally considered incompatible with developmental uses.

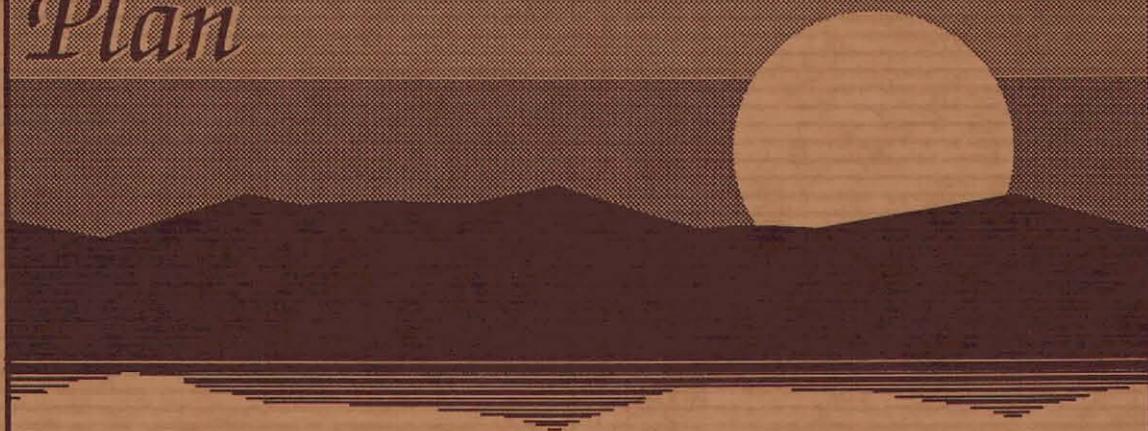
Cultural Resource Protection

On tracts allocated for Cultural Resource Protection, TVA will protect and/or interpret significant remnants of the prehistoric and historic past. These tracts may contain archaeological or historic features, or they may provide buffers to preserve the settings of structures of historic or architectural significance. This designation precludes any uses that would damage or destroy the cultural resources or diminish the public's appreciation of the cultural values of the tract or adjacent land.

Habitat Protection Area

Tracts allocated for Habitat Protection will be managed to protect populations of species recognized as threatened or endangered by the FWS or considered endangered, threatened, or otherwise significant by the State of Tennessee. Selection of tracts to protect these species is based on criteria designed to identify critical habitats and significant use areas. Tracts receiving random or occasional use may not be designated. For example, tracts designated as habitat protection for bald eagles were selected based on observations by TVA biologists in conjunction with guidelines for determining essential wintering habitat as defined in the FWS's Southeastern States Bald Eagle Recovery Plan. Unusual or exemplary biological communities or unique geological features may also be designated as habitat protection areas. Management activities that are not specifically designed to perpetuate the featured species or that would jeopardize the ecological integrity of the site will not be permitted. Heavy public use is discouraged, and motorized vehicles are prohibited.

*Chickamauga
Reservoir
Land
Management
Plan*



**RESERVOIR TRACT
ALLOCATIONS**

RESERVOIR TRACT ALLOCATIONS

This section describes the use or uses determined to be most suitable for each tract of TVA land as shown on the plan maps. The tract descriptions include acreage rounded to the nearest tenth and the planned land uses. Relevant data regarding the planned use(s) are provided for each tract and include existing land uses, physical characteristics of the land, physical capability of the tract to support the planned use(s) (excellent, good, fair, or poor), and any special considerations related to the future use. The planned uses for each multiple-use tract are listed, and each use will be given equal status during implementation of the plan. The capability ratings are based on a set of criteria for each use. Appendix B: The Data Base, contains descriptions of the capability criteria.

Plan Glossary

When reading the plan, there may be unfamiliar terms used within the text. The following glossary may assist the reader with a better understanding of those terms used in both the plan and tract descriptions.

Agricultural Licensing

Land allocated in the plan for long-term agricultural use will be offered for agricultural licensing, consistent with TVA Instruction V: LAND USE, Use Of Land For Agriculture. In addition, tracts or portions of tracts designated for various long-term uses that are generally suitable for interim agricultural licensing have been identified, using the criteria contained in TVA's agriculture instruction. However, land with erosion potential will not be licensed for agricultural use unless erosion and sediment controls, including the use of best management practices, can be successfully implemented. Further investigation and/or mitigation of adverse impacts to natural or cultural resources may be required prior to approval of individual requests.

Dam Reservation

Dam reservation lands are generally maintained in a park-like setting by TVA to protect the integrity of the dam structure, hydroelectric facilities, and navigation lock; to provide public visitor access to the TVA facilities; and to provide recreation opportunities such as public boat access, bank fishing, camping, picnicking, etc.

Forest Net Present Value

This is the present value of a stand of timber which, when harvested at its financial maturity, is discounted back to the present by a predetermined discount and inflation rate. An 8.0 percent discount rate and a 3.0 percent inflation rate were used in the calculation for Chickamauga. The net present value (NPV) classes at financial maturity noted in this plan are: (1) High (\$600-\$1,000), (2) Moderately High (\$400-\$599), (3) Moderately Low (\$200-\$399), (4) Low (\$0-\$199). All NPV figures are based on a per acre basis.

Herbicide Treatment Areas

These areas of the reservoir shoreline have dense aquatic plant infestations and are generally termed "high priority treatment areas." They are located around commercial marinas, public use

areas, campgrounds and resorts, residences, and industrial raw water intakes and are usually associated with high mosquito production. They generally represent only a small percentage of the total aquatic plant infestation on a reservoir and are selected for treatment because they provide the greatest social and economic benefits.

Marginal Strip

Marginal strip is defined as the generally narrow strip of reservoir land that TVA retains in fee between the water's edge and adjoining noncommercial property owned by others over which TVA holds access and recreation rights on behalf of the general public. Fee-owned reservoir land bordering property used for public recreation, commercial recreation, or industrial purposes and fee-owned reservoir land in which TVA identifies a program interest (plan tracts) are not part of the marginal strip. On marginal strip land, owners of abutting private land may be permitted to construct facilities for noncommercial access to and enjoyment of reservoir waters upon approval of plans submitted to TVA. Such permission will be based on TVA's determination that the proposed facilities are compatible with TVA's statutory obligations, environmental quality requirements, and other TVA interests. Receipt of TVA's approval is required prior to construction. The marginal strip may not be used to block access by the general public to reservoir waters or along the TVA shoreline, and all permissive uses are subject to the paramount rights of the United States Government on behalf of the public.

Navigation Safety Harbor/Landing

A safety harbor or landing is a designated shoreline area for tying off commercial barge tows and recreational boats during adverse weather conditions or equipment malfunctions. A harbor area is an inlet or small embayment, whereas a landing area is a relatively straight length of shoreline.

Ozone Nonattainment Area

An ozone nonattainment area is an area in which ambient concentrations of ozone in the air have recently exceeded the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone. The use of tracts within such areas may be severely limited if such use increases the existing ozone level. Hamilton and Bradley Counties are both ozone nonattainment areas within the Chickamauga Reservoir area.

Prime Farmland

Generally regarded as the best land for farming, these areas are flat or gently rolling and are susceptible to little or no soil erosion. Prime farmland produces the most food, feed, fiber, forage, and oil seed crops with the least amount of fuel, fertilizer, and labor. It combines favorable soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply and, under careful management, can be farmed continuously and at a high level of productivity without degrading either the environment or the resource base. Prime farmland does not include land already in or committed to urban development, roads, or water storage.

Private Shoreline Improvements

Prior to development of the Chickamauga plan, TVA permitted, under certain conditions and at certain locations, the owners of private land adjoining TVA land to construct and maintain facilities and other private shoreline improvements such as boat docks, boat houses, picnic shelters, walkways, and landscaping on the TVA land for their private use and enjoyment. Consistent with

this plan's objectives to determine the most suitable use for remaining public reservoir land, TVA will continue to consider such requests for private use only on selected plan tracts or portions of plan tracts where such use was previously considered and where the proposed use will not conflict with the interest of the general public or TVA programs represented by the plan allocations.

The tract descriptions identify where TVA will consider requests for such improvements. The corner numbers used in some of the tract descriptions refer to the codes assigned by TVA to survey monuments. On some plan tracts where such improvements have been permitted in the past, no new requests will be considered. Existing improvements which have not been formally approved by TVA will either be officially permitted (where the tract descriptions indicate that additional requests will be considered) or will be dealt with as encroachments as the tract descriptions indicate.

Consideration of future requests on tracts so identified in the plan will be handled on a case-by-case basis and will be reviewed by appropriate TVA programs, specifically including but not limited to cultural resources and navigation operations. Further investigation or mitigation of adverse impacts to natural or cultural resources may be required before approval of individual requests for private shoreline improvements.

PSD Class I Area

A prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) Class I area is one in which air quality is specially protected. Major new industries or industrial expansions within 31 miles (50 km) of such an area must estimate potential impacts on air quality in that area, and those between 31 and 62 miles may be required to do so. Three Class I areas are within 62 miles (100 km) of Chickamauga Reservoir. They are as follows:

Cohutta National Wilderness Area	-	approximately 20 miles (32 km)
Joyce Kilmer Slickrock National Wilderness Area	-	" 45 miles (72 km)
Great Smoky Mountains National Park	-	" 45 miles (72 km)

Significant Cultural Resources

Some of the descriptions state that the tract contains significant cultural resources, or that cultural resource considerations may affect development of the tract. Many of the tract descriptions contain no reference to archaeological or other cultural resources. Since only a sample archaeological survey was performed, the lack of such references in a tract description does not necessarily indicate that significant cultural resources do not exist. The use of any tract for developmental purposes may require additional archaeological testing or mitigation of adverse impact to archaeological sites. The costs of required testing or mitigation may be the responsibility of the developer.

Wetlands

Aquatic Bed Wetlands: These wetlands are dominated by plants that grow principally on or below the surface of the water for most of the growing season in most years. Aquatic beds represent a diverse group of plant communities that require surface water for optimum growth and reproduction. They exist best in relatively permanent water or under conditions of repeated flooding. The plants are either attached to the substrate or float freely in the water. The most common aquatic plants found on Chickamauga Reservoir are Eurasian watermilfoil and spinyleaf naiad.

Emergent Wetland: Emergent wetlands are characterized by erect, rooted, herbaceous hydrophytes. This type of vegetation is present for most of the growing season in most years. These wetlands are usually dominated by perennial plants. Common emergent wetland plants found on Chickamauga Reservoir are cattail (*Typha latifolia*) and bulrushes (*Jucus* spp., *Scirpus* spp.). An emergent wetland may be known by a common name such as "marsh" or "slough."

Forested Wetland: Forested wetlands are comprised of woody vegetation that is at least 6 meters tall. The most common forested wetlands found along Chickamauga Reservoir are temporarily flooded (flooded early in the growing season in most years) riparian zones. These areas are dominated by species such as red and silver maple, elm, boxelder, sycamore, and green ash. Other forested wetlands, more commonly known as bottomlands, may be comprised of the above-mentioned species in addition to water and willow oaks.

Scrub-Shrub Wetland: Scrub-Shrub wetlands are areas dominated by woody vegetation less than 6 meters (20 feet) tall. Plant species may include true shrubs, young trees, or trees and shrubs that are small and stunted because of environmental conditions. In many situations, scrub-shrub wetlands may represent a successional stage leading to forested wetland. The most common scrub-shrub wetland plant species found on Chickamauga Reservoir are black willow (*Salix nigra*) and buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*).

Tract Descriptions

Tract No. 1 - (97.27 ac.)

- Planned Use: Informal Recreation

- Relevant Data:

Although not directly associated with the reservoir, this tract, consisting of one large and one small parcel, receives significant informal recreation use. Its size and location with respect to urban Chattanooga and its association with Chickamauga Dam Reservation make it a desirable addition to the area's recreational land base. It will provide a green belt along busy Amnicola Highway and act as a buffer for existing recreation activity at Lake Junior. The southeast portion of the tract supports a pine plantation of small loblolly and shortleaf sawtimber with a net present value of \$600/acre. Outer portions of the tract are lined with old mature hardwoods. Primary limitations for forestry management activity are fair forestry capability for the northwestern half of the tract and the negative visual impact of forest management practices on the southeastern segment of the tract. Aesthetics and high visibility from Amnicola Highway are also major limiting factors. The tract borders Kings Point Cemetery and is also a buffer to the nearby Kings Point community, which is an early 20th century residential community with several remaining 19th century houses.

Tract No. 2 - (99.37 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Forest Management
Wildlife Management
Visual Management
Public Recreation

- Relevant Data:

This tract has excellent forest management capability. The timber resource has an overall net present value exceeding \$600 per acre. Investments have been made in the plantations, and the tract is easily accessible for harvesting. Aesthetic concerns will require careful planning of any forest management activity. This tract has good wildlife management capability and is one of the few recorded resting sites of the brown-headed nuthatch in Tennessee. Because of off-road vehicle abuse, a gate has been installed to render a large portion of the site inaccessible to such use. It is part of Chickamauga Dam Reservation and is highly visible from State Highway 153 and the opposite shore of Chickamauga Reservoir. Its capability for public recreation is good, and it will be needed for expansion of the already overcrowded TVA public day-use recreation area to the west. The tract is bounded by residential development to the south, but access can easily be obtained without passing through subdivision roads.

Tract No. 3 - (5.53 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Public Recreation
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract is composed of two small disjoined parcels of public land located adjacent to State Highway 153 and Amnicola Highway. Both parcels are a part of the Chickamauga Dam Reservation.

Tract No. 4 - (11.67 ac.)

- Planned Use: Retained Developed

- Relevant Data:

This is the site of a TVA maintenance base. A portion of the tract is also under license to the U.S. Coast Guard, which has just constructed a new facility.

Tract No. 5 - (39.77 ac.)

- Planned Use: Public Recreation

- Relevant Data:

This tract is a portion of the Chickamauga Dam Reservation and is situated between State Highway 153 and Amnicola Highway. The tract is highly visible, is easily accessible, has excellent recreation capability, and currently receives heavy recreation use. The Lake Junior recreation site is located on this tract.

Tract No. 6 - (28.07 ac.)

- Planned Use: Commercial Recreation

- Relevant Data:

This tract is under lease for commercial recreation use and is the site of Chickamauga Dam Marina.

Tract No. 7 - (57.21 ac.)

- Planned Use: Public Recreation

- Relevant Data:

This tract is the TVA Chickamauga Dam Public Recreation Use Area. It is situated between State Highway 153 and Chickamauga Dam Marina. This particular recreation area is extremely popular and receives the highest summer visitation of any TVA facility Valley-wide. Operating the area and facilities through the private sector under an established schedule of fees was addressed by the public at TVA's public meeting held in Harrison, Tennessee, January 10, 1989. TVA's decision was to continue operating the Chickamauga Dam Public Recreation Area during the 1989 season in the same manner it has been operated in the past. TVA believes that establishment of a limited food concession operation at Chickamauga would be acceptable to the public. However, in examining this option more closely, it does not appear that concessions would offer sufficient revenue generating potential to offset TVA's operation and maintenance costs. In addition, concession setup costs and the potential for increased litter problems could offset any potential financial advantages. Operation in 1990 and beyond would be dependent on future appropriated budgets.

Tract No. 8 - (5.81 ac.)

- Planned Use: Public Recreation

- Relevant Data:

This tract, downstream from the railroad bridge, is part of the Chickamauga Dam Reservation Public Recreation Use Area. The area includes a parking lot, boat launching ramp, and restroom facilities.

Tract No. 9 - (60.94 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Forest Management
 Public Recreation
 Wildlife Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract is highly accessible from existing public roads and presently contains a paved parking lot and canoe/small boat access on North Chickamauga Creek. The tract is highly visible from State Highway 153 and contains a stand of predominantly hardwood trees. There is, however, a 37-acre loblolly pine plantation located on the lower end near Chickamauga Creek. Net present value for this stand exceeds \$1,000 per acre. The tract is used frequently by hikers and bird watchers and is adjacent to a rapidly growing, urbanizing area where public recreation facilities with a water-based focal point are increasingly valued. The community of Hixson has indicated a high level of interest in this tract and is attempting to develop a trail system along North Chickamauga Creek with the lower terminus at this tract. TVA supports the Hixson project, and the use of this tract for day-use recreation will complement the Hixson community efforts. Portions of the tract have also been identified as a spoil deposit area for materials excavated from the site of a proposed lock through Chickamauga Dam. The construction impact area of the lock and plans to enlarge the height of an existing levee have been proposed by TVA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. No funding, however, has been approved by Congress, and only preliminary studies have been completed at this point.

Tract No. 10 - (207.98 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Habitat Protection Area
 Visual Management
 Small Wild Area

- Relevant Data:

This relatively large tract is surrounded by urban residential development. The tract is significant because it supports a large population of *Scutellaria montana* (Large flowered skullcap), a federally listed endangered species. Most of the tract is covered by old growth oak-hickory forest. Because of the tract's large size, the low level of disturbance, and its high level of protectability, its capability as a habitat protection area is excellent. It is also the only newly identified small wild area on Chickamauga Reservoir. Any activities planned for this tract that could result in adverse modification or destruction of habitat critical to the survival of *Scutellaria montana* will be coordinated with the appropriate office(s) of the FWS pursuant to the provisions of Section 7c of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

Tract No. 11 - (16.89 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Informal Recreation
Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

This tract is located just upstream of Chickamauga Dam. It is currently a part of the dam reservation and is extremely important for its visual quality. The tract is the last parcel of TVA land between existing commercial development and the dam. Because of its accessibility from the water and from Lakeshore Drive, a portion of the tract is currently experiencing significant informal recreational use. The tract is currently covered with a variety of timber species and is highly visible from State Highway 153 as well as from the Chickamauga Dam Public Recreation Area and Chickamauga Dam Marina. A navigation safety landing is also located adjacent to the tract. Two large mooring cells provide a facility for temporary mooring while barges are being locked through the dam.

Tract No. 12 - (7.98 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Commercial Recreation
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract is a part of the Chickamauga Dam Reservation property and is adjacent to Lake Shore Marina. The tract is in a heavily utilized portion of the reservoir and is highly visible from State Highway 153, Chickamauga Dam Public Recreation Area, and Chickamauga Dam Marina. A navigation safety landing is located on the shoreline, thus deterring any shoreline development options. The tract could be made available to Lake Shore Marina for parking lot expansion. Many large hardwood trees are located along the lakeward portion of the tract. These trees and associated vegetation are important in maintaining the visual integrity of this tract and will be retained as a buffer. Any development use of the tract will be carefully planned and designed to ensure that the integrity of the shoreline is preserved, and that adverse visual impacts are not created.

Tract No. 13 - (3.40 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Informal Recreation
Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

This narrow tract fronts existing multi-family residential development. It is extremely important for its visual quality and should be protected from thinning or cutting of its vegetative cover. This tract is located in a heavily used area of the reservoir and is highly visible from State Highway 153 as well as from the Chickamauga Dam Public Recreation Use Area and Chickamauga Dam Marina.

Tract No. 14 - (2.27 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Commercial Recreation
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract is steep and highly visible from a heavily utilized area of Chickamauga Reservoir. A small portion of the tract has been graded for an access road extension and cul-de-sac. The Gold Point Marina has requested use of the tract for additional parking development, expansion of harbor limits, dock expansion, and pedestrian access facilities. Expansion of the parking facility will be confined to the previously disturbed area of the tract. Because of the tract's visual importance, no additional clearing of vegetation will be permitted. Any developmental use of the tract must ensure that adverse visual impacts are not created.

Tract No. 15 - (1.88 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Informal Recreation
Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

This small tract located upstream from Gold Point Marina embayment is highly visible from the reservoir. This tract, along with a similar tract located across the embayment, was once used for a navigation safety landing but was abandoned by TVA because of the potential conflict with recreational boating from the existing marina operation. A more feasible site for the safety landing has been located downstream from this tract. The topography of the tract is very steep and is not accessible by road. It is important to maintain the existing mixed pine and hardwood timber cover to minimize potential erosion of the soil and to provide a scenic shoreline along this heavily used segment of the reservoir.

Tract No. 16 - (57.52 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Habitat Protection Area
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract supports large populations of *Scutellaria montana* (Large flowered skullcap), known to exist on TVA land. This plant is federally listed as endangered. Additionally, the tract is regularly used by wintering bald eagles for roosting. Bald eagles are federally listed as endangered. Forest cover is primarily mature oak-hickory. Because of the presence of two federally listed endangered species and the opportunity to maintain a low level of human disturbance, this tract has excellent capability as a habitat protection area. Unapproved private water use facilities have encroached upon this tract. TVA will seek removal of all unauthorized facilities at this location. A navigation safety landing is located adjacent to the tract.

Tract No. 17 - (88.47 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Fleeting Area
 Habitat Protection Area
 Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

The southeastern corner of this tract supports at least 30 *Scutellaria montana* (Large flowered skullcap) plants, a federally listed endangered species. Forest cover is oak-hickory. The tract receives visitation, and informal trails are present. Although the endangered plants are known on only a portion of the tract, the entire tract is designated for habitat protection to provide a protective buffer. The shoreline portion of the tract is ranked as having excellent capability as a navigation fleeting area. A fleeting area should not physically impact the land. No land base facilities should be allowed. The tract is designated for fleeting area use to serve barge tows moving through Chickamauga Lock.

Tract No. 18 - (47.31 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Habitat Protection Area
 Visual Management
 Cultural Resource Protection

- Relevant Data:

This is a two-parcel tract situated on either side of the mouth of Nance Hollow and backed by residential development. It is a steep wooded tract used regularly as roosting habitat by wintering bald eagles. Habitat protection designation will provide protection for this federally listed endangered species. Significant archaeological sites have also been reported on this tract. Their current status, however, is unknown. A navigation safety harbor is present at the entrance to Nance Hollow.

Tract No. 19 - (55.93 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Forest Management
 Informal Recreation
 Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract contains mostly mixed pine/hardwood stands with some Virginia pine clusters. Virginia pine stands are in need of forest management attention. Forest capability is good, and net present value for the tract is moderately high. Aesthetics are a concern, and any forest management activities will be carefully planned with this in mind. The tract is presently used for informal recreation and is accessible by a now abandoned road that previously served a rock quarry. The tract is steep and provides a panoramic view of the reservoir. The tract is on the northern fringe of an expanding urban area and will serve informal recreation needs of this growing urban area. Its capability ranking for this use is "excellent." The shoreline of the tract is suitable for a navigation safety harbor or landing.

Tract No. 20 - (219.87 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Public Recreation
 Forest Management
 Wildlife Management
 Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract, known locally as Pinky's Point, is licensed to Hamilton County for public recreation purposes. The tract is heavily wooded, has a variety of topography, and receives very heavy informal public use. Capability rating for a local park is excellent, and Hamilton County has expressed interest in long-term use of the tract. Possible development needs are under consideration but as yet not finalized. TVA is not obligated to control aquatic plants; therefore, approval of new recreational development could be contingent upon the availability of money to control the aquatic plants fronting the tract. The tract has good potential for pine management. Net present values range from \$430 (moderately high) to \$990 (high) per acre. The entire tract needs forest management attention, and some forest management work has been approved for implementation in FY 1988. Soils are highly productive for forest management. The forest area provides good habitat for deer, squirrel, and various non-game animals. The wildlife management activities will be conducted primarily through implementation of forest management prescriptions, with emphasis on non-game species. Control of indiscriminate off-road vehicle use would improve wildlife management efforts. A navigation safety landing is located along the upstream shoreline portion of this tract.

Tract No. 21 - (43.52 ac)

- Planned Uses: Habitat Protection Area
 Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

This tract is located adjacent to and east of Booker T. Washington State Park and is currently experiencing moderate informal recreation use. Urban subdivisions are nearby, and there are several informal trails connecting to this tract. The tract is easily accessible by road, and public use will likely increase within this region of rapid urbanization. As such, it will serve as an effective buffer from further park and private development. A small population of the federally listed endangered *Scutellaria montana* (Large flowered skullcap) occurs on the tract. Because of the occurrence of federally listed species on this tract, TVA will thoroughly assess potential impacts that might result from implementation of any proposed land uses or natural resources management activities. If it appears likely that impacts to listed species would occur, TVA will initiate consultation with the FWS.

Tract No. 22 - (28.49 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Forest Management
Informal Recreation
Wildlife Management
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract is located adjacent to and north of Bartlebough Subdivision. Lake frontage is steep, thus limiting shoreline use opportunities. The tract offers panoramic views and good trail development opportunities for informal recreational use. The tract currently shows signs of hiking and off-road vehicle use. Forests are hardwood and mixed pine-hardwood. Large sawtimber is present, most of it average grade. Forest management attention is needed. There are aesthetic concerns because of the long shoreline with the major portion of the forest stands facing the lake.

Tract No. 23 - (54.96 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Forest Management
Visual Management
Wildlife Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract contains hardwoods and mixed pine-upland hardwoods. Large sawtimber of average grade is present. Forest management attention is needed. There are aesthetic concerns because a major portion of the forest is in a hillside facing the reservoir. The tract has fair capability for upland wildlife management with some wood duck reproduction habitat along the shoreline.

Tract No. 24 - (10.39 ac.)

- Planned Use: Agriculture

- Relevant Data:

This tract is 100 percent prime farmland. Adjacent land use is residential and includes Waconda Point Subdivision and Harrison Point Subdivision. The tract will be advertised for a hay/pasture or row cropping agriculture license.

Tract No. 25 - (37.74 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Informal Recreation
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract contains two separate parcels. The smaller parcel is adjacent to Harrison Point Subdivision and was reconveyed to TVA by the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA). The larger tract is bordered by State Highway 58 and was at one time a TVA public recreation area. It was closed because of abuse. Both parcels are near heavily developed residential areas and receive heavy informal day-use recreation. The larger parcel, bordering State Highway 58, is especially good for swimming.

Tract No. 26 - (230.06 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Visual Management
Forest Management
Wildlife Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract consists mostly of mixed pine-upland hardwoods of good quality. The tract has good forest management potential because of its large size, good accessibility, and proximity to local markets. Over a third of the stands exceed \$900 (high) per acre net present value. Aesthetic concerns are present as the tract is highly visible, being surrounded on three sides by the reservoir. The tract adjoins Harrison Bay State Park. Residential development is just across Wolftever Creek, and Davis Mill Subdivision borders the tract to the south. Archaeological sites are present, and further survey is necessary to determine significance. The tract provides excellent food production capability and good escape/resting cover for upland wildlife. The tract will be managed for multiple use (forestry and wildlife) and open to the general public. Wildlife habitat improvements will be achieved through forest management prescriptions and will be aimed primarily at nongame species. The tract currently receives heavy informal use, in part because of TVA's initial effort to provide recreational opportunity for the public. However, the facilities were later removed from use because of abuse. Hamilton County has expressed interest in obtaining future long-term land rights for park development. It is believed that park development on this site is premature at this time and that current uses for forestry and wildlife management will preserve the capability of the tract for more formalized development should this use be indicated in future years.

Tract No. 27 - (62.99 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Forest Management
Wildlife Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract is located along Wolftever Creek and has unique wildlife habitat capability features. The mature bottomland hardwoods present provide excellent wood duck nesting habitat. The tract has an excellent capability ranking for forest management and has an investment in planted loblolly pine (25-acre stand). There is also good shortleaf pine on the ridge. The tract has poor access for forest management, which will be a concern for future forestry activity.

Tract No. 28 - (7.81 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Informal Recreation
Visual Management
Wildlife Management

- Relevant Data:

This narrow strip of land is located between Savannah Bay and Snow Hill Road. Homeowners along the road opposite the tract enjoy the views of Savannah Bay and in some instances have cleared the undergrowth on TVA land. The tract is receiving informal day use. This is the only fee-owned reservoir tract along Savannah Bay where the public is free to gain access and enjoy the large number of waterfowl and wildlife that frequent the bay. The tract's capability is ranked excellent for informal recreation. The tract receives a good capability rating for wildlife because it is presently a part of the Savannah Bay Wildlife Observation Area, established in September 1981. The tract is extremely important for ongoing and future TVA/TWRA wildlife programs.

Tract No. 29 - (2.37 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Visual Protection
Wildlife Management

- Relevant Data:

This is a small island tract situated adjacent to Chester Frost County Park. The island has good capability for waterfowl with wooded shorelines that provide reproduction habitat of adequate quality for wood ducks.

Tract No. 30 - (1.29 ac.)

- Planned Use: Informal Recreation

- Relevant Data:

This very small tract of land at the head of Dallas Bay is surrounded by property designated by TVA as marginal strip. There is private development in the vicinity of the tract, and access to the tract is difficult.

Tract No. 31 - (5.45 ac.)

- Planned Use: Informal Recreation

- Relevant Data:

This relatively narrow strip of TVA property is situated adjacent to Dallas Branch Subdivision. Tract No. 27 is a unique situation and is the only one of its kind on Chickamauga Reservoir under a prior policy. This tract was once a TVA "reservoir operations" tract. Traditionally, private water use facilities and improvements have been approved on reservoir operations tracts. Therefore, in the past, this authorization allowed private access across public land which gives the appearance to the public that portions of this tract are not for public use, even though it is still public land. After an extensive review and inspection of Tract No. 27 during the reservoir planning process, the Chickamauga core team concluded that TVA should allocate it for informal recreation which is the allocation most compatible with the tract's current use. However, because of past policy obligations, TVA will continue to manage this tract under current marginal strip policies. This decision meant that TVA would continue considering requests for private facilities from individuals fronting this tract because of its prior policy commitments. Private facilities and improvements that can be considered for approval include, but are not limited to, launching ramps, open shelters for boat storage, docks, minor fills, seeding for lawns, retaining walls, and minor clearing.

Tract No. 32 - (50.29 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Public Recreation
Forest Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract of land is highly accessible from Hixson Pike. It formerly received very high informal recreation pressure. Because it was used to the point of abuse, the access was closed. Public waterfrontage in this region of the reservoir is rare, and this is one of the few TVA retained tracts in this highly urbanized area. TVA is not obligated to control aquatic plants; therefore, approval of new recreational development could be contingent upon the availability of money to control the aquatic plants fronting the tract. The tract also has good potential for forestry use. Existing natural stands of mixed shortleaf pine sawtimber and scattered upland hardwoods are average from a merchantable standpoint; however, it is a workable site with good access. Aesthetics is a concern, but much of the area is in need of forest management attention. As funds are available, TVA plans to develop this tract as a day-use recreation area. Development is anticipated for the long term.

Tract No. 33 - (6.22 ac.)

- Planned Use: Informal Recreation

- Relevant Data:

This is a relatively small tract located just downstream from the mouth of Jones Bay. The tract provides informal recreation opportunity. The site has very high soil erosion potential and is fronted by a mussel bed.

Tract No. 34 - (21.43 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Informal Recreation
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This is a narrow tract consisting of three parcels between Harrison Bay Road and the reservoir. It receives a great deal of informal day use, and this use should continue. Adjacent homeowners keep litter picked up. The site has excellent capability for informal recreation use. The narrow parcel adjacent to Harrison Bay Road is highly visible and provides a scenic buffer between the road and the reservoir. The visual qualities are not particularly unique, but they do provide a continuation of "park-like" character for those State park lands located southwest of the tract. The remaining two small parcels on either side of Orr Slough provide aesthetic tree-covered bluffs fronting the mouth of this small embayment. A navigation safety harbor with mooring dolphins is located in the embayment of Orr Slough.

Tract No. 35 - (15.40 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Habitat Protection Area
Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

This is a relatively small, steep wooded tract that supports a population of the federally listed plant *Scutellaria montana* (Large flowered skullcap). Informal trails enter the tract, which is surrounded by residential development. The tract is a highly visible focal point along the main channel of the reservoir.

Tract No. 36 - (104.96 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Public Recreation
 Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract is comprised of three separate parcels. The most important feature on the tract is TVA's Skull Island Public Recreation Area, a fee campground area with 28 units. The recreation area was formerly an island but is now connected to the mainland by a causeway. A historic cemetery on the former island will be protected. The second portion of the tract is an area of land between the reservoir and Birchwood Pike which is associated with the Skull Island Recreation Area. TVA has developed a launching ramp and parking lot just downstream from the recreation area. The tract provides a buffer to Skull Island and also offers excellent day-use development opportunities. There are agricultural licenses for row crop and for pasture on the tract. TVA will continue to consider portions of this tract for agricultural use. The third portion of the tract is immediately across the embayment and is a reverted old field area with forest stands of Virginia pine and sweetgum. This area provides a buffer to Skull Island and protects the shoreline integrity and aesthetics of the primary view from the recreation area. The area is also utilized informally for recreation. A rare plant, Gibbous panic-grass (*Sacciolepis striata*), considered of "special concern" in Tennessee, has been identified on the tract and should be protected.

Tract No. 37 - (10.00 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
 Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This relatively small tract has a good capability rating for wildlife management. As a peninsula extending into the reservoir, it is also visually sensitive. The tract provides shoreline reproductive habitat, escape/resting cover, and food resources for a variety of waterfowl and upland wildlife, including wading birds and furbearers. The tract also provides limited escape/resting cover for bald eagles and osprey. The shoreline is suitable for a navigation safety harbor. Because of the possible occurrence of federally listed species on this tract, TVA will thoroughly assess potential impacts that might result from implementation of any proposed land uses or natural resources management activities. If it appears likely that impacts to listed species would occur, TVA will initiate consultation with the FWS.

Tract No. 38 - (41.53 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Habitat Protection Area
 Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

Large flowered skullcap (*Scutellaria montana*), a federally listed endangered plant, is found on this tract, which consists of a ridge extending down to the reservoir shoreline. The shoreline is steep and rocky, with one portion a high bluff. The most outstanding features are mature hardwoods which provide excellent perching sites for federally endangered bald eagles. During the last two winter seasons, this tract has received the most consistent and concentrated use by eagles of any location on Chickamauga Reservoir.

Tract No. 39 - (8.13 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Habitat Protection Area
 Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

The shoreline extending down to the reservoir is steep and rocky. The tract consists of two scenic coves, and the adjacent shoreline supports a small stand of mature hardwood timber which merits protection. This is a small tract just upstream (northeast) from Tract No. 34 and provides a similar habitat for use by the federally endangered bald eagles. For the past two winter seasons both tracts have received consistent use by the bald eagle. Because of the nature of the topography, deep water, and protection from the wind, the shoreline portion of this tract has been designated as a navigation safety harbor.

Tract No. 40 - (9.03 ac.)

- Planned Use: Wildlife Management

- Relevant Data:

This is a relatively small tract which is 100 percent prime farmland and provides fair capability for wildlife management use. The tract is not contiguous to the reservoir at normal summer pool. Even though the tract is 100 percent prime farmland, it is too small to economically use for row crops. Furthermore, the tract frequently floods at high reservoir levels and is currently grown up in trees and shrub cover. There is currently no road access to the tract.

Tract No.41 - (35.46 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Habitat Protection Area
 Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

This tract occupies over 1 mile of shoreline extending downstream from the mouth of Soddy Creek. The mouth of Soddy Creek provides a good recreational bank fishing area. The tract is highly visible from broad expanses of the reservoir, is visually very significant, and is easily accessible by boat. The shoreline will be protected from any disturbance since the tract is regularly used by federally listed endangered bald eagles. The shoreline is very steep over much of the tract, and 80 percent of its length has severe erosion potential. A mussel sanctuary is just offshore. Archaeological sites are present on portions of the tract, but further investigation will be necessary to determine the level of their significance. The tract is adjacent to a residential development, and there have been unauthorized private boat docks constructed on TVA property in the past. TVA has successfully resolved all but one of these illegal encroachments. The shoreline (Soddy Creek side) of this tract is also suitable for a navigation safety harbor or landing.

Tract No. 42 - (95.95 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Forest Management
 Visual Management
 Informal Recreation

- Relevant Data:

This tract is in four parcels and is separated by Hixson Pike. About 50 percent of the tract contains 45-year-old planted loblolly pine which needs thinning. The hardwoods also show good forestry potential; however, these stands are on steeper slopes which face the reservoir and create serious aesthetic considerations if harvesting is conducted. Both peninsulas receive heavy amounts of informal recreation and bank fishing. They are easily accessible from Hixson Pike and, aside from Soddy Park, are the only public lands accessible by highway on Soddy Creek embayment. The tract has excellent capability for informal recreational use and good forest management potential.

Tract No. 43 - (26.88 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Public Recreation
 Cultural Resource Protection
 Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract was developed by TVA as a public use area and is now licensed to the city of Soddy-Daisy for a public park. The site has a gentle slope to the water's edge and is covered predominantly in pines. City officials indicate heavy and frequent use of the site. The city has expressed interest in long-term use of the site. Adjacent to this tract are three significant historic houses. These houses are well maintained and architecturally significant. This tract is needed to preserve the setting of these houses and protect them from undesirable lakeside development and use.

Tract No. 44 - (66.34 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Public Recreation
Forest Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract is located adjacent to State Highway 27 and Kids Park on the north end of Soddy-Daisy. The city has requested future use of the tract for day-use development, parking, and trails development. The narrow strip of land adjacent to the reservoir provides excellent fishing opportunity and receives heavy use from bank fishing activity. The southern portion of the tract has minimal tree cover and is bisected by a year-round stream. Capability for local park development on this fairly large tract ranges from excellent on the northern portion to fair on the southern portion. This tract also has excellent forestry potential and contains a 50-acre small sawtimber plantation of loblolly pine adjacent to U.S. Highway 27. The net present value of the timber exceeds \$1,300 per acre. There is an urgent need for thinning in the stand, which can be done with little impact on potential recreational use. The southern portion of the tract is adjacent to the historic community of Soddy. Soddy has potential for being restored as a historical residential community. Management and use of the TVA tracts should not adversely impact this potential. There is an agriculture license for pasture on the southern parcel of the tract. TVA will continue to consider portions of this tract for agricultural use.

Tract No. 45 - (19.92 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Cultural Resource Protection
Informal Recreation
Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

This tract, comprised of two parcels, is located at the mouth of Opossum Creek. The tract is a prominent point on the reservoir and is highly visible from the main channel as well as the secondary channel entering Opossum Creek. The tract also contains significant cultural resources which will be protected. The two parcels of the tract are separated by a strip of land designated by TVA as marginal strip, over which the backlying property owner has deeded rights of ingress and egress to the waters of Chickamauga Reservoir.

Tract No. 46 - (13.53 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Informal Recreation
Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

This tract is located at the mouth of Opossum Creek and forms a prominent point highly visible from both the main and secondary channels entering Opossum Creek. The capability of the tract for informal recreation is ranked as excellent, and there is evidence that the tract now receives informal recreational use.

Tract No. 47 - (56.51 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Public Recreation
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract is located in two parcels on either side of Opossum Creek at the Lee Pike bridge crossing. All of the northern and part of the southern portion of this parcel have been developed as TVA's Opossum Creek Recreation Area. There are 10 picnic units, 28 camping units, 2 swimming beaches, and a launching ramp. There is an agriculture license for pasture on the tip of the southern parcel west of the intersection of Lee Pike and Armstrong Road. TVA will continue to consider portions of this tract for agricultural use. Both parcels of the tract have an excellent capability rating for public recreation, and this use will continue.

Tract No. 48 - (75.98 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Habitat Protection Area
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This is a relatively large tract on Opossum Creek embayment that supports a large population of the federally listed endangered plant *Scutellaria montana* (Large flowered skullcap) known to exist on TVA lands. Most of the tract is covered with mature oak-hickory-pine forest, and there is little evidence of recent disturbance. The tract is rated as excellent for habitat protection area. The tract has good forest management potential; however, forestry work has not been implemented because of probable adverse effect on the endangered plant. Some timber harvesting may be considered if arrangements can be made with the USFWS to cooperate in a forest management demonstration/experimentation project on portions of the tract. TVA's Heritage Program and Forest Resources Development Program would be expected to cooperatively initiate the consultation procedures with the USFWS and to develop a proposal to see what impact various harvesting prescriptions may have on the endangered *Scutellaria montana* plant. Data collected from such a controlled timber management experiment could provide additional information for determining the feasibility of harvesting timber on other tracts (i.e., Nos. 50 and 53) given similar conditions, environment, and timber types.

Tract No. 49 - (13.40 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Cultural Resource Protection
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract is located on the upper end of Opossum Creek. Lake access is not possible except at very high water levels. Adjacent to this tract are three historic homes. This tract will serve as a buffer and preserve the rural setting for this complex of early buildings.

Tract No. 50 - (2.36 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

This tract is composed of three islands on the left bank at river mile 489.5 L. They provide a wooded shoreline area which is protected from disturbance and serves an important function as wildlife reproduction habitat. They are also highly visible from the main navigation channel, and the visual integrity of this island complex should be maintained.

Tract No. 51 - (4.22 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This small tract of land adjacent to the main navigation channel has fair wildlife management potential but is limited by its small size. It is visually important since it is on a steep slope, is currently wooded, and is highly visible from the main body of Chickamauga Reservoir. The shoreline of this tract is also suitable for a navigation safety harbor or landing.

Tract No. 52 - (9.67 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Habitat Protection Area
Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

This small wooded tract is located on a steep bluff adjacent to the main navigation channel. The tract provides excellent habitat for bald eagles and is regularly used by them. The tract was rated as good for a habitat protection area specifically for bald eagles. The tract is also highly visible from the main reservoir and is appropriate for visual protection. The shoreline of this tract is also suitable for a navigation safety harbor or landing.

Tract No. 53 - (1.95 ac.)

- Planned Use: Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This is a very small tract, but the shoreline of the tract is also suitable for a navigation safety harbor or landing. It has a steep bank with high erosion potential if disturbed. It is visually important because of its prominent location on the mouth of a small embayment just upstream of Hobo Bluff.

Tract No. 54 - (194.86 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Habitat Protection Area
 Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

The tract has a bluff or steep bank fronting the main river channel for almost one mile. A majority of the tract has moderate topography and highly productive soils. Currently there is an agriculture license for pasture located at the southeast corner of the tract. TVA will continue to consider portions of this tract for agricultural use. A continuous strip of aquatic bed wetlands is located adjacent to most of the shoreline. The upper end of Murphy Slough contains a large amount of aquatic bed vegetation. The sloughs provide good feeding areas of aquatic furbearers, waterfowl, and wading birds. The tract supports a large population of the federally listed endangered plant *Scutellaria montana* (Large flowered skullcap). The tract, especially along the bluff area, is used by wintering bald eagles. Prior to the discovery of *Scutellaria*, TVA's Forest Resource Development Program has had an extensive history of forest management activity and investment on the tract. The net present value of the timber ranges from \$435 to \$992 per acre. The tract also provides good habitat for wildlife species, including deer, squirrel, raccoon, and woodpeckers. Wildlife habitat improvements have previously been achieved through timber management prescriptions. The Habitat Protection and Visual Management allocations now ensure that the most important (legally protected) resource is acknowledged and protected. However, TVA wants to provide options for forest and wildlife management demonstration/improvement projects on portions of the tract. Because of the occurrence of federally listed species on portions of this tract, TVA will thoroughly assess potential impacts that might result from implementation of any proposed land uses or natural resources management activities. If it appears likely that impacts to listed species would occur, TVA will initiate consultation with the FWS.

Tract No. 55 - (89.66 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Forest Management
 Wildlife Management
 Public Recreation
 Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract is located along Eldridge Road and is currently the site of a TVA-developed launching ramp and parking lot. The ramp is very popular because of excellent water depth throughout the year. Deep water in Eldridge Creek draws bank fishermen year-round. The remainder of the tract offers excellent opportunities for future day-use recreation and will be developed as future demand increases and funds are available. In the long term, access to this tract will be enhanced by a proposed highway and bridge that will cross the lake at this location. TVA is not obligated to control aquatic plants; therefore, approval of new recreational development could be contingent upon the availability of money to control the aquatic plants fronting the tract. The tract also has excellent forestry and wildlife management potential. These uses can be compatible with day-use recreational activity. The shallow areas of both Eldridge Creek and Murphy Slough are especially productive riparian wildlife habitat. An agriculture license for pasture located at the southern tip of the tract is part of the same license identified on Tract No. 50. TVA will continue to consider portions of this tract for agricultural use.

Tract No. 56 - (72.18 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Commercial Recreation
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

A combination of physical capabilities makes this tract very desirable for future marina development. It has excellent road access and the water depth needed for year-round operation. TVA is not obligated to control aquatic plants; therefore, approval of new commercial development could be contingent upon the availability of money to control the aquatic plants fronting the tract. This tract is presently planted in pine, and forest management activities will continue until the site is developed for commercial use or the need to change the current planned use is indicated. A planned highway and bridge crossing the reservoir at this location may enhance its long-term development potential. Culturally significant sites are present on the tract, and further survey is necessary.

Tract No. 57 - (204.00 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Habitat Protection Area
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This large tract is located on Grasshopper Creek embayment opposite TVA's Grasshopper Creek Recreation Area. The western aspect of the tract has almost 1 mile of shoreline fronting the main river channel. The tract contains a variety of forest cover types and stand sizes. Forest clearcuts and timber stand improvements have been conducted prior to the knowledge of the endangered plant *Scutellaria montana* (Large flowered skullcap). Because of the plant's random distribution, TVA was unable to divide the tract into smaller tracts for the plant's protection. The net present values for the majority of stands on this tract range between \$435 and \$560 per acre. The tract provides good habitat for upland wildlife species and excellent wildlife food production capability. The numerous large trees with cavities present serve as nesting and den sites for wood ducks, squirrels, raccoons, and woodpeckers. The wooded shoreline and aquatic vegetation provide resting and brood rearing habitat for wood ducks. The tract receives moderate to heavy hunting pressure. In the past, wildlife habitat improvements were achieved through forest management prescriptions. The Habitat Protection and Visual Management allocations now ensure that the most important (legally protected) resource is acknowledged and protected. However, TVA wants to provide an option for forest and wildlife management demonstration and/or improvement projects on portions of the tract. Because of the occurrence of federally listed species on portions of this tract, TVA will thoroughly assess potential impacts that might result from implementation of any proposed land uses or natural resources management activities. If it appears likely that impacts to listed species would occur, TVA will initiate consultation with the FWS.

Tract No. 58 - (307.94 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Public Recreation
Visual Management
Forest Management

- Relevant Data:

This is the site of TVA's Grasshopper Creek Recreation Area. TVA has invested over \$100,000 in this tract, and Hamilton County has invested \$16,000. Facilities include a boat launching ramp, 10 picnic units, 29 camping sites, 2 swimming beaches, a picnic pavilion, and a manager's residence. Land around the developed portion is needed for future developments and expansion and for a buffer area. There has been considerable forest investment work in the form of thinnings and clearcuts, and timber stand improvements have been conducted on this tract outside of the area typically used for public recreation. A multidisciplinary group has modified forestry activities as necessary for compatibility adjacent to TVA's public recreation area. With the exception of 45 acres of large loblolly sawtimber, the tract is mostly mixed pine and hardwood. Good road access and highly productive soils are additional attributes which provide excellent capability for forest management. The existing timber ranges in net present value from \$570 to \$1,000 per acre.

Tract No. 59 - (58.88 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Forest Management
Visual Management
Wildlife Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract is composed of four separate parcels and is located near the mouth of Sale Creek. The parcels contain average and above-average pine and upland hardwood sawtimber. High visibility of the parcels from Sale Creek, a heavily utilized area of the reservoir, is a concern. They are also highly visible from a marina, a public boat launching ramp, and residential areas.

Tract No. 60 - (35.50 ac.)

- Planned Use: Public Recreation

- Relevant Data:

This is the site of TVA's Sale Creek Recreation Area. It contains a launching ramp with 40 paved parking spaces, 6 picnic units, 31 camping sites, a swimming beach, and a multiuse court. The bank areas on both ends of the Brown's Bridge approach provide good recreational bank fishing opportunities.

Tract No. 61 - (55.48 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Visual Management
Forest Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract is comprised of mixed pine/hardwood stands. It has good forest management potential. Topography is moderately steep but not restrictive to logging. However, 60 percent of the site has severe erosion potential. Aesthetics is a concern since the tract is highly visible from the main embayment of Sale Creek.

Tract No. 62 - (119.80 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Agriculture
Cultural Resource Protection
Visual Management
Wildlife Management

- Relevant Data:

Bordered on the west by Southern Railway tracks and on the east by State Highway 27, this tract is located along Sale Creek and has unique habitat capability features. Mature bottomland hardwoods are present, providing excellent wood duck nesting habitat. Mature habitats of this type remain on only a few Chickamauga Reservoir tracts, making them an important resource. The tract is 95 percent prime farmland, and hay and pasture agricultural licenses exist on nonwooded portions of the land. Wetlands are also present. The tract also fronts the remaining portion of the late 19th century railroad town of Coulterville. Much of the town has deteriorated, but it still has the potential for historic preservation.

Tract No. 63 - (8.89 ac.)

- Planned Use: Wildlife Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract is composed of two small parcels of TVA land. A shoreline tract (5.80 acres) at the terminus of Daugherty Ferry Road and a narrow barrier island (3.09 acres) located across the reservoir and downstream from Dry Branch near Shahan Slough. The small shoreline tract overlooking Daugherty Bluff provides a limited amount of wetland wildlife reproductive habitat with resting cover and food resources. The parcel is fronted by aquatic bed wetlands and mussel beds. The shoreline of this parcel is also suitable for a navigation safety landing. The barrier island is partially wooded, with scrub shrub vegetation growing along the shoreline. Like the bluff parcel, the island provides only limited amounts of reproductive habitat, escape or resting cover, and food resources for waterfowl and wetland wildlife species. The island has a narrow band of aquatic bed wetlands growing along the shoreline. Both of the parcels provide little or no isolation from human disturbance. Because of their size neither of the parcels has had any habitat manipulation to improve conditions for wildlife.

Tract No. 64 - (76.20 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Forest Management
Wildlife Management
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract on the northern side of Aslinger Hollow is made up of forest stands which range in potential from moderate to very good. The tract needs forest management attention and has good potential for upland wildlife management. Habitat maintenance or enhancement will be accomplished through forest management activities. Aquatic bed wetlands occur in a portion of Aslinger Hollow.

Tract No. 65 - (40.48 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Informal Recreation
Cultural Resource Protection
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract at the north end of Blythe Ferry just west of State Highway 60 receives a moderate amount of bank fishing and is easily accessible from the highway. It has an excellent capability rating for informal recreational use. The tract is also adjacent to the historic and currently operating Blythe Ferry, which has been in continuous operation since 1809. This is one of the few remaining ferries on the Tennessee River. Another is located on Chickamauga Reservoir at Washington. They are a rapidly disappearing historical river feature and should be preserved. The ferry is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register).

Tract No. 66 - (3.22 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Visual Protection
Cultural Resource Protection

- Relevant Data:

This is a small, highly visible tract immediately across from Hiwassee Island and the mouth of the Hiwassee River. It is an important site for cultural resources. The shoreline of the tract is also suitable for a navigation safety harbor or landing. The tract below elevation 685.44 is within the boundary of the TWRA Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge.

Tract No. 67 - (10.87 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Visual Protection
Cultural Resource Protection
Habitat Protection Area
Fleeting Area

- Relevant Data:

Blythe Ferry Cave, seasonally used by the federally endangered gray bat *Myotis grisescens*, is located on this tract. Human disturbance is adversely impacting the bat population and specific protective measures are needed and are being evaluated. Because of the small cave entrance, surrounding topography, and high visibility and accessibility from the reservoir, protective measures currently used at other TVA-owned bat caves may not be adequate. Efforts to design and install an effective enclosure will be initiated in cooperation with the FWS and other interested agencies. The tract is also a designated navigation fleeting site to serve the Hiwassee River traffic at the junction of the Hiwassee and Tennessee Rivers. Two existing mooring cells at the upstream limits of the tract are adequate for present-day traffic levels. The tract is also adjacent to the historic and currently operating Blythe Ferry. This tract is important to protect the integrity of the ferry and to preserve the historic and scenic vistas for ferry passengers. The ferry is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The shoreline of this tract is also suitable for a navigation safety harbor or landing.

Tract No. 68 - (11.53 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Water Access
Visual Management
Cultural Resource Protection

- Relevant Data:

This tract is the southern site of the historic and currently operating Blythe Ferry. The ferry has been in continuous operation since 1809 and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The track is also the site of a popular launching ramp. The natural embayment offers protection from the main lake, and water depth is sufficient all year.

Tract No. 69 - (29.32 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Cultural Resource Protection
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract is the most downstream segment of the Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge. The refuge was established in 1940 by TVA and the State of Tennessee. The tract is currently under a short-term revocable license to TWRA. Continued State management will be considered, with longer tenure

based on demonstrated need for those tracts within the Hiwassee Refuge and the submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan. The tract is relatively small and was separated from the rest of the Hiwassee Refuge lands because of its Historic Protection designation. This tract is on the east side of Blythe Ferry. The historic and currently operating ferry has been in continuous use since 1809 and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. This tract will protect the integrity of Blythe Ferry as a significant historic feature of Chickamauga Reservoir. Tract No. 65, in combination with the rest of the Blythe Ferry Management Area Unit and refuge land (687 acres), provides excellent upland wildlife habitat and forms the core of waterfowl and wetlands wildlife habitat for Chickamauga Reservoir and the eastern Tennessee Valley region. Strictly controlled dove and deer hunts are permitted in early fall. The area is a TVA/TWRA Wildlife Observation Area. The tract is utilized by wintering bald eagles and nesting and migrating osprey and receives extensive use by ornithological organizations. TWRA management objectives for this tract include provisions for maintaining current use levels by bald eagles and ospreys. Therefore, an allocation for Habitat Protection is not warranted at this time.

Tract No. 70 - (405.72 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
 Forest Management
 Visual Protection
 Cultural Resource Protection

- Relevant Data:

This is one of the largest tracts on the reservoir and a major component of the State of Tennessee-managed Blythe Ferry Management Area Unit of the Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge. The refuge was established in 1940 by TVA and the State of Tennessee. In subsequent years, portions of the refuge have been conveyed or made available to the State in a combination of fee title transfers, easements in perpetuity, and land use license agreements. This tract is currently under a short-term revocable license to TWRA. Continued State management will be considered with longer tenure based on demonstrated need for those tracts within the Hiwassee Refuge and the submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan. The 726-acre Blythe Ferry portion of the refuge is intensively managed for residential and migratory waterfowl, wetlands wildlife, and mourning doves. Strictly controlled, managed dove and deer hunts are permitted in early fall. The area is also a TVA/TWRA Wildlife Observation Area. Extensive capital improvements have been made on the tract, and annual agricultural practices are conducted to improve wildlife habitat. The tract contains habitat improvements for wintering bald eagles and nesting and migrating ospreys, and in recent years it has been utilized by overwintering eastern sandhill cranes. TWRA's management objectives for this tract include provisions for maintaining current use levels by these sensitive species. Therefore, an allocation for Habitat Protection is not warranted at this time. This tract is considered extremely important to the success of ongoing and future TWRA and TVA wildlife projects on Chickamauga Reservoir. The shallow water areas fronting the tract, especially within the large control embayment, provide nursery areas for many important fish species and a suspected nursery area for the federally listed threatened snail darter. The tract is mostly open, with scattered patches of woods. Most forested areas have good to fair forest cover. The forest management potential is good. Some pine stands need thinning. Soils are classified as highly productive for forestry. The tract also contains significant cultural resource features. New forest management and wildlife resource development activities will require coordination with TVA's Cultural Resources Program because of significant archaeological resources present on the tract.

Tract No. 71 - (278.17 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Forest Management
Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

This is a relatively large tract which encompasses Holder Slough and is a very important component of the Blythe Ferry portion of Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge. The Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge was established in 1940 by TVA and the State of Tennessee. In subsequent years, portions of the refuge have been transferred to the State of Tennessee in a combination of fee title tracts, easements in perpetuity, and land use license agreements. This tract is currently under a short-term revocable license to TWRA. Continued State management will be considered, with long tenure based on demonstrated need for those tracts within the Hiwassee Refuge and the submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan. This tract, in combination with the rest of the refuge lands, provides excellent upland wildlife habitat to form the core of waterfowl and wetlands wildlife habitats for Chickamauga Reservoir and the eastern Valley region. The 726-acre Blythe Ferry portion of the refuge is intensively managed for waterfowl, wetlands wildlife, and mourning doves. Strictly controlled, managed dove and deer hunts are permitted in early fall. The area is a TVA/TWRA Wildlife Observation Area. The shallow water areas fronting this tract, especially within the Holder Slough, provide nursery areas for many important fish species and a suspected nursery area for the federally listed threatened snail darter. The tract is of special forestry significance because of previous forestry investment made in the area and because soils are rated from medium to high for forest productivity over most of the area. A large investment has been made in tree planting and precommercial thinning. There are extensive areas of loblolly-shortleaf pine plantation in need of forest management attention. Net present value for natural and planted pine averages \$650 per acre and over \$450 per acre for hardwood stands. Topography is flat with good road access.

Tract No. 72 - (812.25 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Forest Management
Wildlife Management
Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

Lands in this tract are a part of the Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge. The refuge area was established in 1940 by TVA and the State of Tennessee. In subsequent years, portions of the refuge have been transferred to the State of Tennessee in a combination of fee title tracts, easements, and land use license agreements. The majority of the Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge is comprised of Tract Nos. 65, 66, 67, and 68. This tract is currently under a short-term revocable license to TWRA. Continued State management will be considered, with longer tenure based on demonstrated need for those tracts within the Hiwassee Refuge and the submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan. Tract No. 68 contains a wide range of forest cover types and conditions. Consequently, forestry potential varies throughout the tract; however, net present value exceeds \$750 (high) per acre for the majority of the forest stands within this area. There are investments in planted loblolly pine plantations, and many areas need forest management attention. Certain stands have the potential to produce high-value wood products. An unusual cedar barren plant community occurs on Garrison Bluff. Additionally, bald eagles regularly use this area. Chalk maple, *Acer saccharum* ssp. *leucoderme*, listed as a plant of special concern in Tennessee, is also found on the northern extent of this tract.

The shallow-water areas fronting the tract, especially within Ziegler, Hiwassee, Roberts, and Powell Sloughs, provide nursery areas for many important fish species and a suspected nursery area for the federally listed threatened snail darter. TVA recognizes that potentially conflicting land uses may occur as a result of attempts to manage and protect natural resources on this tract. In the event such conflicts become evident, TVA will ensure that its actions are consistent with such laws and Executive Orders as might govern conflicts of this nature. Several historic structures or features are adjacent to the tract. Powell Slough is immediately adjacent to a late 19th century farmhouse recently restored as a residence. The northern reach of the tract, upstream of Garrison light, is directly across the river from the former site of Hiwassee Garrison. This fort was built in 1807, and the site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Future historical development at Hiwassee Garrison is possible. The TVA land is important to protect the river view from the historic fort site. Wildlife management and visual protection allocations will provide protection for the visual qualities related to the adjacent historic structures and sites. The upstream portion of the shoreline adjacent to this tract (RM 502.1L) is also suitable for a navigation safety harbor or landing.

Tract No. 73 - (24.05 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

This tract is a portion of the Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge area that was established in 1940 by TVA and the State of Tennessee and is currently under a short-term revocable license to TWRA. Continued State management will be considered, with longer tenure based on demonstrated need for those tracts within the Hiwassee Refuge and the submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan. False foxglove (*Aureolaria patula*), a plant listed by the State of Tennessee as threatened, is found on the tract. TVA recognizes that possibly conflicting land uses may occur as a result of attempts to manage and protect natural resources on this tract. In the event such conflicts become evident, TVA will ensure that its actions are consistent with such laws and Executive Orders as might govern conflicts of this nature. Adjacent to the tract is a restored farm complex which is primarily of log construction. It is one of the earliest in the county (ca. 1840). The site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. This TVA tract should be managed to protect the visual quality of the historic site and protect this major restoration effort. The shoreline of the tract is also suitable for a navigation safety harbor or landing.

Tract No. 74 - (23.53 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Forest Management

- Relevant Data:

This small tract located at Goodner Bluff contains mixed pine stands that need thinning. Forestry management potential is excellent. The overall forestry net present value is high at \$950 per acre. The tract is part of Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge, established in 1940 by TVA and the State of Tennessee. The tract is currently under a short-term revocable license to TWRA. Continued State management will be considered, with longer tenure based on demonstrated need for those tracts within the Hiwassee Refuge and the submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan.

Tract No. 75 - (14.83 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

This tract is comprised of six separate parcels. Three parcels are shoreline lands on the right bank of the Hiwassee River, three are islands at Hiwassee River mile 7. All of the tracts are currently part of Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge, which was established in 1940 by TVA and the State of Tennessee. The tract is currently under a short-term revocable license to TWRA. Continued State management will be considered, with longer tenure based on demonstrated need for those tracts within the Hiwassee Refuge and the submission for an acceptable wildlife management plan. A rare plant, Gibbous panic-grass (*Sacciolepis striata*), considered of special concern in Tennessee, has been identified near this tract and should be protected. The shoreline adjacent to the middle parcel of this tract is also suitable for a navigation safety harbor or landing.

Tract No. 76 - (35.88 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Public Recreation
Cultural Resource Protection
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This is the site of TVA's Agency Creek Recreation Area. The tract contains 33 picnic units, a swimming beach, and 53 paved parking spaces. TVA has invested \$33,000 in the tract. Meigs County has invested \$1,500 in labor and materials. The tract also has interpretive cultural significance because of the location of the U.S. Agency for the Cherokee at the mouth of the creek from 1816 to 1821. U.S. Commissioner David Meriwether closed a treaty here with the Cherokee Nation by which major portions of land were turned over for white settlement.

Tract No. 77 - (29.77 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Commercial Recreation
Forest Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract is located adjacent to Highway 58 Dock, a small commercial marina facility on the right bank of Agency Creek. The tract is currently planted in a dense stand of loblolly pine. Upon submission of an appropriate development proposal, the tract could be made available for commercial recreation use in conjunction with the existing marina. TVA is not obligated to control aquatic plants; therefore, approval of new commercial development could be contingent upon the availability of money to control the aquatic plants fronting the tract. The small land base at the marina currently limits expansion opportunity. Practically the entire tract (27 acres) is comprised

of planted loblolly pine. It is a high-quality stand of small sawtimber that represents a significant forestry investment. Current net present value of the pine timber is \$760 per acre. Good access, gentle topography, and high soil productivity are among those attributes which provide good forest capability. Coordination between forestry and recreation programs will be essential to assure that aesthetic qualities are considered during the forest prescription process because of a possible conflict concerning commercial recreational development.

Tract No. 78 - (3.66 ac.)

- Planned Use: Water Access

- Relevant Data:

This tract is currently under license to Meigs County and is the site of a popular launching ramp and parking area. Its location, adjacent to a major highway, and the lack of alternative ramps, especially downstream, account for its intensive use by area fisherman. The value of facilities located here is \$12,000.

Tract No. 79 - (45.34 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract is wooded and contains two stands of about equal acreage. A forest cover type of mostly upland hardwoods on the eastern half is of fairly good quality. A poor stand of red cedar and post oak cover the western section. The tract has a good capability rating for wildlife and provides reproductive habitat, escape and resting cover, and some limited food sources. Grazing of cattle occurs on this tract and should be terminated to protect the forest stand and wildlife habitat.

Tract No. 80 - (40.65 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

Tract No. 77 is comprised of a series of midstream islands extending from the State Highway 58 bridge upstream to Pond Slough. The islands are adjacent to Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge and are currently under short-term license to the TWRA for wildlife management area purposes. The islands and adjacent sloughs contain a diverse mix of secluded wetlands, wooded areas, and mudflats that provide excellent nesting and brood rearing areas for resident wood ducks and Canada geese. Islands are especially important since they provide resistance to disturbance from humans and animal predators. It is an extremely important component of the Chickamauga Reservoir wildlife habitat complex.

Tract No. 81 - (23.69 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Minor Commercial Navigation Landing
Forest Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract, in a remote area with good road access, could serve as a navigation landing to transport shipments of natural resources out of the Hiwassee River area. Practically the entire tract is well stocked with 40-year-old small shortleaf pine sawtimber. Forest prescription plans have been developed and recommend some thinning of the pine stand. Topography is flat to rolling, and soils are rated as medium in productivity for most of the tract. The net present value is moderately high, exceeding \$550 per acre, and good timber markets are nearby. A small 2-acre parcel within the tract supports an old-growth (80 years) mixed pine and hardwood stand of sawtimber. The net present value of this small stand exceeds \$900 per acre.

Tract No. 82 - (133.43 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Public Recreation
Wildlife Management
Forest Management
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract is forested with pines and hardwoods ranging from poles to sawtimber. There is an aesthetically pleasing beech stand on the upstream extent of the tract. A major portion of the tract has been clear cut. The tract has a full range of topography from flat to steep, and moderate bluffs to gentle shoreline give the tract the capability to support a wide variety of park development. Meigs County officials have expressed an interest in using TVA reservoir lands in the southern end of the county for a county park. This is the only tract with good access and an adequate land base to meet the county's needs. TVA is not obligated to control aquatic plants; therefore, approval of new recreational development could be contingent upon the availability of money to control the aquatic plants fronting the tract. The downstream portion of the shoreline adjacent to this tract is suitable for a navigation safety harbor or landing.

Tract No. 83 - (13.00 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Cultural Resource Protection
Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

This small tract is in two parcels. The downstream parcel becomes an island at full summer pool water levels. The island parcel is adjacent to State-managed Johnson Bottoms Wildlife Management Area. Vegetation is in early successional stages and provides good habitat for wildlife. The tract is currently under short-term license to the TWRA, and its retention for wildlife management is important to ongoing and future management efforts on Chickamauga. Also, portions of one of the two parcels comprising this tract have been identified as having significant cultural resources reported, but the current status is unknown. TVA's Cultural Resources Program should be contacted prior to any surface disturbance of this tract.

Tract No. 84 - (10.46 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

This tract is a complex of islands at the mouth of Price Creek adjacent to a waterfowl area managed by the TWRA. The shallow water between islands contains a mixture of emergent wetlands and fallen trees along the shoreline. The tract is excellent as wildlife habitat. Protection of the wetland complex is the primary management objective. Habitat manipulation to enhance nesting for Canada geese may be implemented on selected islands.

Tract No. 85 - (6.72 ac.)

- Planned Use: Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This small tract of land on Candies Creek, and adjacent to Lower River Road, is bordered on its upstream boundary by the State-managed Candies Creek Wildlife Management Area. The tract provides public access to Candies Creek for bank fishing and serves as a buffer to the wildlife management area.

Tract No. 86 - (0.22 ac.)

- Planned Use: Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

This is a very small tract that is wooded and highly visible from any location on the waters of Rogers Creek.

Tract No. 87 - (41.88 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Habitat Protection Area
Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

This relatively narrow shoreline tract extends along the left bank for 2 miles across from the mouth of North Mouse Creek. The tract has fair capability for wildlife management. Habitat protection designation will ensure protection for populations of false foxglove (*Aureolaria patula*) found on the tract and on backlying land. The tract is highly visible and is a prominent feature on the Hiwassee River. The natural integrity and condition of the shoreline should be retained.

Tract No. 88 - (27.59 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Visual Protection
Wildlife Management

- Relevant Data:

This is a narrow shoreline tract extending along Sivils Bluff on the right bank just downstream of North Mouse Creek. The bluff is steep and wooded. The shoreline of the tract is also suitable for a navigation safety harbor or landing.

Tract No. 89 - (9.55 ac.)

- Planned Use: Fleeting Area

- Relevant Data:

This tract borders the new manmade channel entrance into Mouse Creek. It receives a great deal of informal recreational use, especially for bank fishing. TVA is in receipt of a request for use of the shoreline fronting the manmade channel for barge storage and fleeting. A small portion of the tract would be used for an operations office and limited parking by the barge fleeting operator. It is not anticipated that the fleeting facility would seriously diminish the open space quality that now exists on the tract.

Tract No. 90 - (283.68 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

This is a large bottomland tract on the upper extent of North Mouse Creek. It contains at least six different parcels and is highly dissected by wetland, mudflats, and shallow water areas. The land includes many scattered old field situations with some areas consisting of bottomland hardwoods and natural loblolly pine. Grazing is now permitted and should be controlled to protect the wildlife management and forest growth potential on this tract. Excellent reproductive habitat for wood ducks is present. In combination with adjacent private land, the tract provides good upland wildlife habitat which will be enhanced through wildlife management practices. The tract's location near the towns of Charleston and Calhoun enhances its importance for public use. Currently there are three licenses (101 acres) for pasture on this tract. TVA will continue to consider portions of this tract for short-term agricultural use. Habitat management will be achieved through agricultural licenses. Wetland protection will be the primary objective in wetland and shallow water areas.

Tract No. 91 - (21.43 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Cultural Resource Protection
Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

This tract borders either side of the mouth of South Mouse Creek on the left bank of the Hiwassee River. The tract contains an area of important cultural resources which will be managed and protected. The site is rated as fair for wildlife management purposes but is very important visually as it is seen from the mainstream of Hiwassee River and from Interstate 75 as it crosses the river.

Tract No. 92 - (13.76 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Industrial Access
Barge Terminal Site

- Relevant Data:

This long narrow strip of TVA land is situated from U.S. Highway 11 downstream to the Diamond Crystal Salt Company terminal on the left bank of the Hiwassee River. This highly industrialized area is occupied by Olin Matheson Chemical Company, Bowater Southern Paper Corporation, Hiwassee Sand Company, and Diamond Crystal Salt Company. The property is located between the railroad spur and the river and is important for future industrial and navigation terminal development in the area. Olin Corporation owns approximately 1,200 acres along the river. Portions of the Olin property are developed, but the tract adjoining the TVA land is currently vacant. If additional facilities are needed or if the property is sold, access to the river may be required on or across this tract.

Tract No. 93 - (8.64 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Cultural Resource Protection
Public Recreation

- Relevant Data:

This tract has three separate parcels located between U.S. Highway 11 and the Southern Railway on the left bank of Hiwassee River. Most of the large parcel, centrally located, was licensed to the city of Charleston in the 1960s. The city has recently developed picnic facilities. The parcel is located in the heart of Charleston, next to a residential area, and is easily accessible for passive recreation use. A portion of the tract adjacent to the city park is thickly planted with cypress trees. Trails into the cypress stand indicate it is being utilized by park users. Also on the large parcel, TVA has entered into a 30-day revocable license agreement with Watson Chapel Methodist Church to provide parking immediately adjacent to the property owned by the church. Beginning January 1988, the church has paid TVA an annual fee for the right to use this portion of the tract. All three parcels are historically important. Charleston was an early Cherokee trading post founded in 1821 and is a community with numerous restored structures. It is probably the best preserved community on Chickamauga Reservoir. Efforts have been initiated to make it a historic preservation redevelopment. Two structures are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. TVA tracts on the waterfront are important to protect and encourage the historic restoration efforts.

Tract No. 94 - (19.30 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Cultural Resource Protection

- Relevant Data:

This tract is composed of six parcels east of U.S. Highway 11. The largest of the six parcels (13 acres) is located northwest of the Southern Railway adjacent to a small slough. The remaining parcels are located south of the railway and adjacent to the Hiwassee River. Access to the tract is limited from the western side because of an industrial plant expansion east of U.S. Highway 11. The tract is within the historic community of Calhoun, which was founded in 1819 as a result of the Hiwassee Purchase, which opened the area to white settlement. The town has a high density of historic dwellings and potential for historic residential development. This tract will visually protect this resource and preclude developments and uses which would be incompatible with the historic restoration efforts.

Tract No. 95 - (5.19 ac.)

- Planned Use: Barge Terminal Site

- Relevant Data:

This tract is presently the site of Hiwassee River Port, Inc., an inactive sand and gravel operation. As a terminal the site would be developed to serve the Calhoun area and north side of Hiwassee River. The terminal would be available for public use. Existing facilities at the site consist only of sunken barges for a dock face; however, the site has excellent capability for terminal use, and TVA places a high priority on its development for this purpose.

Tract No. 96 - (1.18 ac.)

- Planned Use: Barge Terminal Site

- Relevant Data:

This narrow strip of shoreline is located between the CSX Railroad and the Hiwassee River. The tract extends from a small slough at the western end, upstream past power transmission lines, to a survey monument No. 1156-4. Existing road access is present; however, the road bisects CSX rails at several locations. The tract is suitable for barge terminal use because of flat topography and deep water fronting the shoreline. Some riparian wildlife habitat is present, but the small size of the tract is a limiting factor for management. The loss of wildlife habitat as a result of development would not be significant.

Tract No. 97 - (6.42 ac.)

- Planned Use: Water Access

- Relevant Data:

A portion of this small tract is currently under license to the city of Calhoun for use as a public boat launching ramp. Its use as a lake access site will be continued. The remaining portion of the tract is sparsely covered with small timber and could provide expansion room for recreational activities associated with the lake access.

Tract No. 98 - (1.15 ac.)

- Planned Use: Industrial Access

- Relevant Data:

This tract is planned as an industrial access area to serve future development that may locate on the backlying private land. Approximately 3,000 acres of land adjoining the TVA property along the north bank of the Hiwassee River are in private corporate ownership and available for industrial use. Rail service provided by CSX Transportation goes through the property. The area has been identified for industrial use in the CARCOG/SETDD Regional Development Plan for the year 2000.

Tract No. 99 - (1.29 ac.)

- Planned Use: Cultural Resource Protection

- Relevant Data:

This small parcel is of historic significance and is adjacent to and contains a former mill dam. The dam is constructed of large, well-cut stone blocks. Located upstream on the creek are large cut-stone block foundations and retaining walls for the mill, an associated building, and a large house. This was formerly Sawpauh Mill.

Tract No. 100 - (13.17 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Industrial Access
Barge Terminal Site

- Relevant Data:

This is the Oostanaula Creek Industrial Area. The tract is rated fair for industrial access but has a high priority and significance because it is directly adjacent to the navigation channel. The area has been identified for industrial use in the past, and 3,000 acres of land adjoining the TVA property along the north bank of Hiwassee River from mile 19.5 to 21.3 are in corporate ownership and available for industrial use. The property is served by Interstate 75, less than 5 miles away, by State Highway 163, and by CSX Transportation, a rail line. Future plant sites have been defined on the property. The area has been identified for industrial use in the CARCOG/SETDD Regional Development Plan for the year 2000. Development of this property would provide manufacturing employment for the Cleveland-Athens growth center. The property is intended to serve a longer-range need, but if the property is sold, the need could be immediate. The tract is also designated as a barge terminal site to serve the Oostanaula Creek industrial area. This site was partially prepared when the Hiwassee River navigation channel was extended by dredging to serve Bates Bend and Oostanaula Creek industrial sites. The site is at the upstream end of the 9-foot navigation channel. The snail darter, a State and federally listed threatened species, could occur in the Hiwassee River along this tract. Proposed land uses with the potential to impact this protected species will be thoroughly assessed and, if necessary, TVA will consult with the FWS and the TWRA.

Tract No. 101 - (4.57 ac.)

- Planned Use: Wildlife Management

- Relevant Data:

This is a narrow strip of riparian habitat along the Hiwassee River which is rated as good for wildlife use. The snail darter, a State and federally listed threatened species, could occur in the Hiwassee River along this tract. Proposed land uses with the potential to impact this protected species will be thoroughly assessed and, if necessary, TVA will consult with the FWS and the TWRA.

Tract No. 102 - (1.82 ac.)

- Planned Use: Cultural Resource Protection

- Relevant Data:

This is the site of Hiwassee Missionary Baptist Church, an early white frame structure dating to the early 20th century. The snail darter, a State and federally listed threatened species, could occur in the Hiwassee River along this tract. Proposed land uses with the potential to impact this protected species will be thoroughly assessed and, if necessary, TVA will consult with the FWS and the TWRA.

Tract No. 103 - (10.44 ac.)

- Planned Use: Public Recreation

- Relevant Data:

Approximately 40 acres of this tract is currently licensed to the Charleston Recreation Department for use as a boat launching area. The additional 6 acres are necessary to provide day-use recreation opportunities in a community that has no other waterfront area suitable for recreational use. The site is flat and has minimum tree cover. Significant cultural sites have been reported from this tract. Their current status, however, is unknown.

Tract No. 104 - (24.87 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Industrial Site
Barge Terminal Site

- Relevant Data:

This tract is a portion of the Bates Bend industrial site and is within an ozone nonattainment area. It is rated as fair for industrial site use. Because of the shape and width of the tract, it could be included as part of any site development concept for Bates Bend. The tract was rated as fair because both road and rail must be extended approximately 1 mile to serve the most developable land. The Bates Bend Area has been considered for industrial development for many years and has been shown to industrial prospects by local officials, the Norfolk Southern Railway, and TVA. The area has been identified for industrial use in the CARCOG/SETDD Regional Development Plan for the year 2000. The tract is also planned for a terminal site to serve the Bates Bend industrial area. The site was partially prepared for use when the Hiwassee River navigation channel was extended by dredging to serve the Bates Bend and Oostanaula Creek areas. The tract is rated as excellent for terminal development. There is currently a 19-acre agricultural license for pasture on this tract. TVA will continue to consider portions of this tract for short-term agricultural use. Significant cultural resource sites exist on the tract and on backlying private land; their current status is unknown. The use of this tract for development may require additional archaeological testing or mitigation of adverse impact to archaeological sites. The cost of required testing or mitigation may be the responsibility of the developer.

Tract No. 105 - (71.30 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Cultural Resource Protection
Informal Recreation
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract located on Bates Bend contains highly significant cultural resources. The tract is also rated as excellent for informal recreational use. This is a scenic, narrow section of the Hiwassee River and is frequented by bank and float fisherman as well as recreational boaters. The site currently has no road access. The snail darter, a State and federally listed threatened species, could occur in the Hiwassee River along this tract. Proposed land uses with the potential to impact this protected species will be thoroughly assessed and, if necessary, TVA will consult with the FWS and the TWRA. There is currently a 52-acre agricultural license for pasture and row crops on this tract. TVA will continue to consider portions of this tract for short-term agricultural use.

Tract No. 106 - (185.66 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Visual Management
Informal Recreation

- Relevant Data:

This tract is long and very narrow, extending along both banks of the Hiwassee River from mile 22 upstream 6 miles to Coon Denton Island, near the termination of TVA's fee land ownership. The tract has a good capability rating for wildlife management and an excellent rating for informal recreation. The Hiwassee River in this location is narrow, rural, pastoral, and scenic. It is a good float stream and provides fishing opportunity both from the bank and from small boats. Approximately 56 acres are currently licensed for row crop and pasture on this tract. TVA will continue to consider portions of this tract for short-term agricultural use. The shoreline is wooded and provides riparian habitat for furbearing mammals, wood ducks, and other wetland wildlife. Backlying land use is either forest or row crop agriculture. The snail darter, a State and federally listed threatened species, could occur in the Hiwassee River along this tract. Proposed land uses with the potential to impact this protected species will be thoroughly assessed and, if necessary, TVA will consult with the FWS and the TWRA. There is an area in the vicinity of river mile 26 where corporately owned industrial land abuts TVA property. However, this site is upstream from the end of the navigation channel and could be used only for an industrial water intake if the private backlands should be developed in the future.

Tract No. 107 - (4.02 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Cultural Resource Protection
Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

This tract consists of a chain of five small islands about 1 mile upstream from Hiwassee Island. These islands are currently a segment of Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge and are under short-term license to TWRA. Continued State management will be considered, with longer tenure based on demonstrated need for those tracts within the Hiwassee Refuge and the submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan. The tract provides excellent forested wetlands and adjacent aquatic bed wetlands to support a diversity of waterfowl and wetland wildlife. Because of the possibility of federally listed species on this tract, TVA will thoroughly assess potential impacts that might result from implementation of any proposed land uses or natural resources management activities. If it appears likely that impacts to listed species would occur, TVA will initiate consultation with the FWS. The tract contains habitat important to wintering bald eagles and nesting and migrating osprey and receives extensive use by ornithological organizations. TWRA's management objectives for the tract include provisions for maintaining current use levels by bald eagles and ospreys. Therefore, an allocation for Habitat Protection is not warranted at this time. The tract is also an excellent buffer for the site of the former Hiwassee Garrison. This fort was built in 1807 and served in the Indian affairs of the early 19th century. The site where the fort was located is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The island tracts are to protect the Garrison site for potential future historical development.

Tract No. 108 - (13.61 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Cultural Resource Protection
Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

This tract consists of a small parcel attached to the mainland on Armstrong peninsula and a series of narrow islands which skirt the northern tip of that peninsula. The parcel on Armstrong Bend serves as a protective area for the old ferry landing, and the lower section of the island adjacent to the landing is a protective visual barrier against adverse development. The tract contains significant cultural resources which should also be protected. The mainland portion of this tract is approximately 2.5 acres and is presently being managed by TWRA for protection of the Armstrong Bend great blue heron nesting colony. The heron colony is located on adjacent private lands and, through a cooperative arrangement among TVA, TWRA, and the adjacent landowner, this critical resource is being protected. Habitat Protection is not listed as a planned use because the heronry is not located on TVA land. Efforts are under consideration between TVA and TWRA for granting of easement in perpetuity to TWRA for this tract (owned by TVA) to become part of the Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge. The adjacent islands provide excellent forested wetlands for a variety of wetland wildlife species.

Tract No. 109 - (58.86 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Cultural Resource Protection
Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

This tract is an almost continuous string of barrier-type islands totaling approximately 6 miles in length. Soils are rich and, where accessible, are considered 100 percent prime farmland. Any agricultural activity initiated on licensed land should be coordinated through the normal sharecropping agreement with TWRA. Many of these islands are covered with scrub-shrub and wooded areas and form numerous sloughs and inlets containing emergent, aquatic bed, and scrub/shrub wetland habitat types. All of the tract except for those seven barrier islands located between TRM 104.3 and 104.9 is currently under license or permanent easement to TWRA and is a part of the Chickamauga Wildlife Management Area. TVA will consider maintaining the current short-term revocable license. The tract is scenic and well isolated and receives heavy use by waterfowl hunters. This tract has been allocated for protection of wetland habitats with manipulation on selected islands for enhancement of nesting habitat for resident Canada geese. Any new wildlife resource development activities on these islands will require coordination with TVA's Cultural Resources Program.

Tract No. 110 - (6.50 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This small tract is located at the mouth of Richland Creek. Most of the tract is wooded with moderately steep topography that provides a limited amount of wildlife reproductive habitat for ospreys, wading birds, and semi-aquatic furbearers. The tract is fronted by a narrow strip of aquatic bed vegetation growing along the shoreline. It provides limited amount of wetland habitat for associated wildlife species.

Tract No. 111 - (36.63 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Agriculture
Informal Recreation

- Relevant Data:

The tract is 95 percent prime farmland with less than 5 percent of the tract comprised of soils with a high erosion potential. Three of the six parcels are currently licensed for agriculture. The remaining parcels are also adjacent to U.S. Highway 27 but are relatively narrow strips of land along the floodways of Little Richland Creek on the northeast side of Dayton. These parcels are currently licensed for agriculture and will continue to be considered for such use. With Dayton's growth, and given that these parcels are in low-lying areas with easy accessibility, the balance of the tract will be used for protected greenways, for citizens to enjoy a wide variety of informal recreation.

Tract No. 112 - (10.05 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Informal Recreation
Cultural Resource Protection

- Relevant Data:

This tract is located in the heart of metropolitan Dayton and is adjacent to a school and urban residents. Much of the land is low but affords a measure of open space for informal recreation in an urban setting. Portions of this tract also act as protective buffers for local historic structures such as the large two-story brick building with white columned porticos which overlooks Little Richland Creek. This structure is eligible for the National Register and was the original William Jennings Bryan University Building. Other parcels contained within this tract are located adjacent to Dayton's waterfront area and have a mixture of historic homes and business buildings. Many of these structures form a perimeter around the Rhea County Courthouse, which is recognized as a National Historic Landmark. Dayton has licensed portions of the tract for informal recreation and cultural resource protection.

Tract No. 113 - (32.72 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Public Recreation
Culuture Resource Protection

- Relevant Data:

The largest parcel of this tract fronts U.S. Highway 27 and is adjacent to other TVA land that is managed by the city of Dayton for a public park. The city currently has a license to manage the parcel and has expressed an interest in obtaining long-term landrights to develop a passive park containing a trail system and offering informal recreation opportunity. Approximately 80 percent of the parcel is covered with pine, and the remainder in hardwood. It is virtually flat, with water on three sides. Access is available under the U.S. 27 bridge, which would permit pedestrian access and connect the tract to other lands managed for park purposes. The other parcels to the west of Richland Creek are requested by TVA's Cultural Resources Program to prevent adverse development that could have detrimental impacts on the preservation of a group of late 19th and early 20th century dwellings located on backlying private land. The entire tract will enhance the central city of Dayton as it provides scenic open space to meet a variety of public recreational and cultural needs.

Tract No. 114 - (1.55 ac.)

- Planned Use: Informal Recreation

- Relevant Data:

The tract faces Richland Creek and is bordered to the north by State Route 30, which provides access to the entire tract. The western end of the tract adjoins Dayton's Marina Park. Immediately to the north and across Highway 30 is the campus of William Jennings Bryan University. The small tract is relatively steep but offers deep water close to the bank. Its accessibility and proximity to the university, community park, and municipal dock provide good opportunity for informal recreation, such as bank fishing.

Tract No. 115 - (1.83 ac)

- Planned Use: Cultural Resource Protection

- Relevant Data:

This entire tract has severe soil erosion potential and exhibits steep topography with wooded shoreline that provide a limited amount of reproductive habitat for wood ducks. The small tract provides limited amounts of escape or resting cover and food resources for waterfowl and wetland wildlife species. The property is also adjacent to the historic Shaver Cemetery, and this cultural resource should be protected.

Tract No. 116 - (60.01 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Cultural Resource Protection
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract lies between the mouth of Richland Creek and Mud Creek on the right bank of the Tennessee River. It is a wooded tract with large "wildlife food" producing trees along the shoreline. The adjacent sloughs have both emergent and aquatic bed wetlands present. This area provides good reproduction, resting, and feeding sites for waterfowl and aquatic furbearers, and good feeding and nesting sites for wading birds, ospreys, and eagles. Because of the possibility of federally listed species on this tract, TVA will thoroughly assess potential impacts that might result from implementation of any proposed land uses or natural resources management activities. If it appears likely that impacts to listed species would occur, TVA will initiate consultation with the FWS. Approximately half of the tract is under license to TWRA as a wildlife management area. TWRA's management objectives for this tract include provisions for maintaining current use levels by bald eagles and ospreys; therefore, an allocation for Habitat Protection is not warranted at this time. The balance of the tract is currently being managed by TVA's Wildlife Resources Program. Consideration would be given to TWRA if a request and justification is made for use of the balance of the tract for expanding the State Wildlife Management Area. Any new major wildlife resource development activities will require coordination with TVA's Cultural Resources Program. The tract contains significant cultural resources which should be protected.

Tract No. 117 - (8.55 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Informal Recreation
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This small tract is located at the western end of Rattan Branch Bridge on Double Road. The tract has substantial informal recreational use. The undergrowth has recently been cleared and should be managed as a vegetative protective buffer to the shoreline adjacent to the bridge. Because of its direct access to the lakefront, the tract has fair capability for informal recreation and will likely continue to receive year-round use.

Tract No. 118 - (67.25 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Agriculture
 Wildlife Management
 Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract is composed of two parcels. One parcel is located at the upper end of Rattan Branch; the second is at the upper end of Brown Branch. The tract is approximately 85 percent prime farmland and will be considered for agricultural licensing. The tract composition is a combination of woods and reverting pasture. The adjacent shallow embayments, aquatic bed wetlands, and mudflats provide good reproduction, nesting, and feeding habitat for a variety of waterfowl and wetland wildlife species. The shoreline and adjacent old field conditions are important as Canada geese nesting and brood rearing areas. The tract has good capability and management potential especially for Canada geese. This tract was formerly a Reservoir Operations tract but currently exhibits no private water-use facilities and does not meet the criteria for such use. Therefore, requests for such use will not be considered on this tract.

Tract No. 119 - (11.84 ac.)

- Planned Use: Water Access

- Relevant Data:

This tract is located on the left bank of Mud Creek embayment. The tract was originally transferred to TWRA for lake access; however, it was later reconveyed to TVA by the State. It is in an area of expanding urbanization and has good access to the lake via New Bethel Road. The nearest alternative access sites are at Dayton and the Cottonport Wildlife Management Area, 6 miles and 9 miles away respectively. Requests from Rhea County will be considered regarding the operation and maintenance of the access site. TVA will continue to keep this area open as an undeveloped access site until operational problems arise, at which time the area may be subject to closing if abuses such as littering occur.

