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ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

RECOGNITION OF DEEDED ACCESS RIGHTS IN THREE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY RESERVOIR LAND MANAGEMENT PLANS

Guntersville Reservoir, Alabama; Norris Reservoir, Tennessee; and Pickwick Reservoir, Alabama

PREPARED BY:
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

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TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

MARCH 2010

Issue

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) uses a land planning process to allocate individual parcels on its reservoir lands to one of six land use zones. After approval of a reservoir land management plan (LMP) by the TVA Board of Directors (TVA Board), all future uses of TVA lands on that reservoir must then be consistent with the allocations within that LMP. TVA's Land Policy (TVA 2006) states that TVA may consider changing a land use designation outside of the normal planning process only for the purposes of providing water access for industrial or commercial recreation operations on privately owned back-lying land or to implement TVA's Shoreline Management Policy (SMP). A change in allocation of any parcel is subject to approval by the TVA Board or its designee.

Recent research of deeds shows that on certain TVA reservoir land tracts, the current land management zone allocations, particularly Zone 5 (Industrial) and Zone 6 (Developed Recreation), have the potential to conflict with egress and ingress rights of the adjacent property owners if the current back-lying land use were to change. The resolution of these potential conflicts could result in the TVA Board receiving a large number of requests for minor changes to land allocations in several LMPs.

Background

TVA manages its public lands to protect the integrated operation of the TVA reservoir and power systems, to provide for appropriate public use and enjoyment of the reservoir system, and to provide for continuing economic growth in the Tennessee Valley. TVA completed environmental impact statements (EISs) and LMPs for 40,236 acres of TVA-managed land on Guntersville Reservoir (September 2001) and 19,238 acres on Pickwick Reservoir (August 2002). Similarly, an environmental assessment (EA) and LMP for 27,927 acres on Norris Reservoir were completed in September 2001.

The LMPs are designed to guide land use approvals, the permitting of private water use facilities, and resource management decisions on these reservoirs. In the LMPs, land parcels are allocated into broad categories or "zones", which include Project Operations (Zone 2), Sensitive Resource Management (Zone 3), Natural Resource Conservation (Zone 4), Industrial/Commercial Development (Zone 5), Developed Recreation (Zone 6), and Residential Access (Zone 7). Land along the reservoir that is privately-owned or owned by

a public entity other than TVA is labeled Zone 1 (Non-TVA Shoreland) for better understanding and evaluation of impacts during the planning process.

Marginal strips are the narrow band of TVA land around the rim of the reservoir between the water and the boundary of former TVA land that was sold to a specific contour elevation. For example, TVA sold back-lying property on Wheeler Reservoir to the 560-foot contour, leaving a strip of TVA land between the normal summer pool elevation of 556 feet and the sale contour of 560 feet. Current owners of former TVA land often have rights of ingress and egress across the TVA marginal strip that were granted in their property deeds. Although most back-lying parcels have been developed for residential purposes, many of the sale deeds have very general ingress and egress language that would allow a variety of uses. Consequently, some marginal strip parcels have back-lying commercial recreation or industrial land uses, and owners of these back-lying properties may have land use agreements with or Section 26a agreements issued by TVA.

Under the Land Planning Guidelines, those parcels committed to a particular use are typically allocated to the zone that supports that use. Under this practice, marginal strip parcels are allocated to a zone that reflects the current use of the back-lying former TVA property. If the back-lying use is residential, TVA allocates the marginal strip parcel to Zone 7 (Shoreline Access, formerly Residential Access). If the use of the adjacent former TVA property is commercial recreation, TVA would normally allocate the marginal strip to Zone 6 (Developed Recreation). Similarly, if the adjacent land use is industrial, the parcel would be allocated to Zone 5 (Industrial/Commercial).

However, adjacent land uses can change without any involvement by TVA. This practice could lead to misalignments in situations where the back-lying property owner proposes to use the property for a purpose that is consistent with the owner's deeded rights but inconsistent with TVA's zoning of the marginal strip. For example, a developed recreation area on a privately owned back-lying property could be converted (without TVA approval) to a residential subdivision. The new lot owners are eligible to apply for private water use facilities because of the ingress/egress rights TVA placed in the original sale deeds. However, because the marginal strip parcel was allocated to a different use zone (e.g., Developed Recreation) in a TVA Board-approved LMP, TVA could not permit private water use facilities that would only be appropriate under a residential access zone.

Other Environmental Reviews and Documentation

- *Guntersville Reservoir Final Environmental Impact Statement and Land Management Plan* (TVA 2001a)
- *Norris Reservoir Final Environmental Assessment and Land Management Plan* (TVA 2001b)
- *Pickwick Reservoir Final Environmental Impact Statement and Land Management Plan* (TVA 2002)
- *Shoreline Management Initiative: An Assessment of Residential Shoreline Development Impacts in the Tennessee Valley*, *Final Environmental Impact Statement* (TVA 1999)

Proposal

To recognize the existing deeded landrights of adjoining landowners with respect to access to TVA reservoirs, TVA proposes to modify the existing Guntersville, Norris, and Pickwick reservoirs LMPs by allowing allocation changes under certain circumstances. Specifically, TVA proposes to change the allocation of all or parts of 52 marginal strip parcels on TVA-managed public land from Zones 5 (Industrial/Commercial) or Zone 6 (Developed Recreation) to Zone 7 (Residential Access) on request from adjoining landowners having the necessary deeded access rights. TVA must determine whether the potential environmental impacts of these potential future changes to the land use allocation fall within the scope of the existing environmental reviews.

Scope of Evaluation

In total, TVA identified 52 marginal strip parcels on Guntersville, Norris, and Pickwick reservoirs, all or a portion of which meet the criteria described above. These parcels have adjoining landowners with ingress and egress rights. Some parcels have multiple adjoining landowners where some of the adjoining landowners have deeded access rights and some may not. The parcels that meet the deeded rights criteria occupy about 522 acres and 33.5 miles of shoreline. See attached maps of parcels.

Norris Reservoir (see attached Table 1) has 16 planned marginal strip parcels that front 25 back-lying sales tracts. These 16 parcels with deeded access rights across all or part of them comprise are composed of approximately 326 acres of Zone 6 (Developed Recreation) land and have a total shoreline length of 114,650 feet (21.7 miles). Because some of the back-lying property owners have necessary deeded landrights, the allocation of the relevant portions of these 16 marginal strip parcels could be changed to Zone 7 (Residential Access).

A total of 26 planned marginal strip parcels on Guntersville Reservoir (see attached Table 2) with deeded rights across all or part of them have a cumulative shoreline footage of 55,602 linear feet (10.5 miles). These parcels adjoin 36 back-lying sales tracts. Approximately 122.3 acres of Zone 6 land and 14.4 acres of Zone 5 (Industrial/Commercial) land comprise the portions of these 26 parcels with deeded access rights. Because some of the back-lying property owners have necessary deeded landrights, the allocation of the relevant portions of these 26 marginal parcels could be changed to Zone 7.

On Pickwick Reservoir, there are 10 planned marginal strip parcels fronting 10 back-lying sales tracts (see attached Table 3). These 10 parcels with deeded access rights across all of part of them comprise approximately 26.9 acres of Zone 6 land and 32.4 acres of Zone 5 land and have a total shoreline footage of 26,982 linear feet (5.1 miles). Because some of the back-lying property owners have necessary deeded landrights, the allocation of the relevant portion of these 10 marginal parcels could be changed to Zone 7.

All of the three environmental reviews for the three LPMs state that additional environmental reviews would occur on a case-by-case basis when future changes to zone allocations are proposed.

Discussion of Impacts

Although the relevant portions of all of the 52 parcels (see attached Table 4) could be subject to an allocation change to Zone 7 (Residential Access), the need to change the

allocation for all of them over the life of the LMPs is unlikely. There may be requests for an allocation change for some parcels to Zone 7 in the near term. However, changing the allocation of other parcels in the foreseeable future is unlikely, as many of the back-lying owners have long-term commitments and investments based on the current allocations or they may be unwilling to invest in the cost and time needed on some parcels to resolve potential sensitive resource issues.

The back-lying private property landowners that have deeded rights on the relevant portions of these 52 parcels may request permits for water use facilities and implementation of vegetation management plans on TVA public land. Any permit request would be reviewed to assess potential impacts to protected terrestrial wildlife and plant species. All requests must follow TVA's SMP standards. SMP standards were developed to minimize impacts to terrestrial ecology on residential access land. These standards were evaluated in *TVA's Shoreline Management Initiative* (SMI) *Final EIS* (TVA 1999).

The above potential allocation changes to Zone 7 would impact parcels totaling about 522 acres of TVA-managed public land on Guntersville, Norris, and Pickwick reservoirs, which is about 0.6 percent out of a total of the combined 87,401 acres of TVA land on these three reservoirs. However, because portions of some parcels would not be involved, the actual area potentially impacted would be less.

Any action as a consequence of an allocation change would have potential environmental impacts. Parcels allocated to Zones 5, 6, or 7 are subject to potential adverse effects because portions of the land in these zones could be devoted to land-disturbing activity uses such as industrial development, developed recreation, or residential access.

The greatest potential adverse impacts to land resources would occur on those parcels allocated to Zone 5 (Industrial/Commercial), where major soil disturbances would be likely when industrial facilities are constructed. Once these facilities are established, they often remain intact for long periods, and large tracts of land may remain impacted.

Major soil disturbances could also occur in specific locations on those parcels allocated to Zone 6 (Developed Recreation) in specific locations if recreation facilities are constructed. Conversely, large areas could be left unaffected for more dispersed recreation management.

In most situations, allocation of parcels to Zone 7 (Residential Access) would result in minor soil disturbances to narrow corridors providing access to private water use facilities. Additionally, construction of shoreline erosion-control structures could cause some soil disturbance.

<u>Aquatic Resources</u>
The parcels currently allocated to Zones 5 or 6 (industrial or recreation) would be the likely areas of future impacts, depending on changes to current practices at the sites. Changing the allocation to Zone 7 would likely have fewer future impacts to aquatic resources as compared to Zone 5 where the site disturbance is greatest and remain about the same if changed to Zone 6 where many similar activities could occur. Changing these parcels to Zone 7 would likewise have the same or lesser potential to affect aquatic listed species. The potential environmental impacts of future changes from a Zone 5 (Industrial/Commercial) or Zone 6 (Developed Recreation) allocation to a Zone 7 (Residential Access) allocation have been evaluated within the scope of the existing

environmental documents. Appropriate environmental reviews would occur when future changes to zone allocations are proposed.

Wetlands

Many of the parcels under consideration for future allocation changes to Zone 7 contain small areas of scattered wetlands. However, none of these parcels contain significant wetlands as described in the environmental reviews. Any future request for an allocation change for a parcel associated with a water access project (e.g., docks, ground disturbance, etc.) would be subject to a separate project review as described in the environmental reviews for the LMPs. Consequently, potential effects to wetlands would be evaluated under such reviews, and any impacts could be avoided or mitigated. As a result, the potential environmental impacts to wetlands by future modification of the existing LMPs to change allocations from Zones 5 (Industrial/Commercial) or Zone 6 (Developed Recreation) to Zone 7 (Residential Access) on request from adjoining landowners with deeded access rights have been evaluated within the scope of the existing LMPs and their environmental reviews.

Terrestrial Plants

To verify the original data of the environmental reviews, a TVA Natural Heritage database review was conducted for records of state- and federally listed plant species reported from within 5 miles of the 52 parcels. The resultant information is provided as Table 5 for those parcels on Guntersville Reservoir, Table 6 for Norris Reservoir, and Table 7 for Pickwick Reservoir.

The federal candidate species, Georgia rockcress, is reported from within 5 miles of Pickwick Parcel 59. Records show that the population has been possibly extirpated from the state. Historic records of monkey-face orchid, a federal candidate species, indicate this plant species has been reported from within 5 miles of Pickwick Parcels 140, 141, and 150 in the Yellow Creek area. This population is also thought to have been extirpated from this area of Mississippi. In addition, a historic record of the monkey-face orchid was known to occur within 5 miles of Guntersville Parcel 158. No other federally listed plant species was reported from within 5 miles of the Pickwick or Norris reservoir parcels under consideration.

One federally listed as threatened species, Price's potato bean, was reported to occur within 5 miles of Guntersville Parcels 20a, 65, 102, 108, 109, and 110. Habitat to support this federally listed species is not present within or in the immediate vicinity of these parcels.

Alabama state-listed species are known to occur within one mile of Guntersville Parcels 29, 43, 49, 61, 186, 216, 218, and 229. Norris Parcels 66 and 77 have Tennessee state-listed species occurring within 1 mile of the area. The Alabama state champion tree, Deodara cedar, is found near Guntersville Parcel 249. Allocation changes to these parcels would not affect the viability of this special tree.

The effects on the federally and state-listed plants near the parcels proposed for allocation changes would not differ from the effect s identified in the existing LMPs and environmental reviews, and no adverse impacts are expected.

Terrestrial Animals

To verify the original data of the environmental reviews for the LMPs, a TVA Natural Heritage database review was conducted for state- and federally listed animal species

within 3 miles of the 52 parcels. This information is provided in Table 8 for those parcels on Guntersville Reservoir, Table 9 for Norris Reservoir, and Table 10 for Pickwick Reservoir.

No federally listed terrestrial animal species occur on any of the subject TVA parcels; however, there are records of occurrence for federally listed gray bats (*Myotis grisescens*) near nine parcels, and for Indiana bats (*Myotis sodalis*) near six parcels. There are records of a bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), a federally protected species, nest near at least 17 of the parcels. Caves potentially with unique habitats occur near seven parcels. In addition, there are several state-listed animal species near parcels on all three reservoirs. However, potential impacts of future land use allocation changes to listed terrestrial animals and their associated habitats have been evaluated within the scope of the existing environmental documents and LMPs. Generally, impacts under a current Zone 5 allocation may be more detrimental than those attributed to Zone 7 and about the same as under Zone 6, depending on construction plans.

Based on a review of these parcels and the current environmental reviews for the three environmental reviews and LMPs, the proposed Zone 7 allocation changes would be covered by the scope of the environmental reviews. The environmental reviews indicate that any proposed shoreline construction on these parcels would be evaluated in an appropriate project-specific environmental review. This review would take into account changes over time to the terrestrial habitat on these parcels and would evaluate any potential impacts to listed terrestrial species or their habitats at the time of the proposed project. Consequently the evaluations in the previous environmental reviews remain valid.

Cultural Resources

As described in the environmental reviews for the LMPs and since the reviews occurred, the shoreline has been surveyed for cultural resources on a portion of the 52 parcels (see Tables 8, 9, and 10). Four archaeological sites have been previously identified on the Guntersville Reservoir parcels; 30 sites have been located on the Norris Reservoir parcels; and six sites on the Pickwick Reservoir parcels. There may be potential historical structures on or near some of the parcels. Neither the remainder of the TVA parcels nor the back-lying property has not been surveyed for cultural resources. Therefore, there is a potential for more archaeological resources to be identified on the unsurveyed shoreline and back-lying property. Generally, potential impacts to cultural resources from activities anticipated under Zone 7 would be less than those expected under a Zone 5 or Zone 6 allocation because of the reduced potential for ground disturbance.

Programmatic Agreements (PAs) have been executed between TVA, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the respective Alabama and Tennessee State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) regarding the implementation of TVA reservoir LMPs for identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties that are eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). A commitment in the EIS for the Pickwick Reservoir LMP for TVA land in Mississippi would incorporate a phased identification and evaluation procedure to take into consideration the effects on historic properties. NRHP eligibility will be evaluated in consultation with the Alabama and Tennessee SHPOs according to stipulations of the PAs and the requirements of Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act*. Necessary mitigation of adverse effects to any historic property by future modification of the existing LMPs to change the specified parcels or portions of parcels from Zones 5 and 6 to Zone 7 would be conducted according to the stipulations in the PAs and other requirements within the existing LMPs and their

respective environmental reviews. Consequently the evaluations in the previous environmental reviews remain valid.

Visual and Historical

Parcels that are currently allocated for Zone 5 (Industrial/Commercial Development) and Zone 6 (Developed Recreation) are assumed to have a scenic value class and visual absorption capacity suitable for a change in allocation to Zone 7 (Residential Access). Generally, potential impacts to visual or historic resources from activities anticipated under Zone 7 would be less than those expected under a Zone 5 or Zone 6 allocation because of the reduced potential for disturbances to the natural environment.

A cursory review of buildings and structures that may be reviewed for eligibility for listing in the NRHP appears in Tables 8, 9, and 10. However, Norris Parcel 310 is noted in the Norris Reservoir LMP as having historic house(s) near it. Similarly, Norris Parcel 310 also is located at or near Mt. Pleasant United Methodist Church and Cemetery, as well as (potentially) an access road to a white frame 1888 church building. No direct impacts to potentially eligible buildings or structures were identified in the Guntersville Reservoir LMP or the Pickwick Reservoir LMP. Consequently the evaluations by the previous environmental reviews remain valid.

Socioeconomics

On Guntersville and Pickwick reservoirs, there are 10 parcels of land allocated as Zone 5 (Industrial/Commercial) with deeded access rights over a portion of them. The relevant portions of these 10 parcels occupy about 46.8 acres and have about 5.6 miles of shoreline. Most of these parcels have industrial or commercial developments in place except for Guntersville Parcel 20a and Pickwick Parcel 140.

The allocation of parcels with existing facilities is not likely to change because of the reluctance to abandon the large commitments and investments in industrial and commercial developments. Changing the allocation to Zone 7 from Zone 5 would undoubtedly lead to lesser environmental impacts because of the lesser degree of ground disturbance and other direct effects to the surrounding environment. Some of the socioeconomic value lost by changing an allocation to Zone 7, such as jobs, income, and economic activity, would be part of new residential developments. The future reviews required by the LMPs and their respective environmental reviews would take into account changes to socioeconomic conditions resulting from the reallocation of these parcels and would evaluate any potential impacts at the time of the proposed project. Consequently, the evaluations by the previous environmental reviews are not changed and remain valid.

Recreation

All or portions of 42 parcels of land allocated as Zone 6 (Developed Recreation) on Norris, Guntersville, and Pickwick reservoirs have deeded access rights across them. These parcels comprise 475.3 acres and provide about 31.7 miles of shoreline. Changing the land use allocation from recreation (Zone 6) to shoreline access (Zone 7) likely continues to result in some type of water based recreation. For example, if the back-lying private property were subdivided into lots or multi-dwelling facilities were constructed, there could be multiple private or community docks instead of a commercial marina or other facility.

On Norris Reservoir, all or portions of 16 planned parcels could be subject to reallocation to Zone 7 due to appropriate deeded rights held by back-lying landowners. There are 25 back-lying sales tracts adjacent to these parcels. The 16 parcels occupy approximately

326 acres of Zone 6 land and have a total shoreline footage of 114,650 linear feet (21.7 miles). Examination and review of these parcels revealed that should reallocation occur, recreation resources would still be provided in this area of the reservoir.

Portions of 19 planned parcels allocated as Zone 6 on Guntersville Reservoir could be subject to reallocation to Zone 7. The relevant portions of these parcels total approximately 122.3 acres and have a total shoreline footage of 44,281 linear feet (8.4 miles). Examination and review of these parcels revealed that should reallocation occur, recreation resources would still be provided in this area of the reservoir.

Portions of 7 planned parcels on Pickwick Reservoir front seven back-lying sales tracts with appropriate deeded access rights to request a change to a Zone 7 allocation. The TVA parcels occupy approximately 27 acres of Zone 6 land with a total shoreline footage of 8,683 linear feet (1.6 miles). Examination and review of these parcels revealed that should changes in allocation occur, recreation resources would still be provided in this area of the reservoir.

Summary

Potential environmental effects from any shoreline access by back-lying landowners would be considered in future environmental reviews. These reviews would be initiated when TVA considers requests for Section 26a approvals or land use actions. Furthermore, mitigation, such as the use of best management practices (BMPs) and the imposition of TVA's General and Standard Conditions, as stipulated in the environmental reviews, would tend to decrease environmental impacts.

According to the original environmental reviews (TVA 2001a, 2001b, 2002) for the LMPs, TVA would manage the residential shoreline in accordance with the requirements of the SMI (TVA 1999). The SMP protection requirements which implement SMI would require an individual vegetation management plan for all new shoreline development included as Zone 7 (Shoreline Access). In addition, TVA's Section 26a regulations and SMP specify access corridors, dock size, and buffers, and these requirements would further reduce potential environmental impacts. These measures would reduce water quality/aquatic ecological impacts, as well as impacts to wildlife and visual resources. TVA would require construction-related BMPs to further reduce potential water quality and aquatic biota impacts to insignificant levels.

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Attachments

<u>Reservoir Property Parcels</u>

Table 1. Norris Reservoir Parcels

Table 2. Guntersville Reservoir Parcels

Table 3. Pickwick Reservoir Parcels

Table 4. Potential Changes to Zone 7 (Residential Access)

Sensitive Plant Species

Table 5. Pickwick Reservoir Plants of Conservation Concern Found Within 5 Miles of the Designated Parcels

Table 6. Norris Reservoir Plants of Conservation Concern Found Within 5 Miles of the Designated Parcels

Table 7. Guntersville Reservoir Plants of Conservation Concern Found Within 5 Miles of the Designated Parcels

Resource Comments

Table 8. Guntersville Reservoir Resource Comments

Table 9. Norris Reservoir Resource Comments

Table 10. Pickwick Reservoir Resource Comments

Maps of Parcels

Figure No. Norris Reservoir

1. Norris Reservoir Parcel 21
2. Norris Reservoir Parcel 66
3. Norris Reservoir Parcel 77
4. Norris Reservoir Parcel 80
5. Norris Reservoir Parcel 84
6. Norris Reservoir Parcel 87
7. Norris Reservoir Parcel 109
8. Norris Reservoir Parcel 118
9. Norris Reservoir Parcel 124
10. Norris Reservoir Parcel 140
11. Norris Reservoir Parcel 209
12. Norris Reservoir Parcel 293
13. Norris Reservoir Parcel 297
14. Norris Reservoir Parcel 301
15. Norris Reservoir Parcel 310
16. Norris Reservoir Parcel 315

Figure No. Guntersville Reservoir

17. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 20a
18. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 21
19. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 29
20. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 32
21. Guntersville Reservoir Parcels 43 and 49
22. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 61
23. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 65
24. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 102
25. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 114
26. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 139
27. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 158
28. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 186
29. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 204
30. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 207

31. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 214
32. Guntersville Reservoir Parcels 216 and 218
33. Guntersville Reservoir Parcels 227 and 249
34. Guntersville Reservoir Parcels 228 and 229
35. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 231
36. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 236
37. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 248
38. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 276

Figure No. Pickwick Reservoir

39. Pickwick Reservoir Parcel 12
40. Pickwick Reservoir Parcel 19
41. Pickwick Reservoir Parcel 59
42. Pickwick Reservoir Parcel 89
43. Pickwick Reservoir Parcel 91
44. Pickwick Reservoir Parcel 103
45. Pickwick Reservoir Parcel 112
46. Pickwick Reservoir Parcels 140 and 141
47. Pickwick Reservoir Parcel 150

Attachments

Table 1. Norris Reservoir Parcels

Parcel Number	Current Zone	Acres	Feet of Shoreline	Current Use
21	6	3.1	1,551	This parcel is licensed to Twin Cove for commercial recreation.
66	6	7.0	4,752	This parcel has three sections: (1) shoreline fronting XNR-655, Whitman Hollow Dock has a license for commercial recreation; (2) portion transferred to the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, and has a concrete launching ramp and gravel parking lot; and (3) portion fronting TVA retained fee land (NR-721). Section 2 and 3 do not have private access rights.
77	6	14.7	3,613	This parcel fronts a Blue Ridge Council of the Boy Scouts of America camp.
80	6	8.2	3,309	Rainbow Marina and Resort is located on this parcel.
84	6	5.8	2,301	This parcel fronts the Ministers and Orphanage Camp.
87	6	6.9	5,075	Shanghai Resort is located on this parcel.
109	6	19.2	4,493	This parcel is licensed to the Powell Valley Resort.
118	6	6.6	4,632	Flat Hollow Marina is located on this parcel.
124	6	7.4	6,814	Blue Springs Boat Dock is located on the right bank of this parcel.
140	6	0.5	764	This parcel fronts Greasy Hollow Boat Dock.
209	6	65.4	9,529	This parcel has three sections: (1) 30-year recreation easement was conveyed to Claiborne County (now expired); (2) a small tract transferred to the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency; and (3) portion licensed for mooring rights for Lone Mountain Dock. Sections 1 and 2 have no private access rights.
293	6	10.5	7,523	This parcel has a license agreement for mooring rights for Hickory Star Boat Dock, portion of parcel fronting Big Ridge State Park does not have private access rights.
297	6	132.6	39,551	This parcel fronts the Tanasi Girl Scout Camp, which has a license agreement to provide security and protection camp.
301	6	8.7	2,540	This parcel is licensed to Andersonville Boat Dock for mooring rights and harbor limits.
310	6	24.2	16,030	This parcel has a license agreement to Stardust Resort and Marina providing mooring rights and harbor limits.
315	6	5.3	2,173	Sequoyah Lodge and Marina Inc., has a license agreement providing mooring rights and harbor limits.
	Totals	**326.1**	**114,650**	