Tract No. 120 - (30.08 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Habitat Protection Area
 Cultural Resource Protection
 Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

This tract contains an unusual cedar barrens plant community which is adjacent to the Armstrong Ferry Public Use Area. Barn owls, *Tyto alba*, listed as in need of management in Tennessee, roost on the rock bluffs overlooking the reservoir. Soils are low in productivity, although a small 9-acre loblolly pine plantation is located on the tract. The tract is narrow and provides distinctive aesthetic qualities with respect to a contrast between the rock bluff and mixed hardwood and pine timber present throughout the tract. Significant cultural resources are reported on the tract and are in need of protection. Downstream and below the bluff is an area suitable for a navigation safety landing.

Tract No. 121 - (11.97 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Public Recreation
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

TVA's Armstrong Ferry Public Recreation Area is located on this tract. TVA has invested approximately \$19,000 for facilities and improvement, and local contributions have amounted to \$500. This day-use/camping area supports a boat launching ramp, 41 parking spaces, and 30 picnic units. The aesthetics found throughout the tract are worthy of management as the area grows in popularity and use.

Tract No. 122 - (208.71 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Cultural Resource Protection
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract is composed of a number of parcels along Gillespie Bend (TRM 505.5 to 508), including Gillespie Slough and Early Slough. These parcels are currently licensed to TWRA as a part of the Chickamauga Wildlife Management Area system. TVA will consider maintaining the current short-term revocable license. Agricultural fields interspersed with wetland sloughs and mature hardwood trees combine to produce excellent capability for reproduction, feeding, and resting resources for waterfowl, wetland, and upland wildlife species. Approximately 60 percent of the tract is considered prime farmland. The cropland on each parcel is being cultivated under a share crop agreement by which a portion of the unharvested crop will be left for wildlife. The entire tract receives heavy public use from small game and waterfowl hunters. Wildlife habitat is excellent, and management activities will continue on the tract. However, because of the high levels of significant cultural resources located on this tract, it will be necessary to require that coordination be initiated between TWRA and TVA's Cultural Resources Program when any new manipulation of the ground surface is required for major wildlife management prescriptions. Visual management should also be performed in keeping with sound wildlife management practices.

Tract No. 123 - (152.03 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Forest Management
Cultural Resource Protection
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

The tract is large and isolated and exhibits excellent capability and suitability for forest and wildlife management. It provides good habitat for upland wildlife species, especially deer, squirrel, and raccoon. Abundant aquatic bed wetlands and large riparian hardwoods are present within the two large coves which bisect the tract. These areas provide excellent nesting and brood rearing habitat for resident wood ducks, as well as resting and feeding spots for semi-aquatic furbearers, migrant waterfowl, and wading birds. The tract is adjacent to lands licensed to TWRA for wildlife management (the long string of islands - - Tract No. 105). On private backlying land adjoining the tract, a timber company has converted the native hardwoods to pine. This has resulted in a loss of den sites and food production, intensifying wildlife dependence on this tract to provide the necessary native hardwood habitat to support upland wildlife species. Soils on the tract are rated medium for forest productivity, and 60 percent of the tract is reported as having severe erosion potential. The tract is adequately stocked with natural shortleaf pine and upland hardwood with a high net present value exceeding \$600/acre. Ingress and egress to the area is by privately controlled roads only. Forest management activities will be conducted to benefit wildlife and visual qualities. In addition, any new forestry and wildlife management resource development activities will require coordination with TVA's Cultural Resources Program to ensure protection of the significant cultural resources contained on the tract.

Tract No. 124 - (28.12 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

The tract is currently under license to TWRA as a part of the Chickamauga Wildlife Management Area System. TVA will consider maintaining the current short-term revocable license with TWRA. The tract consists of two sloughs and two peninsulas of agricultural land. Much of the tract is rated as 100 percent prime farmland, with a low soil erosion potential. The shorelines are wooded, with aquatic bed and emergent wetland plants present in the sloughs. The fields are currently sharecropped under an agricultural agreement with TWRA. TWRA has an agreement with the farmer to share a portion of the crop to provide a food source for migratory and wintering waterfowl. Isolation from residential and urban areas makes the tract desirable for public use during hunting seasons. The tract has excellent capability and suitability for habitat enhancement. It is contiguous with Tract No. 109, a long line of narrow barrier islands which extend some 5 miles down river and are currently a component of the State's Wildlife Management Area system on Chickamauga Reservoir. Any additional agricultural activity initiated on land licensed to TWRA should be coordinated through the normal sharecropping agreement with TWRA. Portions of this tract will be considered for agricultural licensing. Visual protection should be a primary consideration when decisions are made regarding site alterations for wildlife management activities.

Tract No. 125 - (253.22 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Cultural Resource Protection
Visual Management
Agriculture

- Relevant Data:

This large tract is composed of three narrow islands and a series of irregularly shaped mainland parcels interspersed with numerous inlets and sloughs. The isolated tract lies between Clear Branch and Russell Branch, and portions are currently licensed for agricultural use. Approximately 80 percent of this land is prime farmland. Some pine and bottomland hardwood stands exist on this agricultural tract, but they are not significant enough to warrant a forestry allocation. A small 3-acre pine plantation is present on the parcel southeast of Nance Branch. Approximately one-half of the agricultural land is currently in small grain with the balance in pasture. The agricultural license also incorporates provisions for wildlife food and forage. Riparian zones are sparsely wooded, and the sloughs contain emergent and aquatic bed wetland plant communities. The pasture areas provide good nesting, brood rearing, and feeding habitat for resident Canada geese. The wetland areas provide escape/resting cover and feeding areas for semi-aquatic furbearers, waterfowl, wading birds, and shore birds. The three islands, adjacent to the main shoreline, are approximately 1 mile long and, like the mainland sloughs, have excellent capability to provide habitat for waterfowl and wetland wildlife species. The total tract receives a high degree of user pressure during waterfowl hunting seasons. The three-island parcel is upstream from the northern tip of Moon Island, which has been transferred by easement to TWRA for wildlife management. The entire planned tract has excellent wildlife management potential and resistance to human disturbance. The total tract is considered important for visual management and to the wildlife resource base on Chickamauga. Its suitability is rated high by TVA's Wildlife Resources Development Program. Portions of the tract will be considered for agricultural licensing. Any surface disturbance other than normal agricultural practices should be coordinated with TVA's Cultural Resources Program because of the knowledge of significant cultural resources on the tract.

Tract No. 126 - (62.02 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Agriculture
Wildlife Management
Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

The tract is a TVA agricultural tract (30 percent prime farmland) under license for pasture. It is located on the right bank of Mack Spence Slough on Barley Branch. A large shallow cove lies in the middle of the tract, surrounded by TVA property. The habitat is ideally suited for use by resident Canada geese, with a large amount of shoreline and pasture providing good nesting and brood rearing areas. The tract receives substantial public use and is fairly isolated, with access only by private farm roads. The tract and offshore aquatic bed wetlands are aesthetically pleasing and should be protected. Agricultural licensing will be continued, and TVA's Wildlife Resource Development Program will continue to manipulate and improve the tract for Canada geese nesting and brood rearing habitat.

Tract No. 127 - (152.21 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Agriculture
 Wildlife Management
 Forest Management

- Relevant Data:

The tract is located between Mack Spence Slough and Purser Slough on Crawford Branch. The southern end of the tract is at present under agriculture license for row cropping and pasture. Seventy percent of the tract is prime farmland. The tract provides excellent capability for reproductive habitat and food production capability and good escape nesting cover for upland wildlife, especially such small game animals as quail, rabbit, and dove. The upper one-third of the tract contains a large sawtimber stand of bottomland hardwoods. There are veneer and export quality logs present in the stand. The sawtimber's overall net present value exceeds \$600 per acre. The tract is almost equally divided between annually cultivated row cropland, permanent pasture, and mixed upland hardwood forest, providing a diversity of habitat types for wildlife. The Chattanooga Chapter of Quail Unlimited is currently working in cooperation with TVA to improve small game habitat. The tract receives considerable public use from small game hunters in pursuit of rabbit and quail. In addition, TVA recognizes Rhea County's long-term desire for outdoor recreation development opportunities, but at this point the need seems to be somewhat financially premature on this tract.

Tract No. 128 - (236.63 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
 Cultural Resource Protection
 Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This large tract, known as Cottonport Wildlife Management Area, is currently under a license agreement with TWRA for wildlife management. The area has a long-standing crop program, with approximately 185 acres sharecropped each year for both waterfowl and upland wildlife. Part of the tract consists of a large slough upstream from Crawford Branch and Crooked Branch. The slough contains significant aquatic bed and emergent wetlands. A variety of waterfowl, semi-aquatic furbearers, shore birds, and wading birds utilize this area for food, resting, and reproduction. The tract is easily accessible by vehicle and contains an informal boat launching ramp. Public use of the tract is high. The tract backs on a late 19th century and early 20th century farm and qualifies for visual management as a buffer. Portions of the tract contain other significant cultural resources. A small (37-acre) old field area exhibits a well-stocked bottomland hardwood and mixed pine/hardwood stand of sawtimber and poles. Net present value exceeds \$600 per acre; however, site access is a problem. The tract will be managed as a joint TVA and TWRA wildlife habitat improvement project and aquatic plant demonstration area for migratory birds. The tract has excellent capability with a high suitability ranking and will continue to be available under a short-term license agreement to TWRA for a wildlife management area.

Tract No. 129 - (267.75 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Agriculture
 Wildlife Management
 Forest Management
 Cultural Resource Protection
 Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This large tract is located around a bend of the river between river mile 513.4 and 516.5R. It backs up to Hazel Ridge and the small community of Maple Springs. Approximately 75 percent of the tract is prime farmland and at present supports a 120-acre TVA agricultural license for row crops. TVA will continue to consider the lower river bottomland for agricultural licensing. The tract also supports some of the best upland wildlife habitat on the reservoir. The combination of cropland, woodlands, brushy shorelines, and fence rows provides excellent habitat for quail, rabbit, squirrel, and dove, as well as for a variety of nongame birds and mammals. The tract also contains five wetland sloughs which provide waterfowl and wetland wildlife habitat. A portion of one of the seven Great Blue Heron nesting colonies on the reservoir is located on this tract, with the remainder of the colony on adjacent privately owned land. The numbers of herons nesting in both portions of the colony have greatly declined in recent years as a result of the death of the trees supporting the nests. It is likely that the herons will abandon the site in the next few years. The tract receives moderate to heavy public use for hunting and wildlife observation. Manipulation of small game habitat will be carried out by TVA in cooperation with local wildlife conservation groups and the agriculture license holder. Visual protection is an important value, especially when considering the preservation of scenic qualities and adjacent historic and cultural features. Portions of the tract contain significant cultural features which would only allow limited multiple use of the tract. Any major alterations of the ground surface other than normal farming, forestry, or wildlife practices should be coordinated with TVA's Cultural Resources Program. Both the hardwood and pine timber are in need of forest management. The tract includes of a 34-acre stand of upland hardwood and a 78-acre stand of mixed pine. The net present value exceeds \$1,000 per acre in the pine stand. The hardwood stand with patches of pure yellow-poplar is on a steep, poorly accessible site but is marketable. A safety landing is also present on the river along the bluffs at the northern end of the tract. The adjacent reach of the Tennessee River is a State-designated mussel sanctuary. State and federally listed endangered mussel species occur in the Tennessee River along this tract. Proposed land uses with the potential to impact these protected species will be thoroughly assessed and, if necessary, TVA will consult with the FWS and the TWRA. Fronting the upstream end of the tract, an occurrence of the federally endangered Pink Mucket Pearly mussel, *Lampsilis orbiculata* has been recorded. Downstream, and midway of the tract, are two other protected species of mussels, the Orange-Footed Pimpleback, *Plethobasus cooperianus*, and the Rough Pigetoe Pearly, *Pleurobema plenum*.

Tract No. 130 - (5.05 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This small tract fronts Coleman Subdivision and is upstream from Cotton Port Marina and Campground. The tract is narrow with steep topography to the water. Much of the tract is wooded with a narrow strip of aquatic bed vegetation growing along the shoreline. Even though scenic in nature, the tract provides a limited amount of reproductive habitat for waterfowl. For the most part, the tract provides fair capability for escape/nesting cover, and food resources for a limited number of wetland wildlife species such as wading birds and semi-aquatic furbearers. The shoreline of this tract is also suitable for a navigation safety harbor or landing.

Tract No. 131 - (39.96 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Agriculture
Informal Recreation
Cultural Resource Protection
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract is located south of Goodfield Creek embayment and consists of a mainland parcel and a long barrier island parcel with a slough in between. The area is almost entirely pasture, with aquatic bed wetlands present especially in the slough. Reproductive, escape, and feeding habitats for Canada geese are good. Migrant waterfowl and wading birds also use the aquatic bed habitat. The tract has been estimated as 65 percent prime farmland with a 30 percent slight soil erosion potential. Twenty acres located adjacent to Goodfield Creek are currently licensed for agricultural use. Portions of the tract will continue to be considered for agricultural use. Both the island and the mainland are adjacent to a TWRA boat access site, located in Goodfield Creek embayment. Because of its accessibility, the tract is frequently used by bank fishermen and for other types of day use. A small bridge has been constructed by users to cross the low area leading to the island parcel. This tract is adjacent to an old country store, which is a fast disappearing feature along the reservoir. Control of the tract can influence the future of this structure. In addition, Kelley's Ferry and Old Cottonport, two of the earliest white settlements of the area, were once in this vicinity. Kelley's Ferry was established in the 1830s by John Roddy and would provide an excellent opportunity to inform the public as to this area's significance in forming local history. Because of its cultural sensitivity, any surface disturbance below the plow zone should be coordinated with TVA's Cultural Resources Program.

Tract No. 132 - (396.98 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Agriculture
Cultural Resource Protection
Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

This large tract is located north of Day Branch and extends upstream to State Route 30 at Washington Ferry. State and federally listed endangered mussel species occur in the Tennessee River along this tract. Proposed land uses with the potential to impact these protected species will be thoroughly assessed and, if necessary, TVA will consult with the FWS and the TWRA. The tract contains extensive sloughs exhibiting a diversity of upland and wetland habitat types. A large part of the tract contains emergent and aquatic bed wetlands interspersed with grown-up old fields, wooded creek channels, and brushy shorelines. The balance of the bottomland adjacent to the reservoir is currently licensed for agricultural use. There are two large agriculture licenses on the tract. A 125-acre licensed area is used for row crops, and the second, a 155-acre area, is licensed for hay and pasture. TVA will continue to consider portions of this tract for agricultural use. Other land treatment has been in cooperation with Rhea County Quail Association to improve small game habitat. Since 1985, over 2,000 shrubs and 600 pounds of small grain seed have been planted in fence rows and field borders adjacent to the reservoir. The tract provides excellent capability for reproductive habitat for wood ducks and semi-aquatic furbearers, as well as escape/nesting cover and feeding areas for resident and migratory waterfowl, shore birds, and wading birds. Other than the Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge, this tract is the key piece of habitat for wood duck populations on Chickamauga. The tract has a high suitability ranking and receives substantial public use for hunting and for wildlife observation. The tract should also be protected as a visual buffer for local historic and cultural features. It is not only a scenic background for the Washington Ferry crossing but also provides a visual buffer for an old two-story wood frame farm house, which is listed on the National Register because of its architectural qualities. In addition, the entire tract has had significant cultural features reported and needs continued protection.

Tract No. 133 - (30.59 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Cultural Resource Protection
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This relatively narrow tract is located upstream from Gillespie Bend at river mile 517. State and federally listed endangered mussel species occur in the Tennessee River along this tract. Proposed land uses with the potential to impact these protected species will be thoroughly assessed and, if necessary, TVA will consult with the FWS and the TWRA. Part of the tract is divided by a small slough near Robinson Landing at Locke Light. Currently there is a TVA agricultural license for pasture on portions of the tract. TVA will continue to consider licensing portions of the tract, but because of significant cultural resources only pasture and hay production will be allowed. Any other surface disturbance will require coordination with TVA's Cultural Resource Program. The tract will also be used for small game habitat and managed by TVA's Wildlife Resource Development Program.

Tract No. 134 - (80.67 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Water Access
 Cultural Resource Protection
 Agriculture
 Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract contains the ingress and egress corridor for the Washington Ferry via State Route 30. The eastern edge of the tract faces the river channel, and the western side abuts a large slough. State and federally listed endangered mussel species occur in the Tennessee River along this tract. Proposed land uses with the potential to impact these protected species will be thoroughly assessed and, if necessary, TVA will consult with the FWS and the TWRA. A small 3- to 5-acre parcel of the tract is being considered for a TVA public lake access site. Currently, the nearest alternative access areas are downstream at Cottonport or upstream at old Eaves Landing, both 5 miles away from Washington Ferry. It is both capable and suitable for such recreational use. The tract is almost all open field with narrow strips of scrub-shrub wetlands along the water corridors. The land has been reported to be all prime farmland and is currently licensed for both pasture and row crop use. TVA will continue to consider portions of the tract for agriculture licensing; however, because of the significance of cultural features located on the tract, any surface disturbance other than from normal farming practices will be coordinated with TVA's Cultural Resources Program. The tract also provides a scenic, rural setting for Washington Ferry and its landing. This ferry, currently on the National Register, has been in continuous use since it was established around 1807. It, along with Blythe Ferry, just downstream, is one of the few remaining ferries on the Tennessee River. The historic town of Old Washington is located nearby and was the original county seat of Rhea County. Visual management and cultural resource protection are justifiable uses for this tract because of the combination of historic, scenic, and rural river character features. The shoreline of this tract is also suitable for a navigation safety harbor or landing.

Tract No. 135 - (34.92 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Public Recreation
 Cultural Resource Protection
 Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

The tract is located south of State Route 30 and at the upper end of Washington Creek Embayment. Approximately one-third of the tract is licensed to the Washington Community Club for use as a playground and is developed with day-use facilities. The remainder of the tract is used for agriculture through a TVA agriculture license. TVA will continue to consider portions of the tract for agricultural use. The topography is predominantly flat with perimeter borders of tree cover. The site represents the only developed recreation opportunities for Old Washington area residents. The parcel northeast and adjacent to the existing park has good capability and is suitable for future expansion of park development. TVA is not obligated to control aquatic plants; therefore, approval of new recreational development could be contingent upon the availability of money to control the

aquatic plants fronting the tract. Visual management and preservation of the aesthetic character is also important. The former location of the Tennessee Academy, chartered in 1809, was adjacent to this tract. The park-like character of the tract should meet this need. The tract was also a former Reservoir Operations tract. There are, however, no docks present, nor does the tract meet the criteria for allowing such facilities. Therefore, there will be no private water-use facilities considered on this tract.

Tract No. 136 - (38.26 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Cultural Resource Protection
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

The tract is located on both sides of Washington Creek Embayment. Most of the land is in a TVA hay/pasture agriculture license, while the slough areas contain scrub/shrub and aquatic bed wetlands. The tract is reported as being 30 percent prime farmland, with 40 percent soil erosion potential. TVA will continue to consider agricultural licensing on portions of the tract. The pasture areas are especially good for resident Canada goose reproduction, while the sloughs serve as feeding and resting areas for resident and migrant waterfowl, wading birds, shore birds, and ospreys. User pressure is high at certain times of the year, and management potential is good. Cultural resources are present on the tract but will allow for limited multiple use.

Tract No. 137 - (283.03 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This large tract is licensed to the State of Tennessee (TWRA) for a wildlife management area. Approximately 200 acres are in cropland. The agricultural areas are sharecropped to benefit upland wildlife and provide feeding areas for migrant and/or resident ducks and geese. The tract contains two internal wetland sloughs that are used by a variety of waterfowl, semi-aquatic furbearers, and marsh and wading birds. TVA will consider maintaining the current short-term revocable license. Old-growth bottomland hardwood trees are located on the upper end of the western slough and have a net present value of over \$970 per acre. This type of forest condition is not widespread on Chickamauga Reservoir and provides optimum habitat conditions for many wildlife species. Public use of the wildlife management area for hunting and wildlife observation is heavy. The tract has excellent capability, and two subimpoundment structures that permit seasonal flooding and water level control in the sloughs were recently constructed. The two sloughs can now be managed to enhance habitat for migrant and resident waterfowl. TVA and TWRA are also cooperating in a demonstration project for selective aquatic plant control and management in one of the two sloughs. Visual management of the tract will also be a benefit with regard to the protection of a scenic strip of vegetation along the reservoir which will provide a visual buffer adjacent to the approach to Washington Ferry. The adjacent reach of the Tennessee River is a State-designated mussel sanctuary. State and federally listed endangered mussel species occur in the Tennessee River along this tract. Proposed land uses with the potential to impact these protected species will be thoroughly assessed and, if necessary, TVA will consult with the FWS and the TWRA.

Tract No. 138 - (486.99 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Agriculture
 Wildlife Management
 Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This large tract is located on Clear Creek (Blue Springs Slough) and Tadpole Creek. The tract is approximately 95 percent prime farmland with less than 50 percent moderate soil erosion potential. The majority of this tract (278+ ac.) is licensed by TVA for row crop and hay/pasture agriculture. Public access to the tract is not available except by water. TVA will continue to consider portions of this tract for agricultural licensing. The fields and upland areas are interspersed with scrub-shrub, bottomland hardwood, and emergent wetlands. This mix of habitat types creates ideal conditions for many species of waterfowl, upland, and wetlands wildlife. Resident wood ducks and semi-aquatic furbearers nest, rest, and feed along the wooded creek channels and sloughs. The area is very scenic, and its isolation qualities are attractive to fisherman, wildlife observers, and hunters. The tract is surrounded by private farmland which also attracts migrant ducks, geese, and wading birds that use the harvested agricultural fields and wetlands for feeding and resting. TVA's Wildlife Program will continue to work in cooperation with the Chattanooga Chapter of Quail Unlimited and other wildlife conservation organizations to improve small game habitat through the planting of beneficial shrubs and small grains. The river and its tributaries adjacent to this tract are also major spawning areas for several species of fish. In addition, this tract encompasses the Hunter Shoals area, which is the only known sauger spawning site in Chickamauga Reservoir. The State, in cooperation with TVA, has also identified the area adjacent to the shoreline and along the river channel as a mussel sanctuary. State and federally listed endangered mussel species occur in the Tennessee River along this tract. Proposed land uses with the potential to impact these protected species will be thoroughly assessed and, if necessary, TVA will consult with the FWS and the TWRA.

Tract No. 139 - (29.99 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Barge Terminal Site
 Industrial Access

- Relevant Data:

The tract has good capability and high suitability for both an industrial access and a barge terminal site. The Meigs County Industrial Park has been developed on land adjacent to the reservoir tract, north of State Route 30 and near Washington Ferry. The first occupant of the industrial park relocated to the area to take advantage of low-cost barge transportation. Plans are to develop a public barge terminal which will probably be operated by the existing industry. Underwater surveys have been completed to determine structural feasibility; however, a biological survey should be completed before facility development is initiated fronting this tract to determine what impact, if any, such development would have on the reservoir. The river and its tributaries adjacent to the tract are also major spawning areas for several species of fish. The reservoir channel adjacent to the tract is also a State-designated mussel sanctuary and is likely to contain federally listed endangered mussel species. Among those mussels may be the Pink Mucket Pearly Mussel, *Lampsilis orbiculata*; the Rough Pigetoe Pearly Mussel, *Pleurobema plenum*; and the Dromedary Pearly Mussel, *Dromus dromas*. TVA recognizes that potentially conflicting land uses may occur as a result of attempts to manage and protect natural resources on this tract. In the event such

conflicts become evident, TVA will ensure that its actions are consistent with such laws and Executive Orders as might govern conflicts of this nature. There is currently an agriculture license for pasture on portions of the tract. TVA will continue to consider portions of this tract for agricultural use. The tract also contains significant cultural resources. Should any surface disturbance other than for agriculture be requested, TVA's Cultural Resources Program should be contacted. Cultural resource considerations may affect development. The use of this tract for development may require additional archaeological testing or mitigation of adverse impact to archaeological sites. The cost of required testing or mitigation may be the responsibility of the developer.

Tract No. 140 - (59.20 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Agriculture
Cultural Resource Protection
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract is composed of four narrow parcels of land and a 24-acre island named Hunter Island. The three parcels downstream from the island are currently used as pasture. The tract is fronted along steep mud banks with a narrow strip of aquatic bed wetlands. The primary waterfowl species using these areas are resident Canada geese and wood ducks. Reproductive, resting, and feeding areas are available on these parcels. Hunter Island is reported to be 100 percent prime farmland with very low soil erosion potential. It currently is licensed by TVA for row crops. TVA will continue to consider portions of the entire tract, including the island, for agricultural licensing. To prevent erosion on Hunter Island, a 50-foot protection buffer strip will be added to the requirements for agriculture licenses on this tract. Any new surface disturbance, other than for agriculture, will be coordinated with TVA's Cultural Resource Program. The island was formerly a Reservoir Operations tract but contains no existing private water-use facilities at this time. Based on other water-use criteria, TVA will not consider any requests for such shoreline improvements. The tract is aesthetically pleasing, and management practices should reflect visual improvement, especially when managing for wildlife enhancement. A slough lies along the backside of Hunter Island. The slough shoreline is wooded, and extensive aquatic bed wetlands are present. A small bridge crossing, approved by TVA's 26a review process, has been placed across the slough to gain access for farm equipment. The island parcel is well isolated and receives informal public use from reservoir access. Escape/resting and food production capabilities are good on the island for migrant waterfowl, semi-aquatic furbearers, and wading birds. Wood duck reproductive habitat is also good. The 12-acre parcel upstream from the island is characterized as a narrow riparian zone which also provides excellent habitat for waterfowl. The river and its tributaries adjacent to this tract are also major spawning areas for several species of fish. This tract encompasses the Hunter Shoals area, which is the only known sauger spawning site in the Chickamauga Reservoir. The adjacent reach of the Tennessee River is also a State-designated mussel sanctuary. State and federally listed endangered mussel species occur in the Tennessee River along this tract. Proposed land uses with the potential to impact these protected species will be thoroughly assessed and, if necessary, TVA will consult with the FWS and the TWRA.

Tract No. 141 - (7.25 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Cultural Resource Protection
Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

This small tract, located on the downstream side of Butcher Bluff across from Smith Bend, is significant from a cultural preservation and a visual standpoint. It is associated with the remains of the historic Breedenton Community and provides a scenic buffer for the approach to the old Breedenton Ferry crossing (no longer in operation). It is a narrow strip of abandoned fields with interspersed mixed hardwood and pine timber. The river and its tributaries adjacent to this tract are also major spawning areas for several species of fish. This tract encompasses the Hunter Shoals area, which is the only known sauger spawning site in Chickamauga Reservoir. The adjacent reach of the Tennessee River is also a State-designated mussel sanctuary. State and federally listed endangered mussel species occur in the Tennessee River along this tract. Proposed land uses with the potential to impact these protected species will be thoroughly assessed and, if necessary, TVA will consult with the FWS and the TWRA.

Tract No. 142 - (18.10 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Habitat Protection Area
Cultural Resource Protection
Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

The tract is about 200 feet wide and is part of Butcher Bluff overlooking Smith Bend. The wooded rock bluffs are a most outstanding visual feature and are highly resistant to human disturbance. An endangered bugbane plant, *Cimicifuga rubifolia*, occurs on the upstream portion of the tract. This species is a candidate species for Federal listing and is State-listed as threatened. The tract provides outstanding perching sites for wintering bald eagles, offering additional support for the tract's visual protection allocation. The tract continues to protect the visual landscape of a number of elements representing the important river and agricultural history of the reservoir. A navigation safety landing is located on the upstream shoreline portion of this tract. The river and its tributaries adjacent to this tract are a major spawning area for several species of fish. The adjacent reach of the Tennessee River is a State-designated mussel sanctuary. State and federally listed endangered mussel species occur in the Tennessee River along this tract. Proposed land uses with the potential to impact these protected species will be thoroughly assessed and, if necessary, TVA will consult with the FWS and the TWRA.

Tract No. 143 - (3.65 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Water Access
Cultural Resource Protection

- Relevant Data:

This tract is the site of the old Breedenton Ferry, no longer in operation, and its crossing. It is licensed to Meigs County as a water access site. TVA assisted in the planning and development of this public access area. The nearest alternative for a public launching ramp is the Watts Bar Dam Reservation, 6 miles to the north, or the Washington Ferry landing, 5 miles to the south. The tract will continue to serve Meigs County under license agreement. The tract is also significant from a cultural and historic standpoint. It is the location of Eaves Spring, the former Eaves steamboat landing, site of the Eaves store and warehouse, and what remains of the historic Breedonton Community. The Eaves house, built in 1905, still stands on the bluff behind and above the TVA tract and overlooks the river below. The house is listed on the National Register. The river and its tributaries adjacent to this tract are a major spawning area for several species of fish. The adjacent reach of the Tennessee River is a State-designated mussel sanctuary. State and federally listed endangered mussel species occur in the Tennessee River along this tract. Proposed land uses with the potential to impact these protected species will be thoroughly assessed and, if necessary, TVA will consult with the FWS and the TWRA.

Tract No. 144 - (4.10 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Habitat Protection Area
Cultural Resource Protection
Visual Protection

- Relevant Data:

This small tract contains a segment of Eaves Bluff, adjacent to and upstream from the two-story, "Steamboat Gothic," historic Eaves home. The tract consists of steep, wooded, rock bluffs which are visually outstanding and provide excellent habitat and perching sites for wintering bald eagles. The steep, scenic landscape also provides protection for the adjacent cultural and historic features. The tract contains a threatened plant species. The bush honeysuckle, *Diervilla lonicera*, is listed as threatened in Tennessee and is a candidate species for Federal listing. The river and its tributaries adjacent to this tract are also major spawning areas for several species of fish. The adjacent reach of the Tennessee River is a State-designated mussel sanctuary. State and federally listed endangered mussel species occur in the Tennessee River along this tract. Proposed land uses with the potential to impact these protected species will be thoroughly assessed and, if necessary, TVA will consult with the FWS and the TWRA.

Tract No. 145 - (4.08 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Cultural Resource Protection
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

The tract located south (downstream) of Sewee Creek is mostly in an open-field condition. The soils are low in erosion potential and considered prime farmland. The backlying private land is rolling to steep topography. Access to the tract is by water only. It is significant from a visual standpoint because of its buffering qualities for cultural features located on Smith Bend and downstream at the old Breedenton Ferry crossing. The tract was also the location of an old steamboat landing named after the adjacent creek, Sewee Landing. The river channel fronting this tract has been identified as a State-designated mussel sanctuary for the Pink Mucket Pearly Mussel, *Lampsilis orbiculata*, which is listed as a federally endangered animal. The Cumberland Turtle, *Pseudemys scripta troosti*, has also been sighted on this tract and has a status of State special concern. The river and its tributaries adjacent to this tract are a major spawning area for several species of fish. Proposed land uses with the potential to impact these protected species will be thoroughly assessed and, if necessary, TVA will consult with the FWS and the TWRA.

Tract No. 146 - (61.34 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Visual Protection
Habitat Protection Area

- Relevant Data:

This tract is composed of two distinct parcels of land. The major parcel is a narrow riparian strip of fee land which begins just upstream of Sewee Creek, continues around Forest Grove Bend for approximately 3-1/2 river miles, and ends just past the mouth of Watts Creek. The second is a small isolated parcel on the left bank of Sewee Creek at the intersection of the creek and River Road. This small parcel fronts a tract that was transferred from TVA to TWRA for an informal boat ramp site. The small parcel provides a visual buffer for the public access area just across the creek. False foxglove, *Aureolaria patula*, is a candidate plant under review for Federal status and has been located adjacent to this small parcel which also supports a similar ecosystem for the plant. Upstream from this parcel on Sewee Creek is a spawning area for the federally listed threatened snail darter, *Percina tanasi*. The narrow tract fronting Chickamauga Reservoir is a mixture of open field and wooded land with steep banks along the lakeshore. This tract provides some reproductive habitat, escape/resting cover, and food resources for a limited number of wetland wildlife species such as bald eagles, ospreys, wading birds, and semi-aquatic furbearers. Currently TVA is licensing a small field for hay and pasture. Impacts to endangered, threatened, or rare species will be assessed and, if necessary, provisions will be included in future agreements. Upstream from where the old Moss

Fishing Dock (no longer in operation) was located is another occurrence of the False Foxglove plant. Road access to this parcel by way of Forest Grove Road is poor. There is a navigation safety landing located adjacent to the parcel at River mile 527.5L. The tract offers a visual contrast (rock bluff) to that found across the reservoir (pastoral) on the right bank. There are also occurrences of the federally endangered Pink Mucket Pearly Mussel, *Lampsilis orbiculata*, along this segment of the reservoir. The adjacent reach of the Tennessee River is a State-designated mussel sanctuary. State and federally listed endangered mussel species occur in the Tennessee River along this tract. Proposed land uses with the potential to impact these protected species will be thoroughly assessed and, if necessary, TVA will consult with the FWS and the TWRA.

Tract No. 147 - (25.32 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Industrial Access
Barge Terminal Site

- Relevant Data:

This tract is located on the downstream side of Smith Bend. The 2-mile-long narrow tract fronts large open-field areas of private land and is accessible by road. The Smith Bend area is at present being farmed and has been promoted for years as a large waterfront industrial site. Because of the size of the private backlying property, the TVA tract has good capability and is suitable for the development of both a public port and private use barge terminals. However, prior to facility development, it would be necessary to complete a biological survey of the reservoir fronting the tract. The adjacent reach of the Tennessee River is a State-designated mussel sanctuary. State and federally listed endangered mussel species occur in the Tennessee River along this tract. Proposed land uses with the potential to impact these protected species will be thoroughly assessed and, if necessary, TVA will consult with the FWS and the TWRA. This tract also encompasses the Hunter Shoals area, the only known sauger spawning site in Chickamauga Reservoir. Because of possible occurrence of federally listed fish species adjacent to this tract, TVA will thoroughly assess potential impacts that might result from implementation of any proposed land uses or natural resources management activities. If it appears likely that impacts to listed species would occur, TVA will initiate consultation with the FWS. The Exxon Nuclear Corporation purchased 2,475 acres of backlying property to develop a nuclear reprocessing facility, but this land has recently been sold to the A. S. Siemens Company, a West German corporation, with the intent of developing it as a joint venture with U.S. corporations. There has been a great deal of interest and support for industrial development from a number of State, local, TVA, and county industrial development organizations. The allocation for industrial access and terminal sites is in agreement with the Chattanooga Area Regional Council of Governments and the Southeast Tennessee Development District land use planning efforts, serving to provide manufacturing employment for the Dayton, Graysville, and Spring City growth center. Any proposed development causing surface disturbance of TVA property should be coordinated with TVA's Cultural Resources Program. Cultural resource considerations may affect development. The use of this tract for development may require additional archaeological testing or mitigation of adverse impact to archaeological sites. The cost of required testing or mitigation may be the responsibility of the developer. The tract contains significant cultural resources and should be protected.

Tract No. 148 - (10.24 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Agriculture
 Water Access
 Cultural Resource Protection
 Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This tract is a narrow strip of land which is bisected by the old Breedenton Ferry access road. It is directly across from the Meigs County public access area at Eaves Landing. The old road is in poor condition but is often used by commercial as well as sport fishermen and waterfowl hunters to gain lake access from the Rhea County side of the reservoir. The soils are moderately deep and well drained and are 100 percent prime farmland with very low soil erosion potential. Currently the tract is being used for growing row crops. TVA will continue to consider portions of this tract for agricultural licensing. The tree-lined bank makes the tract a significant visual buffer against development which might destroy the historic features located at Eaves Landing and the Breedenton Community. Behind the tract, at the top of a large knoll on Smith Bend, is a two-story 19th century farmhouse. This historic structure and adjacent features provide an aesthetically pleasing landscape representing the important river and agricultural history of the reservoir. The features on both sides of the reservoir adjacent to the old ferry crossing remain intact with minimum levels of intrusions. The tract contains significant cultural resources and should be protected against surface disturbance other than for normal agricultural practices. TVA's Cultural Resources Program should be informed prior to any developmental planning for this tract. The river adjacent to this tract is also a major spawning area for several species of fish. The adjacent reach of the Tennessee River is a State-designated mussel sanctuary. State and federally listed endangered mussel species occur in the Tennessee River along this tract. Proposed land uses with the potential to impact these protected species will be thoroughly assessed and, if necessary, TVA will consult with the FWS and the TWRA.

Tract No. 149 - (14.49 ac.)

- Planned Use: Industrial Access

- Relevant Data:

This tract is a narrow strip of land which is located along the tip of Smith Bend. Except for a border of trees and scrub vegetation growing along the shoreline, the tract is level, with only slight erosion potential. The backlying private lands (formerly owned by Exxon and now owned by A. S. Siemens Company) are mostly open fields. There is an agriculture license for pasture on the southern portion of the tract. TVA will continue to consider portions of this tract for agricultural use. An overall development plan, including roadways and water, sewer, railroad, and port facilities, has been prepared by a private consultant at the request of State and local industrial organizations for both private and TVA property. Local officials in Rhea County are now in the process of communicating

with the owners of the property to determine the best use for this potential industrial land. The TVA tract has good capability and high suitability for industrial access. The tract contains significant cultural features; however, because of the narrow nature of the tract and current knowledge of the status of these cultural features, the tract is suitable for other land uses, i.e., industrial access. The use of this tract for industrial development may require additional archaeological testing or mitigation of adverse impact to archaeological sites. The cost of required testing or mitigation may be the responsibility of the developer. It will be necessary to coordinate proposals for development with TVA's Cultural Resources Program. The tract also fronts a State-designated mussel sanctuary. Because of the possibility of federally listed species adjacent to this tract, TVA would require a biological survey to thoroughly assess potential impacts that might result from implementation of any proposed land uses or natural resources management activities. If it appears likely that impacts to listed species would occur, TVA will initiate consultation with the FWS. The river adjacent to this tract is also a major spawning area for several species of fish.

Tract No. 150 - (31.01 ac.)

- Planned Use: Barge Terminal Site

- Relevant Data:

The tract is located along the northeastern end of Smith Bend. It is bisected by two small embayments which are wooded and have a narrow strip of aquatic bed vegetation growing along the shoreline. There is a small 5-acre stand of loblolly pine sawtimber at the downstream end of the tract. The balance of the land cover is mixed hardwood pine on moderately steep to rolling terrain. There is an agriculture license for pasture on the tract (central location). TVA will continue to consider portions of this tract for agricultural use. Part of the Smith Bend industrial concept extends eastward and contains enough acreage for two waterfront industries. The tract has excellent capability and high suitability for locating terminal sites adjacent to the tract. TVA's Navigation Development Program places a high priority on both sites. The shoreline of this tract (TRM 525.4R) is also suitable for a navigation safety harbor or landing. The adjacent reach of the Tennessee River is a State-designated mussel sanctuary. The Pink Mucket Pearly Mussel, *Lampsilis orbiculata*, a federally endangered animal, has been found to occur in the reservoir adjacent to this tract. The river and its tributaries adjacent to this tract are also major spawning areas for several species of fish. Proposed land uses with the potential to impact these protected species will be thoroughly assessed and, if necessary, TVA will consult with the FWS and the TWRA.

Tract No. 151 - (12.91 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Cultural Resource Protection
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

This scenic tract is approximately 1 mile in length. Portions of this riparian strip are covered with small timber on the downstream end and are adjacent to open fields at the upper end near the mouth of Yellow Creek. This long, narrow tract provides some reproductive habitat, escape/resting cover, and food resources for a limited number of wetland wildlife species. The tract contains cultural

resources which should be protected. Road access is poor, by private farm roads leading to a small agricultural parcel on the tract. The parcel is currently licensed for pasture. TVA will continue to consider licensing portions of the tract for agricultural use. The adjacent reach of the Tennessee River is a State-designated mussel sanctuary. State and federally listed endangered mussel species occur in the Tennessee River along this tract. Proposed land uses with the potential to impact these protected species will be thoroughly assessed and, if necessary, TVA will consult with the FWS and the TWRA. The river and its tributaries adjacent to this tract are also major spawning areas for several species of fish.

Tract No. 152 - (218.81 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Wildlife Management
Visual Management

- Relevant Data:

Only the upper portion of the tract (monument numbers 1137-4 and 1166-23) is currently licensed to the State of Tennessee as Yellow Creek Wildlife Management Area (WMA). TVA will consider maintaining the current short-term revocable license with TWRA. It is one of only four WMA land units on Chickamauga that is planted in waterfowl food during the summer and then flooded during the fall and winter for migrating waterfowl. Consequently, high numbers of migrant waterfowl utilize this area, and hunter use is extremely heavy during regulated hunting periods. Approximately one-half of the tract is made up of scrub/shrub and emergent wetlands adjacent to the wooded creek channel. These wetlands provide the needed food, cover, and reproductive requirements for semi-aquatic furbearers, wading birds, marsh birds, raptors, and resident wood ducks. This tract also contains a structure for osprey nesting; however, the nesting site is not active at this time. This bird is on the State's threatened list. There are small stands of large yellow-poplar and sweetgum timber as well as other bottomland hardwoods on the tract. This timber should be managed for wildlife and aesthetic purposes, utilizing sound silvicultural practices. There are approximately 24 acres currently licensed for pasture on this tract. TVA will continue to consider portions of this tract for short-term agricultural use. In addition, proper visual management of vegetative cover should be implemented for that portion of the tract that is adjacent to Old Dixie Highway. This portion of the tract is across the highway from a mid-19th century farm which includes a classic vernacular Greek Revival house. This farm was settled in the early 19th century, is still owned by the descendants, and is eligible for the National Register. The lower end of the tract, located at the mouth of Yellow Creek, fronts a State-designated mussel sanctuary. State and federally listed endangered mussel species occur in the Tennessee River along this tract. Proposed land uses with the potential to impact these protected species will be thoroughly assessed and, if necessary, TVA will consult with the FWS and the TWRA. The river and its tributaries adjacent to this tract are also major spawning areas for several species of fish.

Tract No. 153 - (37.37 ac.)

- Planned Uses: Barge Terminal Site
Fleeting Area
Industrial Access

- Relevant Data:

The tract is located on McDonald Bend upstream from Yellow Creek. It fronts a State-designated mussel sanctuary and is open land except for scrub vegetation along the mile-long shoreline. The backlying land is owned by TVA (400 acres). This land was once acquired for the Watts Bar Nuclear Plant and later a portion (195 acres) was designated for a waste heat industrial park. The tract has been ranked as good to excellent for a barge terminal and barge fleeting area respectively. In addition, the tract offers fair capability for industrial access purposes. However, TVA would require a complete biological survey to determine what impact, if any, development would have on the fisheries, mussels, and other aquatic life within the river channel adjacent to the tract. Proposed land uses with the potential to impact these protected species will be thoroughly assessed and, if necessary, TVA will consult with the FWS and the TWRA. The same reservoir segment is also a major spawning area for several species of fish. The waste heat park was proposed to utilize low-temperature waste heat from the Watts Bar Nuclear Plant to serve as a substitute for process energy normally supplied by liquid and gaseous petroleum fuels. The utilization of this tract for a public use terminal was studied in 1982 and considered not feasible until manufacturers or industrial users developed facilities on the backlying property. The proposed use is intended to satisfy a long-range need.

*Chickamauga
Reservoir
Land
Management
Plan*



IMPLEMENTATION

IMPLEMENTATION

This plan sets forth a strategy for the management of reservoir land and identifies suitable uses for each tract of land. To move from this plan to actual integrated resource management will require continuous coordination of TVA's property administration functions and resource management activities.

Property Administration

In relation to TVA property administration, the plan provides guidance for responding to requests for the use of TVA land. All inquiries about, or requests for, the use of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir should be made to William G. McKibben, Manager, Property Management, Central Land Resources District Office, 1101 Congress Parkway, Athens, Tennessee 37303, (615) 745-1783 or (615) 632-2088. Requests will generally fall into one of four categories: (1) a proposed land use that agrees with the allocation in the plan; (2) a proposed land use that does not agree with the plan allocation but is not otherwise inconsistent with TVA policy or legal authority; (3) public service uses not specifically considered during the development of the plan; or (4) a proposed land use that does not agree with the plan allocation and is also precluded by TVA policy or legal authority.

Proposals that fall into the fourth category of request would normally be rejected at the field office level. For each of the other three categories of requests, the applicant will be required to demonstrate the public benefits of the request, the need for TVA reservoir land, and the capability of the tract to support the requested use. The applicant must also provide information about the proposed investment schedule, capital improvements, and other information typically required of any applicant for use of TVA land.

When a proposal is in agreement with the allocated use (category 1), the request will be reviewed in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other legal authorities. The reservoir data base will allow such reviews to proceed more quickly and at a lower cost. If a proposed land use is not inconsistent with TVA policies but is not congruent with the allocated uses for a tract (category 2), an applicant will be directed to consider other tracts allocated for the proposed use. If an applicant finds none of the alternatives to be satisfactory, he or she may be given the opportunity to provide information that a modification to the plan is warranted and in the best public interest. However, the burden of proof rests with the applicant.

On both types of requests that are not congruent with the plan (categories 2 and 3), TVA staff will use the reservoir data base and information provided by the applicant to determine if the requested site is physically capable of supporting the proposed use. If the capability evaluation reveals that the tract does not have the physical characteristics necessary to support the proposed use, the request will be denied. If the tract is found to be capable of supporting the proposed use, an interdisciplinary TVA team will conduct a suitability review that will include, in addition to public input, an assessment of the impacts on the environment, adjacent land uses, surrounding allocations, land management goals, reservoir plan objectives, and socioeconomic conditions. Public input will be a key component of this suitability analysis. If the request is found to be suitable, it will be coordinated within TVA, following established land use review procedures. Any requests involving a departure from the planned uses will require the approval of the TVA Board of Directors.

Resource Management

In terms of resource management, the plan establishes general strategies for managing the tracts. Specific on-the-ground management activities will be more clearly defined by TVA program staffs responsible for implementing the allocated uses. The program staff, in conjunction with field office staff, will plan for the management of each tract by developing two levels of workplans.

A. Three-Year Operational Plan

The program staffs will develop a three-year operational plan that describes specific resource management activities, identifies budget and personnel requirements to carry out the management activities, and develops a priority ranking of the activities based on available budget and personnel.

B. Detailed One-Year Work Plan

The program and field staffs will jointly develop a detailed one-year workplan for the upcoming fiscal year. The workplan establishes a schedule and quality control specifications for the activities to be completed in the fiscal year. It also identifies project or activity leaders responsible for ensuring that the management activities are completed properly, on time, and within budget.

The workplans will (1) reflect the goals and objectives of this plan and (2) incorporate all specific development and management provisions noted in the tract descriptions and elsewhere in this plan. Important resource data and specific development constraints are noted in many of the tract descriptions. The definitions of planned uses also set limits on what can and cannot be done on planned tracts.

Plans developed for those tracts allocated for more than one use will reflect consideration and integration of all the allocated uses. All the uses on multiple-use tracts are of equal importance, and each involved program shares the responsibility for reaching agreement on appropriate management activities.

Following development of the workplans and coordination with appropriate staffs, it will be the joint responsibility of the field staff and the appropriate program staffs to see that management activities are implemented on schedule and within allocated budgets.

TVA's Property Management and Administration Department will monitor regional and local environmental, social, and economic changes that may indicate a need for updating or revising portions of the reservoir management plan. The plan is intended to be used for 10 years, after which TVA will initiate a review of land uses on the entire reservoir. During this review, input from the public and TVA staff will be used to identify necessary revisions to the reservoir plan and to make policy recommendations. The reservoir resource data base will be updated on a regular basis to ensure that information is kept current and accurate.

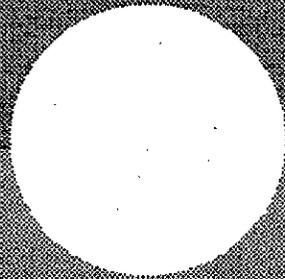
Chickamauga

Reservoir

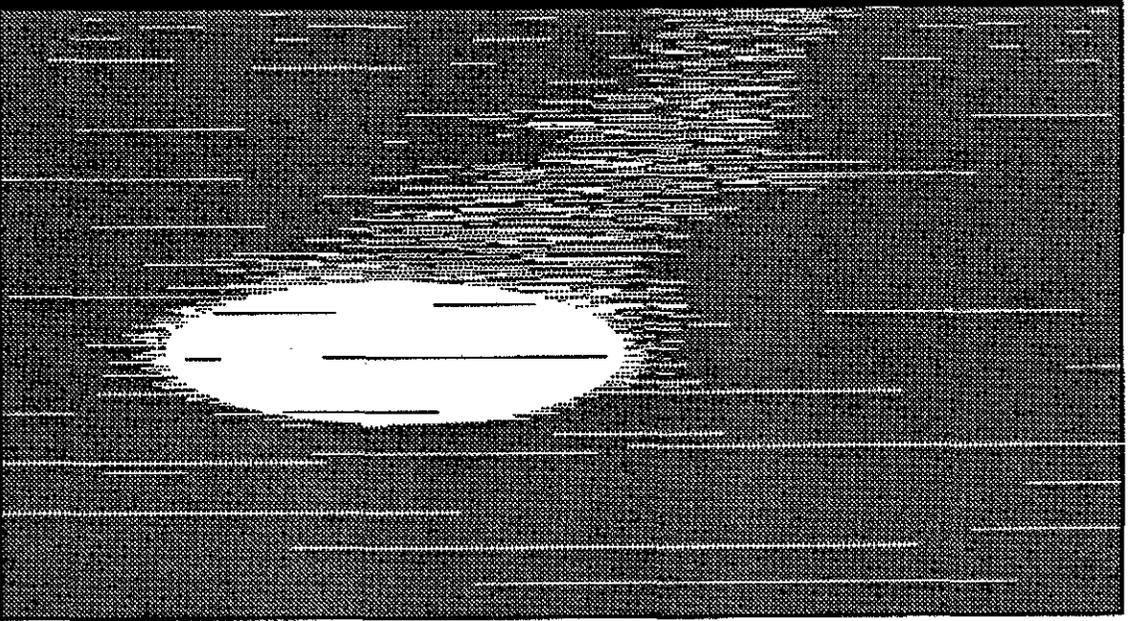
Land

Management

Plan



APPENDIX A: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION



CHICKAMAUGA RESERVOIR

LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

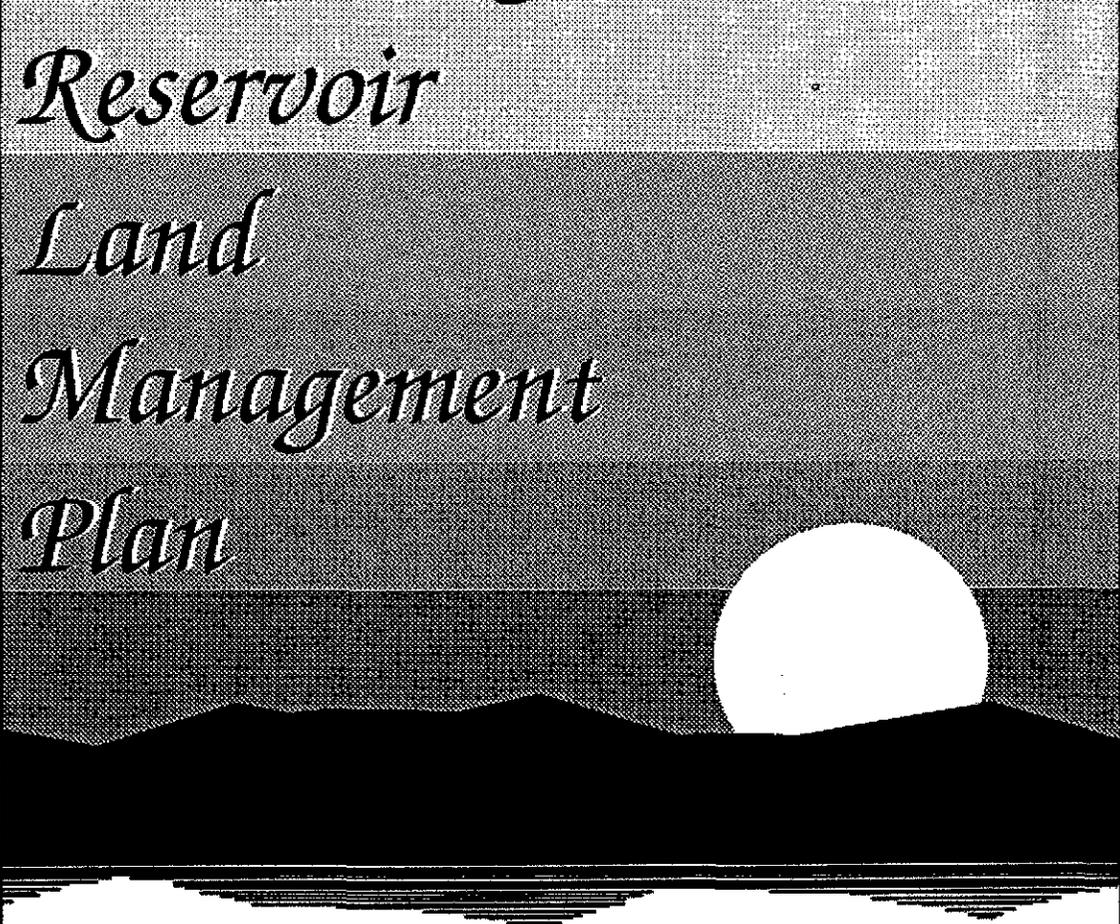
APPENDIX A: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

OCTOBER 1989

CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
MEDIA CONTACT	2
CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE PUBLIC	15
INFORMATION MEETINGS	38
RESULTS OF PUBLIC WORKSHOPS	52
COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF PUBLIC WORKSHOPS	178
PUBLIC REVIEW OF DRAFT PLAN	239
SUMMARY OF AND RESPONSE TO PUBLIC REVIEW OF DRAFT PLAN	246
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW	401
MODIFICATIONS TO FINAL DRAFT PLAN	413

*Chickamauga
Reservoir
Land
Management
Plan*



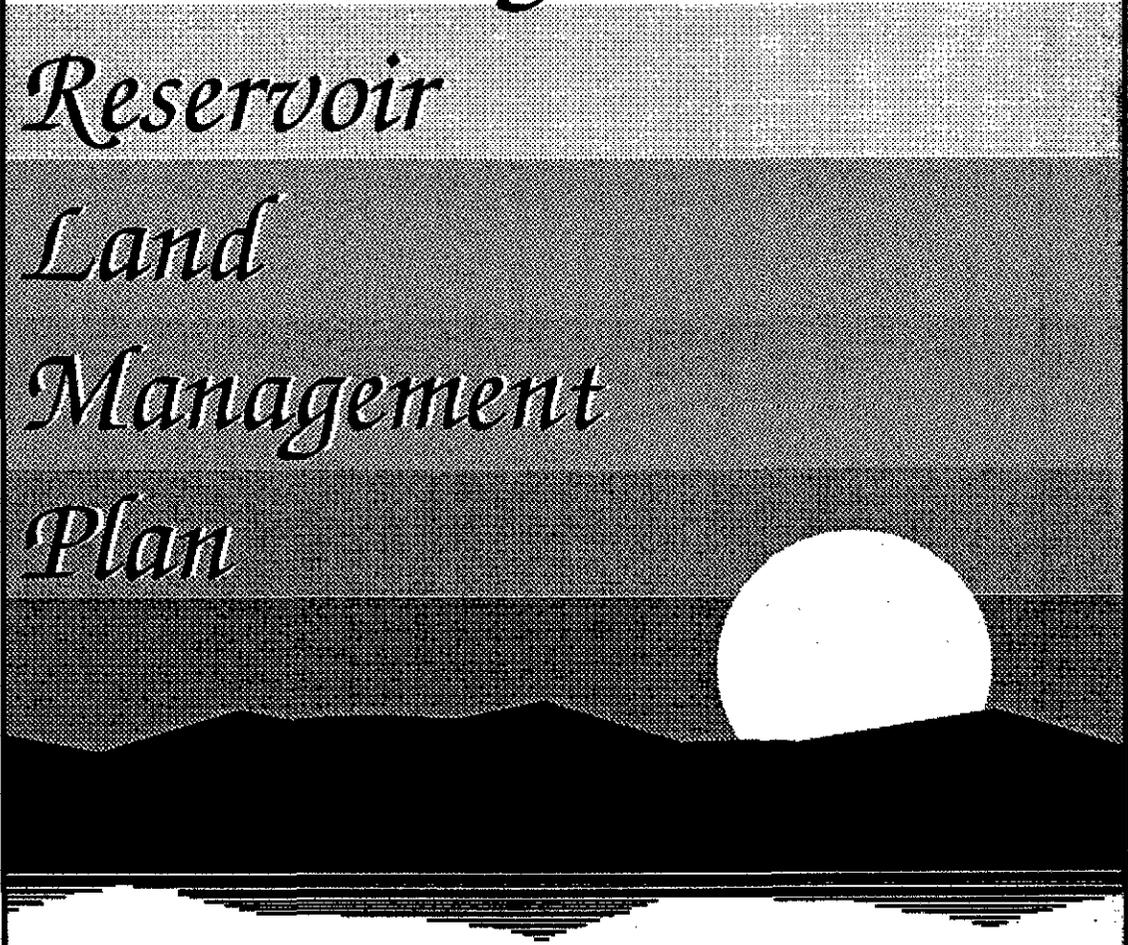
APPENDIX A: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

INTRODUCTION

Public involvement is an important element of the Chickamauga Reservoir Land Management Plan. Local residents and users of the reservoir were involved early in the planning process through a series of public workshops. Their comments from the workshops were used along with extensive data to develop the draft plan. The appendix documents the public's involvement and TVA's contact with the public related to this plan. Information recorded within this appendix are as follows:

(1) TVA's contacts with the media in the area; (2) TVA correspondence with the public throughout the planning process; (3) a description of information meetings held in the reservoir area; (4) a report containing the results of the initial public workshops; (5) comment received in response to the public workshops; (6) correspondence received in response to the draft plan; (7) a summary of and response to public review of the draft plan; and (8) public review of modifications to final draft plan.

*Chickamauga
Reservoir
Land
Management
Plan*



APPENDIX A: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

MEDIA CONTACT

INITIAL COVER LETTER AND MEDIA RELEASE
ANNOUNCING THE INFORMATIONAL MEETINGS
TO BE HELD BETWEEN TVA'S PLANNING STAFF
AND AREA COMMUNITY LEADERS AND ORGANIZATIONS

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

NORRIS, TENNESSEE 37828

March 30, 1987

Dear Media Contact:

Through April 30, TVA's Reservoir Lands Planning staff will be meeting with various citizen groups, civic organizations, and local governments in the Chickamauga Reservoir area.

The purpose of these informational meetings is to describe the upcoming effort to decide how 10,000 acres of TVA land around the lake will be used in the future. We hope to show people what our objectives are, the process or steps we will use to reach these objectives, and the importance of public involvement. With this information, we believe that the public will more likely want to participate in one of the five public workshops scheduled for early May.

We will advise you of any additional informational meetings in your area as they are scheduled.

TVA's Reservoir Lands Planning staff will be available for phone questioning or personal interviews if desired. We hope you will choose to give coverage to those informational meetings prior to the May public workshops. The media can play a key role in getting the public interested and involved in the future of TVA's public lands.

Enclosed is a prepared news release and media package including a brief factsheet which describes the planning effort in more detail. If you need additional information or believe you may want to interview one of our staff, please contact me toll free through the Citizen Action Line (in Tennessee) 1-800-332-9114, (outside Tennessee) 1-800-251-9438, or call me direct at (615) 632-1552.

Thank you for your help and consideration.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Curtis, Jr.

Robert L. Curtis, Jr., Project Leader
Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning
Division of Land and Economic
Resources

Enclosure

INFORMATION OFFICE
E3D92
400 West Summit Hill Drive
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902
News Desk (615) 632-6000

WASHINGTON OFFICE
Capitol Hill Office Building
412 First Street
Washington, DC 20444
Phone (202) 245-0101

TENNESSEE
VALLEY
AUTHORITY

Contact: Don Bagwell, Knoxville (615) 632-8115
TVA News Desk, Knoxville (615) 632-6000

For immediate release

Chickamauga Planning Workshops Scheduled

Five workshops to involve the public in planning for the future use of TVA land around Chickamauga Reservoir have been scheduled for early May. More than 1,000 organizations and individuals have been invited, and the meetings are open to anyone interested in expressing a view.

The purpose of the project is to develop a management plan for the next decade for about 10,000 acres of TVA land around the lake. All potential uses of the land, including recreation, forestry, wildlife, industrial development, navigation, and agriculture, will be considered. TVA will combine the public's opinions with the physical characteristics of each tract and agency objectives to formulate a draft plan. The draft will be reviewed by the public at a second round of meetings.

The workshops are scheduled for 7 p.m., Monday, May 4, at the Hixson High School Auditorium in Hixson; 7 p.m., Tuesday, May 5, at the Charleston High School Auditorium in Charleston; 7 p.m., Thursday, May 7, at the Dayton City Hall, in Dayton; 7 p.m., Monday, May 11, at the Central High School Library in Harrison; and 7 p.m., Tuesday, May 12, in the Meigs County High School Auditorium in Decatur.

TVA is conducting informational meetings with civic groups and local governing bodies to explain the process and solicit public involvement in the May workshops. For more information, citizens can call the agency's toll-free Citizen Action Line 1-800-362-9250 in Tennessee, or 1-800-251-9242 outside Tennessee.

#

(Mailed March 23, 1987)

PLEASE RETURN THIS SHEET PLUS YOUR ADDRESS FROM OUR ENVELOPE:

- If you do NOT wish to receive this material, or
— If change of address is needed (show change, including zip code)

CHICKAMAUGA PUBLIC WORKSHOPS - MEETING LOCATIONS AND SCHEDULES

MEETINGS ARE SCHEDULED FOR:

- 1) 7:00 p.m. - Monday, May 4, Hixson High School Auditorium, Hixson, Tennessee, Phone - (615) 842-4141
- 2) 7:00 p.m. - Tuesday, May 5, at Charleston High School Auditorium, Charleston, Tennessee, Phone - (615) 336-2232
- 3) 7:00 p.m. - Thursday, May 7, at Dayton City Hall in Dayton, Tennessee, Phone - (615) 775-1817
- 4) 7:00 p.m. - Monday, May 11, at Central High School Library in Harrison, Tennessee, Phone - (615) 344-8336
- 5) 7:00 p.m. - Tuesday, May 12, at Meigs County High School Auditorium in Decatur, Tennessee, Phone (615) 334-5797

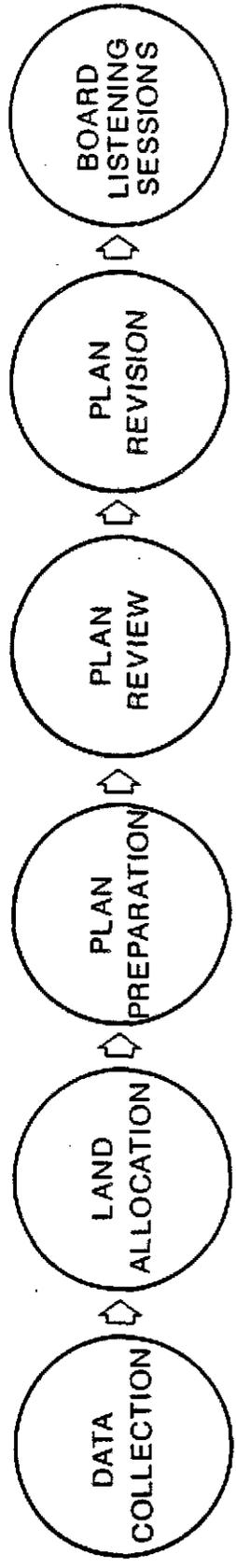
TENTATIVE AGENDA

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 7:00 p. m. - 7:15 p.m. | Registration |
| 7:15 p. m. - 7:30 p.m. | Introduction by Bob Curtis, Project Leader of the Chickamauga Reservoir Planning Project |
| 7:30 p. m. - 7:45 p.m. | Break Up In Small Group Meeting Areas |
| 7:45 p. m. - 8:30 p.m. | Small group discussions of first questions: What do you value about Chickamauga Reservoir? |
| 8:30 p.m. - 8:40 p.m. | Break |
| 8:40 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. | Small group discussion of second question: What improvements and changes to the management of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir would increase its value to you? |
| 9:00 p.m. - 9:20 p.m. | Small group discussions of third question: What should the shoreland of Chickamauga Reservoir look like in terms of development and land use 10 years from now? |
| 9:20 p.m. - 9:25 p.m. | Reassemble back into main meeting area. |
| 9:25 p.m. - 9:55 p.m. | Presentations from representatives from each small group; large group discussion and questions. |
| 10:00 p.m. | Meeting Adjourned |

ANY QUESTIONS? - CALL TVA CITIZEN ACTION LINES - TOLL FREE

IN TENNESSEE: 1-800-362-9250
OUTSIDE TENNESSEE: 1-800-251-9242

CHICKAMAUGA RESERVOIR LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION



MAY '87 MAY '87 NOV. '87 JAN. '88 APRIL '88 JUNE '88
 OCT. '87 DEC. '87 MARCH '88 MAY '88

MEDIA FACTSHEET

TVA's Chickamauga Reservoir Plan

--Chickamauga is the fifth mainstream reservoir to come under the agency's new reservoir planning process. The lake was impounded in 1940 and is approximately 35,400 acres in size, with 810 miles of shoreline. Approximately 10,000 acres of TVA land, not including power properties or lands committed to long term uses, lie adjacent to the reservoir.

--This new planning process is a progressive approach aimed at better management of reservoir resources through detailed computer analysis of land capabilities and suitabilities and an emphasis on public participation.

--The Land Management Planning process considers the land's physical CAPABILITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS (i.e., slope, soil type, access) as did the agency's earlier reservoir land planning efforts. One of the prime differences is a more intense focus on the land use SUITABILITY (i.e., public values, environmental considerations, adjacent land uses, reservoir management goals, etc.).

--Reasons for changing the planning approach:

- 1) increased pressure on a limited land-base
- 2) environmental laws, regulations, and agency policies, that emphasize environmentally sound decisionmaking
- 3) recognition of the importance of public participation in planning the way TVA land will be used
- 4) awareness of the impact TVA land uses can have on adjacent privately owned property
- 5) the availability of computer technology capable of quickly analyzing land characteristics
- 6) maintaining a constantly changing inventory of reservoir information

--Steps in the planning process:

- 1) collection of land use data and public opinion
- 2) preparation of draft plan
- 3) public review of draft plan
- 4) revisions of draft plan
- 5) board listening sessions as needed
- 6) publication of final plan

--Benefits:

- 1) incorporates public needs and values into TVA's decisionmaking
- 2) gives adjoining property owners a clear statement of how TVA intends to manage its lands
- 3) allows local communities to plan in such a manner that they can take advantage of TVA lands in their growth
- 4) clearly identifies sites for different developmental purposes, i.e., recreation, industry, wildlife, etc.
- 5) speeds handling of requests for use of TVA land
- 6) minimizes conflicting land uses

--Contact: Robert L. Curtis, Jr., Project Leader, (615) 632-1552

FOLLOW UP RADIO RELEASE SENT TO
LOCAL RADIO STATIONS ANNOUNCING THE
TIME AND LOCATIONS OF PUBLIC WORKSHOPS

RADIO RELEASE

PUBLIC MEETINGS ON CHICKAMAUGA LAND USE PLANNED

TVA HAS SCHEDULED MEETINGS TO GATHER PUBLIC VIEWS ON HOW ITS LAND AROUND CHICKAMAUGA RESERVOIR WILL BE USED OVER THE NEXT DECADE. MEETINGS WILL BE HELD ON MAY 4 AT HIXSON HIGH AUDITORIUM; MAY 5 AT THE CHARLESTON HIGH; MAY 7 AT THE DAYTON CITY HALL IN DAYTON; MAY 11 AT THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY IN HARRISON; AND MAY 12 IN THE MEIGS COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM IN DECATUR. ALL MEETINGS WILL BEGIN AT 7 P.M.

MORE THAN 1,000 INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS HAVE BEEN INVITED AND THE MEETINGS ARE OPEN TO ANYONE INTERESTED IN EXPRESSING A VIEW.

###

PLEASE RETURN THIS SHEET PLUS YOUR ADDRESS FROM OUR ENVELOPE:
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FOLLOW UP NEWS RELEASE FOR TV AND NEWS MEDIA
ANNOUNCING PUBLIC WORKSHOP LOCATIONS,
AND TENTATIVE AGENDA

Contact: Don Bagwell, Knoxville (615) 632-8115
TVA News Desk, Knoxville (615) 632-6000

For immediate release

Chickamauga Planning Workshops Next Week

Public workshops to provide TVA with information for planning the use of 10,000 acres of land around Chickamauga Reservoir will begin Monday, May 4.

The first session is scheduled for 7 p.m. in the Hixson High School Auditorium. Other meetings are as follows:

- Tuesday, May 5 -- 7 p.m., Charleston High School Auditorium.
- Thursday, May 7 -- 7 p.m., Dayton City Hall (changed from the Rhea County Courthouse).
- Monday, May 11 -- 7 p.m., Central High School Library in Harrison.
- Tuesday, May 12 -- 7 p.m., Meigs County High School Auditorium in Decatur.

The workshops will last about three hours and give all participants a chance to voice their views about what they value on the lake, what improvements and changes they would make to the management of TVA land around the lake, and how they would envision the land looking in terms of development a decade from now. These public comments will be combined with information about existing natural resources, socio-economic conditions of the area, adjacent land uses, and existing local and regional plans to develop the draft plan. The draft will be circulated for public comment.

Questions about the project should be directed to the TVA Citizen Action Line: 1-800-362-9250 for Tennessee or 1-800-251-9242 for outside Tennessee.

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(Mailed April 28, 1987)

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For release by Information Office to following list:

Newspapers

Banner
1505 25th Street, NW.
Cleveland, TN 37320

Chattanooga News-Free Press
400 East 11th Street
Chattanooga, TN 37401

The Chattanooga Times
117 East 10th Street
Chattanooga, TN 37402
Chattanooga, TN 37421

Hamilton County Herald
6129 Airways Boulevard
P. O. Box 21189

The Daily Post-Athenian
320 South Jackson Street
Box 340
Athens, TN 37303

The Herald News
135 West Main Street
P. O. Box 286
Dayton, TN 37321

South Pittsburgh Hustler
307 1/2 Elm Avenue
P. O. Box 765
South Pittsburgh, TN 37380

Etowah Enterprise
718 Ohio Avenue
P. O. Box A
Etowah, TN 37331

Radio

WALV
750 N. Broad Street
Box 1053
Cleveland, TN 37311

WBAC
Box 3180
Cleveland, TN 37320

WCLE
1995 Keith St., NW.
Cleveland, TN 37311
Chattanooga, TN 37411

WUSY
Osborne Building, No. 505
Eastgate Center

WCHU
Box 996
Chattanooga, TN 37343

WDEF
3300 South Broad Street
Chattanooga, TN 37402

WDOD
Baylor School Road
Chattanooga, TN 37405

WDXB
1522 Dodds Avenue
Chattanooga, TN 37404

WDYN
1815 Union Avenue
Chattanooga, TN 37404

WGOW
Box 11202
Chattanooga, TN 37401

WMBW
1002 American Natl. Bank Bldg.
Chattanooga, TN 37402
Chattanooga, TN 37402

WMOG
407 Chestnut Street
Suite 210

WNOO
1108 Hedricks Street
Chattanooga, TN 37406

WJSQ
Box 986
Athens, TN 37303

WLAR
Box 449
Athens, TN 37303

WYXI
14 Decatur Pike
Chattanooga, TN 37303

WDNT
Box 290
Dayton, TN 37321

WREA
1803 North Market Street
Dayton, TN 37321

WRKQ
Box 506
Highway 411, South
Madisonville, TN 37354

WDEH
Box 330
Sweetwater, TN 37874

WXQK
Box 601
Spring City, TN 37379

WCHU
Box 996
Chattanooga, TN 37343

WSDT
Box 277
Soddy Daisy, TN 37379

WSMC
Box 870
Collegedale, TN 37315

Television

WDEF-TV
3300 Broad Street
Chattanooga, TN 37408

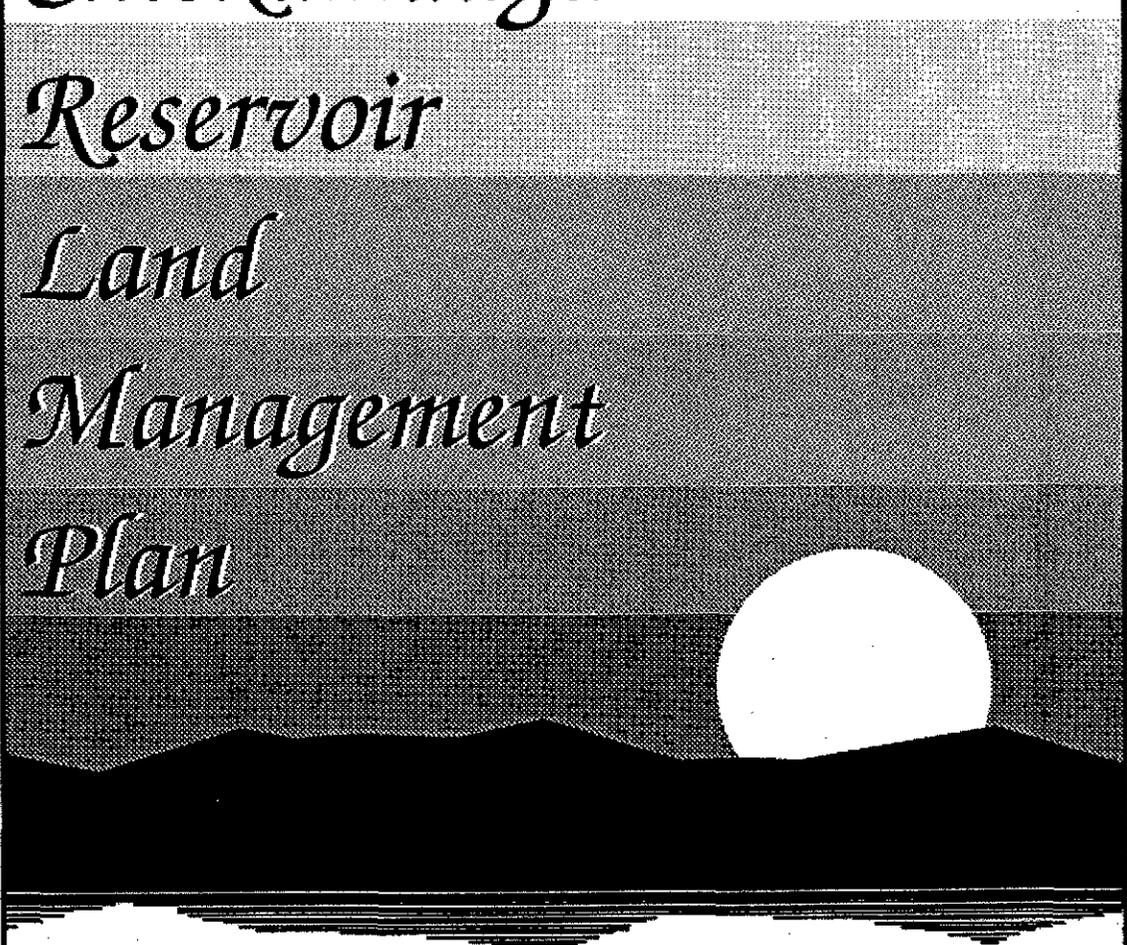
WDSI-TV
2401 East Main Street
Chattanooga, TN 37404

WRCB-TV
900 Whitehall Road
Chattanooga, TN 37405

WTCI
4411 Amnicola Highway
Chattanooga, TN 37406

WTVC
Box 1150
Chattanooga, TN 37401

*Chickamauga
Reservoir
Land
Management
Plan*



APPENDIX A: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
THE PUBLIC**

INITIAL CITIZEN LETTER WITH INFORMATION
PACKAGE ANNOUNCING PUBLIC WORKSHOPS
(MAILED TO OVER 1,500 PEOPLE)

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

NORRIS, TENNESSEE 37828

April 16, 1987

Dear Citizen:

We need help in planning for the future of TVA public land on Chickamauga Reservoir.

TVA is initiating a new project to develop a plan for the use and management of 10,000 acres of TVA land on the reservoir. We welcome and are interested in hearing your concerns about the management of this land. To give you an opportunity to tell us how you feel, we will be holding five public meetings in the reservoir area.

If you can attend any of the five meetings, we would be delighted. Please bring with you others who are also interested. This is an important project for TVA and for you because the resulting plan will guide and direct the management and use of TVA lands on Chickamauga Reservoir for the next 10 years.

The meetings will be held on the following dates at these locations:

- 1) 7:00 p.m. - Monday, May 4, Hixson High School Auditorium, Hixson, Tennessee, Phone - (615) 842-4141
- 2) 7:00 p.m. - Tuesday, May 5, at Charleston High School Auditorium, Charleston, Tennessee, Phone - (615) 336-2232
- 3) 7:00 p.m. - Thursday, May 7, at Dayton City Hall in Dayton, Tennessee, Phone - (615) 775-1817
- 4) 7:00 p.m. - Monday, May 11, at Central High School Library in Harrison, Tennessee, Phone - (615) 344-8336
- 5) 7:00 p.m. - Tuesday, May 12, at Meigs County High School Auditorium in Decatur, Tennessee, Phone (615) 334-5797

These will not be formal public hearings. Rather, they will be informal workshops designed to allow everyone a chance to participate in small groups and voice their personal desires and concerns about Chickamauga Reservoir.

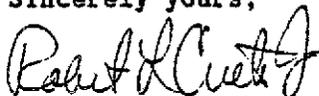
Please COMPLETE AND RETURN THE ENCLOSED CARD if you would like to participate in one of the meetings or if you would like to receive more information about the Chickamauga Reservoir Planning Project. Also, please help us to identify others who may also be interested in receiving information about this project.

Dear Citizen

April 16, 1987

Questions on the public meetings or about the Chickamauga Project should be directed to TVA's toll-free Citizen Action Line at 1-800-362-9250 in Tennessee; 1-800-251-9242 for other Valley States (Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Virginia) or 1-615-632-4100 for all other States outside Valley States. Questions about the project should be directed to either Spencer Boardman or William Ambrose of my staff at (615) 632-1557.

Sincerely yours,



Robert L. Curtis, Jr.
Project Manager
Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning

Enclosure

CHICKAMAUGA PUBLIC WORKSHOPS - MEETING LOCATIONS AND SCHEDULES

MEETINGS ARE SCHEDULED FOR:

- 1) 7:00 p.m. - Monday, May 4, Hixson High School Auditorium, Hixson, Tennessee, Phone - (615) 842-4141
- 2) 7:00 p.m. - Tuesday, May 5, at Charleston High School Auditorium, Charleston, Tennessee, Phone - (615) 336-2232
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- 4) 7:00 p.m. - Monday, May 11, at Central High School Library in Harrison, Tennessee, Phone - (615) 344-8336
- 5) 7:00 p.m. - Tuesday, May 12, at Meigs County High School Auditorium in Decatur, Tennessee, Phone (615) 334-5797

TENTATIVE AGENDA

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
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| 7:15 p. m. - 7:30 p.m. | Introduction by Bob Curtis, Project Leader of the Chickamauga Reservoir Planning Project |
| 7:30 p. m. - 7:45 p.m. | Break Up In Small Group Meeting Areas |
| 7:45 p. m. - 8:30 p.m. | Small group discussions of first questions: What do you value about Chickamauga Reservoir? |
| 8:30 p.m. - 8:40 p.m. | Break |
| 8:40 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. | Small group discussion of second question: What improvements and changes to the management of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir would increase its value to you? |
| 9:00 p.m. - 9:20 p.m. | Small group discussions of third question: What should the shoreland of Chickamauga Reservoir look like in terms of development and land use 10 years from now? |
| 9:20 p.m. - 9:25 p.m. | Reassemble back into main meeting area. |
| 9:25 p.m. - 9:55 p.m. | Presentations from representatives from each small group; large group discussion and questions. |
| 10:00 p.m. | Meeting Adjourned |

ANY QUESTIONS? - CALL TVA CITIZEN ACTION LINES - TOLL FREE

IN TENNESSEE: 1-800-362-9250
OUTSIDE TENNESSEE: 1-800-251-9242

WHAT IS THE CHICKAMAUGA RESERVOIR PLANNING PROJECT?

The purpose of this TVA project is to develop a management plan--a guide for the future--for approximately 10,000 acres of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir. The plan will streamline TVA's handling of future requests for use of the land and allow the agency to better meet its public land management responsibilities.

TVA manages land for recreation, forestry, wildlife, industrial development, navigation, and agriculture, among other uses. In this planning project, careful consideration is given to all these possible uses of land. Public comment and analysis by TVA staff are combined with extensive local and regional information to identify the best uses for TVA land. Specific tracts of TVA land are designated for one or more uses to be managed by TVA or other appropriate entities.

Plans have already been completed for three TVA reservoirs (Pickwick, Kentucky, and Guntersville). In addition, the plan for Watts Bar Reservoir is nearing completion. Plans will eventually be completed for all mainstream and selected tributary reservoirs. On completion, each plan will direct TVA's land administration and management activities for up to 10 years, after which it will be evaluated and updated, if necessary.

WHAT LAND IS INCLUDED IN THE PLANNING PROCESS?

This project deals only with TVA land that has not been committed or developed for other uses. It excludes the land around TVA power plants and the marginal strip (shoreland subject to outstanding or easement rights retained by third parties).

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE PUBLIC MEETINGS?

The public meetings are the first and most important arena for public discussion of land use on Chickamauga Reservoir. The meetings are held early in the planning process so public needs, desires, and concerns can be expressed and considered before uses are identified for TVA land.

Public involvement is essential because the use and management of specific tracts of TVA land can affect the use of private land around it. Furthermore, the use of TVA land in general can affect the whole region. As citizens of the reservoir area or the Tennessee Valley region, you will be asked to comment on how you think TVA's public lands should be used and managed. Your comments and suggestions will be important in determining the final outcome of the plan.

HOW WILL THE MEETINGS BE CONDUCTED?

Most of the meeting time will be spent in small group discussions. We have found that these small groups give everyone a better chance to be heard. A leader will be assigned to each group to encourage discussion and record comments.

The leader will ask the group to respond to three questions:

1. What do you value about Chickamauga Reservoir?
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Finally, the planning staff will make any further revisions and submit the plan to the Board for formal approval at an open Board meeting. Copies of the final plan will be available upon request.

INFORMATION FOUND ON RETURN CARD
WHICH WAS INCLUDED IN THE CITIZEN
INFORMATION PACKAGE

• • • Please complete and mail to TVA • • •
YES, I am interested in participating in the
public workshop at: (see locations below)

NO, I will not be attending a public workshop,
but keep my name on the mailing list.

- Hixson High School, Chattanooga, TN - May 4
- Charleston High School, Charleston, TN - May 5
- Dayton City Hall, Dayton, TN - May 7
- Central High School, Harrison, TN - May 11
- Meigs County High School, Decatur, TN - May 12

PRINT:

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____
ORGANIZATION (Optional) _____

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300

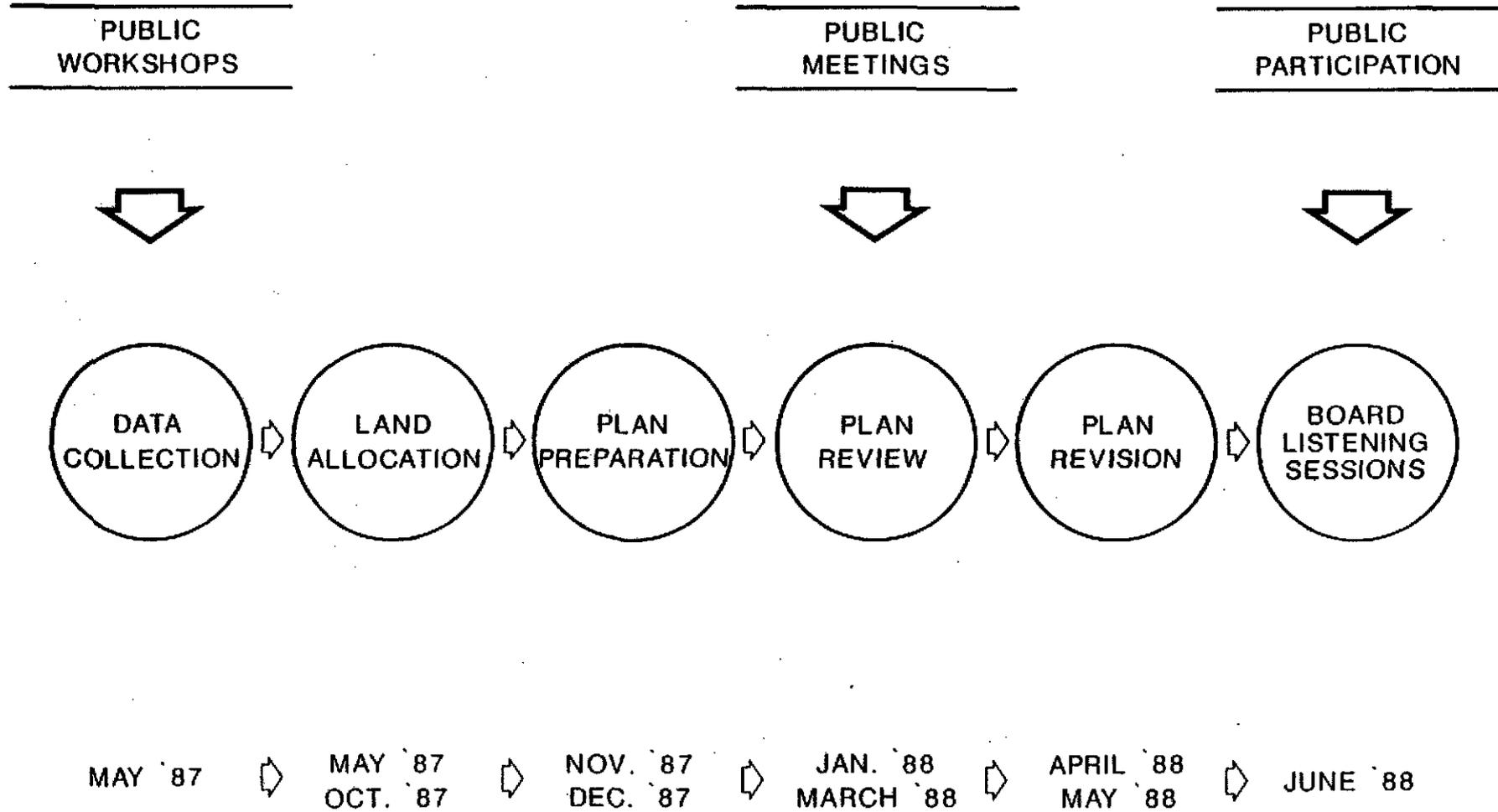
BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
FIRST CLASS PERMIT NO. 00138 WASHINGTON, DC
POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Ms. Sandy McMahan, Manager
Citizen Action Office
Tennessee Valley Authority
400 W. Summit Hill Drive, EP B26
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

NO POSTAGE
NECESSARY
IF MAILED
IN THE
UNITED STATES



CHICKAMAUGA RESERVOIR LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION



FACTSHEET

TVA's Chickamauga Reservoir Plan

--Chickamauga is the fifth mainstream reservoir to come under the agency's new reservoir planning process. The lake was impounded in 1940, is approximately 35,400 acres in size, with 810 miles of shoreline, and approximately 10,000 acres of TVA land, not including power properties.

--This new planning process is a progressive approach aimed at better management of reservoir resources through detailed computer analysis of land capabilities and suitabilities and an emphasis on public participation.

--The Land Management Planning process considers the land's physical CAPABILITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS (i.e., slope, soil type, access) as did the agency's earlier reservoir land planning efforts. One of the prime differences is a more intense focus on the land use SUITABILITY (i.e., public values, environmental considerations, adjacent land uses, reservoir management goals, etc.).

--Reasons for changing the planning approach:

- 1) increased pressure on a limited land base
- 2) environmental laws, regulations, and agency policies, that emphasize environmentally sound decisionmaking
- 3) recognition of the importance of public participation in planning the way TVA land will be used
- 4) awareness of the impact TVA land uses can have on adjacent privately owned property
- 5) the availability of computer technology capable of quickly analyzing land characteristics
- 6) maintaining a constantly changing inventory of reservoir information

--Steps in the planning process:

- 1) collection of land use data and public opinion
- 2) preparation of draft plan
- 3) public review of draft plan
- 4) revisions of draft plan
- 5) board listening sessions as needed
- 6) publication of final plan

--Benefits:

- 1) incorporates public needs and values into TVA's decisionmaking
- 2) gives adjoining property owners a clear statement of how TVA intends to manage its lands
- 3) allows local communities to plan in such a manner that they can take advantage of TVA lands in their growth
- 4) clearly identifies sites for different developmental purposes, i.e., recreation, industry, wildlife, etc.
- 5) speeds handling of requests for use of TVA land
- 6) minimizes conflicting land uses

--Contact: Robert L. Curtis, Jr., Project Leader, (615) 632-1552

FOLLOW-UP CITIZEN LETTER SENT TO
THOSE PEOPLE WHO PLANNED TO ATTEND AT
LEAST ONE OF THE FIVE PUBLIC WORKSHOPS

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

NORRIS, TENNESSEE 37828

April 1987

Dear Citizen:

Thank you for indicating an interest in the Chickamauga Land Management Planning project. We are looking forward to working with you at one of the public meetings to be held from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. at the following locations:

Hixson High School Auditorium, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on May 4
Charleston High School Auditorium, Charleston, Tennessee on May 5
Dayton City Hall, Dayton, Tennessee on May 7
Central High School Library, Harrison, Tennessee on May 11
Meigs County High School Auditorium, Decatur, Tennessee on May 12

We have tried to anticipate and provide responses for some of the questions you might have about this project and the public meetings. Please read the enclosed packet of material prior to the meetings. If you have any other questions, please call TVA's Toll Free Citizen Action Line at 1-800-362-9250 in Tennessee; 1-800-251-9242 outside Tennessee; or Spencer D. Boardman of my staff at (615) 632-1550.

Sincerely,



Robert L. Curtis, Project Leader
Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning
Division of Land and Economic Resources

Enclosure

CHICKAMAUGA PUBLIC WORKSHOPS - MEETING LOCATIONS AND SCHEDULES

MEETINGS ARE SCHEDULED FOR:

- 1) 7:00 p.m. - Monday, May 4, Hixson High School Auditorium, Hixson, Tennessee, Phone - (615) 842-4141
- 2) 7:00 p.m. - Tuesday, May 5, at Charleston High School Auditorium, Charleston, Tennessee, Phone - (615) 336-2232
- 3) 7:00 p.m. - Thursday, May 7, at Dayton City Hall in Dayton, Tennessee, Phone - (615) 775-1817
- 4) 7:00 p.m. - Monday, May 11, at Central High School Library in Harrison, Tennessee, Phone - (615) 344-8336
- 5) 7:00 p.m. - Tuesday, May 12, at Meigs County High School Auditorium in Decatur, Tennessee, Phone (615) 334-5797

TENTATIVE AGENDA

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 7:00 p. m. - 7:15 p.m. | Registration |
| 7:15 p. m. - 7:30 p.m. | Introduction by Bob Curtis, Project Leader of the Chickamauga Reservoir Planning Project |
| 7:30 p. m. - 7:45 p.m. | Break Up In Small Group Meeting Areas |
| 7:45 p. m. - 8:30 p.m. | Small group discussions of first questions: What do you value about Chickamauga Reservoir? |
| 8:30 p.m. - 8:40 p.m. | Break |
| 8:40 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. | Small group discussion of second question: What improvements and changes to the management of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir would increase its value to you? |
| 9:00 p.m. - 9:20 p.m. | Small group discussions of third question: What should the shoreland of Chickamauga Reservoir look like in terms of development and land use 10 years from now? |
| 9:20 p.m. - 9:25 p.m. | Reassemble back into main meeting area. |
| 9:25 p.m. - 9:55 p.m. | Presentations from representatives from each small group; large group discussion and questions. |
| 10:00 p.m. | Meeting Adjourned |

ANY QUESTIONS? - CALL TVA CITIZEN ACTION LINES - TOLL FREE

IN TENNESSEE: 1-800-362-9250
OUTSIDE TENNESSEE: 1-800-251-9242

PUBLIC MEETINGS ON THE
CHICKAMAUGA LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

Road Directions

Hixson High School, May 4, 1987

From Knoxville, take I-75 South. Take the Highway 153 exit (Airport/Chickamauga Dam). Travel north to the Hixson Pike exit. This is located at the Northgate Mall. (The exit will veer off to the right.) Travel approximately one mile north and cross Chickamauga Creek. Turn immediately to the left and you will see the school (two round buildings).

Charleston High School, May 5, 1987

From Knoxville, take I-75 South. Take the Calhoun exit and turn left. Travel east approximately 2 miles to Highway 11. Turn right and go approximately one mile. Charleston High School will be on the right.

Dayton City Hall, May 7, 1987

From Knoxville, take I-75 South. Take the second Sweetwater exit (Highway 68). Travel approximately 25-30 miles. You will cross Watts Bar Dam. Highway 68 will run into Highway 27. Turn left and travel approximately 14-15 miles until the road forks. Take the right fork which will take you into downtown Dayton. After going through the second stop light, go straight for two more blocks and turn right. City Hall will be located one block up on the left (before the railroad tracks).

Central High School, May 11, 1987

From Knoxville, take I-75 South. Take the Highway 153 exit (Airport/Chickamauga Dam). Turn right and stay on 153 until you see the Highway 58 exit. Turn right off this exit. You will travel through a business district. Continue on for approximately 4-5 miles and the school will be located on the right. It is decorated in purple and there is a yellow dome on the gym.

Meigs County High School, May 12, 1987

From Knoxville, take I-75 South. Take the second Sweetwater exit (Highway 68). Travel west toward Watts Bar Dam to Highway 58. Turn south and travel nine miles to Decatur. Turn right at the first light, and you will come to the front of the school. Go through the school gates to the rear of the building and enter the upper door beside the gym.

WHAT IS THE CHICKAMAUGA RESERVOIR PLANNING PROJECT?

The purpose of this TVA project is to develop a management plan--a guide for the future--for approximately 10,000 acres of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir. The plan will streamline TVA's handling of future requests for use of the land and allow the agency to better meet its public land management responsibilities.

TVA manages land for recreation, forestry, wildlife, industrial development, navigation, and agriculture, among other uses. In this planning project, careful consideration is given to all these possible uses of land. Public comment and analysis by TVA staff are combined with extensive local and regional information to identify the best uses for TVA land. Specific tracts of TVA land are designated for one or more uses to be managed by TVA or other appropriate entities.

Plans have already been completed for three TVA reservoirs (Pickwick, Kentucky, and Guntersville). In addition, the plan for Watts Bar Reservoir is nearing completion. Plans will eventually be completed for all mainstream and selected tributary reservoirs. On completion, each plan will direct TVA's land administration and management activities for up to 10 years, after which it will be evaluated and updated, if necessary.

WHAT LAND IS INCLUDED IN THE PLANNING PROCESS?

This project deals only with TVA land that has not been committed or developed for other uses. It excludes the land around TVA power plants and the marginal strip (shoreland subject to outstanding or easement rights retained by third parties).

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE PUBLIC MEETINGS?

The public meetings are the first and most important arena for public discussion of land use on Chickamauga Reservoir. The meetings are held early in the planning process so public needs, desires, and concerns can be expressed and considered before uses are identified for TVA land.

Public involvement is essential because the use and management of specific tracts of TVA land can affect the use of private land around it. Furthermore, the use of TVA land in general can affect the whole region. As citizens of the reservoir area or the Tennessee Valley region, you will be asked to comment on how you think TVA's public lands should be used and managed. Your comments and suggestions will be important in determining the final outcome of the plan.

HOW WILL THE MEETINGS BE CONDUCTED?

Most of the meeting time will be spent in small group discussions. We have found that these small groups give everyone a better chance to be heard. A leader will be assigned to each group to encourage discussion and record comments.

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1. What do you value about Chickamauga Reservoir?
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The information generated in the small groups at the public meetings will be compiled (see diagram) and a report of the results of all the meetings will be sent back to the participants. The report gives you a chance to check that we correctly recorded your comments.

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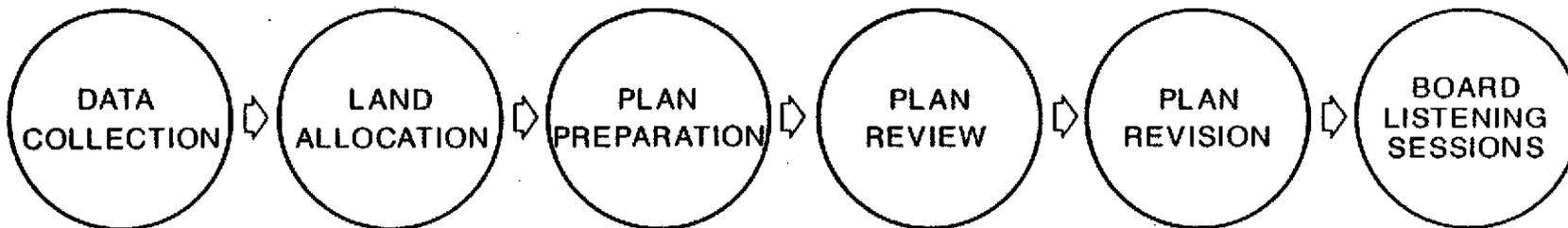
Finally, the planning staff will make any further revisions and submit the plan to the Board for formal approval at an open Board meeting. Copies of the final plan will be available upon request.

CHICKAMAUGA RESERVOIR LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

PUBLIC
WORKSHOPS

PUBLIC
MEETINGS

PUBLIC
PARTICIPATION



MAY '87 ▷ MAY '87
OCT. '87 ▷ NOV. '87
DEC. '87 ▷ JAN. '88
MARCH '88 ▷ APRIL '88
MAY '88 ▷ JUNE '88

FOLLOW-UP CITIZEN LETTER
SENT TO THOSE PEOPLE WHO WOULD NOT
BE ABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN A WORKSHOP
BUT REQUESTED TO BE KEPT ON TVA'S MAILING LIST

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

NORRIS, TENNESSEE 37828

April 1987

Dear Citizen:

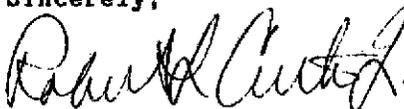
Thank you for indicating an interest in the Chickamauga Land Management Planning project. We are sorry that you will be unable to attend one of the public meetings being held in your area. However, if you wish, please provide a short written response to the following three questions which will be asked at the public meetings:

1. What do you value about Chickamauga Reservoir?
2. What improvements and changes to the management of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir would increase its value to you?
3. What should the shoreland of Chickamauga Reservoir look like in terms of development and land use 10 years from now?

Please consider sending us your views and ideas in writing by May 12. We have tried to anticipate and provide responses for some of the questions you might have about this project and what will happen at the public meetings. Please read the enclosed packet of material prior to answering the three questions. If you have any other questions, please call TVA's Toll Free Citizen Action Line. The number is 1-800-362-9250 in Tennessee; 1-800-251-9242 outside Tennessee; or Spencer D. Boardman of my staff at (615) 632-1550.

Thank you for your participation. Your name will be kept on our mailing list for further mailings during the planning process.

Sincerely,



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Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning
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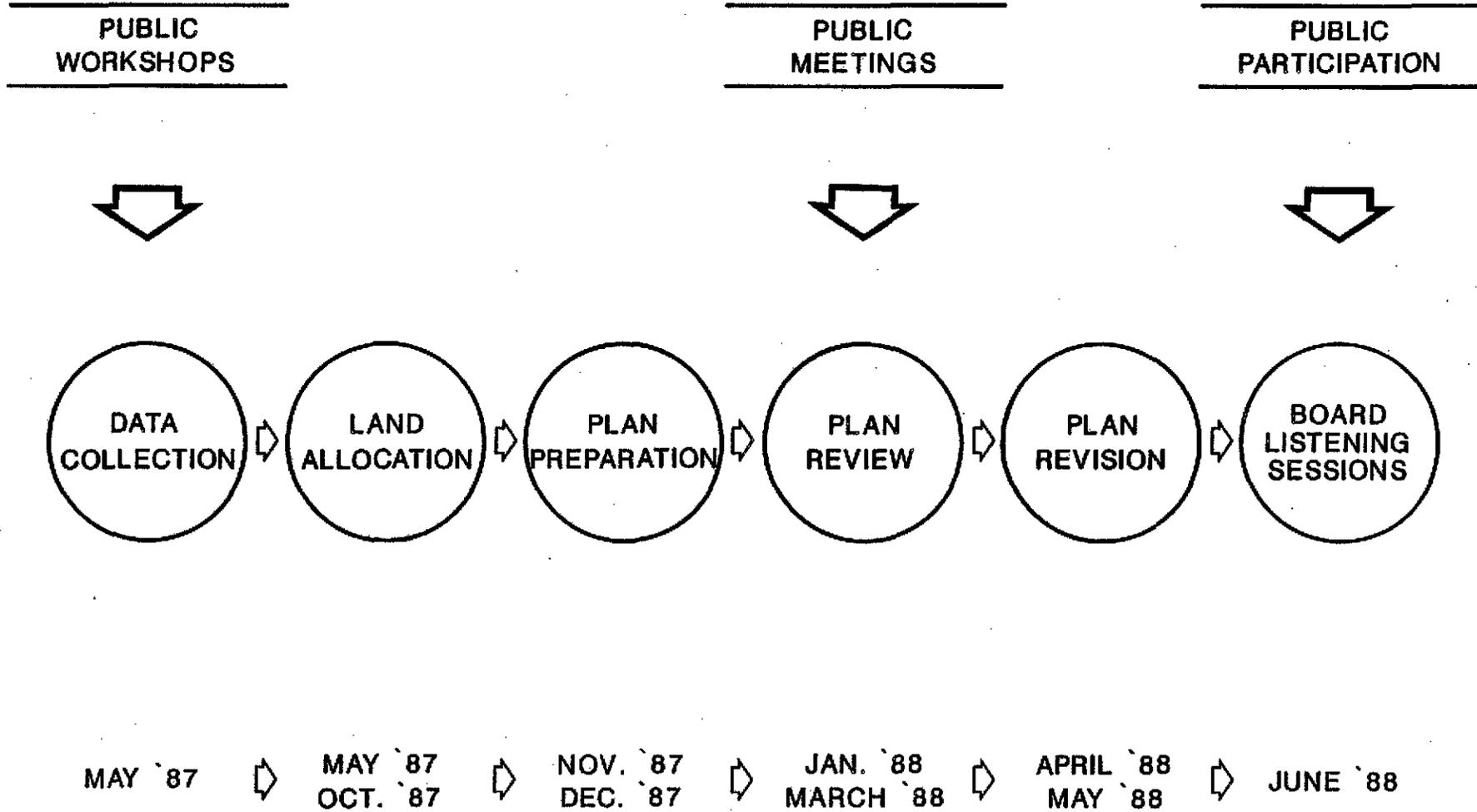
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Finally, the planning staff will make any further revisions and submit the plan to the Board for formal approval at an open Board meeting. Copies of the final plan will be available upon request.

CHICKAMAUGA RESERVOIR LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION



*Chickamauga
Reservoir
Land
Management
Plan*



**APPENDIX A: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
INFORMATION MEETINGS**

During the last two weeks of February through the end of April 1987, TVA staff met with several targeted groups, organizations, and key individuals within the reservoir area to describe the planning process and encourage public involvement. More specifically, the information meetings provided a vehicle to convey why, how, and what TVA was doing in relation to planning for the use of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir. Handout information was also provided to meeting participants prior to discussion, (see example). Components of the handouts would sometimes be reproduced in organization newsletters or found on community bulletin boards.

It is not unusual for the information meetings to be covered by local newspaper and radio media resulting in several newspaper feature articles and/or public radio and TV announcements "spotlighting" the upcoming public workshop. The publicity coupled with personal contact with community leaders and organizations has proven to be an effective method for giving advance notice and encouraging interested citizens to participate in the five public workshops which were held in May 1987. In summary, the INFORMATION MEETINGS are designed for TVA to share information with the public and in turn, the PUBLIC WORKSHOPS are designed for the public to share with TVA their values and wishes regarding management changes on Chickamauga Reservoir.

Through informational meetings such as those listed on pages 41-44 a broad-based public constituency throughout the five county area began to evolve showing an interest in the overall Chickamauga Reservoir planning effort. A summary of those target groups and individuals contacted are as follows:

SUMMARY OF TARGETED GROUPS

Chamber of Commerce	4
City or County Planning Commissions	7
Development Districts/Gov. COGS	1
Regional or State Planning Organizations	2
Industrial/Economic Development Contacts	5
Ag Extension or Rural Development Group	7
Tourism Councils or Associations	4
Environmental Coalitions or Representatives	7
Local Officials (Mayors, County Executives City Manager, etc.)	11
Congressional or State Field Staff	4
News Media Contacted: Television	5
Radio	24
Papers	<u>8</u>
Total	89

- 1987 -
Targeted Groups
TVA Informational Meetings

<u>Date</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Group or Organization/Contact</u>	<u>Location</u>
Feb. 12	Hamilton	Hamilton County Reg. Plan. Comm. T. D. Harden, Executive Director Steve Leach, Assistant Director Steve Warren, Senior Planner Bill Allen, Transportation Plnr. Bob Shepard, Economist Yuen Lee, Planner	Chattanooga City Hall Annex
Feb. 13	Hamilton	Chattanooga Area Regional Council of Governments/Southeast TN Development District(CARCOG/SETDD) Joe Guthery, Executive Director Hale C. Booth, Planning Director	Chattanooga
Feb. 23	Hamilton	Tennessee State Planning Office Dept. of Economic & Comm. Dev. Stanley L. Harrison, Jr., Dir. Paul C. Harris, Principal Plnr.	Chattanooga State Office Building
Feb. 23	Hamilton	U.S. Senator Albert Gore, Jr. Margaret Duncan, Adm. Assistant	Chattanooga Federal Building
Feb. 23	Hamilton	U.S. Congresswoman Marilyn Lloyd Steven Hiatt, District Adm. Asst.	Chattanooga Federal Building
Feb. 23	Hamilton	U.S. Senator James R. Sasser Beth Jones, Administrative Assistant	Chattanooga Federal Building
Feb. 23	Hamilton	Governor Ned McWherter Dave Hickey, Administrative Assistant	Chattanooga Regional Office
Feb. 23	Bradley	County Government Donna Hubbard, County Executive	Cleveland Courthouse
Feb. 23	Bradley	Cleveland/Bradley County Chamber of Commerce Sherry C. West, Director of Economic Development	Cleveland

<u>Date</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Group or Organization/Contact</u>	<u>Location</u>
Feb. 23	McMinn	County Government Ron Banks, County Executive Mike Taylor, Director, County Industrial Development	Athens Courthouse Athens Federal Bldg.
Feb. 25	Bradley	City Government Carolyn Newport, City Manager	Charleston Municipal Building
Feb. 25	Rhea	County Government Robert M. Aikman, County Executive	Dayton Courthouse
Feb. 25	Hamilton	Chattanooga Area Convention and Visitor's Bureau Bob Elmore, President	Chattanooga Civic Forum
March 3	Meigs	City Government Gene Wade, Mayor (1987)	Decatur Courthouse
March 3	Meigs	County Government Garland Lankford, County Executive	Decatur Courthouse
March 3	Meigs	Meigs County Planning Commission Joe Lewis, Commission Chairman	Decatur Courthouse
March 9	Rhea	Municipal Planning Commission John Carraway, City Commissioner	Graysville City Hall
Mar. 10	Bradley	Municipal Planning Commission Herbert Stafford, Commission Chairman Larry Newport, Mayor Judith J. Smith, County Extension Leader	Charleston Municipal Building
Mar. 16	Rhea	Dayton Regional Planning Commission Charles Reynolds, Commission Chairman Frank Welch, City Manager William Pegram, Mayor	Dayton Municipal Building
Mar. 19	McMinn	County Regional Planning Commission Earl Lockmiller, Commission Chairman	Athens Courthouse
Mar. 26	Rhea	Rhea County Regional Planning Comm. Bill Hollin, County Commissioner	Dayton Courthouse

<u>Date</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Group or Organization/Contact</u>	<u>Location</u>
Mar. 31	Meigs	Meigs County/Decatur Chamber of Commerce Dudley Culvahouse, Chamber Executive Director	Decatur
Apr 2	Hamilton	Soddy-Daisy City Commission Lynn Thompson, Mayor Paul Page, City Manager	Soddy-Daisy City Hall
Apr. 7	Bradley	Bradley County Regional Planning Comm. John Lee, Commission Chairman Frank Bromley, Former Chairman Sam Hyberger, County Engineer	Cleveland Courthouse
Apr. 9 Apr.10	Monroe	East Tennessee Tourist Council; Tennessee Valley Recreation and Tourism Association; East Tennessee Hospitality Association (Spring Conference) Carl Gibson, Chairman (ETTC)	Sweetwater Quality In
Apr.14	Hamilton	Chattanooga Partners for Economic Progress Bob McAuley, General Manager Jim Jernigan, Manager, New Business Location Service	Chattanooga Civic Forum
Apr.14	Hamilton	Greater Chattanooga Area Chamber of Commerce Dave Majors, Executive Vice President	Chattanooga Civic Forum
Apr.22	Hamilton	Soddy-Daisy Chamber of Commerce Devota Barns, Vice President	Soddy-Daisy Community Center
Apr.24	Hamilton	District Rural Development Committee Meeting Represent: USDA, Farmers Home Administration, U. S. Forest Service, Production Credit Association, State Forestry, and others Eric Easterly, Chairman (ASCS) Earl Hall, District Conservationsist (SCS)	Chattanooga P.C.A. Building

Apr 15- **Note:** All five county agricultural extension service offices within the
 Apr 16 Chickamauga Reservoir study area were contacted by telephone. Each office
 offered to contact their constituents regarding the TVA public workshops
 (May 4-12).

Bradley	Agriculture Extension Service Judith J. Smith, Extension Leader	Cleveland
Hamilton	Agriculture Extension Service Joe F. Nichols, Extension Agent	Chattanooga
McMinn	Agriculture Extension Service Marvin W. Lowry, Jr., Extension Agent	Athens
Meigs	Agriculture Extension Service Clare C. Breeden, Extension Leader	Decatur
Rhea	Agriculture Extension Service Harold C. Robbins, Extension Leader	Dayton
Hamilton	District Agriculture Extension Staff William E. Bryan, District Supervisor	Chattanooga

Note: Other targeted groups which were contacted by telephone and by
 written invitation and were asked to notify their respective members or
 constituents, (meeting arrangements were not feasible) are as follows:

Tennessee Environmental Council
 John Sherman, Administrative Assistant

Tennessee Audubon Council
 John Doyal, President

Sierra Club
 Bob Pyle, Statewide Chapter President
 Jim DesRosiers, Chattanooga Chapter

Tennessee Citizens for Wilderness Planning
 Liane Russell, President

Tennessee Ornithological Society
 Ken and Lil Dubke, Members

Appalachian Chapter, Trout Unlimited
 Bradley Weeks, Member

Chattanooga Chapter - Ducks Unlimited
 Charles N. Jolly, Member

Dayton/Rhea County Economic Development Council
 Bob Maples, Director

Meigs County/Decatur Economics Development (no longer
 active)
 David East, Former Director

PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING HANDOUT PACKAGE

CHICKAMAUGA PUBLIC WORKSHOPS - MEETING LOCATIONS AND SCHEDULES

MEETINGS ARE SCHEDULED FOR:

- 1) 7:00 p.m. - Monday, May 4, Hixson High School Auditorium, Hixson, Tennessee, Phone - (615) 842-4141
- 2) 7:00 p.m. - Tuesday, May 5, at Charleston High School Auditorium, Charleston, Tennessee, Phone - (615) 336-2232
- 3) 7:00 p.m. - Thursday, May 7, at Dayton City Hall in Dayton, Tennessee, Phone - (615) 775-1817
- 4) 7:00 p.m. - Monday, May 11, at Central High School Library in Harrison, Tennessee, Phone - (615) 344-8336
- 5) 7:00 p.m. - Tuesday, May 12, at Meigs County High School Auditorium in Decatur, Tennessee, Phone (615) 334-5797

TENTATIVE AGENDA

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 7:00 p. m. - 7:15 p.m. | Registration |
| 7:15 p. m. - 7:30 p.m. | Introduction by Bob Curtis, Project Leader of the Chickamauga Reservoir Planning Project |
| 7:30 p. m. - 7:45 p.m. | Break Up In Small Group Meeting Areas |
| 7:45 p. m. - 8:30 p.m. | Small group discussions of first questions: What do you value about Chickamauga Reservoir? |
| 8:30 p.m. - 8:40 p.m. | Break |
| 8:40 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. | Small group discussion of second question: What improvements and changes to the management of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir would increase its value to you? |
| 9:00 p.m. - 9:20 p.m. | Small group discussions of third question: What should the shoreland of Chickamauga Reservoir look like in terms of development and land use 10 years from now? |
| 9:20 p.m. - 9:25 p.m. | Reassemble back into main meeting area. |
| 9:25 p.m. - 9:55 p.m. | Presentations from representatives from each small group; large group discussion and questions. |
| 10:00 p.m. | Meeting Adjourned |

ANY QUESTIONS? - CALL TVA CITIZEN ACTION LINES - TOLL FREE

IN TENNESSEE: 1-800-362-9250
OUTSIDE TENNESSEE: 1-800-251-9242

WHAT IS THE CHICKAMAUGA RESERVOIR PLANNING PROJECT?

The purpose of this TVA project is to develop a management plan--a guide for the future--for approximately 10,000 acres of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir. The plan will streamline TVA's handling of future requests for use of the land and allow the agency to better meet its public land management responsibilities.

TVA manages land for recreation, forestry, wildlife, industrial development, navigation, and agriculture, among other uses. In this planning project, careful consideration is given to all these possible uses of land. Public comment and analysis by TVA staff are combined with extensive local and regional information to identify the best uses for TVA land. Specific tracts of TVA land are designated for one or more uses to be managed by TVA or other appropriate entities.

Plans have already been completed for three TVA reservoirs (Pickwick, Kentucky, and Gunterville). In addition, the plan for Watts Bar Reservoir is nearing completion. Plans will eventually be completed for all mainstream and selected tributary reservoirs. On completion, each plan will direct TVA's land administration and management activities for up to 10 years, after which it will be evaluated and updated, if necessary.

WHAT LAND IS INCLUDED IN THE PLANNING PROCESS?

This project deals only with TVA land that has not been committed or developed for other uses. It excludes the land around TVA power plants and the marginal strip (shoreland subject to outstanding or easement rights retained by third parties).

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE PUBLIC MEETINGS?

The public meetings are the first and most important arena for public discussion of land use on Chickamauga Reservoir. The meetings are held early in the planning process so public needs, desires, and concerns can be expressed and considered before uses are identified for TVA land.

Public involvement is essential because the use and management of specific tracts of TVA land can affect the use of private land around it. Furthermore, the use of TVA land in general can affect the whole region. As citizens of the reservoir area or the Tennessee Valley region, you will be asked to comment on how you think TVA's public lands should be used and managed. Your comments and suggestions will be important in determining the final outcome of the plan.

HOW WILL THE MEETINGS BE CONDUCTED?

Most of the meeting time will be spent in small group discussions. We have found that these small groups give everyone a better chance to be heard. A leader will be assigned to each group to encourage discussion and record comments.

The leader will ask the group to respond to three questions:

1. What do you value about Chickamauga Reservoir?
2. What improvements and changes to the management of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir would increase its value to you?
3. What should the shoreland of Chickamauga Reservoir look like in terms of development and land use 10 years from now?

In considering the first two questions, think of the ways you use the reservoir and how TVA land could be used to meet local and regional needs. The third question is designed to build on the results of the first two questions to produce a reservoir-specific picture of acceptable land uses.

The questions will be dealt with one at a time. After all three questions are addressed, each small group will be asked to choose a spokesperson to summarize the group discussion in a final session for all participants..

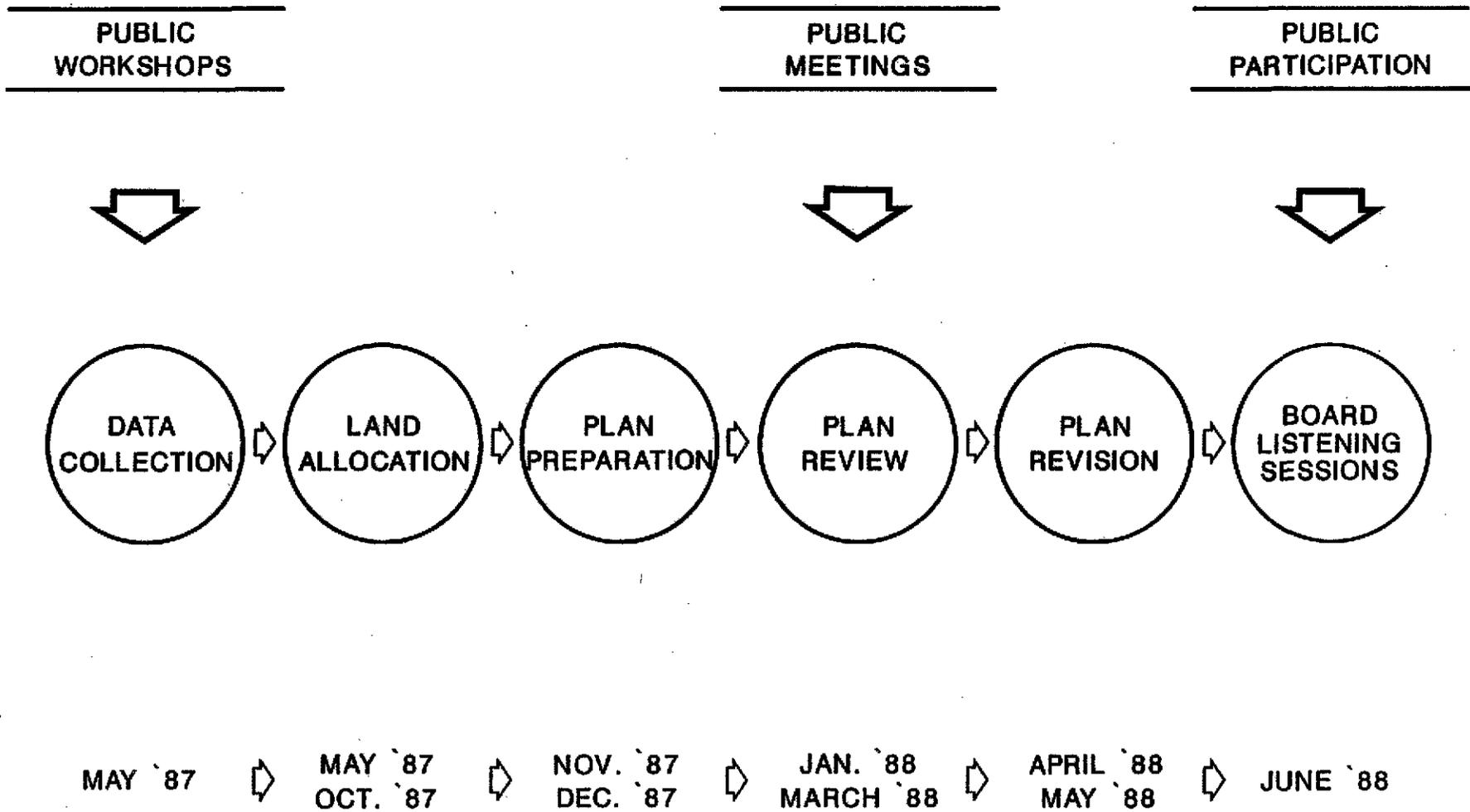
WHAT HAPPENS AFTER THE PUBLIC MEETINGS?

The information generated in the small groups at the public meetings will be compiled (see diagram) and a report of the results of all the meetings will be sent back to the participants. The report gives you a chance to check that we correctly recorded your comments.

TVA's planning staff will use the public comments, along with other information about natural resources, socio-economic conditions, adjacent land uses, and existing local and regional plans, to identify suitable uses for TVA's reservoir land. The draft plan showing the uses identified will be distributed for public review. You will have several weeks to comment by mail or you may comment in person at additional public meetings to be held for that purpose. The staff will consider all comments about the draft plan, make changes as appropriate, and send the public a report on any recommended changes to the draft plan. Following public review, the TVA Board of Directors may hold a listening session in the reservoir area.

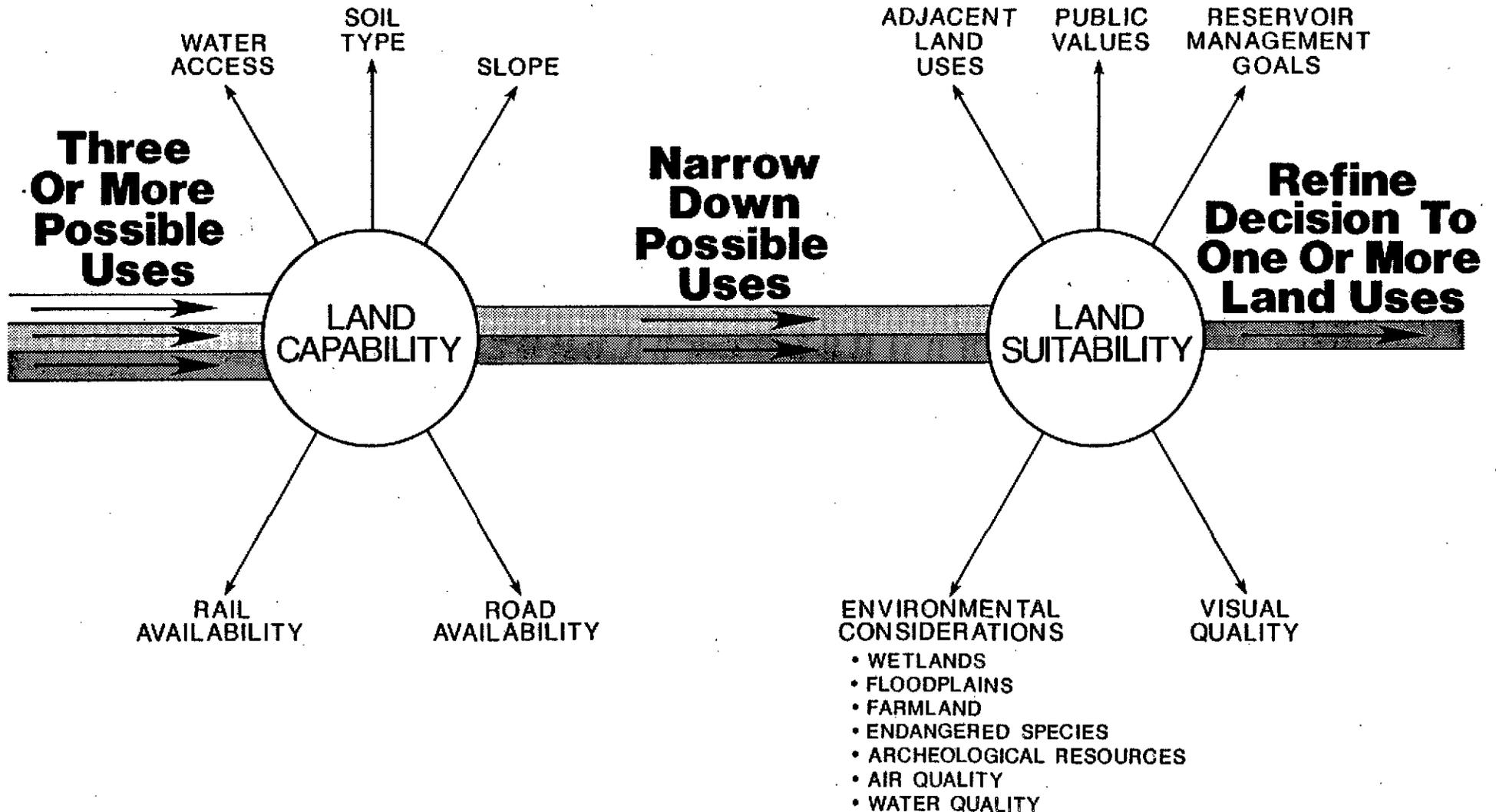
Finally, the planning staff will make any further revisions and submit the plan to the Board for formal approval at an open Board meeting. Copies of the final plan will be available upon request.

CHICKAMAUGA RESERVOIR LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION



LAND ALLOCATION PROCESS

(LAND CAPABILITY + LAND SUITABILITY = LAND USE)

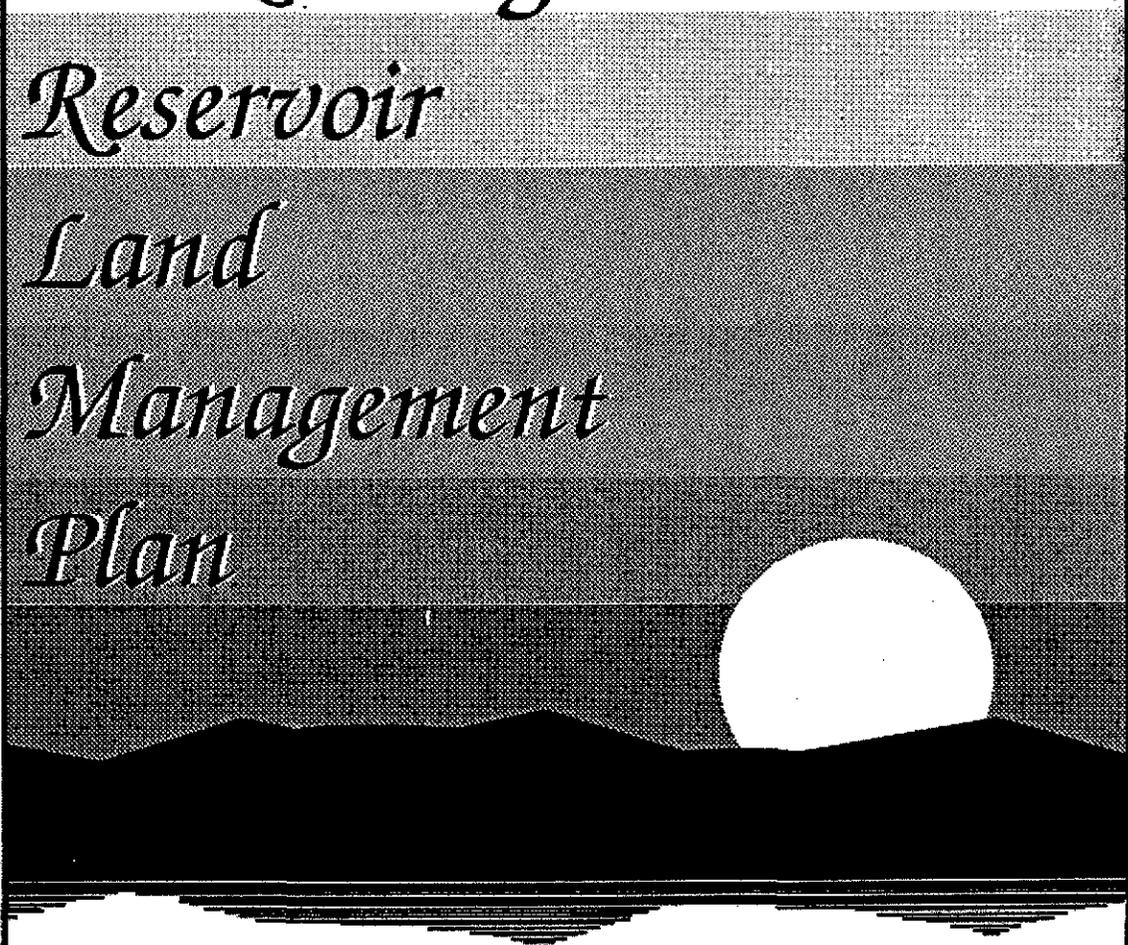


MEDIA FACTSHEET

TVA's Chickamauga Reservoir Plan

- Chickamauga is the fifth mainstream reservoir to come under the agency's new reservoir planning process. The lake was impounded in 1940 and is approximately 35,400 acres in size, with 810 miles of shoreline. Approximately 10,000 acres of TVA land, not including power properties or lands committed to long term uses, lie adjacent to the reservoir.
- This new planning process is a progressive approach aimed at better management of reservoir resources through detailed computer analysis of land capabilities and suitabilities and an emphasis on public participation.
- The Land Management Planning process considers the land's physical CAPABILITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS (i.e., slope, soil type, access) as did the agency's earlier reservoir land planning efforts. One of the prime differences is a more intense focus on the land use SUITABILITY (i.e., public values, environmental considerations, adjacent land uses, reservoir management goals, etc.).
- Reasons for changing the planning approach:
 - 1) increased pressure on a limited land base
 - 2) environmental laws, regulations, and agency policies, that emphasize environmentally sound decisionmaking
 - 3) recognition of the importance of public participation in planning the way TVA land will be used
 - 4) awareness of the impact TVA land uses can have on adjacent privately owned property
 - 5) the availability of computer technology capable of quickly analyzing land characteristics
 - 6) maintaining a constantly changing inventory of reservoir information
- Steps in the planning process:
 - 1) collection of land use data and public opinion
 - 2) preparation of draft plan
 - 3) public review of draft plan
 - 4) revisions of draft plan
 - 5) board listening sessions as needed
 - 6) publication of final plan
- Benefits:
 - 1) incorporates public needs and values into TVA's decisionmaking
 - 2) gives adjoining property owners a clear statement of how TVA intends to manage its lands
 - 3) allows local communities to plan in such a manner that they can take advantage of TVA lands in their growth
 - 4) clearly identifies sites for different developmental purposes, i.e., recreation, industry, wildlife, etc.
 - 5) speeds handling of requests for use of TVA land
 - 6) minimizes conflicting land uses
- Contact: Robert L. Curtis, Jr., Project Leader, (615) 632-1552

*Chickamauga
Reservoir
Land
Management
Plan*



APPENDIX A: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

**RESULTS OF
PUBLIC WORKSHOPS**

CITIZEN LETTER ENCLOSING RESULTS
OF THE FIVE PUBLIC WORKSHOPS
AND DRAFT RESERVOIR GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

NORRIS, TENNESSEE 37828

September 1, 1987

Dear Citizen:

The enclosed document reports the results of five public workshops that the Tennessee Valley Authority conducted regarding Chickamauga Reservoir during the month of May. The public comments we received will be used in combination with a wide range of other information to determine uses for TVA's fee-owned land on Chickamauga. We will then prepare a draft plan that describes the proposed land uses. You will have an opportunity to review that draft plan when it is completed.

The Chickamauga Reservoir Planning Core Team recently met and has completed a draft of specific "reservoir objectives" for the land use planning project. These objectives reflect those major issues raised by the public, as well as those from a variety of TVA program areas. Ultimately, the TVA programs will be responsible for implementing the objectives outlined within the enclosures.

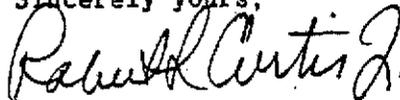
If you attended any of the public workshops, please review the enclosed report and the reservoir objectives to be sure that the public responses have been accurately recorded and analyzed and that the draft reservoir objectives reflect the major issues which need to be addressed in the reservoir land management plan.

We would also like to hear from anyone that believes there are additional issues that TVA should consider as we develop the land management plan.

Please contact me by writing a letter of comment or by calling TVA's toll free Citizen Action Line at 1-800-362-9250 (Tennessee) or 1-800-251-9242 (outside Tennessee).

We do ask that all comments be submitted to TVA no later than October 1, 1987. Thank you for your continued support during this planning effort.

Sincerely yours,



Robert L. Curtis, Jr., Project Leader
Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning

Enclosure

CHICKAMAUGA RESERVOIR DRAFT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

INTRODUCTION

Throughout its history, the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) has used the reservoir shorelines under its control to meet a wide range of regional and local resource development needs and to improve the quality of life in the Valley. Reservoir property, together with adjoining private lands, has been used, but not limited to, the development of parks, recreation areas, industrial uses, commercial uses, agricultural uses, and wildlife management areas. Increasing demand for the use of these reservoir lands has sometimes resulted in conflicting and uneconomical land use patterns and/or friction between public and private use. These competing interests and development pressures, coupled with today's environmental awareness, underscore the necessity for a planned approach to the management of TVA's reservoir land and related resources.

TVA's multipurpose mission requires that the goals and objectives for Chickamauga Reservoir reflect a wide range of uses for TVA fee-owned lands. General reservoir land management goals and specific objectives for Chickamauga were created by input from public comments and TVA program staff. The results are as follows:

RECREATION

Goal: Provide for a diversity of quality recreation opportunities on TVA reservoirs and adjoining land.

Objectives:

- Designate boat launching access points to ensure free access in areas of major population growth (areas between Chester Frost Park, Chickamauga Dam, and Soddy Daisy) and also in upper reaches of the reservoir (Hiawassee River to Watts Bar Dam).
- Designate TVA land throughout the reservoir area for passive undeveloped recreational uses such as hiking, hunting, bank fishing, etc.
- Identify sites for interpretive trails and environmental study opportunities near urban areas.
- Designate sites for small commercial docks and campstores on the upper riverine section of the reservoir.
- Identify sites for additional developed public recreation facilities.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Promote economic development in the reservoir area.

Objectives:

- Cluster industrial development in the upper Hiawassee River vicinity and designate new industrial access on sites upstream from Armstrong Ferry.
- Provide sites for navigation facilities to meet current and future needs for commercial water transportation.
- Designate sites for private enterprise to make investments on TVA public land for public recreation facilities and/or tourism resort facilities.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Goal: Protect the amenities and environmental quality of the reservoir and adjoining lands.

Objectives:

- Protect or preserve the natural beauty and visual quality of TVA public land, especially the reservoir shoreline.
- Establish sites to provide long-term protection for sensitive plant and animal species and unique or unusual communities currently under, or recommended for, State or Federal protection.
- Preserve and protect existing wetland habitats.
- Protect and enhance water quality for water supply, recreation, and aquatic habitat.
- Protect and preserve important and unique archaeological, cultural, and historic areas, including those with special regional and local significance.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Goal: protect and enhance the forestry, fisheries, and wildlife resources, as well as, to preserve the agricultural resources around the reservoir area for future generations.

Objectives:

- Maintain existing State wildlife management areas and evaluate opportunities for additional management areas from Blythe Ferry upstream to Watts Bar Dam.
- Evaluate desirability of granting longer-term tenure on State wildlife management area lands.
- Designate lands to continue TVA's forestry management programs.
- Promote integration of natural resource management through multiple land use allocations.
- Promote availability of wildlife habitat to meet long-term user needs in Chickamauga area (hunting and non-hunting).
- Preserve prime farmland by keeping these lands in agricultural or other natural resource uses.
- TVA land use and future management should be as congruent as possible with land planning objectives developed by local or regional planning agencies (Carcog, Hamilton County Planning Commission, SETDD, State Planning Office, etc.).

0882L

CHICKAMAUGA

RESERVOIR

APPENDIX A: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Results Of Public Workshops

TVA:

LAND MANAGEMENT PLANNING

CHICKAMAUGA

RESERVOIR

RESULTS OF PUBLIC WORKSHOPS

**Hixson High School
Chattanooga, TN
May 4, 1987**

**Charleston High School
Charleston, TN
May 5, 1987**

**Dayton City Hall
Dayton, TN
May 7, 1987**

**Central High School
Harrison, TN
May 11, 1987**

**Meigs County High School
Decatur, TN
May 12, 1987**

**TVA
Reservoir Lands Planning
Land Management Branch
Norris, TN
August 1987**

CONTENTS

	Page:
Introduction	4
Section 1 - Report of Public Comments	7
Introduction	8
Hixson, Tennessee Workshop (May 4)	9
Comments	10
Registered Participants	27
Charleston, Tennessee Workshop (May 5)	31
Comments	32
Registered Participants	43
Dayton, Tennessee Workshop (May 7)	45
Comments	46
Registered Participants	50
Harrison, Tennessee Workshop (May 11)	51
Comments	52
Registered Participants	63
Decatur, Tennessee Workshop (May 12)	65
Comments	66
Registered Participants	75
Summary of Workshop Evaluations	76
Section 2 - Analysis of Public Comments	79
Introduction	80
Question 1	81
Hixson Workshop Results	83
Table 1-A	84

Table 1-B	85
Charleston Workshop Results	86
Table 2-A	87
Table 2-B	88
Dayton Workshop Results	89
Table 3-A	90
Table 3-B	91
Harrison Workshop Results	92
Table 4-A	93
Table 4-B	94
Decatur Workshop Results	95
Table 5-A	96
Table 5-B	97
Results of All Workshops Combined	98
Table 6	99
Question 2	100
Question 3	111
Section 3 - Additional Public Comment/Written Correspondence .	117
Introduction	118

INTRODUCTION

This report documents the results of five public workshops held May 4, 1987, at Hixson, Tennessee; May 5, 1987, at Charleston, Tennessee; and May 7, 1987, at Dayton, Tennessee; May 11, 1987, at Harrison, Tennessee; and May 12, 1987, at Decatur Tennessee. TVA staff will use this information along with extensive data concerning the resources around Chickamauga Reservoir to make preliminary decisions about suitable uses for TVA land adjacent to the reservoir.

All concerns mentioned in the public workshops are recorded in this report and will be considered by TVA staff prior to developing a draft reservoir plan. Many comments that may appear unrelated to land planning may indirectly relate to TVA's activities on its reservoir land. For example, the draft land management plan for Chickamauga will not specifically address maintenance of aquatic weed control on the reservoir, but decisions about suitable land uses and management activities will take into account potential impacts of water quality. TVA considers all public input relevant to the management of its reservoirs.

The people who attended the public workshops received a short introduction to the planning process and then broke into small groups where they answered three questions:

1. What do you value about Chickamauga Reservoir?
2. What improvements and changes in the management of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir would increase its value to you?
3. What should the shoreline of Chickamauga Reservoir look like in terms of development and land use 10 years from now?

A TVA employee assigned to each small group to facilitate the group interaction recorded all responses on flip charts in front of the group.

TVA staff asked QUESTION 1 to determine what uses and characteristics of the reservoir are most important to local residents and users of the lake. Since everyone values some things more than others, participants were also asked to rank their responses as either first, second, or third priority. Recognizing that it is impossible to accommodate all possible uses in any one given area of the reservoir, it is important to have an understanding of land uses acceptable to the public. For example, if people in one portion of the reservoir place a high value on undeveloped shoreline, planners can deduce that uses resulting in development of the shoreline on that portion of the reservoir may be unacceptable.

QUESTION 2 gave the public a chance to suggest courses of action for TVA to improve the management and use of its land. Responses go beyond the values identified in Question 1 to consider needs and desires related to management of the reservoir. For example, if boating is identified as an important value, responses to Question 2 might identify ways to improve boating. Possible responses could be building more boat ramps, improving navigation markers, or providing more land for commercial marinas.

The objective of QUESTION 3 was to build on the responses from the first two questions to produce a futuristic vision of desirable land uses around the lake.

The FIRST SECTION of this report is a documentation of the comments recorded on the charts in the small groups at each workshop. The same section also includes lists of registered attendees at each meeting. Finally, a summary of responses from workshop evaluation forms is provided. The SECOND SECTION contains a compilation and brief analysis of the information received at the workshops.

The data responses were placed in 33 categories which assisted the planning staff in summarizing the wide variety of public comments so that a general ranking of priority value could be established.

The third section contains correspondence from the public about the Chickamauga Reservoir planning project. This material will be considered along with the other public input.

The following are sources for additional information on this project:

Land Management Planning Program
Tennessee Valley Authority
Ridgeway Road
Norris, Tennessee 37828
615-632-1552 (Knoxville)
615-494-9800 (Norris)

Citizen Action Office
Tennessee Valley Authority
East Plaza B6
400 Summit Hill Drive
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902
615-632-4100 (Knoxville)
1-800-362-9250 (Tennessee)
1-800-251-9242 (outside Tennessee)

SECTION 1

REPORT OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

HIXSON PUBLIC WORKSHOP

HIXSON
Gary Downer, Facilitator
May 4, 1987
Group No. 1

QUESTION NO. 1

What do you value about Chickamauga Reservoir?

Priority 1

Availability of good water quality for personal consumption and industrial uses

A community located near the reservoir offers enhanced opportunities for recreation

Enhances conservation of waterfowl and other wildlife

Provides quality recreation opportunities, both active (boating and swimming) and passive (birdwatching and walking)

Assists State and local government efforts to provide quality recreation opportunities

Natural beauty (4)

Production of low cost hydropower (2)

Peace of mind from chemical spills and other pollutants

Well-maintained public access

Privacy

Priority 2

Recreation (all forms)

Public access

Contribution to quality of life

Providing quality recreation and conservation opportunities for a small dollar investment

Wildlife protection (2)

Preservation of undeveloped land

Encourages high quality residential development

HIKSON
Gary Downer, Facilitator
May 4, 1987
Group No. 1

Flood control (2)

Non-industrialized lake and shoreline

Priority 3

Flood control (3)

Low cost hydro power (2)

Controlled industrial development

Public security while using lake

Recreation (boat, camp, and fish) (2)

Water quality

Marina availability

QUESTION NO. 2

What improvements and changes to the management of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir would increase its value to you?

TVA budget more funds for control of milfoil and preventing hydrilla

Increase number of public access areas on Hixson side between dam and Chester Frost Park

Sell no more land for industrial/commercial/residential development

Control development of lands except for recreational and conservation uses

Limit development to recreational/public use

Allow milfoil to grow

Allow more private single-family residential development

Improve shoreline control by not allowing large subdivision development on adjacent land

More mosquito control

Put designated plannable land into conservation type land uses

Support the plans to develop a bridge from Soddy to Harrison

HIKSON
Gary Downer, Facilitator
May 4, 1987
Group No. 1

Improve control of water levels to entrance waterfowl habitat/breeding

Encourage industrial/commercial development without sale of land

"Enforce" current statutes, policies, and laws regarding land use, i.e.,
Blythe Ferry, Gunstocker Creek dock situation

Increase reservoir maintenance program

Need a launch ramp at lakeshore

Eliminate TVA/Corps dock permitting process

Improve control of soil erosion

Regulate boat noise levels and boating speed

Let public cut dead wood on TVA land

No nukes, i.e., Watts Bar and Sequoyah

Consider adopting more "user fees" areas to generate revenue for facility
maintenance and improvements on the lake

QUESTION NO. 3

What should the shoreland of Chickamauga Reservoir look like in terms of
development and land use 10 years from now?

No significant change from current appearance

Better public access

Well maintained shoreline, but left as natural as possible

Coordinate recreational development with local and State plans and
implement the land use plan as originally approved

Keep existing public facilities in good repair with adequate staff

Continue residential and recreational shoreline development and stress
shoreline improvement which will benefit the residential user

Limited commercial and industrial development

HIKSON
Tere McDonough, Facilitator
May 4, 1987
Group No. 2

QUESTION NO. 1

What do you value about Chickamauga Reservoir?

Priority 1

Natural resource protection (all resources) (3)

Water related recreation: skiing, fishing, boating, boardsailing, swimming (7)

Wildlife protection (3)

Wildlife observation (2)

Other forms of recreation: camping, hiking, hunting (4)

Priority 2

Sailing and windsurfing (2)

Open space for public use

Wildlife habitat and protection (3)

Privacy of lake living (2)

Develop facilities only if there is no adverse effect on wildlife

Recreation: skiing, boating, and fishing

Beauty and clean shoreline

Preservation of all natural habitat (2)

Presence of wildlife

Priority 3

Natural beauty (4)

What solitude is left (2)

Recreation: swimming, boating, camping (4)

Hixson
Tere McDonough, Facilitator
May 4, 1987
Group No. 2

Public parks - provides lake recreation for those that do not have private access to the water

Public access

Flood control

Natural resource protection - low impact development, i.e., parks and stop condo development

QUESTION NO. 2

What improvements and changes to the management of land on Chickamauga Reservoir would increase its value to you?

Control of aquatic plants - non-chemical control via harvesting machines - use harvested plants in fertilizer production, i.e., St Paul, Minneapolis

Do not sell or use public land for residential or commercial development

Develop outlying areas for wildlife habitat - more planting programs

Terminate all sales of TVA land - not much left - keep for future public use

Control nonpoint source of pollution

Get rid of milfoil and improve water quality so you can use the lake for recreation

Develop more refuge areas - convert the agriculture license tracts to wildlife and planting

Simplify the permit process for seawalls

More active enforcement through fines for abuse of TVA land and water

More monitoring of pollution along lake shore

Allocate more money to maintain TVA recreation areas and add patrols

Improve access for boardsailing enthusiasts

If necessary, charge user fees to increase maintenance and patrol at public recreational areas

Provide interpretive (conservation education) at park areas

HIKSON
Tere McDonough, Facilitator
May 4, 1987
Group 2

QUESTION NO. 3

What should the shoreland of Chickamauga Reservoir look like in terms of development and land use 10 years from now?

Natural and clean

Low impact development

More natural refuges

No more nuclear power plants

When allowing development of shoreline, consider the impact on wildlife

Maintain public land as a natural ecosystem that doesn't require maintenance

Natural clean woodland, green fields where no wood exists

More food plots and wildlife habitat

More hardwoods

A park for sailing (non-motorized boating)

HIKSON
Karen Tallman, Facilitator
May 4, 1987
Group No. 3

QUESTION NO. 1

What do you value about Chickamauga Reservoir?

Priority 1

Wooded appearance of the shoreline as it now exists

Scenic Beauty

No charge to use public lands or water

Low cost recreational areas

Parks, docks, private clubs

Recreation: swimming and fishing

Economic benefit related to wildlife and fishing

Added recreational benefits - sport fields, i.e., soccer, softball

Weed control

Individuals should have some opportunity to buy lakefront property

Priority 2

No further commercial development, i.e., condos, apartment complexes, industry

Good fishing

Individual ramp and dock

Scenic beauty

Wildlife refuges

Currently free of industrial wastes

Recreational benefits

Hiking trails

Flood control

Insect control

HIKSON
Karen Tallman, Facilitator
May 4, 1987
Group No. 3

Priority 3

The way the lands are controlled

Controlling the water level and flow

Cheap hydro power

Educational benefit

Limited commercial development, i.e., no more apartments

QUESTION NO. 2

What improvements and changes to the management of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir would increase its value to you?

More and better control of boating violations, i.e., water skiers, fishing, powerboating

Stiff fines for littering

Policing reservoir for speed control on the water

More picnic and fishing access

More weed control

Better working relationship with other agencies, i.e., TWRA to improve wildlife habitat and fisheries

2Limited or no sell of TVA land to residential and no additional commercial or industrial land sales

Development of soccer/sports complex (more playing fields)

Develop more hiking and bicycling trails

Better night patrolling on TVA land

HIKSON
Karen Tallman, Facilitator
May 4, 1987
Group No. 3

QUESTION NO. 3

What should the shoreline of Chickamauga Reservoir look like in terms of development and land use 10 years from now?

Group consensus statement: The scenic beauty and wildlife habitat should be preserved and uses of the reservoir should be limited to those that will not decrease the scenic beauty, i.e., no further commercial and industrial development.

No further sales of TVA property for residential use within 20 river miles north of the dam

More sales of TVA property for residential use within 20 river miles north of the dam

HIKSON
Bob Curtis, Facilitator
May 4, 1987
Group No. 4

QUESTION NO. 1

What do you value about Chickamauga Reservoir?

Priority 1

Recreation: powerboating, swimming, picnicking, and sailboarding

Migratory waterfowl and wildlife habitat

Scenic beauty - land and water

Flood control and power generation

Economics - an attraction to Chattanooga area

Priority 2

Improved fishing to bring people into the area, i.e., improve economics

Educational value present on the reservoir

Good access to the lake

Large body of water for sailing

Ecological buffer zone - Blythe Ferry - TVA ownership and restrictions on land

Area for migratory waterfowl

Recreation: hunting, fishing and boating

Milfoil control, makes the lake more usable

Safe and clean public use areas

Beauty of the lake and lake area

Priority 3

Areas to put up bird boxes - dam reservation

Sun bathing

Wildlife habitat for all animals

HIXSON
Bob Curtis, Facilitator
May 4, 1987
Group No. 4

Proper control of those using the facilities
Space to hike and walk
Areas for public hunting
Water for boating, skiing, and fishing
Tourist attraction and fishing tournaments (economic benefit)
Good water quality
Natural beauty and serenity

QUESTION NO. 2

What improvements and changes to the management of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir would increase its value to you?

Control the milfoil in sailing and swimming areas
More access areas for people to get to the lake for sailboarding clubs
Pollution control for lake: sources, barges, agriculture, residential, industrial
Make improvements to wildlife habitat in accordance with Ducks Unlimited, Quail Unlimited, Tennessee Conservation League, etc.
Flood lands within refuges on other places for waterfowl winter habitat
Develop hiking trails identifying plants for interpretation
Sell lands not useable for wildlife and recreation
Better management of recreation areas: control speeding, control litter and milfoil
Increase budget to keep more ramps and parks open
No septic tanks - need a master plan for waste control from development around the lake and waste from houseboats
Enforce the laws we already have
Lease less TVA land for farming and commercial development and use it for more wildlife habitat

HIKSOM
Bob Curtis, Facilitator
May 4, 1987
Group No. 4

Enforce agricultural lease provisions for wildlife

Permanently deed Blythe Ferry Refuge to the State

Need more natural areas, not more "Chester Frost Parks", i.e., protect plants and animals

Plan for areas to be developed as restaurants and hotels on the water

Limit development of commercial and residential uses and save public land for sound ecological development

Encourage parents/teachers to use the reservoir for educational teaching

TVA should be concerned with thermal pollution impacts when the nuclear plants come on line

QUESTION NO. 3

What should the shoreline of Chickamauga Reservoir look like in terms of development and land use 10 years from now?

No clearcutting - keep a green space around lake

Improve visual quality of shoreline by removing deteriorating docks, boats, etc.

Restore shoreline where erosion is a problem

Improve maintenance on existing park areas

Provide hiking trails and nature center on property at North Chickamauga Creek - right bank below dam

Maintain integrity of refuge areas

Keep shoreline as natural as possible - do not interfere with natural sloughs or potholes, etc.

Clean, clear and well managed with pollution control

300 feet of shoreline designated for launching sailboards

HIXSON
Gail Cox, Facilitator
May 4, 1987
Group No. 5

QUESTION NO. 1

What do you value about Chickamauga Reservoir?

Priority 1

Recreational opportunity
Wildlife habitat
Preservation of Blythe Ferry Refuge
Natural beauty preservation
Wildlife preservation

Priority 2

Camping opportunities
Sailing opportunities
Lack of industrial development
The recreation facilities
The fertile land used for farming
Flood control, power production, and navigation

Priority 3

The lake increases the value of adjacent land
The control of residential development
The natural beauty of the shoreline
Recreational opportunity: boating, swimming, sailing, fishing,
hunting, camping, waterskiing, and wildlife observation
Preservation of wildlife sanctuary
Agriculture potential

HIKSON
Gail Cox, Facilitator
May 4, 1987
Group No. 5

QUESTION NO. 2

What improvements and changes to the management of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir would increase the value to you?

Increase maintenance and security of recreational facilities of those presently: mowing, upkeep of restrooms, garbage pickup, etc.

Land for more residential and recreational development

Increase land base for wildlife refuges

Lease large tracts of land for organized youth sports programs, i.e., soccer

Balanced level of land development

Control of milfoil

Provide an area for small sailboats, windsurfers or other nonpower boats

Increase aeration of the water

Restrict agricultural use and fertilizer runoff - nonpoint sources of water pollution

Increase amount of land used for farming

Improve water quality: avoid erosion or siltation, waste water from large boats, etc.

QUESTION NO. 3

What should the shoreline of Chickamauga Reservoir look like in terms of development and land use 10 years from now?

A balanced plan of development for wildlife recreation, residential development, and non-environmentally hazardous industries

HIXSON
Bill Ambrose, Facilitator
May 4, 1987
Group No. 6

QUESTION NO. 1

What do you value about Chickamauga Reservoir?

Priority 1

Scenic trail of wooded hills along water (2)
Clean/safe/uncrowded environment for family recreation
Flood control
Economic impact
Fish/wildlife, birds
Aesthetics - beauty impact on community (2)
Commercial recreation marinas operator standpoint
TVA land remains unsold (public land)
Power production
No more commercial development on shoreline
Naturalness of shoreline - uncluttered
Boating, swimming, develop recreation (2)
Maintain status quo regarding land use
Lack of heavy barge traffic
Wildlife refuges

Priority 2

Peaceful coves - away from heavy development and boating
Contribution to industrial development of Chattanooga (not on lake)
Contribution to Chattanooga as a whole
Flood control operations (fluctuation of water levels)
Value current recreation opportunities but value more the potential for meeting future recreation needs

HIKSON
Bill Ambrose, Facilitator
May 4, 1987
Group No. 6

Health - mosquito control

Potential for health related facilities - water quality control

Source of beauty/pride to Chattanooga

"Natural areas"

Priority 3

Public access to quality, water-oriented recreation

Right amount of existing public access; not too much public access

Power production

Increases liveability of the urban environment

Provides potential further economic development

Ecological diversity - plant

Developed TVA-type recreation areas

QUESTION NO. 2

What improvement and changes to the management of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir would increase the value to you?

Better control of shoreline erosion: riprap, seeding, and seawall

Security at recreation areas/parks

Develop hiking trails/biking trails along Chickamauga Creek, around dam area, from residential areas down to dam

Milfoil control (2)

Improvements to navigation locks

Plant hardwoods

Ramp/swimming area (safe) at Soddy Lake TVA public use area - Daleherty Ferry Road needs ramp

Discourage industrial development in south half of residence

HIKSON
Bill Ambrose, Facilitator
May 4, 1987
Group No. 6

Develop island camping in Hiwassee area for boaters

Gold Point property to be used for recreation and not commercial businesses

QUESTION NO. 3

What should the shoreline of Chickamauga Reservoir look like in terms of development and land use 10 years from now?

Same as it is

Much the same with some clusters of residential development

Low density recreation development: trails, tent pads, etc.

Conformed erosion control consistent along shoreline

More control of public use areas - limit for day use or provide security

Environmental study area for children near urban areas

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CHARLESTON PUBLIC WORKSHOP

CHARLESTON

Bob Curtis, Facilitator

May 5, 1987

Group No. 1

QUESTION NO. 1

What do you value about Chickamauga Reservoir?

Priority 1

Blythe Ferry Waterfowl Refuge - waterfowl rest and nesting areas

Clean water for domestic water supply for Bradley and McMinn Counties

Wildlife protection

Residential purposes

Relaxation: fishing and other boating activities

Recreation: feeding the ducks, swimming, skiing, and fishing

TVA reservoir and land is an extension of private residential property to use and enjoy

Availability of recreational summer home property

Privacy - low activity areas on the lake

Natural beauty - well kept remote areas for picnicking

Normal summer water level so I can use my own dock

Priority 2

TWRA managed wildlife lands - providing wildlife habitat

Like to fish and hunt

Access to water via boat ramps

TVA public land at Calhoun that is clean, safe, no dumping, and no drunks

Constant high water level during duck nesting season

Realization/recreation: boating, fishing, and scenic beauty

Commercial fishing and recreational fishing

Observing waterfowl and wading birds during winter drawdown

CHARLESTON
 Bob Curtis, Facilitator
 May 5, 1987
 Group No. 1

Priority 3

Cheap source of power

Recreational activities: boating, fishing, and swimming

Patrolled and controlled TVA campgrounds

Given my backlying private property, the lake increases its economic value

Commercial boat docks that provide needed services and access

Financial opportunity to buy and sell improvements on waterfront lots at a profit

TVA being very selective about disposing of land

The enforcement of wildlife laws

Ease and availability of reaching TVA reservoir personnel

QUESTION NO. 2

What improvements and changes to the management of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir would increase its value to you?

More constant water level during late summer (2)

Cleanliness on TVA land where camping occurs (2)

Rogers Creek - need more wildlife law enforcement at night

Need more good signage on TWRA property

Permanent dedication of Blythe Ferry Refuge to TWRA

TWRA should take better care of lands under their management

Continue to involve people in the planning of the reservoir lands

Clean up dumps on TVA land

Make public lands more accessible where they can be used by more people

Roads for better access

Return to TVA the wildlife management areas from State control. TVA could do a better job.

CHARLESTON
 Bob Curtis, Facilitator
 May 5, 1987
 Group No. 1

Better and more TVA personnel for public safety and better land management

Better control of mosquitoes

More aquatic weed control (3)

Spend more on clearing and sewing to wildlife habitat State managed lands
 (Rogers Creek)

More game wardens

More restrictions on lands leased to others for commercial docks and
 navigation landing and terminals to ensure they do not pollute the lake

TVA help investigate the problems of chemical dumping by Bowaters and
 Olin Chemical (2)

Provide more facilities on TVA land for recreation: boating, camping,
 more boat ramps (2)

Stop abuse on public access area on Lower River Road near Candies Creek
 Bridge Highway 308

Larger and better signs on TVA land, mile markers on water, signs stating
 no dumping, etc.

Maintain higher water levels longer

Set aside areas for constant water levels in spring so nests are not
 flooded

QUESTION NO. 3

What should the shoreline of Chickamauga Reservoir look like in terms
 of development and land use 10 years from now?

Maintain cleanliness and useability (2)

Maintain most of the shoreline as material

Use shoreline for what is most suitable

More tourist and recreational development, opposed to industrial use

Keep wildlife areas as they are but let residential areas be managed
 for beauty

Clean up existing recreational areas and keep maintained over the years

CHARLESTON

Bob Curtis, Facilitator

May 5, 1987

Group No. 1

Keep the lake as it currently appears

Maintain a feel of privacy on the lake (2)

Want to see the TWRA management areas plant more fields; it looks better than underbrush

CHARLESTON
Terry McDonough, Facilitator
May 5, 1987
Group No. 2

QUESTION NO. 1

What do you value about Chickamauga Reservoir?

Priority 1

Milfoil control

Water quality

Natural scenery and quietness

Wildlife habitat for hunting

Public recreation: boating, fishing, skiing (6)

Private use of reservoir without small groups, i.e., Ducks Unlimited, Friends of Blythe Ferry, Sierra Club,

Telling how to use it

Priority 2

Natural setting for wildlife

Flood control (2)

Milfoil control (4)

Recreation that is consistent with undeveloped natural beauty, i.e., trails, nature centers, birdwatching, hunting, fishing sailing

Environmentally conscious industrial development

Preserve the natural beauty

Wildlife conservation, as long as it does not hinder human enjoyment of the lake

Priority 3

Enjoyment of viewing wildlife from personal dock

Ability to have private docks

Water and environmental quality

Wildlife management

CHARLESTON
 Terry McDonough, Facilitator
 May 5, 1987
 Group No. 2

Use of private docks (3)

Milfoil control

QUESTION NO. 2

What improvements and changes to the management of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir would increase its value to you?

Maintain summer water level for longer period of time (2)

Milfoil control without damaging fish, birds, or other wildlife (6)

Cleaner water especially on Hiwassee

Keep water level at Blythes Ferry at summer level in the winter to hold ducks, geese, and cranes longer

Decrease manufacturing pollution

More control of litter problem at public access

TVA should have total control of its dock permit process without sharing interests with others, i.e., Corps and TWRA

TVA and Corps need to agree on dock permit policies without TWRA interests

Get TWRA out of the dock permit process

Consistently enforce and publicize laws regarding Blythes Ferry refuge (2)

Do away with laws that do not allow you in the refuge in a boat or plane

If private docks cannot be allowed, stop other uses too

Allow landowners in Hiwassee Refuge to build retaining walls

Simplify the dock permit process

Greater effort made to keep litter removed on TVA areas

Improve condition of existing access areas

More water quality monitoring and make pollution results public

CHARLESTON
Terry McDonough, Facilitator
May 5, 1987
Group No. 2

QUESTION NO. 3

What should the shoreline of Chickamauga Reservoir look like in terms of development and land use 10 years from now?

Cleaner water quality through control of existing industry (3)

Control milfoil

Landowners should be allowed to keep their lots the way they want them

Maintain Blythe's Ferry in present condition

No further shoreline development on Gunstocker Creek

Leave lake and lands like they are (3)

No more industrial development

Plant crops for geese

Improve appearance of public access areas

Any new structures should blend with landscape

Restrict boat sewage discharge to improve water quality

Raise winter lake level to that of summer pool for birds

Safer boating enforcement of no drinking laws on lake

CHARLESTON
 Vann Cunningham, Facilitator
 May 5, 1987
 Group No. 3

QUESTION NO. 1

What do you value about Chickamauga Reservoir?

Priority No. 1

Haven for wildlife as home or stopover point to feed during migration

Recreation: camping, fishing, backpacking, boating (3)

Natural beauty

Serenity: nearness to swimming, woods, and wildlife

Recreational facilities

Opportunity to use it when you want to

Openess and freedom to use it - could go from Hiwassee to New Orleans

Enjoyment of watching wildlife

Priority No. 2

It's my homeplace

Help available if you need it

Scenery

Not overrun by industrial development

Peaceful living away from the city

Water and ever-changing character

Valued as home and neighborhood

Wildlife habitat

Access 61E to anyone

Wildlife is beautiful

Investment in nature for future generations

Recreational opportunities especially birdwatching, camping, fishing, and hiking

CHARLESTON
Vann Cunningham, Facilitator
May 5, 1987
Group No. 3

Sheer beauty

Place to sit and relax

Priority No. 3

Preserve beauty for future generations

Power generation/cheap source

Natural sounds of nature

It's home (2)

Controlled industry

Recreation, fishing, swimming, etc.

Place of solitude

Protect Blythes Ferry from decline in acreage

Beautiful place aesthetically

Water supply

Educational source - facility tours

QUESTION NO. 2

What improvements and changes to the management of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoirs would increase its value to you?

Water cleaned up for swimming

Sale of more land for private business reasons

Clean up health risk areas - Charleston bird-roost areas
(possible Histoplasmosis)

Allow home or landowners to make some improvements (e.g., stop erosion)

Control aquatic weeds (2)

CHARLESTON
Vann Cunningham, Facilitator
May 5, 1987
Group No. 3

- Force present industry to clean up its act
- Expand acreage for wildlife management areas
- Control weekend water level height (high levels disturbs fishing)
- Continue enforcement on illegal boat docks
- Control off-road vehicles and prohibits ATV's on TVA land
- Restrict renting practices in city limits - agricultural licenses for livestock
- Schedule conflicting uses, i.e., hunting vs. wildlife observation
- Preserve existing wildlife refuges (2)
- Establish noise and speed limits on reservoir
- Give greater latitude to local recreation boards on use of leased lands
- Improve existing recreation facilities
- Better litter control: aluminum can, glass bottles, etc.
- Protect all swamp land and marsh land around reservoir edges
- Manage lake to improve water quality by selective industrial development
- Preserve public lands for future generations, i.e., stop development in unauthorized areas
- Consolidate management in one agency for dock approval; currently requires TVA, TWRA, and COE
- Adjust water levels to expose mudflats for migrating waterfowl and shore birds twice a year
- Preserve TVA lands as is - no more sold
- Return color of Hiwassee River below Bowaters to "closer" to natural
- Protect archaeological cultural and historical sites
- Settle on one design for docks and shoreline erosion protection - standards for homeowners
- Eliminate future industrial development along waterways

CHARLESTON
Vann Cunningham, Facilitator
May 5, 1987
Group No. 3

QUESTION NO. 3

What should the shoreline of Chickamauga Reservoir look like in terms of development and land use 10 years from now?

Develop 10 percent of the TVA land currently not developed

Improved water quality

Control new development from scratch and upgrade existing commercial facilities through cost share programs

Scenic landscaping

Protected wildlife preserves - like Blythe's Ferry, i.e., 1940 covenants

Cleaner banks and waterways (2)

No more nukes

Clean up present industry from polluting (2)

Areas clearly defined for wildlife, industrial, residential, etc., uses

Areas preserved for passive recreation

No more subdivisions

Better public access to: fishing areas, walking trails, and blinds for birdwatchers

Enhanced natural beauty (2)

Free of litter

Free of water, air, and noise pollution

Better cooperation with county and city governments on problems

Uniform private docks

Docks better maintained

Erosion free

Control milfoil

No more industry

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DAYTON PUBLIC WORKSHOP

DAYTON
 Peter Scheffler, Facilitator
 May 7, 1987
 Group No. 1

QUESTION NO. 1

What do you value about Chickamauga Reservoir?

Priority 1

Location - Quietness

TVA allows public to use shoreline for fishing and hunting as well as farming

Wildlife protection and management habitat

Observing and listening to ducks, frogs and other wildlife

Fishing and pleasure boating

Nice public use areas - much better than in past

Recreation: boating, skiing, and sailboards

Reservoir enhances quality of life for Meigs and Rhea Counties; mixed public use Spring City and Dayton boat docks

Wildlife - State management areas: deer, duck, grass, and quail (3)

Public use of all areas, no private exclusiveness, outlet to see nature from a 4-wheeler

Unrestricted hunting quail

Land is publicly owned so should be open for all to use

More encouragement of private development - especially homes

Priority 2

Natural scenery and residential landscaping blends well, aesthetically pleasure, i.e., Rayland Subdivision

Diverse mix of facilities and land: docks, houses, natural shoreline, etc.

Community recreation parks - especially one at Soddy Daisy has ballfields for kids

Places to ride 4-wheelers - especially shoreline because ruts get washed away

DAYTON
 Peter Scheffler, Facilitator
 May 7, 1987
 Group No. 1

Potential for industry, community, active recreation development
 serenity

Docks that are maintained

Water use availability for fishing, boating, and large amounts of
 deep water

Beauty of lake and surrounding - Sale Creek to Watts Bar

Priority 3

Beauty - Soddy Daisy area

Flood control

Water source - clean for drinking - no problem in last years drought

QUESTION NO. 2

What improvements and changes do the management of TVA land on
 Chickamauga Reservoir would increase its value to you?

More land revert back to TWRA for wildlife habitat and public use - less
 for private use, leasing

Establish more wildlife habitat in areas where hunting can be done far
 from homes. Soil bank program shows we do not need so much agriculture
 land - use for wildlife

Access to lands now used for hunting should be opened up, i.e., Tadpole
 Road is closed because farmers are plowing right to shore, can't get
 around their land (supposed to be 50, unattended from shore)

WMA's (TWRA) need to be better managed - Washington Ferry and Cottonport,
 used to be for waterfowl, now not good, should be managed for small game
 (do not disk up in fall because geese are not there - are now at Point
 Park and on Soddy Lake)

Milfoil controlled and not destroyed (2)

Better understanding of development of community parks for nonprofit
 organization to develop, i.e., Sale Creek area where there is no city and
 develop parks and ballfields; only suitable areas are allocated for MWA
 but not being used for it - said would give land at firetower fill but
 that would be better for wildlife on left bank of Sale Creek dove field
 right next to houses - put ballfield there.

DAYTON
 Peter Scheffler, Facilitator
 May 7, 1987
 Group No. 1

Junk yard and illegal storage on TVA land at Soddy Creek just at Yapyank Branch at pulpwood yard. Also 4-wheel trails, litter and garbage (no muffler in vehicles). At boat launching ramp, fill is washed out at end - needs extending

Concrete ramps nice but dirt washes away at end

TVA needs to be selective of industrial development and have public hearings in nearby communities, i.e., coal washing facility at Washington Ferry not opposed to industrial development wants it done in good taste and for good of public

At the Washington Ferry - study to see if Ferry can have more secure control over the land it needs and not just a year-by-year arrangement. 180 years this year - oldest in nation - a major historical value

Dredging of island in front of harbor light slough to help water flow so slough flushes better (smell and pollution due to milfoil in summer) and spray does not get it all

Daugherty Ferry Road (west side of River) needs a concrete boat ramp desperately for commercial fishermen

Policy Change: Homeowner should be able clear his and TVA land, but can have only one walkway across WMA - hurts sale of land and cannot even put steps across steep WMA if too steep to walk; i.e., South of Daugherty Ferry Road in West side

Chief of Volunteer Fire Department Sale Creek substation needed - not enough room for building and parking 50 feet TVA land between paved area and firehall - wants to use TVA land for parking

3-wheelers on public land strip - more public control needed - people do not pay attention to how they cross private land to get to the beach. Not suppose to be on TVA property cause erosion and safety hazards

Clearing of TVA land - entrance to Marina Lane in Soddy Daisy - erosion, safety hazard. Near Pine Harbor

Sale Creek and Possum Creek Camping areas: Who has control of them? Wild parties, drinking, pot, resident managers cannot control. Managed not by TVA now and county cannot do well - TVA should take them back over

QUESTION NO. 3

What should the shoreline if Chickamauga Reservoir look like in terms of development and land use 10 years from now?

4-wheeler track not developed (Sale Creek mudflats in winter)

DAYTON
Peter Scheffler, Facilitator
May 7, 1987
Group No. 1

Continue as is except more parks and wildlife habitat, areas improved
some nice private docks and well maintained residence; some general and
mostly natural appearance

Keep natural beauty with well-managed recreational and natural hunting
areas

Require removal of poorly maintained private and community docks (Marina
Lane)

Parks on suitable land, i.e., Old Washington areas for reunions,
ballfields, picnic tables, and swings

Some areas restored to better than natural habitat - flowers on steep
areas not developable - Possum Creek, Dayton area creeks. Take out dead
trees.

More places with gasoline for boats - none between Dayton and lake side
except Sale Creek (he won't pump)

Relax standards for facilities; especially with respect to size

Need more small commercial docks to provide basics: clean restrooms,
small store, gasoline

Sell some TVA land off the shoreline for industry; i.e., just north of
Sale Creek between creek and railroad runs north

More industry in Sale Creek

Barge terminals at Sale Creek, Dayton

Fence between the areas the farmers can use and the 50 feet zone around
the shoreline (grazed land to keep the cattle from the water) except
maybe in a specific area if river is the only water they have)

TVA control where duck hunters can put their blinds. Too much from
shooting in front of people's houses at daybreak, steel supports damage
boats

Walking and exercise trail especially for older people - safe, maybe
lighted in plannable area in Dayton specifically

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HARRISON PUBLIC WORKSHOP

HARRISON
Tere McDonough, Facilitator
May 11, 1987
Group No. 1

QUESTION NO. 1

What do you value about Chickamauga Reservoir?

Priority 1

Aesthetics

Size of the reservoir

Recreation: boating, fishing, camping, picnicking, hunting (3)

Quality of life for tri-State area: recreation, hunting

Fishing opportunities

Wildlife observation and habitat protection

Priority 2

Recreation (all types)

Open space and undeveloped areas

Habitat for waterfowl and aquatic life and wildlife

Quiet days (between weekends)

Quality of lake life

Substantial public areas for aquatic wildlife and woodlands

Preservation of wetlands and floodplain

Priority 3

General recreation opportunities

Boating

Fishing

Flood control and low cost power

Dispersed access points

Natural beauty

HARRISON
 Tere McDonough, Facilitator
 May 11, 1987
 Group No. 1

Contributions to water quality

Increase educational opportunities by creating pilot project in urban areas to teach about wildlife

Increase opportunities for vacation use around Chattanooga, i.e., inns

Better maintenance of private docks and marginal strip

More attention to residential waste disposal before approving new residential development in marginal areas

Terminate land sales for industrial and residential use and critically review commercial sales with best land use in mind

Improving water quality for drinking and recreational purposes; weeds, discharge, etc.

QUESTION NO. 2

What improvements and changes to the management of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir would increase its value to you?

Stabilize shoreline to stop erosion

Enforce no wake zones in small creeks

Better, if not permanent, solution for aquatic weeds

Establish new areas for newer types of recreation: boardsailing, ORV use

Enforce current laws, rules, statutes re: land development should be enforced (Gunstocker Creek)

Prohibit feeding corn to Canadian geese

Preserve wetlands

Encourage and create water safety, i.e., zoning of water

Establish reasonable user fees

Provide chemicals to private landowners or use effective chemicals on weeds

HARRISON

Tere McDonough, Facilitator

May 11, 1987

Group No. 1

Continue mowing and upkeep of land: plantings

Protect green space

Open up access areas that have been closed

Extend ramps to prevent damage to boats and trailers

Encourage more law enforcement at access areas

Developing connecting trails like A-T to tie in county parks, wildlife areas, picnic and camping areas

Deed Blythes Ferry Refuge to State

Encourage regulations and enforcement of drunk boating

More information to public about surcharges (do not know when to clean trash off shoreline)

Restrict 3-wheelers in drawdown zone

QUESTION NO.3

What should the shoreline of Chickamauga Reservoir look like in terms of development and land use 10 years from now?

More residential and other uses (retreats, resorts, motels, marinas) that are compatible with the lake

More natural areas and scenes

No more residential, commercial, or industrial development (if it does have to come, carefully plan for it and contain it in certain areas; a little at a time)

Continued wildlife and bird habitats - as natural as possible

More erosion control

Put acre away for preservation to affect every acre sold

Controlled development to prevent waste disposal problems and pollution

Small inns but no high rises, compatible with nature

Tie in "Rivercity" or AT concept on Chickamauga (trail system)

HARRISON

Tere McDonough, Facilitator

May 11, 1987

Group No. 1

Varied terms of leases with restrictions instead of sales
Clean water

More shoreline stabilization

More private fish attractors

HARRISON
Judith Bartlow, Facilitator
May 11, 1987
Group No. 2

QUESTION NO. 1

What do you value about Chickamauga Reservoir?

Priority 1

Scenic beauty

Water sport recreation: boating, swimming, skiing and sailing (2)

Fishing (2)

Small game hunting

Wildlife habitat and greens pace (natural habitat) (2)

Wind surfing - Sandy beach to launch

Provide employment; wildlife resources related jobs

Wide variety of natural diversity

Priority No. 2

Home sites

Camping opportunities

Small game habitat, especially quail

Small game hunting (2)

Fishing (2)

Ease of access to lake for boating

Wildlife observation: birds and mammals (4)

Business development (marinas, barge terminals, bass tournaments)

Priority No. 3

Canoeing

Outdoor activities (already mentioned)

Accessibility to developed swimming areas

HARRISON
 Judith Bartlow, Facilitator
 May 11, 1987
 Group No. 2

Waterfowl observation

Not overdeveloped commercially

Boat launching areas - access is easy

Diversified use - recreation and commercial

Unique wildlife habitat is in public domain and public can have a say in management. Residential and homesites

Big enough and undeveloped enough to get away from other people

Privacy and lack of traffic congestion that comes with developed land

Managed camping areas

Water is relatively pollution free

Flood control

QUESTION NO. 2

What improvement and changes to the management of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir would increase its value to you?

Keep TVA land in public domain (do not sell for private development)

More residential development

Develop more wildlife refuge areas

Stricter adherence to TVA's own policy (especially regarding Blythe Ferry)

Resist or restrict condo development (does not like visual impact; high concentration) and waste water impact

Eliminate milfoil (3)

Control ATV use with designated areas

Write irrevocable deed restrictions for certain portions of the refuges

Better enforcement of private water use facilities in heavy use areas (2)

Develop more wildlife observations

HARRISON
 Judith Bartlow, Facilitator
 May 11, 1987
 Group No. 2

Public access from land marked to discourage trespassing

Patrol informal camping areas

Clean up trash

Hardwood regeneration rather than pine plantations

Stop permitting development in Blythe Ferry refuge. TVA compensate TWRA for damage to refuge (especially Gunstocker Creek)

QUESTION NO. 3

What should the shoreline of Chickamauga look like in terms of development and land use 10 years from now?