Table 2. Guntersville Reservoir Parcels

Parcel Number	Current Zone	Acres	Feet of Shoreline	Current Use
20a	5	1.6	677	Parcel would accommodate anticipated commercial development.
21	6	4.6	2,502	This parcel is used for recreation because it fronts the old Snug Harbor Marina site and because of deeded access rights due to transfer of land (XTGR-5) to the State of Alabama for public recreation purposes.
29	6	5.2	1,564	This parcel is used by Alred Marina for commercial recreation.
32	6	3.9	2,074	Marshall County has deeded access rights across this parcel for public recreational use due to transfer of back-lying land (XTGR-75). Additionally there is a sales tract within the parcel that is currently used by the Lake Guntersville Yacht Club.
43	6	1.9	839	Parcel 43 is used for commercial recreation because it fronts Lakeside Sailing Center.
49	6	4.5	1,583	This parcel is used by Marshall Baptist Camp for developed recreation.
61	6	3.4	1,660	Parcel 61 fronts Ney-A-Ti Church Camp and is currently used for developed recreation.
65	6	1.0	510	Parcel 65 fronts Clay's Marina and is currently used for commercial recreation.
102	6	7.9	3,990	This parcel is used by Camp Maranantha for developed recreation.
114	6	17.3	6,543	Parcel 114 is licensed to the City of Scottsboro for Scottsboro Municipal Park.
139	6	0.4	391	This parcel is used for recreation; a public boat ramp, dock, and parking lot maintained by Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources are present.
158	5	0.2	704	This parcel is used by the Alabama State Docks for industrial access.
186	6	2.7	2,811	Parcel 186 is used for recreation; a public boat ramp, dock, and parking lot maintained by Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources are present.
204	6	8.9	2,358	This parcel is used by South Sauty Resort Inc. for commercial recreation.
207	6	23.4	6,028	Parcel 207 is used by Little Mountain Marina and Mountain Lakes Resorts for commercial recreation purposes.
214	6	2.5	1,391	This parcel is used by Signal Point Marina for commercial recreation.
216	5	4.1	3,264	Parcel fronts multiple industrial sites.
218	5	2.1	847	Parcel 218 is used by Continental Tire and Rubber Company Inc. for industrial purposes.
227	5	4.7	4,296	This parcel is used by back-lying landowners (Goldkrist, Inc., Cargill, Inc., and Continental Grain Co.)for industrial purposes.
228	5	0.9	818	Parcel 228 is licensed to the back-lying land owner (Powel Harbor) for commercial recreation purposes.
229	6	5.2	2,257	This parcel is used by the City of Guntersville as a city

Parcel Number	Current Zone	Acres	Feet of Shoreline	Current Use
				park.
231	6	2.7	1,702	This parcel is used by Covenant Cove Marina for commercial recreation.
236	6	5.0	2,402	Parcel 236 is licensed to Vaughn's Recreation Marina.
248	6	1.3	532	This parcel is proposed for use as a commercial marina by Cisco Steel, which would convert its existing industrial operation.
249	5	0.8	715	This parcel is used by several commercial/industrial companies (Amoco, Port of Guntersville Terminal, Cargill, Nashville, and Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad) for water access.
276	6	20.5	3,144	A portion of this parcel is licensed for Riverview Campground, and the remainder is under easement to Marshall County as a Marshall County Park #2.
	Total	**136.7**	**55,602**	

Table 3. Pickwick Reservoir Parcels

Parcel Number	Current Zone	Acres	Feet of Shoreline	Current Use
12	6	13.0	3,740	This parcel fronts Waterloo City Park.
49	5	13.5	8,407	This parcel fronts Black Eagle Minerals and is used for a barge terminal.
59	5	14.0	9,199	This parcel fronts Cherokee Nitrogen and is used for a barge terminal.
89	6	0.8	479	This parcel fronts Johnson's Fish Camp.
91	6	1.5	996	This parcel fronts the Buzzard Roost Recreation area.
103	6	1.0	15	This portion of this parcel is a sale tract that mostly fronts land transferred to the State of Alabama for Public Recreation.
112	6	6.6	1,662	This parcel fronts Mill Creek
140	5	4.9	693	This parcel was previously planned/allocated as an Industrial site for Yellow Creek Port.
141	6	0.8	0	This parcel fronts the former TCDF recreation development.
150	6	3.2	1,791	This parcel fronts Grand Harbor Marina
	Total	**59.3**	**26,982**	

Table 4. Parcels with Potential Changes to Zone 7 (Residential Access)

Reservoir	Total Parcel Acres by Zone		
	Zone 5 Industrial/ Commercial	Zone 6 Developed Recreation	Total
Guntersville	14.4	122.3	136.7
Pickwick	32.4	26.9	59.3
Norris	0.0	326.1	326.1

Total	**46.8**	**475.3**	**522.1**

Table 5. Pickwick Reservoir Plants of Conservation Concern Found Within 5 Miles of the Designated Parcels

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Rank	State Status	Parcels
Alabama snow-wreath	*Neviusia alabamensis*	--	S1	SLNS	140/141, 150
Allegheny-spurge	*Pachysandra procumbens*	--	S3	SLNS	12, 112, 140/141, 150*
American columbo	*Frasera caroliniensis*	--	S2	SLNS	103
American bladdernut	*Staphylea trifolia*	--	S3	SLNS	12, 112, 140/141, 150
American ginseng	*Panax quinquefolius*	--	S3	SLNS	140/141, 150
Appalachian golden-rod	*Solidago flaccidifolia*	--	S1S2	SLNS	12, 112
Autumn goldenrod	*Solidago sphacelata*	--	S1S2	SLNS	140/141, 150
Big shellbark hickory	*Carya laciniosa*	--	S2S3	SLNS	140/141, 150
Black bugbane	*Cimicifuga racemosa*	--	S1S2	SLNS	12, 112, 140/141, 150
Black-stem spleenwort	*Asplenium resiliens*	--	S1	SLNS	12, 112, 140/141, 150
Blue ash	*Fraxinus quadrangulata*	--	S2	SLNS	140/141, 150*
Canada moonseed	*Menispermum canadense*	--	S3	SLNS	12. 112
Canada wild-ginger	*Asarum canadense*	--	S2S3	SLNS	140/141, 150
Canadian milkvetch	*Astragalus canadensis*	--	S2	SLNS	150
Carolina tassel-rue	*Trautvetteria caroliniensis*	--	S1	SLNS	150
Crested fringed orchid	*Platanthera cristata*	--	S3	SLNS	140/141, 150
Downy yellow violet	*Viola pubescens* var. *eriocarpa*	--	S1S2	SLNS	140/141, 150
Dutchman's breeches	*Dicentra cucullaria*	--	S2	SLNS	59, 112, 140/141, 150
Dwarf larkspur	*Delphinium tricorne*	--	S2	SLNS	140/141, 150
Eastern cottonwood	*Populus deltolides*	--	Alabama Champion Tree		49
Eastern leatherwood	*Dirca palustris*	--	S2	SLNS	140/141, 150
Ernest's spider-wort	*Tradescantia ernestiana*	--	S1	SLNS	140/141, 150
False rue-anemone	*Enemion biternatum*	--	S2	SLNS	59
Giant alumroot	*Heuchera villosa* var. *macrorhiza*	--	S1	SLNS	140/141, 150*
Giant chickweed	*Stellaria pubera*	--	S2S3	SLNS	140/141, 150*
Greek valerian	*Polemonium reptans*	--	S2S3	SLNS	140/141, 150
Green violet	*Hybanthus concolor*	--	S2	SLNS	12, 112, 140/141, 150
Hairy lipfern	*Cheilanthes lanosa*	--	S2	SLNS	12, 112, 140/141, 150*
Harper's umbrella-plant	*Eriogonum longifolium* var. *harperi*	--	S1	SLNS	49
Heart-leaved foam-flower	*Tiarella cordifolia*	--	S2	SLNS	140/141, 150

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Rank	State Status	Parcels
Kentucky coffee-tree	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	--	S2	SLNS	140/141, 150
Lovage	*Ligusticum canadense*	--	S1S2	SLNS	12, 112, 140/141, 150*
Mock-orange	*Philadelphus hirsutus*	--	S1	SLNS	140/141, 150*
Mountain holly	*Ilex Montana*	--	S3?	SLNS	89, 91, 103, 112, 150
Muhly	*Muhlenbergia tenuiflora*	--	S1S2	SLNS	140/141, 150
Nodding trillium	*Trillium flexipes*	--	S1	SLNS	140/141, 150
Phacelia	*Phacelia bipinnatifida*	--	S1	SLNS	140/141, 150
Pink turtlehead	*Chelone lyonii*	--	S1	SLNS	12, 112
Purple cliff-brake	*Pellaea atropurpurea*	--	S1S2	SLNS	140/141, 150*
Puttyroot	*Aplectrum hyemale*	--	S1	SLNS	140/141, 150
Sedge	*Carex jamesii*	--	S1S2	SLNS	140/141, 150
Sedge	*Carex prasina*	--	S1	SLNS	89, 91, 103, 112, 140/141, 150
Sedge	*Carex stricta*	--	S2	SLNS	89, 91, 103, 112, 140/141, 150*
Sedge	*Carex picta*	--	S2S3	SLNS	89, 91, 103, 112, 140/141, 150
Shooting star	*Dodecatheon meadia*	--	S2	SLNS	140/141, 150*
Sicklepod	*Arabis canadensis*	--	S2S3	SLNS	140/141, 150
Silver bell	*Halesia Carolina*	--	Alabama Champion Tree		49
Silvery glade fern	*Athyrium thelypterioides*	--	S1S2	SLNS	150
Single-head pussytoes	*Antennaria solitaria*	--	S3?	SLNS	140/141, 150
Slender toothwort	*Dentaria heterophylla*	--	S2S3	SLNS	140/141, 150
Smoother sweet-cicely	*Osmorhiza longistylis*	--	S3	SLNS	140/141, 150
Spotted wintergreen	*Chimaphila maculata*	--	S2	SLNS	140/141, 150
Stonecrop	*Sedum ternatum*	--	S2	SLNS	12, 112, 140/141, 150*
Turk's cap lily	*Lilium superbum*	--	S3	SLNS	140/141, 150
Two-leaf toothwort	*Dentaria diphylla*	--	S1S2	SLNS	140/141, 150
Virginia pine	*Pinus virginiana*	--	S2	SLNS	12, 112, 140/141, 150*
Virginia bluebells	*Mertensia virginica*	--	S1S2	SLNS	140/141, 150
Wahoo	*Euonymus atropurpureus*	--	S2S3	SLNS	12, 112, 140/141, 150
Walking fern	*Asplenium rhizophyllum*	--	S1S2	SLNS	12, 112, 140/141, 150
Waterleaf	*Hydrophyllum appendiculatum*	--	S2?	SLNS	140/141, 150
White trout-lily	Erythronium albidum	--	S1S2	SLNS	49
White turtlehead	*Chelone glabra*	--	S3	SLNS	140/141, 150*
Wild columbine*	*Aquilegia canadensis*	--	S1S2	SLNS	140/141, 150*
Wild hyacinth	*Camassia scilloides*	--	S2S3	SLNS	140/141, 150
Woodrush	*Luzula acuminate*	--	S3	SLNS	140/141, 150*
Yellow trout-lily	*Erythronium rostratum*	--	S1S2	SLNS	140/141, 150*

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Rank	State Status	Parcels
Yellowwood	*Cladrastis kentukea*	--	S2	SLNS	12, 112, 140/141, 150
Historical Records Species					
Alabama glade-cress	*Leavenworthia alabamica*	--	S2	SLNS	49, 59
Alabama lipfern	*Cheilanthes alabamensis*	--	S3	SLNS	49
Allegheny-spurge	*Pachysandra procumbens*	--	S3	SLNS	89, 91, 103
Autumn goldenrod	*Solidago sphacelata*	--	S1S2	SLNS	140/141
Carolina willow	*Salix caroliniana*	--	S3	SLNS	140/141, 150
Dwarf larkspur	*Delphinium tricorne*	--	S2	SLNS	12, 112
Dutchman's breeches*	*Dicentra cucullaria*	--	S2	SLNS	49*
Georgia rock-cress	*Arabis georgiana*	C	S1 (X?)	SLNS	59
Giant chickweed	*Stellaria pubera*	--	S2S3	SLNS	12, 112, 140/141*
Monkey-face orchid	*Platanthera integrilabia*	C (X)	S1	SLNS	140/141, 150
Perideridia	*Perideridia americana*	--	S1S2	SLNS	140/141, 150
Sedge*	*Carex picta*	--	S2S3	SLNS	140/141*
Single-head pussytoes	*Antennaria solitaria*	--	S3?	SLNS	12, 112
Slender toothwort	*Dentaria heterophylla*	--	S2S3	SLNS	12, 112, 140/141*
Virginia pine	*Pinus virginiana*	--	S2	SLNS	89

-- = Not applicable
* Indicates those species that are reported from within 1 mile of the parcel
Federal abbreviations: C = Candidate; C (X) = Candidate extirpated
State status abbreviations: SLNS = No state status
State rank abbreviations: S1 = Critically imperiled, often with five or fewer occurrences; S2 = Imperiled, often with <20 occurrences, S3 = Rare or uncommon, often with <80 occurrences; S4 = Uncommon, but not rare; S#S# = Occurrence numbers are uncertain; S#? = Inexact numeric rank; S# (X?) = Inexact numeric rank possibly extirpated

Table 6. Norris Reservoir Plants of Conservation Concern Found Within 5 Miles of the Designated Parcels

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Rank	State Status	Parcels
American barberry	*Berberis canadensis*	--	S2	SPCO	272
Appalachian bugbane	*Cimicifuga rubifolia*	--	S3	THR	6/8, 315
American ginseng	*Panax quinquefolius*	--	S3S4	S-CE	6/8, 21, 66, 77*, 80, 84, 87, 209, 272, 297, 301, 310, 315
Canada lily	*Lilium canadense*	--	S3	THR	6/8, 21, 66, 272
Goldenseal	*Hydrastis canadensis*	--	S3	S-CE	21, 66,118, 124, 209, 272, 301
Kentucky rosin-weed	*Silphium wasiotense*	--	S2	END	6/8, 21, 66*, 77*, 80, 84, 87, 301, 310, 310
Large-leaved grass-of-parnassus	*Parnassia grandifolia*	--	S3	SPCO	118, 124, 140
Large roundleaf orchid	*Platanthera orbiculata*	--	S3	THR	209
Leatherleaf meadowrue	*Thalictrum coriaceum*	--	S1	THR	21
Meehania mint(heart-leaf meehania)	*Meehania cordata*	--	S2	THR	6/8, 66, 77*, 80, 84, 87, 293, 297, 301, 310, 315
Mountain honeysuckle	*Lonicera dioica*	--	S2	SPCO	66, 87
Northern bush-honeysuckle	*Diervilla lonicera*	--	S2	THR	6/8, 315
Northern white cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	--	S3	SPCO	6/8, 21, 66, 77*, 80, 84, 87,118, 124, 140, 315
Ozark bunchflower	*Melanthium woodii*	--	S1	END	6/8, 21, 66, 87
Palamocladium	*Palamocladium leskeoides*	--	S1	THR	6/8, 315
Pink lady-slipper	*Cypripedium acaule*	--	S4	S-CE	6/8, 21, 66, 77*, 80, 84, 87, 209, 293, 297, 301, 310, 315
Rough hawkweed	*Hieracium scabrum*	--	S2	THR	21
Spreading false-foxglove	*Aureolaria patula*	--	S3	SPCO	6/8, 21, 66,109,118, 124, 140, 315
Sullivantia	*Sullivantia sullivantii*	--	S1	END	6/8, 66, 77*, 80, 84, 87, 315
Historical Record Species					
Alderleaf buckthorn	*Rhamnus alnifolia*	--	S1	END	66, 77*, 80, 84, 87
Goldenseal	*Hydrastis canadensis*	--	S3	S-CE	6/8
Horned beakrush	*Rhynchospora capillacea*	--	SH	E-P	66, 77*, 80, 84, 87
Large-leaved grass-of-parnassus	*Parnassia grandifolia*	--	S3	SPCO	6/8, 315
Sharp's homaliadelphus	*Homaliadelphus sharpii*	--	S1	END	6/8, 66, 77*, 80, 84, 87, 315
Spike-rush	*Eleocharis intermedia*	--	S1	END	66*, 80, 84, 87, 272
Swamp lousewort	*Pedicularis lanceolata*	--	S1S2	SPCO	272
Tall larkspur	*Delphinium exaltatum*	--	S2	END	6/8, 315

-- = Not applicable
* Indicates those species that are reported from within 1 mile of the parcel
State status abbreviations: END = Endangered; E-P = Endangered, possibly extirpated; S-CE = Special concern-commercially exploited; SPCO = Species of special concern; THR = Threatened
State rank abbreviations: S1 = Critically imperiled, often with five or fewer occurrences; S2 = Imperiled, often with <20 occurrences; S3 = Rare or uncommon, often with <80 occurrences; S4 = Uncommon, but not rare; SH = State Historic; S#S#=occurrence numbers are uncertain

Table 7. Guntersville Reservoir Plants of Conservation Concern Found Within 5 Miles of the Designated Parcels

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Rank	State Status	Parcels
Alabama lipfern	*Cheilanthes alabamensis*	--	S3	SLNS	20a, 21, 29, 43, 49, 158
Alabama snow-wreath	*Neviusia alabamensis*	--	S2	SLNS	186
American columbo	*Frasera caroliniensis*	--	S2	SLNS	158
American smoke-tree	*Cotinus obovatus*	--	S2	SLNS	102, 108, 109, 110, 114, 186
Appalachian quillwort	*Isoetes engelmannii*	--	S3	SLNS	236
Butler's quillwort	*Isoetes butleri*	--	S2	SLNS	20a, 21, 29*, 32, 43, 49, 61, 186, 214, 216, 218, 227, 228, 229, 248, 249, 267
Carolina silverbell	*Halesia carolina*	--	S2	SLNS	29, 43, 49, 102, 108, 109, 110, 114, 186, 204, 214, 216*, 218*, 227, 228*, 229*, 231, 236, 248, 249, 267
Carolina spring-beauty	*Claytonia caroliniana*	--	S1	SLNS	20a, 21, 29, 43, 49, 61, 65, 214, 216, 218, 227, 228, 229, 249
Chestnut oak	*Quercus montana*	--	Alabama Champion Tree		29, 43, 49, 214, 216, 218, 227, 228, 229*, 231, 236, 248, 249, 267
Cumberland rosinweed	*Silphium brachiatum*	--	S2	SLNS	29, 43, 49, 65, 102, 108, 109, 110, 114, 186, 214, 216, 218, 227, 228, 229, 248, 249
Deodara cedar	*Cedrus deodara*	--	Alabama Champion Tree		29, 43, 49, 214, 216, 218, 227, 228*, 229*, 231, 236, 248, 249, 267
Dutchman's breeches	*Dicentra cucullaria*	--	S2	SLNS	158
Dwarf filmy-fern	*Trichomanes petersii*	--	S2	SLNS	204
False helleborne	*Melanthium parviflorum*	--	S1S2	SLNS	61
Featherfoil	*Hottonia inflata*	--	S2	SPCO	158
Goldenseal	*Hydrastis canadensis*	--	S2	SLNS	186, 236
Granite gooseberry	*Ribes curvatum*	--	S2	SLNS	43, 49, 61
Great yellow wood-sorrel	*Oxalis grandis*	--	S1	SLNS	114, 186
Harper's dodder	*Cuscuta harperi*	--	S2	SLNS	214, 216, 218
Limestone adder's-tongue	*Ophioglossum engelmannii*	--	S2S3	SLNS	20a, 21, 29, 43, 49, 267
Little river canyon onion	*Allium speculae*	--	S2	SLNS	204, 214, 216, 218
Michaux leavenworthia	*Leavenworthia uniflora*	--	S2	SLNS	20a, 21, 29*, 32, 43*, 49*, 61, 186, 214, 216, 218, 227, 228, 229*, 231, 248, 249, 267
Mohr's rosin-weed	*Silphium mohrii*	--	S1	SLNS	29, 43, 49, 214, 216, 218, 227, 228, 229, 248, 249
Nuttall's rayless golden-rod	*Bigelowia nuttallii*	--	S3	SLNS	214, 216, 218, 228, 229
One-flowered broomrape	*Orobanche uniflora*	--	S2	SLNS	204
Ovate catchfly	*Silene ovata*	--	S2	SLNS	29, 43, 49, 214, 216, 218, 227, 228, 229, 248, 249
Pasture glade-cress	*Leavenworthia exigua* var. *lutea*	--	S1	SLNS	20a, 21, 29*, 32, 43, 49, 61, 214, 216, 218, 227, 228, 229*, 231, 248, 249, 267
Pink turtlehead	*Chelone lyonii*	--	S1	SLNS	20a, 21, 29, 267
Price's potato-bean	*Apios priceana*	LT	S2	SLNS	20a, 65, 102, 108, 109, 110
Prickly gooseberry	*Ribes cynosbati*	--	S1S2	SLNS	186

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Rank	State Status	Parcels
Scarlet Indian-paintbrush	*Castilleja coccinea*	--	S1	SLNS	214, 216, 218, 228, 229
Sedge	*Carex purpurifera*	--	S2	SLNS	204
Silky-camellia	*Stewartia malacodendron*	--	S2S3	SLNS	204
Southern red trillium	*Trillium sulcatum*	--	S1	SLNS	204
Sunnybell	*Schoenolirion wrightii*	--	S1	SLNS	214, 216, 218, 228, 229
Sweetflag	*Acorus calamus*	--	S1	SLNS	29, 158, 214, 216, 218, 227, 228, 229*, 231, 236, 248, 249, 267
Tennessee leafcup	*Polymnia laevigata*	--	S2S3	SLNS	108, 109, 110, 114, 186*
Twinleaf	*Jeffersonia diphylla*	--	S2	SLNS	139, 186
Wahoo	*Euonymus atropurpureus*	--	S3	SLNS	186
Waterweed	*Elodea canadensis*	--	S1	SLNS	20a, 21, 29, 43, 49, 61*, 65, 207
Willow oak	*Quercus phellos*	--	Alabama Champion Tree		214, 227, 228, 229, 248, 249
Witch-alder	*Fothergilla major*	--	S2	SLNS	204
Yellow giant-hyssop	*Agastache nepetoides*	--	S1	SLNS	158
Historical Record Species					
Bog goldenrod	*Solidago uliginosa*	--	SH	SLNS	
Dutchman's breeches	*Dicentra cucullaria*	--	S2	SLNS	20a, 65
Granite gooseberry	*Ribes curvatum*	--	S2	SLNS	65, 207
Great yellow wood-sorrel	*Oxalis grandis*	--	S1	SLNS	158
Large whorled pogonia	*Isotria verticillata*	--	S2	SLNS	158
Monkey-face orchid	*Platanthera integrilabia*	C	S2	SLNS	158
Pussy willow	*Salix humilis*	--	S2S3	SLNS	139
Royal catchfly	*Silene regia*	--	SH	E-P	158
Sedge	*Carex purpurifera*	--	S2	SLNS	65
Sweetflag	*Acorus calamus*	--	S1	SLNS	139
Wall-rue spleenwort	*Asplenium ruta-muraria*	--	S2	SLNS	158
White-leaved sunflower	*Helianthus glaucophyllus*	--	SH	SLNS	186

-- = Not applicable
* Indicates those species that are reported from within 1 mile of the parcel.
Federal abbreviations: C = Candidate; LT= Listed threatened
State status abbreviations: E-P = Endangered, possibly extirpated ; SLNS = No state status; SPCO = Species of special concern
State rank abbreviations: S1 = Critically imperiled, often with five or fewer occurrences; S2 = Imperiled, often with <20 occurrences; S3 = Rare or uncommon, often with <80 occurrences; S4 = Uncommon, but not rare; SH = State historic; S#S# = Occurrence numbers are uncertain

Table 8. Guntersville Reservoir Resource Comments

Parcel Number	Resource Comments
20a	• This parcel is forested shoreline bordered by more forested shoreline and a paved road. There are records of gray bats at least 0.85 mile away from the parcel. Conversion of this parcel to Zone 7 would require removal of forested habitat common in the region and would increase boat traffic slightly, as this parcel is small. • There would be no impacts to terrestrial listed species. • There is a potential for deep cultural deposits.
21	• This parcel is a strip of forest area that exists between a marina and the reservoir. It is currently impacted by recreationists. There are records of gray bats greater than 1 mile from the parcel. Rezoning this parcel to Zone 7 may decrease human impacts on this area if the marina is converted to private boat docks. However, human use and impacts may increase if private docks are created in addition to the marina. • Neither outcome will impact any terrestrial listed species. • The shoreline and back-lying area have not been surveyed. The eastern portion is considered to have the potential for deeply buried cultural deposits.
29	• This parcel is a forested area between a marina and private boat docks. There are records of bald eagle nests within 1.5 miles of this parcel. This section is already impacted by commercial recreation. Conversion of this area to more boat docks would increase congestion and human disturbance. • Butler's quillwort, *Michaux leavenworthia*, and pasture glade-cress are three species known to occur on cedar glades and have been reported within 1 mile of the parcel. Due to the current land use, it is unlikely that habitat to support these species is present. • The shoreline and back-lying area have not been surveyed. Farmsteads are depicted on the acquisition map, and there is the potential for buried deposits.
32	• This parcel is already recreationally used and includes the Guntersville Yacht Club with several large docks. • There are records of bald eagle nests over 2 miles away. Rezoning this parcel to Zone 7 would either result in no changes of human disturbance and use of the area or potentially decrease use of the area if converted to private boat docks rather than a large marina. • The shoreline and back-lying area have not been surveyed. The Yacht Club lies on much of the landform, near a cultural site.
43	• Boat traffic is heavy in this area. The parcel is adjacent to Zone 2 and Zone 4. This parcel is in an already congested area with numerous boat docks. Rezoning this parcel to Zone 7 could reduce congestion and human disturbance if this area were converted to private residential boat docks. One community dock would minimize impacts to an already congested shoreline. • Two bald eagle nests are within 3 miles of the parcel, but all are over 1 mile away. • Butler's quillwort, *Michaux leavenworthia*, and pasture glade-cress are three species known to occur on cedar glades and have been reported within 1 mile of the parcel. Due to the current land use, it is unlikely that habitat to support these species is present. • The shoreline and back-lying area have not been surveyed. A marina has likely disturbed much of the area.
49	• This parcel is adjacent to Zone 7 and across from two forested islands that are zoned as Zone 3. This parcel is partially forested with one dock already on it. Rezoning this parcel to Zone 7 could reduce congestion and human disturbance from the camp if this area were converted to private residential boat docks. • Two bald eagle nests are within 3 miles of the parcel, but all are over 1 mile away. • Butler's quillwort, *Michaux leavenworthia*, and pasture glade-cress are three species known to occur on cedar glades and have been reported within 1 mile of the parcel. Due to the current land use, it is unlikely that habitat to support these species is present. • The shoreline and back-lying area have not been surveyed. Acquisition map shows

Parcel Number	Resource Comments
	structures.
61	• This parcel is adjacent to two parcels that are Zone 7 and are already covered in boat ramps. The parcel is a small forested section between developed shoreline. Rezoning this parcel to Zone 7 could reduce congestion and human disturbance from the camp if this area were converted to private residential boat docks. • One bald eagle nest is located 2 miles away. • The submerged aquatic species, Waterweed (*Elodea canadensis*) has been found growing near the parcel. Changes to allocations would not impact populations of waterweed. • The shoreline has been surveyed, but the back-lying area has not. No cultural resources are identified on the shoreline.
65	• Adjacent to two parcels that are Zone 7. This parcel is a marina. Rezoning this parcel to Zone 7 could reduce congestion and human disturbance from the camp if this area were converted to private residential boat docks. • No listed terrestrial species would be impacted. • This parcel is identified as an area with potential buried archeological deposits.
102	• This parcel, which has been partially developed, is adjacent to Zone 3 and Zone 4 parcels. • The upper section of this parcel could potentially be used by nesting bald eagles. A cave with gray bats occurs 2 miles from this parcel. Rezoning this parcel to Zone 7 could reduce boat traffic from the camp. One community dock rather than multiple private docks would minimize impacts to this forested parcel. • The shoreline and back-lying area have not been surveyed. The parcel is unlikely to contain significant deposits due to slope.
114	• This park is used recreationally, and a few small boat docks exist. There is a heron colony 130 feet away and a bald eagle nest 2.5 miles away from the parcel. Rezoning this parcel to Zone 7 may increase use of this parcel, which may disturb this heronry and increase congestion and human disturbance in the area. • The shoreline has been surveyed on the southern portion with no cultural resources identified. The northern portion and back-lying property have not been surveyed. The acquisition map shows structures. A potential for buried deposits exists.
139	• This parcel is a small strip of land under and adjacent to a large bridge. South and east of the parcel are developed areas and small sections of forest. The parcel is already used for recreation and as a public boat dock. Congestion and use of the area may decrease if the area is converted to private versus a public boat dock and parking lot. • There are five records of bald eagle nests within 3 miles of the parcel; the closest one is approximately 1 mile from the parcel. No listed species would be impacted by the rezoning of this area. • The shoreline has been surveyed, and no cultural resources were identified. The back-lying area has not been surveyed.
158	• This parcel is a narrow strip of shoreline between an industrial area and the reservoir. There is a cave with gray bat records 1.7 miles away and a record of a bald eagle nest 3 miles away. Rezoning this parcel may reduce boating traffic if converted to private docks or may increase traffic if public use is allowed in addition to private industrial use. • Neither result would impact any listed terrestrial species. • The parcel has cultural sites recorded. Buried cultural deposits are likely.
186	• This parcel is a strip of shoreline under and on either side of a large bridge. It is already used for recreation and as a public boat ramp. • There is a cave 0.5 mile away that may serve as a transitory gray bat roost. Should this parcel be converted to private boat docks rather than public access, boat traffic and human disturbance may decrease. Otherwise, there would be no change to the current level of disturbance in the area. Neither outcome would impact any listed species. • This parcel is adjacent to B. B. Comer Bridge, and habitat is not present for *Polymnia laevigata*, Tennessee leafcup, an Alabama state species of conservation concern that is

Parcel Number	Resource Comments
	known to occur nearby. • Shoreline and area of B. B. Comer Bridge replacement have been surveyed with no cultural resources identified.
204	• This parcel is highly developed shoreline associated with a resort. Several boat docks already exist on the parcel. • There are two records of bald eagle nests within 3 miles from the parcel; the closest one being 1.2 miles away. Rezoning this parcel to Zone 7 would likely result in no changes to usage or human disturbance in the area. • The shoreline and back-lying area have not been surveyed. The parcel is considered likely for buried deposits.
207	• The majority of this parcel is highly developed with a small northeastern section that remains forested. Several boat docks already exist on the parcel. • A heronry is located on two islands less than 0.25 mile from the parcel. Rezoning of this parcel to Zone 7 could increase human disturbance in the area if more boat docks are created, which could impact the heronry. • The shoreline has not been surveyed. A cultural site is nearby. The parcel is considered likely for buried deposits.
214	• This parcel is a narrow strip of shoreline associated with a marina. There are several large boat docks attached to this parcel. Should the parcel be rezoned to Zone 7, human disturbance and use could decrease if small private docks replace the large marina docks. • There are no state-listed terrestrial animal species within 1 mile of the parcel, and no federal listed species within 3 miles. No impacts to listed terrestrial species are expected. • The shoreline and back-lying area have not been surveyed. The acquisition map shows structures on the parcel.
216	• This parcel consists of thin strips of shoreline that front industrial buildings. Several boat docks exist on the parcel. • There is one cave on this parcel situated on private property. There are no records of terrestrial animal species within this cave. Any construction or development should be avoided within 200 feet of this area. Boating activity and congestion would increase if more docks are created as a result of rezoning this parcel to Zone 7. No listed species are expected to be impacted by rezoning this parcel. • Carolina silverbell occurs within a mile of the parcel. Due to the activities present on site, habitat to support Carolina silverbell is not present. • The shoreline and back-lying area have not been surveyed. The acquisition map shows structures on this parcel.
218	• This parcel fronts a large industrial building with a bridge and small boat docks on either side. Some of the parcel is forested. • The closest record of a state-listed terrestrial animal is greater than 0.4 mile away. No federally listed species records exist within 3 miles of the parcel. This parcel is at the opening of a cove lined with private boat docks. Rezoning this parcel to Zone 7 would increase the amount of boat congestion and human use in the area. • Carolina silverbell occurs within a mile of the parcel. Due to the activities present on site, habitat to support Carolina silverbell is not present. • The shoreline and back-lying area have not been surveyed. The acquisition map shows structures on this parcel.
227	• This parcel consists of mostly forested shoreline with some industrial buildings. Inland lie more industrial buildings. A large dock used for industrial purposes is attached to this parcel. Nearby shorelines are all developed. • The closest record of a state-listed terrestrial animal species is 0.85 mile away. No federal listed species records exist within 3 miles of the parcel. Rezoning this parcel to Zone 7 may increase boating congestion due to the addition of private boat docks if created. • The shoreline and back-lying area have not been surveyed. A cultural site is present, and

Parcel Number	Resource Comments
	structures are shown on the acquisition map.
228	• The parcel is shoreline property adjacent to a bridge and industrial complexes. It is used for recreational purposes. • The closest record of a state-listed terrestrial animal species is 0.5 mile away. No federally listed species records exist within 3 miles of the parcel. Rezoning this parcel to Zone 7 may increase boating congestion due to the addition of private boat docks if created. • The shoreline and back-lying area have not been surveyed. A structure is shown on the acquisition map.
229	• This parcel, used as a city park, is forested shoreline adjacent to a bridge and developed areas with private boat docks. • The closest record of a state-listed terrestrial animal species is 0.75 mile away. No federally listed species records exist within 3 miles of the parcel. Rezoning this parcel to Zone 7 may increase boating congestion due to the addition of private boat docks if created. • The shoreline and back-lying area have not been surveyed. Several structures are shown in the vicinity on the acquisition map.
231	• This parcel is the shoreline access of a marina with existing large docks. • The closest record of a state-listed terrestrial animal species is 0.75 mile away. No federally listed species records exist within 3 miles of the parcel. Rezoning this parcel to Zone 7 may decrease boating congestion and human impacts if small private boat docks were created in place of large ones. • The shoreline and back-lying area have not been surveyed. A cultural site is nearby.
236	• One section of this parcel sits between a marina and large boat docks, while the other is deforested undeveloped shoreline. Adjacent to the parcels are highly developed areas. • The closest record of a state-listed terrestrial animal species is 0.35 mile away. A bald eagle nest exists 2.8 miles away. Rezoning this parcel to Zone 7 may cause a slight increase or decrease in boating congestion and use of the area depending on the creation of private docks and/or removal of large marina docks. • The shoreline and back-lying area have not been surveyed. A historic farmstead lies near the eastern portion of the parcel.
248	• This parcel fronts an industrial area next to a large bridge. Similar industrial lots lay adjacent to the parcel. The parcel consists of early successional habitat next to a structured shoreline (riprap or retaining wall). • The closest record of a state-listed species is 1 mile away, and there are no federally listed species within 3 miles of the parcel. Rezoning this parcel to Zone 7 would increase boating congestion and usage in the area if boat docks were created. • The parcel is not likely to contain intact cultural deposits due to roadway construction.
249	• This parcel fronts an industrial area next to a large bridge. Similar industrial lots lay adjacent to the parcel. The parcel consists of early successional habitat next to a structured shoreline (riprap or retaining wall). • The closest record of a state-listed species is 0.9 mile away, and there are no federally listed species within 3 miles of the parcel. Rezoning this parcel to Zone 7 would increase boating congestion and usage in the area if boat docks were created. • The Alabama state champion tree, Deodara cedar, is within a mile. Allocation changes to these parcels would not affect the viability of this special tree. • The shoreline and back-lying area have not been surveyed. The acquisition map shows multiple structures on this parcel.
276	• This parcel is recreationally used as a forested campground and county park. A few boat docks exist along the shoreline. • The closest record of a state-listed terrestrial animal species is 1.25 miles away. Four bald eagle nests exist 2.5 miles away or greater. Rezoning this parcel to Zone 7 may cause a slight increase in boating congestion and use of the area depending on the creation of boat docks.

Parcel Number	Resource Comments
	• The shoreline and back-lying area have not been surveyed. The acquisition map shows multiple structures on this parcel.

Table 9. Norris Reservoir Resource Comments

Parcel Number	Resource Comments
21	• The parcel is across from an island. • Records for hellbender and two species of shrew exist within 3 miles. Boat traffic/development associated with individual water use facilities would likely be similar or less compared to a commercial marina. • Shoreline has been surveyed, and the back-lying property has not. One archaeological site has been identified on this parcel.
66	• Parcel is marginal strip adjacent to Zone 4 forested tract along a narrow branch and across from a forested tract also in Zone 4. • No records of federally listed terrestrial animal species exist within 3 miles of the parcel. Conversion of the tract from Zone 6 with existing infrastructure and use as a dock and launching ramp to Zone 7 is not likely to result in significantly different impacts to terrestrial animals. • Kentucky rosin weed (*Silphium wasiotense*) is known to occur near the area. However, in the area of the boat dock and boat launch, habitat to support this species is not likely present. • Shoreline has been surveyed, and the back-lying property has not. One archaeological site has been identified on this parcel.
77	• This parcel is along the Clinch River. No water use facilities appear to currently exist here. Parcel and back-lying tract are forested as is the tract across the river. • No records of federally listed species occur within 3 miles. A cave and heron colony are present, but greater than 2 miles away. Conversion to Zone 7 could result in forest clearing, shoreline development, increased human use and congestion, and erosion of the shoreline through clearing and placement of docks. Increased impacts to listed terrestrial animal species or associated habitat as a result of the zone conversion are not likely to be present. • American ginseng, Kentucky rosin weed, and pink lady-slipper are known to occur within 1 mile of this parcel, but none were found within the parcel. • Shoreline has been surveyed, and the back-lying property has not. One archaeological site has been identified on this parcel.
80	• Parcel already has both private water use facilities and commercial use. Conversion to Zone 7 may result in either replacement of the marina with three additional private facilities resulting in a total of five private facilities, assuming the parcel remains as five sections. Impacts to the shoreline including development and human use may either remain the same or decrease slightly. • Records of gray and Indiana bats exist within 3 miles of the parcel and are associated with a cave that is greater than 2 miles away. Impacts to listed terrestrial animals and associated habitats are not expected to be different under a Zone 7 allocation. • Shoreline has been surveyed, and the back-lying property has not.
84	• Based on the aerial, a single water use facility exists on the parcel. Portions of the shoreline and back-lying land have been cleared, and a portion of the shoreline remains forested. Conversion to Zone 7 could result in subdivision of the tract into multiple lots and associated private water use facilities, which could result in increased clearing, development, and human use impacts in this cove. • Records of gray and Indiana bats exist within 3 miles of the parcel and are associated with a cave that is greater than 2 miles away. Impacts to terrestrial animals and associated habitats are not expected to be different under a Zone 7 allocation. • Shoreline has been surveyed, and the back-lying property has not.

Parcel Number	Resource Comments
87	• The harbor limits and associated infrastructure (commercial piers) span the full extent of the parcel shoreline boundary. Conversion to Zone 7 and individual private facilities may result in a decrease in the density in human use and associated boat traffic. However, the conversion likely would result in increased clearing of the back-lying property for residential development would likely result in a decrease of human use and associated boat traffic. • Records of Indiana bats and gray bats are associated with a cave that is within 0.25 mile of the parcel. However, impacts to terrestrial animals and associated habitats are not expected to be different under a Zone 7 allocation. • Shoreline has been surveyed, but the back-lying property has not.
109	• Parcel abuts Zone 7 tracts on either side, where private docks currently exist. The marina has a high density of boathouses fronting the parcel. • Records of federally listed species within 3 miles of the project include Indiana bat. However, impacts to listed terrestrial animals and associated habitats are not expected to be different under a Zone 7 allocation. • Shoreline and the back-lying property have not been surveyed.
118	• Parcel is developed extensively related to the marina. There also appear to be existing private water use facilities along the shoreline. • Records of federally listed species within 3 miles of the project include Indiana bat and an associated cave. However, impacts to listed terrestrial animals and associated habitats are not expected to be different under a Zone 7 allocation. • Shoreline and the back-lying property have not been surveyed.
124	• This is a very large marina fronting the shoreline of both sections of the parcel. Conversion to Zone 7 likely would result in equivalent or less impact with respect to human use, density, and related infrastructure (private docks). • There are no records of federally listed species within 3 miles of the project. A cave is present within 3 miles but greater than 0.5 mile from the parcel. Impacts to listed terrestrial animals and associated habitats are not expected to be different under a Zone 7 allocation. • Shoreline and the back-lying property have not been surveyed.
140	• Conversion from Zone 6 to 7 may result in increased infrastructure along the shoreline, which appears to have nothing fronting the shoreline currently. The parcel is across from a Zone 7 tract. • There are no records of federally listed species within 3 miles of the project. A cave is present within 3 miles but greater than 2 miles from the parcel. Impacts to listed terrestrial animals and associated habitats are not expected to be different under a Zone 7 allocation. • Shoreline has been surveyed, and the back-lying property has not. One cultural site has been identified on this parcel.
209	• Most of the shoreline inside the Long Branch embayment is undeveloped. Rezoning this portion to Zone 7 could increase boat traffic/congestion and could result in the loss of some forested shoreline. • The section closer to the main stem of the Tennessee River has two state-listed shrews and one bald eagle record occur within 3 miles. The shrews are over 1.5 miles away, and the bald eagle nest is over 2.5 miles away. No records of federally listed species were found within 3 miles of the parcel. Impacts to listed terrestrial animals and associated habitats are not expected to be different under a Zone 7 allocation. • Shoreline has been surveyed, and the back-lying property has not. Five cultural sites have been identified on this parcel.

Parcel Number	Resource Comments
293	• This parcel already contains a boat dock at the mouth of the embayment. Rezoning this parcel to Zone 7 may cause a slight increase or decrease in boating congestion and use of the area depending on the creation of private docks and/or removal of Hickory Star Boat Dock. The southern section of this parcel inside the small embayment is a forested shoreline and could be impacted by increased private boat docks. • Several caves occur within 3 miles of this parcel, but all are over 1.5 miles away and would not be impacted. Terrestrial listed species would not be impacted. • Shoreline has been surveyed, and the back-lying property has not. Eight cultural sites have been identified on this parcel.
297	• This is mostly undeveloped shoreline bordered by Zone 6 and across from Zone 4. Increased boat traffic and congestion could occur as a result of rezoning this parcel as well as some loss of the forested shoreline due to dock construction. • Caves occur within 3 miles of this parcel, but all are over 1.5 miles away and would not be impacted. Terrestrial listed species would not be impacted. • Shoreline has been surveyed, and the back-lying property has not. Twelve cultural sites have been identified on this parcel.
301	• This parcel already contains a boat dock and is bordered by Zone 7 property on either side. Rezoning this parcel to Zone 7 might reduce boat traffic from the current Andersonville Boat Dock. • One record of the Allegheny woodrat occurs over 2.5 miles away. Terrestrial listed species would not be impacted. • Shoreline has been surveyed, but the back-lying property has not.
310	• The western section of the parcel already has numerous docks and is developed. The eastern section of the parcel, however, is not as developed and offers a continuous forested shoreline. The shoreline connects with undeveloped shoreline zoned 4 and is across from a Zone 4 wildlife management area. Rezoning this parcel to Zone 7 could impact the forested shoreline on the eastern portion of this parcel due to an increased number of boat docks. • A cave also occurs on this eastern portion and could be negatively impacted from increased boat dock construction and use. One record of the Allegheny woodrat occurs over 2 miles away. Terrestrial listed species would not be impacted. However a unique habitat (cave) could be negatively impacted if this parcel is rezoned to 7. • Shoreline has been surveyed, and the back-lying property has not.
315	• Parcel contains a marina and is heavily congested. Rezoning this parcel to Zone 7 might reduce congestion. • Records of smoky shrew and Allegheny woodrat occur over 2 miles away. A cave with the federally listed as endangered gray bat occurs over 2.5 miles away. No terrestrial listed species would be impacted. • Shoreline has been surveyed, and the back-lying property has not. One cultural site has been identified on this parcel.

Table 10. Pickwick Reservoir Resource Comments

Parcel Number	Resource Comments
12	• This parcel is across from a forested peninsula allocated as Zone 6. • This parcel contains bald eagle records within 1 mile. If parcel is divided into multiple lots under Zone 7, it may congest/concentrate private water use facilities; alternatively could reduce concentration of human traffic related to currently being a public park. • Four cultural sites are recorded. Numerous structures are shown on the acquisition maps.
49	• This parcel is across from a forested tract allocated as Zone 4. • There are gray bat cave records 0.5 mile away or more. If parcel is allocated to Zone 7, it may increase disturbance for natural resource conservation area across inlet especially with multiple private docks in addition to barge terminal; however, potential development under current Zone 5 allocation may be more detrimental than potential Zone 7 depending on construction plans. • Two cultural sites are recorded.
59	• This parcel is across from a forested island (Koger's Island). • There is a gray bat cave record approximately 1 mile away and bald eagle nest 2.25 miles away. If allocated to Zone 7, it may increase disturbance to island that offers potential roosting habitat for heron colonies or bald eagles, especially with multiple private docks in addition to barge terminal. However, potential development under current Zone 5 allocation may be more detrimental than potential Zone 7 depending on construction plans. • No cultural resources recorded.
89	• The marina is surrounded by other businesses or residential areas. • There are no listed terrestrial animal species within 3 miles; there would be no impacts to terrestrial animal species if this parcel was rezoned to Zone 7. Should this area be converted to private residential boat docks, congestion and human disturbance may decrease. • Back-lying area has not been surveyed. "Negro" cemetery recorded nearby.
91	• This small strip of trees is part of an existing recreation area. • There are no listed terrestrial animal species within 3 miles; if rezoned to 7, human traffic would likely increase due to use of shoreline access in addition to usage of existing recreation area. • Back-lying area has not been surveyed. The acquisition map shows structures on the parcel.
103	• Forested wetland parcel attached to a larger tract of forest along Bear Creek. • There are two state- and no federally listed terrestrial species within 3 miles of the parcel. The closest state-listed species is over 2 miles away. If rezoned to 7, one large dock would impact less forested wetland shoreline habitat than multiple private docks. • Back-lying area has not been surveyed. The acquisition map shows a historic farmstead at the southern edge of the parcel. The potential for cultural deposits is considered high.
112	• This marina is almost 3 miles away from two state-listed species and a documented cave with gray and Indiana bat records. Rezoning this parcel to Zone 7 would not impact any listed terrestrial animal species. • Back-lying area has not been surveyed.

Parcel Number	Resource Comments
140/141	• Sections of the shoreline of these parcels are forested; however, the majority of the area has already been developed. Shoreline access already occurs in these developed areas. • There is a record of a state-listed frog species 90 feet away and a bald eagle nest 2 miles away from these parcels. Rezoning these parcels to Zone 7 would not impact this pond but may result in the loss of sections of forest along the shore. This forested habitat is common regionally. The installation of more boat docks on the parcel would not impact any listed species; however, impacts to habitat could be minimized by using community versus private boat docks. • Back-lying areas have not been surveyed on either parcel.
150	• This parcel is a marina. • There is one record of a bald eagle nest 0.5 mile from the parcel. Rezoning this parcel to Zone 7 could reduce congestion and human disturbance if this area were converted to private residential boat docks. No listed species would be impacted. • There are 155 element occurrence records for plants reported within 5 miles of Parcel 150. In addition, 15 Mississippi state-listed species are located within 1 mile of the area, but no species of special concern were reported from within or directly adjacent to this tract of land. Since this area is a marginal strip fronting an existing marina, there would be limited habitat to support rare species. • Back-lying area has not been surveyed, but the shoreline was surveyed and found to have no cultural resources.