Public information required about land usage

Planning scheduled, controlled growth (2)

More TWRA management areas or refuges (2)

No more poorly operated commercial operated marinas

Continue to protect the wildlife refuge

Do not give away remaining TVA land

No condo's

No more development

Provide more erosion control

Improve quality of permitted structures on docks and boathouses

Preserve Blythe Ferry Refuge and other such habitats

Control milfoil

Resist political influence

HARRISON
Pat Green, Facilitator
May 11, 1987
Group No. 3

QUESTION NO. 1

What do you value about Chickamauga Reservoir?

Priority 1

Recreation: potential swimming, boating, fishing, hunting, etc.

High value placed on water quality for recreational and residential uses

Value the effects made to control the aquatic weed growth

The reservoir provides a great place to live and strengthens economic growth in the area

Priority No. 2

Value planned development, especially those projects which are sensitive to clean air and erosion control

The reservoir improves community land values: home, schools, and businesses, etc.

Value the natural environment/scenic qualities

Priority No. 3

Value TVA power plants because of lower cost power to everyone

Commercial barge traffic for low cost transportation of products

The location of the reservoir and its easy to gain access to the lake

The controlled camping areas

QUESTION NO. 2

What improvements and changes to the management of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir would increase its value to you?

More economic development

More controlled access areas

Improve and expand use of agricultural lands for wildlife development and habitat

HARRISON

Pat Green, Facilitator

May 11, 1987

Group No. 3

Continue to utilize the natural habitat/environment with emphasis on wildlife and fishing and waterfowl

Improve the land for wildlife and please do not flood the lands during the spring when the geese are laying their eggs

Would favor some creative ideas for development, i.e., tourism, recreation, convention facilities

Wildlife improvements

Water quality improvement and land erosion improvements (losing a lot of land)

Agricultural development (planting shrubbery and foilage) to enhance scenic and wildlife environment. Need to better control camping. Help erosion problem

QUESTION NO. 3

What should the shoreline of Chickamauga Reservoir look like in terms of development and land use 10 years from now?

Approximately the same

Preserve natural beauty of shoreline free of heavy industry

As close to its natural state as possible - manage recreation by TVA

Preserve natural environment while providing recreation that is controlled

Like to see some development - even industrial while preserving natural state to extend possible

Should exhibit a natural, scenic character with a variety of compatible land base

Homes with rock shoreline, fruit trees properly spaced with intertwined farmland, property managed recreation, well managed dock facilities. Property controlled hotels, industries and barge facilities. All this under EPA guidelines

More barge terminals beautified to the best of ability. Boat ramps lighted where possible

More home development

HARRISON
Karen Tallman, Facilitator
May 11, 1987
Group No. 4

QUESTION NO. 1

What do you value about Chickamauga Reservoir?

Deep water (TVA has the prettiest reservoirs anywhere in the United States)

Good clean water, good roads, water and electricity, and garbage services available at reasonable rates

Recreation, swimming, boating, fishing, birdwatching, beautiful residential sites

Waterfowl and wildlife environment

Boating, swimming, fishing area now encourages and protects wildlife and endangered species

Value of residential areas that are developed

Hydro (power and flood control)

Utilization of TVA lands in conjunction with private lands, i.e., parks

Promotes tourism in Chattanooga: Riverbend, fishing tournaments, color cruise

Peace and tranquility

Wild, natural state of land

Boating and navigation

QUESTION NO. 2

What improvements and changes to the management of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir would increase its value to you?

TVA should lease out some property to State of Tennessee for marina and motel (like State of Alabama)

Make as little changes as possible to areas like Harrison Bluff, Blythe's Ferry, and Harrison Island

More accessible and cleaner recreational sites (not presently being cleaned)

Don't let land slip away to commercial development - no industrial parks

HARRISON
Karen Tallman
May 11, 1987
Group No. 4

Control milfoil, hydrilla, mosquitoes

Better waste management on reservoir

QUESTION NO. 3

What should the shoreland of Chickamauga Reservoir look like in terms of development and land use 10 years from now?

Non-industrial

Get rid of old rotten docks and trash

Preservation of natural state of land

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DECATUR PUBLIC WORKSHOP

DECATUR
 Ruth Horton, Facilitator
 May 12, 1987
 Group No. 1

QUESTION NO. 1

What do you value about Chickamauga Reservoir?

Priority 1

Industrial development

Opportunity for commercial fishing

Recreation: hunting and fishing

Farmland, beauty, solitude, undeveloped, recreation

Public access to reservoir: hunting, fishing, boating

Economic resource value

Recreation: boating, skiing, and sailboards

Priority 2

No data

Priority 3

No data

QUESTION NO. 2

What improvements and changes to the management of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir would increase its value to you?

Open up to industrial development that is sensitive to the environment

Remove all milfoil, especially in the backwaters occupied by homes

Sell public land back to original or adjoining owners

Control access to off the road vehicles

Mosquitoe control

Provide enough public access to reservoir to keep visitors off "private" or leased land

DECATUR
 Ruth Horton, Facilitator
 May 12, 1987
 Group No. 1

Clean up undergrowth along shoreline and sow seed for the wildlife

Make concessions to farmer (price decrease or other incentive) to encourage them to plant seed for wildlife

Drainage of swamp land

Improve public access areas: better boat ramps, garbage containers with pickup

Public use areas need to be marked with more signs

Develop a large industrial park

Assure and enforce that TVA access to lake right-of-ways are kept open 1/2 mile east of Hwy 58 on south side of Hiwassee

TVA should share cost of fencing with landowner

Put clear buffer zone around TVA land (on TVA land)

Never lease land to Hiwassee Land Company

QUESTION NO. 3

What should the shoreline of Chickamauga Reservoir look like in terms of development and land use 10 years from now?

All swampy areas should be cleaned up

Clear some of the nuisance trees (like cedar) so bigger trees can grow (2)

Control milfoil

Clean up currently thin timber areas

Bulldoze undergrowth on unused TWRA land to improve beauty and wildlife habitat

Additional industrial development (what the land will support) between Hiwassee and Watts Bar Dam

More recreational facilities, i.e., camping

Bridge across Tennessee River on Highway 30

Better timber management

DECATUR
Ruth Horton, Facilitator
May 12, 1987
Group No. 1

Remove dead timber on TVA land

Create more open space for picnics, etc.

More feed for wildlife so you would see more wildlife

DECATUR
Patricia Green, Facilitator
May 12, 1987
Group No. 2

QUESTION NO. 1

What do you value about Chickamauga Reservoir?

Priority 1

Natural beauty

Excellent waterfowl habitat development opportunities

Recreational value

Wildlife observation

Priority 2

Waterfowl hunting opportunities (2)

Scenic trail opportunities

Wildlife observation

Recreational opportunities

Sailing opportunities

Waterfowl nesting

Priority 3

Sailing opportunities

Waterfowl nesting

Good environment for fishing

Fishing opportunities

Mudflats for shorebirds

Cheap hydropower

Public parks and recreational areas (TVA)

DECATUR
 Patricia Green, Facilitator
 May 12, 1987
 Group No. 2

QUESTION NO. 2

What improvements and changes to the management of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir would increase its value to you?

Encroachment of high density housing on Blythe's Ferry refuge - keep it as refuge; set up buffer zones

Improvements to wildlife refuges

Minimize industrial development - leave environment in its natural state - this includes housing development as well

More extensive wildlife habitat work needs to be done, i.e., ducks; add new areas for habitats

Expanded waterfowl habitat development programs both with land plantings and aquatic plantings

Joint study between TWRA and TVA to enhance existing refuge at Blythe's Ferry. Water containment devices are needed at strategic locations

To increase/improve how all the lands around the reservoir are managed in the future

To provide exposed mudflats during spring and fall migration at least one week at a time during the year - this can be worked with milfoil plans or mosquito plans

Expanded waterfowl managed hunting areas - (1) open areas for days use such as Rodger's Creek and Candies Creek; and (2) seasonal drain blinds such as Barkley Management Area on Barkley Lake at Dover, Tennessee

Make improvements to insect problem around the lake

Develop scenic trails systems linking existing and future recreational areas

Coordinate hunting and hiking interests so they are compatible

Water quality improvement program (2)

Consider sailing needs in assigned boat ramp areas (set aside motor - free region of lake)

Encourage resort owners to stay open during the waterfowl season to accommodate out-of-town hunters and offer cabins to lease during season

DECATUR
Patricia Green, Facilitator
May 12, 1987
Group No. 2

QUESTION NO. 3

What should the shoreline of Chickamauga Reservoir look like in terms of development and land use 10 years from now?

Substantially as it does now. A buffer of natural vegetation should be maintained between the lake and any type development. The lake should be zoned to meet the various development, recreational, and needs of wildlife

Clean, natural - keep it natural with enhanced wildlife habitat especially for birds of all species - woodland as well as water-oriented

Maximizing the natural beauty

Retain as much of the pristine aspect as possible - retain as much agri-use land as possible. Shoreline and land should be attractive as possible for migratory birds - particularly waterfowl. Blythe's Ferry Refuge should be permanently dedicated to its present use as a refuge. Publicly and privately held lands immediately to refuge should be regarded as buffer zones. Restrictive covenants limiting use to agriculture should be adhered to

To have more public use areas around Chickamauga

To see lake utilized in a non-detrimental fashion for increased public enjoyment, i.e., trail systems

To see lands are kept clean - litter free and erosion free.
Pre-vegetative raw slopes

Maximize good agricultural use of TVA lands in support of wildlife programs

Would like a few days a year with no motorized vehicles allowed

DECATUR
Judith Bartlow, Facilitator
May 12, 1987
Group No. 3

QUESTION NO. 1

What do you value about Chickamauga Reservoir?

Priority 1

Pollution free water
Fishing and hunting
Boating
Aesthetics of shoreline
Water level during the summer

Priority 2

Wildlife refuge (2)
Clean TVA campgrounds
Value private land adjacent to TVA and effort to control conflicting land uses

Priority 3

Low density industrial development
Accessibility to reservoir from personally-owned land
Water level is high in summer
Aesthetics of the lake - clean water
Recreation: fishing, hunting, and more fishing

QUESTION NO. 2

What improvements and changes to the management of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir would increase its value to you?

TVA should control vehicular use on TVA leased land - protect adjacent landowners

DECATUR
 Judith Bartlow, Facilitator
 May 12, 1987
 Group No. 3

Assist with resolving conflicting land uses that are adjacent to one another, i.e., cattle vs. tomatoes

Maintain wildlife refuge in its present state

TVA campgrounds should have boat ramps (i.e., Agency Creek) and the campgrounds should be kept cleaner

TVA should control vehicular use on leased land

Improve and expand wildlife management areas in swamp areas especially waterfowl

Wants a boat dock on TVA property to connect to private land

TVA to sell a private easement across TVA land to allow private docks

More patrols on water - dangerous boat operations

Control water pollution from industry and trash: litter, cans, etc.

TVA should consider a 12" limit on bass on older reservoirs

Limit pesticides where land is subject to flooding: cropland, pastures

More available boat access especially in winter during drawdown

TVA should make the public more aware of dredging permits and should enforce and fine illegal dredging (channel excavation)

Hwy 58 boat ramp - boat ramp should be widened with divider in the middle - TVA should assist county in designing and developing

Maintain and expand wildlife management areas in present state or better

QUESTION NO. 3

What should the shoreline of Chickamauga Reservoir look like in terms of development and land use 10 years from now?

Cleaner water in Agency Creek - pollution from chemicals (2)

Free of milfoil

Milfoil in certain areas like coves - good for waterfowl and fish

DECATUR
Judith Bartlow, Facilitator
May 12, 1987
Group No. 3

Natural state in upper reaches of reservoir (sloughs)

Water at higher level than normal 683.5

Water at higher level in winter

Mosquito control

Shoreline maintained in natural state as possible

Controlled development (residential and industrial)

Wants his boat dock!

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SUMMARY

EVALUATION OF ALL PUBLIC WORKSHOPS
(117 Evaluation Forms Returned)

1. Our small group facilitator did a good job of keeping group discussion on the subject.

74 strongly agree
46 agree
1 not sure
0 disagree
0 strongly disagree

Comments:

Covered subject thoroughly; excellent job
 Very good
 Excellent

2. Our small group facilitator guided the discussion without interjecting his/her opinion.

66 strongly agree
43 agree
3 not sure
2 disagree
1 strongly disagree

Comments:

Analyzed well, very good. She was very good.
 At first she seemed to be putting in TVA ideas.

3. An adequate amount of time was allocated for discussion of each question.

50 strongly agree
54 agree
9 not sure
4 disagree
0 strongly disagree

Comments:

Could have talked all night; everyone interested and sincere.
 Development of complex ideas was limited by format.

4. I had enough information about this planning project prior to this public workshop.

23 strongly agree
40 agree
19 not sure
23 disagree
12 strongly disagree

Comments:

Didn't get an advance mailing. Didn't receive a letter. We should be informed about the status of the planned lands. Didn't make the mailing list. Plenty input.

5. I was informed of this workshop by (check all that apply):

53 mail
29 newspaper
9 radio
12 TV
35 other (please explain)

Comments

Word of mouth, homeowners association, conservation council, Federal Garden Council, TVA COC, info-monitor, neighbor called, club member, Board of Director's Planning Commission, Fly and Bait Casting Club, from TVA employee, planning commission, T.D.S. Newsletter, Quail Unlimited.

Friend

Telephone, friends of Blythe Ferry Refuge, wife, Area RCO Meeting, Spencer Boardman last month at Sweetwater Tourism meeting. J. D. Hale, another person, TV, TVA spokesperson (S. Boardman) at Chamber of Commerce meeting, other people, personal invitation from TVA planners.

6. Please list any other comments or observations that you have about this workshop.

Comments

Glad to see that TVA is concerned about the Citizen's Input in their planning process. Please allow participants to see final results. Interesting
 Please ask for more public feedback about policies. You need all the good public relations you can get.
 Very easy to get opinions of people.

Useful forum for discussion of a topic important to all Valley residents

Very good meeting

I hope our input is heard and respected. The Chickamauga Lake is part of my home and I hope to enjoy it for many years to come.

Enjoyed the opportunity to express views and have the forum available

More public relation for others so they may get involved

TVA needs to promote or advertise these meetings more widely.

More pre-meeting information: sample plans from other area reservoirs

Wonder why more of our neighbors were not here?

Gary was excellent

More information to the public about these meetings and what is going on - spread the word over radio stations.

More notice and specifics. Should have had more maps available prior to the meeting

Need more time or smaller groups

Not sure of locations of presently TVA lands

Discussion was very enlightening

Good strategic plan

I hope the input and ideas are considered and have real influences on decisions being made.

Very good

Excellent meeting

Please keep unspoiled natural areas with hiking trails

Look at specific needs instead of general need

Anxious to see draft plan

Limited information and possible false information from media beforehand

I think a lot of people were surprised TVA would listen to the public without arguing with them

TVA needs to publicize these public meetings much, much more

Please consider our thoughts seriously! Milfoil, cleaner water, private dock use and simplified permits.

I don't think we really touched on actual uses for the land.

Thanks for encouraging public participation. I am looking forward to the January 1988 reviews

Very good project - need follow up public relations regarding these issue - for example, "We solved a problem brought to our attention by a citizen at Central High School

I wonder how much if any this meeting will influence decisions, or is it to show to someone how interested TVA is?

Questions asked were too encompassing

Terrific

Great

Difficult to cover all of topics in short period of time. Good meeting

I thank TVA for being interested.

Big aerial photograph of the lake would have been good for reference in discussion

Went real well

This meeting was well organized and the facilitator did a fine job.

SECTION 2
ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

SECTION 2

Introduction

Each individual comment reported in Section 1 is considered important in the reservoir planning process. In the following section, however, TVA staff has attempted to group similar responses to help develop a sense of priorities and predominant concerns in the reservoir area.

To get a sense of the uses and characteristics of the reservoir most valued by the people who attended the workshops, TVA grouped similar responses to QUESTION 1 and assigned them weighted values based on the priorities given by the participants. Each time a value was listed as FIRST PRIORITY it was given three points; SECOND PRIORITY, two points; and THIRD PRIORITY, one point. The points were totaled to obtain an overall priority value. For example, if a value was mentioned as a top priority four times, second priority five times, and third priority six times, the priority value would equal 28 ($4 \times 3 + 5 \times 2 + 6 \times 1 = 28$). Comparison of priority values allowed staff to rank the responses to get a simple method of identifying the most important values expressed by the participants.

ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

QUESTION 1

QUESTION 1

WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT CHICKAMAUGA RESERVOIR?

The following tables show the recorded responses for the 33 categories for each workshop (Priority 1, Priority 2, and Priority 3). A second "Summary Table" exhibits the top 10 responses in descending priority order for each of the five public workshop locations.

A final table titled, "All Meetings Combined" shows all 33 categories and their "priority value" ranked by descending order. This public response data coupled with data from other Federal, State, and local agencies will be combined with TVA program data to assist the Reservoir Lands Planning Core Team in formulating the goals and objectives for Chickamauga Reservoir.

HIXSON WORKSHOP RESULTS

Table 1-A

Table 1-B

Table 1-A

PUBLIC WORKSHOP RESULTS
HIKSON WORKSHOP

CATEGORY	RESPONSES			PRIORITY VALUE
	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3	
1. Scenic Quality/Aesthetics/ Serenity/Quality Life	11	7	10	57
2. Boating	0	0	0	0
3. Fishing	0	1	0	2
4. Residential Development	1	1	0	5
5. Wildlife/Mgmt. Areas/ Protection-Refuge Areas	10	8	3	49
6. Nat. Areas/Preserve Natural Resources/Educational Benefit	4	5	2	24
7. Water Quality/Supply	2	1	2	10
8. General Recreation/Public Use Areas/Fee Recreation Facilities	21	7	10	87
9. Commercial Rec. Tourism	2	4	2	16
10. Land Mgmt./Private Water Use Facilities	2	0	3	9
11. Hunting	0	0	1	1
12. Industrial/Economic Development	2	1	2	10
13. Access to Reservoir/Lands/ Availability	1	1	3	8
14. Navigation	0	0	0	0
15. Reservoir Management	0	1	1	3
16. Vector Control	0	2	0	4
17. Cultural Resources	0	0	0	0
18. Flood Control	2	5	3	19
19. Camping	0	1	0	2
20. Power Production	3	0	4	13
21. Lack of Industry/ Residential or Commercial Development	2	3	3	15
22. Public Input in Planning	0	0	0	0
23. Air Quality	0	0	0	0
24. Forestry	0	0	0	0
25. Lack of River Traffic	1	0	0	3
26. Agriculture	0	1	1	3
27. Aquatic Weed Control	0	0	1	1
28. Commercial Fishing	0	0	0	0
29. Sailing/Windsurfing	0	4	0	8
30. 4-Wheeling (ORV's)	0	0	0	0
31. Hiking Trails	2	1	1	9
32. Wildlife Observation	2	1	0	8
33. Eliminate sale of TVA land	1	0	0	3

Table 1-B

HIXSON SUMMARY
TOP TEN RESPONSES
(89 Participants)

CATEGORY ITEM	TOTAL SMALL GROUP RESPONSES					TOTAL WEIGHTED PRIORITY VALUE
	Pr.1	Pr.2	Pr.3	=	X	
● General Recreation/Public Use Areas/Fee Recreation Facilities	21	7	10	=	38	87
● Scenic Quality/Aesthetics/Serenity/Quality Life	11	7	10	=	28	57
● Wildlife/Mgmt. Areas/Protection-Refuge Areas	10	8	3	=	21	49
● Nat. Areas/Preserve Natural Resources/Educational Benefit	4	5	2	=	11	24
● Flood Control	2	5	3	=	10	19
● Commercial Rec. Tourism	2	4	2	=	8	16
● Lack of Industry/Residential or Commercial Development	2	3	3	=	8	15
● Power Production	3	0	4	=	7	13
● Industrial/Economic Development	2	1	2	=	5	10
● Water Quality/Supply	2	1	2	=	5	10

CHARLESTON WORKSHOP RESULTS

Table 2-A

Table 2-B

Table 2-A

PUBLIC WORKSHOP RESULTS
CHARLESTON WORKSHOP

CATEGORY	RESPONSES			PRIORITY VALUE
	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3	
1. Scenic Quality/Aesthetics/ Serenity/Quality Life	5	5	2	27
2. Boating	0	0	0	0
3. Fishing	0	1	0	2
4. Residential Development	2	2	2	12
5. Wildlife/Mgmt. Areas/ Protection-Refuge Areas	3	4	3	20
6. Nat. Areas/Preserve Natural Resources/Educational Benefit	0	1	2	4
7. Water Quality/Supply	2	1	2	10
8. General Recreation/Public Use Areas/Fee Recreation Facilities	12	3	2	44
9. Commercial Rec. Tourism	0	0	1	1
10. Land Mgmt./Private Water Use Facilities	1	1	0	5
11. Hunting	0	1	0	2
12. Industrial/Economic Development	0	1	2	4
13. Access to Reservoir/Lands/ Availability	2	2	0	10
14. Navigation	0	0	0	0
15. Reservoir Management	2	1	4	12
16. Vector Control	0	0	0	0
17. Cultural Resources	0	0	0	0
18. Flood Control	0	2	0	4
19. Camping	0	0	1	1
20. Power Production	0	0	2	2
21. Lack of Industry/ Residential or Commercial Development	0	0	1	1
22. Public Input in Planning	1	1	1	6
23. Air Quality	0	0	0	0
24. Forestry	0	0	0	0
25. Lack of River Traffic	0	1	0	2
26. Agriculture	0	0	0	0
27. Aquatic Weed Control	1	4	1	12
28. Commercial Fishing	0	1	0	2
29. Sailing/Windsurfing	0	0	0	0
30. 4-Wheeling (ORV's)	0	0	0	0
31. Hiking Trails	0	0	0	0
32. Wildlife Observation	2	2	2	12
33. Eliminate sale of TVA land	0	0	1	1

Table 2-B

CHARLESTON SUMMARY
TOP TEN RESPONSES
(35 Participants)

CATEGORY ITEM	TOTAL SMALL GROUP RESPONSES					TOTAL WEIGHTED PRIORITY VALUE
	Pr.1	Pr.2	Pr.3	=	X	
● General Recreation/Public Use Areas/Fee Recreation Facilities	12	3	2	=	17	44
● Scenic Quality/Aesthetics/Serenity/Quality Life	5	5	2	=	12	27
● Wildlife/Mgmt. Areas/Protection-Refuge Areas	3	4	3	=	10	20
● Residential Development	2	2	2	=	6	12
● Reservoir Management	2	1	4	=	7	12
● Aquatic Weed Control	1	4	1	=	6	12
● Wildlife Observation	2	2	2	=	6	12
● Access to Reservoir/Lands/Availability	2	2	0	=	4	10
● Water Quality/Supply	2	1	2	=	5	10
● Public Input in Planning	1	1	1	=	3	6

DAYTON WORKSHOP RESULTS

Table 3-A

Table 3-B

Table 3-A

PUBLIC WORKSHOP RESULTS
DAYTON WORKSHOP

CATEGORY	RESPONSES			PRIORITY VALUE
	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3	
1. Scenic Quality/Aesthetics/ Serenity/Quality Life	2	2	1	11
2. Boating	0	0	0	0
3. Fishing	0	0	0	0
4. Residential Development	1	0	0	3
5. Wildlife/Mgmt. Areas/ Protection-Refuge Areas	4	0	0	12
6. Nat. Areas/Preserve Natural Resources/Educational Benefit	0	0	0	0
7. Water Quality/Supply	0	0	1	0
8. General Recreation/Public Use Areas/Fee Recreation Facilities	6	2	0	22
9. Commercial Rec. Tourism	1	0	0	3
10. Land Mgmt./Private Water Use Facilities	0	1	0	2
11. Hunting	1	0	0	3
12. Industrial/Economic Development	0	1	0	2
13. Access to Reservoir/Lands/ Availability	0	0	0	0
14. Navigation	0	0	0	0
15. Reservoir Management	0	1	0	2
16. Vector Control	0	0	0	0
17. Cultural Resources	0	0	0	0
18. Flood Control	0	0	1	1
19. Camping	0	0	0	0
20. Power Production	0	0	0	0
21. Lack of Industry/ Residential or Commercial Development	0	0	0	0
22. Public Input in Planning	0	0	0	0
23. Air Quality	0	0	0	0
24. Forestry	0	0	0	0
25. Lack of River Traffic	0	0	0	0
26. Agriculture	1	0	0	3
27. Aquatic Weed Control	0	0	0	0
28. Commercial Fishing	0	0	0	0
29. Sailing/Windsurfing	0	0	0	0
30. 4-Wheeling (ORV's)	1	1	0	5
31. Hiking Trails	0	0	0	0
32. Wildlife Observation	1	0	0	3
33. Eliminate sale of TVA land	0	0	0	0

Table 3-B

DAYTON SUMMARY
TOP TEN RESPONSES
(13 Participants)

CATEGORY ITEM	TOTAL SMALL GROUP RESPONSES					TOTAL WEIGHTED PRIORITY VALUE
	Pr.1	Pr.2	Pr.3	=	X	
● General Recreation/Public Use Areas/Fee Recreation Facilities	6	2	0	=	8	22
● Wildlife/Mgmt. Areas/Protection-Refuge Areas	4	0	0	=	4	12
● Scenic Quality/Aesthetics/Serenity/Quality Life	2	2	1	=	5	11
● 4-Wheeling	1	1	0	=	2	5
● Commercial Rec. Tourism	1	0	0	=	1	3
● Residential Development	3	0	0	=	3	3
● Wildlife Observation	1	0	0	=	1	3
● Agriculture	3	0	0	=	3	3
● Hunting	1	0	0	=	1	3
● Reservoir Management	0	1	0	=	1	2

HARRISON WORKSHOP RESULTS

Table 4-A
Table 4-B

Table 4-A

PUBLIC WORKSHOP RESULTS
HARRISON WORKSHOP

CATEGORY	RESPONSES			PRIORITY VALUE
	Priority	Priority	Priority	
	1	2	3	
1. Scenic Quality/Aesthetics/ Serenity/Quality Life	3	3	4	19
2. Boating	0	0	1	1
3. Fishing	3	2	1	14
4. Residential Development	0	2	0	4
5. Wildlife/Mgmt. Areas/ Protection-Refuge Areas	4	4	1	21
6. Nat. Areas/Preserve Natural Resources/Educational Benefit	1	1	2	7
7. Water Quality/Supply	4	0	3	15
8. General Recreation/Public Use Areas/Fee Recreation Facilities	7	4	4	33
9. Commercial Rec. Tourism	1	1	3	8
10. Land Mgmt./Private Water Use Facilities	0	0	2	2
11. Hunting	1	2	0	6
12. Industrial/Economic Development	0	1	0	2
13. Access to Reservoir/Lands/ Availability	0	1	4	6
14. Navigation	0	0	2	2
15. Reservoir Management	0	0	0	0
16. Vector Control	0	0	0	0
17. Cultural Resources	0	0	0	0
18. Flood Control	0	0	2	2
19. Camping	0	1	0	2
20. Power Production	0	1	2	4
21. Lack of Industry/ Residential or Commercial Development	0	0	1	1
22. Public Input in Planning	0	0	0	0
23. Air Quality	0	1	0	2
24. Forestry	0	0	0	0
25. Lack of River Traffic	0	0	0	0
26. Agriculture	0	0	0	0
27. Aquatic Weed Control	1	0	0	3
28. Commercial Fishing	0	0	0	0
29. Sailing/Windsurfing	1	0	0	3
30. 4-Wheeling (ORV's)	0	0	0	0
31. Hiking Trails	0	0	0	0
32. Wildlife Observation	1	4	1	12
33. Eliminate sale of TVA land	0	0	1	1

Table 4-B

HARRISON SUMMARY
 TOP TEN RESPONSES
 (40 Participants)

CATEGORY ITEM	TOTAL SMALL GROUP RESPONSES					TOTAL WEIGHTED PRIORITY VALUE
	Pr.1	Pr.2	Pr.3	=	X	
● General Recreation/Public Use Areas/Fee Recreation Facilities	7	4	4	=	15	33
● Wildlife/Mgmt. Areas/Protection-Refuge Areas	4	4	1	=	9	21
● Scenic Quality/Aesthetics/Serenity/Quality Life	3	3	4	=	10	19
● Water Quality/Supply	4	0	3	=	7	15
● Fishing	3	2	1	=	6	14
● Wildlife Observation	1	4	1	=	6	12
● Commercial Rec. Tourism	1	1	3	=	5	8
● Nat. Areas/Preserve Natural Resources/Educational Benefit	1	1	2	=	4	7
● Access to Reservoir/Lands/Availability	0	1	4	=	5	6
● Hunting	1	2	0	=	3	6

DECATUR WORKSHOP RESULTS

Table 5-A
Table 5-B

Table 5-A

PUBLIC WORKSHOP RESULTS
DECATUR WORKSHOP

CATEGORY	RESPONSES			PRIORITY VALUE
	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3	
1. Scenic Quality/Aesthetics/ Serenity/Quality Life	3	0	1	10
2. Boating	1	0	0	3
3. Fishing	0	0	2	2
4. Residential Development	0	0	0	0
5. Wildlife/Mgmt. Areas/ Protection-Refuge Areas	1	3	2	11
6. Nat. Areas/Preserve Natural Resources/Educational Benefit	0	0	0	0
7. Water Quality/Supply	1	0	0	3
8. General Recreation/Public Use Areas/Fee Recreation Facilities	4	2	2	18
9. Commercial Rec. Tourism	0	0	0	0
10. Land Mgmt./Private Water Use Facilities	0	1	0	2
11. Hunting	0	2	0	8
12. Industrial/Economic Development	2	0	0	6
13. Access to Reservoir/Lands/ Availability	1	0	1	4
14. Navigation	0	0	0	0
15. Reservoir Management	1	0	1	4
16. Vector Control	0	0	0	0
17. Cultural Resources	0	0	0	0
18. Flood Control	0	0	0	0
19. Camping	0	0	0	0
20. Power Production	0	0	1	1
21. Lack of Industry/ Residential or Commercial Development	0	0	1	1
22. Public Input in Planning	0	0	0	0
23. Air Quality	0	0	0	0
24. Forestry	0	0	0	0
25. Lack of River Traffic	0	0	0	0
26. Agriculture	0	0	0	0
27. Aquatic Weed Control	0	0	0	0
28. Commercial Fishing	1	0	0	3
29. Sailing/Windsurfing	0	1	1	3
30. 4-Wheeling (ORV's)	0	0	0	0
31. Hiking Trails	0	1	0	2
32. Wildlife Observation	1	1	0	5
33. Eliminate sale of TVA land	0	0	0	0

Table 5-B

DECATUR SUMMARY
TOP TEN RESPONSES
(23 Participants)

CATEGORY ITEM	TOTAL SMALL GROUP RESPONSES					TOTAL WEIGHTED PRIORITY VALUE
	Pr.1	Pr.2	Pr.3	=	X	
● General Recreation/Public Use Areas/Fee Recreation Facilities	4	2	2	=	8	18
● Wildlife/Mgmt. Areas/Protection-Refuge Areas	1	3	2	=	6	11
● Scenic Quality/Aesthetics/Serenity/Quality Life	3	0	1	=	4	10
● Hunting	0	2	0	=	2	8
● Industrial/Economic Development	2	0	0	=	2	6
● Wildlife Observation	1	1	0	=	2	5
● Reservoir Management	1	0	1	=	2	4
● Access to Reservoir/Lands/Availability	1	0	1	=	2	4
● Commercial Fishing	1	0	0	=	1	3
● Water Quality Supply	1	0	0	=	1	3
● Boating	1	0	0	=	1	3
● Sailing/Windsurfing	0	1	1	=	2	3

RESULTS OF
ALL WORKSHOPS COMBINED

Table 6

Table 6

ALL WORKSHOPS COMBINED

CATEGORY	PRIORITY VALUE
1. General Recreation/Public/ Use Areas/Fee Recreation Facilities	204
2. Scenic Quality/Aesthetics/ Serenity/Quality Life	124
3. Wildlife/Mgmt. Areas Protection-Refuge Areas	113
4. Wildlife Observation	40
5. Water Quality/Supply	38
6. Nat. Areas/Preserve Natural Resources/Educational Benefit	35
7. Commercial Rec. Tourism	28
8. Access to Reservoir/Lands Availability	28
9. Flood Control	26
10. Residential Development	24
11. Industrial/Economic Development	24
12. Reservoir Management	21
13. Fishing	20
14. Land Mgmt./Private Water Use Facilities	20
15. Hunting	20
16. Power Production	20
17. Lack of Industry/Residential or Commercial Development	18
18. Aquatic Weed Control	16
19. Sailing/Windsurfing	14
20. Hiking Trails	11
21. Public Input in Planning	6
22. Agriculture	6
23. Lack of River Traffic	5
24. Commercial Fishing	5
25. 4-Wheeling (ORV's)	5
26. Eliminate sale of TVA land	5
27. Camping	5
28. Boating	4
29. Vector Control	4
30. Navigation	2
31. Air Quality	2
32. Cultural Resources	0
33. Forestry	0

ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

QUESTION 2

QUESTION 2**WHAT IMPROVEMENTS AND CHANGES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF TVA LANDS ON CHICKAMAUGA RESERVOIR WOULD INCREASE ITS VALUE TO YOU?**

The following summarizes the responses to Question 2. The responses were grouped into 33 categories based on the values listed in Question 1.

1. General Recreation/Public Use Areas/Fees for Recreation Facilities

- Existing recreation areas, especially the more remote boat access areas and informal use areas, are in need of better night control and maintenance clean up.
- There is a great need for additional signs to direct the public to the access areas and recreation facilities on Chickamauga Reservoir.
- If TVA cannot increase its budget to operate the areas in a safe, clean, and controlled manner, they should charge fees to provide for an area manager or contract with someone to collect the litter.
- The general public appreciates the free or low cost public use areas. On the other hand, the commercial operator feels that TVA is promoting unfair competition. TVA should only provide facilities in those places where the private sector cannot.
- The overall comment indicates that most of the public areas are well visited and more public recreation areas are needed.

2. Scenic Quality/Aesthetics/Serenity/Quality of Life

- Scenic Quality was expressed most often by the participants in terms of lack of intensive development, natural aesthetics, serenity, and privacy or general improvement to the quality of life.
- Things should essentially be left the way they are and development on TVA lands minimized to protect the existing natural beauty of the reservoir shoreline.
- Any decisions for commercial, industrial, or residential development should reflect an effort to conserve the natural environment.

3. Wildlife/Management Areas/Protection-Refuge Areas

- Public sentiment seems to indicate that there are those who hunt wildlife with a weapon and there are those who hunt wildlife with a camera or binoculars. Respondents exhibited a great deal of interest

in the existing wildlife management areas and the wildlife refuge located at Blythe Ferry and Gunstocker Creek. Most agreed that wildlife management efforts relating to habitat improvement, wetland preservation, and wildlife food plot preservation should be encouraged.

- There were multiple public comments regarding a need for land management practices which would create a greater awareness in the public eye as to improvements being made on TWRA's vast land holdings, i.e., establishing food plots, clearing brush, controlling erosion, improving road access, and managing timber.
- A joint study is needed between TVA and TWRA to enhance the Blythe Ferry Refuge. Water containment devices are needed at strategic locations.
- The public also expressed a great need for more game wardens to enforce the current regulations.
- Participants reported a need to coordinate times and places for individuals to hunt, hike, or observe wildlife so these activities are more compatible and do not interfere with each other.
- Overall, the interest in wildlife activities on Chickamauga is high and of great concern to the public. The population of Canadian geese has grown so large that the local residents are beginning to consider this form of wildlife as a nuisance and would like them controlled.

4. Wildlife Observation

- Due to the nature of Chickamauga Reservoir and its existing wildlife management areas and refuge area, a large number of bird watchers and animal observers frequent the reservoir to observe the wildlife. This element of the public would like to see more designated areas set aside for wildlife observation. Possibly a study could be initiated among TVA, TWRA, and selected citizen organizations to outline a plan of action for the purpose of developing such observation facilities.

5. Water Quality/Supply

- Overall water quality in the reservoir is believed to be good; however, a number of participants generated an interest in monitoring the pollution levels from the existing industries located along the Hiwassee River.
- Other areas of concern were shoreline erosion, sediment control, and nonpoint sources of pollution generated from farm livestock.
- The placement and operation of septic tanks and drain fields were of concern and need to be more carefully controlled.

- Participants expressed a desire to support a position of lowering residential density unless the counties or municipalities installed sewer systems within the fringe growth areas.
- The dumping of raw sewage from houseboats was a common concern. TVA should provide increased surveillance and stiffer penalties for violators. This would include thermal pollution from TVA's own nuclear plant at Sequoyah.

6. Natural Areas/Preserve Natural Resources/Educational Benefits

- Natural areas along the reservoir should be protected from intensive development to provide opportunities for walking, observing nature, and participating in other passive forms of recreation.
- Development of natural areas should provide outdoor education and environmental interpretation opportunities. Rare plants and endangered animal species should be protected. To ensure plant and animal diversity areas like Harrison Bluff, Blythe's Ferry, and Harrison Island should be identified and protected against misuse or mismanagement.

7. Commercial Recreation/Tourism

- Tourism officials from the Chattanooga Area Convention and Visitors Bureau feel that TVA should make a greater effort to promote Chickamauga Reservoir.
- Sites should be located to encourage quality resort development.
- Local counties and communities should encourage existing resort owners to stay open during the waterfowl hunting season to accommodate out-of-town hunters. Sport fishing tournaments and powerboat activities are excellent ways to increase the economic conditions of the area.
- TVA is encouraged to extend the higher summer lake levels to the end of the summer months, thus extending the tourism season.
- Interest was also generated regarding a need for more small gas docks and camp store operations for the upper riverine section of the lake.

8. Access to Reservoir and its Lands

- The greatest need as identified by the public is to extend existing boat ramps that are not usable during the winter drawdown.
- Increased security patrolling for protection of people and their personal property is also needed. Additional public access areas are strongly recommended around the reservoir (Agency Creek) to keep visitors off private or leased lands.

- There was an interest to improve informational and directional signs to direct the public to TVA's/TWRA's public ramps and other facilities.
- The right of the public to access the reservoir and to use the undeveloped public land must be protected. Abuse to the public access area on Lower River Road near Candies Creek Bridge (Highway 308) must be stopped.

9. Flood Control

- The lack of adequate stream drainage sometimes caused light flooding of TVA and private backlying land (Mud Creek - up to Watts Bar Dam). These areas have become a nuisance with respect to undergrowth, mosquito control, and oftentimes leave swampy or marshy conditions. Secondary channels should be dredged to open up the mouths of these small tributaries to limit flooding and make the adjacent land more productive for farming.
- The respondents offered no suggestions for improvement of flood control for the major reservoir.

10. Residential Development

- Policies covering the use of TVA's marginal strip lying between the reservoir and backlying private property should be less restrictive, allowing the adjacent landowner to have more control over the use of this land, i.e., private docks, riprapping, timber clearing, and dredging.
- TVA should work with adjacent landowners to clearly identify the boundaries of the marginal strip and to provide technical assistance regarding shoreline erosion.
- Landowners suggested that TVA limit additional industrial development within the existing residential corridor. In particular, the southern segment of the lake from Sequoyah to the Chickamauga Dam.
- Public respondents generally opposed further residential (condominiums, apartments) and in some cases commercial development.

11. Industrial/Economic Development

- Industrial development should be held to a minimum, making sure that the development allowed is environmentally acceptable. Specific locations to be considered include the Hiwassee River area, which currently supports heavy industry. Other sites preferred by local officials are located along the upper riverine sections of the reservoir.

- The public would support a bridge crossing either at Soddy, Blythe Ferry, or Washington Ferry to improve the traffic circulation and to open up new corridors for economic development.

12. Reservoir Management

- Winter drawdown of reservoir levels should be reduced, as should the seasonal weekend fluctuations. The reservoir should be filled earlier in the spring and held later in the fall.
- Water safety through enforcement of no-wake zones in small creeks should be encouraged.
- The public should be informed in advance how often and when the lake will be surcharged so that private landowners can limit the times that they have to pick up trash along the shoreline.
- Residents requested that TVA do whatever is necessary to reduce the growth of water milfoil.
- It was suggested for TVA to provide exposed mudflats for one or two weeks during the spring and fall months for waterfowl migration resting areas. This proposal could be coordinated with the milfoil control and vector control programs.

13. Fishing

- The overall quality of both sport and tournament fishing needs improvement. Of primary concern is the effect of weekend reservoir drawdowns (for vector control purposes) on fishing. Fishing tournaments are economically big business and should be better scheduled to avoid contributing to boating congestion. There were a number of complaints regarding user conflicts between the powerboater/skier and the fisherman. The participants would like to have areas zoned "For Fishing Only" during certain times of the year.
- Participants suggested that TVA continue its testing program regarding the effects of aeration on fish populations and fishing improvement.

14. Land Management/Private Water Use Facilities

- Overall, the public sentiment was that the balance of the land owned by TVA should remain in public stewardship and should be preserved and protected for future generations to gain access to the reservoir.
- Respondents generally opposed further residential, and in some cases commercial, and industrial development.
- Respondents requested that TVA improve surveillance and the enforcement of unapproved private water use facilities to better control the misuse of TVA land by "Off Road Vehicles" during winter drawdown periods, provide a cleaner environment by cleaning up

dump sites and litter on its lands, provide and maintain an undisturbed buffer strip along the shoreline to protect the reservoir's visual quality, prevent shoreline erosion, and enforce written restrictions on any licenses which include leaving enough land between the farmers crops and the edge of the shoreline for general public access.

- Respondents also directed comments toward simplifying the dock permit process. Depending on the location, the public has to deal with TWRA, TVA, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the public felt that TVA should have total control of the process. In an isolated situation, some participants were holding TVA accountable for TWRA's and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineer's current position regarding the denial of private water use facilities at Gunstocker Creek. Those citizens who appear to have deeded rights to construct water use facilities are being questioned by the government because TWRA proclaims that the area from the water to the private property is a State waterfowl refuge and, therefore, the backlying landowner does not have the right to construct private water use facilities within the area.

15. Hunting

- Some complaints were voiced with respect to hunters not removing their duck blinds after the season closes.
- Other citizens complained that the noise from the firearms near residential areas created a serious problem.
- The hunters' comments were directed toward poor access across TVA agricultural licensed lands, resulting in conflict with the license holder. The backlying landowners would like to see TVA mark its boundaries more clearly so that trespassing might be discouraged on adjacent private land.
- TWRA management areas need to be better managed. For example, respondents commented that Washington Ferry and Cottonport used to be managed for waterfowl hunting, but currently little management exists and the public now feels that the area should be managed for small game. Currently there is no disking in the fall, and the geese are moving to Point Park and on Soddy Lake.
- In addition, more wildlife wardens are needed to see that hunting regulations are more strictly enforced.

16. Power Production

- Participants wanted to continue with coal-fired generation and hydro power, but commented that it is costing the rate payers too much to continue with nuclear power. "No Nukes!"

17. Lack of Industry/Residential or Commercial Development

- Respondents voiced a strong opinion as to limiting or terminating further use of public land for private development.

18. Aquatic Weed Control

- Even though this plant growth is not a land utilization issue, it does involve adjacent land activities and uses. Those who see the weed as a nuisance want to eradicate it from the lake. On the other hand, the fishermen and wildlife enthusiasts approve of milfoil and other aquatic weed, due to the habitat improvement benefit.
- Respondents generally opposed the weed and wanted it removed in a manner safe to the environment.

19. Sailing and Windsurfing

- Out of all the recreational activities mentioned at the public workshop, this was the most surprising activity, with respect to public interest and growth. Segments of the public would like to see TVA establish new areas to facilitate safe ingress and egress from the water for small sailboats and sailboards.
- Special "motor free" boat ramp access areas could possibly be designated for sailing and canoeing activities.

20. Hiking Trails

- The public expressed a need for the coordination of hunting and hiking on TVA/TWRA management areas so these activities are more compatible and less dangerous for the trail user.
- There is an interest in TVA developing a longer distance hike/bike trail system. The pilot area could be along Chickamauga Creek and around the dam reservation, connecting with the "River City" trail or with other State or county park trail systems.

21. Public Input Into Planning

- More workshops such as these would be appreciated so that the public could have input into TVA's land management decision making.
- Others were skeptical that their input would ever be used in the process.

22. Agriculture

- There was a desire for less land for agriculture and more land for wildlife. Like forestry, the public looks at agriculture as productive interim use of undeveloped lands. As an adjacent land

owner, the farmer requested that TVA share the cost of fencing, especially if TVA wants to control the nonpoint source of pollution from livestock.

- Price incentives should be offered to encourage the farmer to plant seeds for wildlife, since TWRA has cut back on its food plot program.
- Some participants felt that farmers should limit pesticides and fertilizer use where land is subject to flooding.

23. Lack of River Traffic

- The principle suggestion was to improve the locks at Chickamauga Dam by enlarging them to accept more barges and enhancing commerce on the river.
- The recreation public and landowners did not feel as strongly regarding the increase of river traffic. Increased barge traffic would mean more shoreline erosion.

24. Commercial Fishing

- The demands and needs for the commercial fishermen are not like that of the sport fishermen. They have to make a living and pay off their equipment with profits from their catch. It would help if TVA could provide a concrete boat ramp at Daugherty Ferry Road (west side of river) for commercial fishermen.

25. Off Road Vehicles (Four and Three-Wheelers)

- This has also been a growing sport that requires special control. There were a large number of people who complained about this form of recreation. A growing problem with this activity has been users crossing private lands to reach TVA mud flats that are created during winter drawdown periods and using it for dirt tract activity. It was suggested that TVA initiate a new policy for the use of these vehicles on TVA lands.

26. Eliminate the sale of TVA land

- There were very few participants who wanted to sell remaining TVA public lands. Those who favored seeing TVA release lands for development qualified it by stating that if the land would not support wildlife or recreation it could be put to other uses.

27. Camping

- The private sector should be given the opportunity to operate TVA developed camping areas where it would be feasible for a commercial operator to make a profit. Agency Creek, Armstrong Ferry, and Possum Creek are examples where TVA has entered into a cooperative agreement with a private operator.

- For those camping areas where there is not a resident manager, TVA should upgrade the facility so that fees could be collected to support a controlled camping environment with cleaner facilities and more services.
- It was suggested that TVA develop as a pilot project island camping on the Hiwassee River for boaters only.

28. Boating

- Boating safety regulations should be better enforced, especially in congested areas.
- The fishermen and nonpowered boat users (sailboats and wind surfers) would like to have some areas of the reservoir restricted from powerboat use. Boating safety training classes should possibly be initiated and the location and time should be publicized. "This may encourage the drunk boating operator to stay off the lake."
- There should be better control of general boating violations, i.e., dumping sewage into the water, disobeying the no-wake zones, and operating a boat in an unsafe manner or without proper equipment on board.

29. Vector Control

- Direct chemical treatments and lake level fluctuations for mosquito control should be continued. No other suggestions were made for improvement.

30. Navigation

- Barges should be inspected and towboats checked for material spillage which pollutes the lake.
- TVA/Corps need to put up more river mile markers on the water.
- Improvements need to be made to enlarge the locks at Chickamauga Dam so that it will improve the river commerce and create more jobs.
- TVA should make the public more aware of dredging permits and should enforce and fine illegal dredging or channel excavation.
- TVA should continue to work with the commercial boat dock and resort operators to help control the aquatic weed and provide clear access through sloughs for the public to navigate the reservoir.

31. Air Quality

- Similar to water quality, the participants reminded TVA to monitor the emissions of those existing industries located along the Hiwassee River. TVA should work with other government agencies to enforce fines and to make the pollution results public knowledge.

32. Cultural Resources

- More protection is needed for cultural resources, such as Indian mounds, historic structures, and cemeteries on TVA land. Vandalism of archaeological sites continues to be a problem, especially during winter drawdown periods and during cultivation or other vegetation management practices, such as controlled burning.
- TVA should continue to promote cultural resource education.
- Local citizens would like to initiate a study to support the need to preserve the TVA lands adjacent to the 180-year-old Washington Ferry as a historic resource within that segment of the reservoir.

33. Forestry

- Forest management was given little recognition at the public workshops. A suggestion for improvement of idle land was to convert to hardwoods and not pine.
- Timber Stand Improvement (TSI) should continue with the more mature timber.
- Respondents wanted more enforcement against those who cut trees on TVA land without permission, even for firewood.
- For aesthetic reasons, the public would like to see TVA leave a buffer strip between the lake and any timber harvest sites.

ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

QUESTION 3

QUESTION 3

WHAT SHOULD THE SHORELINE OF CHICKAMAUGA RESERVOIR LOOK LIKE IN TERMS OF DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE 10 YEARS FROM NOW?

Question 3 was designed to allow participants to paint a picture of Chickamauga as they would like to see it in 10 years, taking into consideration the reasons they value the reservoir now and any changes and improvements they would like to see made.

Like many people, immediate change is something not normally well accepted, and those people within the Chickamauga region are no exception. According to the responses offered at the public workshops, Chickamauga Reservoir would be described as follows.

As a whole, the responding citizens desire Chickamauga Reservoir to continue to serve a wide variety of public needs through the preservation of current levels of land held in the public domain. Furthermore, those needs should not destroy, but enhance, the lake and adjacent shoreline. The scenic beauty and wildlife will be preserved and uses of the reservoir should continue to be limited to those that will not decrease the quality of life associated with numerous miles of undisturbed shoreline.

Public sentiment regarding general development for the reservoir over the 10-year period can be summarized into four "broad brush" categories: (1) Residential, (2) Industrial, (3) Light Commercial, and (4) Public Recreation. General location of such development, as desired by the public, can be summarized by dividing the reservoir into thirds. The

upper one third (the riverine section) should have light commercial recreational development for the boating public, hunting and fishing clientele, and the general tourist visitor. This development concept would be enhanced by a new bridge crossing at Washington Ferry. The level of commercial development will not be extensive, but sites will be strategically selected to serve the local lake user and encourage economic growth through tourism development.

The middle to upper third of the reservoir should generally support a limited amount of new industrial development which will draw employees from communities within the five-county area. Only environmentally acceptable industrial uses will be permitted. New barge terminals should be developed to support the shoreline industrial parks. However, these facilities will be well maintained and properly landscaped to lessen their visual impact for the lake user. Four factors will directly effect the location of industry to the central and upper regions of the reservoir, (1) land availability, (2) competitive power rates, (3) enlargement of the lock at Chickamauga Dam, and (4) a bridge crossing at Blythe Ferry.

The lower third (Soddy Creek to the dam) will continue to offer expansion for residential development. This development should occur under strict city, county, and State planning and development guidelines, with special emphasis on proper development of residential services such as approved water, sewer, and road construction plans.

It should be made clear that as a whole those people attending past public workshops have voiced an opinion that public lands not be made

available for such development, but sold to developers from private sources. On the other hand, public lands should continue to be well maintained and strict policy should be enforced regarding their use. Periodic review of these policies at public input meetings will be normal procedure. High priority will be given to the preservation of wildlife and to the protection of natural resources, including environmental concerns such as eliminating air and water contaminants.

Public lands will provide future corridors for convenient lake access to facilitate the ever increasing demand on the lake resource. In addition, public recreation facilities such as day use areas and campgrounds will be provided for those who do not own property on the lake, so as to ensure that all citizens have equal opportunity to enjoy a wide array of leisure and recreational activities. Such areas operated by TVA will be well maintained and supervised. Operational plans will continue to be implemented to increase night patrolling of remote public use areas. A small user fee will be charged for recreational facilities so that roads, signs, and facilities can be maintained and litter collected at regular scheduled intervals. A scenic trails system connecting a number of Federal, State, and local recreation parks, natural areas, and historic features will provide environmental and educational opportunities for the public's enjoyment. New recreation demonstration areas will be carefully planned and developed to provide safe and secure areas for wind surfers (sailboarding) and small sailboats. Other areas of the reservoir will be designated for seasonal use of small three- and four-wheel drive vehicles. Rentals for sailing and off road vehicles (ORV's) will become a new business venture.

Management of the public shoreline adjacent to Chickamauga Reservoir will be addressed and solutions implemented over the 10-year period. For example, enforcement of construction and maintenance standards will eliminate unsightly private and commercial water use facilities from the reservoir shoreline. In addition, unauthorized or illegal facilities will be removed. Fines will be established for those who violate the restrictions for discharge of any sewage from boat traffic. Holding tanks will be required for all boats with restroom facilities. Shoreline erosion will be stabilized through the use of riprap, seawalls, and buffer zones of undisturbed vegetation. Agriculture practices on leased land will be improved to allow only designated watering areas for livestock. Buffer zones of undisturbed vegetation will be properly managed to eliminate cultivated soil from eroding the shoreline. Adequate public corridors will be provided across TVA fee-owned lands to decrease the occurrence of public trespass on private land. The aquatic weed, such as water milfoil, will be controlled by herbicide application for those areas of the reservoir adjacent to residential or commercial properties, as well as navigation channels and designated recreation areas. Extended summer water levels will increase the tourism visitation season and provide better fishing for a longer period. Water levels will also be adjusted, along with the flood control program, to provide exposed mudflats during the spring and fall for waterfowl migration resting areas. The control of mosquito populations will be accomplished by periodic drawdowns and larvacide application.

Careful planning and program cooperation will generate forest management applications, which provide for more hardwood timber. Not only will this increase the quality of timber inventory, but it will also

increase the abundance of wildlife habitat adjacent to the reservoir. Forest management policies should also provide for improved timber harvesting method, which will eliminate clear cutting right up to the shoreline of the reservoir. This will reduce erosion problems, as well as the visual impact of timber harvesting on Chickamauga Reservoir.

SECTION 3

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC COMMENT
WRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE

SECTION 3

Introduction

This section contains correspondence from the public related to the Chickamauga Reservoir Planning Project. All letters and telephone calls related to this planning process became part of the public record. Such input will be considered along with other information received at the public workshops.

*Chickamauga
Reservoir
Land
Management
Plan*



APPENDIX A: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

**COMMENTS ON RESULTS
OF PUBLIC WORKSHOPS**

PUBLIC COMMENTS RECEIVED
BEFORE AND AFTER
THE FIVE PUBLIC WORKSHOPS

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
KNOXVILLE

25 March 1987



Robert J. Curtis, Jr.
Project Manager
Chickamauga Reservoir
Lands Planning
TVA
Norris, TN 37828

Dear Mr. Curtis:

Sorry that I will not be able to attend one of the public planning meetings on uses of land on the Chickamauga Reservoir.

However I have long term, since the early 1970's research interests in the flora and plant communities of the limestone valley followed by Route 58 in Roane, Meigs and Hamilton Counties. I have several study sites from which I have complete floristic lists and/or have done vegetation plant sampling. I am anxious to keep these areas as they are - undeveloped.

However, on consulting my topographic maps I find that none are actually on TVA land; only one, my East View School Barren is almost adjacent. I'm sure your budget is going the wrong direction, but I sure would love to have you own that land - on east to the road as you do both north and south of the site. Doubtless the reason for not purchasing it in the 1930s-1940s was the presence of Clint Hill Church - now gone.

This barren contains a cedar-oak thicket-forest but more important a grassy barren with a gravelly area or glade. Present on the barren are grasses characteristic of midwestern prairie as well as Silphium terebinthenaceum, Solidago rigida, Onosmodium occidentale, Dalea candida and Viola egglestonii. The Dalea and the Onosmodium are on the current, "Rare Plant List of Tennessee" 4 September, 1986.

Lots of luck in your project.

Yours truly,

Hal R. DeSelm
Professor Botany/Ecology

Enclosure



*KRT
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Ke to
Special Board
March
9, 20*

Claude H. Hager, III, Chairman
Tennessee Council Of Trout Unlimited
3131 Mountain Creek Rd., Apt. #464
Chattanooga, TN 37415

April 2, 1987

Ms. Sandy McMahan, Manager
Citizen Action Office
Tennessee Valley Authority
400 W. Summit Hill Dr., EP B26
Knoxville, TN 37902

Dear Sandy,

Recently, I recieved an invitation to participate in the Chickamauga Reservoir TVA Public Land Management Planning process. I regret to inform you that myself, and my organization, Trout Unlimited, will not be participating.

Trout Unlimited is a citizens action group dedicated to preserving, protecting, and enhancing our coldwater resources (ie, trout habitat). We are interested in a wide variety of conservation activities, although we attempt to stay specifically focused on coldwater resources related matters. We appreciate the invitation, but the limited scope of our activities does not encompass a warm water reservoir such as Chickamauga. We are very interested in anything related to trout habitat or management (TVA has several excellent tailwater trout fisheries), and threats to that habitat such as acid rain. We also participated in the TVA Annual Environmental Constituency Meeting last year, and would like to again. Please keep us informed as to any upcoming TVA meetings or activities that concern our coldwater resources, and pass along our regrets to the Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning personnel.

Thank you.

Claude H. Hager, III

Claude H. Hager, III
(615) 875-0214 at home
(615) 752-2603 at work

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HOLLAND
MARKS
FORE
HARRIS
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Comments



TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

Bureau of Environment
T.E.R.R.A. BUILDING
150 NINTH AVENUE NORTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219-5404

April 22, 1987

Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Jr.
Project Manager, Chickamauga Reservoir
Lands Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority
Norris, TN 37828

Dear Mr. Curtis:

This letter is being sent in regard to your memo dated March 20, concerning the future of TVA public land on Chickamauga Reservoir.

Dr. Andrew Barrass and myself, from the Department of Health and Environment, are interested in attending two of the scheduled meetings outlined in your memo. Dr. Barrass is planning to attend the May 5 meeting in Charleston, and I plan to attend the May 12 meeting in Decatur. We would appreciate the opportunity to discuss how our Non-Point Source Pollution Management Program might relate to Chickamauga Reservoir.

If you would like to speak with us prior to the meetings, please feel free to contact either me or Dr. Barrass at (615) 741-0638.

Sincerely,

Chris A. Andel
Division of Construction Grants and Loans

CAA/svw HOLD-X

cc: Evan Davis
Andy Barrass

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4/23/87 - Sent package out to 6/5/87

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
KNOXVILLE

28 April 1987



Mr. R. L. Curtis, Jr.
Project Leader
Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning
TVA
Norris, Tennessee 37828

Dear Mr. Curtis:

Your letter requesting answers to three questions regarding the reservoir has arrived.

1. As a plant ecologist I see the teaching and research value of the reservoir in its edge, not in the body of water itself. In particular, I value the marshes, swamps and upland cliffs and forests of the land on the edge of the reservoir.
2. Improvements in this already existing vegetation means its identification and mapping as by your Heritage people. Vegetation types in the marshes, swamps and forests should be delimited and mapped. Representative areas of these types should be set aside as study reserve with no - or as little as possible - disturbance to marsh nesting birds, and no logging in swamp and upland forests.
3. The shoreline of Chickamauga should contain a mix of industrial, residential, recreation (boating, shore-fishing) and natural area uses.

Yours truly,

Hal R. DeSelm
Professor of Botany/Ecology

HRD:eh

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MARKS
FORE
HARRIS
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FILES



TENNESSEE WILDLIFE RESOURCES AGENCY

ELLINGTON AGRICULTURAL CENTER
P. O. BOX 40747
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37204

April 30, 1987

Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Jr., Project Leader
Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning
Division of Land and Economic Resources
Tennessee Valley Authority
Norris, TN 37828

re: Chickamauga Land Management Plan

Dear Mr. Curtis:

I will not be able to attend the public meetings concerning the Chickamauga Land Management Plan, but have the following input concerning the three questions to be addressed.

1. As TWRA's Coordinator of Nongame and Endangered Species, I value Chickamauga Reservoir for its opportunities for supporting good populations of nongame and endangered wildlife. A Bald Eagle hacking program is to begin on Armstrong Bend in 1989 or 1990; the Bald Eagle is therefore of particular interest.
2. It is recommended that TVA manage its lands along Chickamauga Lake in a manner that will favor retention of dominant trees within two miles of the shoreline for potential use for nesting and roosting. Enclosed is a copy of our "Guidelines for Bald Eagle Habitat Areas in Tennessee". These guidelines have been adopted to the Corps' Dale Hollow Lake Master Plan and are recommended for Chickamauga Lake.
3. Within 10 years from now, I would like to see the shoreline managed not only for Bald Eagles, but also for a variety of other species. The population of the Endangered osprey can be enhanced by placement of 20-foot high, 4 x 4-foot nesting platforms. Several embayments such as Savannah Bay, Sugar Creek and Candies Creek support good concentration of shorebirds and other bird species. Such areas should be protected and the public given adequate access for observation and study of these species, such as is

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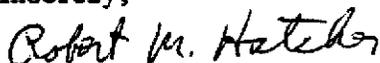
The State of Tennessee

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

provided in our Wildlife Observation Area program (see enclosed "Hot Spots for Viewing Wildlife").

Thank you for this opportunity for comment.

Sincerely,



Robert M. Hatcher, Coordinator
Nongame/Endangered Species

RMH/bjs

enclosures

cc: Reid Tatum
Bruce Anderson
Craig Watson

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

OF CHATTANOOGA - HAMILTON COUNTY

5/11/87
added to
mailing list 9c

6903 Hickory View Lane
Chattanooga, TN 37421
May 8, 1987

Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Jr., Project Manager
Chickamauga Reservoir Land Management Planning
Natural Resources Building, TVA
Norris, TN 37828

Dear Mr. Curtis:

Please file this comment on the Chickamauga Reservoir Land Management Plan since I will not be attending the public meeting as I had intended.

We regard the public land on Chickamauga Reservoir as a very valuable recreation resource for the people of this area and we object to reclassification of it for residential, commercial, or industrial development. According to studies, bird-watching is first in preference for a recreational activity. Therefore preservation of these public lands for wildlife and bird habitat and refuge should be of first priority. We object to the impact on the Blythe Ferry Wildlife Refuge of the residential development that TVA has allowed. Fishing is also a very popular recreational activity and development of this public land would have an adverse impact. With the increase in population of this area, it is more than ever important that TVA be a good steward of our public lands for the recreational benefit of all of us.

Consideration should also be given to the important benefit of preservation of wetlands and flood plains along the Tennessee River for their part in improving water quality because the Tennessee River is a source of drinking water for many communities, including Chattanooga. These lands also help in control of flooding.

Please add my name to your mailing list for any further information.

Sincerely yours,

Caroline Williams
Caroline Williams, Chairman
Natural Resources

GEARHISER, PETERS & HORTON

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

801 CHESTNUT STREET

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE 37402

CHARLES J. GEARHISER
R. WAYNE PETERS
WILLIAM H. HORTON
ROY C. MADDOX, JR.
ROBERT L. LOCKABY, JR.
JAMES DAVID KENDALL
TERRY ATKIN CAVETT
JOHN P. DOYLE
SAM D. ELLIOTT
LANE C. AVERY
JON A. ANDERSON
WADE K. CANNON
MIKE A. ANDERSON
DAVID A. CRAIG

TELEPHONE (615) 756-5171

TELECOPIER (615) 266-1605

June 1, 1987

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HOLLAND
MARKS
FORE
HARRIS
CURTIS
BOLLINGER
DANBY
COWAN
PATE
PEEL
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Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Jr.
Project Leader
Chickamauga Reservoir
Lands Planning
Division of Land and
Economic Resources
Tennessee Valley Authority
Norris, Tennessee 37828

Dear Mr. Curtis:

I appreciate your having included me in your mailing in April concerning the public meetings being held in connection with the Chickamauga Land Management Planning project. I do have some strong feelings and opinions concerning future development of TVA land on the Chickamauga Reservoir.

I currently reside at 7514 Island Manor Drive, Harrison, Tennessee 37341, which property is located on the shore of Chickamauga Reservoir in the long Savannah Creek area.

I will address myself to each of the three questions that you have posed:

1. What do you value about Chickamauga Reservoir?

A. I value most the recreation afforded by the Chickamauga Reservoir, including boating and fishing.

B. I also value greatly the fact that recreational activities on the Chickamauga Reservoir are maximized by virtue of the lack of industrial and other detrimental development along the Chickamauga shoreline.

2. What improvements and changes to the management of TVA land on Chickamauga Reservoir would increase its value to you?

Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Jr.
June 1, 1987
Page 2

A. I am not familiar enough with specifically which areas or tracts of land are considered "TVA land" on Chickamauga Reservoir to fully answer this question.

B. Changes I would generally like to see in land on the Chickamauga Reservoir would be more complete development of recreational facilities, particularly those areas of land that are currently being used for recreational facilities without any apparent management by anyone. These uses clearly indicate the need for additional managed recreational facilities.

C. Although I realize that lake frontage needs to be accessible to the general public, I would like to see better control of reservoir users, particularly of fishermen, within subdivision areas that include much private property, along with accessible TVA property. Problems in this area currently exist in Island Point Estates subdivision and, I would suspect, in other similar subdivisions.

3. What should the shoreland of Chickamauga Reservoir look like in terms of development and land use 10 years from now?

A. I would prefer that said shoreland be comprised of a mixture of recreational, forestry, wildlife and residential uses. I would certainly agree that existing agricultural uses should be continued. I would prefer that recreational, forestry and wildlife uses be maximized, with the predominance being forestry and wildlife uses. I would prefer that residential uses be minimized.

B. I would be adamantly opposed to industrial development along the shoreland of Chickamauga Reservoir. In the event that industrial development of a portion of the shoreland is considered to be in the best overall interests of the community, I would urge TVA to strictly control and to minimize this development.

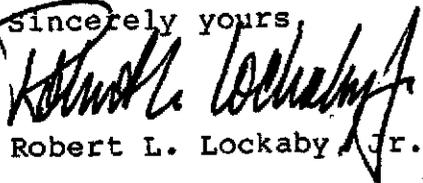
Frankly, I find each of the above questions to be rather difficult to answer in view of the very general nature of the questions. I would very much like to be in a position to provide specific input in response to specific proposed uses within each category of proposed use.

Therefore, I would very much appreciate remaining on any mailing list that you may compile and would appreciate being advised of all future developments that occur in connection with the proposed Chickamauga Reservoir Land Management Plan.

Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Jr.
June 1, 1987
Page 3

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Robert L. Lockaby, Jr.", written over the typed name below.

Robert L. Lockaby, Jr.

RLljr:jb

Hixson

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

LAND MGT OR
JUN 15 '87
HOLLAND
MARSH
FORE
HARRIS
CURTIS
BOLLINGER
DANBY
COWAN
PATE
PEEL
FILES

June 12, 1987

Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Jr.
Project Manager
Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning
Office of Natural Resources
Tennessee Valley Authority
Norris, Tennessee 37828

Re: Chickamauga Dam Reservation

Dear Mr. Curtis:

I am writing on behalf of the Hixson Chamber of Commerce as chairman of the Hixson Chamber's Park Committee to express our interest in having TVA include, as part of the plan that it is preparing for the use and management of the Chickamauga Dam Reservation, the following recommendations: that the natural state of the large, wooded portion of the Reservation that lies on the north side of the Tennessee River at Chickamauga Dam be preserved and that on this portion of the Reservation, a trail, following the general course of North Chickamauga Creek, be developed for the use of pedestrians and bicyclists. Development of such a trail could be done quite easily as an old roadway exists on the property and could be utilized as the route for the trail.

The Park Committee was established at the beginning of this year by the Hixson Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of investigating the possible types and locations of parks that would be beneficial to the Hixson community and determining how such parks can be developed. Historically in Chattanooga, land for community parks has been acquired by means other than the use of public funds, with the development of the land into a park being accomplished with funds provided through the joint efforts of the public and private sectors.

The Hixson Chamber's decision to form the Park Committee came as a result of numerous inquiries that our directors have received from local residents regarding the possibility of obtaining a community park for the Hixson area and as a result of our realization that the rapid development that our community has experienced in recent years has increased the need for recreational areas while making acquisition of land for such areas increasingly more difficult and expensive. The Middle Valley area of the Hixson community exhibited the greatest population gain of any census tract in Hamilton County during the 1970 - 1980 period - a 147.9% change in population during that decade,

Letter to Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Jr.
June 12, 1987
Page Three

In addition to encouraging development of a trail on the Reservation, our committee is also presently focusing its efforts on promoting a proposal for development of a trail segment, beginning near the central business section of our community and continuing along North Chickamauga Creek a suitable distance to provide a beneficial exercise course for walkers and joggers. The trail would increase access to the creek for fishing and the development of a small community park at the head of the trail would provide an additional access point for canoeists. Believing that the best way to approach the development of such a trail is to first consult with the landowners along the creek, our committee has been meeting with the various property owners and is presently compiling information about the benefits of a greenway along the creek to distribute to the landowners so that they can read it at their convenience, give it their thoughtful consideration and discuss it with other family members, company officials and their legal and financial advisors before we meet again to further discuss the proposal. We are encouraged that a landowner at a location we believe would make an excellent beginning for the trail has expressed a willingness to allow both an easement to provide public access to the creek from a public road and an easement for public use of the portion of the tract lying along the creek.

It is hoped that successful establishment of trails along segments of North Chickamauga Creek that are readily accessible to area residents will demonstrate the benefits of preserving a greenway along the creek and therefore encourage other landowners to participate in the greenway effort by permitting easements across their properties and that it will also increase awareness of opportunities to extend the greenway as planning for further commercial and residential development in our community takes place so that over time a more extensive greenway system can be developed along the creek.

In addition to recreational benefits that would be realized from a greenway along North Chickamauga Creek, there would also be environmental benefits. North Chickamauga Creek drains an area of approximately 121 square miles; a greenway along the creek would serve as a buffer and have a positive effect on the quality of the water that flows down the creek and into the Tennessee River.

Terry Chilcoat, a recreation specialist with TVA has met with our committee and walked along the creek with us. Norman Allgood and Lee Carter of TVA have been very helpful in responding to our requests for information regarding the Chickamauga Dam Reservation. We appreciate your efforts to involve the public in developing

Letter to Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Jr.
June 12, 1987
Page Two

with 29.7% of the newcomers coming from outside Hamilton County. The Hixson area as a whole (referred to as Planning District 12 by the Chattanooga - Hamilton County Regional Planning Commission, and consisting of census tracts 104.01, 104.02 and 104.03) had a population in 1970 of 21,598 and in 1980, a population of 34,254. In 1985, 38,199 people lived in Hixson. The projections for 1990 is a population of 42,143 and for the year 2000, a population of 50,488. The population increase for the Hixson area between the years 1980 and 2000 is projected to be 47.4%, an especially dramatic rate when one considers the population increase for Hamilton County as a whole for that period is projected to be 12% - meaning a growth rate for our community of roughly four times the growth rate of the county as a whole.

Realizing that North Chickamauga Creek is an unique asset for our community, the Hixson Chamber has requested that our committee give particular attention to determining the feasibility of developing recreational areas along and near the creek. A concept that the Chamber considers particularly deserving of study is that of a greenway system along the creek that would include, along appropriate sections of the creek, a trail for the use of pedestrians and bicyclists. Such a greenway would help protect the quality of the creek, would preserve the natural attributes of the land lying along the creek and thereby provide a natural area within the heart of our rapidly urbanizing community, and would provide a wide array of recreational opportunities for the local residents: walking, jogging, bicycling, fishing, swimming, canoeing and nature study. Our committee has been hard at work for the last several months examining maps to determine the best routes for a pedestrian/bicyclist trail along the creek, compiling information about the benefits of greenways and how to develop them, and talking with the landowners along the creek. In April, I visited Raleigh, North Carolina, and obtained a copy of the master plan for Raleigh's greenway system - which is possibly one of the most extensive greenway systems in the country - and viewed some of the trails that have been developed there. At the present time, two of our committee members are attending a Greenways Conference in Raleigh to learn more about how a greenway program can be implemented.

Because of the winding course that North Chickamauga Creek takes as it flows through our community toward the Tennessee River, the benefits of a greenway system along the creek would be tremendous for the Hixson community. Approximately a mile of the creek lies within the portion of the Chickamauga Dam Reservation described hereinabove. A parking area, a canoe access point and a fishing area have already been developed by TVA on North Chickamauga Creek. This portion of the Reservation would make an excellent southern terminus for a trail along North Chickamauga Creek.

Letter to Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Jr.
June 12, 1987
Page Four

a plan for the use and management of TVA public land on Chickamauga Reservoir and hope that TVA will give our request that a trail be developed for the use of pedestrians and bicyclists along the old roadway on the portion of the Chickamauga Dam Reservation that lies on the north side of the Tennessee River at Chickamauga Dam and that the natural state of that area be preserved, its favorable consideration and include these recommendations in the final plan.

Please feel free to give me a call if you have any questions or if you need any information that is not provided in this letter. My telephone number is (615) 870-8575.

Sincerely,



Linda K. Hixon
Chairman, Park Committee

LKH/lh

cc: Mr. Harry Ray
President, Hixson Chamber of Commerce
Ms. Catherine Koskos
Area Chamber Representative
Chattanooga Area Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Norman Allgood, TVA
Mr. Terry Chilcoat, TVA

*Chick: Public
workshop
letters*

This copy for: BOB CURTIS, MORRIS.

CDR# 318

CITIZEN ACTION LINE call taken by PCH on 06/12/87 at 10:28:32:90 AM no'd 12765

Subject Code: RU Sub-subject Code: LM Call Type: I Call Status: C

Subject: RESU. USE-LAND/MANAGEMENT
CHICKAMAUGA

MARGARET PRUITT Home Phone:

CHATTANOOGA TN 374 Business Phone: / -

MAJOR POINTS:

Caller said she attended one of the public hearings on the land management plan for Chickamauga. She asked for Bob Curtis's mailing address and also wanted to make comment on the use of the land. She said she supported plans that would develop the remaining land in accordance with ecological or environmental plans. She does not want to see any additional commercial or residential developments on Chickamauga.

ACTIONS AND FOLLOWUP:

I gave caller Bob's mailing address and told her we would forward her comments to the appropriate staff.

Distribution:
BOB CURTIS, MORRIS.

LAND MGT 22
14
JUN 15 87
HOLLAND
MARKS
FORE
HARRIS
CURTIS
BOLLINGER
DANBY
COWAN
PATE
PEEL
FILES



TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

Bureau of Environment
T.E.R.P.A. BUILDING
150 NINTH AVENUE NORTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219-5404

June 22, 1987

LAND MSTR OR
15
JUN 23 1987
HOLLAND
MARKS
FORE
HARRIS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CURTIS
BOLLINGER
DANBY
COWAN
PATE
PEEL
FILES

Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Project Leader
Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning
Division of Land and Economic Resources
Tennessee Valley Authority
Norris, TN 37828

Dear Mr. Curtis:

Recently members of our staff attended some of the public meetings held for land management planning on certain TVA lands around Chickamauga reservoir. We appreciate the effort made by TVA to get local input into this project and have some comments to add. By way of introduction, this office is responsible for the development of the nonpoint source management program, as mandated by the 1987 Amendments to the Clean Water Act. With two exceptions, we are not so much interested in the type of development, or land use, but in how activities are carried out. Basically, erosion control measures should be utilized on all construction sites, and farm land should be developed using soil conservation and animal waste management techniques such as those recommended by the Soil Conservation Service. Additionally, if housing developments are planned, a good wastewater management system is essential to avoid the problem of failing septic tanks.

As mentioned earlier, there were two proposals at the meetings which are of concern. Some people expressed a wish to have the "swamps" drained and mosquitos sprayed with insecticide. We strongly endorse the protection of wetlands because of the many wildlife benefits they provide and their natural filtering of pollutants from waterways. Unless there is some compelling need to eliminate wetlands, they should be protected. Similarly, spraying for mosquitos may result in water pollution and is best avoided.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment; we hope to be of help in the planning process. Please contact Dr. Andrew N. Barrass, Manager, Nonpoint Program, or me at (615) 741-0638 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Betsy Bunting
Nonpoint Program
Division of Construction Grants and Loans

BB/svw CGL #25

** BOB CURTIS / GAYE CARDEN*

This copy for: ~~BILL AMBROSE~~

CDR# 398

CITIZEN ACTION LINE call taken by ANN on 07/21/87 at 03:15:59:94 PM no'd 15722

Subject Code: RU Sub-subject Code: LM Call Type: P Call Status: C

Subject: RESU. USE-LAND/MANAGEMENT
CHICKAMAUGA-PROPOSED PLAN

PHYLLIS EATON
1808 COLONIAL SHORES DRIVE

Home Phone: 615 / 843 - 0944

HIXSON TN 37343

Business Phone: / -

MAJOR POINTS:

Caller lives near Gann Store Road and Lake Resort Drive on Chickamauga. She commented on the proposed release of land for condominium development. There would be bad traffic problems and impact on the roads and schools if the land is used for condos.

Caller stated that Colonial Shores is trying to keep a high standard of living in the community and she feels that restrictions should be kept in place to prevent the condos.

ACTIONS AND FOLLOWUP:

Generally discussed the process for developing use of land around a reservoir. Caller will be added to mailing list for future information about the Chickamauga Management Plan.

Call report is forwarded to Bill Ambrose to add caller to mailing list.

Distribution:

BILL AMBROSE
CAL FILES

** GAYE*

Plz. ADD TO CK: MAILING LIST (GENERAL)

*THANK YOU
BILL*

LAND NOTES
24 1987
HOLLAND
MARKS
POPE
HARRIS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CURTIS
BULLINGER
LANBY
LOWAN
FATE
PEEL
<i>(Handwritten initials)</i>
FILES

To TVA : Re : Hipson Area

Many residents of this area have ancestors that lost their homes and farms for almost nothing in monetary value, but much loss in years of life and labor and family values and emotional detriment to their families. These factors do not include the financial loss to the families that went through this very difficult period in their lives; these families went through problems of trying to replace the fertile farms along with the pastures for cattle and other animals and fenced areas for these animals which took much time and labor in the lives of these people. This was their livelihood! We have all heard of some of these pioneers that refused to leave their homes, of generations until the last minute under Federal agents with guns and threat of the waters rising. We all appreciate

the good that TVA has brought to this Valley. We do question: Why the TVA has taken so much land from these ancestors as to have now at this point in time so much surplus land available. We feel the antecedents of their pioneer forbears should have some benefits from this surplus land taken, in the form of financial or usage of this valuable land involved in this issue of TVA. We feel if these lands are to be disposed of, we feel that antecedents should be given the first right of Purchase for these lands based on the current equitable value as compared to the approximate 40.00 an acre these ancestors received per acre.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry W.

342-5571-6512 Middle Valley Rd, ^{Hickson} and family,
Hickson, In. 37343

Robert L. Curtis, Project Manager
Chickamauga Reservoir Land Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority
Norris, TN 37828

*File w/ public
Comments*

Dear Mr. Curtis:

As A resident of Colonial Shores subdivision in Hixson, TN, I am concerned about the development of land along the Chickamauga Lake.

I oppose further residential or commercial use of the land and support future environmental sound development.

Sincerely,

Name ROBERT C. COLE

Address 6627 DECLARATION DR.
HIXSON, TN 37343

Phone (615) 842-2028

Robert L. Curtis, Project Manager
Chickamauga Reservoir Land Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority
Norris, TN 37828

*Copy - File
with other
public letters*

Dear Mr. Curtis:

As A resident of Colonial Shores subdivision in Hixson, TN, I am concerned about the development of land along the Chickamauga Lake.

I oppose further residential or commercial use of the land and support future environmental sound development.

Sincerely,

Thank you

Name

Kevin Barbara McKenna

Address

*1806 Colonial Way G
Hixson TN 37343*

Phone

842-3483

File



August 25, 1987

LAND MGT 61
AUG 27 1987
HOLLAND
MARKS
FORE
HARRIS
SMITH
BOLLINGER
DANBY
COWAN
PATE
PEEL
FILES

Mr. Bob Curtis
TVA Land Planning
Norris, TN 37828

SUBJECT: Chickamauga Reservoir Land Use Plan

Dear Mr. Curtis:

Yesterday I attended a meeting on the Nickajack plan and realized that one area of particular interest was actually part of the Chickamauga plan. Since you are at the midpoint in that plan, I hope the enclosed is timely information.

A long range plan for a twenty-mile corridor of the Tennessee River in Chattanooga was completed in April 1985 and subsequently accepted by the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Planning Commission and both the City of Chattanooga and Hamilton County Commissions. This plan, known as the Tennessee Riverpark, covers the area from Chickamauga Dam downriver to the Hamilton/Marion County line, where it dovetailed with the planning then being done by the Nature Conservancy to protect the Tennessee River Gorge. To help the City and County implement this long range Riverpark plan, a private non-profit corporation, The RiverCity Co., was established.

I have enclosed a brochure summarizing the key elements of the Riverpark master plan. Ross's Landing and Moccasin Bend are the focal points for major economic and community development. Another significant aspect of the plan is the "Riverway," a continuous public trail providing access to the river and helping to tie together the special nodes of public and private development, parks, and special natural or historic areas. The first portion of the Tennessee Riverpark to be undertaken is the first 1.7 miles of this Riverway. Another brochure and information sheet describes this project; groundbreaking ceremonies were held earlier this month, and this first trail segment will open next summer. The next focus of work will be the mixed-use development at Ross's Landing, which includes a major new aquarium along with other retail, office, hotel and supportive public development.

Various TVA staff have helped during the preparation of the master plan and the TVA board heard a presentation of the final plan. During the planning and design of the park and trail segment, with Bob Joyce's help, we worked closely with several TVA offices and especially with the TVA staff in Athens (Greg McKibben in particular). The start of the trail (or its terminus) is the TVA park property below Chickamauga Dam. Although improvements were designed for this entire park area and the entrance road from Amnicola, available funding enabled us to include only a portion of this park - from the edge of the existing boat ramp westward - in this year's construction. A recreation license agreement between TVA and the City and County (who will jointly manage this trail and park system) has been prepared to cover just this portion of the TVA park.

Mr. Bob Curtis
Page 2

As soon as funds are available (from any source, including TVA), the rest of the TVA park below the Dam would be upgraded consistent with the design for the rest of the Riverway. At that time, it is anticipated that the City and County would seek a permanent recreation easement and management agreement from TVA for the entire park site.

So much for background and current status of this ambitious program. Greg McKibben (TVA Athens) has been a major contact for us throughout the past five years, and he would be a good in-house reference. We will gladly provide you more information or more detailed drawings on any aspect of this long range program that is of specific interest.

We would also like to recap some of the opportunities that have been considered for future integration and complementary development of the TVA properties and the City-County Riverway park and trail system.

1. One feature of the Riverway will be interpretive exhibits of special natural and historic sites and of adjacent business and industry along the river. It is hoped that there will be exhibits in the park below the dam, and TVA's assistance and sponsorship would be appropriate. Also, the Visitor's Center at the dam is a valuable feature that could be an integral part of the trail user's experience if TVA could provide a convenient public access between the Center and the park at the base of the dam.
2. The nearby Electric Vehicle Test Facility and the TVA Power properties offer several opportunities: a short side trail to an overlook and exhibit explaining the Test Facility itself and the habitat we understand the beavers have claimed in the center of the track; a very pleasant loop trail through the power properties that don't have to be secured areas; weekend use of the test track for community events; or the re-use of the test track, perhaps as a bicycle track, if the testing program ends.
3. The other adjacent TVA recreation areas - Lake Junior and the Chickamauga recreation area above the dam, for instance - should be connected to the Riverway trail by similar bicycle/pedestrian trails. The concept described by the President's Commission on the Outdoors of a continuous public corridor along our major waterways is a distinct possibility here, with Riverway connections to trails in the TVA recreation and power properties at the upper end of the Tennessee Riverpark plan area and to the Prentice Cooper State Forest and Tennessee River Gorge area at the downriver end. We would urge TVA to incorporate such trails in its plans for its lands and to allocate some resources each year to gradually complete the length through TVA properties. Where TVA is considering the lease or sale of waterfront property to other parties, we urge TVA to attach binding clauses providing for a trail right-of-way.

4. The improvements in water quality, fishing and other recreational use of the river/lake system and industrial waterfront development opportunities are also fundamental aspects of the Tennessee Riverpark plan. TVA's programs in these areas are significant opportunities for ongoing support and coordination with the Riverpark plan. While these TVA programs and influences extend beyond or are considered outside of the land planning for TVA properties, they have a direct impact on the potential uses of all properties and programs along the waterway. We strongly urge TVA to integrate both the planning and the resource allocation processes for its land management and these other TVA programs.
5. Lastly, while also somewhat outside the currently defined scope of the Chickamauga plan, we would like to point out that the Tennessee Aquarium, currently in conceptual design and program development, is a very special opportunity for TVA to focus its expertise and resources in water quality research and applications. The result could be a center of international stature for water quality R & D, complementing and extending the research and educational values of the aquarium. In its size, quality of development and its program, the aquarium itself will have national stature. Sports fishing is a very significant theme throughout the envisioned complex, with an emphasis on freshwater systems. Land and water habitats will be presented from the mountain streams through the Great Lakes of the South, into the Delta and, finally, into the Gulf. With its emphasis on freshwater, it offers a unique resource for water quality studies and a natural center around which TVA, university, state and federal water quality R & D can be focused.

Once again, I hope this input is timely. Jim Bowen, Executive Director, or I would be pleased to answer any questions or provide additional information on the Riverpark plan that you think would be useful.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely,



Karen S. Hilton, AICP
Planning Coordinator

KSH/nps

A9:0825NC.DOC

Sept. 1, 1987

Robert Curtis Proj Mgr.
Chickamauga Res. Land Planning
TVA
Norris, Tn. 37828

Dear Mr. Curtis,

We just became aware of possible further development in the remaining land around ~~Chickamauga Lake~~. As residents of Colonial Shores subdivision in Hixson, Tn. we would be interested in learning more about it. Somehow we missed the public meetings. We understand that you could send us a copy of the proposal. We would appreciate receiving it so that we might better form an opinion. Sincerely,
Mr. & Mrs. James Barker / 2009 Revolutionary Dr
Hixson, Tn. 37343

CH Pub. Comment

Sept. 3/87

Robert L. Curtis, Project Manager
Chickamauga Reservoir Land Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority
Norris, TN 37828

Dear Mr. Curtis:

As A resident of Colonial Shores subdivision in Hixson, TN, I am concerned about the development of land along the Chickamauga Lake.

I oppose further residential or commercial use of the land and support future environmental sound development.

Sincerely,

Name

H. E. Goodman

Address

1749 Colonial Shores

Hixson, TN 37343

Phone

615-842-2223

Chick. Public Input

Sept. 8/87

The Tennessee Valley Authority is considering selling the property located between Gann Store Road and the Chickamauga Dam along Lake Resort Drive as well as other areas on the lake.

Because of the traffic situation already existing plus overcrowding of the Hixson schools, we should all be concerned about how the land is used.

They have held public meetings to consider public opinion in developing a long range 10 year land management plan for the development of all the remaining land around Chickamauga Lake. Every voice and opinion is important. Let TVA know that you are concerned by letter, phone call (1-800-362-9250) or by sending the form below.

Individuals who express an opinion to TVA will receive a copy of the proposal plan and can express further suggestion and comments.

Robert L. Curtis, Project Manager
Chickamauga Reservoir Land Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority
Norris, TN 37828

Dear Mr. Curtis:

As A resident of Colonial Shores subdivision in Hixson, TN, I am concerned about the development of land along the Chickamauga Lake.

I oppose further residential or commercial use of the land and support future environmental sound development.

Sincerely,

Name Nirupama Matani

Address 1713 Little Ridge Rd
Hixson TN 37343

Phone (615) 842 0383 OR night-
(615) 266 3693 Deytime

M. DALE SLACK
P. O. BOX 254
CHARLESTON, TENN. 37310

11 SEPT. 1987

LAND MGT BY
SEP 14 1987
WILSON
MARKS
FOUR
HARRIS
CLARK
SKILLINGER
DAWBY
COWAN
CRATE
PEEL
FILES

MR. ROBERT L. CURTIS, LEADER
CHICKAMAUGA RESERVOIR LANDS PLANNING
T.V.A.
NORRIS, TN. 37828

MR. CURTIS

I WAS HAPPY TO GET THE RESULTS OF THE PUBLIC MEETINGS CONCERNING THE FUTURE USE OF THE CHICKAMAUGA RESERVOIR.