Maps of Parcels – Norris Reservoir

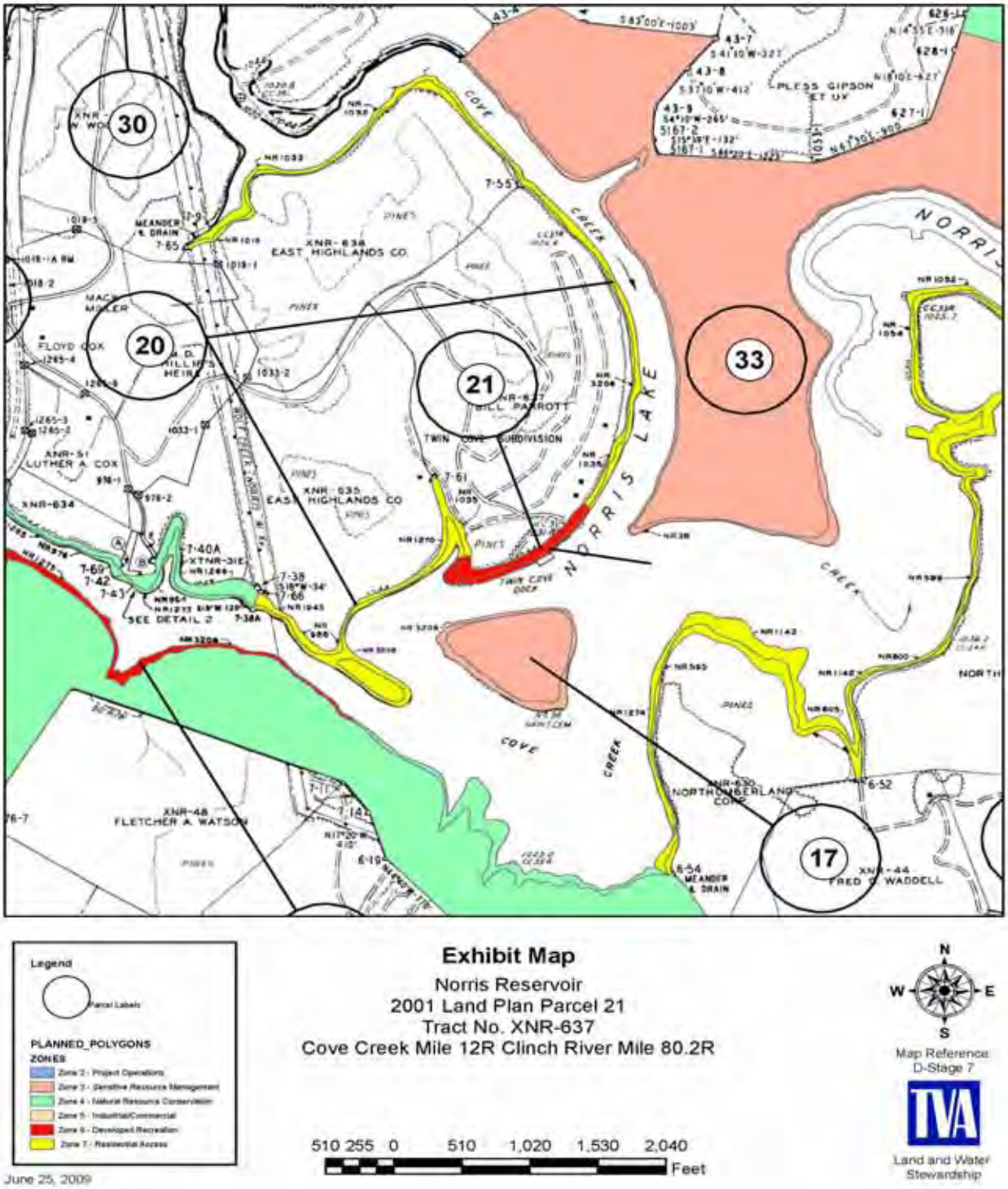


Figure 1. Norris Reservoir Parcel 21

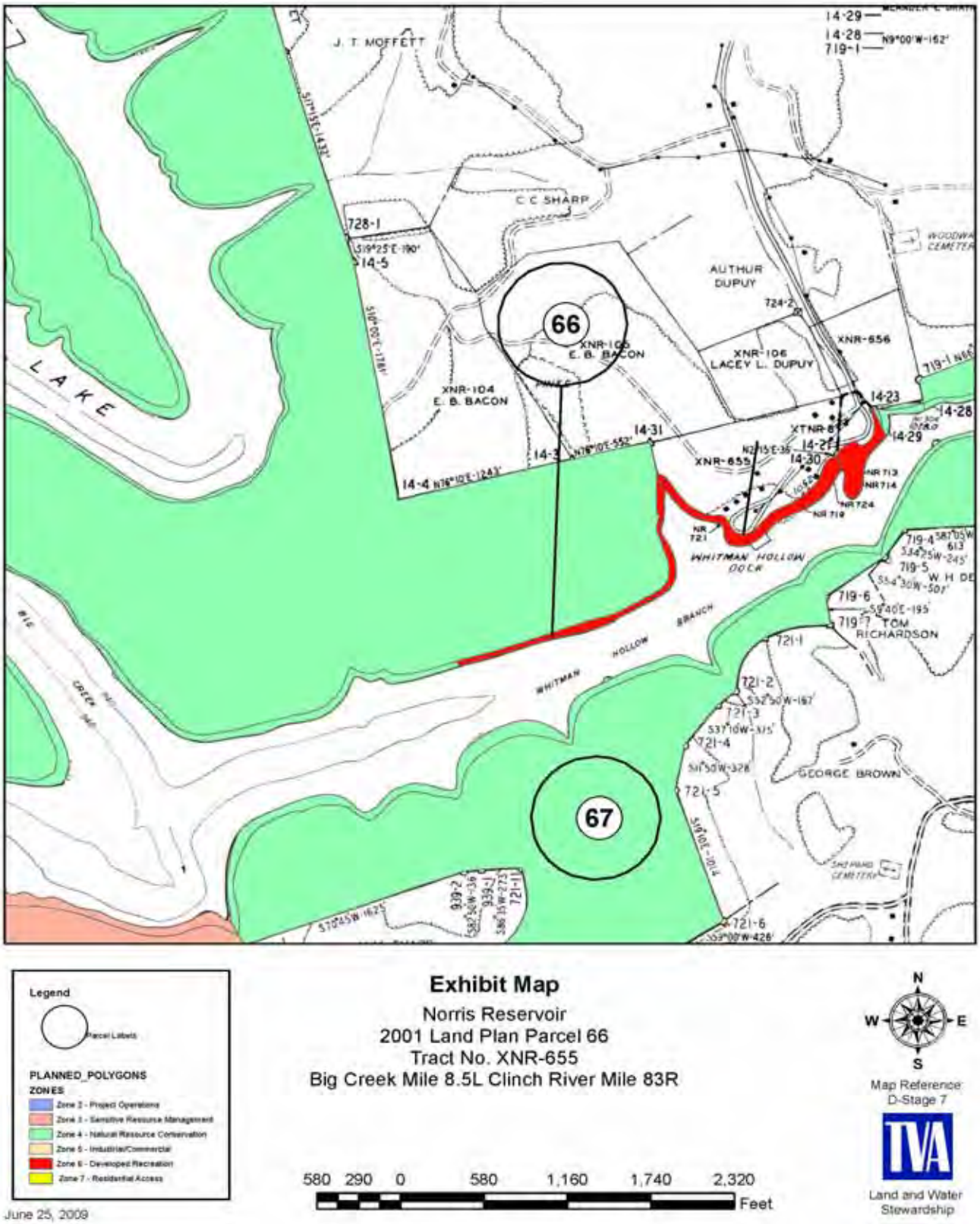
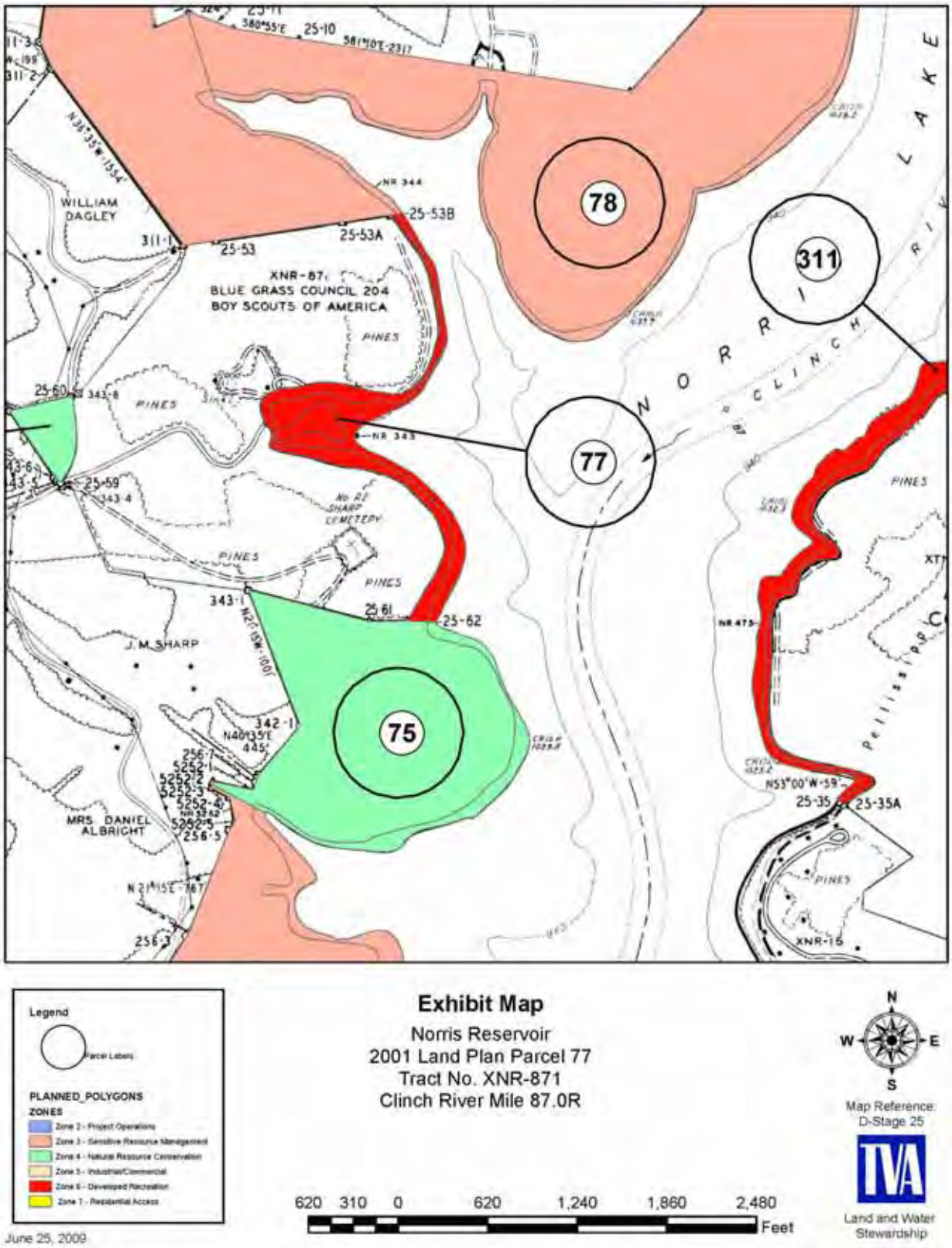


Figure 2. Norris Reservoir Parcel 66



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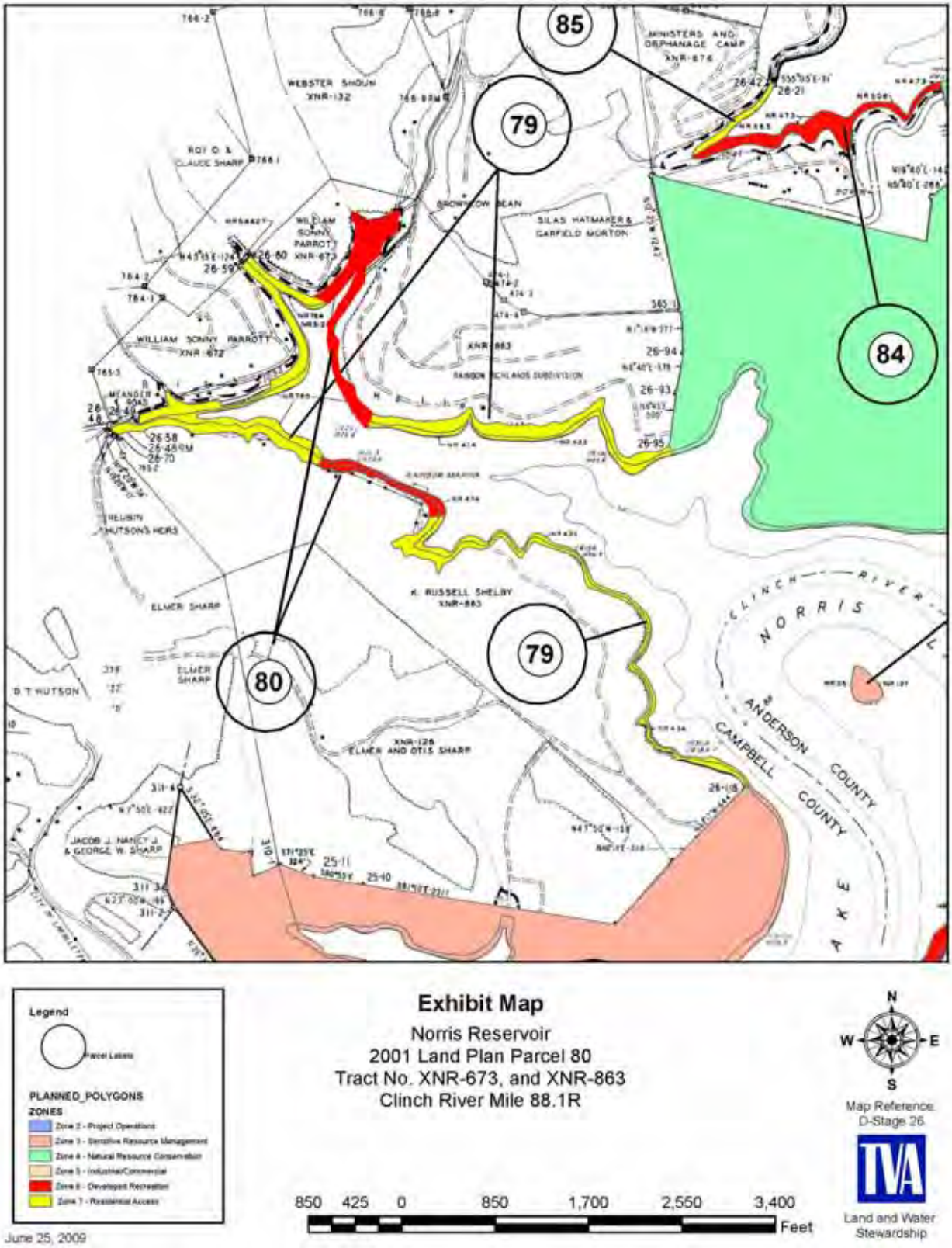

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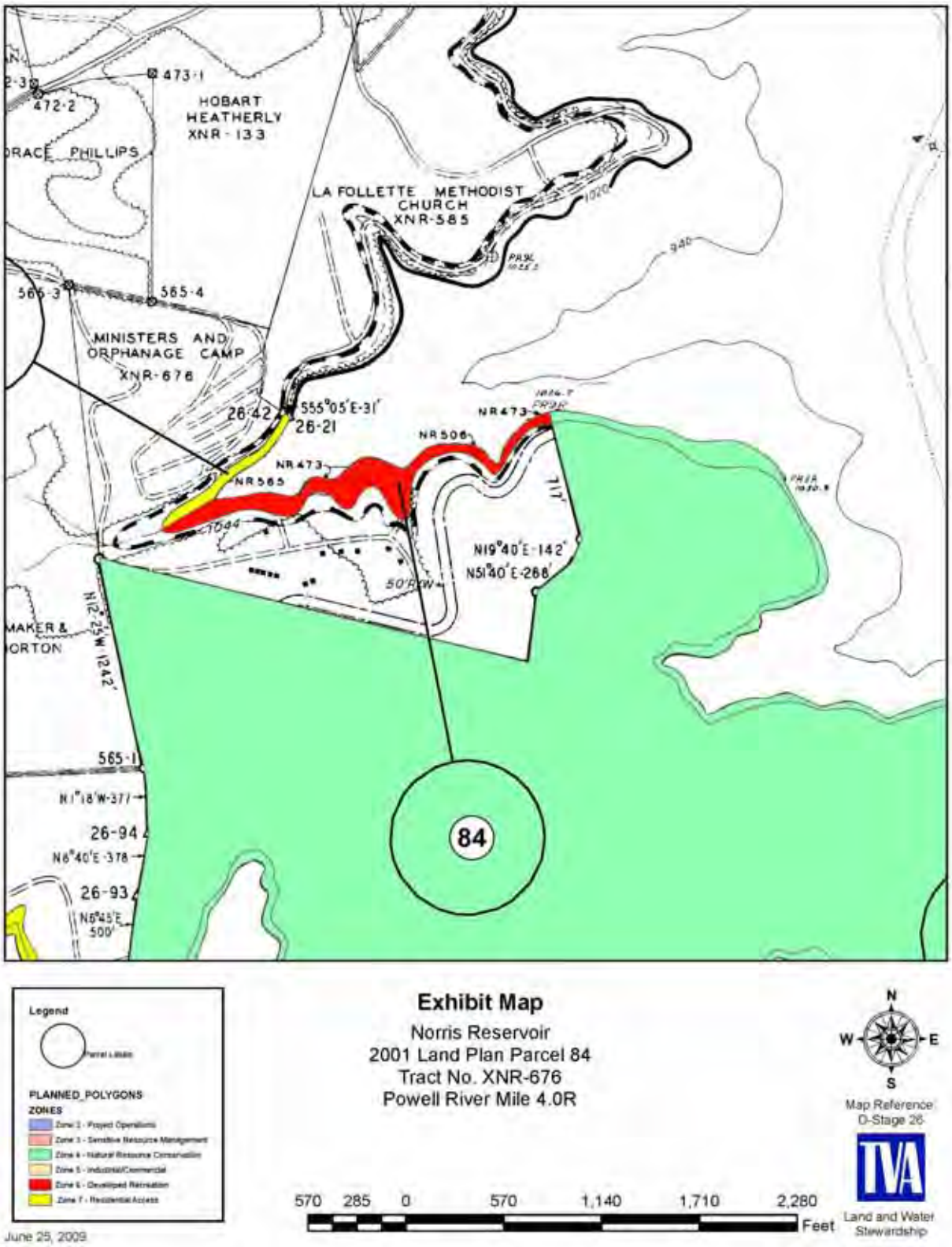

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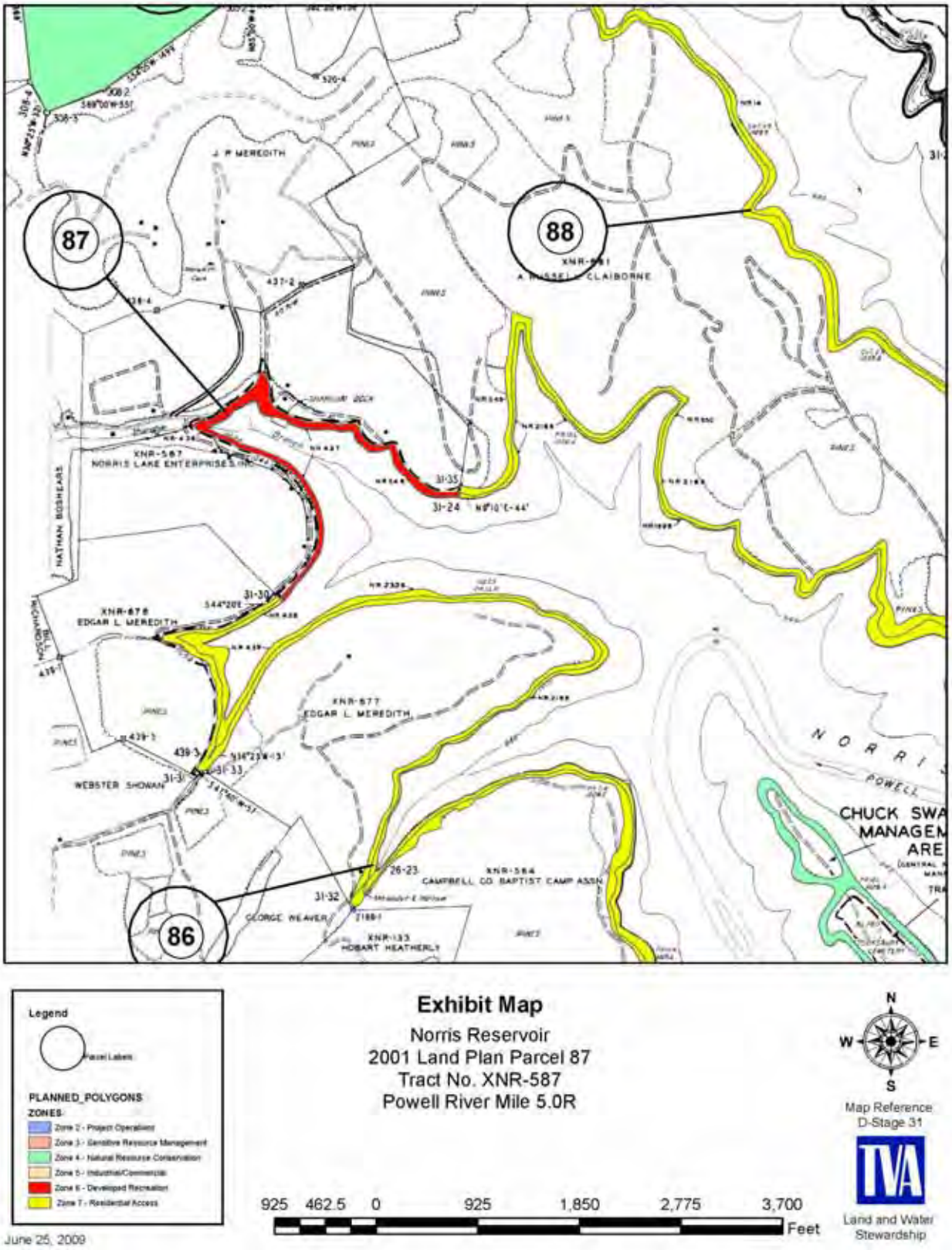

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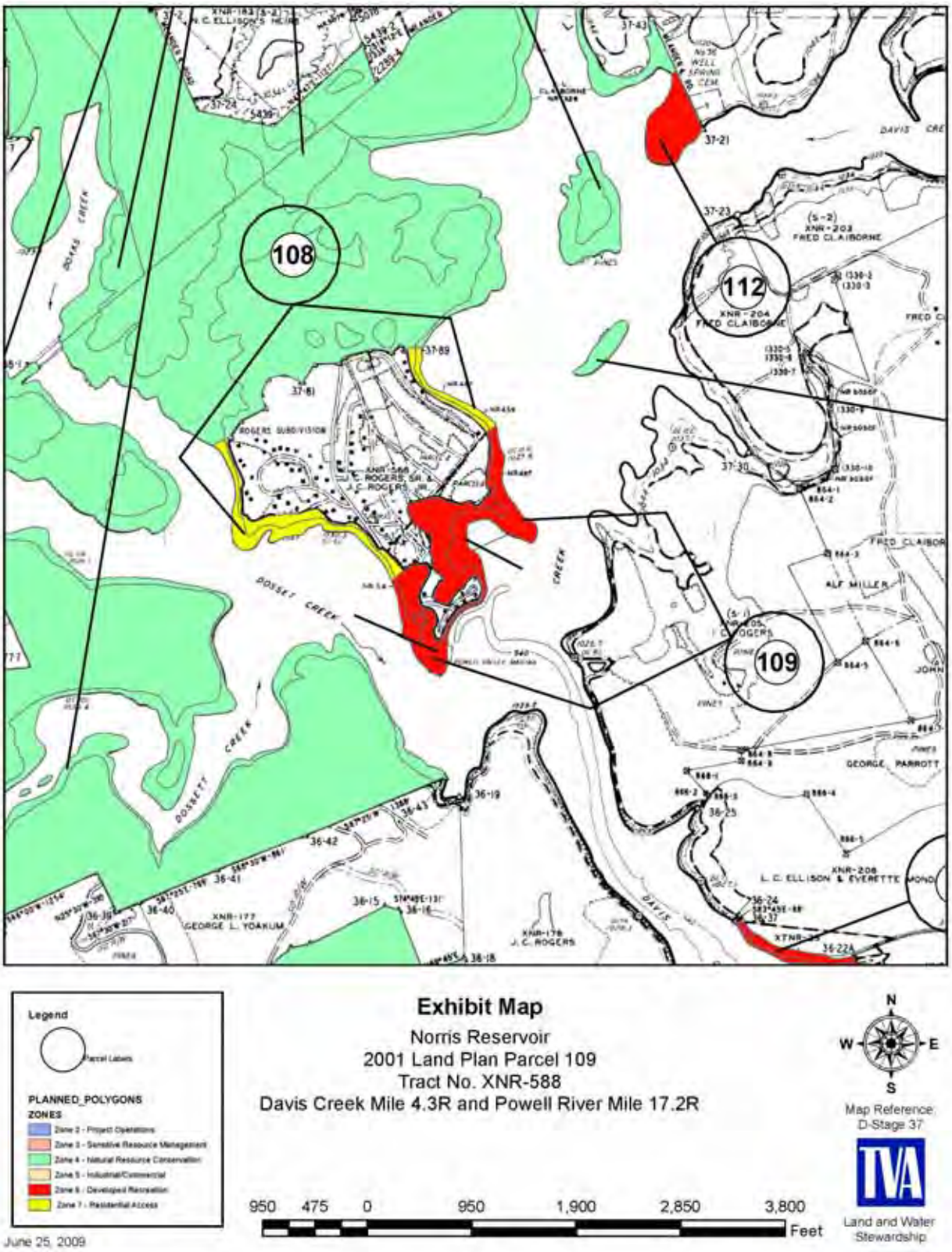

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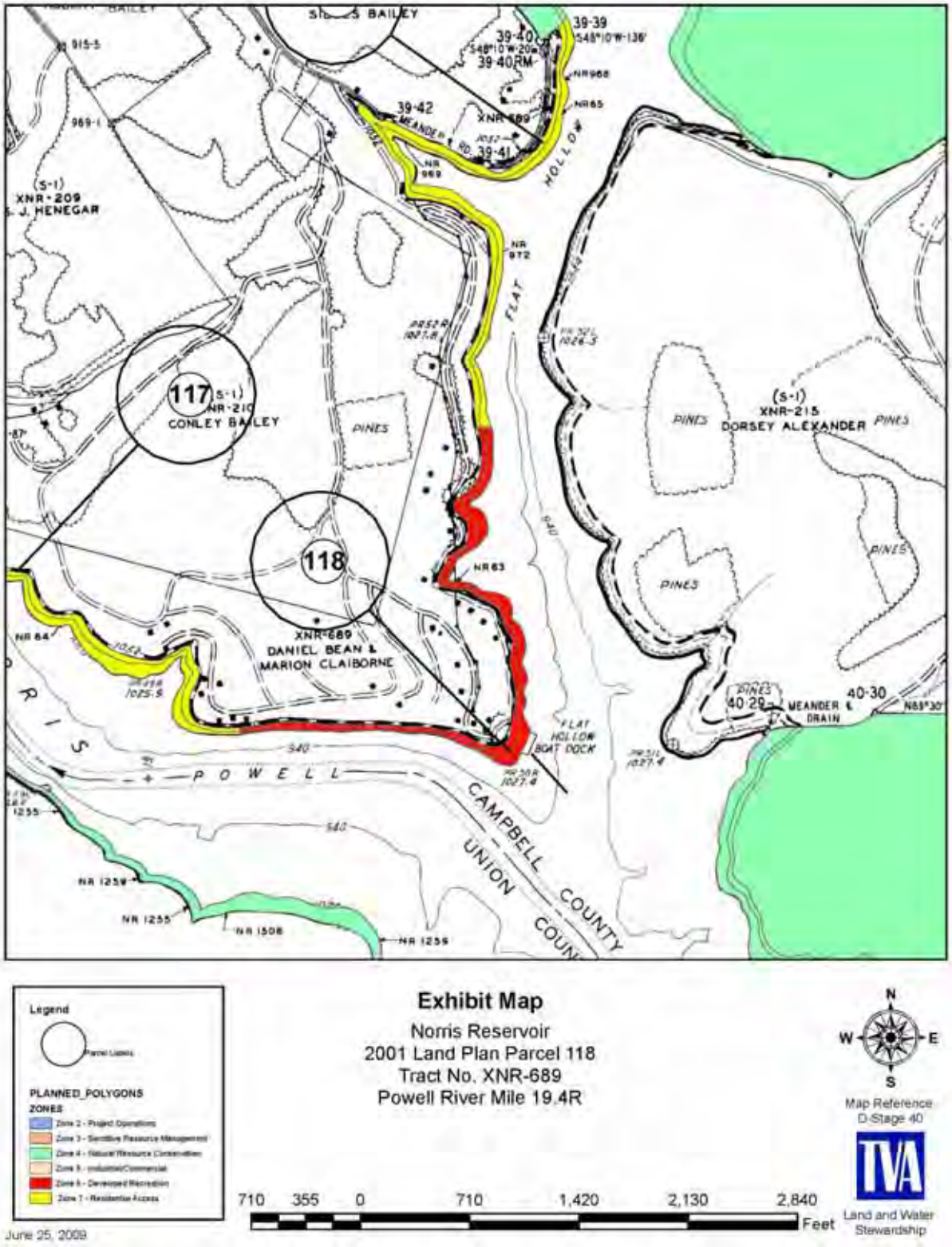

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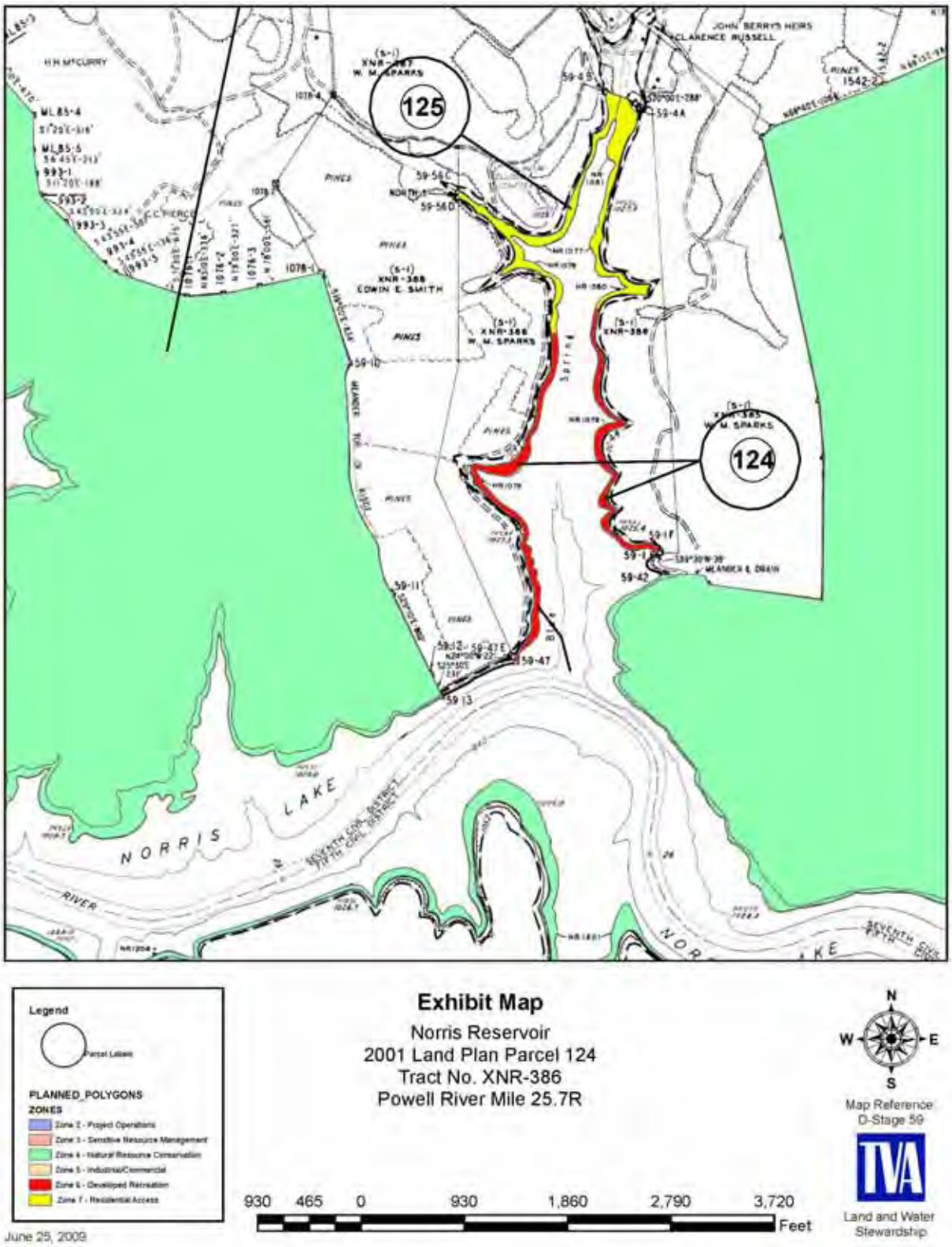
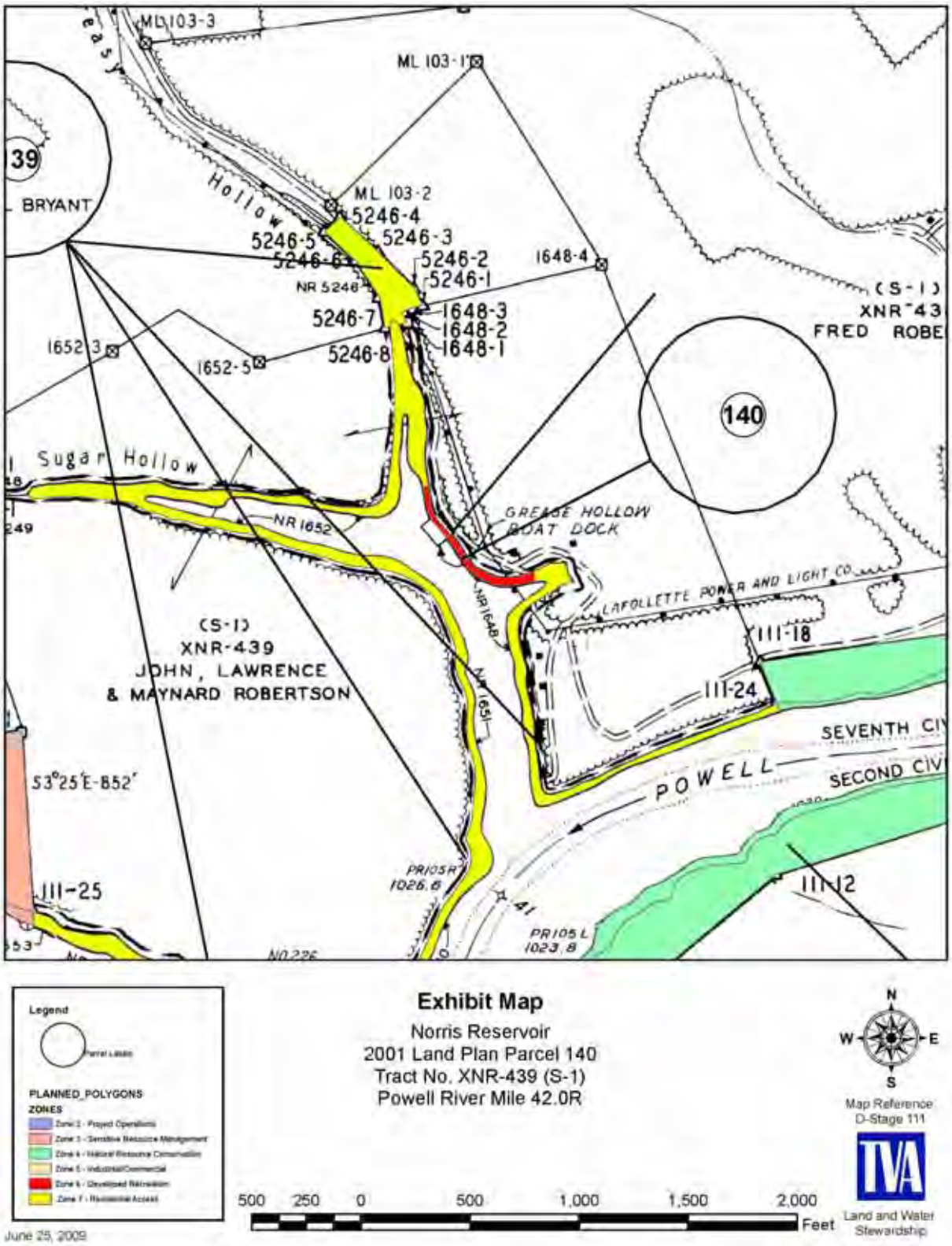


Figure 9. Norris Reservoir Parcel 124



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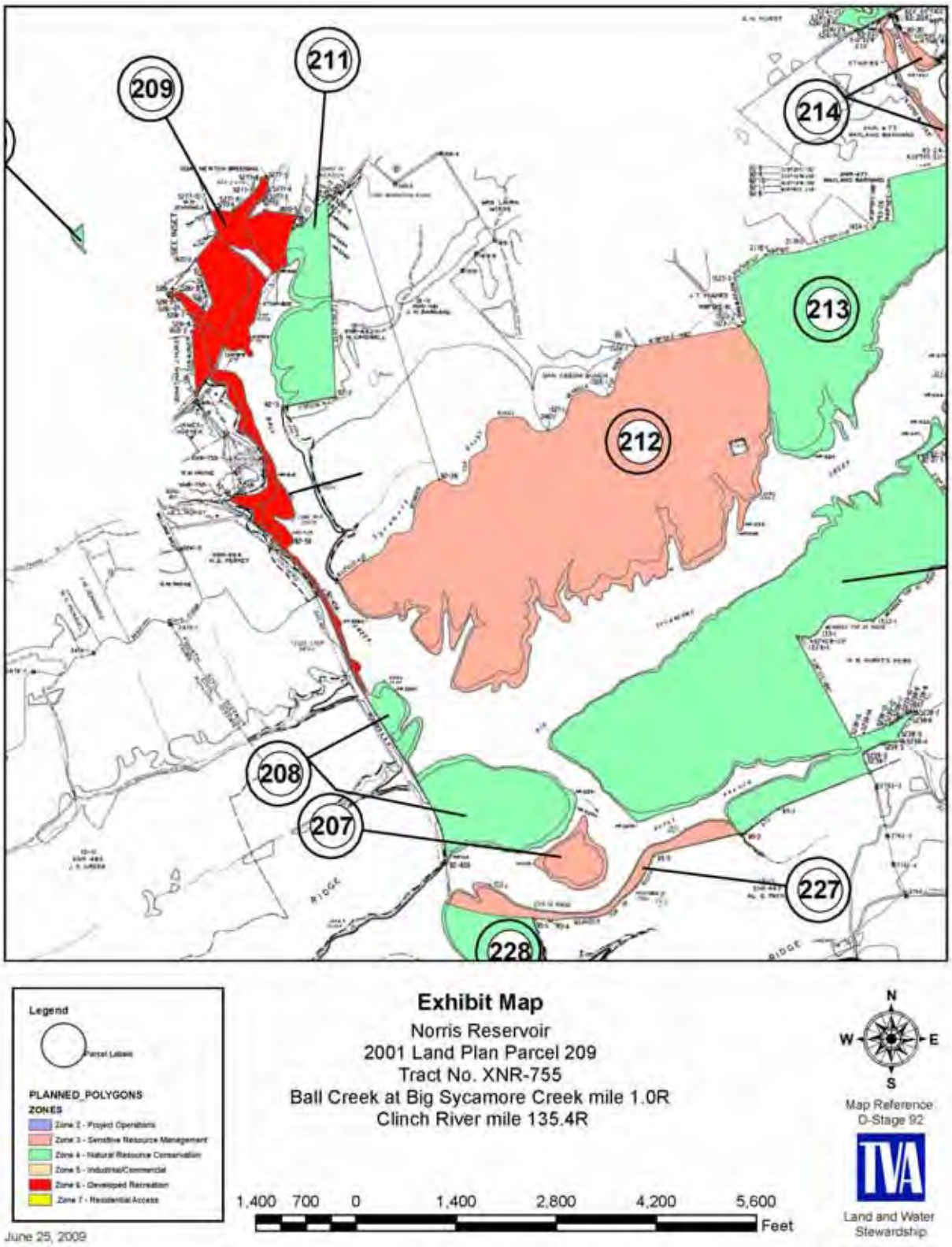

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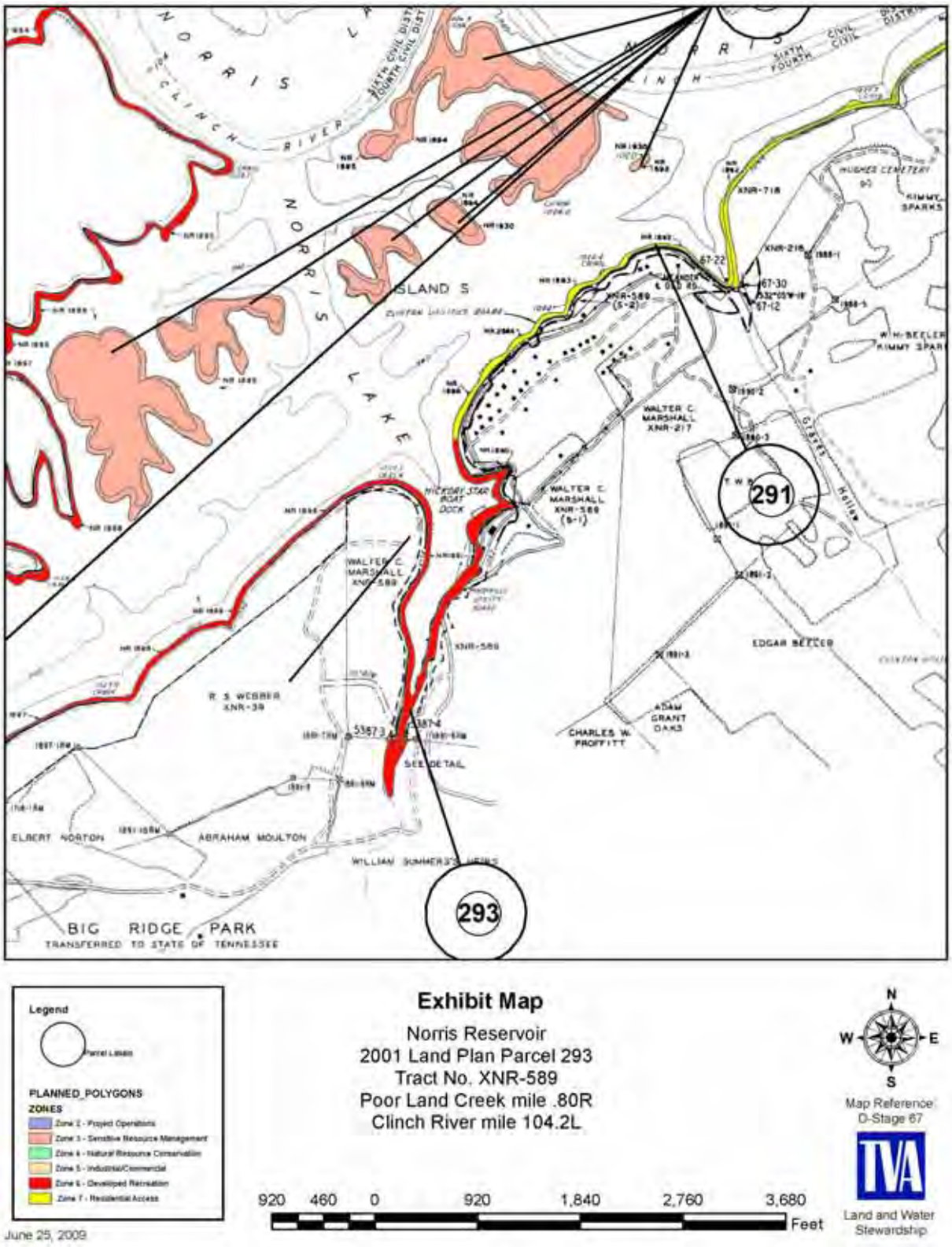

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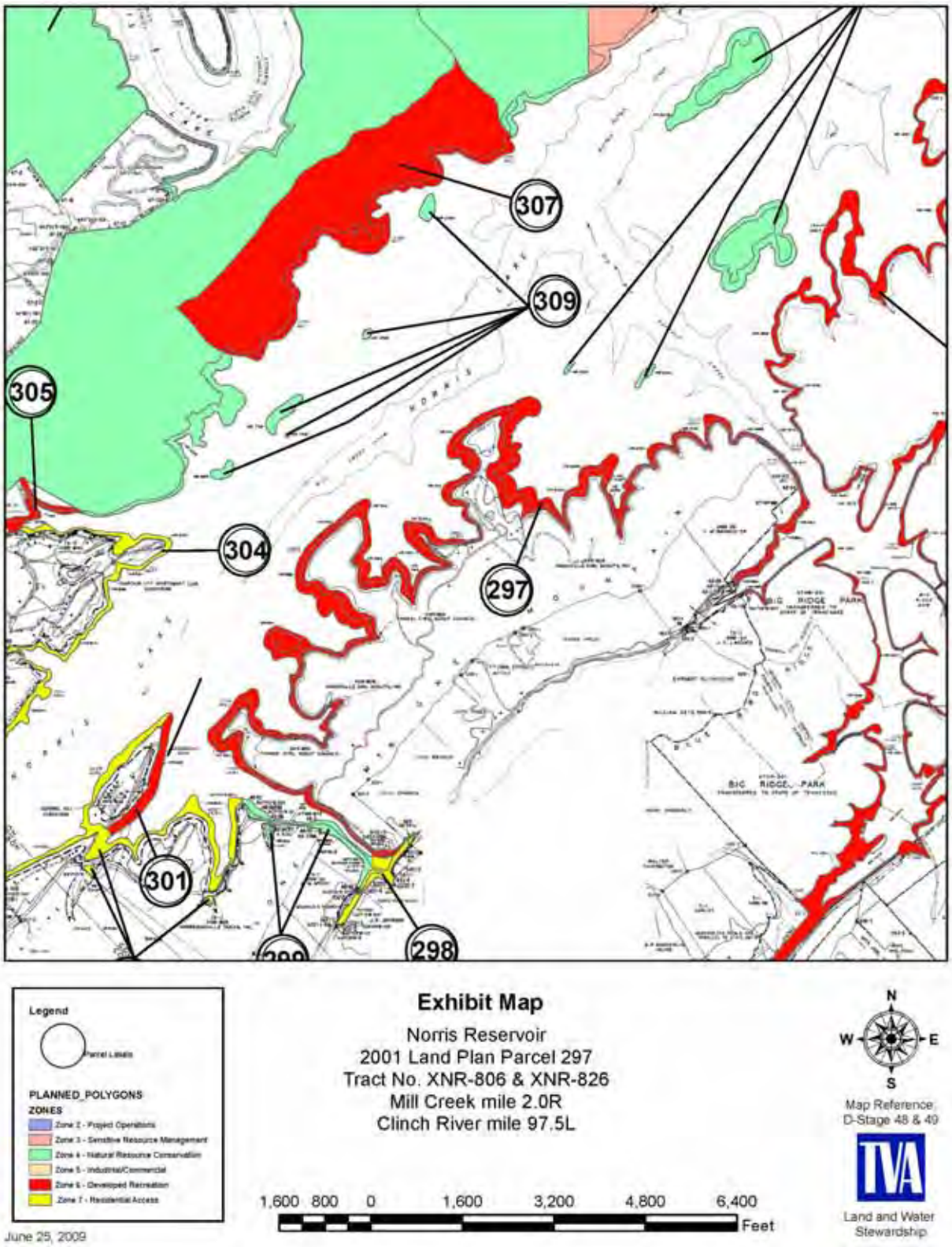