IN YOUR FINAL REPORT YOU FAILED TO CITE ANY FACTS CONCERNING T.V.A.'S CREATED HEALTH PROBLEMS. AT THE CHARLESTON MEETING I STATED TO MR. VAN CUNNINGHAM THAT CHARLESTON HAD A BIRD ROOST HEALTH PROBLEM. THIS PROBLEM WAS CREATED BY T.V.A. OVER THE PAST TEN YEARS. MYSELF AND OTHERS ARE UNDER A CONTINUED THREAT OF CONTACTING HISTOPLASMOIS. THIS AREA IS EAST OF BROADWAY, NORTH OF WOOL, WEST OF MARKET, AND SOUTH OF WATER STREET. THE STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT IS WELL AWARE OF HISTOPLASMOIS PROBLEM IN CHARLESTON. ABOUT SEVENTY (70) MEMBERS OF A WAGON TRAIN CONTACTED THIS HEALTH DISORDER SEVERAL YEARS AGO BECAUSE THEY CAMPED IN CHARLESTON.

T.V.A. HAS ALSO DESTROYED A BLOCK OF SCOTT STREET BY FAILURE TO PROPERLY PROVIDE FOR DRAINAGE AND BY PLANTING TREES IN THE CITY'S RIGHT OF WAY.

IF YOU WILL CHECK YOUR T.V.A. MAPS, YOU WILL FIND THAT THE CITY OF CHARLESTON HAS A SIXTY FOOT (60) RIGHT OF WAY (SCOTT ST.) THROUGH THIS AREA BETWEEN WOOL STREET AND CASS STREET.

I ALSO STATED AT THIS MEETING, I FEEL

T.V.A SHOULD NOT RENT IT'S PROPERTY THAT IS WITHIN A CITY LIMITS TO PEOPLE TO RAISE CATTLE OR HORSES ON.

I CHOOSE TO LIVE IN THE CITY, AND IT IS WRONG FOR T.V.A. TO HELP MOVE A FARM NEAR ME.

I FEEL IT WOULD BE FINE TO RENT PROPERTY FOR GARDENS.

AS A MEMBER OF THE CHARLESTON RECREATION BOARD, I ASK MR CUNNINGHAM SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

HE STATED TO ME THAT T.V.A. HAS GIVEN SMALL AREAS OF LAND TO CITIES FOR RECREATION.

WOULD THE T.V.A. GIVE THE CITY OF CHARLESTON THIS BIRD ROOST AREA SO WE MIGHT TRY TO CLEAN IT UP? IT WOULD NEED TO BE SPRAYED ABOUT EVERY FOUR (4) YEARS WITH ABOUT \$25,000 WORTH OF CHEMICALS TO KEEP IT HISTOPLASMOSES FREE.

ALSO CONSIDER THE BOAT DOCK WE NOW HAVE UNDER LEASE.

FEEL FREE TO LET ME KNOW YOUR THOUGHTS ON THIS LETTER.

RESPECTFULLY,
Dale Black

CC/ MS. BETSY BUNTING

TENNESSEE DEPT. OF HEALTH

Robert L. Curtis, Project Manager
Chickamauga Reservoir Land Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority
Norris, TN 37828

Sept. 16/1.
B
chick:
Public Input

Dear Mr. Curtis:

As A resident of Colonial Shores subdivision in Hixson, TN, I am concerned about the development of land along the Chickamauga Lake.

I oppose further residential or commercial use of the land and support future environmental sound development.

Sincerely,

Name Richard Parker

Address 1836 Colonial Way Circle
Hixson, TN 37343

Phone 842-1718

LAND MGT ER
WILLIAMS
MARKS
FORE
HARRIS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CURTIS
DOLLINGER
DANBY
COWAN
PATE
PEEL
FILES



CITY OF CHATTANOOGA

CHARLES A. "PAT" ROSE
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC UTILITIES
GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE 37402
TELEPHONE 615/757-5167

September 16, 1987

(John B. Waters received same letter)

Charles H. Dean, Jr.
TVA Chairman
400 W. Summit Hill Drive
Knoxville, TN 37902

Re: Chickamauga Dam Reservation

Dear Mr. Dean:

I would like to ascertain if TVA would be willing to grant a permanent easement to the City of Chattanooga in a tract of land lying within the boundaries of the Chickamauga Dam Reservation that holds excellent potential for use as a public park. The area of interest is located on the north side of the Tennessee River above Chickamauga Dam and is colored green on the enclosed map. The area is wooded, appears to contain a stand of virgin timber, has an abundance of wildflowers, and has considerable frontage along North Chickamauga Creek.

My attention was directed to the area by the Park Committee of the Hixson Chamber of Commerce, an affiliate of the Chattanooga Area Chamber of Commerce. The Park Committee is preparing a proposal for development of a greenway along North Chickamauga Creek and the tract of land referred to herein has been identified as a key component in such a system. The Hixson Chamber would like, as part of the greenway, to have a pedestrian/bicyclist trail developed along the creek that would reach from the central section of the Hixson community to the Tennessee River. The TVA tract would serve as the focal point for the beginning of the greenway as well as link the greenway with the Tennessee River, preserving the opportunity for an eventual tie-in with the riverfront development taking place along the river. North Chickamauga Creek has unique recreational and scenic values as an urban stream and my staff is cooperating with the Hixson Chamber as it prepares its proposal for presentation to the City and County Commissions.

Apart from the role it would play in enhancing and encouraging development of a greenway along North Chickamauga Creek, the TVA tract has, in and of itself, high value as a public park. I understand that the Chickamauga Dam area is the most heavily used recreation area in the TVA system; with the development of the Tennessee Riverpark and Riverwalk, one would expect even greater recreational use to be made of the area, increasing the need for more land to be managed for public use. Also, the tract lies within the Hixson area of Hamilton County,

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SEP 22 1987

SEP 22 '87

CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE

Charles H. Dean, Jr.
Page 2
September 16, 1987

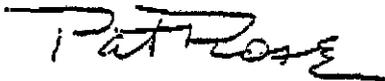
an area which is one of our most rapidly growing communities. Not only has that area experienced rapid urbanization during the past decade, but it is projected to have a growth rate of approximately four times the growth rate of the county as a whole during the 1980 - 2000 period. Other than some athletic facilities such as tennis courts on school properties, our city manages no public recreation facilities in the Hixson community. Utilization of the TVA tract as a public park would assist us in meeting the recreation needs of the citizens in that area of our city for activities such as walking, jogging, bicycling, fishing and canoeing; it would also serve an educational purpose by providing areas suitable for environmental and nature studies.

It is my understanding from my discussions with David Pack of the Recreation Division and Norman Allgood and Lee Carter of the Land Management Division of TVA that a master plan would need to be developed for use of the area in order for a decision to be made as to whether an easement can be granted to the City of Chattanooga. Such a masterplan would also be helpful to me in presenting the request to the City Commission that we accept such an easement and assume management responsibilities for that area.

If TVA is interested in pursuing this proposal, my staff and I would like to work with TVA and interested groups such as the Hixson Chamber of Commerce's Park Committee, the Tennessee Department of Conservation, and the Health, Physical Education and Recreation Department and Environmental Education Department of the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, to develop a master plan for the area that could be used as justification for conveyance of an easement in the property to the City of Chattanooga.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,



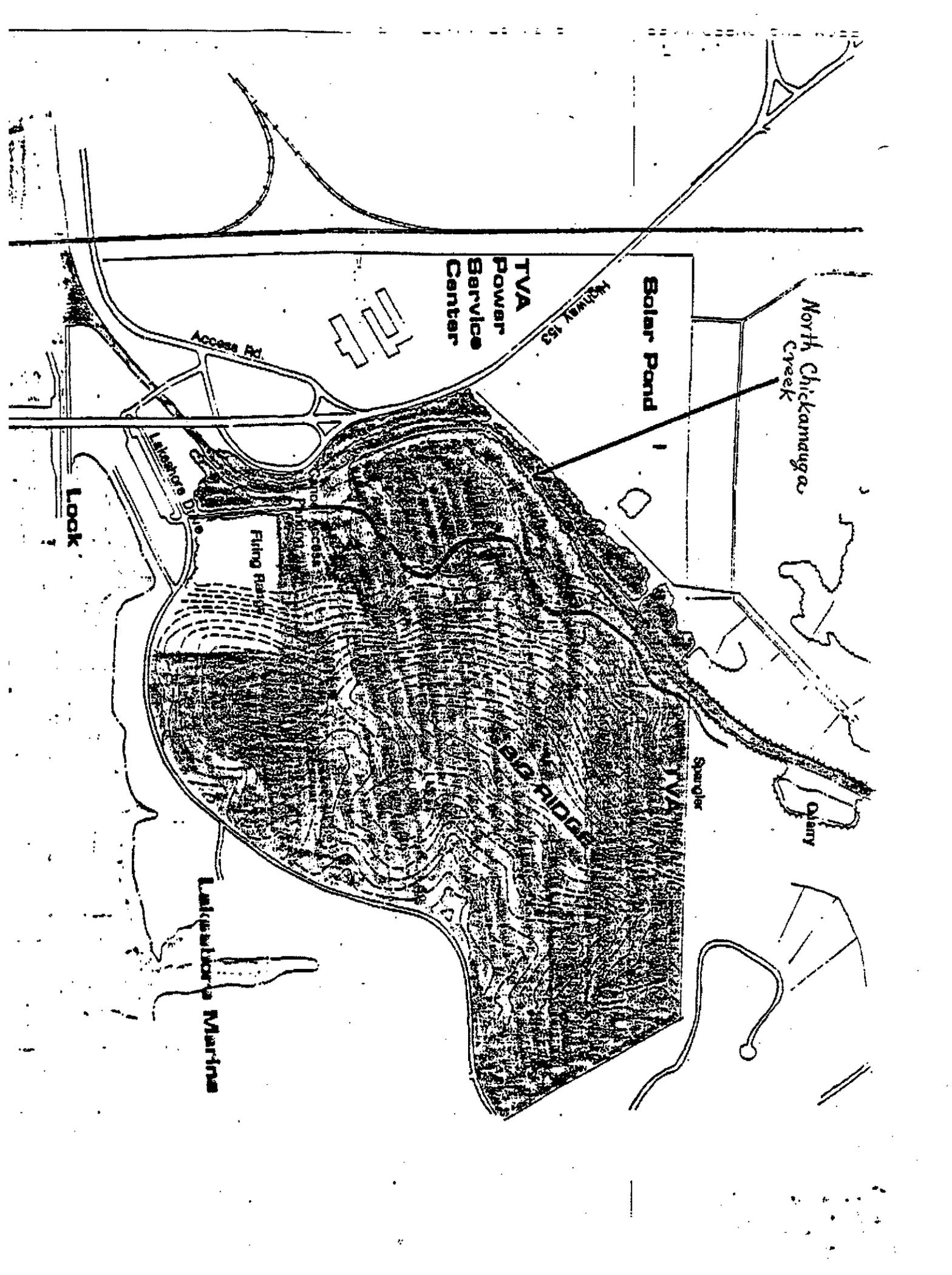
Charles A. Rose

CAR:bc

Enclosure

cc: Mayor Gene Roberts and Commissioners Franklin, Kennedy, Littlefield
Senator James Sasser
Senator Albert Gore, Jr.
Congresswoman Marilyn Lloyd
Hixson Chamber of Commerce
Joyce Hoyle, Tenn. Dept. of Conservation
Dr. Bernard Benson, U.T.C.
Dr. Robert G. Norred, U.T.C.
David Pack, TVA
Norman Allgood, TVA

03911-D



North Chickamauga Creek

Solar Pond

TVA
Power
Service
Center

Highway 153

Access Rd.

Lock

Filling Basin

TVA
RED RIDGE

Sparger

Quarry

Luttrell's Martins

Hixson

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

September 17, 1987

Charles H. Dean, Jr.
TVA Chairman
400 W. Summit Hill Drive
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

John B. Waters
TVA Director
400 W. Summit Hill Drive
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

Re: Chickamauga Dam Reservation

Dear Sirs:

One of the goals of the Hixson Chamber of Commerce is the development of a greenway along North Chickamauga Creek. The creek winds through the Hixson community on its course from its headwaters atop Walden's Ridge to the Tennessee River. Approximately a mile of the creek flows through a portion of TVA's Chickamauga Dam Reservation. The quality of the creek is unique for an urban stream and development of a greenway along its banks would help protect it from the pressures of the rapid residential and commercial development taking place in Hixson so that in years to come, the citizens can continue to enjoy this resource. The enclosed copy of my letter to Robert L. Curtis, Jr., of TVA's Chickamauga Reservoir Land Planning Team, provides a brief description of our reasons for the greenway and of the initial steps that could be taken to foster its development.

Last week, members of the Hixson Chamber's Park Committee met with Pat Rose, Commissioner of the Department of Public Utilities for the City of Chattanooga, and his key staff people and David Pack and Lee Carter of TVA to discuss utilization of the portion of the Reservation described in my letter to Mr. Curtis, as a public park. Commissioner Rose has been supportive of our greenway project and feels that in addition to the momentum that it would give to the development of a greenway, the area's utilization as a city park would be of great benefit in and of itself. Mr. Pack estimated that with funding of \$200,000, a master plan could be prepared, restroom facilities could be built, an asphalt trail, suitable for bicycling use, could be constructed along the course of the creek, and a reinforced trail along the ridge area of the tract that would loop back into the asphalt trail could be constructed. I am writing to request your assistance in securing the necessary funding for Mr. Pack's budget for the 1987-88 fiscal year. I realize that TVA's fiscal year begins October 1st, but it is my understanding that adjustments or additions can still be made and that the budget is still under discussion in Congress. We have briefed the staffs

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SEP 22 1987
TVA
CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE

Letter to TVA Directors
September 17, 1987
Page Two

of Senator Sasser, Senator Gore and Congresswoman Lloyd on our project and expect that you will be contacted by them in the near future.

The tract of land owned by TVA and described in my letter to Mr. Curtis would be a very important component in the greenway system along North Chickamauga Creek. Its utilization as a park would be very much in line with the desires of the local citizens as expressed at the public meeting held in Hixson as part of the land use planning study for the Chickamauga Reservoir and would fit nicely into the total picture of riverfront development for public use that is planned for the Tennessee River beginning at Chickamauga Dam. A greenway along North Chickamauga Creek would also be very much in line with the Aquarium planned for Chattanooga which is to have a major emphasis on freshwater sport fishing - if we neglect our streams, we won't have much credibility as a center for freshwater fish studies and information.

A critical element in our effort to bring to reality a greenway system along North Chickamauga Creek is a professionally prepared master plan for the greenway. We will need such a master plan when we present our proposal to the City and County Commissions for their approval and we also need it to show to the various other governmental entities and charitable foundations that could lend financial support to the project. TVA is uniquely qualified to prepare such a master plan for us since a greenway involves elements of floodplain management as well as recreation development and natural resources conservation. We have done a considerable amount of research that will be useful to the preparer of the plan and would like to see work on the plan commence right away.

Thank you for your consideration of this request. We would be very happy to brief you personally on our project and show you the progress that we have made thus far. If you would like to arrange such a meeting, please call me at (615) 870-8575.

Sincerely,



Linda K. Hixon
Chairman, Park Committee
One Northgate Park, Suite 303
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37415

LKH/lh
Enclosure

cc: Senator James Sasser
Senator Albert Gore, Jr.
Congresswoman Marilyn Lloyd
Mayor Gene Roberts
Commissioner Pat Rose
David Pack, TVA
Harry Ray, President, Hixson Chamber of Commerce
Chattanooga Area Chamber of Commerce

We have enclosed a map of our slough to show you our location.
If you have any questions, please feel free to call us anytime.

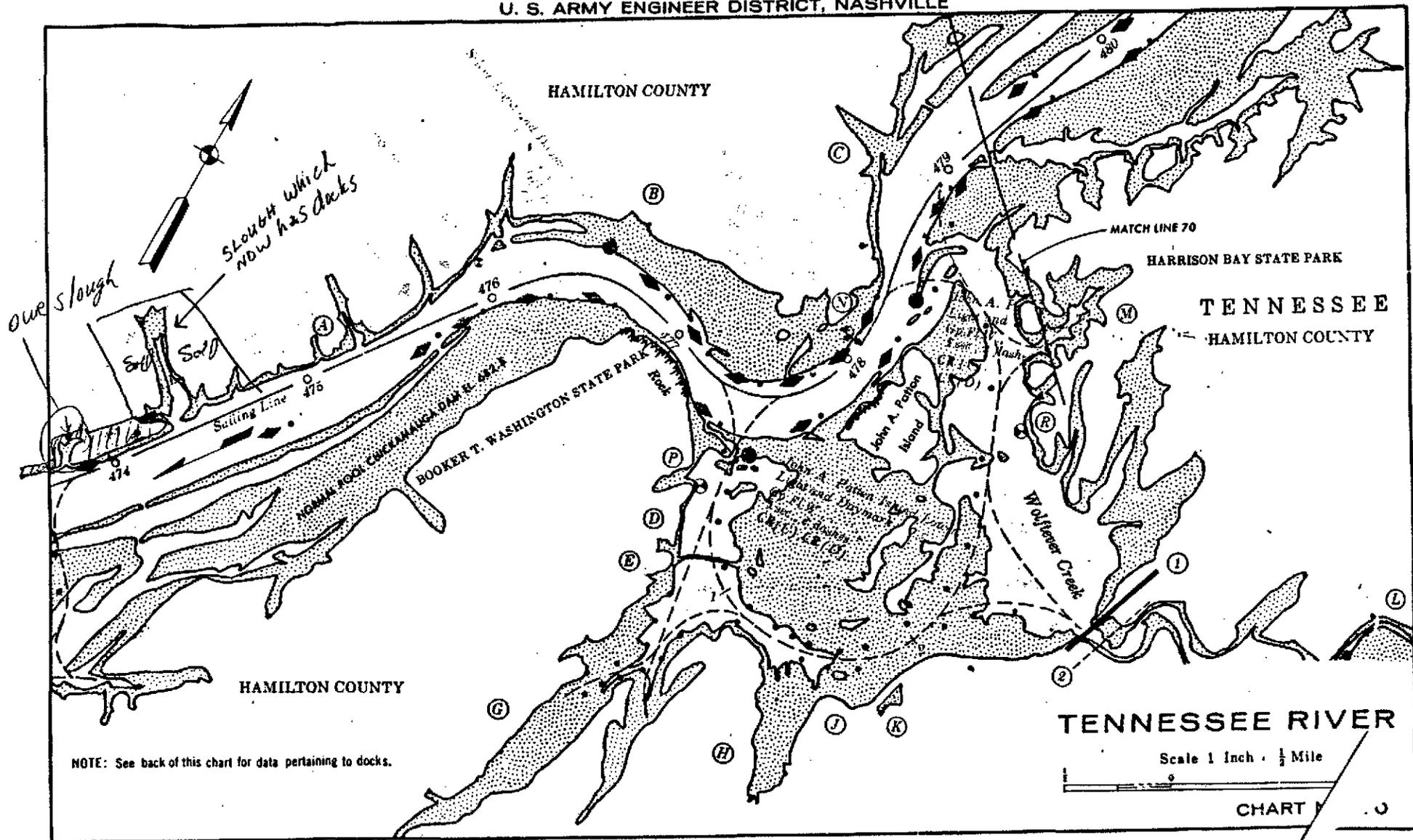
Thank you,

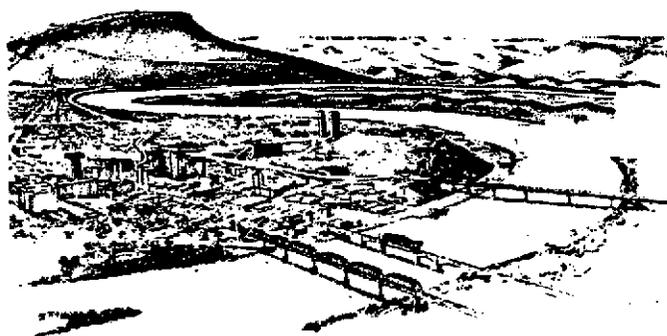
Tracy Cooke
Vicki Cooke

Tracy and Vicki Cooke
4020 Breakwater Drive
Hixson, TN 37343
Home phone-842-1313
Work phone 842-5000

cc: Lee Carter, Athens

U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, NASHVILLE





Chattanooga Area Convention & Visitors Bureau

September 22, 1987

Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Jr.
Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority
Norris, TN 37828

Dear Bob:

I have scanned the material sent out with your letter of September 1. A couple of observations:

1. Considering the purpose and methodology of the Public Hearings, little significance should be placed on the low priorities given such obviously important topics as flood control, navigation, power production, water quality, etc.

2. Tourism deserves a much higher priority in the future, despite its modest rating. If you add the priorities given to the ingredients that support tourism, it is obvious that participants recognize the importance and potential for tourism (i.e. recreation, scenery, fishing, wildlife, aesthetics, hunting, sailing, windsurfing, hiking, camping, boating, and history).

Finally, I'd like to add a suggestion. Why not tie the Chickamauga Dam reservation to the Riverwalk project on both sides of the river below the dam? This concept should be extended as far upstream as possible even if it is not as elaborate in its initial development. It could be done properly but inexpensively. I have already asked David Pack and the RiverCity Co. to consider this.

Please let us know any way the tourist industry can be helpful.

Best Wishes,

Robert A. Elmore
Executive Director/Tourism

RAE:lf

Robert L. Curtis, Project Manager
Chickamauga Reservoir Land Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority
Norris, TN 37828

Sept 23/87

Dear Mr. Curtis:

As A resident of Colonial Shores subdivision in Hixson, TN, I am concerned about the development of land along the Chickamauga Lake.

I oppose further residential or commercial use of the land and support future environmental sound development.

Sincerely,

Name

Address

Phone

John & Carol Bell
1718 Little Ridge Road
Hixson, TN, 37343
615-842-3386

Please work to preserve the aesthetic
quality of this land!

Oct. 22/87

Robert L. Curtis, Project Manager
Chickamauga Reservoir Land Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority
Norris, TN 37828

Dear Mr. Curtis:

As A resident of Colonial Shores subdivision in Hixson, TN, I am concerned about the development of land along the Chickamauga Lake.

I oppose further residential or commercial use of the land and support future environmental sound development.

Sincerely,

Name

Mrs. J. Hunneke

Address

*2001 Revolutionary Lane
Hixson, TN 37343*

Phone

Robert L. Curtis, Project Manager
Chickamauga Reservoir Land Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority
Norris, TN 37828

Nov. 9/87

Dear Mr. Curtis:

As A resident of Colonial Shores subdivision in Hixson, TN, I am concerned about the development of land along the Chickamauga Lake.

I oppose further residential or commercial use of the land and support future environmental sound development.

Sincerely,

Name Farhad M. E. Raiszadeh

Address 1700 Little Ridge Rd.

Hixson, TN 37343

Phone 842-4678

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Robert L. Curtis, Project Manager
Chickamauga Reservoir Land Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority
Norris, TN 37828

Chick. Public Input

Dear Mr. Curtis:

As A resident of Colonial Shores subdivision in Hixson, TN, I am concerned about the development of land along the Chickamauga Lake.

I oppose further residential or commercial use of the land and support future environmental sound development.

Sincerely,

Name

Dennis Blaschke

Address

1907 Colonial Way Dr.
Hixson 37343

Phone

8430065

Hixson

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

November 4, 1987

Charles H. Dean, Jr.
Chairman, TVA Board of Directors
400 W. Summit Hill Drive
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

Re: Hixson Chamber of Commerce's Proposal for
a North Chickamauga Creek Greenway

Dear Chairman Dean:

Thank you for your recent letter advising that TVA will assist us in developing a master plan for our proposed greenway along North Chickamauga Creek. We appreciate very much your willingness to work with us and your interest in our project.

We regret that you do not have funds in the 1987-88 budget that you can commit at this time for improvements to the portion of the Chickamauga Dam Reservation that lies along North Chickamauga Creek. Larry Calvert explained in some detail at our meeting on October 19, 1987, the current funding situation in the Land and Economic Resources Division. That portion of the Reservation clearly would be an important component of the greenway system. Hopefully, as work progresses on the master plan, we can identify various possible sources of funding for the development of the greenway.

Our Park Committee would be very happy to brief you and Director Waters personally on our proposal, show you the maps that we have prepared and if you have time, take you on a walk along the creek. Anytime that you would like to do that, please give me a call at (615) 870-8575 and I'll make the arrangements.

Thank you again for your interest and support. We would like to present as complete a proposal as possible to the Chattanooga City Commission and the Hamilton County Commission when we request their adoption of our greenway proposal and commitment to implement its development and having the assistance of TVA's professional staff as we prepare the master plan will go a long way toward helping us accomplish that.

Sincerely,

Linda K. Hixon

Linda K. Hixon
Chairman, Park Committee
One Northgate Park, Suite 303
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37415

Letter to Chairman Dean
November 4, 1987
Page Two

LKH/lh

cc: Mayor Gene Roberts
Commissioner Charles A. (Pat) Rose
County Executive Dalton Roberts
Jeannine Alday, Hamilton County Dept. of Human Services
Dale Mabee, Chairman, Chattanooga - Hamilton County Planning Commissic
Senator James Sasser
Senator Albert Gore, Jr.
Congresswoman Marilyn Lloyd
Lawrence L. Calvert, TVA
Harry Ray, President, Hixson Chamber of Commerce
Catherine Koskos, Area Chamber Representative, Chattanooga Area
Chamber of Commerce

Letter to Mr. Calvert
November 5, 1987
Page Two

LKH/lh

Enclosure

cc: Harry Ray, President, Hixson Chamber of Commerce
Catherine Koskos, Chattanooga Area Chamber of Commerce

1/12/87--RH:CJC

cc: T. M. Fore, Athens
D. L. Pack, 230 NRB-N

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File <u>81</u>	
TVA L & ER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DIRECTOR
<input type="checkbox"/>	ASST. DIR.
<input type="checkbox"/>	MGT. SERV.
<input type="checkbox"/>	PERSONNEL
<input type="checkbox"/>	ECON. DEV.
<input type="checkbox"/>	ECON. A & A
<input type="checkbox"/>	SKILLS & ED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LAND MGT.
<input type="checkbox"/>	RES. DEV.

Hixson

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

November 5, 1987

NOV 10 1987

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 10 1987	
FBI - CHATTANOOGA	

Lawrence L. Calvert
Director, Land and Economic Resources
1700 W. Summit Hill Drive
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37902

Re: Hixson Chamber of Commerce's Proposal for
a North Chickamauga Creek Greenway

Dear Mr. Calvert:

Thank you for meeting with me in Chattanooga on October 19, 1987, to discuss the Hixson Chamber of Commerce's proposal for a greenway along North Chickamauga Creek. We are delighted that TVA is willing to work with us to develop a master plan for the greenway.

I met with Terry Chilcoat earlier this week to discuss what aspects of the master plan TVA will be working on and what aspects of the plan our Park Committee will need to prepare. Tomorrow, I will meet with Treasure Rogers, a floodplain specialist with TVA, to look over the flood maps. Hopefully, as David Pack estimated at our meeting with you, the master plan can be completed by this spring.

Anytime that you would like to come and take a walk along the creek with our committee, please feel free to give me a call and I will make the arrangements. Will Calloway and Beth Jones of Senator Sasser's staff and Mary Ricketts of Congresswoman Lloyd's staff took a walk with us recently - you can really appreciate what an asset the greenway would be when you actually walk along the creek. They also hiked with us on the old roadway on the portion of the Chickamauga Dam Reservation that lies along North Chickamauga Creek and were impressed with the potential of that area for the passive recreation activities that we would like to see developed there as part of the greenway system. They - like our committee members were when we first visited the tract - were amazed to discover such a large natural area in a readily accessible and rapidly growing section of our city.

We appreciate your support and look forward to working with you and your staff on this project.

Sincerely,

Linda K. Hixon
Chairman, Park Committee
One Northgate Park, Suite 303
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37415

W. Allan Jones, Jr.

215 2nd STREET NW - JONES BUILDING • CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE 37311

February 23, 1988

Mr. Bob Curtis
Reservoir Lands Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority
Natural Resource Building
Norris, TN 37828

Dear Mr. Curtis:

I spoke with Bill Ambrose today concerning my problem. I own around four hundred (400) acres on the Hiwassee River, and after purchasing the property learned that I was unable to build a dock anywhere on the farm because TVA owns the riverfront property.

There seems to be no logical reason why TVA would want to continue to own this fifty feet (50') on the south end of the farm. I understand that TVA has not sold any land to a private individual since 1960. After numerous phone calls to various staff members of TVA, it seems no one knows exactly why this cannot be sold, except for the fact that it has not been sold since 1960, and that is TVA policy.

I understand that you are currently working on a plan for vacant property owned by TVA. The purpose of this letter is to make it known that I am interested in purchasing any and all riverfront property that adjoins my farm. I have enclosed a map, along with the legal description, for your information.

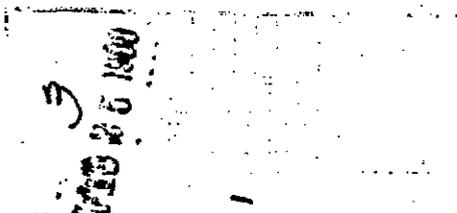
This property is known as the "Bates Bend Industrial Site," but because of the bridge on Highway 11, there is not enough clearance for a barge to proceed to my land. The previous owners of the property have tried since 1973 to sell this land as an industrial site, unsuccessfully. I have purchased the land for a farm and intend to live on it. Thusly, my need for a dock.

I respectfully request that you enclose this information in your plan, while in the meantime, I intend to contact members of the Board of TVA and attempt to change their policy concerning this particular piece of property. I would appreciate also if you would contact me upon receipt for further discussion at (615) 472-4600.

Sincerely,


W. Allan Jones

WAJ:jd
Enclosures



DEED OF TRUST

FOR VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, the receipt of which is acknowledged, and to secure the indebtedness described in this deed of trust, we, _____

WILLIAM ALLAN JONES and wife, JANIE JONES

have this day bargained and sold, and by these presents transfer and convey unto _____

JOHN EDGAR BROWN III

_____, in trust, the following described real property, together with all improvements thereon (hereinafter referred to as the Real

Estate) in the _____ THIRD _____ Civil District of Bradley County,

and in also _____ Ward of the City of Cleveland, Tennessee, to wit:

BEGINNING at the Southwest corner of the land herein conveyed at TVA Monument No. 1180-2 being also a common corner with Bowaters; thence North 7° 24' West along the Bowaters line 304.9 feet to a corner with Gregg; thence North 24° 45' East along the East lines of Gregg, Lattimore and Parris 2052.5 feet to a steel fence post marking the Northeast corner of Parris; thence North 69° 42' West 1313.1 feet to a point marking the Southeast corner of Southern Railway property; thence North 22° 28' East along the East line of Southern Railway 175 feet to a point; thence North 67° 18' West along the North line of Southern Railway 500 feet to a point in the East line of Brock; thence North 22° 28' East along the East line of Brock 6666.5 feet to TVA Monument No. 1240-1; thence South 75° 58' East along the South line of TVA 548 feet to TVA Monument No. 1182.7; thence South 64° 07' East 376 feet to TVA Monument No. 1182-6A; thence North 71° 29' East 1868 feet to TVA Monument No. 1182-2; thence North 59° 47' East 1101 feet to TVA Monument No. 1182-1; thence North 67° 21' East 504 feet to TVA Monument No. 1187-5; thence North 80° 24' East 592 feet to TVA Monument No. 1187-4; thence North 87° 19' East 1147 feet to TVA Monument No. 1187-3; thence South 65° 18' East 510 feet to TVA Monument No. 1187-2; thence South 55° 56' East 548 feet to TVA Monument No. 1187-1; thence South 46° 58' West along the line of Bessie Varnell 2955.6 feet to an iron pin corner in the North line of Henry Varnell; thence North 66° 40' West 424.9 feet to a steel fence post corner being the Northwest corner of Henry Varnell property; thence along Varnell's West line South 18° 25' West 2362.4 feet to TVA Monument No. 1183-1; thence North 73° 46' West 855 feet to TVA Monument No. 1181-2; thence South 83° 15' West 1364 feet to TVA Monument No. 1181-1; thence South 69° 15' West 728 feet to a point, the place of beginning, as shown by Plat of Survey by Neal Sanders, dated January, 1974, and containing 366 acres, more or less.

BEING the same real estate conveyed to William Alan Jones and wife, Janie Jones, by Assumption Deed from Cleveland Bank and Trust Company and Charles L. Almond, Co-Executors and Co-Trustees of the Estate of Eddie L. Headrick, dated October 1, 1987, and recorded in Deed Book 309, page 280, in the Register's Office, Bradley County, Tennessee. See also Deed Book 200, page 765 and Deed Book 258, page 418, in the Register's Office, Bradley County, Tennessee.

SUBJECT to any rights of the United States of America conveyed by W. P. Duff to East Tennessee Power Company by instrument dated September 9, 1911, and recorded in Deed Book 31, page 383, in the Register's Office of Bradley County, Tennessee.

SUBJECT to flowage easements of TVA for Tracts CR-1547, CR-1548 and CR-1549, and conveyed by W. M. Moore and wife, by instrument dated October 18, 1939, and recorded in Deed Book 64, page 87, in the Register's Office of Bradley County, Tennessee.

SUBJECT to Easement granted Bowaters by W. M. Moore and wife, by instrument dated November 14, 1952, and recorded in Deed Book 90, page 154, in the Register's Office of Bradley County, Tennessee.

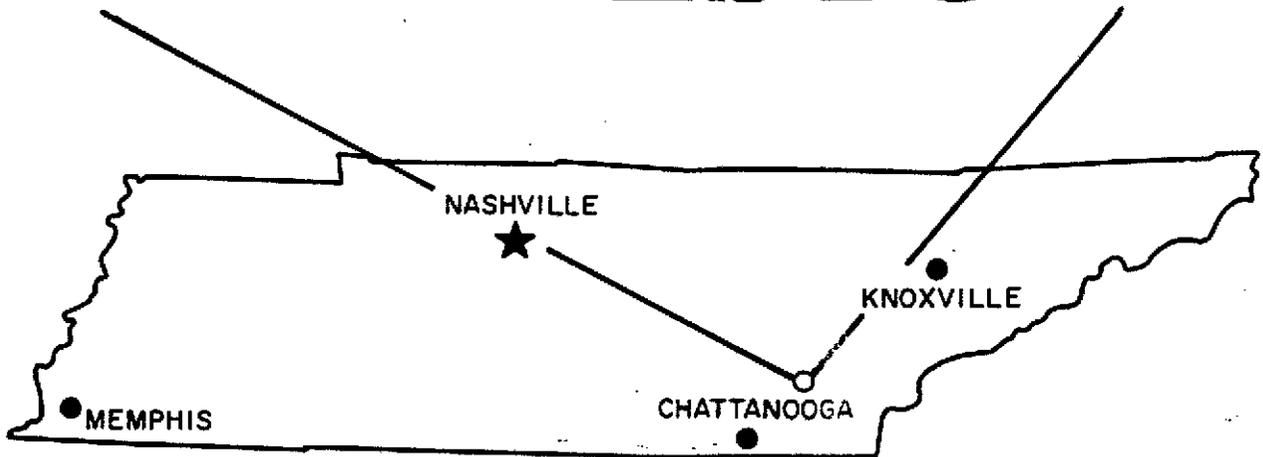
The maximum principal indebtedness due for Tennessee recording tax purposes is \$60,250.00.

~~The total principal indebtedness due for Tennessee recording tax purposes is \$60,250.00.~~ SUBJECT to any visible roads across this property.

This deed of trust includes heating, cooling, plumbing, lighting and all other fixtures and equipment now or later attached to or used in connection with the Real Estate.

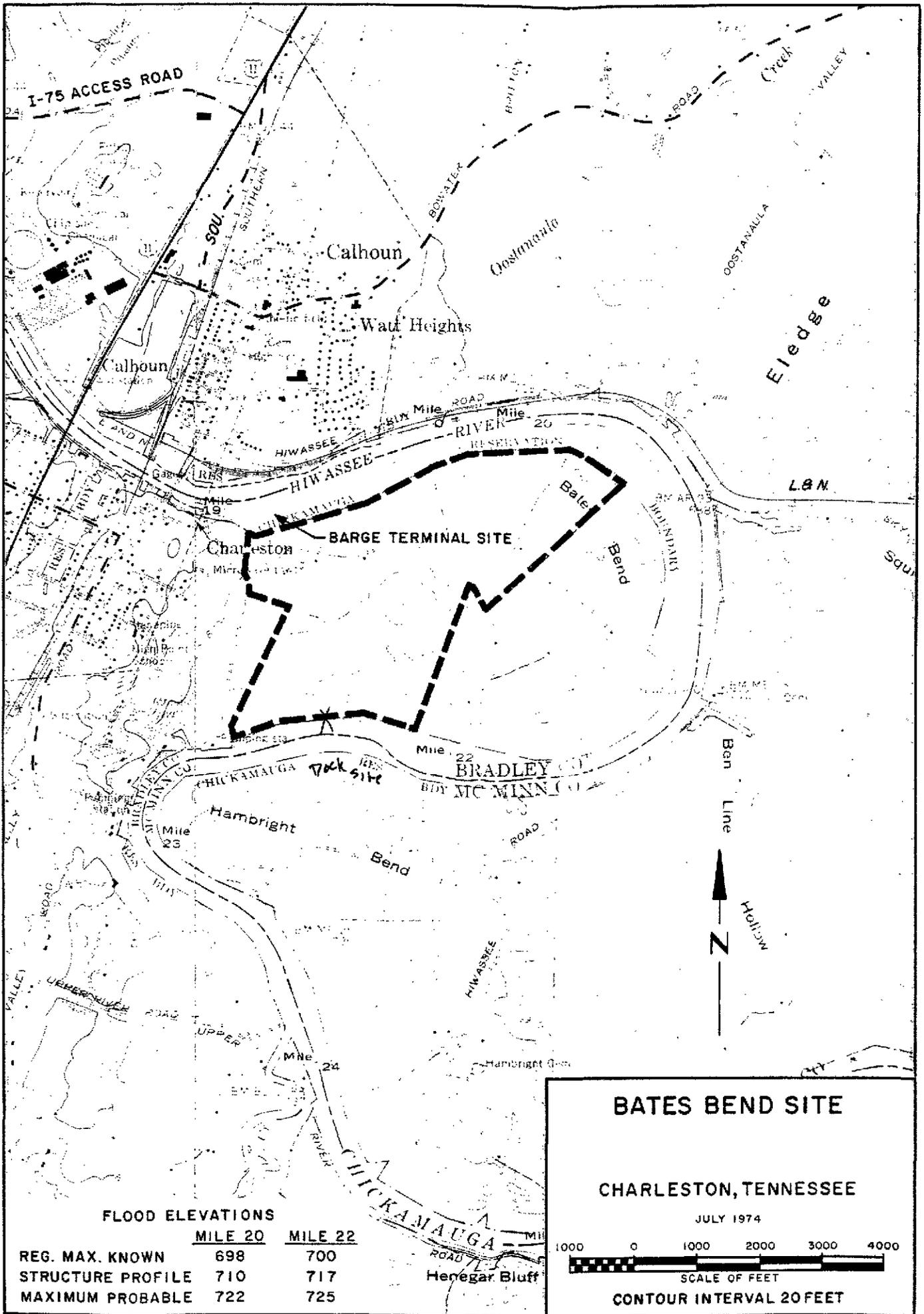
**SELECT A
TENNESSEE
INDUSTRIAL SITE**

CHARLESTON



**BATES BEND
INDUSTRIAL SITE
360 ACRES**





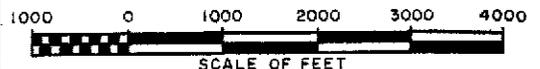
FLOOD ELEVATIONS

	<u>MILE 20</u>	<u>MILE 22</u>
REG. MAX. KNOWN	698	700
STRUCTURE PROFILE	710	717
MAXIMUM PROBABLE	722	725

BATES BEND SITE

CHARLESTON, TENNESSEE

JULY 1974



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET

BATES BEND INDUSTRIAL SITE

SIZE 360 ± acres

LOCATION 3/4 mile east of Charleston; 40 miles northeast of Chattanooga

TERRAIN Flat to Rolling

TRANSPORTATION

HIGHWAY: U.S. Highway 11— 3/4 mile west; Interstate 75 Interchange 4-1/2 miles southwest and 4-3/4 miles northwest

RAIL: Southern Railway— 2,000 feet west; L & N Railroad across Hiwassee River

NAVIGATION: Adjacent to 9' navigation channel of the Tennessee River Waterway System; dredged and graded barge terminal site adjacent to property.

AIR: Hardwick Field 10 miles southwest at Cleveland; Lovell Field (commercial) 35 miles southwest at Chattanooga.

UTILITIES

ELECTRIC POWER: TVA power available through local distributor

NATURAL GAS: 4" line 1-1/4 miles west

ZONING Industrial

OWNERSHIP Private — Conrad Finnell and ~~██████████~~ **Eddie L. Headrick** with commitments to Chamber of Commerce for industrial development.

TERMS ~~██████████~~ *Not For Sale*
for entire tract — Price negotiable on smaller tracts.
Price Negotiable

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT:

~~Nelom Jackson, Executive Director
Cleveland Chamber of Commerce
Keith Street
Cleveland, Tennessee 37311
Phone: (615) 472-6587~~

~~Eddie L. Headrick
P. O. Box 1084
Cleveland, Tennessee 37311
Phone: (615) 476-8541~~

Allan Jones
P.O. Box 1015
Cleveland, TN 37311

PROGRAM NARRATIVE
 Five Year Work Plan
 July 1, 1985 - June 30, 1990

Project Name: Statewide Game Management Area Development

Name of Area: Chickamauga W.M.A.

Objective and Need: There is a need on Chickamauga for 12,500 trips of waterfowl hunting; 10,000 trips for small game and furbearers hunting; and 4,000 trips for deer hunting. The objective is to develop, manage, and maintain a wildlife program in cooperation with TVA to meet these needs.

Location: This area in southeast Tennessee contains 24 units of land located in and adjacent to Chickamauga Reservoir. These lands are found from Soddy to Watts Bar Dam on the Tennessee River and to Mouse Creek near Charleston on the Hiwassee River. The area contains approximately 4,000 acres.

Existing Capital Improvements:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>F.A. or State</u>
Storage Building	2	F.A.
Corn Crib	2	F.A.
House	1	F.A.
Equipment Sheds	4	F.A.
Checking Station	1	F.A.
Access Road (gravel)	8 mi.	F.A.
Parking Sites (gravel)	5	F.A.
Dike (5 units)	3 mi.	F.A.

Land Ownership (Type of lease or agreement if applicable): The Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency holds fee title to 150 acres on the Blythe Ferry hunting unit and leases the balance of the land from TVA. The land management priority is for wildlife with emphasis on waterfowl habitat development.

W.M.A. Annual Public Activities:

<u>Hunts</u>	<u>Days</u>
Deer Hunts (buck only) (either sex)	9
Turkey Hunts	0
Waterfowl Hunts	Statewide Season
Small Game Hunts	Statewide Season
Other - Dove	3 Days on Blythe Ferry

Five Year Work Plan
Chickamauga W.M.A.
 July 1, 1985 - June 30, 1990

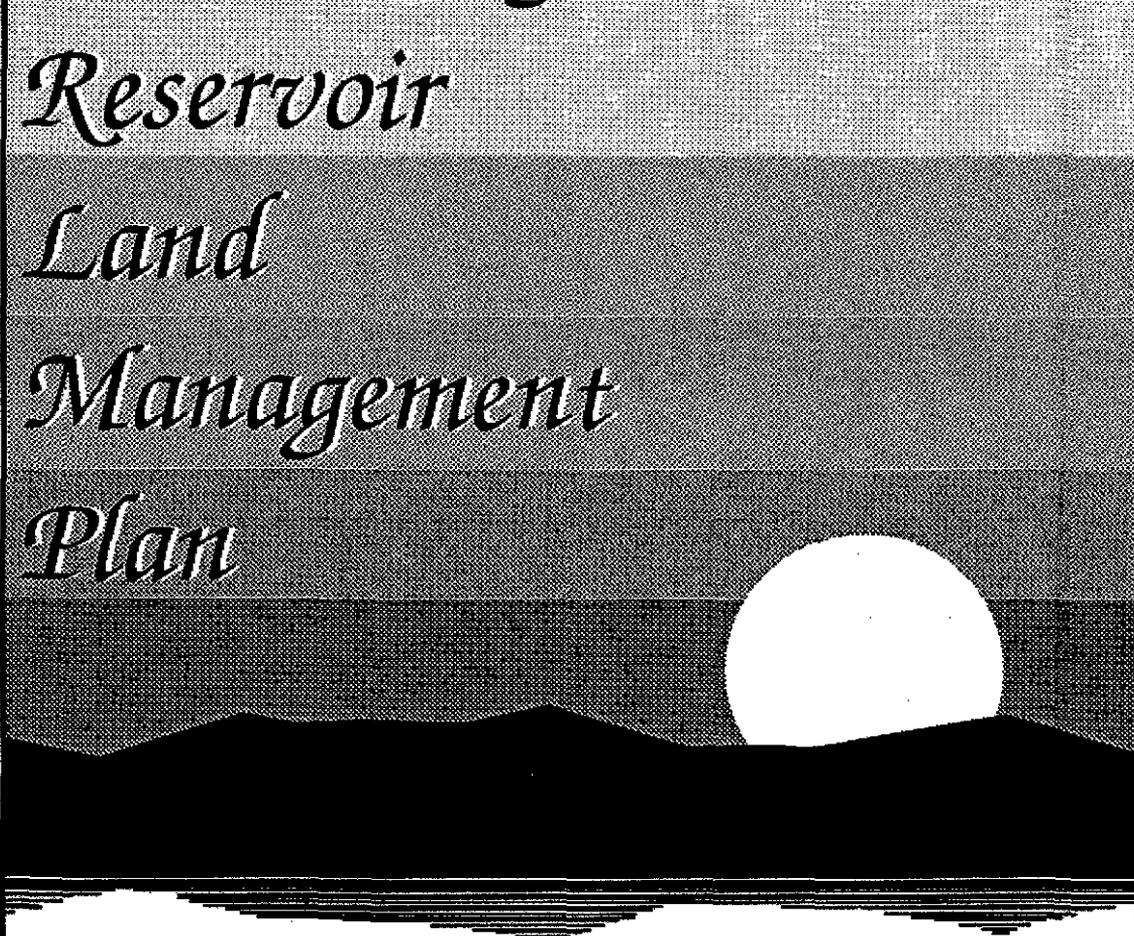
DEVELOPMENT

Item 1.	<u>Building</u> - Construct shed for diesel tanks	\$ 1,000
Item 12.	<u>Trees and Shrubs</u> - Plant autumn olive, bush honey-suckle, etc.	1,000
Item 13.	<u>Herbaceous Seeding</u> - Plant 100 acres corn; 100 acres wheat; 250 acres milo; and sharecrop 1,500 acres - annually	208,895
Item 15.	<u>Vegetation Control</u> - Treat 100 acres/year with chemicals	13,500
Item 18.	<u>Stocking</u> - Trap deer and geese annually	1,000
Item 21.	<u>Timber Management</u> - Arney 10 M/D (\$900); Hughes 50 M/D (\$4,500)	5,400
Item 22.	<u>Nest Structures</u> - Construct 100 goose nest platforms	500
Item 28.	<u>Water Level Management</u> - Manipulate water level on 1,000 acres	2,500
Item 29.	<u>Project Administration</u> - Area personnel 150 M/D (\$13,367); Zimmerman 300 M/D (\$44,700)	58,067
Item 30.	<u>Managed Hunts</u> - 100 M/D	7,500
Item 31.	<u>Custodial Functions</u> - 100 M/D	7,500
Item 32.	<u>Cooperation with Research</u> - 125 M/D (W-46)	<u>9,367</u>
	Total Development Costs	<u>\$316,229</u>

MAINTENANCE

Item 1.	<u>Buildings</u> - Annual maintenance on 7 buildings	\$ 2,500
Item 2.	<u>Dams and Levees</u> - Annual maintenance on 4 miles of levees	2,500
Item 5.	<u>Roads</u> - Replace culverts as needed	8,200
Item 11.	<u>Signs</u> - Maintain and post 250 miles of boundary	6,000
Item 19.	<u>Feeding</u> - Maintain 10 salt stations annually	755
Item 22.	<u>Nest Structures</u> - Maintain 100 goose nest structures	500
Item 34.	<u>Equipment Maintenance</u> - Federal Aid equipment repairs	<u>8,240</u>
	Total Maintenance Costs	<u>\$ 28,695</u>
	Total Work Plan Costs	<u>\$344,924</u>

*Chickamauga
Reservoir
Land
Management
Plan*



APPENDIX A: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

**PUBLIC REVIEW
OF DRAFT PLAN**

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

NORRIS, TENNESSEE 37828

August 10, 1988

Dear Citizen:

Enclosed for your review is a copy of the draft Chickamauga Reservoir Land Management Plan. We welcome your comments about the plan or suggestions for changes.

We encourage you to participate in one of the public meetings scheduled to hear your concerns. Dates and locations for the meetings are:

- 1) Monday, August 29, 7 to 9 p.m., Central High School Library, 5728 - Highway 58, Harrison, Tennessee, Phone (615) 344-8336.
- 2) Tuesday, August 30, 7 to 9 p.m., Rhea County Courthouse, Upstairs Courtroom, Market and 27th Street, Dayton, Tennessee, Phone (615) 775-0187.
- 3) Thursday, September 1, 7 to 9 p.m., Charleston High School Auditorium, Lee Highway/U.S. 11, Charleston, Tennessee, Phone (615) 336-2232.

The format for these meetings will provide everyone the opportunity to express their concerns. You will be asked to fill out a registration card prior to the meeting indicating your interest to comment. After a brief overview presentation of the draft plan, speakers will be heard one at a time in the order in which they registered. The intent of this meeting is not to debate issues, but to give everyone the opportunity to express any concerns they may have. However, depending on the number of those who have comments, it may be necessary to limit the time allowed for each speaker. All comments will be tape recorded.

If you are unable to attend one of these meetings, you may send your written comments to me at the following address: Tennessee Valley Authority, Reservoir Lands Planning, 126 Natural Resources Building, Norris, Tennessee 37828. The public review period will remain open and comments will be received through September 23, 1988.

Following the close of the review period, we will compile all comments. A summary of the comments will be provided to TVA office managers and their respective staffs. The planning team will review the comments and recommend appropriate revisions to the draft plan. We will send a summary of the comments received and proposed changes to the plan to everyone who provides comments, attends the public review meetings, or who has indicated their desire to remain on the Chickamauga mailing list.

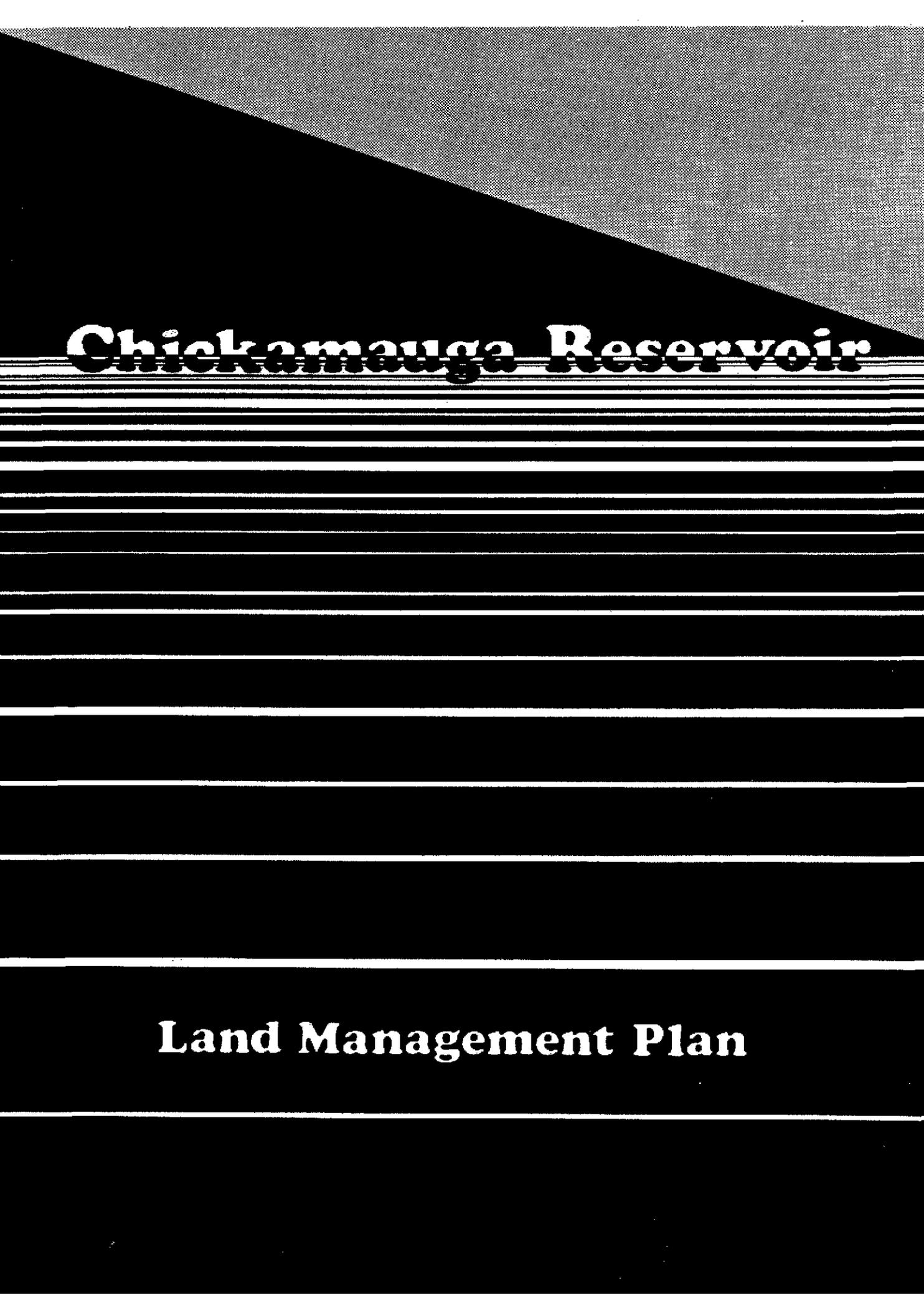
Thank you for your continued interest and participation in the Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning process.

Sincerely,



Robert L. Curtis, Jr., Project Leader
Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning

Enclosure



Chickamauga Reservoir

Land Management Plan

DRAFT

DRAFT

DRAFT

DRAFT

DRAFT

DRAFT CHICKAMAUGA RESERVOIR LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared by

Tennessee Valley Authority

Resource Development Group

in cooperation with

Power

(For Public Review)

August 1988

	Page
Introduction	1
Description of the Reservoir Area	5
Chickamauga Region - Historical Overview	5
Chickamauga - The Formative Years	8
Chickamauga - The Dam and Reservoir Project	9
Community Growth and Transportation Expansion	12
Chickamauga - Economic Overview	15
Population	15
Labor Force and Unemployment	17
Employment	19
Occupation Patterns	20
Income and Retail Sales	20
Housing	21
The Planning Process	22
Core Team Mission	22
Chickamauga Resource Data	22
TVA Public Informational Process	22
Public Workshops	23
Capability Analysis	24
Suitability Analysis and Tract Allocation	24
Review Process	25
Reservoir Existing Conditions and Future Trends	27
Economic Development	27
Industrial Development	28
Navigation Development	33
Power Generating Facilities	36
Recreation	37
Commercial Recreation	40
Public Recreation	41
Scenic Areas	45
Resource Management	46
Archaeology and History	46
Agriculture	51
Fisheries and Aquatic Ecology	52
Threatened/Endangered Species	57
Forestry	62
Wildlife	63
Environmental Quality	67
Air Quality	67
Visual Quality	68
Water Quality	71
Planning Goals and Objectives	74
Economic Development Goal	75
Recreation Goal	82
Natural Resource Management Goal	86
Agricultural Management Goal	93
Environmental Quality Goal	94

CONTENTS

(Continued)

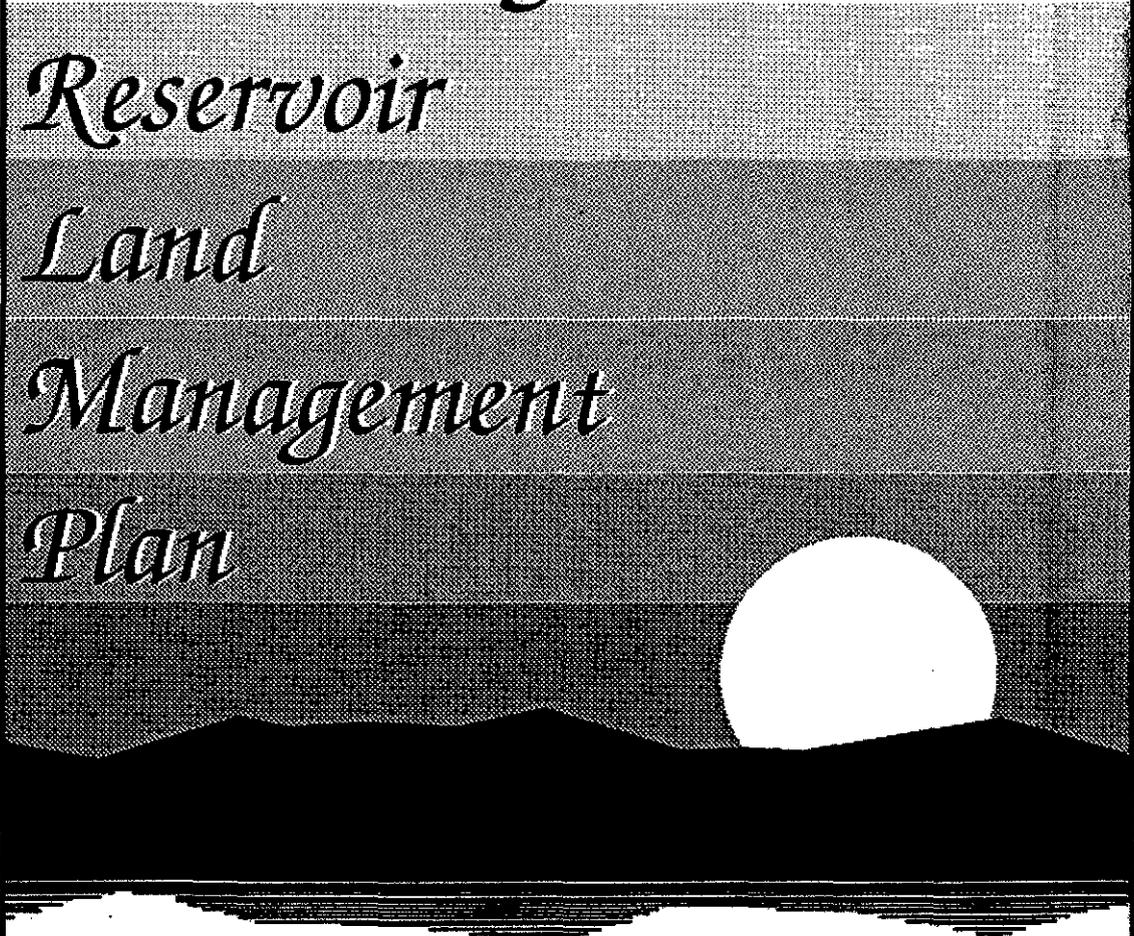
	Page
Planned Land Uses	100
Economic Development	100
Industrial Site	100
Industrial Access	101
Barge Terminal Site	101
Fleeting Area	101
Minor Commercial Landing	102
Retained Developed Tracts	102
Recreation	102
Commercial Recreation	102
Public Recreation	103
Water Access	103
Informal Recreation	103
Resource Management	104
Agriculture	104
Forest Management	104
Wildlife Management	105
Small Wild Area	106
Environmental Protection.	106
Visual Management	106
Visual Protection	106
Cultural Resource Protection	107
Habitat Protection Areas	107
Reservoir Tract Allocations	108
Plan Glossary	108
Agricultural Licensing	108
Dam Reservation	109
Forest Net Present Value	109
Herbicide Treatment Areas	109
Prime Farmland	110
Wetlands	110
Tract Descriptions	112
Implementation	210
Property Administration	210
Resource Management	212
A. Three-Year Operational Plan	212
B. Detailed One-Year Work Plan.	212

CONTENTS
(Continued)

TABLES

	Page
I. County Population Projections	16
II. Labor Force of the Five County Chickamauga Area	17
III. Annual Average Unemployment Rates	18
IV. Chickamauga Land Use Area Industrial Parks by County	31
V. Regional Trends of Wildlife Resources	66

*Chickamauga
Reservoir
Land
Management
Plan*



APPENDIX A: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

**SUMMARY OF AND
RESPONSE TO PUBLIC
REVIEW OF DRAFT PLAN**

COVER LETTER AND SUMMARY REPORT
OF PUBLIC COMMENTS AND TVA STAFF RESPONSES
(sent to 585 participants)

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

NORRIS, TENNESSEE 37828

March 22, 1989

Dear Chickamauga Lands Planning Participant:

Enclosed is a copy of the Summary Report of Public Comments and TVA Staff Responses for the draft Chickamauga Reservoir Land Management Plan. The planning team's decisions for revisions to the plan were based on consideration of all public comments, and a thorough review of the data base and reservoir management goals and objectives.

If you feel that we have inaccurately recorded your concerns, or if you would like to comment on the planning team's responses for changes to the plan, please write to me at Tennessee Valley Authority, 126 Natural Resources Building, Ridgeway Road, Norris, Tennessee 37828, by April 14, 1989.

Following this review, the final draft plan will be submitted to the TVA Board for approval. The final plan will be made available to all participants upon request. Such requests should be sent to me at the above address.

Thank you for your continued involvement throughout the planning process.

Sincerely,



Robert L. Curtis, Jr., Manager
Reservoir Lands Planning

Enclosure

Chickamauga Reservoir

Summary of Public Comments and TVA Staff Responses

Reservoir Lands Planning

March 1989

CHICKAMAUGA RESERVOIR

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

AND

TVA STAFF RESPONSES

Reservoir Lands Planning

March 1989

CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
Public Review Meetings	6
Summary of Public Comments	10
TVA Response to Oral Public Comments	26
Written Public Comments.	49
Summary of Written Comments.	50
TVA Response to Written Public Comments.	58
Public Meeting - Chickamauga Dam Recreation Area	93
The Issue	94
Meeting Overview.	94
Summary of Public Statements	99
Written Public Comments.	105
TVA Response to the Issue.	106

Introduction

On August 10, 1988, the draft Chickamauga Reservoir Land Management Plan (Plan) was distributed to over 600 individuals, agencies, and organizations in the reservoir area for their review (see August 10 cover letter, page 3).

The Chickamauga Planning Team (Team) received verbal comments on the Plan at 3 public meetings held August 29, 1988, in Harrison, Tennessee; August 30, 1988, in Dayton, Tennessee; and September 1, 1988, in Charleston, Tennessee. A total of 37 individuals participated in these 3 meetings. An additional 14 individuals and/or organizations provided written comments regarding the Plan. The initial public comment period was from August 10 to September 23, 1988.

Before the results of these 3 meetings could be evaluated, responses prepared, and a report sent back to the public for review, TVA invited the public to offer written or telephone comments regarding a specific proposed land use change on plan Tract No. 7, the Chickamauga Dam Recreation Area. The December 5, 1988 letter (see letter, page 4) explained the reasons for TVA's proposed changes for this tract and allowed the public approximately 3 weeks to respond.

Shortly after the December 5 letter was released to the public, TVA announced a fourth public meeting to be held January 10, 1989. This meeting was in response to a public need for verbal input regarding TVA's proposal to change the operation and management of the Chickamauga Dam

Public Recreation Area located on the left bank of Chickamauga Dam Reservation. By initiating this public meeting through written invitation December 15, 1988 (see letter, page 5), the public review period was again extended, closing January 20, 1989.

For purposes of organization, the results of the fourth public meeting will be discussed under a separate section of this public review document. In summary, this document contains (1) public statements from the three initial public review meetings, (2) copies of written correspondence, (3) TVA's responses to citizen comments and issues, and (4) an overview of the fourth public meeting focusing on the operation and management issue for the Chickamauga Public Recreation Area.

It should be noted that for some issues that are "tract specific," the TVA responses include recommendations for revisions to the Plan based on consideration of all comments, review of the data base, and consideration of the reservoir management goals and objectives.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

NORRIS, TENNESSEE 37828

August 10, 1988

Dear Citizen:

Enclosed for your review is a copy of the draft Chickamauga Reservoir Land Management Plan. We welcome your comments about the plan or suggestions for changes.

We encourage you to participate in one of the public meetings scheduled to hear your concerns. Dates and locations for the meetings are:

- 1) Monday, August 29, 7 to 9 p.m., Central High School Library, 5728 - Highway 58, Harrison, Tennessee, Phone (615) 344-8336.
- 2) Tuesday, August 30, 7 to 9 p.m., Rhea County Courthouse, Upstairs Courtroom, Market and 27th Street, Dayton, Tennessee, Phone (615) 775-0187.
- 3) Thursday, September 1, 7 to 9 p.m., Charleston High School Auditorium, Lee Highway/U.S. 11, Charleston, Tennessee, Phone (615) 336-2232.

The format for these meetings will provide everyone the opportunity to express their concerns. You will be asked to fill out a registration card prior to the meeting indicating your interest to comment. After a brief overview presentation of the draft plan, speakers will be heard one at a time in the order in which they registered. The intent of this meeting is not to debate issues, but to give everyone the opportunity to express any concerns they may have. However, depending on the number of those who have comments, it may be necessary to limit the time allowed for each speaker. All comments will be tape recorded.

If you are unable to attend one of these meetings, you may send your written comments to me at the following address: Tennessee Valley Authority, Reservoir Lands Planning, 126 Natural Resources Building, Norris, Tennessee 37828. The public review period will remain open and comments will be received through September 23, 1988.

Following the close of the review period, we will compile all comments. A summary of the comments will be provided to TVA office managers and their respective staffs. The planning team will review the comments and recommend appropriate revisions to the draft plan. We will send a summary of the comments received and proposed changes to the plan to everyone who provides comments, attends the public review meetings, or who has indicated their desire to remain on the Chickamauga mailing list.

Thank you for your continued interest and participation in the Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning process.

Sincerely,



Robert L. Curtis, Jr., Project Leader
Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning

Enclosure

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

NORRIS, TENNESSEE 37828

December 5, 1988

Dear Citizen:

On August 10 I mailed a copy of the Draft Chickamauga Land Management Plan to you for your review and comment. We wish to extend our appreciation to those of you who provided written comments or attended one of our public meetings. The Chickamauga planning team has reviewed all public comments and has made revisions to the draft plan. These will be mailed to you by January 1, 1989.

However, one of the proposed changes requires your immediate attention and the purpose of this letter is to invite your comment on the land use allocation for Chickamauga plan Tract No. 7 (Chickamauga Dam Recreation Area).

TVA proposes to change the allocation on this tract to include commercial recreation thus allowing the area to be operated by the private sector under a schedule of fees approved by TVA. The impacts of reduced TVA congressional appropriations have necessitated a change in the way many TVA recreation areas are now managed. During the past year, TVA has tried unsuccessfully to interest several public agencies in assuming operation and maintenance responsibility of the public recreation area located on the Chickamauga Dam Reservation. In view of the lack of a positive response from public agencies, TVA proposes to initiate actions to make this area available for operation by the private sector.

TVA would solicit proposals for licensing the Chickamauga Dam Recreation Area located between State Highway 153 and Chickamauga Dam Marina to a commercial operator. The 57-acre recreation area would no longer provide recreational services such as swimming, picnicking, boat launching, parking, etc., free of charge. Once the 30-day revocable license is in place, the multiple-use public recreation area may be operated as fee area on a yearround basis. The operator would be permitted to operate concessions on the area. Sales or consumption of alcoholic beverages will not be allowed.

Should TVA decide to proceed with the land use change on Tract No. 7, it will be necessary to solicit proposals from the private sector for commercial operation of the area by January 15, 1989, in order to have an operator selected and onsite by April 1, 1989.

If you wish to provide comments on this proposed change, please do so by writing to me at the following address: Tennessee Valley Authority, Reservoir Lands Planning, 126 Natural Resources Building, Norris, Tennessee 37828, by December 23, 1988. If you have questions regarding the Chickamauga planning process, please call me at (615) 632-1552. If you have questions regarding the proposed commercial operation of Tract No. 7, please call Michael R. Crowson at (615) 632-1572. Thank you for your continued interest in TVA's Reservoir Lands Planning process and in the management of TVA public lands.

Sincerely,



Robert L. Curtis, Jr., Manager
Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

NORRIS, TENNESSEE 37828

December 15, 1988

Dear Citizen:

On December 5 I wrote to you concerning a proposed change in the land use allocation for Chickamauga Reservoir Land Management Plan Tract No. 7 (Chickamauga Dam Recreation Area). Specifically, the proposal is to add commercial recreation to the tract allocation so that TVA can solicit proposals for licensing the area to a commercial operator. I indicated that written comments on this proposed change should be sent to me by December 23.

Due to the interest in this proposal we have scheduled a public meeting for 7 p.m., Tuesday, January 10, 1989, at Central High School cafeteria, Harrison, Tennessee. Our recreation staff will make a brief presentation on the proposal, and you will be given the opportunity to provide us with your comments. To ensure accuracy, all comments will be tape recorded. In addition, we have extended the deadline for receipt of written comments from December 23, 1988 to January 20, 1989. Written comments should be sent to me at the following address: TVA Reservoir Lands Planning, 126 Natural Resources Building, Norris, Tennessee 37828.

In my December 5 letter I also indicated that the summary of public comments on, and planning team revisions to the original draft plan would be mailed to you by January 1, 1989. We will now wait until the public review regarding Tract No. 7 is complete so that all public concerns and planning team revisions can be included in one document.

As before, if you have questions about the Chickamauga planning process, please call me at (615) 632-1552. For questions regarding the proposed commercial operation of Tract No. 7, please call Michael R. Crowson at (615) 632-1572. Thank you for your continued interest in Chickamauga Reservoir lands planning and in the management of TVA public lands.

Sincerely,



Robert L. Curtis, Jr., Manager
Reservoir Lands Planning

PUBLIC REVIEW MEETINGS

August 29, 1988 - Harrison, Tennessee

August 30, 1988 - Dayton, Tennessee

September 1, 1988 - Charleston, Tennessee

Public Review Meeting Overview

All three of the public review meetings were conducted by Robert L. Curtis, Jr., Manager of Reservoir Lands Planning, who served as moderator. Mr. Curtis introduced himself and the Team members: Robert Morris, Engineering Assistance, Economic Analysis and Evaluation, Valley Resources Center; Lee Carter, Central Land Resources District, Property Management, Land Resources; J. T. Johnson, Agricultural Institute, Natural Resources, Valley Resources Center; and Don Allsbrooks, Natural Resources Management, Land Resources.

The moderator explained the format for the meetings and informed the participants that throughout the public review period interested citizens could provide additional written comments after the meeting through September 23. He stated that each participant would receive documentation of all comments, TVA staff responses to questions and issues, and Team recommendations for Plan revisions.

It was explained to participants that the TVA Board of Directors (Board) would receive the documentation for its review prior to formal consideration of the revised Plan.

Mr. Curtis provided an overview of the Plan which designates land use allocations for approximately 10,000 acres of Chickamauga Reservoir land owned by TVA. For presentation purposes, the 18 land use allocations were placed into 4 land use categories: Economic Development, Recreation Development, Resource Management, and Environmental Protection. A color was assigned to each of the four

categories providing a simplified picture of where the concentrations of public lands were located on the reservoir and their respective planned uses.

The specific land uses under the Economic Development category are: Industrial Sites, Industrial Access, Barge Terminals, Fleeting Areas, Minor Commercial Landings, and Retained Developed lands. The majority of land allocated for economic development is located on the Hiwassee River and along the upper reaches of the Tennessee River below Watts Bar Dam. The approximate acreage of TVA land available for economic development on the reservoir is 522 acres.

The second category, Recreation Development, includes the following land uses: Commercial Recreation, Public Recreation Areas, Water Access Areas, and Informal Recreation Areas. This category provides approximately 2,600 acres of public land and is relatively well distributed throughout the entire reservoir.

With regard to Resource Management, four land uses are recognized: Agriculture, Forest Management, Wildlife Management, and Small Wild Areas. Much of the TVA public lands allocated in the Plan under the Resource Management category are located upstream from the confluence of the Hiwassee and Tennessee Rivers and along much of the Hiwassee River itself. However, the 188-acre tract allocated for a Small Wild Area (Tract No. 10) is located near the Chickamauga Dam Reservation and is projected to be a component of the Hixson/Chattanooga Greenway project.

Collectively, the acreage allocated for Resource Management is approximately 12,000 acres. This acreage figure is larger than the total 10,000-acre land base that the Plan represents because most of the tracts have been assigned multiple allocations; therefore, when acreage calculation is performed for each land use, a duplication of acreage is evident.

The last category, Environmental Protection, includes: Visual Management, Visual Protection, Cultural Resources Protection, and Habitat Protection. Because of the nature of these areas and TVA's responsibility to protect the environment, these tracts are widely dispersed throughout the entire reservoir. Collectively, they comprise approximately 13,000 acres.

During the planning process, requests for land development and/or management practices will receive consideration, but will be held pending approval of the Plan by the Board. Once the Plan is approved, each request will be given the appropriate review as outlined in the Implementation Section of the Plan.

Summary of Public Comments

Central High School

Harrison, Tennessee

August 29, 1988

Summary of Public Comments and Questions From Public Meeting
Central High School - Harrison, Tennessee
August 29, 1988

1. Linda K. Hixon, Park Committee Chairman, Hixson Chamber of Commerce, Hixson, Tennessee

We, in cooperation with TVA, have been deeply involved in planning the North Chickamauga Creek Greenway Project. This project includes Tract Nos. 10 and 11 in the Plan. We are pleased with the tract description for Tract No. 10 outlining plans for a TVA Small Wild Area. However, two concerns for Tract No. 11 which are discussed within the tract description of the Plan could have a direct impact on the development of the Greenway Project.

The first concern is TVA's interest relating to forest management of a 37-acre loblolly pine plantation. The park committee would like to see the pine trees retained because they are in the area where a trail would be located and the trees would contribute to the overall outdoor experience and beauty of the area. Our second concern relates to a portion of the tract being used for a spoil deposit area for materials excavated from the site of a proposed new lock through Chickamauga Dam. If possible, we would like to have the forest management allocation dropped from the Plan. Secondly, we would like for TVA to consider another site for the spoil material other than that currently identified for Tract No. 11.

2. Robert L. Walters, Resident of Chattanooga, Tennessee

I am concerned that if the lock becomes a reality, TVA will not want to haul the earth spoil five miles away, but will just deposit the spoil in the nearby woods adjacent to North Chickamauga Creek. Is that the idea? My concern is based on TVA's recent work on a maintenance building which required either dumping or excavating large quantities of dirt from the same area in question (Tract No. 11). What assurance can be given that this will not happen again during the building of a new lock and that TVA will not deposit its spoil near the Greenway Project?

3. Steven C. Leach, Chattanooga/Hamilton County Regional Planning Commission, Chattanooga, Tennessee

On page 39, the Plan shows a population projection of 175,000 people for the Chattanooga/North Georgia area. We think this projection is a little low. Our office will be glad to work with TVA to provide more accurate data.

Also on page 49, at the top of the page, there is some confusion. A new paragraph needs to address the difference between a National Historic Landmark and structures eligible for the National Registry of Historic Places.

The Planning Commission has identified in the Horizon Plan 2010, a potential bridge crossing near Tennessee River mile 488, as stated in the Plan. However, recently Meigs and Rhea Counties have also proposed a bridge crossing possibly at Blythe Ferry or Washington Ferry. If these counties choose the Blythe Ferry site, Hamilton County will probably move its proposed bridge location downstream closer to Sequoyah Nuclear Plant, between Tennessee River mile 483 and 485.

As a part of the Planning Commission staff, we applaud TVA for its efforts to protect the visual qualities of the reservoir as we also feel that the reservoir is a significant resource and attraction to our area.

4. Gary D. Potter, Resident of Hixson, Tennessee

I would like to register a complaint about the watermilfoil. I am a property owner on the north bank of the Dallas Bay area. I am requesting a seasonal weed control program, not during the prime spring or fall fishing seasons, but perhaps during the highest boating use periods of the summer months (June, July, August). The lake is there for everyone's use (fisherman, swimmer, skier, boater, etc.), but it would help both the property owners and lake users if TVA could provide summer chemical treatments to control the aquatic weed during the summer months.

5. Stephen M. Warren, Senior Planner, Chattanooga/Hamilton County Regional Planning Commission, Chattanooga, Tennessee

On page 16, the Plan shows in Table I county population projections. Staff has reviewed this data and believes that TVA is a little high on Hamilton County's projection for the year 2000. Instead of 352,000, the planning commission thinks the figure should be 322,000 for the year 2000. Robert Shepard of our staff will be glad to talk with you dealing with this section of the document.

I would also like to point out that Steve Leech is correct regarding the importance of preserving the visual qualities as stated in the Plan. Hamilton County's number one long-range goal was to assure that the quality of life in the Chattanooga area would be enhanced through planning objectives such as protecting our natural resources. It is also important from an economic standpoint as well.

6. Lewis Card, Jr., President of the Hixson Chamber of Commerce, Hixson, Tennessee

I would like to thank TVA for its help on the Greenway Project. As part of this project the canoe access area on North Chickamauga Creek has some litter problems. We are hoping the Greenway Project will improve this condition on a long-term basis. However, in the short run, would it be possible for TVA to clean up this area?

7. Dennis N. Goodwin, Resident of Harrison, Tennessee

To this point, TVA has not said anything about a parcel of land that lies south of Ware Branch/Hinkle Road and west of Thatch Road. I have been told that it is TVA's land, but The University of Tennessee rents the land for growing chestnut and walnut trees. Why doesn't this parcel of land show up in your Plan as a planned tract?

8. Gary D. Potter, Resident of Hixson, Tennessee

I have a question regarding the pink area shown on the TVA recreation map within Dallas Bay, and adjacent to Port Serena. Who is responsible for managing this land? The recreation map shows it colored pink, meaning TVA owns it, but the local citizens say the land belongs to the State. I am asking because people camp there, but rarely ever clean up the area. Garbage and tin cans are everywhere. It is a safety hazard. Who could I contact to help clean it up, or at least receive permission to have the neighborhood clean it up. If it does belong to the State of Tennessee, who can I call?

9. Donald R. McDaniel, Resident of Ooltewah, Tennessee

I am interested in Tract No. 24 in the Savannah Bay area. I would like to lease or rent a portion of the tract for some farming, and to open an access to allow people to get closer to the lake to observe the wildlife. The old road just southwest of Savannah Bridge was blocked off by the county with large rocks. I do not think the land is part of the wildlife observation area, but it is a nice area. Who do I need to talk with about this property?

Summary of Public Comments

Rhea County Courthouse

Dayton, Tennessee

August 30, 1988

Summary of Public Comments and Questions From Public Meeting
Rhea County Courthouse - Dayton, Tennessee
August 30, 1988

1. James W. Wallis, Resident of Dayton, Tennessee

We own some property behind TVA (Tract No. 129) and I have two concerns I want to share with TVA. First, I have some snapshots that indicate the erosion that is taking place along the bank in front of my place. Neighbors tell me that over the past few years the bank has disappeared some 12 to 15 feet. My concern is if TVA will not provide some bank stabilization to prevent this erosion problem and if this Plan is good for a 10-year period before it is reviewed, we are going to lose a lot of land into the river. What will TVA do to stop this erosion process?

My second question is why on the upper reaches of the reservoir can we not have docks? A dock would not only be for my use, but could also be used by others caught in a storm needing a safe place to temporarily dock. I could see a problem if the channel were too narrow, but TVA could place standards on the length and type of docks allowed. I could build a small dock and still be at least 1,000 feet from the channel buoys. TVA has told me in the past and in a nice way that it is TVA policy not to allow docks along this part of the river. My question is, why the policy? If we're going to approve a 10-year Plan, I think this dock policy should be reevaluated to see if the current policy is still valid. I do not want to hear that it is just a policy. I would like to know why TVA has this policy for this segment of the river.

2. Jim H. Harrison, President of the Rhea Quail Association and member of Quail Unlimited

I am representing approximately 50 members and we wanted to acknowledge that TVA has been a lot of help to us. We have worked with TVA on Tract No. 128 with Jim Pentecost and Lee Carter on about a mile of this tract along the reservoir planting wildlife food plots. Our club members would be interested in trying to get more reservoir lands put into TWRA hands for cooperative projects. We would support taking more land out of crop production and allowing the land to grow up to provide more wildlife habitat. The area (Tract No. 128) is not as productive as we would like. Some of these reasons are: the tract is easily accessible and is probably over hunted; it is also popular for deer hunting; apparently the tract provides a good food source but offers poor vegetative cover; and also the tomato farmers probably do a lot of spraying with herbicides which may have an impact on the birds.

We would like to request that TVA provide additional areas like Tract No. 125 that could be managed for quail by clubs like ours and others such as the Chattanooga Quail Association. Furthermore, we would like to see the farming practices on lands TVA currently licenses for agriculture changed to allow for a greater buffer area between the cropland and the shoreline. Currently, many farmers do not even allow a 50-foot buffer. This removes vegetative cover for wildlife and often causes erosion problems. Would it be possible to enforce the existing policy and possibly even increase the buffer zone between the agricultural land and the water?

3. Evan W. Means, Feature writer for the Oak Ridger, Oak Ridge, Tennessee

I am a newspaper writer, and I cover a lot of sporting events around TVA lakes. There are some problems which seem to be common to most of these reservoirs. One is erosion from wave action and the other is how to control milfoil. As you have mentioned tonight, there seems to be more erosion damage from pleasure craft than from commercial shipping. Unfortunately, neither TVA nor the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) collectively have the budget to stabilize all the banks that need attention. Both the milfoil and erosion control are problems of almost staggering proportions and could gobble up unlimited budgets. I wish I could think of a good solution. That is about all I have to say.

Summary of Public Comments

Charleston High School

Charleston, Tennessee

September 1, 1988

Summary of Public Comments and Questions From Public Meeting
Charleston High School - Charleston, Tennessee
September 1, 1988

1. M. L. Crisp, Resident of Soddy-Daisy, Tennessee

One question I had is about the proposed bridge crossing. Where is Hamilton County planning on putting the bridge? Does TVA know that Rhea County has also announced its efforts to put in a bridge? Of course there are two logical places connecting Rhea and Meigs Counties, one is at the old Blythe Ferry and the other at the Washington Ferry crossing. If Rhea County did put in a bridge first, would it influence where Hamilton County has proposed to place its crossing? If Hamilton County did move its bridge somewhere else, or the State decided not to support two bridge crossings over Chickamauga, what impact would this decision have on the proposed location of your commercial recreation development currently located on Tract No. 52?

I have another question. I am having a problem with Pine Harbor Marina's expansion. The marina is located in front of me and the propeller wash has gotten so bad I had to construct a seawall to stop the erosion. It seems to me that TVA should have some limits on how far those docks can go out into the water. Are there specific standards?

Speaking of standards, some of my neighbors are replacing a community pier. But they are not putting it back, in my opinion, using good safety standards. They are just using

lumber and it does not seem to be in much better shape than the old one that was there before. Why doesn't TVA have safety standards and specifications for community docks or even private docks? I know TVA has size and shape standards, but it would help assure the public that people would not be building just another navigation hazard. What would be wrong with TVA requiring good engineering standards for docks so they would look better, be safer, and last longer?

One last comment, there is about an acre of TVA land next to me that I would like to purchase. Currently I am mowing it and have been given permission by TVA to plant some trees on the property. I have talked to Lee Carter and the Athens office and they told me that it is not for sale. If TVA ever changes their mind, I would like to buy it.

2. Boyce N. Varnell, Resident of Morristown, Tennessee

I am concerned about those TVA tracts located on Bates Bend which have been proposed for industrial development. I am not too concerned about the McMinn County side of the Hiwassee. My mother has a farm down on Bates Bend and I have run across potential industrial problems before. You see, Bradley County had identified the area around Bates Bend on a map as potentially suitable for industrial use, therefore, the property assessor decided to tax my mother's farm as if it were industrial land instead of agricultural property. Suddenly her taxes were based on land assessed at \$25,000 per acre. I had

to go before the board and file a formal complaint so that the county would not tax her on what potential our land could be used for, but adjusted to a rate based on existing agricultural conditions.

Now TVA is proposing in its Plan that its land around Bates Bend be identified for potential industrial use. My concern is am I going to have to go through this tax confusion again? All I know is we are not interested in selling the land for industrial use and we do not want to pay more taxes on land currently used for farming. So what is TVA's position and how will this land be labeled?

3. Don M. Geren, Resident of Cleveland, Tennessee

I am a curious property owner who lives in the Windmill subdivision. I am interested in the current status of the Rockholt Peninsula controversy relating to landowner rights to construct private water use facilities. It is my understanding that the USACE is still waiting on TWRA to state their position on the issue to approve or disapprove docks at this location. Is this generally correct? Do I also understand correctly that TVA's position is that they are willing to approve a dock on this marginal strip land if the backlying landowner has deeded rights to construct a dock? Has TVA been given any notification as to when the Corps or the State might resolve their differences?

4. William Allan Jones, Jr., Resident of Cleveland, Tennessee

One of Bradley County's top assets is being on the Hiwassee River. There is currently a boat ramp near Charleston (Tract No. 99) right off the Bates Bend Farm, which I own. What could TVA do, if anything, to help try to develop this site? Right now it is a rough area. Is it my understanding that about half of this Tract No. 99 is under a license agreement with the Charleston Jaycees? Would TVA consider canceling their license, because I do not think they are actively managing this area. I would like to request that the Cleveland Kiwanis Club become involved in this project. Who do I need to contact, and what needs to be done to get this area transferred to the Cleveland Kiwanis Club?

Another problem that both Mr. Varnell and I would like TVA to address is the condition of the area that follows the water drainage ditch through Charleston. This drainage area is located up from the little city park and across the street from the Hennegar House, the second oldest house in Bradley County. This area, Tract No. 89, has been a constant nuisance for local residents and is a public eyesore for the whole community. TVA owns the right to flood this area, and has had to spend a lot of maintenance time and money spraying for mosquitos, cleaning out debris from the ditches, and clearing the brush out all along this creek bottom. The lower end, up from the park, becomes stagnate and smells bad during that period when the reservoir is low.

The city of Charleston had a solution and wanted TVA to build a small dam across this slough so that there would be a year-round source of water, even when the reservoir level dropped. The small lake would solve the stagnate water situation and would be more aesthetically pleasing and it would be easier to control adjacent vegetation. We understand that this solution was turned down, but we would like to know the reasons why. We would also like to know what TVA recommends as a long-term solution to this nuisance and constant maintenance problem for both TVA and the city of Charleston.

One last comment. I just wanted to ask that TVA not send out anymore flyers or folders to anyone about my farm being available for an industrial site. Bates Bend Farm is not for sale for industry.

5. Ted M. Haralson, Resident of Delano, Tennessee

We lease and farm some property from Olin Chemical Company located on South Mouse Creek. I have wondered about raising fish in the sloughs that are in front of the land I lease from Olin. I wanted to know if TVA would allow me to put nets across the back waters and commercially raise fish during the summer months. Does TVA have a program that could possibly provide technical assistance for me to check on the feasibility of this idea? Would it be all right with TVA to place nets across these sloughs so that I could raise the fish? Who can I talk with in TVA to get started?

TVA Response to Oral Public Comments

Harrison, Tennessee

August 29, 1988

TVA Response to Oral Comments
Central High School - Harrison, Tennessee
August 29, 1988

1. COMMENTOR:

Linda K. Hixon, Park Committee Chairman, Hixson Chamber of
Commerce, Chattanooga, Tennessee

COMMUNICATION:

Oral statement, public meeting, Harrison, Tennessee,
August 29, 1988; written correspondence, September 19, 1988

COMMENT/ISSUE:

The Park committee would like for TVA to reevaluate this tract
and drop the Forest Management allocation currently identified
in the Plan.