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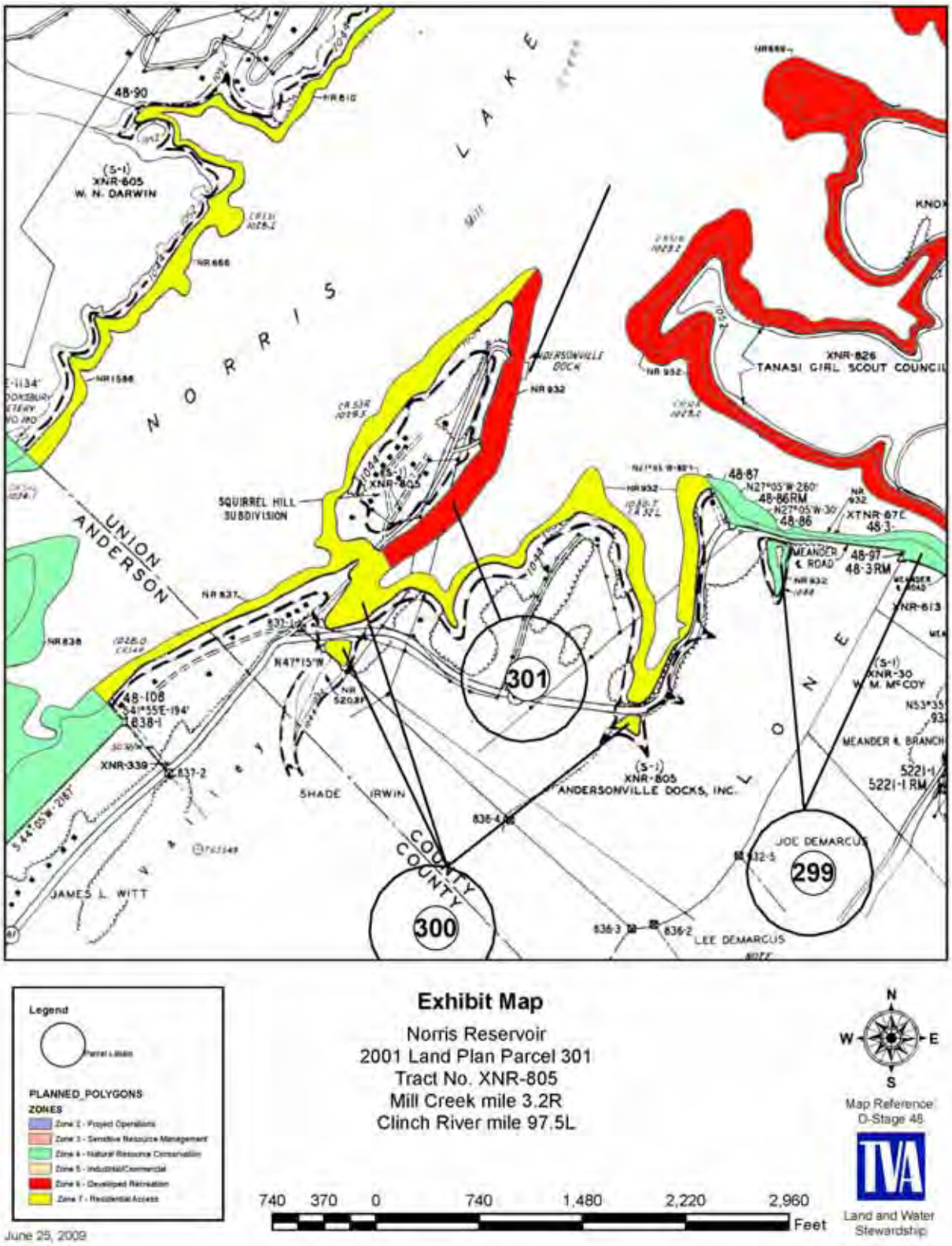

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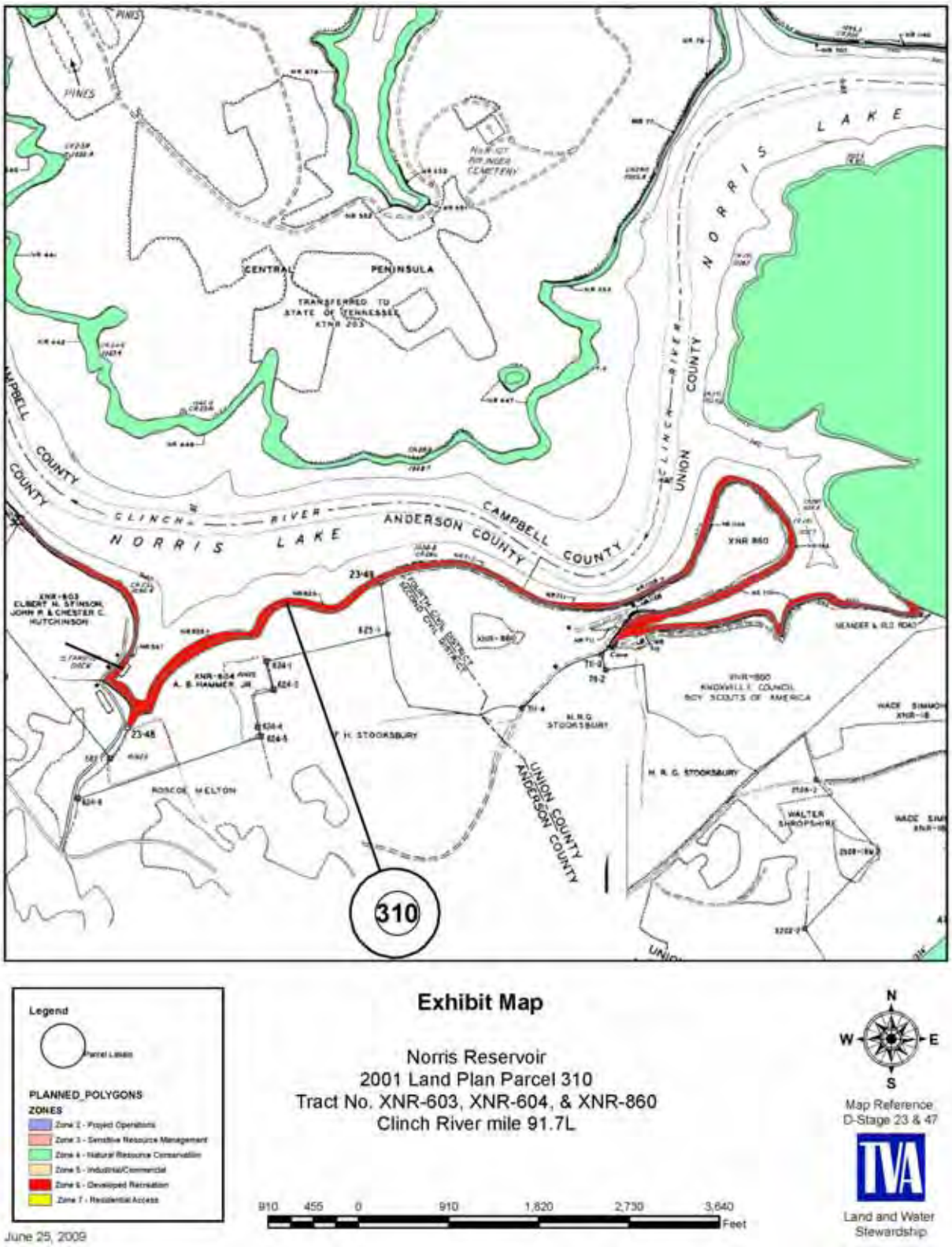

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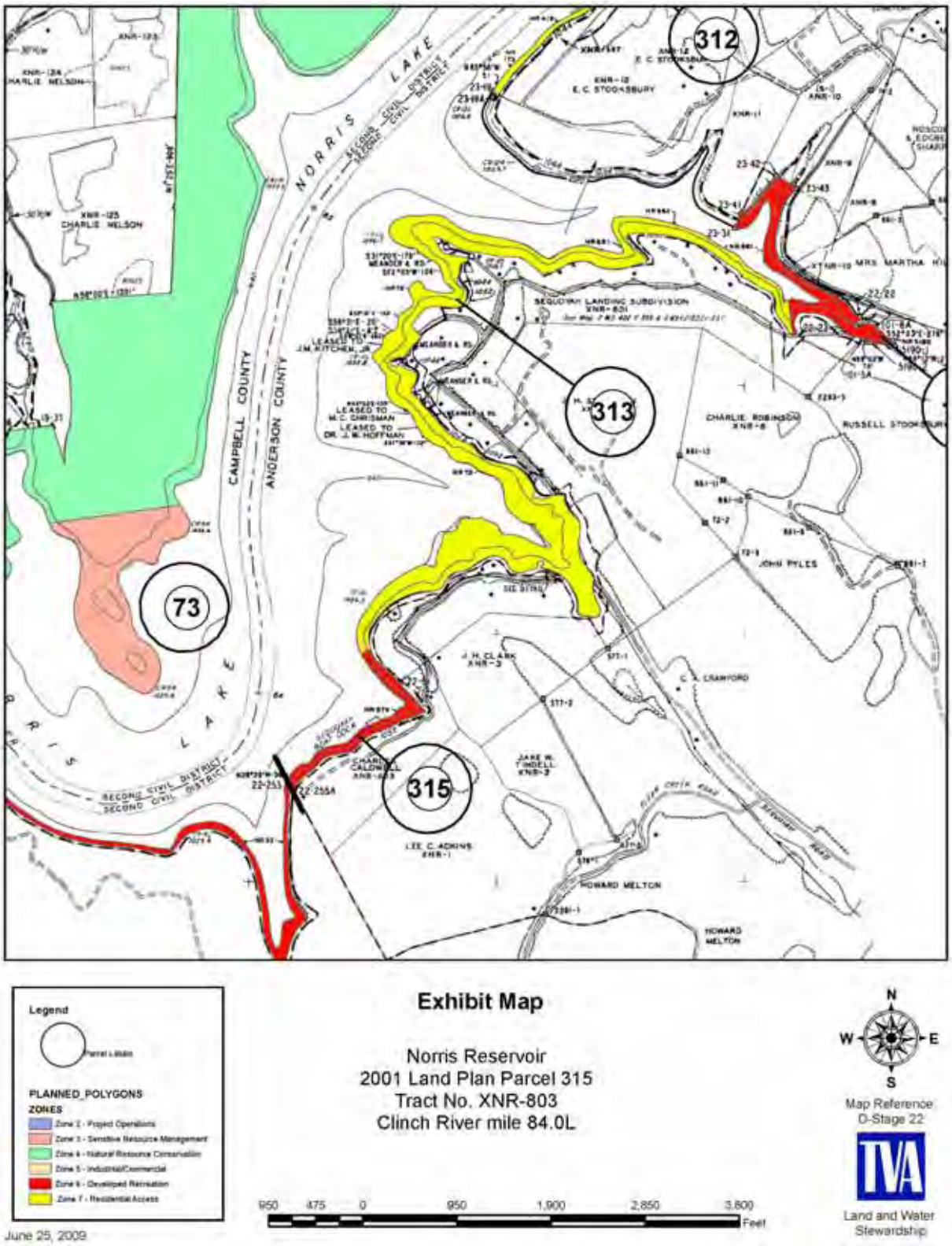


Figure 16. Norris Reservoir Parcel 315

Maps of Parcels – Guntersville Reservoir

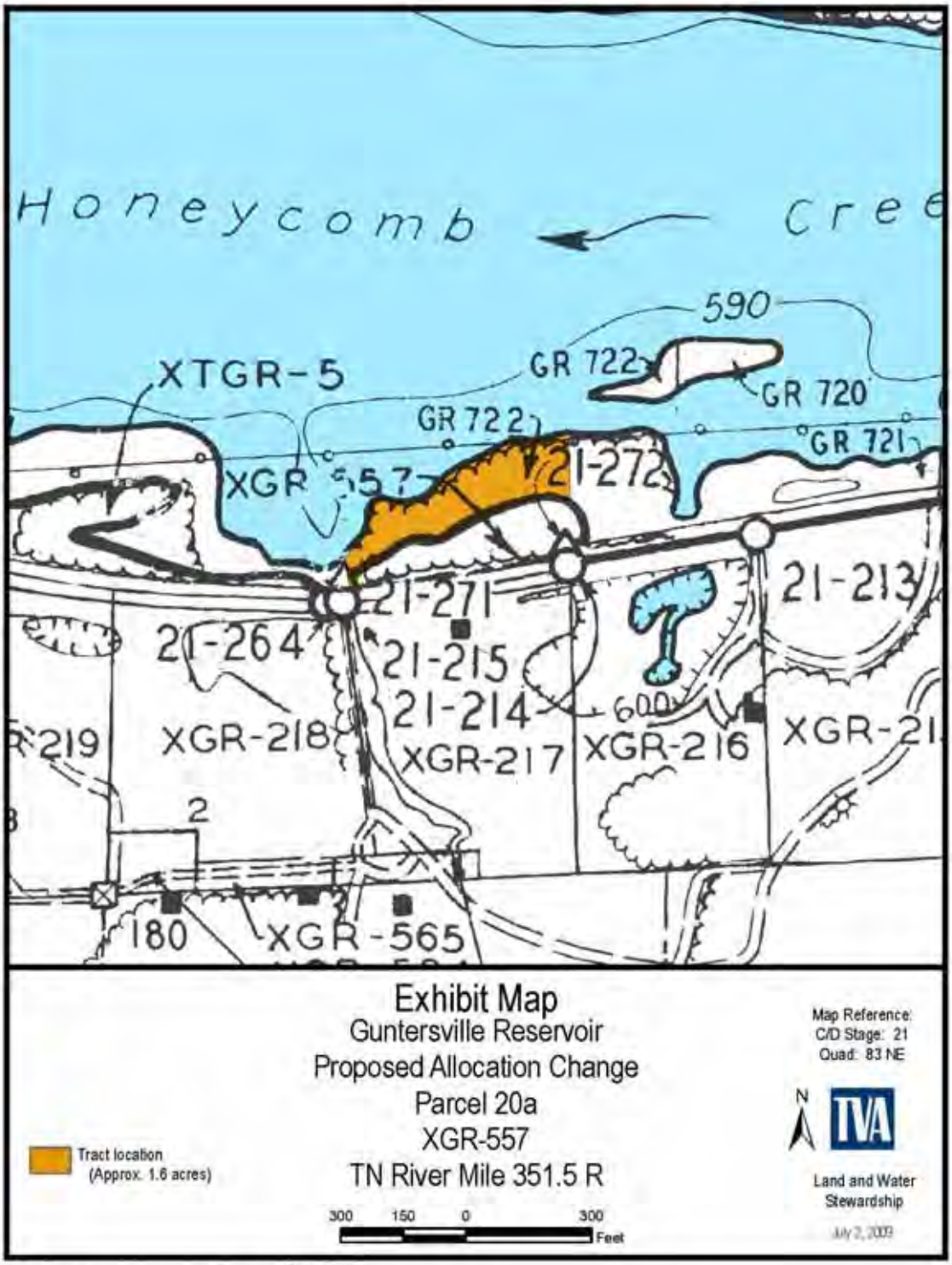
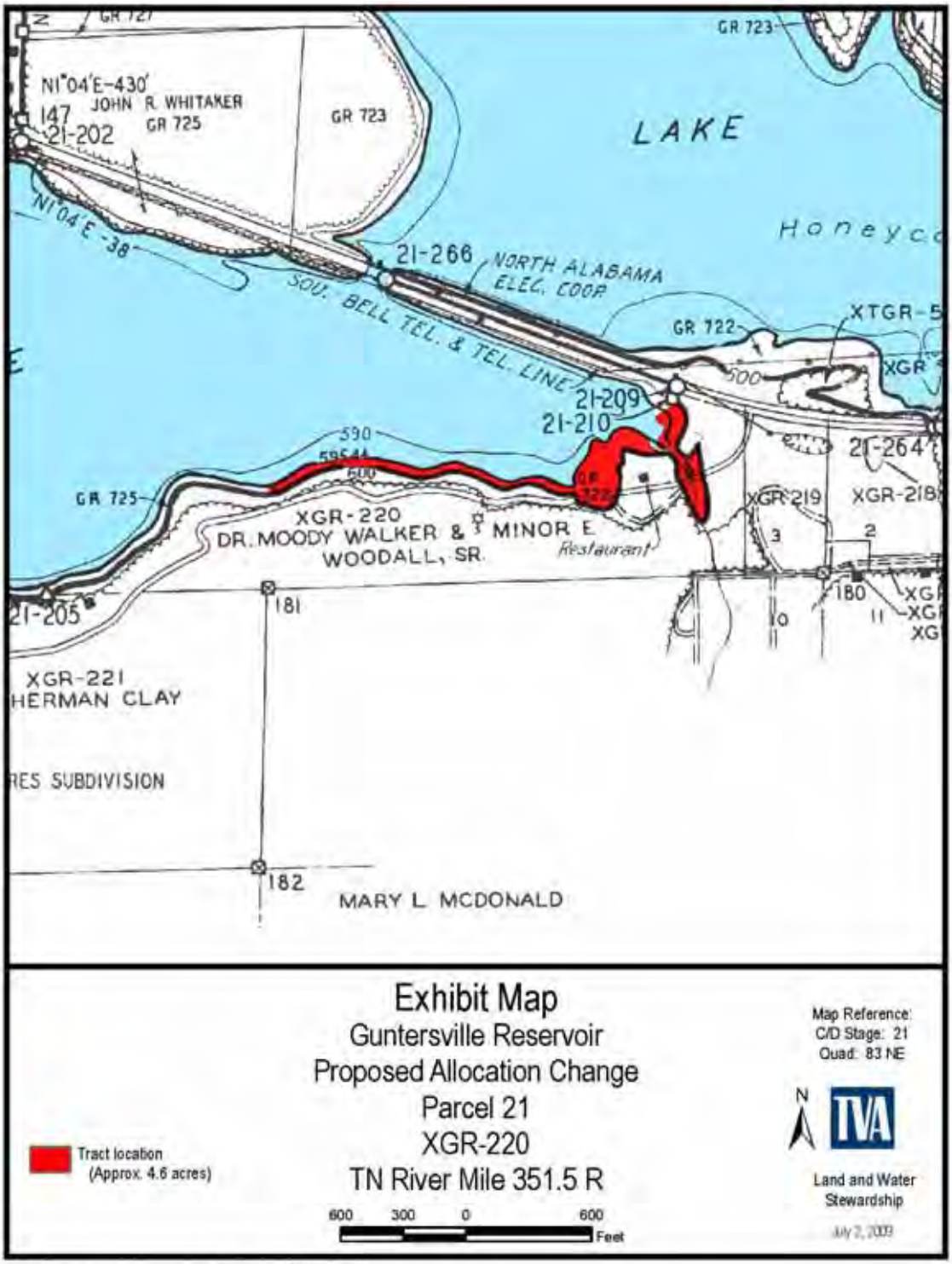


Figure 17. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 20a



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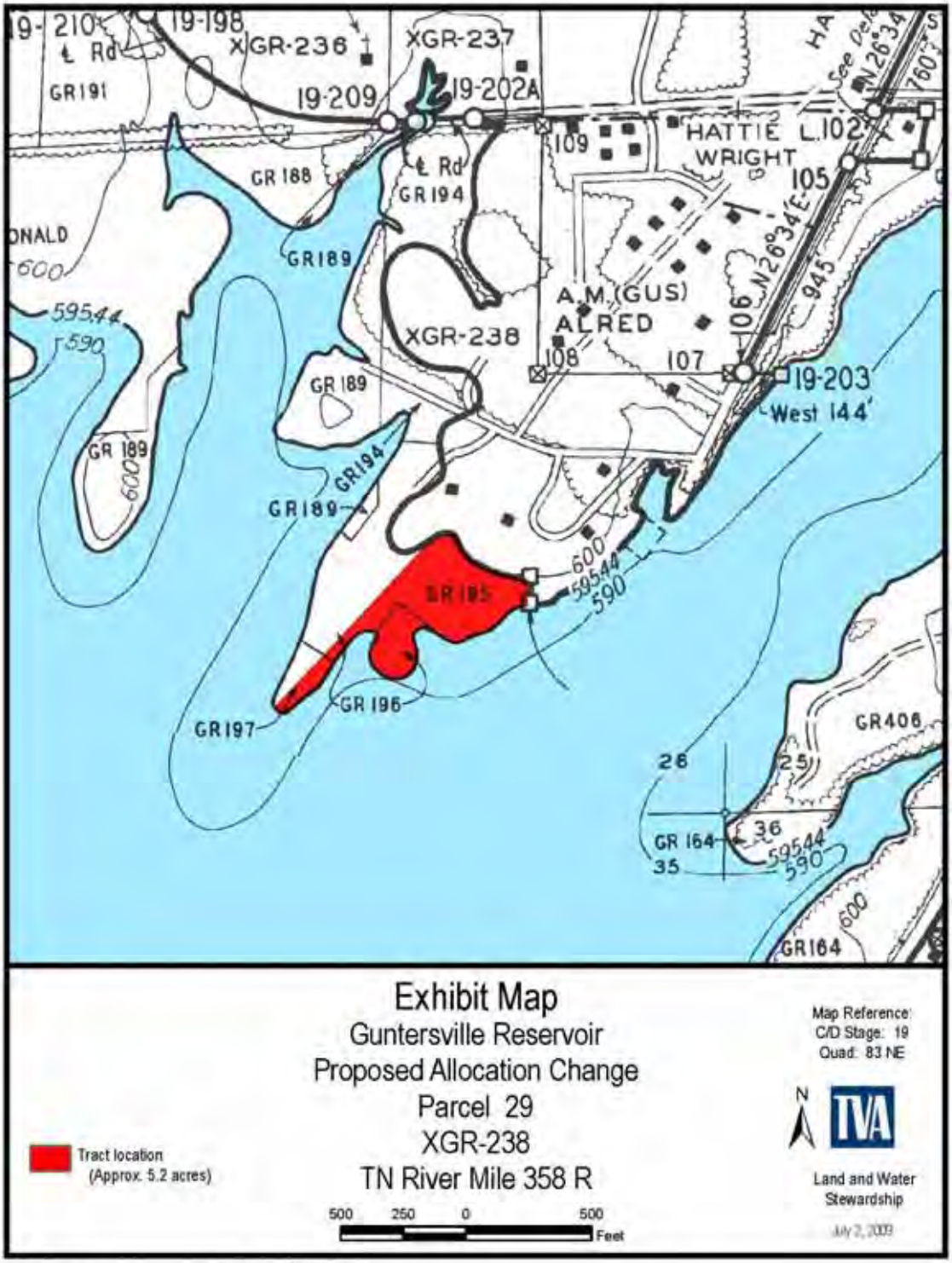