TVA RESPONSE:

The Team has reevaluated the tract. Their decision was to
leave the Forest Management allocation in the Plan, but with
the concession that no forest management practices involving
clearcutting would be executed on the tract. The Team
recommended that TVA's forestry program manage the timber
resources in accordance with objectives other than for
maximizing profit from the planted pine timber. The consensus
of the Team was to implement an urban forestry demon-
stration project using thinning techniques to meet multiple-use
objectives for the resources on Tract No. 11. The results of
the forestry allocation could also benefit the public as an
educational opportunity to observe forestry's best management
practices while in the field. Emphasis would be placed on
aesthetics, educational value, and viability of the stand.

Interpretive signs along the trail could easily communicate the habitat manipulation and its value to the public and the resource. Promoting a healthier timber stand by allowing the balance of timber to grow larger would lower the probability of beetle damage in the long run. Overstocked and declining pines normally have a higher possibility of beetle infestation as indicated by some small spots of beetle activity currently identified within this plantation.

2. COMMENTOR:

Robert L. Walters, Resident of Chattanooga, Tennessee

COMMUNICATION:

Oral statement, public meeting, Harrison, Tennessee

August 29, 1988

COMMENT/ISSUE:

Based on TVA's recent example regarding the construction of a maintenance building, what assurance does the public have that the agency will not excavate and deposit large quantities of spoil from the proposed lock expansion onto Tract No. 11 which is adjacent to the Hixson Greenway Project?

TVA RESPONSE:

Possible locations for depositing spoil material resulting from excavation for the proposed lock at Chickamauga Dam would be tentatively identified during preparation of the project's draft environmental impact statement in the early 1990s. The actual details would be worked out during the final design phase for the lock, possibly in the mid 1990s. TVA would be

committed to minimizing any impacts to the Greenway Project and restoring any grounds that are disturbed in constructing the lock. The area that was used for borrow to prepare the site for the lock's new maintenance building has been graded and seeded and repairs have been made to the access road used by trucks to obtain fill material.

3. COMMENTOR:

Steven C. Leach, Chattanooga/Hamilton County Regional Planning Commission, Chattanooga, Tennessee

COMMUNICATION:

Oral statement, public meeting, Harrison, Tennessee,
August 29, 1988

COMMENT/ISSUE:

Will TVA consider revising the Plan (page 39) to provide more current data regarding the population projection (175,000) for the Chattanooga/North Georgia area?

TVA RESPONSE:

TVA's planning staff contacted the Chattanooga/Hamilton County Regional Planning Commission to obtain the data necessary to update the population figures for the "Chattanooga/North Georgia area." It was suggested by the planning commission that a more specific description be used to define the area of population. The suggestion was to replace the term "Chattanooga/North Georgia Area" with the following: "Hamilton County and portions of Walker, Catoosa and Dade Counties in northern Georgia. . . ." The data estimate provided from the

regional planning commission for the newly defined area was found to be reasonable and has been incorporated into the Plan. This information exchange should communicate to the public similar data found in both the planning commission's Horizon Plan 2010 and TVA's Chickamauga Land Management Plan.

COMMENT/ISSUE (Mr. Leach continued):

TVA needs to provide clarification to the text located at the top of page 49 in the Plan.

TVA RESPONSE:

TVA wishes to thank the Chattanooga/Hamilton County Regional Planning Commission staff for reviewing the Plan and directing our attention to that segment of the text which was obscure and difficult to understand. The text transition beginning at the bottom of page 48 and continuing at the top of page 49 now reads as follows: "After the Civil War, Chattanooga became a major regional and national industrial center (in the late 19th and the early 20th centuries), thus bringing the area into prominence."

"Many of the significant historical structures located around the reservoir are normally those found among the least developed areas. There is only one National Historic Landmark designation within the five-county study area: the Rhea County courthouse in Dayton, which acquired significance because of the famous 'Monkey Trial' or 'Scopes Trial' in 1925. There are, however, a number of structures which are eligible or

currently on the National Register of Historic Places. Many of the counties located adjacent to the upper reaches of the reservoir have a greater number of surviving historical significant structures. Economically, these areas are generally the poorest. There are very few....."

3. COMMENTOR:

Gary D. Potter, Resident of Hixson, Tennessee

COMMUNICATION:

Oral statement, public meeting, Harrison, Tennessee

August 29, 1988

COMMENT/ISSUE:

TVA should develop a seasonal weed control program for the Dallas Bay area that would provide chemical treatments for weed control during the summer months.

TVA RESPONSE:

TVA has a seasonal weed control program for Chickamauga Reservoir that entails herbicide treatments along developed shoreline areas. The treatments generally are made during the period from June through September. Major portions of the shoreline in Dallas Bay are designated for herbicide treatment on an annual basis.

COMMENT/ISSUE (Mr. Potter continued):

Who is responsible for managing the public land north of Chester Front County Park near Port Serena, Tennessee and who can I contact to help clean it up?

TVA RESPONSE:

The tract in question, located within Dallas Bay and adjacent to Port Serena, is identified by TVA as Tract No. XTCR-53 and is not considered in the Plan as a planned tract. On March 23, 1961, TVA entered into a transfer agreement with the State of Tennessee which transferred Tract No. XTCR-53 containing 23.6 acres to the State of Tennessee for public recreation purposes. Therefore, the State of Tennessee is responsible for managing this tract. You may want to contact Mike Stubbs with the State of Tennessee at telephone 1-800-624-7406 or 615-360-0544 in Nashville, Tennessee.

5. COMMENTOR:

Stephen M. Warren, Senior Planner, Chattanooga/Hamilton County Regional Planning Commission, Chattanooga, Tennessee

COMMUNICATION:

Oral statement, public meeting, Harrison, Tennessee,
August 29, 1988

COMMENT/ISSUE:

The Chattanooga/Hamilton County Regional Planning Commission believes that TVA has shown Hamilton County's population projection for the year 2000 as high.

TVA RESPONSE:

TVA's planning staff contacted the Chattanooga/Hamilton County Regional Planning Commission to obtain the data necessary to update the population figures for Hamilton County as identified in Table I, page 16 of the Plan. Instead of 352,000 people as shown in the Plan, the planning commission recommended the figure be lowered to 322,000 for the year 2000. Often times local economic and population conditions change and TVA's Economic Analysis Program agrees that the commission's figure seems reasonable and would provide greater data continuity between TVA's Plan and the Regional Planning Commission's Horizon Plan 2010. TVA's Reservoir Lands Planning staff has made the necessary changes to the text and table data to reflect the planning commission's recommendation.

6. COMMENTOR:

Lewis Card, Jr., President of the Hixson Chamber of Commerce,
Hixson, Tennessee

COMMUNICATION:

Oral statement, public meeting, Harrison, Tennessee,
August 29, 1988

COMMENT/ISSUE:

The canoe access area at North Chickamauga Creek has some litter problems. Would it be possible for TVA to clean up this area?

TVA RESPONSE:

In recent months, this area was closed while it was being used as a borrow pit for nearby construction projects. However, a December 10 field inspection by Recreation Program staff showed the area to be completely free of litter. TVA plans to keep the area picked up on a regular basis, and the facility will be incorporated into the proposed Hixson Greenway Project.

7. COMMENTOR:

Dennis N. Goodwin, Resident of Harrison, Tennessee

COMMUNICATION:

Oral statement, public meeting, Harrison, Tennessee,
August 29, 1988

COMMENT/ISSUE:

Why was TVA's land, Tract No. XTCR-170R (Friendship Forrest), not a plannable tract under the Plan?

TVA RESPONSE:

TVA has granted a long-term easement to The University of Tennessee at Knoxville over this tract for forest research purposes. Tracts committed to long-term uses are not included in the Plan.

8. COMMENTOR:

Donald R. McDaniel, Resident of Ooltewah, Tennessee

COMMUNICATION:

Oral statement, public meeting, Harrison, Tennessee,
August 29, 1988

COMMENT/ISSUE:

Request to lease or rent a portion of TVA land within Savannah Bay thought to be a portion of Plan Tract No. 24.

TVA RESPONSE:

A large portion of Plan Tract No. 24 is licensed to the State of Tennessee (TWRA) for a wildlife observation area (see Plan tract description text, page 125). This tract (No. 24) is not available for private noncommercial use. The land located on the south side of Savannah Bay adjacent to Ooltewah-Georgetown Pike and which you expressed an interest in licensing is considered by TVA as marginal strip land and is not identified in the Plan as a planned tract. This segment of marginal strip land is also licensed as part of the State (TWRA) wildlife observation area. You may wish to contact the Central Land Resources District Office in Athens at telephone number (615) 745-1783 if you have any additional questions concerning further clarification concerning your request.

TVA Response to Oral Public Comments

Dayton, Tennessee

August 30, 1988

TVA Response to Oral Public Comments
Rhea County Courthouse - Dayton, Tennessee
August 30, 1988

1. COMMENTOR:

James W. Wallis, Resident of Dayton, Tennessee

COMMUNICATION:

Oral statement, public meeting, Dayton, Tennessee,
August 30, 1988

COMMENT/ISSUE:

Why is TVA not providing bank stabilization to help prevent erosion?

TVA RESPONSE:

TVA does not have the funds to conduct bank stabilization work to prevent bank erosion. However, TVA will consider requests from individuals to stabilize TVA land fronting their private property at their own expense.

COMMENT/ISSUE (Mr. Wallis continued):

Why can docks not be approved on the upper reaches of the reservoir specifically on Tract No. 129? Should TVA reevaluate its current policy regarding the construction of private water use facilities?

TVA RESPONSE:

The adjacent landowners do not have the necessary deeded landrights on Plan Tract No. 129 which would allow TVA to consider approving private water use facilities under current TVA policy. In 1986 TVA reevaluated its policy of private use

on public lands and submitted a presentation to the TVA Board which concluded that existing policy regarding private water use facilities is still valid. The amount of TVA public land has steadily declined and more than half of the shoreline property around Chickamauga Reservoir is available for private development. A substantial portion of TVA's remaining land has been committed to uses ranging from commercial recreation to navigation development and industrial sites. The concensus obtained through TVA's internal review of the Plan for Chickamauga and comments received from the public supports the position that uncommitted public lands should continue to be made available for public benefit. Furthermore, private improvements or facilities should not be permitted where the adjacent property owner has no deeded or implied landrights.

2. COMMENTOR:

Jim H. Harrison, President of the Rhea Quail Association and member of Quail Unlimited

COMMUNICATION:

Oral statement, public meeting, Dayton, Tennessee,
August 30, 1988

COMMENT/ISSUE:

Could TVA provide additional areas like Tract No. 125 for established quail clubs to manage for quail habitat? Could TVA allow for a greater buffer area between the cropland, licensed for agriculture, and the shoreline? If not, would it be possible for TVA to enforce the existing policy pertaining to this buffer area?

TVA RESPONSE:

TVA presently has a contract (TV-69196A) with the Rhea County Quail Association to cooperatively manage and improve small game habitat on portions of Tract No. 128. Habitat improvement work has been conducted on this tract. TVA also has a contract (TV-69223A, Supplement No. 1) with the Chattanooga Chapter of Quail Unlimited, Inc., to cooperatively manage portions of Tract Nos. 121, 123, 125, 134, and 136. Cooperative work has been conducted on Tract No 125. TVA's recent reorganization resulted in the placement of a wildlife biologist in the Central Land Resources District in Athens. A primary responsibility of the district biologist will be to enhance management of TVA land for wildlife, with cooperative ventures with sportsmen's associations being a high priority. TVA plans to initiate work with the quail clubs on the contract tracts where habitat improvements have not been conducted, in addition to identifying other areas with potential for habitat improvement.

Another role of the district biologist will be to assist the district agriculturist in reviewing current agricultural licenses and helping enforce the 50-foot shoreline buffer zone required through the existing policy. In addition, the biologist will be identifying areas where wildlife provisions, including the possible widening of some buffer zones, can be incorporated into agricultural licenses.

TVA Response to Oral Public Comments

Charleston, Tennessee

September 1, 1988

TVA Response to Oral Public Comments
Charleston High School - Charleston, Tennessee
September 1, 1988

1. COMMENTOR:

M. L. Crisp, Resident of Soddy-Daisy, Tennessee

COMMUNICATION:

Oral statement, public meeting, Charleston, Tennessee,
September 1, 1988

COMMENT/ISSUE:

Where is Hamilton County planning to build a bridge over Chickamauga Lake? Does TVA know that Rhea County has also announced plans for a bridge? Would the location of the proposed bridge have any impact on the location of the proposed commercial recreation development on Tract No. 52?

TVA RESPONSE:

In their Horizon Plan 2010, page 37, the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Regional Planning Commission suggested a system of new roads that were designed to improve the transportation network in the region. TVA has not officially received any proposals for the construction of a bridge at the Soddy-Daisy/Cleveland crossing (river mile 488) in Hamilton County, nor the Blythe or Washington Ferry crossings in Rhea and Meigs Counties. At one of TVA's public meetings, a comment was made by a planning commission staff member stating that if the State of Tennessee decided to construct a bridge crossing at Blythe or Washington Ferry sites first, Hamilton County would probably seek a new site for a bridge crossing at some location downstream of the Sequoyah Nuclear Plant.

It would be logical to assume that a bridge crossing would enhance a commercial recreation area such as could be supported on Tract No. 52. However, transportation is but one criteria which was considered during the capability analysis for the selection of potential commercial recreation sites adjacent to the reservoir. The principle reason for identifying Tract No. 52 as a commercial recreation area involved the presence of a deep water harbor, suitable land base, availability of public utilities and roads, and expected demand for such a facility in the next decade. During the planning process, TVA land adjacent to both Blythe Ferry and Washington Ferry were found suitable for uses other than for large commercial recreation purposes.

COMMENT/ISSUE (Mr. Crisp continued):

Does TVA have set standards for commercial marina expansions, specifically Pine Harbor marina?

TVA RESPONSE:

Upon review of plans for commercial dock facilities and improvements, TVA evaluates the needs of the marina, determines their land base, and establishes harbor limits. No dock facilities are allowed outside the harbor limits. Pine Harbor Marina's harbor limits extend lakeward 650 feet on the south side, and 550 feet on the north side fronting their property. Field checks of the site have not revealed any dock facilities outside these approved harbor limits.

COMMENT/ISSUE (Mr. Crisp continued):

Does TVA have a set of minimum safety standards for the construction of private docks?

TVA RESPONSE:

TVA requires that all proposed private water use facilities receive prior written TVA approval. One condition of the approval indicates that the facility must be constructed and maintained in a safe condition. Any safety concerns you may have with water use facilities constructed on Chickamauga Lake should be brought to the attention of the Central Land Resources District Office in Athens. The telephone number is (615) 745-1783.

COMMENT/ISSUE (Mr. Crisp continued):

Would TVA be willing to let me purchase the TVA land in front of my property?

TVA RESPONSE:

When TVA sells surplus land it is made available at a public offering advertised to all. However, TVA no longer sells Chickamauga Reservoir property for private residential use. If you wish to be placed on a mailing list to receive notice of TVA land for sale for commercial or nonprivate use, you may request to do so by writing or calling TVA's Land Acquisition and Disposal Department in Chattanooga at (615) 751-2014.

2. COMMENTOR:

Boyce N. Varnell, Resident of Morristown, Tennessee

COMMUNICATION

Oral statement, public meeting, Charleston, Tennessee,
September 1, 1988

COMMENT/ISSUE:

What is TVA's position and how will TVA's land (Tract No. 101) adjacent to my families farm be labeled?

TVA RESPONSE:

TVA understands your concern regarding property taxes and adjacent land use. For years the Bates Bend area has been identified by Bradley County and in regional land use studies as having potential for industrial use. However, the portion of TVA property that adjoins your mother's farm is not identified in the Plan for industrial use. The allocated land uses for Tract No. 101 (71 acres) are to be utilized for informal recreation, cultural resource protection, and for visual management. Tract No. 101, located in Bradley County, extends from approximately Hiwassee River mile 20, almost to river mile 22 (see Plan map).

TVA has allocated Tract Nos. 94 and 96, located across the river in McMinn County and Tract No 100, located in Bradley County, suitable for (1) industrial access, (2) industrial access/barge terminal, and (3) industrial site/barge terminal respectively. TVA has a limited land base on these tracts and is not actively promoting any site for industrial development. If, however, an industrial client should come to TVA at some future time, TVA would only be able to direct their attention to those individuals who own backlying property like you and Mr. William Jones. Currently, both you and Mr. Jones have made

it clear to TVA that your family's property and that of Mr. Jones is not for sale as industrial property. Therefore, if the TVA property identified in the Plan is not sufficient to support the industrial client's need, they will have to look elsewhere.

3. COMMENTOR:

Don M. Geren, Resident of Cleveland, Tennessee

COMMUNICATION:

Oral statement, public meeting, Charleston, Tennessee,
September 1, 1988

COMMENT/ISSUE:

What is the status of water use facility approvals at Rockholt Peninsula Subdivision located on the Hiwassee River, fronting the Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge?

TVA RESPONSE:

The most recent information regarding the issue of suspending action on the applications for private water use facilities within Rockholt Subdivision was a December 16, 1988 TVA memorandum from TVA's Property Management and Administration Department Manager to TVA's Central Land Resources District Office in Athens, Tennessee. The memorandum was written after TVA discussed this situation with the USACE in Nashville. Currently the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA) objects to the construction of private water use facilities within the Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge fronting the subdivisions around the refuge. Therefore, the USACE will not issue a

permit over the State of Tennessee's objection and is denying any individual permit requests at this time as a result of the State's position. TVA's position is that the landowners in Rockholt, Windmill, and Riverview Subdivisions have the necessary landrights for TVA to approve water use facilities. However, since the facilities cannot be constructed without both TVA's and USACE's approval, unilateral approval by TVA would serve no purpose. Should the USACE be in a position to approve an applicant's request for construction in the future, TVA will consider the applicant's plans at that time.

4. COMMENTOR:

William Allan Jones, Jr., Resident of Cleveland, Tennessee

COMMUNICATION:

Oral statement, public meeting, Charleston, Tennessee,
September 1, 1988

COMMENT/ISSUE:

What is the status of license agreement with the city of Charleston for a parking lot and launching ramp?

TVA RESPONSE:

On January 18, 1973, TVA granted a license to the Charleston Jaycees to use a 3.8-acre portion of the tract for a parking lot and launching ramp. On January 29, 1981, an assignment was made from the Charleston Jaycees to the city of Charleston which is now responsible for maintaining the site. TVA would

require a request from the city of Charleston to assign the license agreement to another organization or group. TVA has no basis or reason to cancel the license agreement at this time.

COMMENT/ISSUE (Mr. Jones continued):

Could TVA address concerns regarding the drainage ditch through Charleston, and the reason TVA and the USACE denied the city's request for a dam across the slough in Charleston?

TVA RESPONSE:

TVA does not have the funds nor does the agency normally participate in the construction of projects such as building small dams for aesthetic reasons. As a result of a meeting with a Charleston city official, TVA and USACE verbally indicated that a written request for a dam across the slough in Charleston would likely be denied because of potential flood control concerns. Additional costs could also be associated with the project such as acquiring additional landrights, the realignment of existing city streets and utilities, and enlarging existing drainage systems. TVA will, however, continue to offer assistance by performing necessary maintenance to the drainage ditch as funds are available.

5. COMMENTOR:

Ted M. Haralson, Resident of Delano, Tennessee

COMMUNICATION:

Oral statement, public meeting, Charleston, Tennessee,
September 1, 1988

COMMENT/ISSUE:

Request for information on placing nets across the backwaters of South Mouse Creek to commercially raise fish.

TVA RESPONSE:

TVA would be able to offer limited assistance as to the biological feasibility of raising fish. For biological information regarding this type of activity,

Allen M. Brown (Biologist) would be able to offer assistance.

You may wish to write him at the following address: TVA, Water Resources, Aquatic Biology Department, Fish Lab, Norris, Tennessee 37828 or call (615) 632-1798.

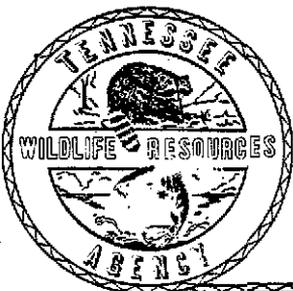
If after you have contacted Mr. Brown and wish to pursue this idea, a written request and attached plans for this activity should be submitted to Norman Allgood, Manager, Central Land Resources District, Post Office Box 606, Athens, Tennessee 37303. Upon receipt, TVA will evaluate the proposed project and provide you with a written response to your request.

Written Public Comments

August 10, 1988

to

September 23, 1988



TENNESSEE WILDLIFE RESOURCES AGENCY

ELLINGTON AGRICULTURAL CENTER
P. O. BOX 40747
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37204

August 18, 1988

Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Jr.
Project Leader
Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority
126 Natural Resources Building
Norris, TN 37828

re: Draft Review of Chickamauga Reservoir Land
Management Plan

Dear Bob:

Thank you for your letter of August 10, and the draft copy of the Chickamauga Reservoir Land Management Plan.

I would like to reiterate and elaborate on some points made in my enclosed letter of April 30, 1987 as related to this Plan. We are happy that reference is made to our proposed hacking of bald eagles and the need for retaining mature forest for their possible return and nesting. It is recommended that this potential be identified on individual tracts. Such areas could be the larger isolated tracts which support mature potential nesting trees as described in the enclosed "Guidelines for Bald Eagle Habitat Areas in Tennessee". For example, there could possibly be such a potential at tract #12 - a 57.5 acre site that is regularly used by wintering bald eagles for roosting, where forest cover is primarily mature oak hickory and where there is a low level of human disturbance. Where such potential nesting or existing eagle roosting can be identified, it is recommended that conservation and enhancement management be included in the planning process, as outlined in our bald eagle guidelines.

Please check your mailing list to revise my mailing address in accordance with that given in this letterhead.

The State of Tennessee

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

We appreciate this opportunity for input into the Chickamauga Reservoir
Land Management Plan.

Sincerely,



Robert M. Hatcher, Coordinator
Nongame/Endangered Species

RMH/bjs
cc: Bruce Anderson
Ken Dubke

August 24, 1988

Tennessee Valley Authority
Reservoir Lands Planning
126 Natural Resources Building
Norris, Tennessee 37828

RE: Tract No. XCR-466R

Gentlemen:

Harold Daniels, Scott Roberts, and I own property adjacent to the above referenced tract. We believe this property is uniquely different from the tract of land described as Tract 24 in TVA's Land Management Plan, August 1988.

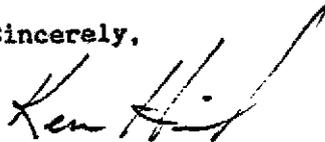
This land is on the opposite side of Snow Hill Road. It has been closed to vehicle access, does not overlook Savannah Bay, and no waterfowl nesting sites are on this property.

According to the land use Permit No. 56628A, this property is not included in the Savannah Bay Wildlife Observation area as indicated by the pink shading. Therefore, we are collectively requesting permission to construct boat docks and/or a sea wall with ingress and egress rights across the TVA-owned land.

Because this land is directly in front of our property and dwellings with no vehicle access and no beneficial use to TVA, we hope that TVA will also consider reclassifying this property giving us (adjoining property owners) the same privileges as others on Savannah Creek.

We look forward to meeting with you on August 29, 1988, at Central High School to discuss the future of this property.

Sincerely,



Ken Herrick
8169 Savannah Hills Drive
Ooltewah, Tennessee 37363



Scott Roberts



Harold Daniels

131/86
See Dan ✓



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Soil
Conservation
Service

675 Estes Kefauver FB-USCH
801 Broadway
Nashville, TN 37203

August 29, 1988

Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Jr.
Project Leader
Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority
Norris, Tennessee 37828

Dear Mr. Curtis:

Subject: Chickamauga Reservoir Land Management Plan

The Soil Conservation Service (SCS) recommends that the fourteen tracts referred to on Page 94, be farmed following a soil conservation plan. These plans can be prepared by SCS, the farmer, TVA or a private consultant.

However, the plans must be approved by the SCS District Conservationist and the Hamilton County Soil Conservation District. They must also meet the requirements of the SCS Field Office Technical Guides of the county in which the tract is located.

The Soil Conservation Service appreciates the opportunity to review and comment on the Chickamauga Reservoir Land Management Plan.

Sincerely yours,


Jerry S. Lee
State Conservationist

cc: Larry Goff, Area Conservationist
Howard Whitaker, District Conservationist

TRACTS: 20, 58, 107, 114, 121, 122, 123
125, 127, 128, 130, 134, 136 and 144



The Soil Conservation Service
is an agency of the
United States Department of Agriculture



Picture Yourself In...



August 30, 1988

Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Jr.
Project Leader
Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority
Norris, TN 37828

Dear Robert:

Congratulations on pulling a wealth of information together in a relatively short time. This should be an excellent guide for future development and protection.

After a rather hasty perusal, a few thoughts:

1. Was sufficient attention given to nearby planning that will impact on the Chickamauga lake area (e. g. road development)?
2. Couldn't TVA's valley-wide perspective be better utilized? For example, why hasn't Chickamauga attracted more destination facilities such as resorts or fishing camps? Why not houseboat rentals (and other boats, fishing equipment, etc.)? What should be done?
3. Shouldn't a facilities inventory uncover investment opportunities (e.g. is there a shortage of boat docks available)?
4. Should TVA express an opinion, or cite pros and cons, on such projects as the proposed bridge across Chickamauga Lake?
5. Even though a separate water quality study is underway, shouldn't this report express the need, the determination, and plans to maintain the clean water?
6. Couldn't TVA express support for such projects as a larger lock for Chickamauga? If this is a good idea, who will start the ball rolling?
7. If the technology exists, and if it is economically feasible, to put oxygen back in the water at dams, shouldn't Chickamauga (or Watts Bar) be slated next?
8. Shouldn't more specific plans at least be outlined (e.g. to improve fishing and conservation). Are commercial fishermen part of the problem or part of the solution? What can be done to clean up lake shores?
9. It seems unlikely that tract 52 is the only site for resort development? Is TVA still willing to allow commercial development adjacent to the nuclear plant? What is being done to attract investors?
10. Was consideration given to tying Chickamauga Reservation, and adjacent land, to River City's major development for Nickajack (i.e. the River Walk)?
11. Shouldn't some attention be given to stimulating positive actions and to marketing the virtues of Chickamauga Lake?
12. Is TVA to be the prime mover, does a Lake Association need to be organized, or can existing organizations such as the Convention and Visitors Bureau be utilized?

We hope that a major effort will be made now to put all of this information to work. What action is planned and how can we assist you?

Best Wishes,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'R. Elmore'.

Robert A. Elmore
Director of Special Projects

RAE/sdc

September 1, 1988

Robert L. Curtis, Jr.
Project Leader
Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority
126 Natural Resources Building
Norris, Tennessee 37828

Dear Mr. Curtis,

I would like to comment on the Chickamauga Reservoir Land Management Plan and ask a few specific questions concerning TVA land management policies.

General Comment: The permitting of private docks on TVA public lands designated for informal recreation conflicts with the description of this land use on page 103. An example of how this dock permitting essentially prohibits this land from being used for public recreation can be seen in Tract No. 27. Property owners living across the street from this public land use it for more purposes than just easement to their permitted boat docks. Boats, sheds, lawn equipment, picnic tables and vehicles are stored on this land. Private property signs appear on all docks giving the impression that public access is forbidden to the entire area. This type of land use is inconsistent with the description of informal recreation: "practices will be permitted as long as they do not limit public use of the land". TVA needs to enforce it's policies regarding the permitted use of these public lands.

Specific Questions: My family would like to build a fishing dock adjacent to one of these tracts planned for informal use. What specific criteria is used to permit this type of construction? Are families that do not own property near the shoreline discriminated against when requesting permits for dock building on TVA lands? Please have the appropriate TVA staff answer these questions for me and forward any materials I will need to request a permit for such a dock.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Land Use Plan and your help in providing answers to my questions regarding dock permitting. Also, Please add my name to the mailing list to recieve information on the final land management plan adopted for Chickamauga reservoir.

Sincerely,

S. Butkus

Susanna Butkus
17 Ormand Drive
Red Bank, TN 37415

14
SEP 06 1988

HOLLAND
MARKS
FORE
HARRIS
CURTIS
BOLLINGER
DANBY
COWAN
PATE
PEEL
FILES

Sept. 6, 1988

Tennessee Valley Authority
Reservoir Lands Planning
126 Natural Resources Building
Norris Tenn. 37828

Attention; Mr. Robert L. Curtis Jr.

Chickamauga Reservoir 10 year plan.

I was unable to attend any of the meetings schedule for Aug. and early Sept. for review of the proposed 10 year plan. I would very much like to stay on the mailing list for any future information concerning this project. I believe this project is needed and you are doing an excellent job putting it together and are providing for the needs and for the best use of this property, for the T.V.A and the public.

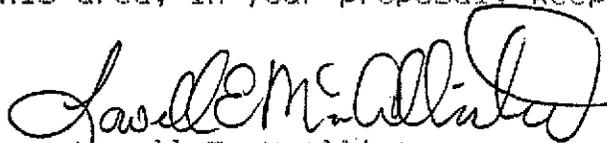
The proposed plan in general appears to be something everyone can agree to and I for one am looking forward to a more detailed outline of these plans. I like everyone else who attended the first meetings had a vested interest in some part of the reservoir. Mine being flood control, which we will need again, (I hope) and private land use in already developed residential areas. The maps supplied in the latest mailing and proposed plan appear to have spotted, Refuge Areas, to where homes in areas such as Agency Creek, Gunstocker Creek, "Rockholt Peninsula Shores" and others are no longer part of the refuge. I would like to see detail procedures for obtaining permits for docks, dredging, boathouses and other land use items.

Industrial sites were also a part of the plan which is needed to help obtain the most value from this resource.

Wildlife Refuge is needed as outlined, and again it appears from the map that they do not take such a large expanse of the reservoir in the upper end of the Chickamauga Lake and the Hiwassee River area.

There seems to be room for everyone and everything that has any interest in this area, in your proposal, keep up the good work.

Lowell McAllister
3306 Weeks Circle
Cleveland, TN 37311



Lowell E. McAllister
Landowner, Fisherman, Hunter, ♀
Nature Lover, Wildlife Observer

Lem/ctm

From:

John Wm MARCHI II
% Good Time Guide Service
RT #2 Box #89
TEN Mile, TN 37880

TO: TENNESSEE Valley Authority

Subject: Reply to your Correspondence

1. Thank you for the wonderful maps, informative management info, and for broadening my horizons concerning Chickamauga Reservoir.

I live near Watts Bar Reservoir. Although I do have occasion to visit Chickamauga, but most of my lake time is spent at Watts Bar. It would be very helpful to me to have a map of Watts Bar, and management info concerning the same.

2. I am not able to visit with you at this particular public meeting because I am unable to make ends meet in Meigs County, and am forced to spend this time in Nashville working another job.

I will study the information you have sent me concerning Chickamauga. Perhaps next time I may be able to attend Cee Seminar

(2)

And contribute something helpful to both the TUA, and the general public.

IN SO FAR AS WRITTEN COMMENTS ARE CONCERNED, ABOUT THE ONLY WAY YOU COULD INCREASE MY INCOME WOULD BE IF YOU OPENED CHICKAMAUGA TO LEGAL, PERMISSIBLE ARROWHEAD HUNTING WHEN THE WATER GOES DOWN IN THE WINTER TIME. EXCAVATION, NATURALLY, WOULD REMAIN A FEDERAL OFFENCE

I'M ALL FOR PRESERVING INDIAN HISTORY, SO WHY NOT LET PEOPLE PICK UP THE ONES LAYING ON THE BEACH SO THEY DON'T GET STEPPED ON, AND BROKEN, OR WORN AWAY BY THE CONTINUOUS CONTINUOUS FLOW OF WATER, OR FLUSHED COMPLETELY AWAY.

I'M CONVINCED A GUIDE COULD MAKE A FEW BUCKS DURING THE DEAD SEASON TAKING FOLKS ARROWHEAD HUNTING, AND THE PRIVATE COLLECTOR ALSO DOES MUCH TO PRESERVE HISTORY. WHAT WOULD IT HURT TO RESTRICT SUCH ACTIVITIES TO THE BEACH OR SHORELINE?

(3)

It seems strange to me that it should be a federal offence to pick up one of the many arrowheads that dot certain shorelines along Chickamauga in the winter time.

It seems strange that Hunt TV would rather ~~see~~ see them all swept away and buried forever where no one will ever have the thrill of seeing them. I really don't understand your current policy in this respect - at all. This is not preserving, and is in conflict with your purpose, as far as I'm concerned. It also seems absurd that picking up an arrowhead should constitute being a FELONY.

You asked for food for thought, and I have given it to you.

Thanks again for the maps & info.
Please send me some on where I'm at (Watts Bar) because I do not have any info from you on Watts Bar Lake
Thanks again.



Respectfully,
Jack Marchi

P.S. HAVE A NICE DAY!
9/13/88 ac

Submitted to Chathamoga Times

To all who love water,



TVA's great engineering minds have mounted an assault on weed growth in our reservoirs and river using Komeen, Aquathol K, Sonar; and 2,4-D weed killers. The least noxious of the group, 2,4-D, was found in 1969 to cause birth defects and was recommended to be immediately restricted to prevent human exposure. Dow Chemicals, in danger of losing valuable profits, put their highest paid lawyers in to contest those findings and 2,4-D remains the economy herbicide of choice in the industrial world. Recent studies indicate that 2,4-D is also carcinogenic as well as mutagenic.

My concern with this mess started when I fell near a weed patch one day while sailing. My skin burned for hours until I could shower. I've also talked to others who have had eye irritation from the water.

Various warnings on the labels include: Aquathol K; Fatal if absorbed through the skin. Corrosive, causes eye and skin irritation or damage. Do not use fish from treated water for 3 days. Do not use water for livestock or food crop irrigation for 7-25 days, depending on application amounts. 2,4-D: Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of waste. Komeen: Product may be toxic to fish. Trout and other species of fish may be killed at application rates recommended. Sonar: Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Follow directions carefully so as to minimize adverse affects on non-target organisms. All manufacturers disclaim responsibility for indirect or inconsequential damages. These chemicals are reasonably fit for the purposes referred to. Additionally, decaying weeds use up oxygen in the water causing more problems for already drought-stressed marine life. Herons eat contaminated crayfish. Catfish have only a 2X safety factor from Sonar. And, why did the mussels die?

People fall into the water all summer, catch non-target organisms to eat, and have increasingly, because of the drought, gone down to the shore to haul drums of river and lake water home to use in their gardens.

TVA has told me that they always post treated areas so that warnings are visible from the river and the shore. They have been observed spraying and leaving not a sign of a sign. In fact, I've only talked to one person who has ever seen a warning and he had to go out of his way to investigate it. I've never seen a public notice or warning in the newspaper.

Eutrophication, (natural "degradation") of our lakes is manifest in the form of weed growth. No proposals or actions have been made to go to the source of the acceleration of this process. Nitrate fertilizers, chemical lawn care, animal waste run off into the river. Improperly treated and untreated human waste from houseboats and shoreline dwellings, as well as water softeners, industrial waste, and phosphates all contribute heavily to accelerating weed growth. Rather than go to the source and deal with those problems, we further humor and enrich our petro-chemical "guardians" by dumping more chemicals into our water and food supply. The program is weed control, not eradication, and weeds like insects become readily resistant to chemical warfare. Unfortunately, humans and many animals do not. The chemical control process is initially the cheap and easy way but the long term costs may be more than we can afford:

This chemical practice of weed control is all too reminiscent of Chlordane, DDT, DDD. Agent Orange and whatever some chemical lawn services used until two years ago. All were carcinogens used until the evidence was finally overwhelming.

Now that we're approaching the off season for weed growth, perhaps a more environmentally sound means can be developed or appropriated for to accomplish the same control over these nasty weeds without having to poison our water and ruin the commercial and sport fishing industries as well as recreational sports.

Dennis Waldman

September 15, 1988

Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Jr., Project Leader
Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority
Norris, Tennessee 37828

Dear Mr. Curtis:

The main concerns of the Privateer Yacht Club in regard to the Chickamauga Reservoir Land Management Plan centers around water quality and pool levels.

The continued growth of aquatic weeds in the Chickamauga Reservoir threaten the sport of sailing during the summer and fall months. Floating patches of "weed" attach themselves to sailboat keels and rudders, virtually stopping the boats. This is especially true of smaller sailboats without auxiliary motors.

We support stronger weed control on the main bodies of water, while allowing controlled growth in the sloughs for fish production

We support a much longer season of "full pool" water depth than is currently allowed by T.V.A. Sailboats draw from four to six foot in keel depth. The low water in late fall and winter allow only channel sailing. Since our sport is year round, any increase in the pool level would be appreciated.

We support T.V.A. in maintaining all its waterfront property in a manner of public trust for all citizens to enjoy.

Yours,



William V. Smith, Jr.
Commodore

2/21/88



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Post Office Box 845
Cookeville, TN 38501

September 16, 1988

Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Jr., Project Leader
Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority
126 Natural Resources Building
Norris, Tennessee 37828

Dear Mr. Curtis:

This is in response to your letter of August 10, 1988, transmitting the draft Chickamauga Reservoir Land Management Plan. We have reviewed the plan and offer the following comments concerning fish and wildlife resources.

Chickamauga Reservoir is a valuable fish and wildlife resource area on the Tennessee River in southeastern Tennessee. Although much of the land around the lake has been heavily impacted or altered there are still areas having significant natural or scenic qualities. These areas support good populations of both game and nongame fish and wildlife species, and provide numerous recreational opportunities. However, as the management plan states, the demand for land for development will continue to cause conflicts as the population grows and commercial and recreational use of the lake increases.

There are at present, 23 wildlife management areas on Chickamauga Reservoir collectively known as the Chickamauga Wildlife Management Area and Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge. These areas encompass approximately 4,500 acres and provide nesting, foraging, and breeding habitat for a variety of waterfowl, shore and marsh birds, as well as other aquatic and upland wildlife species. Shoreline areas, shallow water areas, tributary streams, and riverine areas throughout the lake provide extensive spawning, feeding, and nursery habitat for over 70 fish species as well as a variety of mussel and other aquatic species. Populations of some species of fish and mussels are highly valuable because they are remnants of the pre-impoundment Tennessee River fauna. The State has designated Tennessee River mile 517 to mile 530 as a mussel sanctuary to protect mussels and their habitat.

Among the fish, wildlife, and plant populations in and around Chickamauga Lake are the following species federally listed as endangered and threatened, and species that are candidates for listing:

Don Lamm
1/19/88

LISTED SPECIES

Gray bat - Myotis grisescens (E)
Bald eagle - Haliaeetus leucocephalus (E)
Dromedary pearly mussel - Dromus dromas (E)
Pink mucket pearly mussel - Lampsilis orbiculata (E)
Rough pigtoe mussel - Pleurobema plenum (E)
Orange-footed pearly mussel - Plethobasus cooperianus (E)
Snail darter - Percina tanasi (T)
Large flowered skullcap - Scutellaria montana (E)

CANDIDATE SPECIES

Tennessee cave salamander - Gyrinophilus palleucus
Hellbender - Cryptobranchus alleganiensis
Appalachian Bewick's wren - Thryomanes bewickii altus
Bachman's sparrow - Aimophila aestivalis
False foxglove - Aureolaria patula
Appalachian bugbane - Cimicifuga rubifolia
Yellow leaf-cup - Polymnia laevigata
Carey's saxifrage - Saxifraga careyana

The following tracts, identified in the land management plan, are used by endangered species:

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>TRACTS</u>
Gray bat	64
Large-flowered skullcap	10,12,13,17,31,34,44,50,53
Bald eagle	14,33,34,35,37,48,50,102,112, 138,140
Snail darter	66,67,68,97,98,102,136,137,138, 139,140,141,142,143,144,145, 146,147,148,149
Pink mucket mussel, Rough pigtoe, Dromedary, and Orange-footed mussel	125,134,135,136,137,138,139,140, 141,142,143,144,145,146,147, 148,149

Also, the plan identifies the following tracts as having significant value for fish and wildlife:

<u>TRACT NUMBERS</u>	<u>SIGNIFICANCE</u>
23,58,123,124	Bottomland hardwood
58,59,61,67,77,80,86,103,105, 112,114,118,119,120,122,124, 125,127,128,130,132	Wetland (aquatic, emergent, scrub/shrub)
61,67,75,86,118,123,125,134	Upland habitat
134,143	Adjacent to the only known sauger spawning site in Chickamauga Lake

Proposed land uses on several tracts could have significant adverse impacts on fish and wildlife populations and habitat. Tracts 66, 67, 68, 75, 77, 80, 103, 105, 112, 118, 120, 124 are presently part of the wildlife management areas. However all but tracts 80 and 105 are leased to the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency through short-term revocable license. Revocation of licenses and change of present use on these tracts may have adverse impacts on the habitat and the species that use them. Tracts 10,12,13,14,31,33,34,35,37,44,48,59,75,77,80,83,86,97,98,103,105,112,118,-120,124,132,133,137,138,140,141,142,147, and 148 have been designated for management and protection of unique aesthetic qualities, habitats, or wildlife. No impacts to fish and wildlife resources are expected on those tracts. The remaining tracts are partially or entirely designated for industrial sites, terminal and fleeting facilities, agriculture, water access, recreation, or forest management. Construction, pollution, erosion, siltation, clearing of forest for development, and application of pesticides associated with these uses could directly or indirectly affect fish and wildlife and their habitats.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires federal agencies to ensure that actions they authorized, fund, or carry out do not jeopardize the continued existence of listed species, or adversely modify designated critical habitat. Potential project impacts must be assessed and a determination made as to whether the action may affect listed species or critical habitat. A finding of "may affect" may require formal consultation.

The Fish and Wildlife Service recommends that the following be incorporated into the Chickamauga Reservoir Land Management Plan:

1. Prior to implementing proposed land uses on tracts 17, 44, 50, and 53 impacts to large-flowered skullcap be assessed and Section 7 consultation initiated.
2. Prior to implementing proposed land use on tracts 33, 35, 50, 103 and 112 impacts to the bald eagle be assessed and Section 7 consultation be initiated.
3. Prior to implementing proposed land uses on tracts 136, 145, 146, and 149 impacts to the snail darter should be assessed and Section 7 Consultation initiated. Also, if the Hiwassee River adjacent to tract 102 is proposed for development for navigation consultation should be initiated.
4. Prior to implementing proposed land uses on tracts 125, 134, 135, 136, 143, 144, 145, 146, and 149 impacts to listed freshwater mussels should be assessed and Section 7 consultation initiated.
5. Blythe Ferry Cave should be closed to the public by signing, gating, or other means during the period of use by the gray bat.
6. Tracts presently licenses for use as wildlife management areas should continue to be leased to the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, but under long-term licenses.
7. Stands of bottomland hardwoods on tracts 23, 58, 123, and 124 should be considered for habitat protection designation.
8. Tract 77 should be designated for habitat protection.
9. Agriculture and forest management activities on tracts 114, 119, 125, 127, 128, and 134 should be strictly regulated to protect valuable wetland habitats.
10. Agriculture and industrial development on tracts 134, 135, 136, 143, 144, 145, 146, and 149 should be strictly regulated to prevent adverse impacts to important spawning areas and the mussel sanctuary.

We also encourage the Tennessee Valley Authority to investigate the recurrent problem of depressed oxygen levels in the headwaters of Chickamauga Lake, and to explore means of alleviating the problem.

Incorporation of the above recommendations will help protect and enhance the fish and wildlife resources in and around the reservoir, and keep large areas open for public use.

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Thomas S. Talley". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Thomas S. Talley
Field Supervisor

TST/JCW/b

xc:
Asheville FO
(Attn: Bob Currie and Dick Biggins)

September 19, 1988

Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Jr.
Project Leader, Chickamauga
Reservoir Lands Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority
126 Natural Resources Building
Norris, Tennessee 37828

Re: Chickamauga Reservoir
Tracts No. 10 and No. 11

Dear Mr. Curtis:

Enclosed are copies of resolutions supporting the North Chickamauga Creek Greenway Project adopted by the Chattanooga Area Chamber of Commerce and by all the Area Chambers in Hamilton County, Tennessee.

We have also received from more than 600 individuals, letters and statements of support for development of the Greenway.

As I commented at the August 29, 1988, public meeting, we are pleased to see that the draft Chickamauga Reservoir Land Management Plan recommends that Tract 10 be designated a Small Wild Area and states that TVA supports the Greenway Project and the use of Tract 11 for day-use recreation. The main greenway trail would, of course, follow the course of the creek on Tract 11, however, we would also like to have an unsurfaced trail loop from the main trail into the Small Wild Area so that nature studies classes will have access to that area.

We do have concerns, as I noted at the public meeting, that one of the planned uses for Tract 11 is forest management and that the tract may be impacted by the construction of a new lock at Chickamauga Dam, with portions of the tract having been identified as a spoil deposit area for materials excavated from the site of the proposed lock. The trees contribute immensely to the appeal of the area as a greenway site - it is very peaceful and relaxing to walk along the old roadway on that part of the Reservation and hear the tops of the tall pines knocking against one another as they sway with the breezes. Our efforts with the Greenway Project are directed toward preserving the natural areas that exist along North Chickamauga Creek and we are very much interested in seeing Tract 11 retain its forested condition.

Letter to Mr. Curtis
September 19, 1988
Page Two

If impacts to Tract 11 from the construction of a new lock at Chickamauga Dam are inevitable, we hope that the impacts will be limited as much as possible and that proper restoration of the impacted area will be promptly and completely done. In any event, construction of the proposed new lock appears to be many years away and development of the greenway on this portion of the Chickamauga Reservation during Fiscal Year 1989 would give the public many years of enjoyment before any temporary disruptions would occur because of the construction process.

Sincerely,



Linda K. Hixon
Chairman, Park Committee
Hixson Chamber of Commerce
One Northgate Park, Suite 303
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37415
Telephone: (615) 870-8575

LKH/lh
Enclosures

cc: Lewis Card, Jr., Hixson Chamber President
Catherine Koskos, Area Chamber Representative,
Chattanooga Area Chamber of Commerce



TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

Bureau of Environment
T.E.R.R.A. BUILDING
150 NINTH AVENUE NORTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219-5404

September 19, 1988

Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Jr., Project Leader
Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority
Norris, TN 37828

RE: Chickamauga Reservoir
Land Management Plan

Dear Mr. Curtis:

The Land Management Plan for Chickamauga Reservoir has been reviewed by the NPS Section of my staff. The plan was found to be a well written, comprehensive document. The following comments have been generated by our review of this plan:

1. Several contributing streams and rivers are impacted by nonpoint sources of pollution, as documented in the "Nonpoint Source Assessment for the State of Tennessee." The impacted streams include the Hiwassee River, Oostanaula Creek, Soddy Creek, Wolftever Creek and South Mouse Creek. These streams are degraded by pollution resulting from agriculture, mining, forestry and urban activities.
2. This office would like to see included in your land management plan strong encouragement of implementation of best management practices for agricultural and forestry activities, for mining and mine land reclamation, and for urban stormwater management and subsurface (septic tank systems) sewage disposal.
3. Industrial parks and commercial enterprises with large impervious areas, such as rooftops and parking lots, should be required (encouraged) to provide for collection and treatment of stormwater runoff. Constructed wetland systems have been used for this purpose.
4. The Hixon Greenway Project is an excellent example of community interest and cooperation in the effort to abate nonpoint source pollution. TVA is providing technical and financial assistance in this project. Projects such as this should be included in your document, and encouraged in your plan.

9/24/88

Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Jr., Project Leader

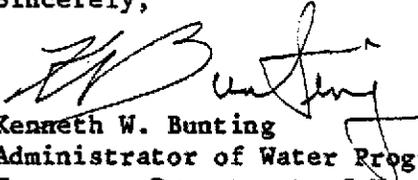
September 19, 1988

Page 2

5. McMinn County has formed a Water Quality Committee to address nonpoint source problems in the Oostanaula Creek Watershed. The local Soil Conservation Service, and the Tennessee Department of Health and Environment are cooperating in this project, although it is still in the planning stage.
6. The TDHE - Division of Water Pollution Control Chattanooga Field Office should be involved in the planning process for any proposed project with a potential wastewater discharge.

I appreciate the opportunity to review the Chickamauga Reservoir Management Plan. If you have any questions regarding these comments, please feel free to contact Ms. Karen Grubbs at 741-0638 or me at 741-4417.

Sincerely,



Kenneth W. Bunting
Administrator of Water Programs
Tennessee Department of Health and Environment

KWB/KG/E4058263

cc: Karen Grubbs - NPS
Ann McGregor - CFO

Summary of Written Comments

August 10, 1988

to

September 23, 1988

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS
FROM WRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE
AUGUST 10 - SEPTEMBER 23, 1988

1. Ken Herrick, Mr. Scott Roberts, and Mr. Harold Daniels, Residents of Ooltewah, Tennessee

All of these individuals are property owners adjacent to Plan Tract No. 24, (XCR-466R). The land is located on the southwest side of Savannah Bridge. The area has been closed to vehicle access by the county and is not included in the Savannah Bay Wildlife Observation Area currently managed by TWRA.

Our request is to obtain from TVA ingress and egress rights across TVA to the water. We are confused at this point. It is our understanding that the reason we do not have the same rights and privileges as others in our subdivision is because TVA has never had ownership of our three lots. Would you please clarify this statement and provide an answer to our request?

2. Robert A. Elmore, Director of Special Projects, Chattanooga Area Convention and Visitors Bureau, Chattanooga, Tennessee

After reviewing the Plan, some thoughts and questions came to mind that need to be addressed in relation to plan implementation for future development and protection of the reservoir.

- Was sufficient attention given to local planning input regarding new road and bridge development adjacent to the reservoir?

- Why hasn't Chickamauga attracted more destination recreation resort development? What should be done?

- Would a facilities inventory for the reservoir uncover potential investment opportunities? For example, is there a shortage of boat docks?

- TVA has addressed the need for a larger navigation lock to be constructed through Chickamauga Dam. What is the current status, and what agency is responsible for initiating the work, TVA or the USACE?

- How will the water quality plan currently being developed for Chickamauga be implemented through the land management plan? Little discussion is offered in the current draft.

- When will Chickamauga Reservoir be scheduled by TVA for the oxygen replacement program similar to those facilities installed at Douglas Dam?

- Even though this is a land management plan, could TVA outline some specific recommendations to improve fishing on Chickamauga? Are commercial fisherman part of the problem or solution?

- Is Tract No. 52 the only site for resort development on the entire reservoir? Is TVA still willing to allow commercial development adjacent to the nuclear plant?
- Should not the Plan address some attention toward attracting more investors through marketing the virtues of Chickamauga Reservoir. Who should be responsible for being the prime mover toward meeting this objective?

3. Jack Marchi, Good Time Guide Service, Ten Mile, Tennessee

I operate a guide service on Watts Bar Reservoir, but am also interest in Chickamauga. I was interested in how I might expand my "off-season" operation to include arrowhead hunting when the lake levels are down during the winter months. I realize that archaeological excavation is a Federal offense, but I would like to be able to "legally" collect the artifacts which are laying on the surface of the shoreline. What harm would there be if people could collect these relics and preserve them for future generations to see? I don't understand your current policy prohibiting the public from picking up an arrowhead. Could TVA clarify the reason why it is a felony to hunt arrowheads?

4. Susanne Butkus, Resident of Red Bank, Tennessee

My question relates to TVA's land management policies permitting the development of private water use facilities on TVA public lands allocated for informal recreation. What specific criteria is used to permit private water use

facilities? Why are some families allowed to construct docks and others discriminated against by not having an equal opportunity to build docks? Why doesn't TVA enforce its current policies regarding the private use of public lands? A specific case can be seen on Chickamauga Plan Tract No. 27. Property owners living across the street from this public land use it for more purposes than just easement to their permitted boat docks. Boats, sheds, lawn equipment, picnic tables, and vehicles are stored on this land. Private property signs appear on all docks giving the impression that public access is forbidden to the entire area. Is not this type of use inconsistent with the description of informal recreation as stated in the Plan found on page 103?

5. Lowell E. McAllister, Resident of Cleveland, Tennessee

Upon review of the proposed Plan, it appears that there is a conflict between the Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge land and areas where there are residential development such as Agency Creek, Gunstocker Creek, and Rockholt Peninsula Shores. I would like for TVA to provide me with current policies and detailed procedures for obtaining permits for docks, dredging, and boathouse construction on TVA land fronting these private developed areas?

6. William V. Smith, Jr., Comondore, Privateer Yacht Club, Hixson, Tennessee

Yacht club members have two concerns regarding the current management of Chickamauga. The first concern pertains to the

need to control the aquatic weed growth on the main bodies of the reservoir. Floating patches of "weed" attach themselves to smaller sailboat keels and rudders, virtually stopping the boats from operating properly.

Secondly, we support the concept of having a much longer season of "full pool" water depth than is currently allowed by TVA. The low water in late fall and winter allow only channel sailing, and sailing is a year-round sport requiring increased pool levels. What can TVA do to resolve these two issues?

7. Kenneth W. Bunting, Administrator of Water Programs, Tennessee Department of Health and Environment, Nashville, Tennessee

Several streams and rivers are impacted by nonpoint sources of pollution and are contributing sources of less than desirable water quality for Chickamauga Reservoir. Some of these are the Hiwassee River, Oostanaula Creek, Soddy Creek, Wolftever Creek, and South Mouse Creek. These streams are degraded by pollution resulting from agriculture, mining, forestry, and urban activities.

Would it be possible for TVA to develop a stronger implementation section in the Plan to encourage best management practices for agriculture, forestry, mining activities, mine land reclamation, and for urban storm water (large impervious areas) and subsurface (septic tank systems) sewage disposal?

Secondly, during the early planning stages, would it be possible for TVA to coordinate with the State Division of Water Pollution Control, Chattanooga Field Office, for any proposed development projects requiring wastewater discharge into Chickamauga or its tributaries?

8. Dennis Haldeman, Resident, Wildwood, Georgia

My concern relates to TVA's approach for controlling the aquatic plants in its reservoirs. I am concerned that the current practices used for "weed control" by TVA are toxic to aquatic life (fish, mussels, etc.) and are also affecting the quality of potable water resources for human consumption. The weeds that have been chemically treated are decaying. This decaying process continues to use the dissolved oxygen supply in the water which supports aquatic life. There are already numerous examples of nonpoint sources of pollution (nitrate/phosphate fertilizers, industrial discharge, human waste from houseboats and septic tanks, farm animal waste runoff, etc.). Even though it may be economically feasible to use chemical treatment as a means for control, would it be possible to develop a more environmentally sound means to achieve the same results but without the toxic ramifications which future generations may have to pay a long-term price for our short-term solution?

9. Robert M. Hatcher, Coordinator, Nongame/Endangered Species, Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, Nashville, Tennessee

TWRA recommends that conservation and enhancement management be included into those tract descriptions where bald eagle habitat occurs and where there is a low level of human disturbance. An area such as Tract No. 12 is a good example where forest cover is primarily mature oak hickory and relatively isolated.

10. Thomas S. Talley, Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Cookeville, Tennessee

Proposed land uses on several tracts could have significant adverse impacts on fish and wildlife population and habitat. Construction, pollution, erosion, siltation, clearing of forest for development, and application of pesticides associated with the allocated uses could directly or indirectly affect the fish and wildlife and their habitats.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires Federal agencies to ensure that actions they authorize, fund, or carry out do not jeopardize the continued existence of listed species, or adversely modify designated critical habitat.

Chickamauga Reservoir is a valuable fish and wildlife resource area on the Tennessee River and in southeastern Tennessee. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) recommends that TVA review and address those concerns outlined in our September 16, 1988 letter.

TVA Response to Written Public Comments

August 10, 1988

to

September 23, 1988

TVA Response to Written Public Comment
August 10 - September 23, 1988

1. COMMENTOR:

Linda K. Hixon, Park Committee Chairman, Hixson Chamber of
Commerce, Chattanooga, Tennessee

COMMUNICATION:

Oral statement, public meeting, Harrison, Tennessee,
August 29, 1988; written correspondence, September 19, 1988

COMMENT/ISSUE:

The Park committee would like for TVA to reevaluate this tract
and drop the Forest Management allocation currently identified
in the Plan.

TVA RESPONSE:

The Team has reevaluated the tract. Their decision was to
leave the Forest Management allocation in the Plan, but with
the concession that no forest management practices involving
clearcutting would be executed on the tract. The Team
recommended that TVA's forestry program manage the timber
resources in accordance with objectives other than for
maximizing profit from the planted pine timber. The consensus
of the Team was to implement an urban forestry demonstration
project using thinning techniques to meet multiple-use
objectives for the resources on Tract No. 11. The results of
the forestry allocation could also benefit the public as an
educational opportunity to observe forestry's best management
practices while in the field. Emphasis would be placed on
aesthetics, educational value, and viability of the

stand. Interpretive signs along the trail could easily communicate the habitat manipulation and its value to the public and the resource. Promoting a healthier timber stand by allowing the balance of timber to grow larger would lower the probability of beetle damage in the long run. Overstocked and declining pines normally have a higher possibility of beetle infestation as indicated by some small spots of beetle activity currently identified within this plantation.

2. COMMENTOR:

Thomas S. Talley, Field Supervisor, U.S. Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Cookeville, Tennessee

COMMUNICATION:

Written correspondence, September 16, 1988

COMMENT/ISSUE:

Prior to implementing proposed land uses on Plan Tract Nos. 17, 44, 50, and 53, project impacts should be assessed and a determination made as to whether the action may impact the federally listed Large-flowered skullcap plant (Scutellaria montana). Section 7 consultation with the FWS should be initiated.

TVA RESPONSE:

Having noted the FWS comments and TVA's Heritage Program request for reevaluation of the land use allocations, the Team has made the following decisions and changes to the Plan:

- Tract No. 17: The consensus of the Team was to drop Informal Recreation and Visual Management as land use allocations and add Visual Protection and Habitat

Protection to the Plan. Furthermore, the Team agrees that TVA should not encourage recreational activity on the tract which could jeopardize the continued existence of this endangered plant (Scutellaria montana). The tract description will be rewritten as follows: "This tract is located adjacent to and east of Booker T. Washington State Park and is currently experiencing moderate informal recreational use. Urban subdivisions are nearby, and there are several informal trails connecting to this tract. The tract is easily accessible by road and public use will likely increase within this region of rapid urbanization. As such, it will serve as an effective buffer from future park and private development. A small population of the federally listed endangered Scutellaria montana (large flowered skullcap) occurs on the tract. Due to the occurrence of federally listed species on this tract, TVA will thoroughly assess potential impacts that might result from implementation of any proposed land uses or natural resources management activities. If it appears likely that impacts to listed species would occur, TVA will initiate consultation with the FWS."

- Tract No. 44: The concensus of the Team recommends that the Visual Management allocation remain with the Habitat Protection allocation for Tract No. 44. Consultation with TVA's Natural Heritage Program found no significant impact to the Habitat Protection allocation. The Team recognized that a Visual Protection allocation could cause conflicts

with approved forestry demonstration activities as described in the tract description. By definition, Visual Management would allow for limited management of the resources. The Team recognizes FWS concerns for the protection of the endangered Scutellaria montana plant. The tract description clearly states that TVA's Heritage Program and Forest Resources Development Program would be expected to cooperatively initiate consultation procedures with the FWS to assess potential impacts that might result from implementation of any proposed forestry activities on the tract.

- Tract Nos. 50 and 53: At the request of the FWS and TVA's Wildlife and Natural Heritage Program, the Team reconsidered the tract allocations and recommends that Forest Management and Wildlife Management be dropped as planned land uses and that both Tract Nos. 50 and 53 be allocated for Habitat Protection and Visual Management. The Heritage Program along with the Team further recommends that both tract descriptions be rewritten to incorporate forest and wildlife management interest. The Team wants to provide assurance that due to the significant natural resources available on these tracts, both forestry and wildlife will have the option to submit, coordinate, and assess with TVA and the FWS the potential impacts that might result from prescription requests on these tracts. The Team also recommends that the following statement be included in both tract descriptions: "Due to

the occurrence of federally listed species on portions of this tract, TVA will thoroughly assess potential impacts that might result from implementation of any proposed land uses or natural resources management activities. If it appears likely that impacts to listed species would occur, TVA will initiate consultation with the FWS."

COMMENT/ISSUE (Mr. Talley continued):

Prior to implementing proposed land use on Plan Tract Nos. 33, 35, 50, 103 and 112 project impacts to the bald eagle should be assessed and Section 7 consultation with the FWS should be initiated.

TVA RESPONSE:

Having noted the FWS comments and TVA's Heritage Program request for reevaluation of the land use allocations, the Team has made the following decisions and changes to the Plan.

- Tract No. 33: The Team requested consultation with TVA's Natural Heritage Program. As a result, there is no change in the tract allocation. Heritage staff pointed out that information in the current tract description is incorrect.

The Plan implies that nesting habitat for bald eagles and osprey is present on this tract. Planning staff reexamined the original resource data and found that the wildlife data used for tract justification was not well defined. To correct this inaccuracy, and to address FWS comments regarding Section 7 consultation, TVA Heritage staff recommended the tract description for Tract No. 33

be rewritten. The concensus of the Team was in agreement with the text change recommended by the Heritage program. The revised description for Tract No. 33 is as follows:

"This relatively small tract has a good capability rating for wildlife management. As a peninsula extending into the reservoir, it is also visually sensitive. The tract provides shoreline reproductive habitat, escape/resting cover, and food resources for a variety of waterfowl and upland wildlife, including wading birds and furbearers."

"The tract also provides limited escape/resting cover for bald eagles and osprey. The shoreline is suitable for a navigation safety harbor. Due to the possible occurrence of federally listed species on this tract, TVA will thoroughly assess potential impacts that might result from implementation of any proposed land uses or natural resources management activities. If it appears likely that impacts to listed species would occur, TVA will initiate consultation with the FWS."

- Tract No. 35: The concensus of the Team was to drop Wildlife Management and Visual Management as land use allocations and replace them with Habitat Protection and Visual Protection. Based on the Heritage program's selection criteria, this tract was identified as having a high priority for the protection of both Scutellaria montana and bald eagles. This change reduces the

possibility for conflicting land uses for both Tract No. 35 and adjacent Tract No. 34. The allocation change also mitigates the need for a statement on Section 7 consultation requirements.

- Tract No. 50: As previously discussed, the Team reconsidered the tract allocations for Tract No. 50 and recommends that Forest Management and Wildlife Management be dropped as planned land uses. The tract is now allocated for Habitat Protection and Visual Management.

The tract description adopts the same approach for forestry and wildlife as identified in Tract No. 44. It ensures that the most important (legally protected) resource is acknowledged and protected, yet still provides options for forest and wildlife management.

- Tract Nos. 103 and 112: The Team reevaluated both tracts in light of FWS recommendations to allocate the tracts as Habitat Protection Areas. The FWS concern was directed toward the protection of the bald eagle and osprey and their habitat. Prior to the reevaluation of these tracts, the Team requested consultation with TVA's Heritage Program to assess the proposal to change the allocation for these tracts to Habitat Protection Areas. The Heritage Program stated that although these tracts do possess some sensitive natural features (i.e., bald eagle and osprey use) they do not meet established criteria for habitat protection. All of Tract No. 103 (a series of

islands) and two-thirds of Tract No. 112 lie within the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency's Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge and State wildlife management area respectively. TWRA's management objectives are consistent with TVA's habitat objectives for eagles and osprey. Therefore, as stated in the tract description, an allocation for Habitat Protection is not warranted at this time. However, the Team recommends that both tract descriptions incorporate the following statement to further address FWS comments regarding section 7 consultation. "Due to the possible occurrence of federally listed species on this tract, TVA will thoroughly assess potential impacts that might result from implementation of any proposed land uses or natural resources management activities. If it appears likely that impacts to listed species would occur, TVA will initiate consultation with the FWS."

The Team agrees with FWS and TVA's Natural Heritage Program to consider Tract No. 103 for a longer tenure agreement with TWRA because the islands are a part of the Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge. The following statement has been added to the tract description to address the recommendation: "Continued State management will be considered, with longer tenure based on demonstrated need for those tracts within the Hiwassee Refuge and the submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan."

COMMENT/ISSUE (Mr. Talley continued):

Prior to implementing proposed land uses on Plan Tract Nos. 102, 125, 134, 135, 136, 143, 144, 145, 146, and 149 project impacts should be assessed and determination made as to whether the action on the land resource may impact the federally listed snail darter or the freshwater mussels located within the reservoir adjacent to the above mentioned tracts.

TVA RESPONSE:

To address the FWS comments, the Team recommends that TVA staff include the following statement in all the tract descriptions listed above. "The adjacent reach of the Tennessee River is a State designated mussel sanctuary. State and federally listed endangered mussel species could occur in the Tennessee River along this tract. Proposed land uses with the potential to impact these protected species will be thoroughly assessed and, if necessary, TVA will consult with the FWS and the TWRA."

COMMENT/ISSUE (Mr. Talley continued):

Should not the Blythe Ferry Cave, located on Tract No. 64, be closed to the public by signing, gating, or other means during the period of use by the gray bat?

TVA RESPONSE:

The Team agrees with the FWS that Blythe Ferry Cave should be closed to the public during periods of use by the gray bat. TVA's Heritage program was consulted and recommendations offered to address the issue were provided. The Team requested that the following statements be added to the Tract No. 64 description: "Human disturbance is adversely impacting the bat

population and specific protective measures are needed and are being evaluated. Due to the small cave entrance, surrounding topography, and high visibility and accessibility from the reservoir, protective measures currently used at other TVA-owned bat caves may not be adequate. Efforts to design and install an effective enclosure will be initiated in cooperation with the FWS and other interested agencies."

COMMENT/ISSUE (Mr. Talley continued):

Shouldn't the tracts presently licensed for use as wildlife management areas (Tract Nos. 66, 67, 68, 75, 103, 112, 118, 120, and 124) continue to be licensed to the TWRA, but under a "long-term" license arrangement?

TVA RESPONSE:

TWRA has expressed an interest that lands presently under license within the Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge be considered for longer tenure. As stated in the Plan for tract descriptions 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, and 103, TVA has addressed this issue. This proposal is currently being considered in terms of specific restrictions and requirements associated with longer tenure agreements. To our knowledge, TWRA has not expressed an interest in longer tenure for lands licensed for wildlife management areas (Tract Nos. 75, 112, 118, 120, and 124) outside the Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge.

COMMENT/ISSUE (Mr. Talley continued):

Should not Tract Nos. 23, 58, 77, 123, and 124 all be considered for Habitat Protection allocation? The justification is because they support bottomland hardwoods and wetlands which have significant value for fish and wildlife.

TVA RESPONSE:

Lands identified for management as a component of TVA's system of natural areas fall into one of three management categories. These include habitat protection areas, small wild areas, and ecological study areas. Habitat protection status is reserved for those areas where our goals are to (1) protect populations of an endangered, threatened, or otherwise sensitive species or (2) protect unusual or exemplary ecological communities or sensitive geological features. TVA shares the FWS concerns regarding loss of bottomland hardwood forests and wetlands to residential, industrial, and agricultural development.

However, the acreage of bottomlands and wetlands on some of these tracts is limited and some are predominately upland sites with shoreline riparian wetlands. Our feeling is that none of these tracts possess exemplary wetland or bottomland hardwood forest communities and none are significant in terms of the presence of endangered, threatened, or otherwise sensitive species. Therefore, these tracts do not meet our established criteria for habitat protection areas. TVA believes the current land allocations are appropriate and will provide adequate protection for wetland and bottomland hardwood forest communities occurring on these tracts.

COMMENT/ISSUE (Mr. Talley continued):

Should not agriculture and forest management activities on Tract Nos. 114, 119, 125, 127, 128, and 134 be strictly regulated to protect valuable wetland habitats?

TVA RESPONSE:

Agricultural activities on TVA lands are regulated by guidelines set forth in TVA Code V - LAND USE. Restrictions and guidelines for wetland protection are specifically addressed in the code. The recent placement of wildlife biologists in each district office will ensure better compliance with this provision. Proposed forestry management activities are reviewed yearly through TVA's forest prescription review process. Assessing impacts of proposed forestry activities and protection of wetlands are required as a part of the prescription review process.

COMMENT/ISSUE (Mr. Talley continued):

Should agriculture activities and industrial development on Tract Nos. 134, 135, 136, 143, 144, 145, 146, and 149 be strictly regulated to prevent adverse impacts to important spawning areas and the State designated mussel sanctuary located adjacent to these tracts.

TVA RESPONSE:

The Team agrees with the FWS and recommends that TVA staff include the following statement in all the tract descriptions which are located adjacent to the State-designated mussel sanctuary. "The adjacent reach of the Tennessee River is a State-designated mussel sanctuary. State and federally listed endangered mussel species could occur in the Tennessee River along this tract. Proposed land uses with the potential to impact these protected species will be thoroughly assessed and, if necessary, TVA will consult with the FWS and the TWRA." TVA planning staff has also reexamined each of the above listed

tract descriptions to assure that significant spawning areas for fish are also identified in the text to prevent adverse impacts from adjacent land uses.

3. COMMENTOR

Lloyd Flynn, Stockbridge, Georgia and Donald Hendry, Jonesboro, Georgia

COMMUNICATION:

Written correspondence, TVA response from Norman Allgood, Central Land Resources District to Donald Hendry, August 18, 1988.

COMMENT/ISSUE:

Will TVA allow a private operator to secure a 3-year lease on part of Tract No. 142 for commercial marina operation?

TVA RESPONSE:

The core team reviewed Mr. Flynn's request and found the site unsuitable for commercial development. The area requested is identified as the old "Moss Fishing Dock" or "M and M Boat Dock" site (TRM 527.1L). TVA's Recreation Program did not select this site as an area suitable for commercial development. The area offered poor access from Forest Grove Road, the site was too small, the slope too steep to support potential commercial development, and the site offered little room for expansion. The harbor area adjacent to the site is not well protected from wind or waves. Harbor limits would also impact navigation because of its location within the narrow reaches of the Tennessee River. The proposed development would also be in conflict with a designated navigation safety harbor.

Tract No. 142 is currently allocated in the Plan for Visual Management and as a Habitat Protection Area. The False foxglove plant (Aureolaria patula) is currently under review for Federal status and is located on the tract upstream from the site requested. Under these types of land use allocations, commercial development is not a compatible use. Therefore, the request to change the allocation to Commercial Recreation was denied.

4. COMMENTOR:

Harold Daniels, Ken Herrick, and Scott Roberts, Residents of Ooltewah, Tennessee

COMMUNICATION:

Written correspondence, August 24, 1988 and October 19, 1988

COMMENT/ISSUE:

Request to obtain from TVA ingress and egress rights across TVA planned Tract No. 24 (revised Tract No. 28).

TVA RESPONSE:

Landrights to construct private facilities on the TVA owned shoreline were obtained from TVA by purchasers of land formerly owned by TVA or retained by persons from whom TVA only acquired flowage easement rights to flood the land. Mr. Daniels owns lot 20 in Savannah Hills Subdivision on Chickamauga Reservoir Tract No. XCR-402. This 27.2-acre tract was sold by TVA in three backlying lots to TVA retained land, plan Tract No. 28 (XCR-466R). The major portion of Tract No. XCR-402 was sold to the 685.44 contour elevation with rights to construct water use

facilities upon prior written TVA approval, but excluded the small tract of TVA land identified as Tract No. XCR-466R from the sale and retained it for public recreation use. This small tract fronts the lot owned by Mr. Daniels as well as the lots of two of his neighbors (Scott Roberts - lot 21 and Ken Herrick - unit 1, lot 1). The property Mr. Daniels purchased did not contain deeded rights which would allow TVA to issue private water use facility permits. Other property owners in Savannah Hills Subdivision, except owners of lot 21 and unit 1, lot 1, bought to contour elevation 685.44 with deeded rights that allow TVA to issue permits for water use facilities. On June 28, 1984, TVA issued a letter of no objection for the Hamilton County Highway Department to block vehicular access to portions of plan Tract No. 28 (XCR-466R) for safety reasons but ensured it would not be clocked pedestrian access and is still being used for public recreation purposes.

5. COMMENTOR:

Robert A. Elmore, Director of Special Projects, Chattanooga Area Convention and Visitors Bureau, Chattanooga, Tennessee

COMMUNICATION:

Written correspondence, August 30, 1988

COMMENT/ISSUE:

Was sufficient attention given to local planning input regarding new road and bridge development adjacent to the reservoir?

TVA RESPONSE:

TVA's efforts to collect input for the Plan with State, local, city and county officials has been relatively complete. A list of targeted groups and organizations TVA cooperated with during the planning process is as follows:

1. Local Chamber of Commerce (five-county study area)
2. City and county planning commissions (five-county study area)
3. Southeast Tennessee Development District
4. Chattanooga-Hamilton County Regional Planning Commission
5. State planning office (Knoxville and Chattanooga)
6. Ag extension and/or rural development groups
7. Environmental coalitions
8. East Tennessee Tourism Council
9. City managers, mayors, county executives (five-county study area)
10. Congressional and State field administrative staff
11. A number of other State and Federal agencies were also contacted

TVA discussed with local officials a broad array of concerns dealing with commercial, economic, industrial, and transportation plan growth patterns. This exchange of information was beneficial during early plan preparation so that TVA staff and the Team could compare the anticipated demand over a 10- to 20-year period against the supply of land and water resources around Chickamauga Reservoir.

Transportation corridors and major bridge crossings were informally discussed with officials from Rhea and Meigs Counties. Specifically, two sites for improved road plans were discussed for the Blythe Ferry and Washington Ferry crossings. Officials from Meigs and Rhea Counties stated that they were working with State DOT officials to develop a study and time table for the development of a bridge to cross Chickamauga Reservoir.

Similar meetings were held with the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Planning Commission (CHCPC). TVA has made a concerted effort to identify the "Development Corridors" which are associated with various proposed bridge crossings and new road extensions. The Team also attempted to allocate tracts of land that were suitable for development within those general areas planned for major crossings, anticipating that a need for land to support economic development and growth might be requested in the future. TVA has made efforts to work with local planning organizations.

COMMENT/ISSUE (Mr. Elmore continued):

Why hasn't Chickamauga attracted more destination recreation resort development? What should be done?

TVA RESPONSE:

According to TVA statistics, Chickamauga Reservoir receives the second highest number of recreation visits annually of all the TVA lakes (6.63 million visits in 1980.) Chickamauga Lake also has the second highest value of recreation development of all

the TVA lakes (\$82.13 million in 1980). Because it is located near a major metropolitan area however, Chickamauga has traditionally served more localized populations compared to some other TVA reservoirs. With the land base it has left, TVA has tried to make as much land as possible available for public recreation enjoyment. In addition, several existing commercial recreation areas could be expanded or improved. TVA remains willing to work with groups such as the "Chickamauga Lake Users Association," the "Chattanooga Marine Trade Association," or the "Chattanooga Area Convention and Visitors Bureau" to provide a more aggressive approach toward promoting Chickamauga Reservoir outside the region which could lead to the establishment of a destination resort facility.

COMMENT/ISSUE (Mr. Elmore continued):

Would a facilities inventory for the reservoir uncover potential investment opportunities? For example, is there a shortage of boat docks?

TVA RESPONSE:

TVA has made a commercial facility inventory with regard to existing conditions and regional trends for the Plan for Chickamauga Reservoir. TVA Reservoir Recreation staff also evaluated its land base in light of proper locations and suitable land which could support additional commercial opportunities. Interesting enough, public workshops conducted by TVA concerning the issue of resort or other commercial development on Chickamauga were poorly supported by the public. The overall concensus of the public was to emphasize and encourage the upgrading and expansion of existing commercial recreation operations reservoir wide.

COMMENT/ISSUE (Mr. Elmore continued):

TVA has addressed the need for a larger navigation lock to be constructed through Chickamauga Dam. What is the current status, and what agency is responsible for initiating the work, TVA or the USACE?

TVA RESPONSE:

The reconnaissance (preliminary) level study for a new 110- by 600-foot lock at Chickamauga Dam was completed in June 1988 by TVA and the Corps of Engineers and forwarded to the Corps' Ohio River Division office at Cincinnati for review and approval. The next step is preparation of a detailed feasibility report which will include economic analyses, engineering evaluations, and an environmental impact statement. The earliest that funding could be made available for design and construction of the new lock would be the mid 1990s. Locks generally take about five years to construct. TVA is the agency responsible for the design and construction of new locks on the Tennessee River.

COMMENT/ISSUE (Mr. Elmore continued):

How will the water quality plan currently being developed for Chickamauga be implemented through the Plan?

TVA RESPONSE:

TVA reservoir land management plans only apply to TVA reservoir land, while the reservoir water quality management plans have recommendations covering all known impacts to reservoir water quality. TVA's Water Quality Department has provided input to

the Plan to mitigate water quality impacts from use of TVA reservoir land. Implementation of the Plan requires the enforcement of these water quality provisions. TVA works with regulatory agencies to implement water quality management plans, and through internal review processes, tries to ensure that development complies with recommendations of the water quality management plans.

COMMENT/ISSUE (Mr. Elmore continued):

When will Chickamauga Reservoir be scheduled by TVA for the oxygen replacement program similar to those facilities installed at Douglas Dam?

TVA RESPONSE:

TVA is presently designing a portable surface water pump system for testing at selected reservoirs where it appears this concept will work. Design of the new unit will be based on tests to date at Douglas. The pump will be transported by truck and placed directly into the reservoir from a boat launch ramp. Current plans are to test the system in Cherokee Reservoir and next at Watts Bar Reservoir. In these tests, the pump will be positioned immediately upstream next to the turbine and work by forcing well aerated surface water down into the flow entering the turbine. The surface water pumps only run when the turbine is running during the low dissolved oxygen season. Thus the turbine releases to the river reaches below the dam are higher in dissolved oxygen content. As you know, improvements in the level of dissolved oxygen released

from the Watts Bar Project will be of most benefit to Chickamauga Reservoir. It is anticipated that tests at Watts Bar will be initiated later in 1989.

COMMENT/ISSUE (Mr. Elmore continued):

Could TVA make recommendations for improving fishing on Chickamauga Reservoir and discuss impacts of commercial fishing on the sport fishery?

TVA RESPONSE:

The most effective and accessible methods to manage large reservoir fish populations are size and creel limits. Manipulation of these limits are directed at improving sport fishing on the reservoir in question. The Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA) has recently imposed a 30 fish creel limit on crappie in Chickamauga Reservoir which should, through time, improve fishing for them. At present, largemouth bass fishing in Chickamauga is very good. Fisheries surveys indicate a steady increase in bass populations which has been directly associated with the increase in submerged vegetation in the reservoir. Sauger numbers have declined sharply in recent years. Tagging and radio tracking operations are underway to study the problem. On a scale of 1 to 10 with 10 designated as best, Chickamauga Reservoir's fishery would probably rate 7 on a State-wide basis, 6 on a southeastern basis, and 8 on a national basis.

At present, Chickamauga Reservoir has about 20-25 full-time licensed commercial net fisherman, 100 trotline and slat basket fishermen, and 3 mussel fishermen. Gear types used by these fishermen are very restricted and do not usually catch many sport fish. All sport fish that are caught by commercial fishermen have to be returned to the water immediately.

Commercial fishing is regulated by TWRA and at the present time their biologists do not feel that it has an impact on the sportfishing in Chickamauga Reservoir.

COMMENT/ISSUE (Mr. Elmore continued):

Is Tract No. 52 the only site for resort development on the entire reservoir? Is TVA still willing to allow commercial development adjacent to the nuclear plant?

TVA RESPONSE:

There are many sites along the shoreline on Chickamauga Reservoir suitable for resort development. However Tract No. 52 is the only tract that TVA owns which is capable and has been designated for new commercial recreation development. Other suitable sites involve waterfront land that TVA has sold, or never owned and is otherwise in private or public control. Some of these sites may also be developed in the future for commercial resort opportunities.

At one time, TVA envisioned the Sequoyah Nuclear Plant as a training center for nuclear plant operators throughout the

Tennessee Valley. However, TVA's nuclear construction program has been scaled back to such an extent that a training center (which would have involved extensive lodging facilities capable of doubling as tourist facilities) is no longer practical.

COMMENT/ISSUE (Mr. Elmore continued):

Should not the Plan address some attention toward attracting more investors through marketing the virtues of Chickamauga Reservoir. Who should be responsible for being the prime mover toward meeting this objective?

TVA RESPONSE:

The Plan addresses the issue of land capability and suitability for specific tracts of TVA fee owned land. The Plan does not address market analysis or economic feasibility for TVA lands adjacent to the reservoir. The intent of the Plan is not a soliciting tool for private investors, but provides for a reservoir wide data base used for decisionmaking. In relation to TVA property administration, the Plan provides guidance for responding to requests for the use of TVA land. Depending on the type of development desired, the Plan minimizes conflicting land uses and could be used by investors to lower costs for site selection. Another benefit of the Plan is that it provides adjoining property owners a clear statement of how TVA intends to manage its lands. Still another advantage allows local communities to plan their growth in a manner that they could take advantage of TVA lands if available.

TVA takes an active role in offering opportunities for private investment on public lands by developing guidelines or "project prospectus" for commercial recreational development. Based on need and staff priority, TVA selects sites allocated for commercial development and elects to make these available through public offering for any investor who wishes to participate. TVA also responds to requests from private investors who express an interest in developing TVA lands on its reservoirs. However, the investor's proposed use must be compatible with the tract allocation as identified in the Plan. Marketing commercial facilities on TVA reservoirs has typically been accomplished through private or public service sectors. TVA's budgets have not been able to support expensive marketing campaigns. Over the past 5 years, TVA has had to seek private operators to operate its facilities at 18 developed public recreational areas Valley-wide. If "target marketing" is to continue as a viable means of attracting investor awareness, it will have to be done by someone other than TVA.

6. COMMENTOR:

Jack Marchi, Good Time Guide Service, Ten Mile, Tennessee

COMMUNICATION:

Written correspondence, September 13, 1988

COMMENT/ISSUE:

Please explain TVA's current policy prohibiting the public from surface hunting for artifacts along the shoreline.

TVA RESPONSE:

Basically, the only way to legally collect arrowheads from Federal property is to be a trained professional archaeologist operating under permit from the managing agency. This is not a policy originating with TVA, but one required by Federal law. It is not a felony to collect arrowheads from the surface of the ground on TVA lands, (although digging for them can be), however, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and its associated uniform rules (18 CFR, Par. 1312 for TVA) prohibit the removal of arrowheads from Federal lands without a permit. There is no punishment prescribed for such removal if no digging takes place and no materials other than arrowheads are collected, although Federal agencies may prescribe regulations under other authorities which create penalties for this. Permits to remove arrowheads can only be issued to trained professional archaeologists with institutional affiliations. All arrowheads remain the property of the Government and must be curated in public museums. The law applies uniformly to all Federal land, not just TVA land, and has been reaffirmed recently by Congress. Mr. Marchi should be aware that arrowheads are important chronological indicators for archaeologists and except in floods, arrowheads do not often wash downstream; rather, they are reburied by action of the water.

7. COMMENTOR:

Susanna Butkus, Resident of Red Bank, Tennessee

COMMUNICATION:

Written correspondence, September 1, 1988

COMMENT/ISSUE:

What are TVA's land management policies as they relate to permitting private water use facilities and improvements on TVA tracts allocated for informal recreation? A specific case in question is Tract No. 27 in Dallas Bay. Property owners living across the street from this public land use it for more purposes than just easement to their permitted boat docks.

TVA RESPONSE:

Planned Tract No. 27 is a unique situation and is the only one of its kind on Chickamauga Reservoir that has been managed in the past under TVA's marginal strip policy. Under TVA's former forecast system, this tract was designated as a TVA "reservoir operations" tract. Traditionally, private water use facilities and improvements have been approved on reservoir operations tracts. Therefore, in the past, this authorization allowed private access across public land giving the appearance to the public that portions of this tract are not for public use, even though it is still public land. After an extensive review and inspection of Tract No. 27, during the reservoir planning process, the Team concluded that TVA should allocate it for informal recreation which is the allocation most compatible with the tracts current use. The Team also concluded that TVA

should continue past policy obligations on this tract. This decision means that TVA will continue considering requests for private facilities from individuals fronting this tract because of its prior policy commitments.

Private facilities and improvements that can be considered for approval, include, but are not limited to, launching ramps, open shelters for boat storage, docks, minor fills, seeding for lawns, retaining walls, and minor clearing.

8. COMMENTOR:

Lowell E. McAllister, Resident of Cleveland, Tennessee

COMMUNICATION:

Written correspondence, September 6, 1988

COMMENT/ISSUE:

Upon review of the proposed Plan, it appears that there is a conflict between the Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge land and areas where there are residential development such as Agency Creek, Gunstocker Creek, and Rockholt Peninsula Shores. I would like for TVA to provide me with current policies and detailed procedures for obtaining permits for docks, dredging, and boathouse construction on TVA land fronting these private developed areas?

TVA RESPONSE:

Under current TVA policy regarding private shoreline improvements, the applicant must own the necessary landrights,

or own land over which TVA acquired flowage easement rights. The applicants in Windmill, Riverview, and Rockholt Peninsula Shores, located on Gunstocker Creek, own land that have deeded landrights from TVA which would allow TVA to issue approvals for private shoreline improvements. A portion of land developed for residential use fronting lands transferred to the State of Tennessee on Agency Creek does not have the necessary landrights for TVA to approve private facilities and improvements. Most land around Agency Creek is owned and managed by the State for a wildlife management area.

Currently the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA) objects to the construction of private water use facilities within the Hiwassee Wildlife Refuge fronting the subdivisions around the refuge. Therefore, the USACE will not issue a permit over the State of Tennessee's objection. The USACE is denying any individual permit requests at this time as a result of the State's position. TVA's position is that the landowners in Rockholt, Windmill, and Riverview Subdivisions have the necessary deeded landrights for TVA to approve water use facilities. However, since the facilities cannot be constructed without both TVA's and USACE's approval, unilateral approval by TVA would serve no purpose.

9. COMMENTOR:

William V. Smith, Jr., Commodore, Privateer Yacht Club,
Hixson, Tennessee

COMMUNICATION:

Written correspondence, September 15, 1988

COMMENT/ISSUE:

Concerns by yacht club members regarding the need for aquatic weed control on main bodies of Chickamauga Reservoir to prevent floating patches of weeds.

TVA RESPONSE:

Herbicide treatments and reservoir drawdowns are the primary methods of aquatic weed control on Chickamauga Reservoir. Drawdowns are most effective in shallow water areas along the shoreline. The high cost of herbicides prohibits their large-scale use except in selected areas with high use conflicts.

TVA solicits input from all users of the reservoir in planning its seasonal aquatic plant control workplan and in designating priority treatment areas. Herbicide treatments will be used to ensure that the recreational interests, such as sailboating, are provided access to the main reservoir. However, it is neither economically feasible nor biologically desirable to remove all aquatic plants from Chickamauga Reservoir.

COMMENT/ISSUE (Mr. Smith continued):

We support the concept of having a much longer season of "full pool" water depth than is currently allowed by TVA. The low

water in late fall and winter allow only channel sailing, and sailing is a year-round sport requiring increased pool levels. What can TVA do to resolve these two issues?

TVA RESPONSE:

The possibility of raising lake levels during the late fall and winter months on Tennessee River lakes, such as Chickamauga, and on tributary lakes, is being studied by TVA's Reservoir Operation and Planning Review. This study began by seeking comments and suggestions from the public and stakeholder groups in public meetings in November and December 1987 (in Chattanooga on December 2, 1987), and will end by seeking public comment on its recommendations for the long term operating policy for the river and reservoir system. This period of public comment will likely occur during the Fall of 1989.

The interim finding of the study is that raising lake levels on Tennessee River lakes, including Chickamauga Lake, by 2-3 feet during the late fall and winter months would significantly increase expected flood damages at Chattanooga and other areas downstream because of reduced flood storage capacity in each reservoir. In addition, there would be decreased hydropower produced at Tennessee River dams. The principal benefits--reduced risk of channel accidents and delays in port for commercial navigation, and better conditions for recreational boating--would be relatively small compared to the adverse effects to flood control and power production.

Therefore, at this stage of the study, it is unlikely that increasing lake levels in Tennessee River lakes during the late fall and winter months will be seriously considered. If you would like to discuss the matter further, please contact Christopher D. Ungate, Project Manager, Reservoir Operation and Planning Review, 415 Walnut Street, Room 120, Knoxville, Tennessee 37902 (615-632-8502). A presentation to your organization about the study can be arranged by contacting Mr. Ungate.

10. COMMENTOR:

Kenneth W. Bunting, Administrator of Water Programs, Tennessee Department of Health and Environment, Nashville, Tennessee

COMMUNICATION:

Written correspondence, September 19, 1988

COMMENT/ISSUE:

Would it be possible for TVA to develop a stronger implementation section in the Plan to encourage best management practices for agriculture, forestry, mining activities, mine land reclamation, and for urban storm water and septic tank systems?

TVA RESPONSE:

TVA requires best management practices in all contracts for forestry operations on TVA lands. As explained in TVA Instruction V LAND USE: Use of TVA land for agriculture, TVA has established site evaluation criteria that are applied to proposed rowcrop sites to avoid or minimize serious erosion or nonpoint source pollution. In addition, restrictions are put

in many of the agricultural licenses for TVA land, such as required buffer strips next to a reservoir, to reduce pollution from agriculture. Where TVA has the legal authority, we apply minimum setback distances and elevation differences between the reservoirs shoreline and septic tank field lines. Elsewhere in Tennessee, the State applies a minimum elevation difference. TVA has also worked with the various States to encourage mine reclamation. These activities by TVA are not a part of the reservoir land management plans, but a land management plan could apply higher standards for a specific reservoir than TVA general policy if required to protect water quality.

COMMENT/ISSUE (Mr. Bunting continued):

During the early planning stages, would it be possible for TVA to coordinate with the State Division of Water Pollution Control for any proposed development projects requiring wastewater discharge into Chickamauga or its tributaries? How would this be accomplished?

TVA RESPONSE:

Because TVA has greater resources than the State of Tennessee for collection and interpretation of reservoir water quality data, and the State has regulatory authority that TVA does not possess, we often work together on reservoir water quality concerns. For instance, while TVA and the State of Tennessee do not have any formal mechanism for coordinating applications for proposed discharges, all discharges to a TVA reservoir involving an obstruction affecting navigation require permits

from both the State and TVA. If, during TVA's review of the permit application, we have water quality concerns, we normally call the State's local office to discuss the matter.

Additionally, as part of the Chickamauga Reservoir water quality management plan, TVA will develop a water quality model which can be used to determine the impact of a discharge or nonpoint pollution source on the reservoir. Using the model, the water quality management plan will determine the degree of treatment required by new dischargers and suitable discharge locations. The State has used TVA's water quality models in the past to determine the degree of treatment required, for instance, for Chattanooga's Moccasin Bend Sewage Treatment Plant.

11. COMMENTOR:

Dennis Haldeman, Resident, Wildwood, Georgia

COMMUNICATION:

Written correspondence, September 15, 1988

COMMENT/ISSUE:

Concern that herbicides used in the aquatic plant control program are toxic to aquatic life and are present in potable water. Also concerned that decaying aquatic weeds may depress oxygen levels and that more environmentally compatible control methods should be used.

TVA RESPONSE:

The herbicides used by TVA's aquatic plant control program are approved for aquatic use by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). TVA does not treat within 0.5 mile of potable water intakes and periodically monitors drinking water to ensure that EPA-established tolerances are not exceeded. The herbicides are not toxic to fish and other aquatic animals at labeled rates and do not bioaccumulate in the environment. While decaying aquatic plants remove dissolved oxygen from the water, no fish kills have occurred in TVA reservoirs related to depressed dissolved oxygen levels following herbicide treatments. Regardless of herbicide treatments, aquatic plants, especially annuals, die off during the winter months throughout the mainstream reservoirs and decay.

The most promising new control technology for submersed aquatic vegetation is the white amur or grass carp. This herbivorous fish is currently under evaluation for large-scale use in TVA reservoirs. Several insects, fungi, and plant pathogens are being researched for control of submersed species, such as watermilfoil and hydrilla. These new biocontrol organisms may be incorporated into TVA's aquatic plant management program after field testing and demonstration of environmental compatibility.

12. COMMENTOR:

Jerry S. Lee, State Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service,
Nashville, Tennessee

COMMUNICATION:

Written correspondence, August 29, 1988

COMMENT/ISSUE:

The Soil Conservation Service recommends that the Plan require a "Soil Conservation Plan" for the 14 tracts allocated for agriculture.

TVA RESPONSE:

As a means of ensuring better stewardship for agency owned properties, and to provide wildlife habitat enhancements, TVA is currently revising its procedures for licensing and managing its agricultural lands. As a part of these revisions, TVA will seek technical assistance from district offices of the SCS in developing conservation plans for all agricultural tracts (row crop or hay/pasture). Also, as required by the Food Security Act of 1985, conservation plans will be developed, approved, and implemented by December 31, 1989, for any row crop acreage occurring on highly erodible soils.

Chickamauga Dam Recreation Area

Public Meeting

January 10, 1989

Public Meeting
Chickamauga Dam Recreation Area
Harrison, Tennessee
January 10, 1989

The Issue

To determine whether Tract No. 7 identified in the Plan as a "Public Recreation Area" should be changed to a "Commercial Recreation" land use allocation? This would allow the area to be operated by the private sector under an established schedule of fees approved by TVA.

Meeting Overview

TVA's Land Resources staff conducted a public meeting on January 10, 1989, at Central High School in Harrison, Tennessee. The meeting was in response to a request from Senator Jim Sasser. The Senator requested that TVA extend the public comment period and provide a vehicle for the public to offer input on options TVA was considering for seeking private sector involvement in the future operation and maintenance (O&M) of the large day-use recreation facility located on the Chickamauga Dam Reservation. The initial public review period was from December 5 through December 23, 1988. Because of public and political interest, the review period was extended to January 20, 1989.

Staff gave the 26 participants (see pages 97 and 98) an overview of TVA's 139 reservoir recreation areas and described the steps TVA has taken over the last several years to cope with tight budgets for the O&M of these facilities. Additional insight was provided regarding the establishment of 18 cooperative arrangements with local agencies or the private sector to help operate selected recreation areas.

Further explanation revealed TVA's unsuccessful attempts made last year to involve the city of Chattanooga or Hamilton County in operation of the Chickamauga Dam Recreation Area.

Staff reviewed the options that were being considered for operation of the area. A summary of the options presented included the following:

1. Under a 30-day revocable license, seek a private operator to take over all routine O&M and lifeguard services during the summer recreation season with freedom to charge use or entrance fees and set up concessions.
2. Offer concession rights allowing individuals to sell food, beverages, etc., on the recreation area in exchange for performing selected O&M activities, providing lifeguard services, or making payments to TVA.
3. TVA operate the recreation area in the same manner as in previous years.

A brief question and answer period (45 minutes) followed the opening remarks. At 8 p.m. the floor was open to those nine individuals who had requested time to present their oral and/or written statements for the official record. Among those were Beth Jones from Senator Sasser's regional office in Chattanooga, and Linda Walker representing Senator Albert Gore, Jr. No statement was offered from

Mr. Garry Mac, representing Congresswoman Marilyn Lloyd's office.

Others who offered statements for the record were as follows:

William S. Davis, Jr., Barbara A. Doll, Bryan Lane, Gary D. Potter, Susan K. Ronk, Scott M. Schoolfield, and Al L. Whitbeck.

Meeting participants were almost unified in their opposition to option 1 because of the potential for an entrance or user fee. While no strong objections were raised to setting up concessions (option 2), the prevailing sentiment was that the area had served the public well over the years and that its character should remain unchanged.

In response to a December 5, 1988 letter sent to over 560 individuals and local officials, TVA has received 20 written responses as of January 20, the closing date for public comment. All of the responses received by mail express opposition to licensing the Chickamauga Dam Recreation Area and allowing the establishment of user fees.

CHICKAMAUGA DAM RECREATION AREA
PUBLIC MEETING
JANUARY 10, 1989
HARRISON, TENNESSEE

LIST OF ATTENDEES

Mr. Murel Beavers, Harrison, Tennessee
Ms. Nancy K. Beavers, Harrison, Tennessee
Ms. Edith S. Bromley, Ooltewah, Tennessee
Mr. William S. Davis, Jr., Hixson, Tennessee
Mr. William Spence Davis III, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Ms. Barbara A. Doll, Creek, Hixson, Tennessee
Ms. Rita J. Elliott, Walden, Tennessee
Mr. Rufus D. Elliott, Electric Power Board, Chattanooga, Tennessee
*Mr. David P. Flessner, Chattanooga Times, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Mr. Clifford Gandy, Ooltewah, Tennessee
Ms. Betty L. Gervin, Knoxville, Tennessee
Mr. Bobby G. Gervin, Knoxville, Tennessee
Mr. John R. Greathoure, Hixson, Tennessee
*Mr. Steve D. Grider, News Free Press, Rossville, Georgia
Ms. Linda K. Hixon, Hixson Chamber, Park Committee Chairman, Chattanooga,
Tennessee
Ms. Joyce N. Hoyle, Tennessee Department of Conservation (PARTAS),
Chattanooga, Tennessee
Ms. Beth Jones, Senator Jim Sasser's representative, Hixson, Tennessee
*Mr. Rick Klos, WDEF-TV, Channel 12, Chattanooga, Tennessee
*Mr. Dan W. Landrum, WUSY U.S.101, Cleveland, Tennessee
Mr. Bryan Lane, Creek, Hixson, Tennessee
Mr. Garry Mac, Congresswoman Marilyn Lloyd's representative, Chattanooga,
Tennessee
Ms. Linda H. Patton, Hixson, Tennessee
Mr. Gary D. Potter, Hixson, Tennessee
Ms. Susan K. Ronk, Chattanooga/Hamilton County Regional Planning
Commission, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Mr. Scott M. Schoolfield, Hamilton County Recreation Department,
Chattanooga, Tennessee

List of Attendees (continued)

Mr. Douglas B. Underwood, Chattanooga Marine Trade Association, Hixson,
Tennessee

Ms. Lina S. Walker, Senator Albert Gore, Jr.'s representative, Chattanooga,
Tennessee

Ms. Blair A. Weigel, Harrison, Tennessee

*Ms. Mary K. Wells, WRCE-TV3, Chattanooga, Tennessee

Ms. Gail H. Whitbeck, Harbor Lights Marina, Hixson, Tennessee

Mr. Al L. Whitbeck, President, Chattanooga Marine Trade Association,
Hixson, Tennessee

*Media Representatives

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC STATEMENTS

Harrison, Tennessee

January 10, 1989

Chickamauga Dam Recreation Area

Summary of Public Statements
Harrison, Tennessee
January 10, 1989

1. Beth M. Jones, Regional Administrative Assistant, U.S. Senator Jim Sasser's Office, Chattanooga, Tennessee

Presented for the record Senator Sasser's statement concerning TVA's proposed changes in the management of Chickamauga Reservoir, specifically Tract No. 7, identified as the Chickamauga Dam Recreational Area. Among Senator Sasser's requests was the extension of the initial public review period, and for TVA to provide a public meeting to solicit public input to address changes in the way recreational activities would be offered at this recreational facility on the dam reservation. The Senator wanted the public to be well informed regarding both the issue and the alternatives for operation of this heavily used public recreational area. He further noted that it was TVA's obligation to provide a cheap recreational resource and that there was an inherent danger in setting a precedent for charging fees for such opportunities. Senator Sasser stated that he was strongly opposed to any changes in the management of Chickamauga Lake that would result in the exclusion of any group because they were not able to afford to use it.

2. Linda S. Walker, Regional Administrative Assistant, Senator Albert Gore, Jr.'s Office, Chattanooga, Tennessee

Presented for the record, Senator Gore's statement concerning TVA's proposal to lease Chickamauga Dam Recreation Area for private operation and management. Senator Gore commended TVA for giving the public an opportunity to be heard and felt that careful consideration should be given to not financially burdening the community through implementing a fee system for the use of such public facilities. The Senator's message was clearly in opposition of privatization of these facilities and the likelihood that this policy could prevent usage by many low income citizens who have enjoyed these facilities in the past at no charge. The Senator stated, "To charge a fee for these activities defies the spirit of community service."

3. William S. Davis, Jr., Resident of Hixson, Tennessee

I would be very much opposed to TVA charging for the use of the Chickamauga Dam Recreation Area. I would possibly support a concession business to help share the expenses for maintenance of the property and to pay for the lifeguard service. However, I do not think TVA should turn over the area to private individuals to operate.

4. Barbara A. Doll, Member of "Creek," Hixson, Tennessee

My concern is that TVA doesn't have the money to maintain the existing public recreation areas that they currently have developed. Now the public has to support another recreational area, "The Greenway," just across the lake from the one that we

are here tonight to figure out a way to financially maintain it. If TVA cannot afford \$115,000 or so to operate this existing public recreation area, where is TVA getting the \$250,000 to open one up across the lake? Can we expect this problem on the Greenway in a couple of years and bring concession operators to help maintain it. I am opposed to TVA spending money to develop the Greenway when they cannot keep the existing areas open without charging a fee.

5. Bryan Lane, Member of "Creek," Hixson, Tennessee

My concern is that TVA is having difficulty operating and maintaining the public recreation area on the dam reservation which was built with capital funds. Again TVA is participating with the Hixson community by providing \$250,000 of capital funds for the development of another recreational area just across the lake, the Hixson Greenway Project. My concern is that at some point in time, TVA will have to repeat the problem of how to operate and maintain the Greenway project due to the lack of funds. As an adjacent property owner to the Greenway, I will be faced with the possibility that TVA will have to solicit the private sector to accept the responsibility of operating and maintaining this area and possibly in a substandard fashion. I would like to go on record that I, along with others, oppose this new Greenway project, especially when TVA cannot even afford to operate the recreation area that is already developed along the left bank of the lake.

6. Gary D. Potter, Resident of Hixson, Tennessee

I would like to present my reasons why I do not favor TVA's option to license the recreation area to a private operator. For years, even when I was growing up, this area has provided open space opportunity for junior and senior high school students to participate in a variety of healthy sports activities such as football, volleyball, softball, and track. This area provides free parking and a safe environment for the public to recreate. TVA's own newspaper call Inside TVA says, "Our mission is to serve the Valley, to serve the people, and to improve the quality of life." This was the centerpiece of the December 20, 1988, issue and "I think TVA should stick to it."

I also would like to offer my support for providing an additional service to the public. I do not see any problems as far as operating a seasonal concession stand similar to the one at Chester Frost Park. What does irritate me is when somebody charges me three dollars to get into a parking area, like at a crafts show, but then expects me to spend money at their particular event. "It rubs me the wrong way."

7. Susan K. Ronk, Staff, Chattanooga-Hamilton County Regional Planning Commission

Speaking as a citizen and not as an employee of the planning commission, I guess I don't agree with most of the people who apparently are not in favor of option No. 1, licensing to a private operator. I've been in a lot of State and national

parks where the public has to pay to get into these areas. I don't have a problem with the concessions and I also wouldn't have a problems with paying a dollar per car to get in the facility. I think it's nice that it's free now, but we have to pay for what we're going to use sooner or later.

8. Scott M. Schoolfield, Director, Hamilton County Recreation Department, Chattanooga, Tennessee

My major concerns revolve around security and whether TVA will allow free access to the boat launch ramp and parking facility. Will TVA continue to patrol the area or will it be necessary for the private operator to fence the public out of the entire compound and provide his own security?

9. Al L. Whitbeck, President, Chattanooga Marine Trade Association, Hixson, Tennessee

On behalf of the 28 members of our association whose livelihood is driven predominately from recreational boating and other activities, we would like to go on record as being opposed to the privatization of the TVA's recreation area located on the dam reservation.

Written Public Comments

December 5, 1988

to

January 20, 1989

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

NORRIS, TENNESSEE 37828

December 5, 1988

Dear Citizen:

On August 10 I mailed a copy of the Draft Chickamauga Land Management Plan to you for your review and comment. We wish to extend our appreciation to those of you who provided written comments or attended one of our public meetings. The Chickamauga planning team has reviewed all public comments and has made revisions to the draft plan. These will be mailed to you by January 1, 1989.

However, one of the proposed changes requires your immediate attention and the purpose of this letter is to invite your comment on the land use allocation for Chickamauga plan Tract No. 7 (Chickamauga Dam Recreation Area).

TVA proposes to change the allocation on this tract to include commercial recreation thus allowing the area to be operated by the private sector under a schedule of fees approved by TVA. The impacts of reduced TVA congressional appropriations have necessitated a change in the way many TVA recreation areas are now managed. During the past year, TVA has tried unsuccessfully to interest several public agencies in assuming operation and maintenance responsibility of the public recreation area located on the Chickamauga Dam Reservation. In view of the lack of a positive response from public agencies, TVA proposes to initiate actions to make this area available for operation by the private sector.

TVA would solicit proposals for licensing the Chickamauga Dam Recreation Area located between State Highway 153 and Chickamauga Dam Marina to a commercial operator. The 57-acre recreation area would no longer provide recreational services such as swimming, picnicking, boat launching, parking, etc., free of charge. Once the 30-day revocable license is in place, the multiple-use public recreation area may be operated as fee area on a yearround basis. The operator would be permitted to operate concessions on the area. Sales or consumption of alcoholic beverages will not be allowed.

Should TVA decide to proceed with the land use change on Tract No. 7, it will be necessary to solicit proposals from the private sector for commercial operation of the area by January 15, 1989, in order to have an operator selected and onsite by April 1, 1989.

If you wish to provide comments on this proposed change, please do so by writing to me at the following address: Tennessee Valley Authority, Reservoir Lands Planning, 126 Natural Resources Building, Norris, Tennessee 37828, by December 23, 1988. If you have questions regarding the Chickamauga planning process, please call me at (615) 632-1552. If you have questions regarding the proposed commercial operation of Tract No. 7, please call Michael R. Crowson at (615) 632-1572. Thank you for your continued interest in TVA's Reservoir Lands Planning process and in the management of TVA public lands.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Curtis, Jr.

Robert L. Curtis, Jr., Manager
Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning

RT 5 Box 321

Dayton, TN 37321

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Mr. Curtis:
I favor the TVA continuing
to operate this area (Tract # 7)
as in the past if at all
possible. Sincerely,
12-6-88
Jim Harris

12-6-88

Dear Bob:

I reviewed the Land Management Plan for Chickamauga Lake and land bordering same. I am very impressed with the number of tracts for wildlife management and especially waterfowl areas.

I am against any commercialization of any TVA land. Tellico Lake is a fine example of what happens when the land TVA purchased for very low cost and turns it over to some one else, (ie TRDA). This lake is being developed so fast around the waterway that by the year 2000 all land will be residential or commercial and nowhere for people seeking recreation to do their thing.

I would rather see this tract of land turned over to TWRA for a refuge than see it commercialized.

Sincerely
Jim Holcomb

M SASSER
TENNESSEE

TO: MARY ANN SIMPSON

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

COMMITTEE
APPROPRIATIONS
BANKING, HOUSING,
AND URBAN AFFAIRS
BUDGET
SMALL BUSINESS
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

December 7, 1988

Mr. Marvin Runyon
Chairman
Board of Directors
Tennessee Valley Authority
400 Summit Hill Drive
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

Dear Chairman Runyon:

This is in response to the Tennessee Valley Authority's December 5 notice concerning the proposed change in the land use allocation for Chickamauga Land Management Plan Tract No. 7 (Chickamauga Dam Recreational Area).

I understand that this lake is used by more than 100,000 people per year for recreation; and that it has traditionally been enjoyed for recreational purposes by many persons from lower income groups.

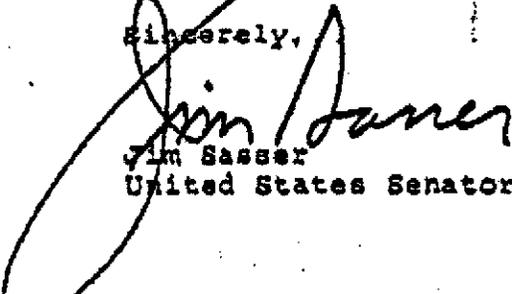
It is my hope that two things will occur before TVA seeks to implement this new management scheme. First, the period for public comment should be extended to January 15, due to the lack of actual public notice of the contemplated changes and the intervening holidays. Second, an opportunity should be provided for public hearings on the changes being suggested for Tract No. 7 specifically.

In addition, since recreation is one of the fundamental responsibilities of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and because the suggested changes have the potential to seriously affect the recreational options available to the less fortunate in our state, I suggest these draft changes be reconsidered.

Again, I strongly urge the December 23 date for closure of the public comment period be extended for a few weeks. Further, it is important that the Valley residents have a reasonable opportunity to speak publically on this issue.

I look forward to hearing from you on these matters at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,


Jim Sasser
United States Senator

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

STATEMENT FOR JANUARY 10 TVA PUBLIC MEETING

RE: Proposed Changes to Management of Chickamauga Lake -
Chickamauga Dam Recreational Area

I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS MY CONCERNS OVER THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY'S PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF CHICKAMAUGA LAKE, SPECIFICALLY, TVA'S DECEMBER 5, 1988 NOTICE CONCERNING THE PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE LAND USE ALLOCATION FOR CHICKAMAUGA LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN TRACT NO. 7, WHICH PERTAINS TO CHICKAMAUGA DAM RECREATIONAL AREA.

IT WAS IN MID-DECEMBER THAT I WAS FIRST NOTIFIED THAT TVA WAS CONTEMPLATING CONTRACTING OUT THE RECREATIONAL COMPONENT OF THE LAKE'S MANAGEMENT AND THAT THIS MIGHT LEAD TO A CHARGE FOR THE USE OF THE LAKE. SINCE IT WAS JUST BEFORE CHRISTMAS, I ASKED TVA TO EXTEND THE PERIOD FOR PUBLIC COMMENT UNTIL SOME REASONABLE TIME AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

IN ADDITION, IT CAME TO MY ATTENTION THAT ALTHOUGH TVA HAD HELD A PUBLIC MEETING ON RELATED MANAGEMENT CHANGES, IT HAD NOT PROVIDED CITIZENS WITH AN OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS CHANGES IN THE WAY RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES WOULD BE OFFERED AT CHICKAMAUGA LAKE. I THEREFORE SUGGESTED THAT THEY DO SO.

I WANT TO THANK TVA FOR EXTENDING THE PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD ON THESE CHANGES, AND FOR PROVIDING AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A PUBLIC HEARING ON THEM. I THINK THAT THIS IS A VERY IMPORTANT ISSUE AND THE PUBLIC NEEDS TO BE FULLY INFORMED AND HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY FOR MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION IN THE FORMULATION OF RECREATIONAL POLICY AT THIS LAKE.

I AM ESPECIALLY CONCERNED ABOUT ANY IMPEDIMENTS TO RECREATIONAL USE OF CHICKAMAUGA LAKE FOR TWO REASONS. FIRST, CHICKAMAUGA LAKE IS USED BY MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE A YEAR. THIS IS AN EXTREMELY POPULAR AREA.

SECOND, IT PROVIDES RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES TO GROUPS THAT WOULD OTHERWISE NOT HAVE ACCESS TO RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES. IF CHARGES ARE IMPOSED ON THE USE OF THE LAKE FOR RECREATION, IT WILL BECOME IMPOSSIBLE FOR SOME PEOPLE TO AFFORD.

I SINCERELY HOPE THIS WILL NOT HAPPEN. ONE OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY'S OBLIGATIONS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE VALLEY IS TO PROVIDE A CHEAP RECREATIONAL RESOURCE. IT HAS DONE A GOOD JOB IN THIS RESPECT IN THE PAST, BUT I AM CONCERNED THAT THIS MIGHT CHANGE.

I AM CONCERNED THAT IF RECREATIONAL SERVICES AT CHICKAMAUGA LAKE ARE CONTRACTED OUT, THAT THIS MIGHT BE ONLY THE FIRST IN A SERIES OF SUCH CHANGES. THIS WOULD FUNDAMENTALLY ALTER THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TVA AND THE VALLEY RESIDENTS. SUCH A SIGNIFICANT POLICY CHANGE DESERVES CAREFUL STUDY COMBINED WITH FULL DISCLOSURE TO AN CONSULTATION WITH THE PUBLIC.

I WOULD STRONGLY OPPOSE ANY CHANGES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF CHICKAMAUGA LAKE THAT WOULD RESULT IN EXCLUSION OF ANY GROUP BECAUSE THEY WERE NOT ABLE TO AFFORD TO USE IT.

AGAIN, I APPRECIATE THE GOOD FAITH SHOWN BY TVA BY EXTENDING THE PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD AND FOR CONDUCTING THIS PUBLIC HEARING. I THINK THIS HEARING WILL PROVIDE THE AGENCY WITH VALUABLE INSIGHTS TO THE PUBLIC'S VIEWS OF THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE LAKE.

THANK YOU.

December 8, 1988

Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Jr., Manager
Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning
126 Natural Resources Building
Norris, Tennessee 37828

Dear Mr. Curtis:

In response to your letter regarding the use of the Chickamauga Dam Recreation area, I would like to offer the following comments as a private citizen who lives in the Hixson area:

- 1) Public funds were used to purchase the land, which is now used for a beach, picnic area and open sports (such as frisbee throwing, kite flying) and the boat launch and marina . I feel that the area should be maintained by TVA or another public agency.
- 2) I always considered it a plus for Chattanooga to have this fine park on the lakeshore available free of charge. There are very few decent free public beaches along Lake Chickamauga. I feel that if this were turned over to a private concessionaire who charges, that many people would end up forfeiting their water-oriented recreation.
- 3) I hope that TVA will reconsider this proposal and continue to maintain this as a public facility. If TVA cannot do this, I would rather have Hamilton County or the City of Chattanooga operate it as part of their public recreation than see it turned over to a private concern.

Sincerely yours,

Paul C. Harris

Paul C. Harris
4519 Cloverdale Loop
Hixson, Tennessee 37343

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT & ADMINISTRATION	
File # _____	
DEC 12 '88	
FORE	
ROZEL ETHERTON	
HARRE	
BLANCH	
ALBERT	
WELER	
FRICER	
CURTIS	
AMERSON	
P. C. HARRIS	
ALP. J. J. J.	CALVERT
THRESE	NML
SMITH	PACK

McKENZIE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

2321 N. OCOEE STREET
P.O. BOX 1479
CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE 37364

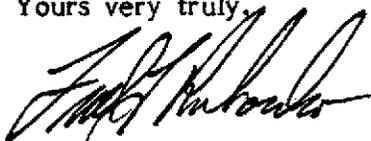
December 13, 1988

Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Jr.
Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority
Norris, TN 37828

Dear Mr. Curtis:

I am totally opposed to any plan converting the Chickamauga Plan Tract No. 7 to a fee area.

Yours very truly,



Fred T. Richardson
Controller

FTR/dh

tva.fr

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT & ADMINISTRATION	
File # _____	
DEC 15 '88	
FORE	
ROZELL-ETHERTON	
HARRIS	
McDONOUGH	
GILBERT	
MILLER	
SPENCER	
CURTIS	
AMBROSE	
BOARDMAN	
ALLGOOD	CALVERT
THREES	MALL
SMITH	PACK
FELDMG	DANBY
SAIN	
1/2	

12-13-88
Dette web, Inc.

I think it would definitely be a
mistake to change the Chickamauga Dam
Recreation Area from public - to private
commercial operation. There would be
a great number of people who need
this free area for recreation who would
lose something of value. Having commented
not only would deprive them of resources
they can not afford, but would change
the beauty of the area for everyone. It
seems to me this is not the public
relations that TVA needs. It is
not the original philosophy of the
Authority. Also, TVA. Can not
need to save money in this manner,
there are many other ways money
could be saved -

Edith Bronley

CHICKAMAUGA MANAGEMENT & ADMINISTRATION	
FILE #	DEC 16 '88
FOUR	
ROZELL EVERTON	
HARRIS	
MACDONALD	
GLBERT	
W. ALLEN	
SPENCER	
CURTIS	
SHREVE	
WONNOMAN	
ALLIWOOD	CALVERT
THRESE	HALL
SMITH	PARK
FIELDING	DANBY
SMY	



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Soil
Conservation
Service

675 Estes Kefauver FB-USCH
801 Broadway
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

December 14, 1988

Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Jr., Manager
Tennessee Valley Authority
Reservoir Lands Planning
126 Natural Resources Building
Norris, Tennessee 37828

Dear Mr. Curtis:

SUBJECT: Land Use Allocation for Chickamauga Plan Tract #7 (Chickamauga Dam Recreation Area)

We have reviewed your letter of 12-5-88 in reference to the land use allocation for Chickamauga Plan Tract #7 (Chickamauga Dam Recreation Area). After brief discussion over the loss of public recreation, we find no reason for concern and have no further comment on this action.

Billy K. Barman acting
JERRY S. LEE
State Conservationist

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
& ADMINISTRATION

File # _____

DEC 16 '88

FOR:
ROZELLE THERTON
W. J. HOUGH
GILBERT
MILLER
SPENCER
WIKTIS
ADAM ROSE
BOARDMAN
FILED BY
CALVERT
SMITH
PACK
W. F. DING
DANBY
SMITH
W. J. HOUGH



12-16-88

December 14, 1988

Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Jr.
Manager, Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority
126 Natural Resources Building
Norris, Tn. 37828

Dear Mr. Curtis:



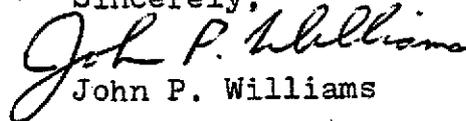
The Tennessee Scenic Rivers Association is very concerned about the apparent trend toward allowing public recreational facilities like the Chickamauga Dam Recreation Area to be operated by private persons. The Tennessee Department of Conservation is also considering privatization of some of its recreational facilities.

TSRA is not opposed specifically to TVA's plans for the Chickamauga recreation area. However, TSRA believes TVA should privatize any of its recreation facilities only as a last resort.

Privatization is a trend which TSRA deplures. It will eventually lead to the closing of some recreation facilities which are not profitable and will make these facilities off-limits to those who cannot afford the fee.

TVA should resist privatization with all the power available to the agency.

Sincerely,



John P. Williams
Conservation Chairman

Picture Yourself In...



December 16, 1988

Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Jr.
Manager
Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority
Norris, TN 37828

Dear Mr. Curtis:

We appreciate all the things TVA has done, and is still doing, for tourism and recreation. We also understand your budget constraints.

Even though we believe in free enterprize and the profit motive, it is hard to be enthusiastic about a change when we already have the most popular spot of TVA's 139 recreation areas, Chickamauga Dam Recreation Area.

However, we want to remain open minded and we look forward to the reaction from the public and the public hearing in January. Whatever action is necessary, we hope that TVA will provide safeguards so that any change leads to improvements without jeopardizing what we now enjoy.

You may want to consider an arrangement with the Jaycees, Alhambra Shrine, or some large organization that could sponsor various events as possible fund raisers, with a fee or percentage going to TVA.

Please let us know any way this Bureau can be helpful.

Sincerely,

K. Carl Little
Executive Director

KCL/sdc

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

NORRIS, TENNESSEE 37828
December 5, 1988

Dear Citizen:

On August 10 I mailed a copy of the Draft Chickamauga Land Management Plan to you for your review and comment. We wish to extend our appreciation to those of you who provided written comments or attended one of our public meetings. The Chickamauga planning team has reviewed all public comments and has made revisions to the draft plan. These will be mailed to you by January 1, 1989.

However, one of the proposed changes requires your immediate attention and the purpose of this letter is to invite your comment on the land use allocation for Chickamauga plan Tract No. 7 (Chickamauga Dam Recreation Area).



*TVA
Reservoir Lands Planning
126 Natural Resources Bldg
NORRIS, TN
37828*

STEWART FARMS
Beverly TN
D. W. Stewart
P. O. Box 1286
Decatur, Tennessee 37322

If you wish to provide comments on this proposed change, please do so by writing to me at the following address: Tennessee Valley Authority, Reservoir Lands Planning, 126 Natural Resources Building, Norris, Tennessee 37828, by December 23, 1988. If you have questions regarding the Chickamauga planning process, please call me at (615) 632-1552. If you have questions regarding the proposed commercial operation of Tract No. 7, please call Michael R. Crowson at (615) 632-1572. Thank you for your continued interest in TVA's Reservoir Lands Planning process and in the management of TVA public lands.

*I am very much opposed
to the idea.*

Sincerely,
Robert L. Curtis, Jr.
Robert L. Curtis, Jr., Manager
Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning

395 Shallowford Rd.
Chattanooga, TN
January 3, 1989

Mr. Robert L. Curtis
Reservoir Lands Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority
Norris, TN

Dear Mr. Curtis,

My letter is in response to your recent correspondence addressed to me as Hamilton County historian concerning land use changes at the Chickamauga Dam Recreation Area. I have resided in Chattanooga more than 50 years, have walked through the tunnel in the old Hales Bar dam and visited the Chickamauga Dam while under construction. I have a working knowledge of the valley history and of the "old" and "new" rivers. I once addressed a gathering of the Valley University Land-Grant College Presidents on the history of the region and later led a class at the University of Chattanooga on TVA.

In early years TVA enjoyed a remarkable esprit de corps and built a strong public image as a multi-purpose program. One of its positive developments was in the area of water use and reservoir land management; rustic spots became residential homesites, fishing buffs won national status, boating grew into a major sport, and the public appreciated the use of special recreation facilities. In keeping with historical tradition TVA helped promote that fundamental interest in preserving the natural beauty of the region in conjunction with its rich history and changing lifestyle. For these efforts TVA enjoyed a strong public image when other parts of its program came under public criticism.

TVA not only gained recognition because of the benefits it brought to the people of the valley through its management program but also won high acclaim for its outdoor housekeeping principles which encouraged similar methods for other public and private properties along the shoreline. The public response to the efforts made at the Chickamauga Dam Recreation Area testify to this by the measure of its use; swimming, picnicking, boating and other outdoor recreation kept TVA constantly before the public locally during the Authority's most troubled hours.

I understand that the area under discussion is the most popular recreation site in the entire TVA system. Should this be a reason for changing it to a fee-paying area under private control? Actually it seems the very reverse should be the logical course since the Chickamauga area has been a showcase for TVA land management policy and programs.

It is hoped that other options for saving funds can be found within the TVA budget and that the usage of a prime area by an urban people will not be hastily altered so that low-income folks will not be forced to discontinue their summer visits and that the public image of TVA as a "people project" will not be eroded.

Sincerely,

James W. Livingood
James W. Livingood

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510



Statement of Senator Albert Gore, Jr.
January 9, 1989
TVA Chickamauga Dam Hearing

Senator Gore cannot be with you today and has asked me to share the following remarks with you:

I regret that I cannot be with you tonight, but I would like to commend the Tennessee Valley Authority and community members for attending this hearing to express views on this issue of mutual concern.

As I stated in my December 9 letter to Chairman Runyon, I believe that the Tennessee Valley Authority's proposal to lease the Chickamauga Dam and Recreational Area for private operation and management must be given careful and cautious consideration for several reasons. The commercialization of this area could financially burden the community and could prevent usage by many low-income citizens who have enjoyed these facilities in the past.

The Chickamauga Recreational area is one of TVA's most popular recreational areas. For many years, you and visitors have taken advantage of its many offerings -- swimming, picnicking, boat launching and parking -- free of charge. To charge a fee for these activities defies the spirit of community service, and, equally as disturbing, is a step toward privatization.

TVA is vital to the Tennessee Valley. As I have said repeatedly, I am opposed to the privatization of its facilities or operations. I strongly believe that any move that has the potential to result in privatization should be considered most cautiously. For these reasons, I am pleased that TVA is holding this hearing to assess the impact of charging user fees for recreational activity at the site.

It is my hope that this issue is resolved in the best interests of all parties concerned with leasing the Chickamauga Dam and Recreational Area for commercial purposes.

Hixson

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

January 19, 1989

Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Jr.
Manager, Chickamauga Reservoir
Lands Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority
126 Natural Resources Building
Norris, Tennessee 37828

RE: Chickamauga Dam Recreation Area
Chickamauga Plan Tract No. 7

Dear Mr. Curtis:

In response to your request for input from local residents concerning the leasing of the Chickamauga Dam Recreation Area, as President of the Hixson Chamber of Commerce we feel we must oppose this controversial proposal.

This area is the closest public access to the lake for most of the residents of Hixson and if your proposal is adopted it would have a profound negative impact on those who choose to use these facilities.

Again, we are opposed to this proposal and hope that you will help in defeating this issue.

Very truly yours,

Hixson Chamber of Commerce



Frank Martin, President



HAMILTON COUNTY
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE
208 Courthouse
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402

DALTON ROBERTS
County Executive

January 19, 1989

Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Jr.
Manager, Reservoir Lands Planning
TVA
Norris, TN 37828

Dear Mr. Curtis:

The residents of Hamilton County and the Tri State area have used the Chickamauga Dam Recreation Area heavily for many years. A trip across the adjacent dam highway on any summer day will highlight the high demands placed on the property.

This area is relatively close to the inner city of Chattanooga and is easily accessible to the surrounding population areas by interstate and limited access highways. Consequently, the users are both under privileged and affluent people.

If this area is closed or designated a user fee area, many of the citizens are either going to be deprived of water based recreation or will overload other existing recreation facilities operated by the TVA, State of Tennessee and Hamilton County. Since the Dam area has historically been operated by the TVA and, I might add, operated in an excellent fashion, I believe the management of this area should be retained by the TVA.

Members of my staff attended the public hearing on January 10th and are always available to work with the TVA staff on resolving any problems.

Cordially,

Dalton Roberts
County Executive

1-20-89 cjs

I THINK YOU HAVE A Terrible Idea IN REZONING
The Chickamauga Lake Property For Commercial
Recreation. This is about the only wholesome
Place kids can go to in the summer. Why not
commercialize Booker T. Washington or some
Place out of the way? You impress me as a
Person with very little contact in the
community. You would be able to get
an idea of its value if you lived here. What about
Boat Launch access? ^{LESS accessible} IS TVA PLANNING TO
UPGRADE Poorer launches to replace this good one?
I DOUBT IT!

S. DELAY
4714 Colonial Dr.
Chatt, TN. 37411



America the Beautiful USA 15

ROBERT L. CURTIS
TVA
RIDGE WAY Rd.
NORRIS, TN. 37823

You guys dont have anything to do but think
up this Junk & I'm tired of it. Why don't you
Start charging money to go to Norris Lake
if you think this is such a great idea. Or are
you scared you neighbors would tell you?
I'll bet you live on the lake in some big
fine house with your own boat launch. We need
to charge you about \$500 per year for Bad ideas.

1-20-89 gjw

William Munderhall

203 N. Main
Chatt. TN 37421

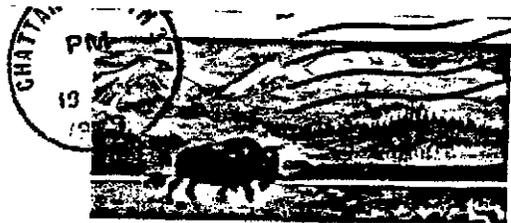


Robert L. Curtis
TVA
Ridgeway Road
Norris, TN. 37828

We think Chattanooga needs a place for its young people. As a Police officer I see too many are on drugs. We need places the youth can afford. Don't Commercialize Chickamauga.

1-20-89 cju

John Cupp
Portview Cr
Chatt. TN 37421



America the Beautiful USA 15

Robert L. Curtis
TVA
Ridgeway Road
Norris, TN, 37823

We are very much against the leasing of the Chickamauga Dam Recreation Area. We have grown up using this area for many events. We have felt that a part of our light bill should be put toward the upkeep of the area. We thought T. V.A. was created for flood control and development of recreational areas along the waterway. We do feel that a concession stand would be a convenience and a benefit to all using this area. Thank - you for your time.

Sincerely,

Cheryl J. Wilson

John W. Wilson

3213 Social Circle

Chatt. TN 37415

JAN 23 1989 10 AM
cjs

TVA RESPONSE

TO

THE ISSUE

COMMENTOR:

TVA River Basin Operations, Knoxville, Tennessee

COMMUNICATION:

Written correspondence, TVA memorandum, June 17, 1988

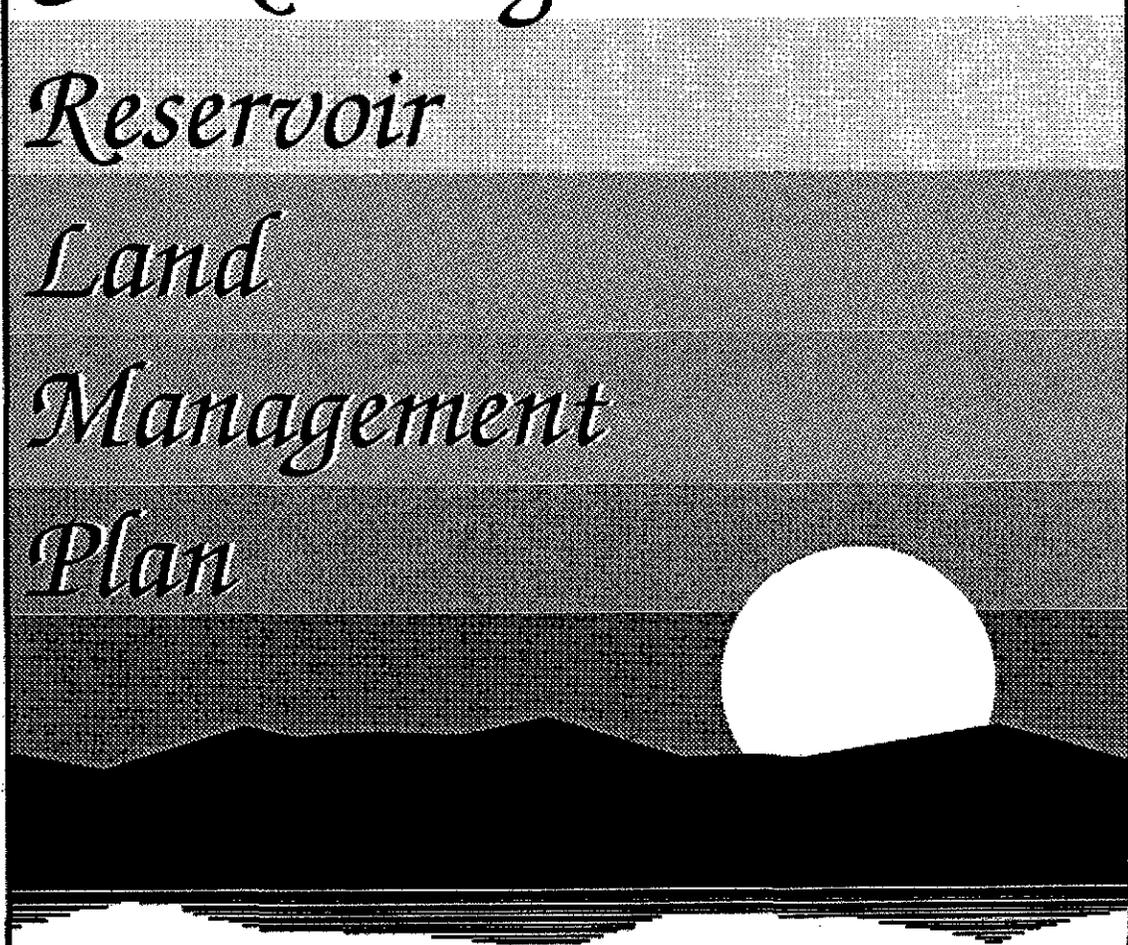
COMMENT/ISSUE:

To determine whether or not Tract No. 7 identified in the Plan as a "Public Recreation Area" should be changed to a "Commercial Recreation" land use allocation? This would allow the area to be operated by the private sector under an established schedule of fees approved by TVA.

TVA RESPONSE:

TVA will continue to operate the Chickamauga Dam Public Recreation Area during the 1989 season in the same manner it has been operated in the past. TVA believes that establishment of a limited food concession operation at Chickamauga would be acceptable to the public. However, in examining this option more closely since our public meeting, it does not appear that concessions would offer sufficient revenue generating potential to offset TVA's operation and maintenance costs. In addition, concession setup costs and the potential for an increase in litter problems which typically accompany concession operations could offset any potential financial advantages. Operation in 1990 and beyond would be dependent on future appropriated budgets.

*Chickamauga
Reservoir
Land
Management
Plan*



APPENDIX A: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL
REVIEW**

Introduction

The attached correspondence provides information from the Tennessee State Clearinghouse and its conditional endorsement of the proposed Chickamauga Reservoir Land Management Plan. The Clearinghouse endorsement is contingent on TVA's ability to adequately answer the questions and comments provided by the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA).

TVA has addressed TWRA's concerns and has attempted to accommodate changes in the Plan to enable issuance of a full endorsement of the Plan from the State Clearinghouse.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW CORRESPONDENCE



TENNESSEE STATE PLANNING OFFICE
307 JOHN SEVIER STATE OFFICE BUILDING
500 CHARLOTTE AVENUE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219-5082
(615) 741-1676

JIM HALL
Executive Director

NED McWHERTER
Governor

October 7, 1988

89-0176

Mr. John T. Shields
Tennessee Valley Authority
Resource Development
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

SUBJECT: CHTN092188-015 Intergovernmental Review No. 196 - Chickamauga Reservoir
Land Management Plan

Dear Mr. Shields:

In accordance with Presidential Executive Orders 12372 and 12416 and with Gubernatorial Executive Order 58, this office serves as the designated State Clearinghouse for federal activities and grants review.

Our state and local evaluation of the proposed activity has identified certain issues that should be addressed. Therefore, we are recommending a conditional endorsement of the project providing the following condition is met:

1. See attached letter for comments from the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency.

This letter should be attached to the application and become a permanent part of the project file. Any involved federal agency should respond in writing to this office if there are problems complying with our comments. The above State Clearinghouse Identification Number should be placed in the appropriate block on the federal application form.

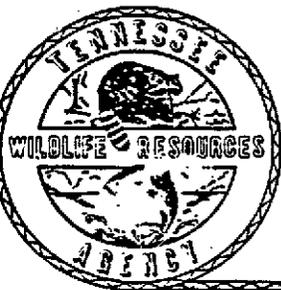
The appropriate funding agency will now be reviewing our recommendation. If we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Charles W. Brown
Charles W. Brown
Director, State Clearinghouse

CWB:mcp

cc: East TN Development District
2nd Congressional District
Jon M. Loney



TENNESSEE WILDLIFE RESOURCES AGENCY

ELLINGTON AGRICULTURAL CENTER
P. O. BOX 40747
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37204

September 23, 1988

Mr. Charles Brown, Director
State Planning Office
1800 James K. Polk Building
Nashville, TN 37219

RE: Draft Chickamauga Reservoir Land Management Plan, TVA
CH #89-0176

Dear Charles:

This Agency's Region 3 staff has reviewed Tennessee Valley Authority's (TVA) draft plan for Chickamauga Reservoir. This letter contains our comments on that draft plan.

As you know from our troubles with TWRA's Hiwassee Waterfowl Refuge, and other shoreline development problems arising through the Corps' Section 10/404 review process, TVA lands fronting private property are in serious jeopardy of environmental degradation through various shoreline development activities (retaining walls, docks, removal of shoreline vegetation, dredging, encroachment through filling, etc.). In most cases, TVA has rarely taken a position against what we considered to be unwise shoreline development on these lands. The plan specifically excludes these lands (71% of the total shoreline, including those lands controlled by government agencies) from consideration. We wonder how such a plan as this could possibly be complete without addressing these lands which have been so controversial to so many people over the past 12 years.

The land-water interface is the most biologically productive and important ecological entity of any aquatic system. TVA owns all property around Chickamauga Reservoir to the 685.44 contour and has a flood easement to the 690 contour. Given the threats to this strip of land, we consider it a basic weakness of the plan not to address management of it in an environmentally sensitive way.

Reference to aquatic vegetation in the plan as "weeds" indicates a bias against the beneficial aspects of the Reservoir's flora. We

The State of Tennessee

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Mr. Charles Brown
Page 2
September 23, 1988

realize that some control of aquatic vegetation is necessary. However, there are valuable fish and waterfowl benefits provided by this vegetation which are not addressed in the plan. The resulting recreational value of maintaining a balanced aquatic vegetation community is apparently not recognized by TVA.

In the plan, TVA offers to provide long-term tenure on lands designated as wildlife management areas or refuges. Many of these lands are currently under 60-day revocable license agreements. We are pleased with this offer and request consideration of long-term tenure especially for Hiwassee Waterfowl Refuge.

On March 3, 1988, TWRA Director Myers forwarded recommendations (at TVA's request) on TVA Reservoir Operation Re-evaluation to Mr. Chris Ungate of Reservoir Operation and Planning Review. Remaining concerns we have with the subject plan are contained in those recommendations, a copy of which is attached to this letter. Reservoir Operations are closely related to Reservoir Land Management. It is important that plans for both do not contradict each other.

We appreciate the Office of State Planning forwarding our views to TVA.

Sincerely,



Dan Sherry
Fish and Wildlife Environmentalist

DS:mjc

Enclosures

cc: Ron Fox
Jim Zimmerman
Anders Myhr
Les Jones
Reid Tatum

TVA RESPONSE TO ~~FWRA COMMENTS~~
THE STATE CLEARINGHOUSE

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

NORRIS, TENNESSEE 37828

Mr. Charles W. Brown
Director, State Clearinghouse
Tennessee State Planning Office
307 John Sevier State Office Building
500 Charlotte Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37219-5082

Dear Mr. Brown:

INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW NO. 196 - CHICKAMAUGA RESERVOIR LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN (STATE CLEARINGHOUSE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER CHTN092188-015)

- References:
1. Letter, John T. Shields to Charles W. Brown, August 18, 1988
 2. Letter, Charles W. Brown to John T. Shields, October 7, 1988

TVA's draft land management plan for Chickamauga Reservoir was sent to you for intergovernmental review by reference 1. Tennessee's conditional endorsement of the plan, based on comments from the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA), was provided by reference 2. The plan has undergone extensive public review, including a series of public meetings, and all comments have been carefully considered in the formulation of the proposed final plan.

TVA staff met with TWRA on March 2, 1989, to discuss their comments and have exchanged additional correspondence regarding resolution of issues raised by TWRA. The enclosure provides a summary of TVA responses to TWRA's comments.

Thank you for the State's assistance in the review of the plan. Please contact Jon M. Loney at (615) 632-3012 or Robert L. Curtis at (615) 632-1552 if you have questions regarding our responses or other aspects of the plan.

Sincerely,

John T. Shields
Senior Vice President
Resource Development

Enclosure

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY - PROPOSED CHICKAMAUGA RESERVOIR

LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN - RESPONSES TO TENNESSEE

INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW COMMENTS

TWRA Comment: TVA lands fronting private property are in serious jeopardy of environmental degradation through various shoreline development activities (retaining walls, docks, removal of shoreline vegetation, dredging, encroachment through filling, etc.). In most cases, TVA has rarely taken a position against what we consider to be unwise shoreline development on these lands. The draft plan specifically excludes marginal strip lands (71 percent of the total shoreline, including those lands controlled by government agencies) from consideration.

. . . .

. . . TVA owns all property around Chickamauga Reservoir to the 685.44 contour and has a flood easement to the 690 contour. Given the threats to this strip of land, we consider it a basic weakness of the plan not to address management of it in an environmentally sensitive way.

TVA Response: TVA is also concerned about the impacts of shoreline development on both aquatic and upland wildlife habitats as well as other impacts including nonpoint pollution, visual quality, and shoreline erosion. TVA is currently reviewing its marginal strip policy and its Schedule of Permissible Improvements (the list of facilities or uses which TVA currently permits). TVA will carefully examine all elements of the policies to determine how they can be made more sensitive to the protection of natural resources occurring in the land/water interface of the reservoirs. The policy review will carefully consider the relationship between the marginal strip and reservoir land management plans.

TVA does not own fee title to lands around the entire shoreline of Chickamauga Reservoir nor is it appropriate for all lands which TVA does own to be included in the plan. The purpose of the planning process has been to address and define uses on TVA lands which are not under permanent or long-term management agreement with another entity, government or private, and which are not included under TVA's marginal strip policy.

Of the 810 total miles of shoreline on Chickamauga, TVA lands included in the planning process occupy 237 miles or 29 percent of the total shoreline. Two hundred sixty-four miles or 33 percent of the shoreline is included under TVA's marginal strip policy, or includes shoreline where TVA acquired only flowage easements or no landrights at all. It is on this marginal strip that backlying private property owners have the deeded or implied legal right to construct private water use facilities, such as docks, ramps, and retaining walls, upon approval of plans by TVA. Given that TVA reservoirs are multipurpose in nature, and that some level of private development is both appropriate and desirable, we do not believe that this is an excessive amount of shoreline to make available for such use. Of the total 810 miles, only 18 percent or 51 miles is currently

developed with private facilities. The majority of the remaining 309 miles, or 38 percent of shoreline, is under the management responsibility of other State or local agencies including county parks, Tennessee Department of Conservation, The University of Tennessee, and TWRA.

TWRA Comment: Reference to aquatic vegetation in the plan as "weeds" indicates a bias against the beneficial aspects of the reservoir's flora. We realize that some control of aquatic vegetation is necessary. However, there are valuable fish and waterfowl benefits provided by this vegetation which are not addressed in the plan. The resulting recreational value of maintaining a balanced aquatic vegetation community is apparently not recognized by TVA.

TVA Response: The reference in the plan to aquatic vegetation as "weeds" has been changed. Neither the beneficial or detrimental aspects of aquatic vegetation has been given much coverage in the plan since its primary focus is use and management of TVA land.

TVA does recognize the recreational value of maintaining a balanced aquatic vegetation community. In developing its aquatic vegetation management plans, TVA coordinates with both the TVA fisheries and wildlife/waterfowl staff. Prior to implementation, the vegetation management plans are also reviewed by wildlife agencies including TWRA. TVA conducts only selective treatment of aquatic plants and concentrates its efforts where the vegetation is hindering or excluding public access to the reservoir, threatens public or industrial water intakes, or blocks access through secondary navigation channels.

TWRA Comment: In the plan TVA offers to provide long-term tenure on lands designated as wildlife management areas or refuges. Many of these lands are currently under 60-day revocable license agreements. We are pleased with this offer and request consideration of long-term tenure especially for Hiwassee Waterfowl Refuge.

TVA Response: The proposed final plan identifies eight specific tracts, including the Hiwassee Waterfowl Refuge, which will be considered for longer tenure based on demonstrated need and the submission of acceptable wildlife management plans. Upon Board approval of the proposed plan, TVA will be happy to further discuss with TWRA the necessary steps to initiate this process.

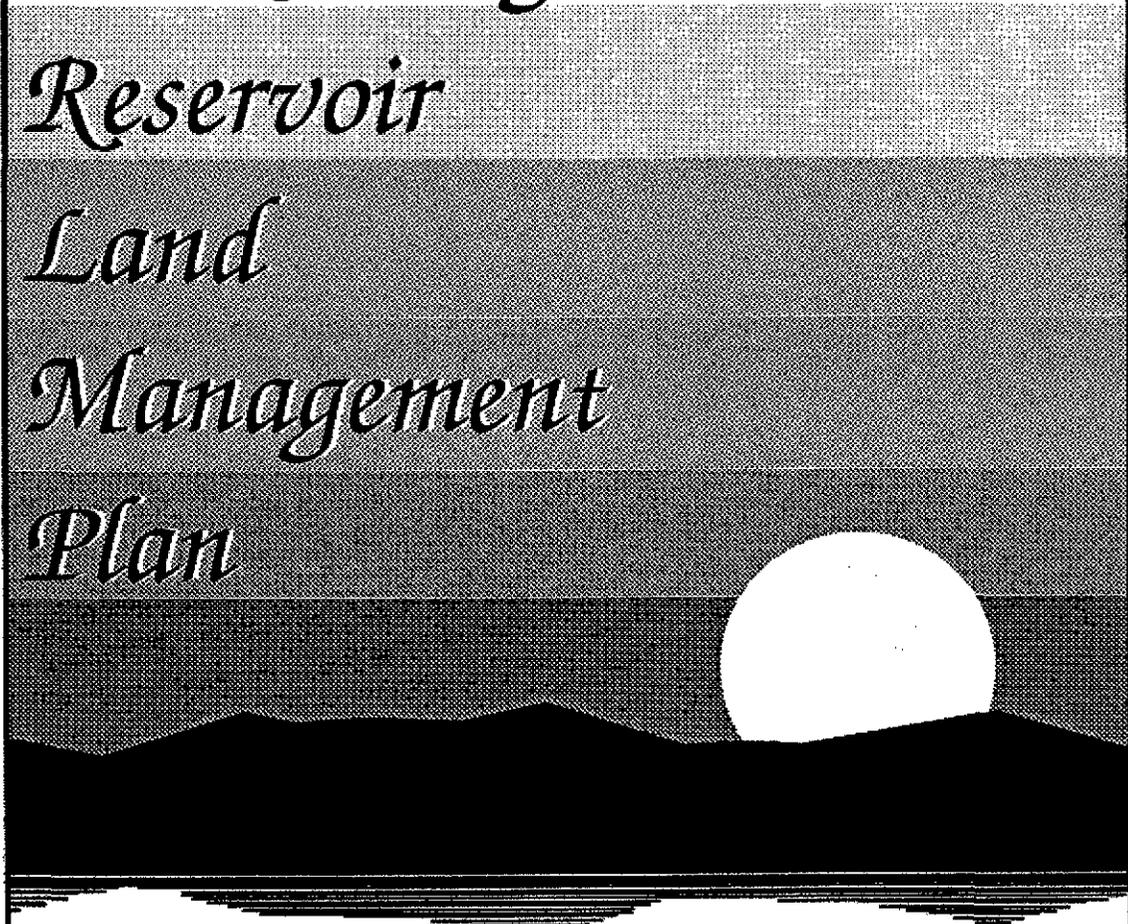
TWRA Comment: On March 3, 1988, TWRA Director Myers forwarded recommendations (at TVA's request) on TVA Reservoir Operation Re-evaluation to Mr. Chris Ungate of Reservoir Operation and Planning Review. Remaining concerns we have with the subject plan are contained in those recommendations, a copy of which is attached to this letter. Reservoir Operations are closely related to Reservoir Land Management. It is important that plans for both do not contradict each other.

TVA Response: TWRA recommendations regarding the TVA Reservoir Operation and Planning Review were discussed at the March 2, 1989, meeting between TWRA and TVA staff. These recommendations will be fully considered as TVA completes the environmental impact statement for the Reservoir Operation and Planning Review. A separate and extensive public review process is under way for this project.

We agree that it is important that TVA's reservoir land management and operations planning efforts avoid contradiction. Staff working on both planning processes are working together to ensure consistency in areas where these efforts interrelate.

8303D
RLP-2075L

*Chickamauga
Reservoir
Land
Management
Plan*



APPENDIX A: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

**MODIFICATIONS TO
FINAL DRAFT PLAN**

Introduction

It was necessary to coordinate with the public four changes in the draft Chickamauga Land Management Plan because of core team decisions addressing requests for land uses other than those originally allocated in the plan. The urgency was to provide prospective clients enough information to make decisions relating to investment opportunities or expansion plans on TVA lands.

MODIFICATIONS TO THE FINAL DRAFT PLAN
CITIZEN LETTER REQUESTING REVIEW AND COMMENT
(sent to 585 participants)

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

NORRIS, TENNESSEE 37828

July 25, 1989

Dear Chickamauga Participant:

We are providing you the opportunity to review and comment on four land use modifications to the final draft of the Chickamauga Reservoir Land Management Plan (Plan). We anticipate that these will be the last modifications prior to submitting the Plan to the TVA Board for formal approval. Please send written comments by August 9 to Robert L. Curtis, Jr., Tennessee Valley Authority, Reservoir Lands Planning, 126 Natural Resources Building, Ridgeway Road, Norris, Tennessee 37828.

Please reference your copy of the Chickamauga plan maps and respective tract descriptions as you review the following changes in land use allocations.

Tract No. 9

This tract near Chickamauga Dam currently contains four small parcels of TVA land and is allocated for Informal Recreation and Visual Protection. Lake Shore Marina adjoins the western most parcel No. 1 (25 acres) and has requested the use of a portion of the parcel for commercial recreation expansion. The planning team recommends reallocation of the requested 8-acre portion of parcel No. 1 for Visual Management and Commercial Recreation. The remaining 17 acres will remain allocated for Informal Recreation and Visual Protection.

As identified in the current plan, Tract No. 9, parcel No. 2 (3.40 acres) will continue to be allocated for Informal Recreation and Visual Protection, but will be assigned a new tract number.

Tract No. 9, parcel No. 3 (2.27 acres) has been requested by Gold Point Marina for expansion purposes. Approval would provide for development of additional parking, pedestrian access to a proposed boat dock facility expansion, expansion of harbor limits, and the development of an attractive entrance sign. The planning team recommends reallocation of this parcel for Commercial Recreation and Visual Management, dropping the Informal Recreation and Visual Protection allocations. The team further recommends specific guidelines restricting the level of development as follows:

1. Expansion of the parking area should be confined to that area which has formerly been disturbed. No additional excavation or alteration of the site will be permitted.
2. Expansion of harbor limits should not extend beyond the end of the improved parking area.
3. TVA approval relative to design, size, and placement will be required prior to erection of the "Gold Point" entrance sign.

Chickamauga Participant

July 25, 1989

4. Plans for expansion of boat dock facilities will be submitted to TVA for approval following normal procedures and will not exceed the approved harbor limits.

Parcel No. 4 (1.88 acres), located on the upstream side of Gold Point embayment, will be assigned a separate tract number and will retain the current Informal Recreation and Visual Protection land use allocations.

Tract No. 90

This tract, located on the Hiwassee River near Calhoun, Tennessee, consists of five small parcels which total 23.46 acres of TVA fee-owned land. The current land use allocation is Informal Recreation and Cultural Resource Protection. Bowaters has requested a 3.4-acre portion of Tract No. 90 for industrial plant expansion east of Lee Highway. If approved, this disposal of land will effect two of the five parcels, eliminating one and dividing another, leaving a balance of approximately 20 acres in TVA ownership. The current Informal Recreation allocation was initially assigned as a use compatible with existing Bowaters recreational development adjacent to this tract.

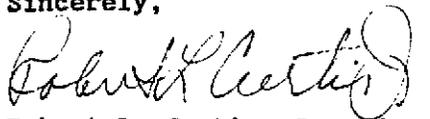
Because of the industrial expansion, the planning team recommends that the Informal Recreation allocation be dropped. The recommended allocations include Wildlife Management, due to the bottomland wetlands associated with the slough and Cultural Resource Protection.

Tract No. 92

This narrow tract, currently allocated for Wildlife Management contains 5.18 acres. The tract offers wildlife habitat benefits, but its size is a major limiting factor when considering habitat management opportunities. An industrial client has requested the tract for development of a barge terminal. TVA's wildlife biologists and the planning team revisited the tract and concluded that a portion of the tract had the capability to support the barge terminal and that the loss of wildlife habitat would not be significant. The planning team recommends that 1 acre of the tract be reallocated as a Barge Terminal Site. The remainder of the tract would be added to adjacent Tract No. 93 allocated for Water Access, increasing Tract No. 93's size to approximately 6-1/2 acres.

TVA appreciates your review of these changes to the draft plan.

Sincerely,



Robert L. Curtis, Jr., Manager
Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning

COMMENT LETTERS FROM THE PUBLIC
REGARDING PLAN MODIFICATIONS



STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
MARKETING DIVISION
320 6TH AVENUE NORTH, 7TH FLOOR, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219-5308

August 1, 1989

Mr. Robert L. Curtis, Jr.
Tennessee Valley Authority
Reservoir Lands Planning
126 Natural Resources Building
Ridgeway Road
Norris, TN 37828

Re: Chickamauga Reservoir Land Management Plan
Use Modification - Tract No. 90 (Bowater Project)

Dear Mr. Curtis:

Please be advised of the endorsement of the Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development for a land use change in order that a 3.4 acre portion of Tract No. 90 may be used for industrial expansion purposes. This is in response to your invitation for comments dated July 25, 1989. Should you have any questions, please give me a call at (615)741-3282.

Sincerely,

Wilton Burnett, Jr.
Director of Special Projects

WB:mdm



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Soil
Conservation
Service

675 U.S. Courthouse
801 Broadway
Nashville, TN. 37203

August 1, 1989

Robert L. Curtis, Jr., Manager
Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority
Norris, Tennessee 37828

Dear Mr. Curtis:

SUBJECT: Chickamauga Reservoir Land Management Plan

An on-site review and soils assessment has been made of the proposed work site identified by your letter of July 25, 1989.

Our preliminary investigation reveals that the implementation of the proposed plan of work, as identified to the work site, contains no factors that will have an adverse impact on the conservation of soil, water, and related resources in Hamilton or McMinn County, Tennessee.

The Soil Conservation Service appreciates the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed plan.

Sincerely yours,

JERRY B. LEE
State Conservationist

cc: Ed Linton, Acting Area Conservationist
Howard Whitaker, District Conservationist
Chattanooga, TN.
Melissa Smith, District Conservationist
Athens, TN.



The Soil Conservation Service
is an agency of the
Department of Agriculture

M. DALE SLACK
P. O. BOX 254
CHARLESTON, TENN. 37310

3 AUGUST 1989

MR. CURTIS,

AS PER YOUR LETTER TO ME DATED,
25 JULY 1989, HERE ARE MY COMMENTS.

AS PER TRACT 9, PARCEL 3,

THE T.V.A. SHOULD SELL THE 2.27 ACRES
TO GOLD POINT MARINA FOR A PRICE OF 43,200.⁸¹
THE T.V.A SHOULD RETAIN A 50 FOOT EASEMENT
FOR PUBLIC FISHING AND WALKING. THIS WOULD ALSO
HELP LOCAL PROPERTY TAXES.

AS PER TRACT 90,

THE 3.4 ACRES SHOULD BE SOLD TO BOWATER
FOR A PRICE OF \$92,200. THE T.V.A. SHOULD
KEEP A 75 FOOT EASEMENT FOR PUBLIC FISHINT.
THE T.V.A SHOULD REQUIRE BOWATER TO REMOVE
THEIR FENCE THAT IS ON PUBLIC PROPERTY THAT
DENIES PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE RIVER BANKS.
THIS SALE WOULD HELP LOCAL PROPERTY TAXES.

AS PER TRACT 92,

AN E.P.A. STUDY SHOULD BE DONE FOR
PRESENTS OF HISTORICAL ARTIFACTS BEFORE A
DECISION IS MADE. IF NO ARTIFACTS ARE
LOCATED THIS PROPERTY SHOULD BE SOLD
FOR 27,700 •

RESPECTIFULLY,
Dale Slack



**TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION**

701 BROADWAY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219-5237
615/742-6716

August 4, 1989

Robert L. Curtis, Jr.
Chickamauga Lands Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority
Norris, Tennessee 37828

Re: TVA, MODIFICATION/MANAGEMENT PLAN, , MULTI COUNTY,

Dear Mr. Curtis:

The above-referenced undertaking has been reviewed with regard to National Historic Preservation Act compliance by the participating federal agency or its designated representative. Procedures for implementing Section 106 of the Act are codified at 36 CFR 800 (51 FR 31115, September 2, 1986)

Based on the information available, it is our opinion that due to the location, scope and nature of the undertaking, and the size of the project area, the project will have no effect on National Register of Historic Places listed or eligible properties. Therefore, unless project plans are changed or National Register properties or archaeological sites are discovered during project implementation, no additional action is necessary to comply with the Act.

You should keep this letter as evidence of your request for technical assistance and compliance with Section 106 review. Questions and comments may be directed to Joe Garrison (615)742-6720. Your cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Herbert L. Harper
Executive Director and
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

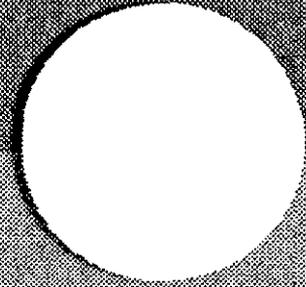
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Reservoir

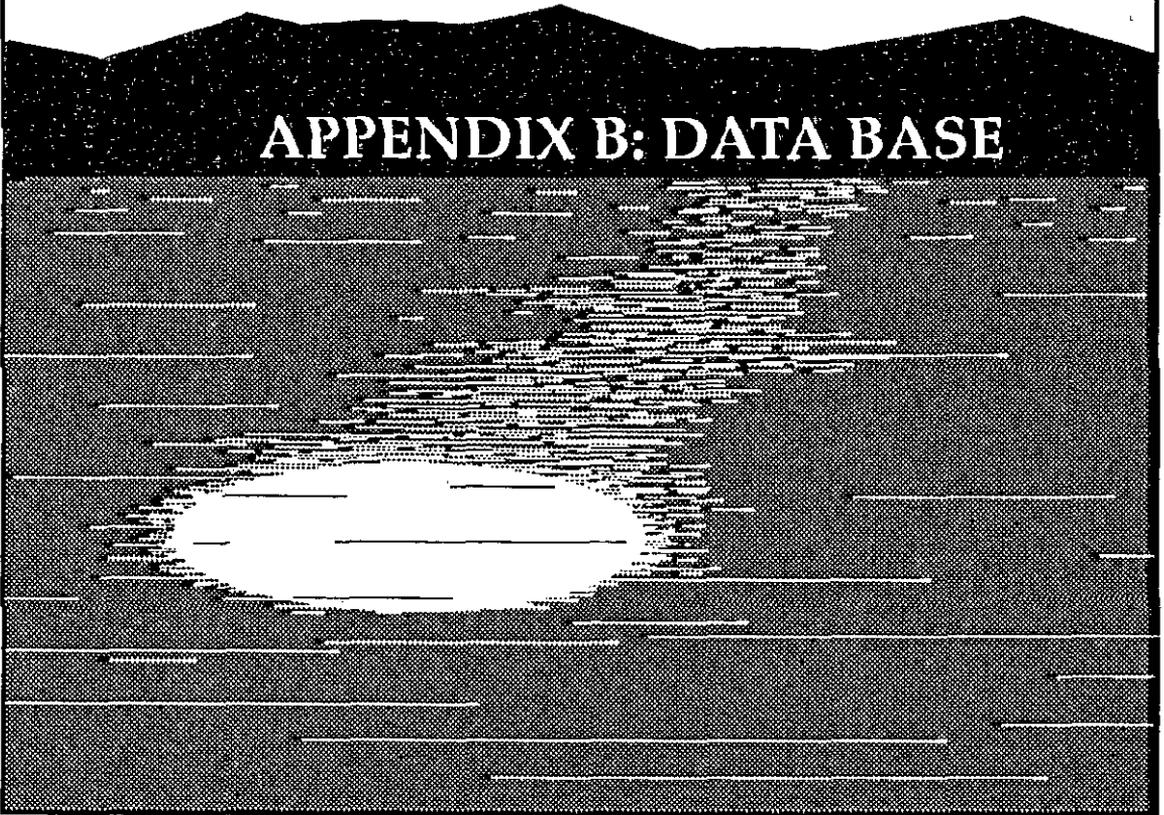
Land

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APPENDIX B: DATA BASE



**CHICKAMAUGA RESERVOIR
LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN**

APPENDIX B: DATA BASE

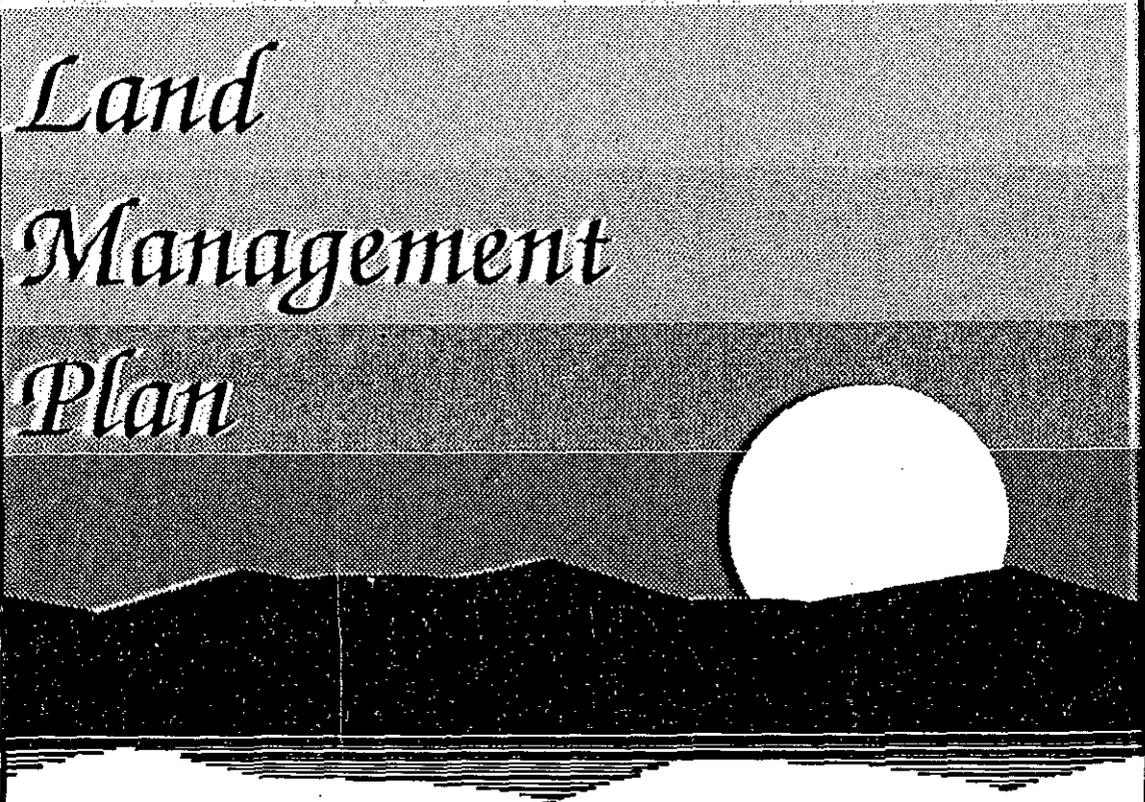
OCTOBER 1989

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
SECTION A: EXISTING RESOURCE INFORMATION	3
Introduction	3
Physical and Biological Information	4
Air Quality	4
Aquatic Plants/Vector Control	4
Fisheries, Mollusks	4
Flood Information	5
Natural Heritage Resources/Threatened or Endangered Species	5
Soils	6
Upland Wildlife Areas	7
Water Quality/Water Use By Stream Segment	8
Waterfowl/Wetland Wildlife	8
Wetlands	9
Social and Cultural Information	11
Archaeology	11
Historical Sites	11
Significant Historical Structures	12
Existing Industry	13
Land Use/Land Cover	13
Navigation Facilities	17
Power Facilities	17
Recreation Development/Natural Areas	18
TVA Landrights	20
Water Intake and Discharge Facilities	23
SECTION B: CAPABILITY/SUITABILITY AND LAND NEEDS INFORMATION	25
Introduction	25
Forest Management	26
Industrial Development	31
Navigation Development	34
Recreation Development/Small Wild Areas	39
Visual Quality	53
Wildlife Management	56
SECTION C: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	67
Introduction	67
Results of Public Meetings	67
Archaeological Overview of Reservoir Area	67
Historical Overview of Reservoir Area	67
Economic Analysis of Reservoir Area	68

*Chickamauga
Reservoir*

*Land
Management
Plan*



APPENDIX B: DATA BASE

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

An extensive reservoir area data base was compiled for the Chickamauga Reservoir planning project. Baseline data were gathered including the lake, TVA fee land, and its respective landrights for a designated area known as the "reservoir study area." The study area is the zone of influence approximately one-half mile back from the reservoir shoreline; defined as the area that affects, or that may be affected by TVA land management activities and land use policies. The data base contains mapped, tabular, and text information that defines the reservoir setting, operational characteristics, and use trends. Other data included land use and environmental conditions, physical characteristics, and capability of the land and water to support various uses.

Two types of mapped information were collected: (1) descriptive and (2) interpretive data. Descriptive data identified the nature and extent of existing landrights and natural and manmade conditions in the project area (SECTION A: EXISTING RESOURCE INFORMATION). Specific data types were placed under one of two overall data groups: (1) Physical and Biological Information or (2) Social and Cultural Information.

Interpretive data that assessed the relative capability of the land to support various uses (SECTION B: CAPABILITY/LAND NEEDS INFORMATION) were derived by analyzing the combination of selected descriptive data. The mapped information was used in conjunction with unmapped written information (SECTION C: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION) to determine the most suitable uses for reservoir land. A description of each data type is presented in this appendix.

Data collection guidelines, mapping techniques, and formats were developed by TVA's Reservoir Lands Planning staff. In an effort to reduce costs, data were compiled, where possible, from existing sources rather than by undertaking extensive field investigations. In some cases suitable data did not exist and a specific data collection effort was conducted. For example, current land use and land cover data were not available. Collection of these data included acquisition of new aerial photographs, manual photo interpretation, and field verification. In other cases, such as air quality, existing data that had been collected over the years from air sampling stations was analyzed and interpreted in specific ways to meet the goals and needs of the Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning Project. Section A provides information on data sources and date of collection.

Data were entered into TVA's Geographic Information System, a computer system capable of storing, revising, and retrieving large amounts tabular, numeric, and mapped data. The location and geographic extent of reservoir data features are the basic elements of the data base. Each datum is described by a list of attributes determined to be important for the use of that particular type of data. A user can retrieve individual occurrences, aggregations, or combinations as required. Users can request spatial displays of geographic data; tabulations or textual output of associated characteristics, such as acreages or numbers of occurrences; or listings of types of occurrences or features. The attributes or descriptors may be used to selectively retrieve or isolate features as specified by the user.

With the exception of sensitive data such as Threatened or Endangered Species and Unique Biological or Geological Features, Archaeology, Historic Sites, Historic Structures, and Fisheries and Mollusks, a complete set of the mapped data base is available for inspection at the following TVA office locations: (1) Land Resources, Natural Resources Building, Norris, Tennessee 37828; (2) Central Land Resources District, Athens, Tennessee 37303.

Contact the above for additional information about the structure, content, or use of this data base.

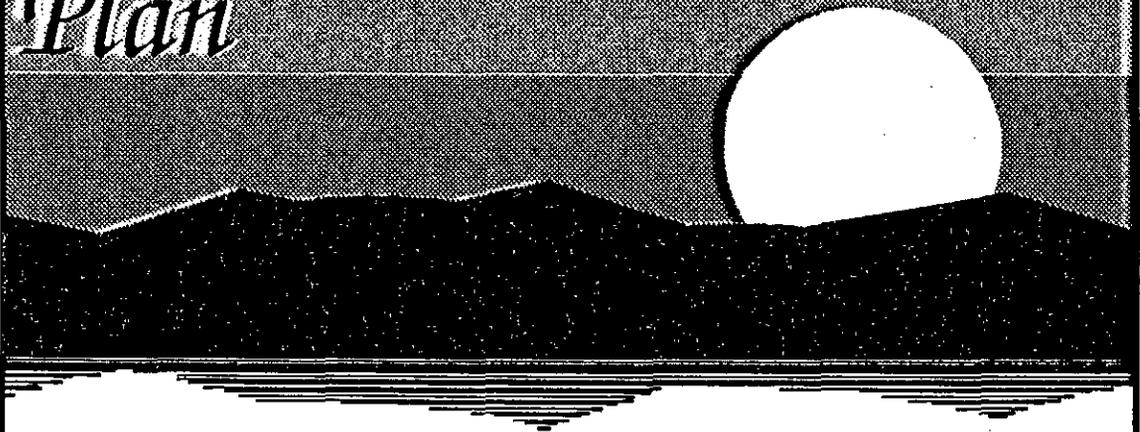
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Plan



APPENDIX B: DATA BASE

**SECTION A:
EXISTING RESOURCE
INFORMATION**

EXISTING RESOURCE INFORMATION

Introduction

This section describes the mapped information used in the Chickamauga Reservoir Lands Planning project. These resource data are represented on the system as points, lines, or areas. Data are grouped and presented in the following order: (I) Physical and Biological Resource Information and (II) Social and Cultural Resource Information. For each data type, the following information is provided: (1) Data Type; (2) Data Source--primary acquisition source; (3) Responsible Organization--TVA organization with program mandate and lead responsibility in data collection, quality control, and technical expertise in interpreting the meaning or significance of the data; (4) Description; and (5) Data Attributes--textual or numerical information that describes the mapped features.

Physical and Biological Information

DATA TYPE: Air Quality

DATA SOURCE: TVA Air Monitoring Data, Federal Register (1988), Tennessee Division of Air Pollution Control Data (1988)

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Resource Development Group
River Basin Operations
Water Resources
System Management Department
Atmospheric Science

DESCRIPTION: Narrative description of nonattainment areas for the National Ambient Air Quality Standards

DATATYPE: Aquatic Plants/Vector Control

DATA SOURCE: TVA program data

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Resource Development Group
River Basin Operations
Water Resources
Aquatic Biology Department
Vector and Plant Management

DESCRIPTION: Areas where TVA carries out management activities to control mosquitoes and aquatic macrophytes such as Eurasian Watermilfoil and Spinyleaf Naiad.

ATTRIBUTES: 1. a. Submersed aquatic bed
b. Emergent aquatic macrophytes
c. Herbicide treatment area
d. Adult mosquito index station
e. Larval mosquito dipping station
f. Floodwater mosquito habitat
g. Drainage maintenance area
h. Mechanical control of marginal vegetation

DATA TYPE: Fisheries, Mollusks

DATA SOURCE: Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA) creel survey data (1978-1983) and TVA field biologist observations and field investigations (1970-1980). Gooch, C. H., et al. 1979. Recent Mollusk Investigations on the Tennessee River. Div. Env'n. Plan., Water Qual. and Ecol. Branch, TVA, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Snail Darter Recovery Plan, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), 1982.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Resource Development Group
River Basin Operations
Water Resources
Aquatic Biology Department
Toxicology and Special Projects

DESCRIPTION: Important fisheries habitat areas and associated species, and areas expected to contain federally listed endangered mussels.

ATTRIBUTES:

1. Data category
 - a. Fisheries types
 - b. Generic fish groups
 - c. Mollusks
 - d. Fish attractors

DATA TYPE: Flood Information

DATA SOURCE: Structure profile and maximum probable flood elevations were computed in 1951 and published by TVA in "The Register Deed Provisions Applicable in Sale of Reservoir Lands." The 100-year profile was computed in 1980 using cross-sectional data field surveyed in 1972. Portions of the 100- and 500-year flood profiles along the reservoir have been published in various Flood Insurance Studies.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Resource Development Group
River Basin Operations
Water Resources
Water Resources Operations Department
Flood Protection

DESCRIPTION: This data was collected as tabular data only. The tabulations of the 100- and 500-year flood, structure profile, and maximum probable flood elevations were used. For more information and interpretation of the tabular data, contact TVA's Flood Protection staff.

DATA TYPE: Natural Heritage Resources/Threatened or Endangered Species

DATA SOURCE: TVA program data. TVA Regional Natural Heritage Project inventory. Original sources include TVA field studies, Tennessee State Heritage Program, Tennessee State Chapter of The Nature Conservancy, university herbaria, museums of natural history, scientific literature, and personal communications with knowledgeable scientists in the area. Data are based on observations ranging in time from the early 1920s through recent fieldwork conducted as late as 1986.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Resource Development Group
River Basin Operations
Land Resources
Natural Resource Management Department
Wildlife and Natural Heritage

and

Water Resources
Aquatic Biology Department
Toxicology and Special Projects

DESCRIPTION: Known occurrences of threatened, endangered, or rare plant (special plant) or animal (special animal) species; and unique biological or geological features. An occurrence is defined as an individual location of the species or biological/geological feature.

- ATTRIBUTES:**
1. Map number
 2. Index code
 3. Scientific name
 4. Common name
 5. Status
 6. Data category
 - a. Federally endangered or threatened animals
 - b. Federally endangered or threatened plants
 - c. Animals under review for Federal status
 - d. Plants under review for Federal status
 - e. Animals considered endangered or threatened by the State of Tennessee
 - f. Plants considered endangered or threatened by the State of Tennessee
 - g. Animals considered in need of management in Tennessee
 - h. Plants considered of special concern in Tennessee
 - i. Sensitive biological features
 - j. Sensitive geological features

DATA TYPE: Soils

DATA SOURCE: The data were interpreted by a soil scientist using detailed county soil surveys prepared by the USDA/Soil Conservation Service. The study area covered parts of the following counties: Bradley (1958 survey), Hamilton (1982), McMinn (1957 survey), Meigs (1974 survey), and Rhea (1948 survey).

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Resource Development Group
River Basin Operations

System Engineering
Maps and Surveys Department
Resource Mapping

DESCRIPTION: Soil mapping units and interpretations using criteria established by the USDA Soil Conservation Service.

- ATTRIBUTES:**
1. County code
 2. Soil unit code
 3. Acreage
 4. Soil series
 5. Soil phase
 6. Data category
 - a. Prime farmland
 - b. Prime farmland, if drained
 - c. Other land
 8. Erosion potential
 - a. Slight erosion potential
 - b. Moderate erosion potential
 - c. Severe erosion potential
-

DATA TYPE: Upland Wildlife Areas

DATA SOURCE: Interviews with TWRA personnel from the Crossville and Morristown offices, Tennessee Ornithological Society members, TVA Wildlife and Natural Heritage personnel; inspections of aerial photographs and land use/land cover maps of the study site; published articles in the Migrant and American Birds; Population Status and Management Considerations for Tennessee's 13 Endangered Species, F. I. Alsop, 1979, ETSU/TWRA, 200 pp; State and Federal registers for rare and endangered species; and other published references.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Resource Development Group
River Basin Operations
Land Resources
Natural Resource Management Department
Wildlife and Natural Heritage

DESCRIPTION: Locations of significant upland wildlife habitats and populations. Also sites licensed under 60-day revocable letter use permits (or other agreements) for use as wildlife management or observation areas or refuges.

- ATTRIBUTES:**
1. Map number
 2. Map code
 3. Data Category
 - a. Wildlife management area
 - b. Wildlife refuge
 - c. Wildlife observation area

- d. Cooperative small game demonstration area
 - e. White-tailed deer area
 - f. Brown-headed nuthatch nesting area
 - g. Red-shouldered hawk nesting area
 - h. Northern Harrier wintering area
-

DATA TYPE: Water Quality - Water Use by Stream Segment

DATA SOURCE: Water Quality Management Plan for the Tennessee River Basin, Division of Water Quality Control, Tennessee Department of Public Health, October 27, 1976. Section 26a permits, TVA.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Resource Development Group
River Basin Operations
Water Resources
Water Quality Department
Reservoir Water Quality

DESCRIPTION: Classifications of reservoir and stream segments for water uses.

- ATTRIBUTES:
- 1. Map label
 - 2. Stream name
 - 3. Reach description (location)
 - 4. Data category
 - a. Domestic
 - b. Industrial
 - c. Fisheries
 - d. Recreation
 - e. Irrigation
 - f. Livestock watering and wildlife
 - g. Navigation
-

DATA TYPE: Waterfowl/Wetland Wildlife

DATA SOURCE: TVA Wildlife and Natural Heritage personnel, Tennessee Ornithological Society members, and TWRA personnel; TVA and TWRA aerial waterfowl and wetland wildlife survey data; reports including Eastern Valley Waterfowl Resource: Its History, Management, and Future Development, W. R. Allen, 1971, TVA report, 76 pp; North American Waterfowl Management Plan: A Strategy for Cooperation, 1986, FWS, 31 pp.; Management of Migratory and Upland Game Birds in North America, G. C. Sanderson, ed. 1977, 358 pp.; published articles in Migrant and American Birds; TVA annual wading bird breeding population census data, midwinter eagle survey data, sandhill crane survey data; FWS National Wetlands Inventory map; published proceedings of the

Southeastern U.S. and Caribbean Osprey Symposium, M. A. Westall, ed. 1984,
132 pp.; State and Federal registers for rare and endangered species.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Resource Development Group
River Basin Operations
Land Resources
Natural Resource Management Department
Wildlife and Natural Heritage

DESCRIPTION: Locations of significant waterfowl and/or wetland wildlife habitats and populations.