Figure 19. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 29

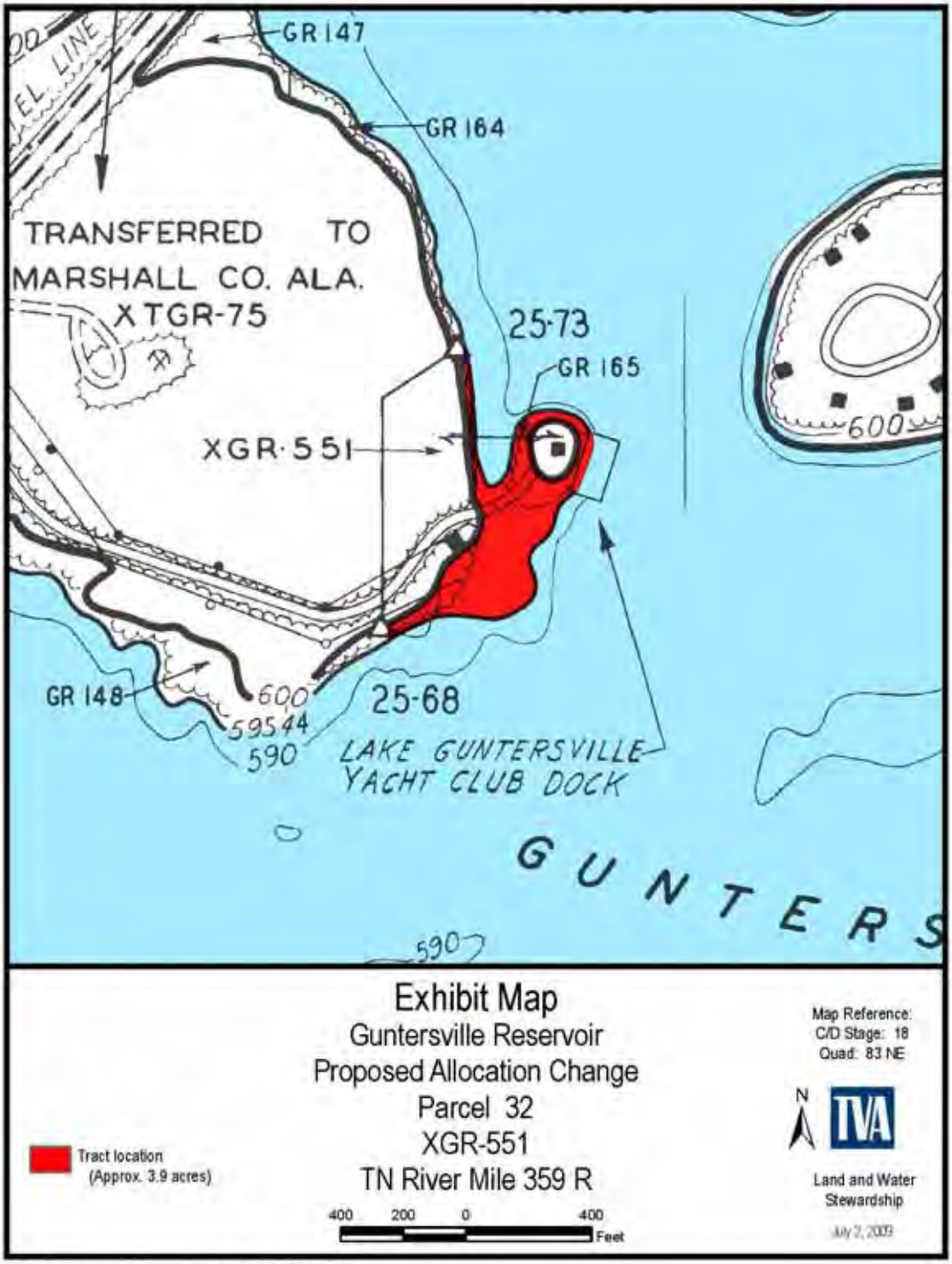


Figure 20. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 32

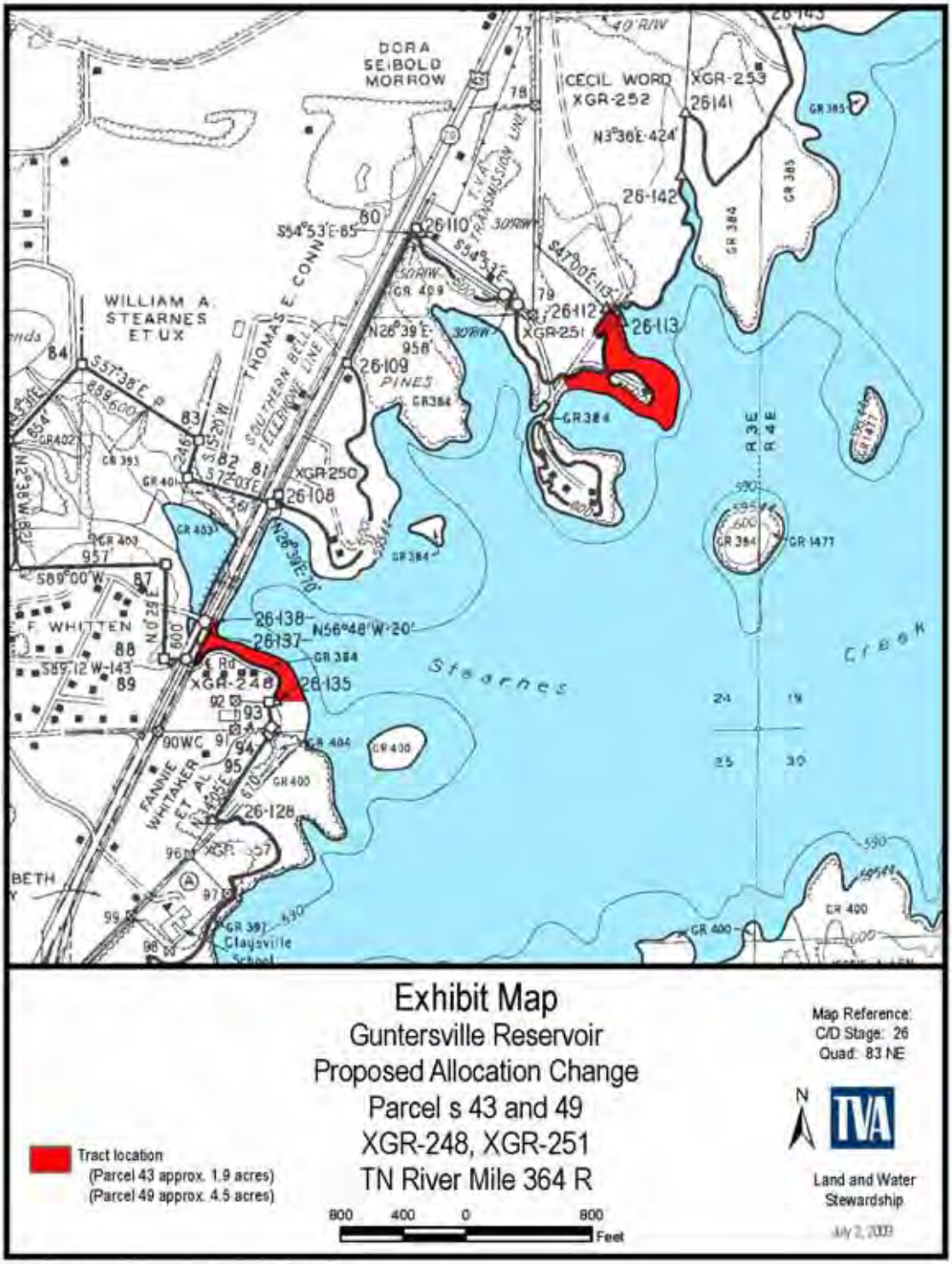
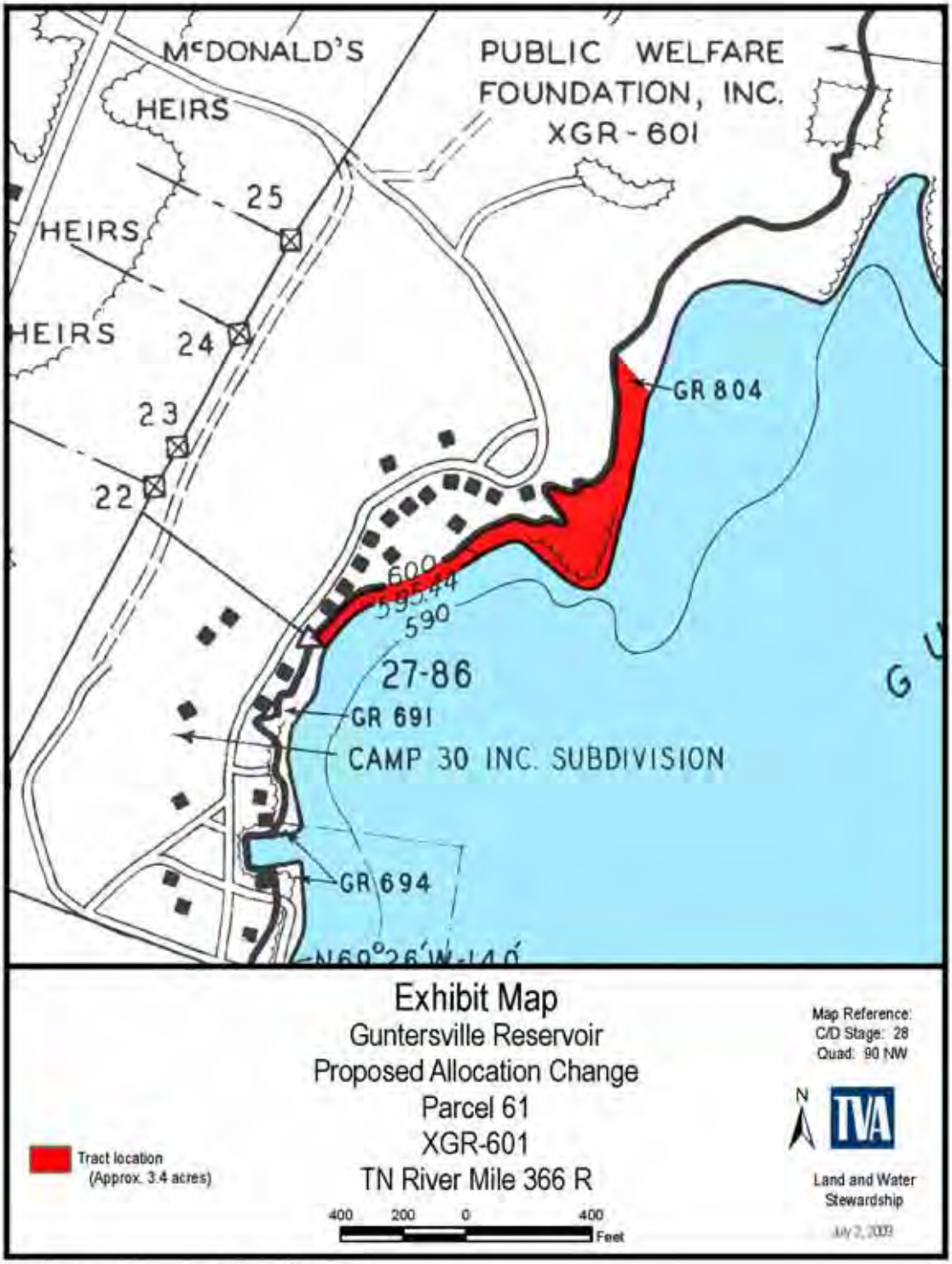


Figure 21. Guntersville Reservoir Parcels 43 and 49



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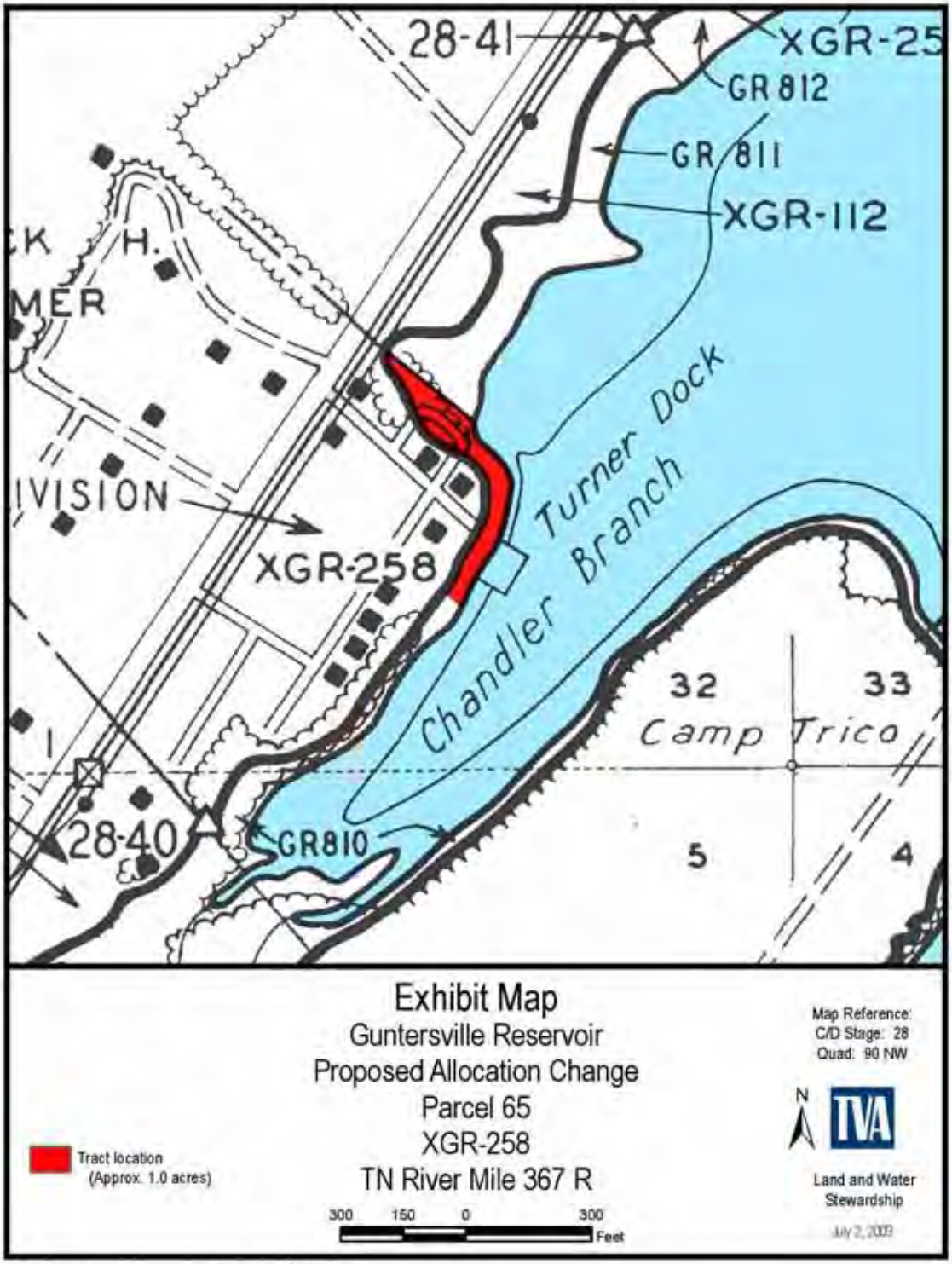
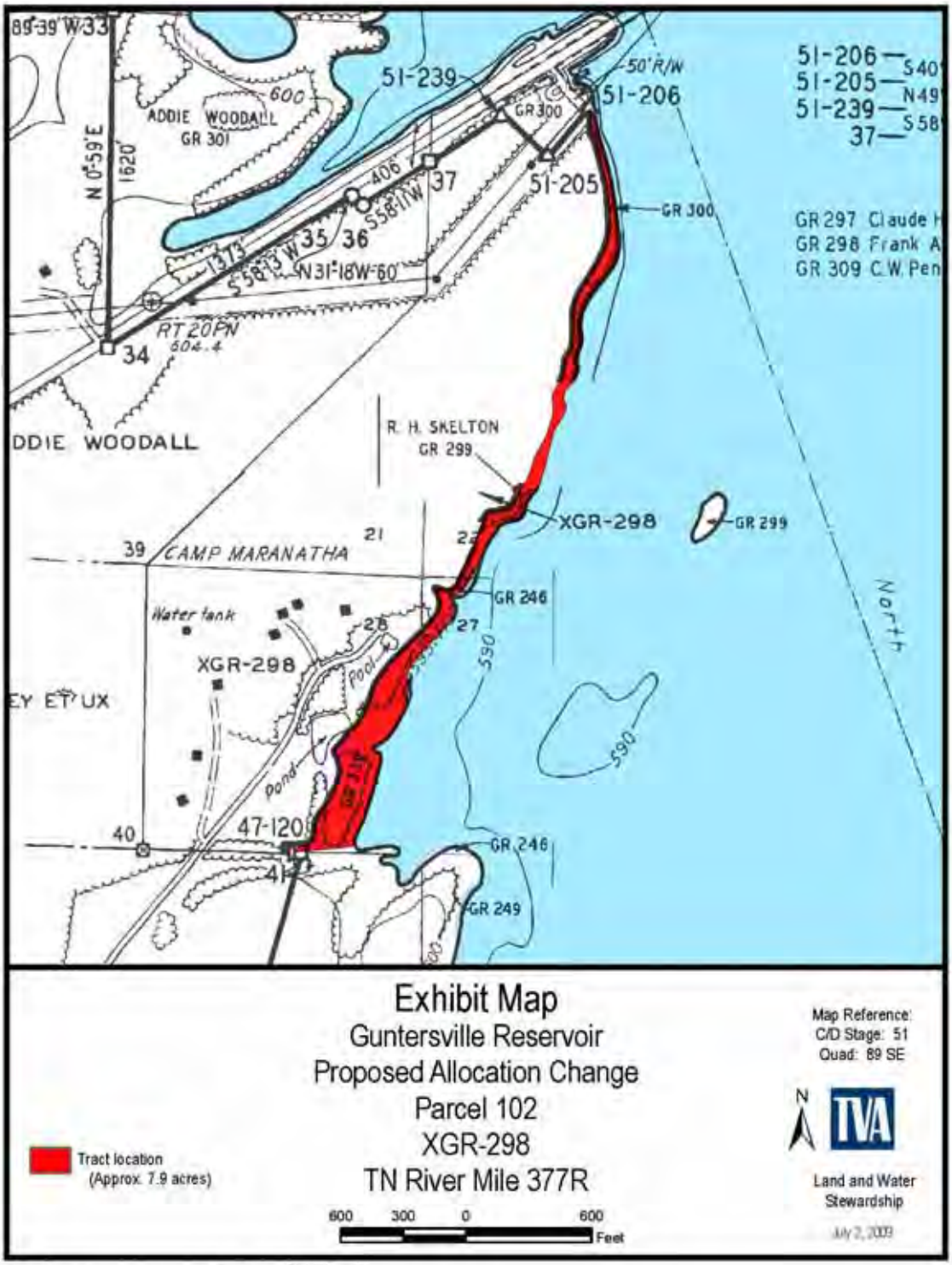


Figure 23. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 65



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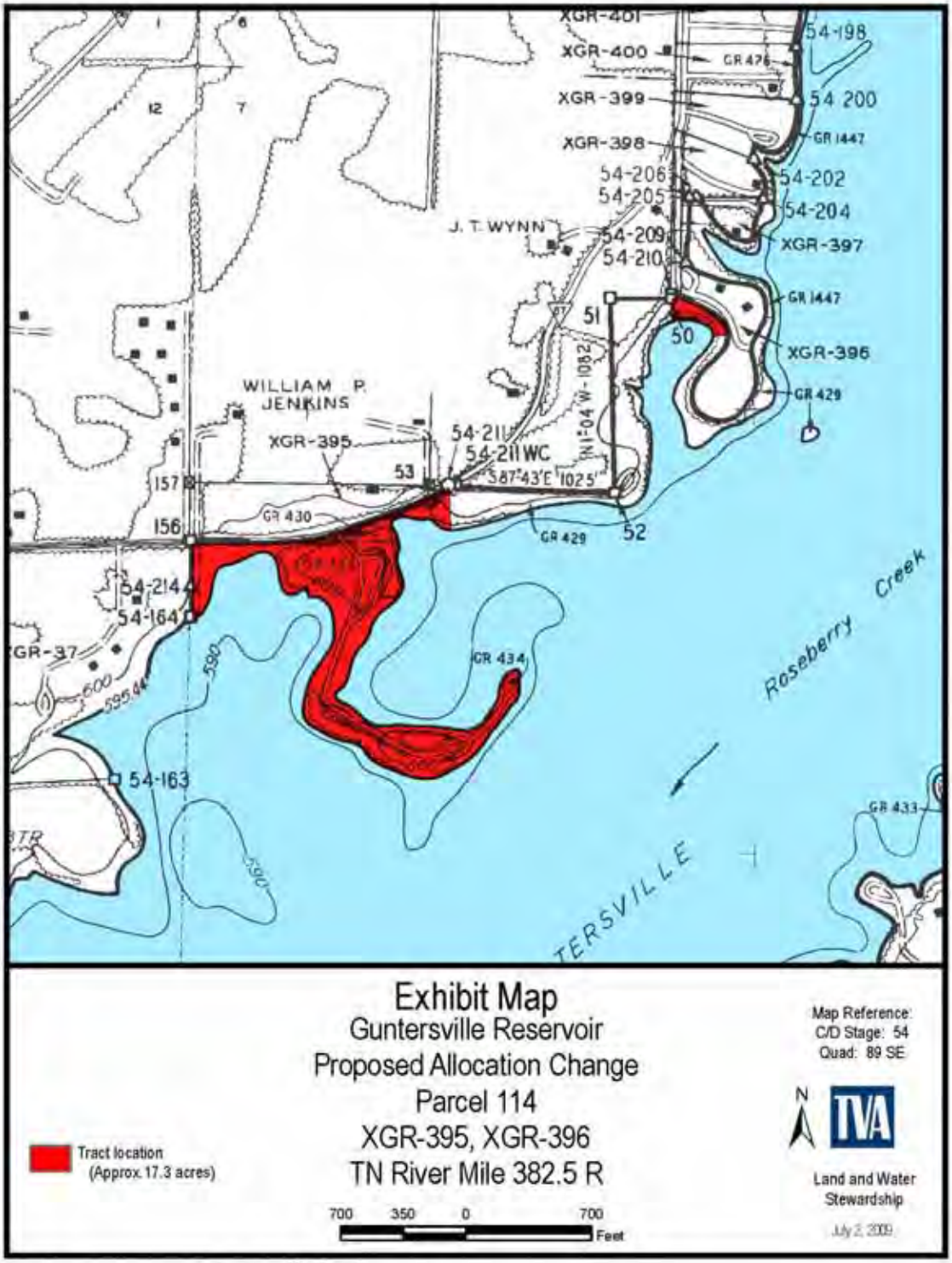