ATTRIBUTES: 1. Map number
2. Map code
3. Waterfowl data category
a. Wood duck use area
b. Resident Canada goose nesting area
c. Migratory/resident Canada goose use area
d. Migratory dabbling duck use area
e. Migratory diving duck use area
4. Wetland wildlife data category
a. Wintering bald eagle use area
b. Osprey nesting site
c. Shorebird resting/feeding area
d. Shorebird wintering use area
e. Wading bird resting/feeding area
f. Wading bird nesting colonies
g. Sandhill crane resting/feeding area
h. Gull wintering area
i. Aquatic furbearer use area

DATA TYPE: Wetlands

DATA SOURCE: Compiled by TVA Mapping Services Branch using the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory mapping conventions and an adaptation of the wetlands classification system developed by L. M. Cowardin et al., 1979, entitled Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States, FWS/OBS-79/31.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Resource Development Group
River Basin Operations
Land Resources
Natural Resource Management Department
Wildlife and Natural Heritage

and

**System Engineering
Maps and Surveys Department
Resource Mapping**

DESCRIPTION: Delineation and classifications of reservoir-area wetlands.

ATTRIBUTES:

1. Map label
2. Wetland system
3. Wetland subsystem
4. Wetland class
5. Wetland subclass
6. Wetland water regime
7. Wetland special modifiers

Social and Cultural Information

DATA TYPE: Archaeology

DATA SOURCE: TVA program data; Tennessee Office of Archaeology, Tennessee Department of Conservation; State Historic Preservation Officer, Heritage Commission; TVA field surveys, 1987.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Resource Development Group
River Basin Operations
Land Resources
Natural Resource Management Department
Cultural Resources

DESCRIPTION: Known locations and classifications of archaeological sites and/or districts. This information is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act and is not available to the public.

ATTRIBUTES:

1. Identification number
2. Data category
 - a. Site identification from State files
 - b. Areas TVA surveyed in 1987
 - c. Sites added after the 1987 field survey

DATA TYPE: Historical Sites

DATA SOURCE: TVA program data; Tennessee Office of Archaeology, Tennessee Department of Conservation; State Historic Preservation Officer, Heritage Commission; TVA field surveys, 1986.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Resource Development Group
River Basin Operations
Land Resources
Natural Resource Management Department
Cultural Resources

DESCRIPTION: Locations and classifications of historically significant structures, sites, districts, or events.

ATTRIBUTES:

1. Identification number
2. Name
3. County
4. Location
5. Data category
 - a. National Historic Landmark or Register
 - b. Potentially eligible for National Register

- c. Regional significance
 - d. Local significance
 - 3. Classification
 - a. Category
 - b. Ownership
 - c. Physical condition
 - d. Accessibility
 - e. Period
 - f. Discipline
 - g. Present use
 - 4. Name
 - 5. Location (address)
-

DATA TYPE: Significant Historical Structures

DATA SOURCE: TVA program data; Tennessee Office of Archaeology, Tennessee Department of Conservation; State Historic Preservation Officer, Heritage Commission; TVA field surveys, 1986.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Resource Development Group
River Basin Operations
Land Resources
Natural Resource Management Department
Cultural Resources

DESCRIPTION: Locations and classifications of architecturally significant historical structures.

- ATTRIBUTES:**
- 1. Identification number
 - 2. Data category
 - a. Designated as National Historic Landmark
 - b. On National Register of Historic Places
 - c. Potentially eligible for National Register
 - d. Needs further study
 - e. Minimal potential
 - 3. Classification
 - a. Name
 - b. Original and/or previous use
 - c. Present use
 - d. Status
 - e. Physical condition
 - f. Historical integrity
 - g. Historic period
 - h. Date of original structure
 - i. Date of additions

DATA TYPE: Existing Industry

DATA SOURCE: Existing local and/or regional plans, i.e., CARCOG/SETDD Regional Development Plan 2000 Summary Update, 1986, zoning maps, topographic maps, and tax equalization maps; 1986 Tennessee Directory of Manufacturers and forest industry data from TVA program.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Resource Development Group
Business Operations
Valley Resources Center
Economic Analysis and Evaluation Department
Engineering Assistance

and

River Basin Operations
Land Resources
Natural Resources Management Department
Forestry

DESCRIPTION: Existing industries within the study area as well as lands presently zoned for industrial use.

ATTRIBUTES:

1. Map label
2. Data category
 - a. Industries
 - (1) Forest industry
 - (a) Name of industry
 - (2) Other industries
 - (a) Name of industry
 - b. Industrial parks
 - (1) Location
 - (2) Name of firm
 - c. Industrial areas
 - (1) Presently being promoted
 - (2) Zoned industrial
 - (3) Previously identified in local/regional plans
 - (4) Other previously identified

DATA TYPE: Land Use/Land Cover - only wetlands have been encoded (September 29, 1989)

DATA SOURCE: Data compiled by TVA Maps and Surveys Department

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Resource Development Group
River Basin Operations
System Engineering
Maps and Surveys Department
Resource Mapping

DESCRIPTION: Mapped using a general classification system modified from J. R. Anderson, et al., 1976, A Land Use and Land Cover Classification System for Use With Remote Sensor Data, Geological Survey Professional Paper 964.

LAND USE/LAND COVER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (DATA CATEGORY):

(Note: All LU/LC data will be encoded by January 1990)

1. Urban or built-up land

11 residential

- 111 single family, medium density (2-5/acres)
- 112 single family, low density (less than 2/acres)
- 113 single family, under construction
- 114 multifamily or duplex
- 115 apartment/condominium complex
- 116 mobile park
- 117 mobile home park
- 118 farmstead and accompanying structures

12 commercial and services

- 1200 commercial-other
- 1201 central business district
- 1202 strip development
- 1203 shopping center
- 1204 junkyard
- 1205 resort
- 1206 retail activity
- 1207 golf course
- 1208 marina
- 1209 stadium
- 1210 race course
- 1213 campground
- 1215 drive-in theater
- 1230 service-other
- 1232 park
- 1233 community complex
- 1234 waste disposal area (dumps and landfills)
- 1235 water treatment
- 1236 sewage treatment
- 1251 educational
- 1252 health related
- 1253 religious
- 1255 cemetery
- 1256 military
- 1257 civil government
- 1258 archaeological site

- 13 industrial
 - 130 light industry
 - 131 heavy industrial
 - 132 under construction
 - 133 power generation
 - 14 transportation, communications, and utilities
 - 140 airport
 - 141 railroad
 - 142 major highway right-of-way
 - 144 locks
 - 145 electric transmission right-of-way
 - 146 electric transmission facilities
 - 147 communications
 - 148 pipeline (long distance) right of way
 - 15 industrial and commercial complexes
 - 152 industrial park (less than 50 percent developed)
 - 16 mixed urban or built-up land
 - 161 predominately residential (more than 50 percent)
 - 162 predominately commercial/service (more than 50 percent)
 - 163 predominately industrial (more than 50 percent)
 - 17 Other urban or built-up land
 - 170 vacant, surrounded by urban or built-up
2. Agricultural land
- 21 cropland
 - 210 row crops
 - 211 field crops
 - 212 improved pasture
 - 213 unimproved pasture
 - 214 woodland pasture
 - 23 confined feeding operations
 - 230 cattle
 - 231 poultry
 - 233 aquaculture (fish farm)
 - 24 other agricultural land
 - 241 dairy
 - 243 idle land
3. Rangeland
- 32 shrub and brush rangeland
 - 320 low brush (less than 10 feet)
 - 321 medium brush (10 to 20 feet)
 - 322 high brush (greater than 20 feet)

- 4. Forest land
 - 41 deciduous forest land
 - 410 10 to 30 percent crown cover
 - 411 31 to 60 percent crown cover
 - 412 61 to 100 percent crown cover
 - 42 evergreen forest land
 - 420 10 to 30 percent crown cover
 - 421 31 to 60 percent crown cover
 - 422 61 to 100 percent crown cover
 - 423 plantation
 - 43 mixed forest land
 - 432 61-to 100 percent crown cover
 - 44 pine plantation
 - 440 10 to 30 percent crown cover - hardwood dominant
 - 441 31 to 60 percent crown cover - hardwood dominant
 - 442 61 to 100 percent crown cover - hardwood dominant
 - 443 10 to 30 percent crown cover - evergreen dominant
 - 444 31 to 60 percent crown cover - evergreen dominant
 - 445 61 to 100 percent crown cover - evergreen dominant

- 5. Water
 - 51 streams and channels
 - 512 perennial stream - greater than 100 feet wide
 - 52 lakes
 - 520 smaller than 1 acre
 - 521 1 to 5 acres
 - 522 5 to 10 acres
 - 523 10 to 20 acres
 - 524 20 to 50 acres
 - 525 larger than 50 acres
 - 53 reservoirs
 - 535 larger than 50 acres

- 6. Wetland

- 7. Barren land
 - 73 sandy areas
 - 74 bare exposed rock
 - 75 strip mines, quarries, and gravel pits
 - 751 orphan strip mine
 - 754 active quarry
 - 755 abandoned quarry
 - 76 transitional areas
 - 760 transition

DATA TYPE: Navigation Facilities

DATA SOURCE: TVA Technical Report No. 25, "The Tennessee River Navigation System"; TVA publication, "Major Freight Terminals on the Tennessee River Waterway"; Chickamauga Reservoir land forecast maps; Section 26a permit files; and TVA and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers navigation charts (data current as of 1986).

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Resource Development Group
River Basin Operations
Water Resources
Water Resources Operations Department
Navigation and System Modification

DESCRIPTION: Locations and descriptions of existing navigation facilities.

ATTRIBUTES:

1. Map label
2. Name (where applicable)
3. Tennessee River mile location
4. Creek name and mile location (where applicable)
5. Data category
 - a. Existing barge terminals
 - b. Safety harbors or landings
 - c. Minor commercial barge landings
 - d. Spoil disposal areas
 - e. Barge fleeting areas
 - f. Restricted shorelines for private water use facilities (graphic data only - not encoded by GIS)

DATA TYPE: Power Facilities

DATA SOURCE: TVA program data; Power System Operations, Technical Support Branch project drawings, updated as changes occur.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Power Business Operations
Management Support Staff
Transmission and Customer Service

DESCRIPTION: Existing TVA transmission lines, substations, and power facilities.

ATTRIBUTES:

1. Identification number
2. Map panel
3. Facility type
4. Name of facility
5. Voltage

DATA TYPE: Recreation Development/Natural Areas

DATA SOURCE: TVA program data, site inspections, aerial photos, telephone interviews, correspondence from local governmental officials, Tennessee State Outdoor Recreation Planning Report and Needs Survey (1984), CARCOG/SETDD Regional Development Plan - 2000, Volume II: Part F, Recreation and Cultural Development Policies Plan (1981), CARCOG/SETDD Regional Development Plan - 2000, Volume I: Summary update (1986), President's Commission on American Outdoor, Americans and the Outdoors.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Resource Development Group
River Basin Operations
Land Resources
Operation & Maintenance/Public Lands Department
Recreation

and

Land Resources
Natural Resource Management Department
Wildlife and Natural Heritage

DESCRIPTION: Locations and descriptions of existing recreation development or areas containing unique biological or geological features, divided into six types.

RECREATION DATA CATEGORY: Commercial recreation sites

ATTRIBUTES:

1. Map identification
2. Map panel
3. Name
4. Acreage
5. River mile
6. Number of campsites
7. Swimming beach or pool(y/n)
8. Number of picnic units
9. Boat launching (paved or gravel)

RECREATION DATA CATEGORY: Informal Recreation Areas

ATTRIBUTES:

1. Map identification
2. Map panel
3. Name
4. Acreage
5. River mile

RECREATION DATA CATEGORY: Quasi-Public Camps

- ATTRIBUTES:**
1. Map identification
 2. Name
 3. Data category
 - a. Clubs/lodge
 - b. Group camp
 - c. Corporate recreation areas
 4. Acreage
 5. River mile

RECREATION DATA CATEGORY: Public recreation sites

- ATTRIBUTES:**
1. Map identification
 2. Name
 3. Data category
 - a. TVA public use areas
 - b. State parks
 - c. County parks
 - d. City parks
 4. Acreage
 5. River mile
 6. Number of picnic units
 7. Number of tennis courts
 8. Number of ball fields
 9. Miles of bike trail
 10. Miles of hiking trail
 11. Number of multiuse courts
 12. Number of campsites
 13. Boat launching (y/n)
 14. Swimming beach (y/n)
 15. Number of pavilions
 16. Playgrounds (y/n)
 17. Toilet buildings
 18. Dump stations (y/n)
 19. Number of parking spaces

RECREATION DATA CATEGORY: Water access sites

- ATTRIBUTES:**
1. Map identification
 2. Name
 3. Data category
 - a. TVA informal access
 - b. State developed (TWRA)
 4. Acreage
 5. River mile
 6. Boat ramp (paved or gravel)
 7. Undeveloped access

RECREATION DATA CATEGORY: Natural areas and natural heritage

- ATTRIBUTES:**
1. Map identification
 2. Name
 3. Data category
 - a. TVA small wild area
 - b. Tennessee State natural area
 - c. Tennessee Protection Planning site
 4. Acreage
 5. River mile
-

DATA TYPE: TVA Landrights

DATA SOURCE: TVA program data

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Resource Development Group
River Basin Operations
Land Resources
Property Management & Administration Department
Central Land Resources District

DESCRIPTION: Spatial delineation of 14 types of landrights by which current or former TVA lands are classified.

LANDRIGHTS DATA CATEGORY: Acquired rights

- ATTRIBUTES:**
1. Tract number
 2. Total acreage
 3. County
 4. Project name
 5. Rights acquired

LANDRIGHTS DATA CATEGORY: Cemeteries

ATTRIBUTES: Graphic data only

LANDRIGHTS DATA CATEGORY: Dam and structures

ATTRIBUTES: Graphic data only

LANDRIGHTS DATA CATEGORY: Minor land use agreement

- ATTRIBUTES:**
1. Tract number
 2. Contract number
 3. Contract beginning date

4. Contract expiration date
5. Acreage
6. County
7. Method of conveyance
8. Type of commitment/use
9. Project name
10. Segment identification

LANDRIGHTS DATA CATEGORY: Power property

ATTRIBUTES: Graphic data only

LANDRIGHTS DATA CATEGORY: Reservoir margin of sale property

ATTRIBUTES: Graphic data only

LANDRIGHTS DATA CATEGORY: Retained committed (other than TVA)

- ATTRIBUTES:
1. Tract number
 2. Contract number
 3. Contract beginning date
 4. Contract expiration date
 5. Acreage
 6. County
 7. Method of conveyance
 8. Type of commitment/use
 9. Rights retained/acquired
 10. Rights conveyed
 11. Segment identification

LANDRIGHTS DATA CATEGORY: Retained developed

- ATTRIBUTES:
1. Tract number
 2. Acreage
 3. County
 4. Type of commitment/use
 5. Project name
 6. Segment identification

LANDRIGHTS DATA CATEGORY: Retained rights conveyed in deed

ATTRIBUTES: Graphic data only

LANDRIGHTS DATA CATEGORY: Retained rights on sold property

ATTRIBUTES: Graphic data only

LANDRIGHTS DATA CATEGORY: Retained unimproved

ATTRIBUTES: Graphic data only

LANDRIGHTS DATA CATEGORY: Sold land

- ATTRIBUTES:
1. Tract number
 2. Acreage
 3. Acres above maximum shoreline contour (MSC)
 4. Acres below MSC
 5. County
 6. Structure profile
 7. Transfer/sale contour
 8. Method of conveyance
 9. Type of commitment/use
 10. Rights retained/acquired
 11. Rights conveyed

LANDRIGHTS DATA CATEGORY: Transferred land

- ATTRIBUTES:
1. Tract number
 2. Contract number
 3. Contract beginning date
 4. Contract expiration date
 5. Acreage
 6. Acres above maximum shoreline contour (MSC)
 7. Acres below MSC
 8. County
 9. Structure profile
 10. Transfer/sale contour
 11. Method of conveyance
 12. Type of commitment/use
 13. Project name
 14. Rights retained/acquired
 15. Rights conveyed
 16. Segment identification

LANDRIGHTS DATA CATEGORY: 26a commitments

- ATTRIBUTES:
1. Tract number
 2. Type of commitment/use
 3. Project name
 4. 26a file number
 5. River and mile
 6. Segment identification

DATA TYPE: Water Intake and Discharge Facilities

DATA SOURCE: TVA program data

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Resource Development Group
River Basin Operations
Water Resources
Water Quality Department
Reservoir Water Quality

DESCRIPTION: Municipal, industrial, and other domestic waste discharges and water supply intakes.

ATTRIBUTES:

1. Map label
2. Data category
 - a. Domestic water supply (intake)
 - b. Industrial water supply (intake)
 - c. Domestic waste discharge
 - d. Industrial waste discharge
3. Company or municipality name
4. Type of discharge (where applicable)
5. Tennessee River or tributary mile location
6. Tributary name (where applicable)

Chickamauga

Reservoir

Land

Management

Plan



APPENDIX B: DATA BASE

SECTION B:
CAPABILITY/SUITABILITY
AND LAND NEEDS
INFORMATION

CAPABILITY/SUITABILITY AND LAND NEEDS INFORMATION

Introduction

The capability data resulted from interpretation of the resource data, fieldwork, and professional judgment about the land's ability to support a given use. This section contains the specific capability criteria that were used by TVA programs to evaluate the capability of TVA land for each use and to assign a capability rating of (1) excellent, (2) good, (3) fair, or (4) poor. The capability ratings for each capability data type were mapped. TVA programs then indicated on their respective capability maps those tracts most critical to their program interests and provided written justifications for each of the tracts requested. These justifications were contained in the program's Land Needs Narratives, which discuss the capability information and additional factors that affect the suitability of a tract for a proposed use. Such suitability factors might include existing or adjacent uses, political considerations, previous investments on management of the tract, or characteristics unique to a tract. The Geographic Informations Services (GIS) prepared a composite map showing the uses proposed for each tract of TVA land.

CAPABILITY/SUITABILITY DATA TYPE: Forest Management

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Resource Development Group
River Basin Operations
Land Resources
Natural Resource Management Department
Forestry

CAPABILITY CRITERIA:

Forest stands were assigned capability category ratings from 1 to 4 (excellent, good, fair, poor), based primarily on soil productivity, net present value (NPV) of the timber, and tract size. Of secondary importance were access, aspect, topography, erosion problem, firewood potential, wildlife, and aesthetic considerations. Although of lesser importance, in extreme cases, a negative secondary capability criteria could lower the capability category by one numerical rating or a positive capability criteria could increase the capability category by one numerical rating.

Soil Productivity

Soils are broken down into three classes: A high, B medium, and C low.

Soils in class A are highly productive and most desirable from a timber growth standpoint. High quality veneer and saw logs are the most important and valuable products that can be grown on these sites. Lower quality sawtimber and pulpwood are secondary products. Rotations for hardwood sawtimber are 80 years or less and for pine sawtimber around 40 years.

Soils in class B are medium in productivity. These soils are capable of producing quality hardwood sawtimber on an 80- to 100-year rotation and pine sawtimber on a 50- to 60-year rotation.

Soils in class C are low in productivity and are considered marginally suited for forestry use. Hardwood sawtimber is usually of poor quality and rotation age often exceeds 100 years; pulpwood and firewood are the most common products. Pine sawtimber rotations often exceed 60 years. In many cases conversion to pine plantations is desirable on these soils since fair quality pine can be grown on these sites.

Site Index* for Upland Oaks and Yellow Pines

	<u>A</u> <u>High</u>	<u>B</u> <u>Medium</u>	<u>C</u> <u>Low</u>
Upland Oaks	76-86	66-75	56-65
Shortleaf Pine	76-86	66-75	56-65
Virginia Pine	76-86	66-75	56-65
Loblolly Pine	86-96	76-85	66-75

* Site Index is an expression of forest soil productivity based on the height of the dominant and codominant stand at 50 years of age.

Net Present Value at Financial Maturity

NPV is a measure of earning potential and is divided into four classes: a high, b moderately high, c moderately low, and d low. NPV estimates the value of a timber stand at financial maturity discounted back to the present. A 8 percent discount rate and a 3 percent inflation rate were used in calculations. All NPV figures are based on a per acre basis.

NPV in class a has the best earning potential and has the best return on investment opportunity.

NPV in class b has a good earning potential and represents a moderately high investment opportunity.

NPV in class c has a fair earning potential and represents a moderately low investment opportunity with some risk.

NPV in class d is capable of providing a rate of return at least as high as the discount rate. This class is considered marginal as a timber investment. In some cases, a higher NPV financial opportunity may be achieved by converting hardwoods to pine plantations.

NPV Classes at Financial Maturity*

	<u>a</u> <u>High</u>	<u>b</u> Moderately <u>High</u>	<u>c</u> Moderately <u>Low</u>	<u>d</u> <u>Low</u>
NPV per acre	\$600-1000	\$400-599	\$200-399	\$0-199

* NPV is the current value of future timber harvests and costs discounted to the present by a given discount rate. One tract of timber cannot be compared with another tract because of differences in timeframes before financial maturity is reached.

Tract Size

Tract size is an important consideration from a forestry perspective. A definite economy of scale exists with increased tract size. It is more economical and efficient to work with larger tracts. As the size of tracts goes up, the cost per acre on many expenses goes down. Fixed costs can be spread over more acres on larger tracts. Revenues per unit of product sold are also higher for larger quantities.

Tract size can have a positive or negative influence on the ultimate capability category rating. Tracts of 200 acres or more will raise the rating based on soils and NPV by one numerical rating. For example, a 200-acre tract with a rating of 2 moves to 1, 3 moves to 2, and 4 moves to 3. The minimum acreage size is 20 acres. All tracts of 20 acres or less were rated as 4, having little or no forestry potential.

FOREST CAPABILITY CATEGORIES:

Forest stands were assigned to four capability categories: excellent, good, fair, and poor.

Category 1 is the highest and best and is characterized by high soil site productivity and earning potential. This category includes research projects that are incomplete and ongoing. These areas should be retained until final results have been obtained.

Category 2 has good capability for forest production. This category can include a low soils classification if the NPV is high or a high soils classification if the NPV is not classified less than medium low.

Category 3 is the least desirable but is marginally suited for forestry use. Firewood or pulpwood is often the best use for these sites.

Category 4 has no forestry potential. These sites are often narrow shoreline strips or small islands. Shoreline strips should be left for shoreline protection and aesthetics. Small islands are inaccessible and economically unmanageable from a forestry standpoint.

The following matrix shows capability categories based on earning potential (NPV) and soils productivity. These categories are sometimes altered by tract size or secondary capability category influences such as access, firewood availability, erosion problems, topography, wildlife considerations, and aesthetics.

Soil Productivity	Net Present Value (Earning Potential)			
	a	b	c	d
<u>A</u>	1 (Aa)	1 (Ab)	2 (Ac)	3 (Ad)
<u>B</u>	1 (Ba)	2 (Bb)	3 (Bc)	4 (Bd)
<u>C</u>	2 (Ca)	3 (Cb)	4 (Cc)	4 (Cd)

Excellent Rating (1)

(A)--In the absence of financial data, all forest stands of 20 acres or more in the high soils classification (loblolly pine, site index 96; upland oaks and other pines, 86) will fall in this category.

(Aa)--This classification combines highly productive soils with a high NPV. These sites are most desirable from a forestry capability perspective. The best return on investment can be realized on these sites. They produce the best timber in the shortest possible time.

(Ab)--Highly productive soils with a moderately high financial analysis (NPV) characterize these sites. The existing stand is somewhat less than the potential.

(Ba)--These stands are characterized by medium soil productivity and a high NPV. These sites produce better than average return on investment.

(R)--Forestry research is incomplete or ongoing on these sites. A financial investment has been made, and final results have not been obtained.

Larger tracts are desirable in this category, usually 200 acres or more.

Good Rating (2)

(B)--In the absence of financial data, all forest stands with more than 20 acres in the medium soils classification (loblolly pine, site index 76 to 85; upland oaks and other pines, 66 to 75) will fall in this category.

(Bb)--This classification combines medium forest soil productivity with a moderately high NPV. These are good timber growing sites but have no special qualities.

(Ac)--Tracts with highly productive soils and a medium low financial opportunity (NPV) are placed in this category. These sites have capability of supporting a much better stand of timber than is currently in place. Timber stand improvement work is usually needed. Attractive investment opportunity exists on these potentially productive sites.

(Ca)--These tracts are characterized by forest soils of low productivity and a high NPV financial opportunity. High value associated with this stand is usually due to longevity of the stand.

Fair Rating (3)

(C)--In the absence of financial data, all forest stands in the low soil classification fall into this category. Site index for loblolly pine is 66 to 75 and for upland oaks and other pines is 56 to 65. These sites are often used to produce firewood or pulpwood. Conversion to pine is often profitable.

(Cb)--Even though a fair stand is achieved on these sites, the low soil productivity degrades these tracts to category 3. These are usually old growth stands producing some sawtimber but usually contain a high degree of cull and defect.

(Bc)--These tracts have a medium forest soil productivity and a medium low NPV. There is a potential for a better stand of timber than is in place. Timber stand improvement work may be needed.

(Ad)--These tracts are characterized by good soils but a low NPV. Poor quality timber may be due to external factors such as fire, grazing, or soil compaction. These tracts should be regenerated as quickly as possible. Some firewood harvesting possible on these sites.

Poor Rating (4)

In the absence of financial data, all stands in a high, medium, or low soils classification with less than 20 acres fall into this category. Often islands or shoreline strips. No forestry potential.

(Bd)--Although soils are of medium quality, the NPV is low. The current stand is of poor quality. May benefit from conversion to pine. The present stand has no forestry potential.

(Cc)--Soils are of low quality and NPV is moderately low. These stands are usually small in size and have no forestry potential.

(Cd)--The lowest soils and NPV classification possible. These are usually south-facing slopes and ridge tops. Often burned over or heavily grazed. No forestry potential under present conditions.

FOREST SUITABILITY:

All tracts were classified as to their suitability for forestry use in addition to their capability of supporting economical forest management. The suitability categories were prioritized into four classes--excellent, high, moderate, and not suitable. The following is a breakdown of the major factors that determined each classification.

Excellent (1)

No negative suitability characteristics. Usually rolling topography with a good network of roads. Local markets are available. These tracts usually have had previous forestry investment and a high NPV, and most of the soils rate high in productivity.

High (2)

One negative suitability characteristic is allowed in this classification. Forestry operations are not usually affected by this characteristic. The most common negative influences are: political considerations, present land use, public values, other resource needs, and proximity to local markets. NPV (financial opportunity) and soils usually rank high.

Moderate (3)

Usually one or more negative suitability characteristics causing a problem(s) for the forestry operation, but not insurmountable--characteristics such as areas with no access or areas of high visibility. NPV is moderately low or better.

Not suitable (4)

These tracts have one or more negative suitability features which make forestry operations impractical. They are often small areas or islands (less than 20 acres) or narrow strips of land which serve as shoreline protection areas. These tracts would be operable only on a chance basis.

CAPABILITY/SUITABILITY DATA TYPE: Industrial Development

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Resource Development Group
Business Operations
Valley Resources Center
Economic Analysis and Evaluation Department
Engineering Assistance

CAPABILITY CRITERIA:

The ratings of excellent, good, fair, and poor are based on optimum conditions that are not easily attainable along Chickamauga Reservoir due to physical and topographical constraints.

In order to evaluate the tracts so that the ratings (excellent, good, etc.) could be established, a rating system was developed. The tracts were evaluated on the criteria of size, shape, slope, and height above the normal pool level, and accessibility by barge. The various criteria were given a value based on the attributes of that criteria. For example, rail may be within a mile of a plan tract but the difficulty of extending a railroad spur, because of a highway crossing, terrain, etc., would make it less desirable than a spur line that has easy access.

The plan tracts were then rated using the point system and those tracts that received a rating greater than 85 percent of the maximum value were given an excellent, those greater than 70 percent of the maximum value were given a good rating, and those between 55 and 70 percent were given a fair rating. All others were given a poor rating.

Tracts with slopes greater than 20 percent and with a land elevation for the majority of the site of 100 feet above the normal pool elevation were automatically given a poor rating. The islands that are part of plan tracts were not evaluated for industrial use.

Industrial Site

Size is an important criterion in identifying waterfront industrial sites. Small waterfront industries may require from 15 to 20 acres of land while larger waterfront industries generally require 200 to 1,000 acres of contiguous land. Few TVA tracts meet the size requirements for larger waterfront industries. Any significant industrial activity on Chickamauga Reservoir will probably require the use of additional private lands adjoining a TVA tract to have adequate acreage for locating a waterfront industry. Tracts allocated as industrial sites are generally larger tracts of TVA land which could be used by, or included in a large site needed for a waterfront industry or industrial park development.

Capability criteria for industrial sites are:

Excellent (1)

Size - over 100 acres

Shape - fairly rectangular

Slope - a slope of 0 to 5 percent

Height above water - less than 20 feet

Flooding - majority of site above structure profile
Barge accessibility - minor or no dredging required

Good (2)

Size - over 40 acres
Shape - square
Slope - a slope of 5 to 10 percent
Height above water - 20 to 40 feet
Flooding - 50 percent of site above structure profile
Barge accessibility - some dredging required

Fair (3)

Size - over 25 acres
Shape - irregular
Slope - a slope of 10 to 15 percent
Height above water - 20 to 40 feet
Flooding - 50 percent of site above structure profile
Barge accessibility - some dredging required

Poor (4)

Size - under 25 acres
Shape - irregular
Slope - a slope greater than 15 percent
Height above water - greater than 40 feet
Flooding - majority of site below structure profile
Barge accessibility - major dredging required

Industrial Access

Tracts allocated for industrial access are generally smaller in size than tracts identified as industrial sites or may be a narrow strip of land along the edge of the water. The tracts may be licensed, leased, or sold to an industry locating on adjoining private land. While these tracts may not be transferred to an industry locating on the adjoining land, the industry may need to cross the tract with water intakes, wastewater outfalls, pipelines, etc.

Properly selected and planned industrial tracts are essential for economic development. Compared to inland sites, waterfront tracts offer benefits such as transportation on the navigable waterway and an adequate source of raw water. However, to be considered a "prime" site, rail and highway transportation should be available, and the site should be relatively level and flood-free. On Chickamauga Reservoir, there is a limited amount of TVA land which meets the above criteria. Instead, most suitable land is in private ownership. Development of this private land commonly requires access to the water, often through TVA reservoir property.

Capability criteria for industrial access are:

Excellent (1)

Size - over 20 acres
Shape - long, linear rectangle
Slope - a slope of 0 to 5 percent

Height above water - less than 20 feet
Flooding - majority of site above 100-year flood
Barge accessibility - minor or no dredging required

Good (2)

Size - over 10 acres
Shape - long, linear rectangle
Slope - a slope of 5 to 10 percent
Height above water - 20 to 40 feet
Flooding - 50 percent of site above 100-year flood
Barge accessibility - some dredging required

Fair (3)

Size - over 5 acres
Shape - small, irregular
Slope - a slope of 10 to 15 percent
Height above water - 20 to 40 feet
Flooding - 50 percent of site above 100-year flood
Barge accessibility - some dredging required

Poor (4)

Size - under 5 acres
Shape - small, irregular
Slope - a slope greater than 15 percent
Height above water - greater than 40 feet
Flooding - majority of site below 100-year flood
Barge accessibility - major dredging required

SUITABILITY CRITERIA:

Waterfront industrial development is an important facet within the industrial community. Such development requires a need for abundant freshwater supply, an approved discharge area, and economical transportation opportunities provided by the river. As development has occurred and TVA's reservoir resources reduced, because of land sales prior to 1960, the number of choice waterfront industrial sites have become limited on Chickamauga Reservoir.

After the plan tracts were evaluated for their capability to support industrial access or industrial sites, other criteria were used to evaluate their suitability for industrial development.

Suitability criteria for industrial sites and industrial access are:

1. Convenient access to highway, rail, and barge transportation.
2. Availability of potable water, utilities, and a variety of urban support services.
3. Adjoining suitable private land for development.
4. Adjoining land owned or available for industrial use.
5. Adjoining land zoned or planned for industrial use.

CAPABILITY DATA TYPE: Navigation Development

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Resource Development Group
River Basin Operations
Water Resources
Water Resources Operations Department
Navigation and System Modification

CAPABILITY CRITERIA:

Barge Terminals (Main River)

A. Deep Water

- Excellent (1) 11 feet below low water, 0 to 100 feet from shore.
- Good (2) 11 feet below low water, 100 to 300 feet from shore.
- Fair (3) 11 feet below low water, 300 to 500 feet from shore.
- Poor (4) 11 feet below low water more than 500 feet from shore.

B. Obstruction to Navigation (Main River)

- Excellent (1) Terminal 120+ feet outside of channel limits or adjacent to channel that is at least 420 feet wide.
- Good (2) Projected terminal face 0 to 120 feet outside of channel limits and providing at least 335 feet clearance for navigation in straight stretches of the channel and 370 feet in moderately curved stretches.
- Fair (3) Projected terminal face adjacent to channel limits but providing at least 300 feet clearance in straight sections of the channel and 335 feet clearance in moderately curved stretches.
- Poor (4) Projected terminal face located adjacent to channel in lock approach or located adjacent to channel in outside portion of severe curves.

C. Acreage

- Excellent (1) 30 to 50 acres.
- Good (2) 20 to 30 acres.
- Fair (3) 5 to 20 acres.
- Poor (4) Less than 5 acres.

D. Slope

- Excellent (1) 0 to 5 percent.
- Good (2) 5 to 10 percent.
- Fair (3) 10 to 20 percent.
- Poor (4) Greater than 20 percent.

E. Elevation

- Excellent (1) Ground elevation at 50 feet landward of projected dock face, 11 to 15 feet above normal pool.
- Good (2) Ground elevation at 50 feet landward of projected dock face, 15 to 20 feet above normal pool.
- Fair (3) Ground elevation at 50 feet landward of projected dock face, 20 to 40 feet above normal pool.
- Poor (4) Ground elevation at 50 feet landward of projected dock face, greater than 40 feet above normal pool.

F. Flood

- Excellent (1) Ground elevation at 50 to 100 feet landward or projected dock face at or above structure profile.
- Good (2) Ground elevation at 50 to 100 feet landward or projected dock face between 100-year flood and structure profile.
- Fair (3) Ground elevation at 50 to 100 feet landward or projected dock face no less than 3 feet below 100-year flood.
- Poor (4) Ground elevation at 50 to 100 feet landward or projected dock face greater than 3 feet below 100-year flood.

G. Highway Access

- Excellent (1) Paved, heavy-duty road less than 2 miles from site.
- Good (2) Paved, heavy-duty road 2 to 5 miles from site.
- Fair (3) Paved, heavy-duty road 5 to 15 miles from site.
- Poor (4) Paved, heavy-duty road greater than 15 miles from site.

H. Rail Access

- Excellent (1) Less than 1/2 mile from the site.
- Good (2) 1/2 to 1 mile from the site.
- Fair (3) 1 to 3 miles from the site.
- Poor (4) Greater than 3 miles from the site.

Barge Terminals (Tributary Rivers)

A. Deep Water

- Excellent (1) 11 feet below low water, 0 to 25 feet from shore.
- Good (2) 11 feet below low water, 25 to 50 feet from shore.
- Fair (3) 11 feet below low water, 50 to 100 feet from shore.
- Poor (4) 11 feet below low water greater than 100 feet from shore.

B. Obstruction to Navigation

- Excellent (1) Terminal face 85 feet outside of channel limits.
- Good (2) Terminal face 35 to 85 feet outside of channel limits.
- Fair (3) Terminal face 0 to 35 feet outside of channel limits.
- Poor (4) Terminal face encroaches on channel limits.

C., D., E., & F. See main river capability criteria.

Minor Commercial Landings

A. Deep Water

- Excellent (1) 11 feet below low water, 0 to 50 feet from shore.
- Good (2) 11 feet below low water, 50 to 100 feet from shore.
- Fair (3) 11 feet below summer pool, 0 to 50 feet from shore.
- Poor (4) 11 feet below summer pool greater than 50 feet from shore.

B. Acreage

- Excellent (1) 20 to 30 acres.
- Good (2) 10 to 20 acres.
- Fair (3) 5 to 10 acres.
- Poor (4) Less than 5 acres.

C. Slope

- Excellent (1) 0 to 5 percent.
- Good (2) 5 to 10 percent.
- Fair (3) 10 to 20 percent.
- Poor (4) Greater than 20 percent.

D. Elevation

- Excellent (1) Ground elevation at 50 feet landward of projected dock face, 5 to 15 feet above normal pool.
- Good (2) Ground elevation at 50 feet landward of projected dock face, 15 to 20 feet above normal pool.
- Fair (3) Ground elevation at 50 feet landward of projected dock face, 20 to 30 feet above normal pool.
- Poor (4) Ground elevation at 50 feet landward of projected dock face, greater than 30 feet above normal pool.

E. Highway Access

- Excellent (1) Paved road less than 1/2 mile from site.
- Good (2) Paved road 1/2 to 1 mile from site.
- Fair (3) Paved road 1 to 2 miles from site.
- Poor (4) Greater than 2 miles from site.

Fleeting Areas

A. Deep Water

Essential: 11 feet below low water.

B. Straight Shoreline

Excellent (1) 2,000 feet long.

Good (2) 1,000 to 2,000 feet long.

Fair (3) 600 to 1,000 feet long.

Poor (4) Less than 600 feet long.

C. Distance to Terminals or Waterway Junction

Excellent (1) 0 to 1 mile.

Good (2) 1 to 2 miles.

Fair (3) 2 to 3 miles.

Poor (4) Greater than 3 miles.

D. Obstruction to Navigation

See barge terminals (main river).

CAPABILITY DATA TYPE: Recreation Development/Small Wild Areas

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Resource Development Group
River Basin Operations
Land Resources
Operation & Maintenance/Public Lands Department
Recreation

and

Land Resources
Natural Resource Management Department
Wildlife and Natural Heritage

CAPABILITY CRITERIA:

In discussing the following capability criteria, the most significant physical characteristics that make a tract of land useful for recreation were considered. For each set of criteria, the physical attributes are listed in order of importance, with the most significant first.

Every tract of land has some level of recreational value. Tracts of land without road access are nevertheless accessible by water. Islands and other remote tracts are highly prized by boating families who seek the solitude of "their own" isolated cove for a weekend. Even the isolated, marshy, shallow-water areas at the heads of embayments can become favorite day-use haunts for photographers, birdwatchers, and other outdoor enthusiasts.

Furthermore, the capability of shoreline lands for recreation use is directly affected by privately owned adjoining lands. For instance, a very small, narrow strip of TVA-retained land may not be capable of supporting a private, commercial, or public recreation development on its own. However, given a willing developer, private land can sometimes combine with adjacent TVA land (adding access to a public road, acreage, varied topography, forests, open lands, etc.) to create a very significant recreation opportunity. In this case, a tract rated "poor" or "fair" because of its inherent physical capability for recreation becomes a "good" or "excellent" candidate for recreation development. This situation should be kept in mind by the reader as recreation capability is discussed.

Public Recreation

TVA Recreation Areas:

TVA public recreation areas may be divided into three basic types: fee campgrounds, day-use areas, and nonfee recreation areas. In the latter, both camping and day-use activities are allowed, such as at Agency Creek and Armstrong Ferry. Because of the inherent differences between fee campgrounds and day-use areas, capability criteria for these types of areas are broken down as follows: A, fee campgrounds; and B, day-use areas. Nonfee recreation areas have the same capability criteria as fee campgrounds.

Excellent (1)

- 1a. A minimum of 30 developable acres with slopes ranging from 0 to 10 percent.
- 1b. A minimum of 15 developable acres with slopes ranging from 0 to 10 percent.
- 2a. More than 75 percent of the site is forested.
- 2b. More than 50 percent of the site is forested.
- 3a. Waterfront presents underwater slopes from 5 to 15 percent suitable for swimming and boat launching facilities; no underwater hazards.
- 3b. Waterfront presents underwater slopes from 5 to 15 percent suitable for swimming and boat launching facilities; no underwater hazards.
- 4a. There is no significant impact on aesthetics and water use facilities as a result of reservoir operations (drawdown).
- 4b. There is no significant impact on aesthetics and water use facilities as a result of reservoir operations (drawdown).

Good (2)

- 1a. Has a minimum of 25 developable acres with slopes ranging up to 15 percent.
- 1b. Has a minimum of 10 developable acres with slopes ranging up to 20 percent.
- 2a. More than 25 percent of the site is not forested.
- 2b. More than 50 percent of the site is not forested.
- 3a. Site has waterfront with underwater slopes from 5 to 20 percent suitable for beach and boat launching facilities; any underwater hazards correctable.
- 3b. Site has waterfront with underwater slopes from 5 to 20 percent suitable for beach and boat launching facilities; any underwater hazards correctable.
- 4a. There is minimal impact on aesthetics and water use facilities as a result of reservoir operations (drawdown).
- 4b. There is minimal impact on aesthetics and water use facilities as a result of reservoir operations (drawdown).

Fair (3)

- 1a. Has a minimum of 25 developable acres; may have formerly eroded land or portions that are sharply divided.
- 1b. Has a minimum of 10 developable acres; may have formerly eroded land or portions that are sharply divided.

- 2a. More than 50 percent of site not forested.
- 2b. More than 70 percent of site not forested.
- 3a. Waterfront with underwater slopes greater than 20 percent; may have underwater hazards that are expensive to correct.
- 3b. Waterfront with underwater slopes greater than 20 percent; may have underwater hazards that are expensive to correct.
- 4a. There is moderate impact on aesthetics and water use facilities as a result of reservoir operations (drawdown).
- 4b. There is moderate impact on aesthetics and water use facilities as a result of reservoir operations (drawdown).

Poor (4)

- 1a. Has less than 25 developable acres; site sharply divided or with flat, marshy topography.
- 1b. Has less than 10 developable acres; site sharply divided or with flat, marshy topography.
- 2a. More than 30 percent of the site not forested.
- 2b. More than 70 percent of the site not forested.
- 3a. Waterfront with underwater slopes greater than 20 percent; has underwater hazards
- 3b. Waterfront with underwater slopes greater than 20 percent; has underwater hazards.
- 4a. There is a significant adverse impact on aesthetics and water use facilities as a result of reservoir operations (drawdown).
- 4b. There is a significant adverse impact on aesthetics and water use facilities as a result of reservoir operations (drawdown).

Local Parks:

Size

- Excellent (1) Site consists of 20 acres or more of developable land.
- Good (2) Site consists of 10 to 19 acres of developable land.
- Fair (3) Site consists of 5 to 9 acres of developable land.

Poor (4) Site consists of marginal lands (narrow shoreline tracts; bluffs; low-lying, marshy areas, or islands).

Slope

Excellent (1) Fifty percent or more of the developable land has zero to fifteen percent slope.

Good (2) Twenty-five to fifty percent of the developable land has zero to fifteen percent slope.

Fair (3) Less than 25 percent of the developable land has 0 to 15 percent slope.

Poor (4) Tract is not suitable for development because of land base limitations, such as severe slope, marshy areas, or irregular shape (too narrow, bisected by natural or manmade features).

Forestation

Excellent (1) Site is at least 75 percent forested.

Good (2) Site is 50 to 75 percent forested.

Fair (3) Site is 25 to 50 percent forested.

Poor (4) Site is less than 25 percent forested.

Shoreline

Excellent (1) Will support typical water-related and day-use facilities with minimal shoreline modifications.

Good (2) Will support typical water-related and day-use facilities with moderate shoreline modifications, such as riprap, grading.

Fair (3) Will support typical water-related and day-use facilities with extensive shoreline modifications, such as dredging, retaining walls.

Poor (4) Not suitable for recreation development/use because of severe slope, marshy land, frequent flooding, or limited land base.

Commercial Recreation

Resorts:

Excellent (1)

1. TVA land base is large enough to support development (minimum 20 acres of developable land with a maximum slope of 10 percent and well-drained soil).
2. Has protected harbor area affording protection from wind and waves.
3. Shoreline capable of supporting swimming beach, is not rocky, and has no known dropoffs of underwater hazards. Maximum 15 percent slope at water's edge.
4. There is no significant adverse impact on aesthetics and water use facilities as a result of reservoir operations (drawdown).

Good (2)

1. Same as 1 above. Some adjoining private land may substitute for TVA land base.
2. Has protected harbor area affording protection from wind and waves.
3. Shoreline is capable of supporting swimming beach and day-use activities; may have some physical impediments that can be easily corrected.
4. There is minimal adverse impact on aesthetic and water use facilities as a result of reservoir operations (drawdown).

Fair (3)

1. Land base is 10-20 acres; minimum 10 acres of developable land with a maximum slope of 15 percent.
2. Shoreline may not have harbor area.
3. Shoreline capable of supporting swimming beach and day-use activities but only with great expense.
4. There is moderate adverse impact on aesthetics and water use facilities as a result of reservoir operations (drawdown).

Poor (4)

1. Land base is less than 10 acres; minimum of 10 acres of developable land; soils not well drained.
2. Shoreline has no protected harbor.

3. Shoreline steep, rocky, or extremely flat and marshy--not suitable for day-use activities.
4. There is a significant adverse impact on aesthetics and water use facilities as a result of reservoir operations (drawdown).

Marinas:

Excellent (1)

1. Land base is large enough to support development (minimum 10 acres of developable land with a maximum slope of 10 percent.
2. Has protected harbor area affording protection from wind and waves.
3. Harbor limits would not adversely affect navigation or adjacent land uses. One acre or more of water surface available.
4. There is no significant adverse impact on aesthetics and water use facilities as a result of reservoir operations (drawdown).

Good (2)

1. Same as 1 above. Some adjoining private land may substitute for TVA acreage.
2. Same as 2 above.
3. Same as 3 above. More than one-half but less than one acre of water surface available.
4. There is minimal adverse impact on aesthetics and water use facilities as a result of reservoir operations (drawdown).

Fair (3)

1. Land base is smaller than 10 acres; less than 5 acres available with a 5 to 10 percent slope.
2. Harbor area only somewhat protected from wind and waves.
3. Harbor limits small. Less than one-half acre at normal summer pool.
4. There is moderate adverse impact on aesthetics and water use facilities as a result of reservoir operations (drawdown).

Poor (4)

1. Land base is smaller than 5 acres. Slope may be greater than 10 percent or otherwise presents development difficulties.

2. Harbor area is not protected from wind and wave action.
3. Harbor limit area is less than one-half acre at normal summer pool.
4. There is a significant adverse impact on aesthetics and water use facilities as a result of reservoir operations (drawdown).

Water Access

Excellent (1)

1. Adjacent waters have about a 15 percent underwater slope and are free from underwater obstructions.
2. Normal reservoir fluctuations create minimal impact.
3. Has protected harbor affording protection from wind and waves.
4. Has land base of 2 acres or more above maximum shoreline level (msl) suitable for parking and possibly picnicking and toilet facilities.

Good (2)

1. Adjacent waters have no greater than 18 percent slope or no less than 10 percent slope.
2. Normal reservoir fluctuations create a minimal impact.
3. Has protected harbor area affording some protection from wind and waves.
4. Has land base smaller than 2 acres.

Fair (3)

1. Adjacent waters have no greater than 18 percent slope or less than 10 percent slope.
2. Normal reservoir fluctuations may create some launching and navigational problems.
3. Does not have a protected harbor affording protection from wind and waves.
4. Land base large enough for small parking lot only.

Poor (4)

1. Adjacent waters have greater than 18 percent slope or less than 5 percent slope.

2. Normal reservoir fluctuations create difficult launching and navigational problems.
3. Does not have a protected harbor.
4. Land base large enough for small parking lot only.

Informal Recreation

Excellent (1)

1. The lake is easily accessible and the shoreline suitable for fishing, swimming, and a wide variety of outdoor recreational uses.
2. The tract is 20 acres or more in size; slope less than 10 percent.
3. No adjacent land use that would significantly detract from recreation development or the users' experience.

Good (2)

1. The lake is accessible and the shoreline suitable for fishing, swimming, and a wide variety of outdoor recreational uses.
2. The tract is 5 to 20 acres in size; slope may be variable--up to 20 percent slope.
3. May have a nearby land use that is visually distracting, affecting the enjoyment of the users' experience.

Fair (3)

1. Lake access is difficult. Access is hampered by rock outcrops, difficult terrain, or heavy forest undergrowth.
2. Tract is smaller than 5 acres; slope may be variable up to 20 percent.
3. May have more than one nearby land use that is visually distracting, adversely affecting the enjoyment of the users' experience.

Poor (4)

1. Lake access is hampered by bluffs; lake access may be considered hazardous.
2. Tract is smaller than 5 acres; slope may be variable up to 30 percent.
3. Has one or more adjacent land uses that lowers visitor enjoyment, such as obnoxious noise, odor, or view.

Small Wild Area

Aesthetic Value:

- Excellent (1) High aesthetic value, unique or unusual natural features, i.e., waterfalls, mature timber, wildflower display, concentrations of observable wildlife, panoramic views, sensitive species. Has one or more outstanding attractions.
- Good (2) High aesthetic value of natural features; wild in character; diverse landscape; no outstanding attraction.
- Fair (3) Slight degradation, i.e., selective logging, light grazing; typical scenery.
- Poor (4) Significant human alteration of natural features; degraded viewscapes; young age class of timber.

Size of Area/Location:

- Excellent (1) Opportunity for solitude, as well as a varied "wilderness" experience, i.e., day hiking, primitive camping, horseback riding; large area or within buffered area, i.e., dam reservation; natural area within urban environment.
- Good (2) Feeling of solitude for day user; smaller area within a protected larger tract; near population center or tourist attraction.
- Fair (3) Carrying capacity does not support varied uses; site quality and visitor experience easily impacted by overcrowding; small area without buffer zone.
- Poor (4) Solitude impacted by adjacent development, noise, traffic, crowding, or other incompatible uses.

Boundary:

- Excellent (1) Easily managed boundary to protect resource and visitor experience; limited access points, i.e., peninsula, dam reservation; roadless area.
- Good (2) Manageable boundary with several access points.
- Fair (3) Unmanageable boundary with several access points; some dirt roads within area.
- Poor (4) Unmanageable boundary; difficult to maintain ecological integrity of the area; established incompatible use occurring on site; roaded area; significant encroachment of motorized vehicles.

Trails:

- Excellent (1) Informal trails already in use; large enough for long trails or loop trails; varied vegetation and terrain; scenic areas; possibilities for interpretation; no incompatible uses established.
- Good (2) Some previous use; abandoned roads suitable for trail corridors; scenic or interpretive possibilities; appropriate for short trails and day hiking; no conflicting uses established.
- Fair (3) No existing corridor but some potential for trail development; few conflicting uses.
- Poor (4) Terrain features make trail construction difficult or prohibitively expensive; dangerous areas, i.e., bluffs, quarries, bogs; scenic quality degraded; impacted by conflicting uses.

Parking Lot:

- Excellent (1) Small parking lot exists adjacent to or within area.
- Good (2) Terrain will permit construction of small parking lot.
- Fair (2) Secure parking available nearby.
- Poor (4) Terrain will not allow construction of parking lot.

Habitat Protection Areas

Excellent (1)

1. Habitat supporting an endangered, threatened, rare, endemic, or restricted species (i.e., cave or glade).
2. Relict flora or fauna.
3. An area containing species at the peripheries of their ranges.
4. Boundaries easily protectable; defensibility of protected area.
5. Area with sufficient buffer to protect site from encroachment.

Good (2)

1. Habitat supporting an endangered, threatened, rare, endemic, or restricted species.
2. Relict flora or fauna.

3. An area containing species at the peripheries of their ranges.
4. Boundaries protectable.
5. Area without sufficient buffer.

Fair (3)

1. Habitat supporting an endangered, threatened, rare, endemic, or restricted species.
2. An area with a population of a species that is unusual for that portion of the State, but not a State-listed species.
3. Area needs extensive manipulation to maintain sensitive species (i.e., periodic burning).
4. Area with no buffer.
5. Boundary difficult to protect.

Poor (4)

1. An area without endangered, threatened, rare, endemic, or relict species.
2. Degraded habitat.
3. An area without unusual or representative flora or fauna.
4. An area without sufficient buffer to protect site from encroachment.
5. Boundaries unprotectable.

SUITABILITY CRITERIA:

Below are the suitability criteria for local parks, TVA public recreation areas, commercial recreation areas, water access, and small wild areas.

Local Parks:

Location

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| <u>Excellent (1)</u> | Represents a major area where recreation opportunities will be needed. |
| <u>Good (2)</u> | Represents an area where recreation opportunities may be needed. |
| <u>Fair (3)</u> | Constitutes a questionable use because of potential duplication of existing |

recreation opportunities.

Poor (4) Site is too remote or isolated.

Utilities

Excellent (1) Public utilities are adjacent to or on the site.

Good (2) Public utilities are within one-half mile of the site.

Fair (3) Public utilities are within one mile of the site.

Poor (4) Public utilities are more than one mile from the site.

Adjacent Land Use

Excellent (1) No negative impacts from adjoining land use.

Good (2) Adjacent land use presents minor impacts that can be mitigated.

Fair (3) Adjacent land use may detract from the user's recreation experience.

Poor (4) Adjacent land use conflicts with proposed recreation use.

Road Access

Excellent (1) Public all-weather roads provide direct access onto the site.

Good (2) Adjacent, all-weather road permits easy access to the site.

Fair (3) Public roads (gravel or dirt) are adjacent permitting easy access to the site.

Poor (4) Public right-of-way and/or new roads are required to serve the site.

Local Interest

Excellent (1) Site is currently managed by a local agency, or a local agency has requested use of the site.

Good (2) Local agency has expressed a potential interest in the site.

Fair (3) Local agency capability exists with the potential to manage the site.

Poor (4) Local interest is not probable because of remoteness/size of the site or limited local agency capability.

Water Quality

Excellent (1) Suitable for water-related recreation activities because of clear water, suffi-

cient depth, no pollution, and no underwater hazards.

- Good (2) Suitable for water-related recreation activities because of clear water, sufficient depth, minor pollution, and minimal underwater hazards.
- Fair (3) Significant funding is necessary to permit water-related activities because of underwater hazards or frequent pollution.
- Poor (4) Not suitable for water-related activities because of frequent pollution, murky/shallow water, aquatic plants, or other factors that prohibit the user from an aesthetically pleasing experience.

TVA Recreation Areas, Commercial Recreation, Water Access:*

1. Are there no adjacent land uses that would detract from the proposed use/users experience?
2. Access to the tract does not depend on access through subdivision roads
3. Are public roads available to provide direct access?
4. Are there political/group pressures pushing a specific development or use?
5. Is site within 30 minute drive of a population center?
6. Would there be no significant impact to cultural or natural heritage resources?
7. Is proposed use supported by local planning agencies and/or zoning boards?
8. Is water quality suitable for water contact sports?
9. Do State SCORP plans demonstrate a need for the proposed use in this region?
10. Is proposed use supported by TVA's 1974 Valley-wide land use plan?
11. Known populations of federally endangered species.

* Answer "yes" or "no" for each land use category.

Small Wild Areas:

Accessibility

- Excellent (1) Direct access from all-weather county road, dam reservation, campground access road, etc.
- Good (2) Direct access from gravel county road.
- Fair (3) No existing direct access, but access possible by linking trail corridor.

Poor (4) No access except from water or across private land.

Existing Public Use/Adjacent Land Use

Excellent (1) Appropriate low-impact public use occurring on site; adjacent land use compatible with natural area designation.

Good (2) No incompatible public use occurring on site; adjacent land use patterns may be in conflict with natural area designation.

Fair (3) Some indication of incompatible use, i.e., trash dumping, moderate off-road vehicle (ORV) use. Control appears possible.

Poor (4) Existing and/or adjacent use is in conflict with proposed natural area designation, i.e., trash dumping, extensive ORV use, illegal firewood cutting, noise, degraded viewscape. Control is unlikely or cost prohibitive.

CAPABILITY DATA: Visual Quality

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Resource Development Group
River Basin Operations
Land Resources
Operation and Maintenance/Public Lands Department
Site Planning - Design and Operation Standards

CAPABILITY CRITERIA:

The capability ratings for visual quality were based on a methodology and visual management descriptions taken from National Forest Landscape Management Volume 2, Chapter 1, The Visual Management System, Agricultural Handbook Number 462, prepared by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. In accordance with the methodology, each tract was assigned a descriptive rating based on three components: quality or management objectives, variety classes, and sensitivity levels. For the purpose of this plan, visual quality capability ratings were derived from the quality or management objectives. The other components will be considered in management of each tract.

**CAPABILITY
RATING**

QUALITY OR MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- 1 Preservation (P) This visual quality objective allows ecological changes only. Management activities, except for very low visual-impact recreation facilities, are prohibited.

- 2 Retention (R) This visual quality objective provides for management activities that are not visually evident. Under retention, activities may only repeat form, line, color, and texture which are frequently found in the characteristic landscape. Changes in their qualities of size, amount, intensity, direction, pattern, etc., should not be evident.
- 2 Partial Retention (PR) Management activities remain visually subordinate to the characteristic landscape when managed according to the partial retention visual quality objective. Activities may repeat form, line, color, or texture common to the characteristic landscape but changes in their qualities of size, amount, intensity, direction, pattern, etc., remain visually subordinate to the characteristic landscape.

- 3 Modification (M) Under the modification visual quality management objective, activities may visually dominate the original characteristic landscape. However, activities of vegetative and land form alteration must borrow from naturally established form, line, color, or texture so completely and at such a scale that its visual characteristics are those of natural occurrences within the surrounding area or character type. Additional parts of these activities such as structures, roads, slash, root wads, etc., must remain visually subordinate to the proposed composition. Activities that are predominately introduction of facilities such as buildings, signs, roads, etc., should borrow naturally established form, line, color, and texture so completely and at such scale that its visual characteristics are compatible with the natural surroundings.

CAPABILITY
RATING

QUALITY OR MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- 3 Maximum Modification (MM) Management activities of vegetative and landform alterations may dominate the characteristic landscape. However, when viewed as background, the visual characteristics must be those of natural occurrences within the surrounding area or character type. When viewed as foreground or middle ground, they may not appear to completely borrow from naturally established form, line, color, or texture. Alterations may also be out of scale or contain detail that is incongruent with natural occurrences as seen in foreground or middle ground.

 - 3 Rehabilitation (reb) Landscape rehabilitation is a short-term management alternative used to restore landscapes containing undesirable visual impacts to a desired visual quality. It may not always be possible to immediately achieve the prescribed visual quality objective with rehabilitation, but it should provide a more visually desirable landscape in the interim. Rehabilitation may be achieved through alteration, concealment, or removal of obtrusive elements.

 - 3 Enhancement (e) Enhancement is a short-term management alternative aimed at increasing positive visual variety where little variety now exists. Enhancement may be achieved through addition, subtraction, or alteration of vegetation, water, rock, earth forms, or structures, to create additional variety of forms, edges, colors, textures, patterns, or spaces.
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In addition to the management objectives, which were used to assign a capability rating, each tract was also assigned a value for the other two components of the visual management system. The components include:

Variety Classes

Variety classes are obtained by classifying the landscape into different degrees of variety. This determines those landscapes which are most important and those which are of lesser value from the standpoint of scenic quality.

The classification is based on the premise that all landscapes have some value, but those with the most variety or diversity have the greatest potential for high scenic value.

There are three variety classes that identify the scenic quality of the natural landscape:

Class A - Distinctive - Refers to those areas where features of landform, vegetative patterns, water forms, and rock formations are of unusual or outstanding visual quality. They are usually not common in the character type.

Class B - Common - Refers to those areas where features contain variety in form, line, color, and texture or combinations thereof, but which tend to be common throughout the character type and are not outstanding in visual quality.

Class C - Minimal - Refers to those areas where features have little change in form, line, color, or

texture. Includes all areas not found under Classes A and B.

Sensitivity Levels

Sensitivity levels are a measure of people's concern for the scenic quality of the reservoir lands.

Sensitivity levels are determined for land areas viewed by those who are traveling through the reservoir tracts on developed roads and trails; are using areas such as campgrounds and visitor centers; or are recreating at lakes, streams, and other water bodies. It is recognized that all reservoir land is seen at least by aircraft users. Therefore, some degree of visitor sensitivity will be established for the entire land base.

Three sensitivity levels are employed, each identifying a different level of user concern for the visual environment.

Level 1 - Includes all seen areas from PRIMARY travel routes, use areas, and water bodies where, as a minimum, at least one-fourth of the reservoir visitors have a MAJOR concern for the scenic qualities.

Level 2 - Includes all seen areas from PRIMARY travel routes, use areas, and water bodies where fewer than one-fourth of the reservoir visitors have a MAJOR concern for scenic qualities.

Level 3 - Includes all seen areas from SECONDARY travel routes, use areas, and water bodies where less than one-fourth of the reservoir visitors have a MAJOR concern for scenic qualities. (Level 3 does not include any areas seen from PRIMARY routes or areas.)

CAPABILITY DATA TYPE: Wildlife Management

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Resource Development Group
 River Basin Operations
 Land Resources
 Natural Resource Management Department
 Wildlife and Natural Heritage

CAPABILITY CRITERIA:

The capability criteria developed to evaluate the wildlife resources on Chickamauga Reservoir lands address the following questions for each of the three major wildlife categories (upland wildlife, waterfowl, and wetlands wildlife):

1. What is the status of wildlife reproductive habitat on the land base?
2. What is the status of the escape/resting cover for wildlife on the land base?
3. What are the wildlife food production capabilities of the land base?

A capability rating worksheet was designed and each tract was rated as excellent, good, fair, or poor for each of the three capability questions, with an associated numerical rating of 1, 2, 3, and 4; respectively. An example of how this process works is presented in table 1.

Table 1. Wildlife Resource Capability Worksheet and Example of a Rated Tract.

Tract No. <u>87</u>		Tract Name - <u>Yellow Creek WMA</u>		
<u>Capability Criteria</u>	<u>Capability Rating by Major Wildlife Groups</u>			
	<u>Upland Wildlife</u>	<u>Waterfowl</u>	<u>Wetlands Wildlife</u>	
Reproductive Habitat	2	1	1	
Escape/Resting Cover	2	1	1	
Food Production	3	1	1	
Totals	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	
Group Ratings	<u>Good</u>	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Excellent</u>	
Tract Capability Rating	<u>Excellent</u>			

In the example, each capability criterion was rated as excellent (1), good (2), fair (3) and poor (4) for

each major wildlife group. Scores were totaled and the overall capability of the tract for each major wildlife group was rated per the following numerical ranges: Excellent (3 to 4), good (5 to 7), fair (8 to 10), poor (11 to 12). The highest major wildlife group rating (or ratings) determined the major wildlife group (or groups) to be featured on the tract. To conform with the map coding format of the land use planning staff, these final tract capability ratings were assigned the numerical values of 1, 2, 3, and 4 for the excellent, good, fair, and poor ratings, respectively.

In the example (table 1), both waterfowl and wetlands wildlife capabilities were considered excellent and upland wildlife capabilities as good. The tract capability rating is excellent (the highest group score) and was coded 1 on the capability map. Management operations designed to enhance habitat conditions for all three major wildlife groups are possible on this tract. However, in many cases a single wildlife group was clearly the best management option for a given tract. This rating approach is analogous to classifying a given site as best for pine or hardwood forest management and then focusing management efforts toward the forest type most suited to site conditions.

Of 106 tracts evaluated for wildlife capability on Chickamauga, a total of 17, 32, 39, and 16 were rated within the excellent, good, fair, and poor categories; respectively. Descriptions of the capability criteria considered under the four rating categories are described below for each major wildlife group.

UPLAND WILDLIFE

Reproductive Habitat

- Excellent (1) The tract is of sufficient size and habitat diversity to provide reproductive and brood rearing cover for a wide variety of upland wildlife species (including deer, quail, rabbit, dove, and squirrel). Tracts with excellent ratings typically contain all of the following cover types: large pines and cedars; old fields, brushlands, dense field borders, and recent clear-cuts; old pasture interspersed with tall grass, thickets, and mixed hardwood/pine; and large hardwood trees containing nesting and denning cavities.
- Good (2) The land base is of sufficient size and has the habitat diversity necessary to provide reproductive and brood rearing cover for one or more upland wildlife species. However, a "good" tract generally lacks the heterogeneity of habitats contained on excellent tracts and consequently the reproductive requirements required for a wide variety of wildlife species are not present. An example of a "good" tract is a land base dominated by a mixed hardwood/pine forest, and deficient in the openings and/or clearings required to provide an optimum mix of vegetational types. A good tract often contains steep, inaccessible terrain on portions of the land base.
- Fair (3) The tract is typically limited in size, steep in parts, and/or may be dominated by one cover type, such as a dense stand of solid pines. The species associations and population numbers of wildlife that can be supported on the tract are limited.

Poor (4) The land base is usually very small and/or steep and contains very limited reproductive habitat for the majority of upland wildlife species. Frequently, "poor" sites are dominated by one cover type, i.e., pines, kudzu, etc.

Escape/Resting Cover

Excellent (1) The tract is of sufficient size and habitat diversity to provide escape/resting cover for a wide variety of upland wildlife species. Typically these tracts contain pines and cedars (winter cover for most species), honeysuckle thickets, grown-up hedge rows, and old fields reverting to natural vegetation.

Good (2) The land base is of sufficient size and contains the habitat diversity necessary to provide escape/resting cover for one or more species of upland game animals. A tract dominated by a solid stand of pines providing winter escape cover for such species as deer and quail is an example of a tract rated as "good."

Fair (3) The tract is usually limited in size and contains very little cover for upland wildlife. Small islands or mainland tracts dominated by pine/cedar or hardwood forests interspersed with scattered pines are examples of "fair" tracts. Pastureland with small portions of dense cover along the edge would also be considered a fair escape/resting cover situation.

Poor (4) The tract is typically very small and has little or no suitable cover for most wildlife species.

Food Production

Excellent (1) The tract is of sufficient size and habitat diversity to provide food for a wide variety of upland wildlife species. Typically these tracts contain good stands of oak, hickory, and other mast-producing trees, furnishing food for deer, squirrels, and large forest birds; cultivated lands in small grains such as corn, soybeans, millet, or milo (dove and quail food); and grassland, maintained pasture, and low growing openland (rabbit and quail food).

Good (2) The tract is of sufficient size and habitat diversity to provide food production for one or more species of upland game animals. Examples of "good" tracts are a land base dominated by a small grain farming operation providing food primarily for openland species, such as dove and quail, or a mixed hardwood/pine forest supporting deer and squirrel populations.

Fair (3) These tracts are usually limited in size and contain adequate food supplies for only limited numbers and species of upland wildlife. An example of a "fair" tract would be a small island or steep shoreline tract dominated by a mixed hardwood/pine forest supporting a small population of squirrels and forest birds and receiving occasional use by deer.

Poor (4) The land base is typically very small and has very limited food production capability.

WATERFOWL

Reproductive Habitat

- Excellent (1) Provides optimal nesting and brood rearing conditions for resident Canada geese and/or wood ducks, the two waterfowl species breeding in significant numbers on Chickamauga Reservoir. Optimal breeding conditions for Canada geese include islands and some shoreline areas vegetated with a variety of cover types ranging from herbaceous ground cover to pole-sized timber stands. Islands most often used by nesting Canada geese are relatively close (1/4 mile or less) to open pasture areas where the majority of brood rearing occurs. The best open areas are mowed hay fields or grazed pasture. These low grassed areas allow geese to see predators at long distances and forage on the succulent new growth of grasses and other sprouting vegetation. Optimal nesting conditions for wood ducks include forested riparian zones with trees of sufficient size (generally greater than 14 inches dbh) to form usable nesting cavities near areas that meet brood cover and feeding requirements; such as vegetated shorelines and scrub/shrub, emergent, and/or aquatic bed wetlands.
- Good (2) Provides most nesting requirements for Canada geese and/or wood ducks. However, many of these sites are not proximal to optimal brood rearing habitat. Examples of good reproductive habitat for wood ducks would include some of the steeper shorelines with larger dbh trees (14 inches +) and associated available nesting cavities. However, these sites are not in close proximity to good brood rearing habitat as described under the excellent rating. An example of good reproductive habitat for Canada geese would be shoreline areas with sparse to low vegetation and wooded islands with medium to considerable relief. However, these areas are generally not in close proximity to optimal brood rearing areas as described previously under the excellent rating.
- Fair (3) Land base has limited amounts of desirable breeding habitat for Canada geese or wood ducks (small sloughs, short shoreline segments, small coves and inlets, etc.). These areas provide significant waterfowl breeding habitat only when considered collectively on a reservoir-wide basis.
- Poor (4) Reproduction habitat rated as poor is marginal in quality and/or quantity.

Escape/Resting Cover

- Excellent (1) Provides optimal escape and resting conditions for a variety of waterfowl species including resident and migratory Canada geese, wood ducks, and wintering dabbling and diving ducks. These conditions include mud bars exposed during winter drawdown, large open pasture areas, secluded coves and sloughs, wooded shorelines with vegetation (overhangs, fallen trees, etc.) extending into the water, and open water areas adjacent to islands and secluded shorelines. Many island situations as well as large, contiguous shoreline tracts meet the criteria for excellent waterfowl escape/resting cover.

Good (2) Provides escape/resting cover for a specific waterfowl group or a more limited variety of waterfowl species. Also, good escape/resting cover may not be as large or as contiguous as areas rated as excellent. Examples of good escape/resting areas are pastured shorelines used primarily by resident Canada geese or secluded coves, sloughs, and wooded shorelines preferred by wood ducks.

Fair (3) Land base has characteristics capable of supporting only small numbers of individuals of a given species. Examples of fair areas would be small sloughs, short shoreline segments, and small coves and inlets. These areas provide significant beneficial waterfowl conditions only when considered collectively on a reservoir-wide basis.

Poor (4) Escape/resting cover rated as poor is marginal in quality and/or quantity.

Food Production Capability

Excellent (1) These areas include the following: Lands presently licensed to the TWRA specifically for the production of waterfowl food resources (corn, millet, buckwheat, milo, wheat) through direct agricultural practices and through sharecropping arrangements; TVA agricultural license tracts that are being row cropped or maintained in permanent pasture; and areas with native food producing plants such as riparian hardwoods which produce both hard (oaks) and soft mast (elm, ash, maple) and wetland habitats including scrub/shrub (buttonbush, willow), emergent vegetation (bulrushes, spikerushes), and aquatic plant beds (Eurasian watermilfoil, naiads, pondweeds). These areas provide substantial food resources capable of attracting and supporting a variety of resident and migratory waterfowl in harvestable numbers.

Good (2) Areas rated as good for food production capability generally produce the same native food resources as described under the excellent rating, but are somewhat limited in size or unfavorably located in relation to other shoreline characteristics. In addition, several TVA agricultural tracts bordering the reservoir are rated as good because of somewhat limited size, or single species attractiveness (pasture areas for Canada geese).

Fair (3) Areas rated as fair for food production are smaller shoreline segments, coves, and sloughs producing relatively small amounts of food resources for one or more waterfowl groups. Foods produced on these areas are of insufficient quality to maintain large numbers of waterfowl but do benefit waterfowl populations when considered collectively on a reservoir-wide basis.

Poor (4) Food production areas rated as poor are marginal in quality and/or quantity.

WETLAND WILDLIFE

Reproductive Habitat

- Excellent (1) Reproductive habitat rated as excellent varies considerably with the wetlands wildlife group(s) being considered. For example, nesting habitat selected by great blue herons may not be attractive to other wetlands wildlife species. However, existing great blue herons nesting colonies, which occur on forested islands and upland sites with overlapping tree crowns and good visibility of the surrounding area, are rated as exceptional wetlands wildlife reproductive habitat. Other tracts marked as excellent contain reproductive habitat components such as densely vegetated reservoir shoreline and tributaries, and shallow water areas interspersed with logs and stumps. These sites are used extensively by semi-aquatic furbearers such as muskrat, mink, and raccoon. Many of these areas are located around islands and at the back of larger embayments. Some of the isolated shoreline tracts rate as excellent may provide the seclusion and visibility of the reservoir required for "hacking" bald eagles to establish a future nesting population.
- Good (2) Reproductive habitat rated as good includes several habitat types, including some forested islands and larger contiguous shoreline tracts, capable of supporting expanding nesting wading birds and/or osprey. While many such areas are present on Chickamauga, the ones rated as good are generally in close proximity to the shallow water feeding areas favored by these species. Other good reproductive habitat areas occur in sloughs and smaller embayments with densely vegetated shoreline habitat utilized by wetland mammals for breeding purposes.
- Fair (3) Reproductive habitat rated as fair contains a limited amount of desirable breeding habitat for one or more wetland wildlife groups. These areas provide significant wetland wildlife benefits only when considered collectively on a reservoir-wide basis.
- Poor (4) Reproductive habitat rated as poor is marginal in quality and/or quantity.

Escape/Resting Cover

- Excellent (1) Escape/resting cover rated as excellent for wetlands wildlife varies considerably with the wetlands wildlife species being considered. For example, several contiguous shoreline tracts are rated as excellent because of high use by wintering bald eagles as escape/resting habitat. The components of this eagle habitat are remoteness or isolation from human activity, large snags for perching, and juxtaposition to preferred feeding habitat. Several shoreline and island tracts are also rated as excellent because of the forested situation which provides escape/resting cover for wading birds. Other tracts rated as excellent are those with two or more wetland habitats (emergent, scrub/shrub, forested) juxtaposed. This habitat situation provides escape/resting cover for a variety of wetland wildlife species.

Good (2) Land base contains many of the same habitat components included in the excellent wetlands wildlife areas but are somewhat limited due to size and/or juxtaposition with other conflicting land uses. In many cases good areas are suitable for only one species association (such as wading birds) of wetland wildlife.

Fair (3) Escape/resting cover rated as fair are areas with a limited amount of desirable cover for one or more wetland wildlife groups (small inlets, sloughs, and shoreline tracts). These areas provide significant wetland wildlife benefits only when considered collectively on a reservoir-wide basis.

Poor (4) Escape/resting cover rated as poor is marginal in quality and/or quantity.

Food Production Capability

Excellent (1) Areas rated excellent for wetland wildlife food production are generally two or more natural wetland habitats (emergent, scrub/shrub, forested) juxtaposed to excellent escape/resting cover. The majority of wetland wildlife species common to Chickamauga (bald eagles, osprey, wading birds, double-crested cormorants, mink, raccoon) feed predominantly on fish and aquatic invertebrates in the reservoir proper and along the shoreline edge. However, in addition to prey items, some wetland species (such as mink, muskrat, and raccoon) will also feed on the vegetation and soft mast produced in these wetland systems.

Good (2) Areas rated as good for wetlands wildlife food production are generally one or more natural wetland habitat(s) juxtaposed to good escape/resting cover. However, these areas are not as large, or as contiguous, as those areas rated as excellent.

Fair (3) Areas rated as fair for food production have a limited wetland habitat food base for one or more of the wetland wildlife species associations. These areas provide significant wetland wildlife benefits only when considered collectively on a reservoir-wide basis.

Poor (4) Food production capability on tracts rated as poor are marginal in quality and/or quantity.

SUITABILITY CRITERIA:

Introduction

The suitability criteria developed to identify the land tracts best suited for management and/or protection of the wildlife resource on the Chickamauga land base addresses the following questions for each of the three major wildlife groups (upland wildlife, waterfowl, wetlands wildlife):

1. What is the wildlife-related economic value and user pressure of the land base?
2. What is the value of the land base to wildlife species listed on Federal and/or State registers as being threatened, endangered, or of special concern?
3. What is the level of human-related disturbances, such as industrial/residential development, on or immediately adjacent to the land base?
4. What is the political sensitivity level associated with the wildlife populations, user activities, and/or Federal/State programs currently on the land base?
5. What is the wildlife management potential of the land base?

All the tracts with excellent and good capability were evaluated for wildlife resource suitability. In addition, some of the fair capability tracts with scores at the high end of the range were rated. All tracts of principal interest were rated as having fair, good, or excellent values for each of the five suitability questions.

In the example (table 2), both waterfowl and wetlands wildlife groups were rated for suitability because of their high capability scores (table 1). The suitability scores were totaled and the overall suitability of the tract for the two wildlife groups was determined per the following numerical ranges: excellent (5 to 7), good (8 to 10), and fair (12 to 15). Both wildlife groups in the example received high suitability ratings for the tract. In this example, it is clear that management can be directed at one or both of the two major wildlife groups best suited for the tract.

A total of 90 of the original 106 tracts analyzed for capability was evaluated for wildlife resource suitability. Of these tracts, 12, 27, and 48 received excellent, good, and fair wildlife suitability ratings; respectively. Descriptions of the factors considered under the three rating categories for the five suitability criteria are described below.

In most cases, each suitability criterion was rated excellent, good, or fair with an associated numerical rating of 1, 2, and 3; respectively, for the major wildlife group which had scored highest during the capability analysis for a given tract. However, there were several cases when two or more wildlife groups fell in the same capability rating category (excellent, good, fair, poor) and the numerical scores were very close. In these situations, we conducted suitability ratings for all the wildlife groups which had been rated essentially the same for capability. An example of how this rating process works is presented in table 2.

Table 2. Wildlife Resource Suitability Worksheet and Example of a Rated Tract.

Tract No. <u>87</u>	Tract Name - <u>Yellow Creek WMA</u>		
<u>Suitability Criteria</u>	<u>Suitability Rating by Major Wildlife Groups</u>		
	<u>Upland Wildlife</u>	<u>Waterfowl</u>	<u>Wetlands Wildlife</u>
Economic Value		1	1
Value to Federal/ State Listed Wildlife		1	1
Resistance to Human Disturbances		1	1
Political Sensitivity		1	1
Management Potential		1	1
Totals		<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Group <u>Ratings</u>		<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Excellent</u>
Tract Suitability Rating	<u>Excellent</u>		

Economic Value

- Excellent (1) Extensive capital improvements and/or annual land manipulation and farming practices are conducted on the tract to improve habitat conditions for wildlife and there is active maintenance of these improved conditions. Managed hunts are held annually to harvest various wildlife species or the land base is maintained as a refuge for key wildlife populations of national interest. User pressure, including hunting, wildlife observation, and photography, is very high at certain times of a given year. Hunter pressure is often consistently high on these tracts during specific hunting seasons and quota or restricted season hunts may also be conducted.
- Good (2) Habitat manipulations to improve conditions for wildlife may have been made at strategic points within the tract. However, some of these manipulations are not conducted on an annual basis. User pressure, including hunting, photography, and/or wildlife observation, is high on these tracts during portions of the year and moderate at others.
- Fair (3) No land management to improve wildlife habitat conditions has been conducted on the tract. Wildlife-related public use pressure is light to moderate most of the year except for occasional heavy use during the opening days of State-wide hunts.

Federal and/or State Listed Wildlife Species Value

- Excellent (1) The tract is used extensively by one or more wildlife species listed as threatened and/or endangered and/or of special concern on Federal and/or State registers. The tract provides reproductive habitat, escape/resting habitat and/or feeding habitat for one or more of these listed species.
- Good (2) The tract provides escape/resting cover and/or feeding habitat for one or more federally or State listed species (threatened, endangered, and/or of special concern) and/or may comprise important habitat for the future expansion of these populations. The tract receives regular use by these species.
- Fair (3) Tract may be occasionally used by federally/State listed threatened and/or endangered species and/or State listed wildlife populations of special concern.

Resistance to Human Disturbances

- Excellent (1) Isolated from industrial/residential development and/or other human disturbances that would be detrimental to sustained production of the wildlife populations on the tract. The majority of user pressure is seasonal and occurs during periods when impacts to wildlife populations will be minimal.
- Good (2) Relatively isolated from industrial/residential development and/or other human disturbances that would be detrimental to sustained production of the wildlife populations on the tract. However, user pressure may cause relatively minor detrimental impacts to wildlife populations during portions of a given year. Human disturbances may be moderate to heavy for short periods of time, but these disturbances do not preclude effective management of the tract for wildlife.
- Fair (3) Little to no isolation from industrial/residential development and/or other human disturbances detrimental to sustained production of wildlife populations on the tract. Heavy sustained human disturbances and user pressure precludes high wildlife population densities and may exclude the presence of some species.

Political Sensitivity

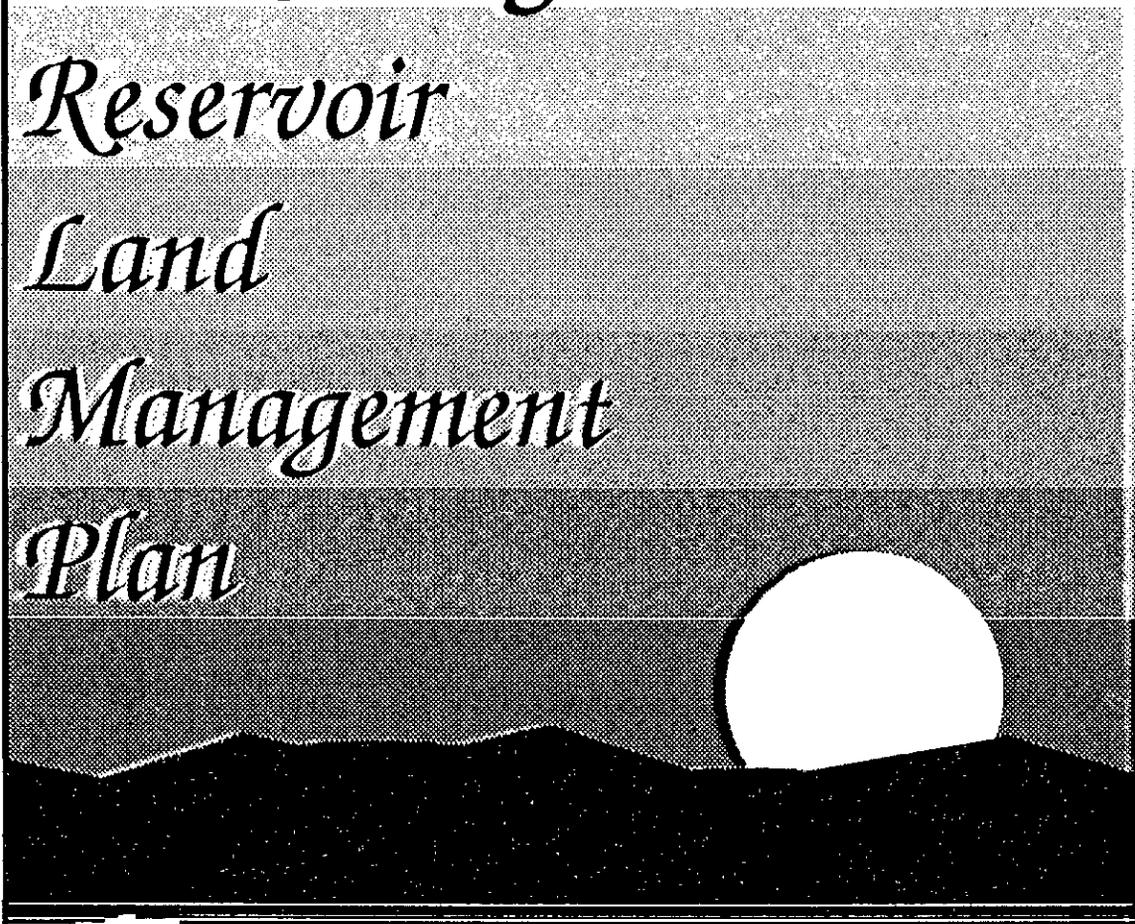
- Excellent (1) Portions (or all) of tract under license to TWRA as a wildlife management area or wildlife refuge or are designated as a State wildlife observation area. Tract may be considered essential for implementation of cooperative TWRA/TVA wildlife projects. Tract may also be of high interest to organized citizen groups such as sportsman's clubs or ornithological organizations. High traditional annual use may be established by these politically active groups. Tracts may contain habitat important to Federal and/or State listed threatened and/or endangered species or species of special concern. Portions of the tract may be listed as a wetland. Both the latter cases involve Federal mandates requiring TVA compliance.

- Good (2) Tract is not a licensed WMA, refuge, or designated wildlife observation area, but is considered essential or important for successful implementation of cooperative TWRA/TVA wildlife projects, or for TWRA wildlife projects. Tract may contain habitat receiving regular use by Federal and/or State listed threatened and/or endangered species or species of special concern. Tract may have traditionally high user pressure for uses such as deer or waterfowl hunting. Elimination of these established land uses has potential for organized resistance by politically active groups such as sportsman's clubs.
- Fair (3) The tract has little to moderate relevance to the success of ongoing TWRA wildlife projects or programs. Species listed as threatened and/or endangered or of special concern are seldom present. User pressure is light to moderate and it is unlikely that political repercussions by organized citizen groups will occur if the tract is designated for uses other than wildlife.

Management Potential

- Excellent (1) Possesses a habitat base capable of supporting a wide variety of one or more of the major groups of wildlife (upland, waterfowl, wetlands) and/or provides habitat used extensively by wildlife species listed as threatened and/or endangered or of special concern. Either a formally designated wildlife area (WMA, Refuge, or WOA) or has the essential habitat capability components and land base required for such a designation. Wildlife population densities on the tract can be increased through implementation of management practices.
- Good (2) Possesses a habitat base capable of supporting a wide variety of one or more of the major groups of wildlife (upland, waterfowl, wetlands) and/or an excellent habitat base for a species of high interest, such as resident Canada geese. However, the tract lacks the habitat components and/or land base needed to stand alone as a formally designated wildlife area. Wildlife population densities on the tract can be increased through implementation of management practices.
- Fair (3) Possesses a habitat base capable of supporting a limited variety of one of the major groups of wildlife (upland, waterfowl, wetlands). However, there are species present in sufficient numbers (such as grey squirrels) to attract significant user pressure during portions of a given year. Population numbers of these species can be increased somewhat with management practices, but in most cases the benefits do not justify the effort or expenditures.

*Chickamauga
Reservoir
Land
Management
Plan*



APPENDIX B: DATA BASE

**SECTION C:
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Introduction

This section describes additional unmapped information used by the planning core team to determine the most suitable use or uses for all Chickamauga Reservoir lands. Copies of this written information are available from TVA's Reservoir Lands Planning Program, Property Management and Administration Department, Natural Resources Building, Norris, Tennessee 37828.

Results of Public Meetings

Some of the most valuable information was input gathered at the public meetings held at the initiation of this project. The results of those meetings are detailed in Appendix A of the Chickamauga Plan.

Archaeological Overview of Reservoir Area

The archaeological survey of Chickamauga Reservoir provides documented evidence continuing to refine the cultural sequence and our understanding of aboriginal adaptations to the area. Much of the reservoir area was a part of the Hiwassee district and yielded by the Cherokee to the United States in 1819. Shortly thereafter, Euro Americans began to move into the area.

Historical archaeology was not an established field at the time the Chickamauga Reservoir was filled. No historic sites were considered significant, with the exception of cemeteries. Numerous habitation sites, mill sites, small local industries, and other historic sites were no doubt present in the reservoir area, but clearing by TVA prior to filling the lake destroyed standing structures. Contract archaeology has made a definite contribution to knowledge of the area.

The survey overview includes a project background, discussion of survey methodology, results of an 1987 and 1988 survey of the reservoir, description of pre-Mississippian settlements, and Mississippian settlements in east Tennessee, a historical sketch and curation considerations. The overview was prepared by Garrow and Associates, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia, 1988, under contract with TVA's Cultural Resources Program.

Because of the confidentiality of the resource information discussed in the report, portions of the document cannot be provided to the public and is protected from the freedom of information act.

Historical Overview of Reservoir Area

The historical overview traces the Euro-American occupation of the Chickamauga area beginning with the early settlement of the area during the late 18th century, examining its agricultural and commercial activities of the early 19th century, outlining the history of the Civil War and subsequent beginnings of corporate industrialism, and concluding with a brief discussion of the Federal programs and activities that have shaped the 20th century history of the area. This overview "The Two Souths" was prepared by The University of Tennessee, 1986, (Michael J. McDonald, William B. Wheeler, Sara J. Weeks) under contract with TVA's Cultural Resources Program.

Because of the confidentiality of the resource information discussed in the report, portions of the document cannot be provided to the public and is protected from the freedom of information act.

Economic Analysis of Reservoir Area

The analysis of population, labor force, employment, occupation patterns, income, housing, retail trade, services, and other economic activity in the five county Chickamauga area provided insight into the future contribution of the reservoir to economic growth of the area. This analysis was prepared by TVA's Economic Analysis and Evaluation Program.