Figure 25. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 114

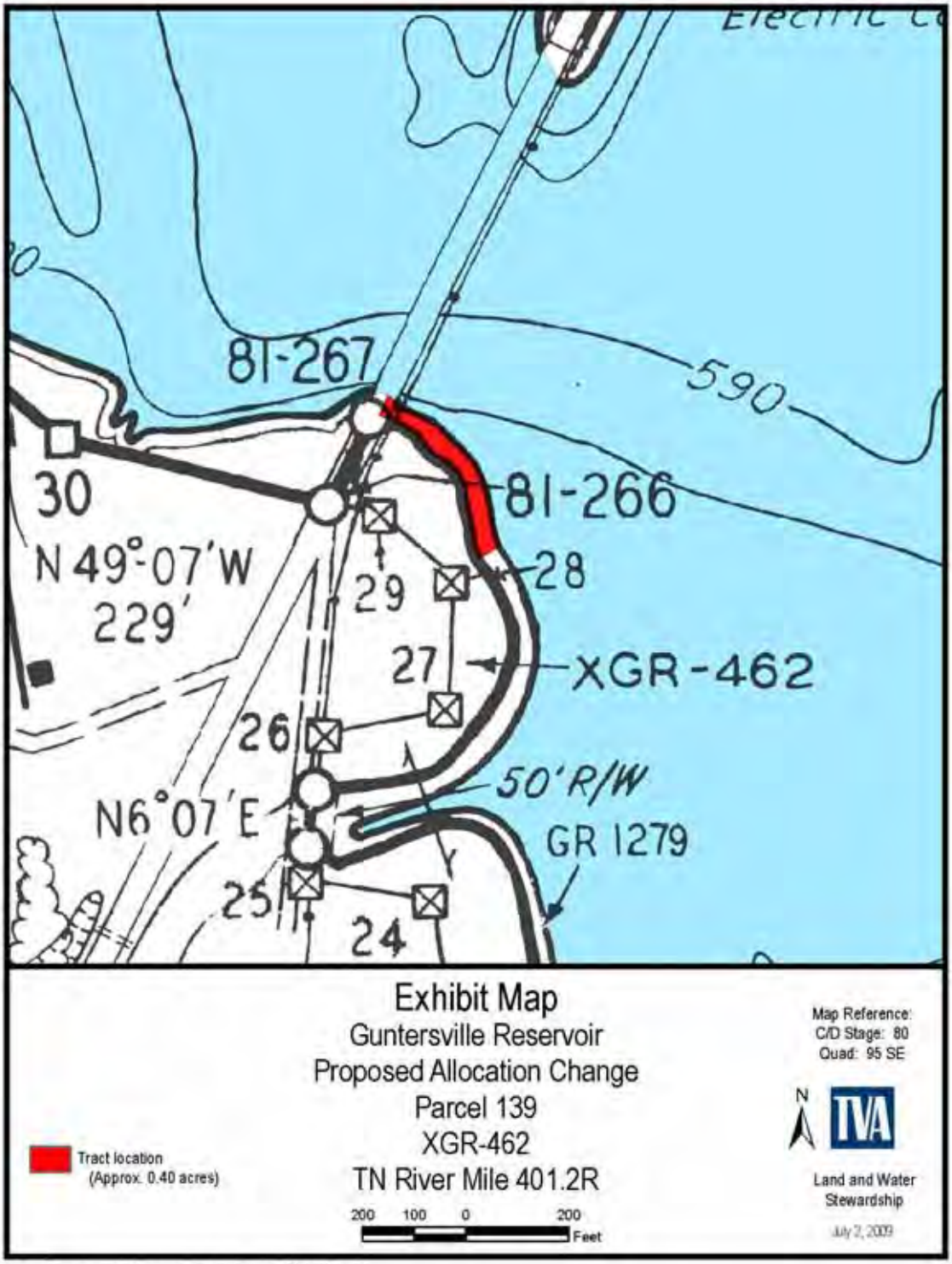


Figure 26. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 139

Figure 27. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 158

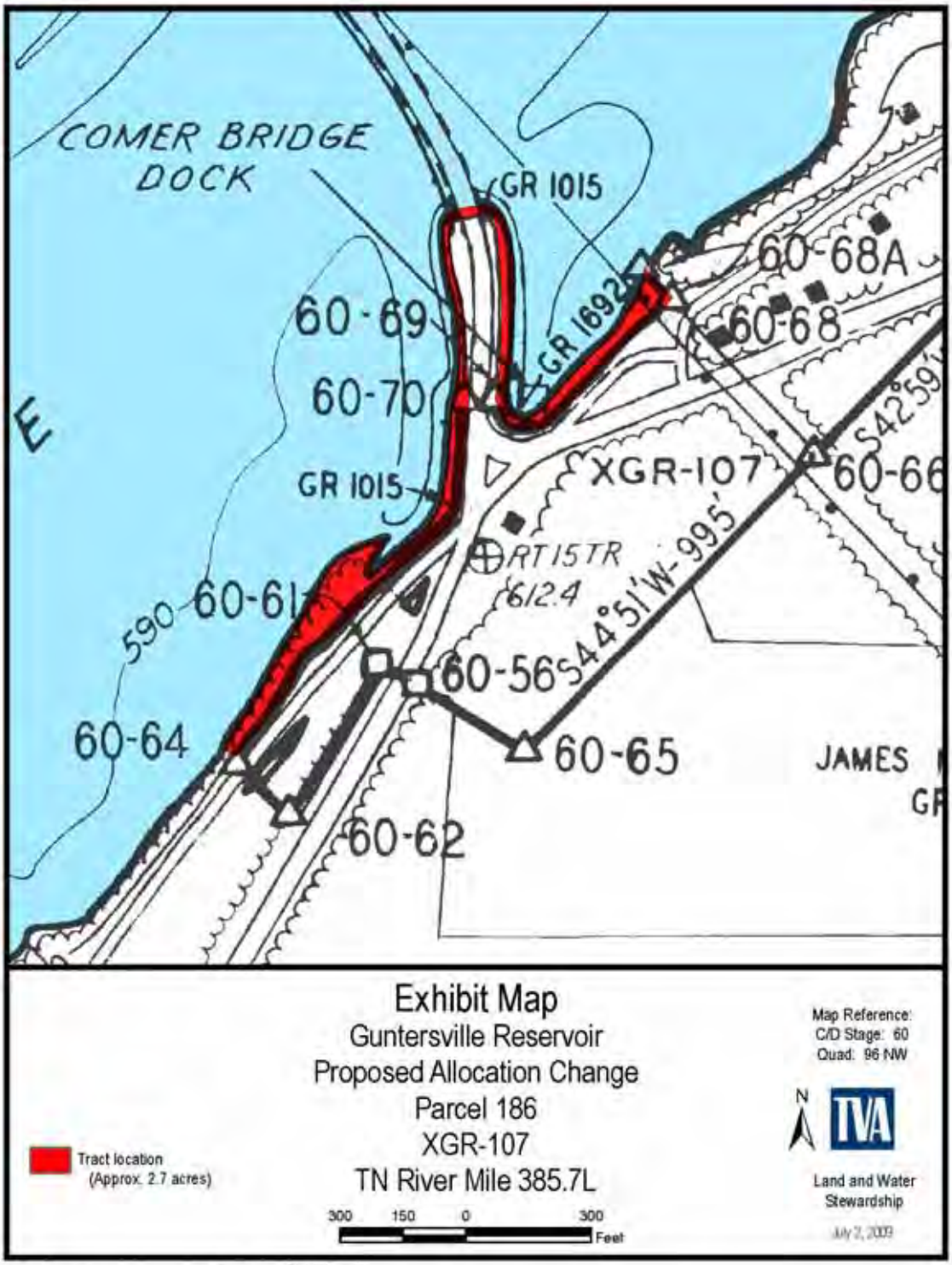


Figure 28. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 186

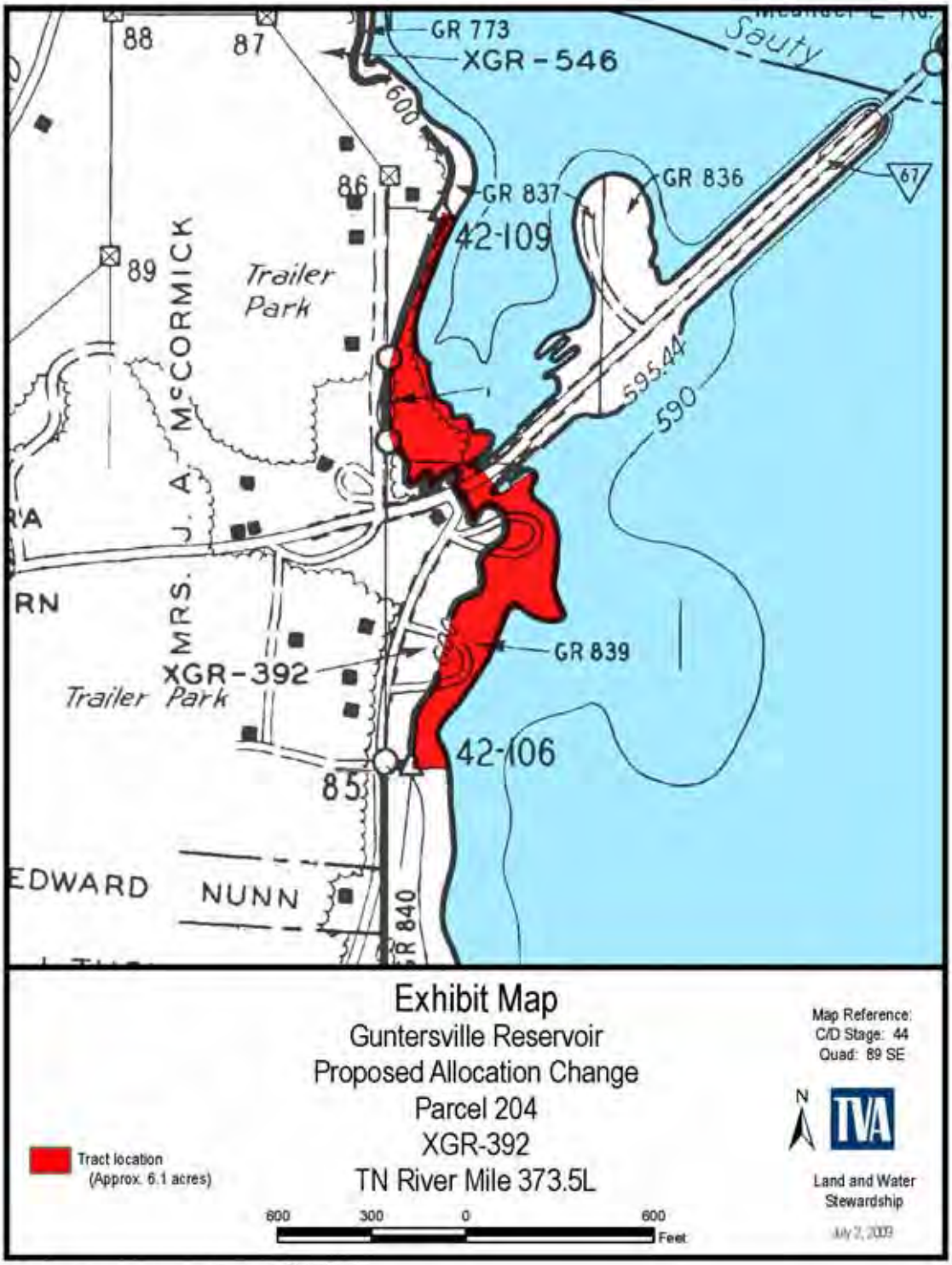


Figure 29. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 204

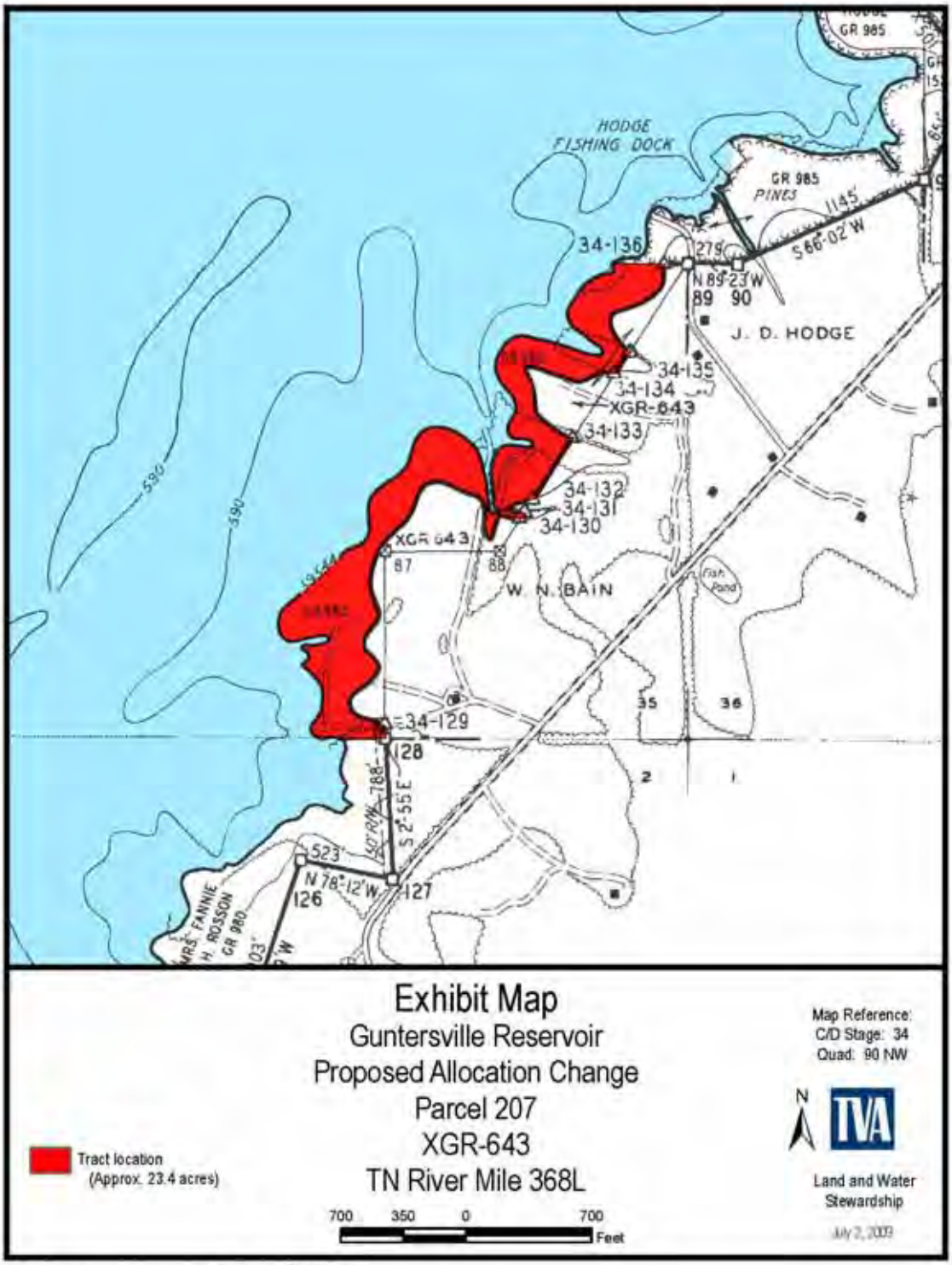


Figure 30. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 207

Figure 31. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 214

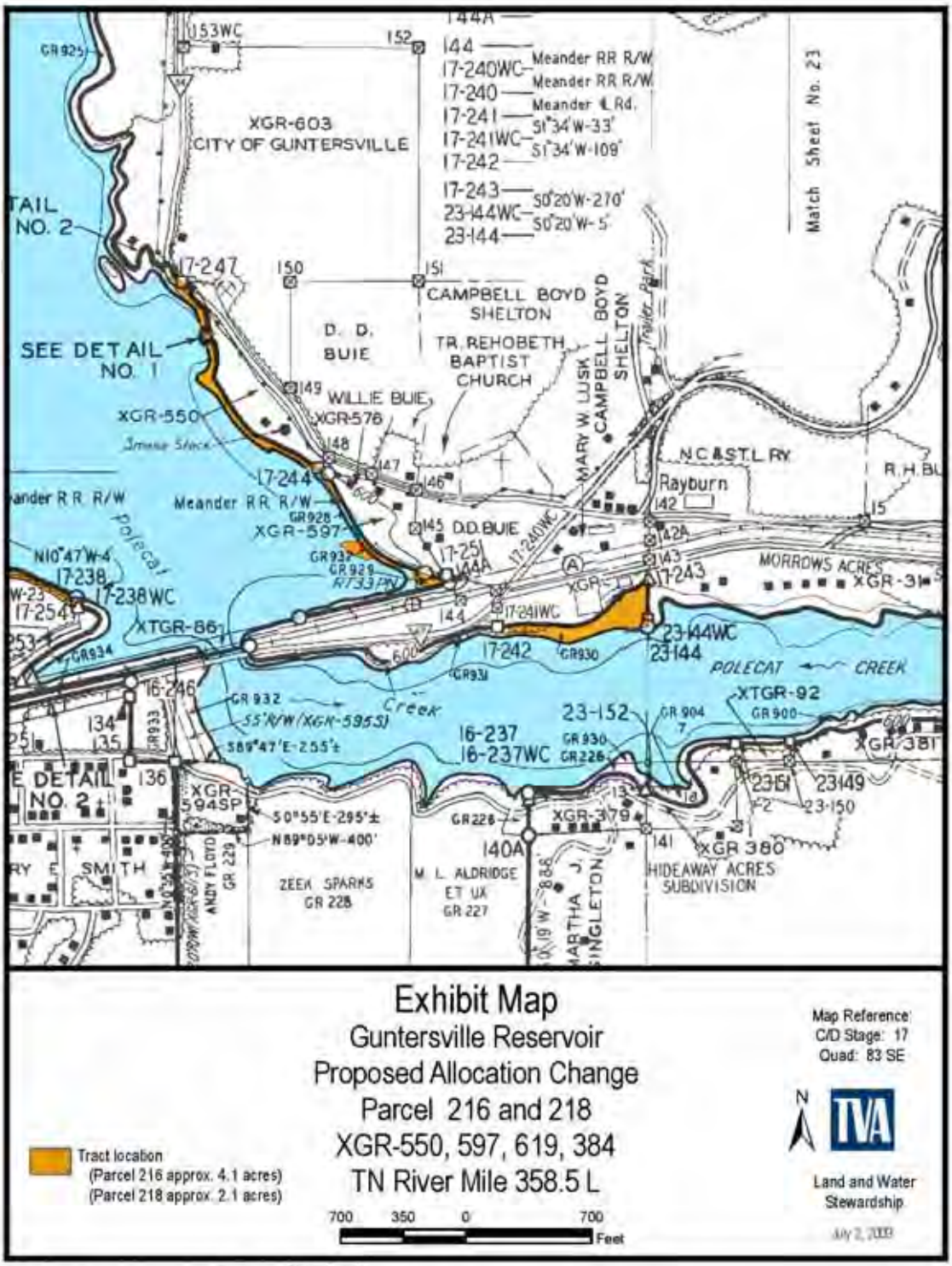


Figure 32. Guntersville Reservoir Parcels 216 and 218

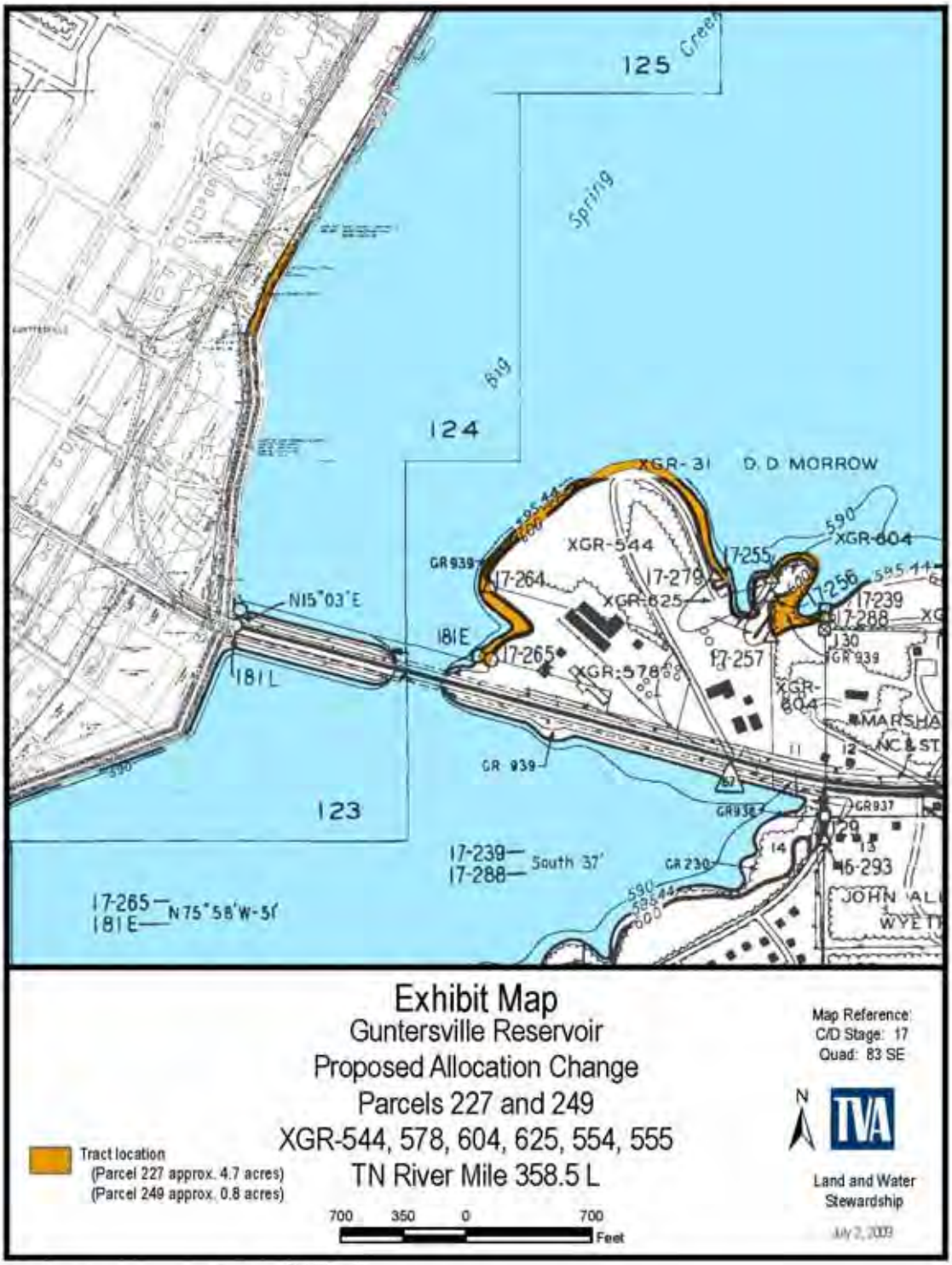


Figure 33. Guntersville Reservoir Parcels 227 and 249

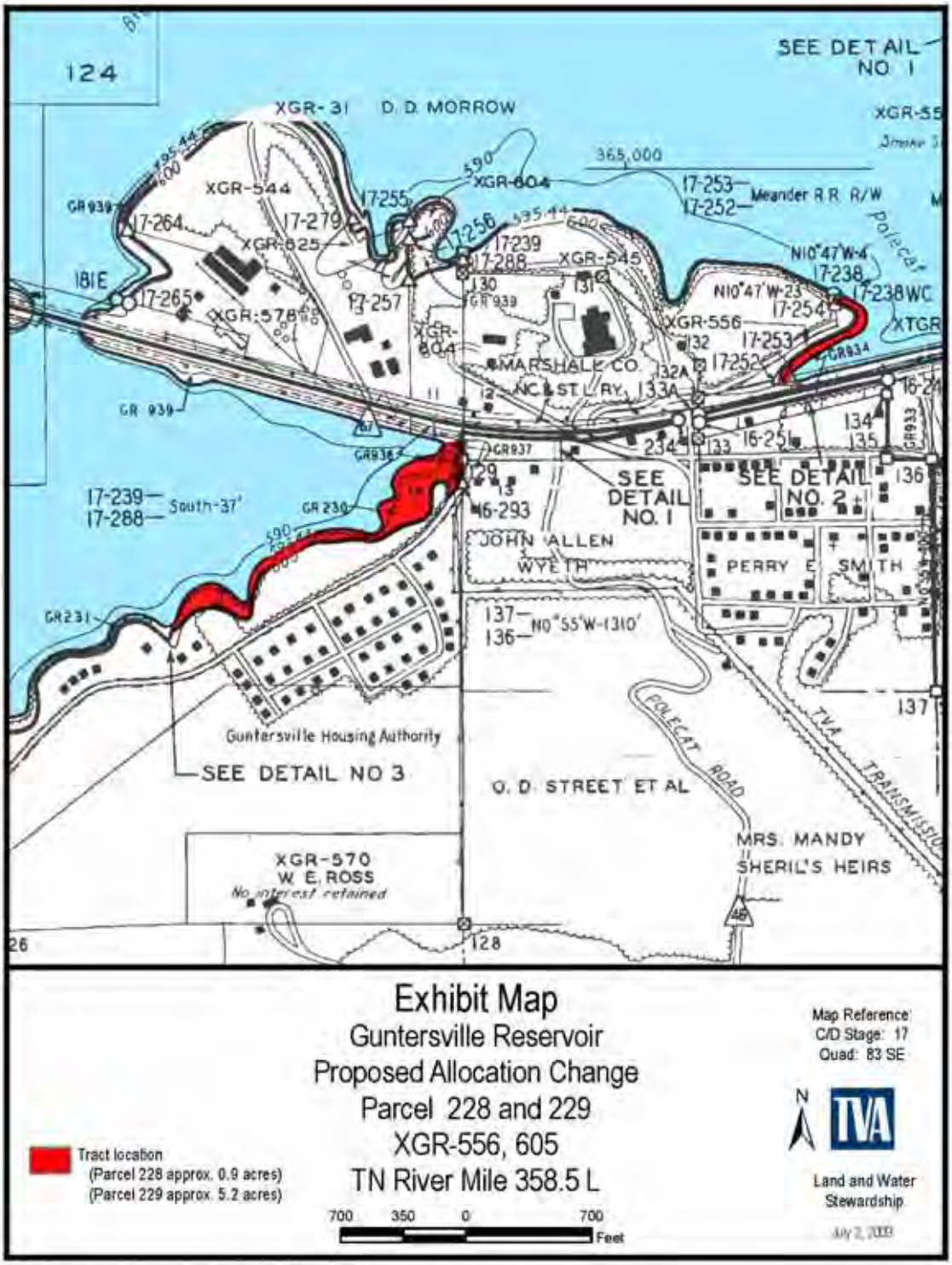


Figure 34. Guntersville Reservoir Parcels 228 and 229

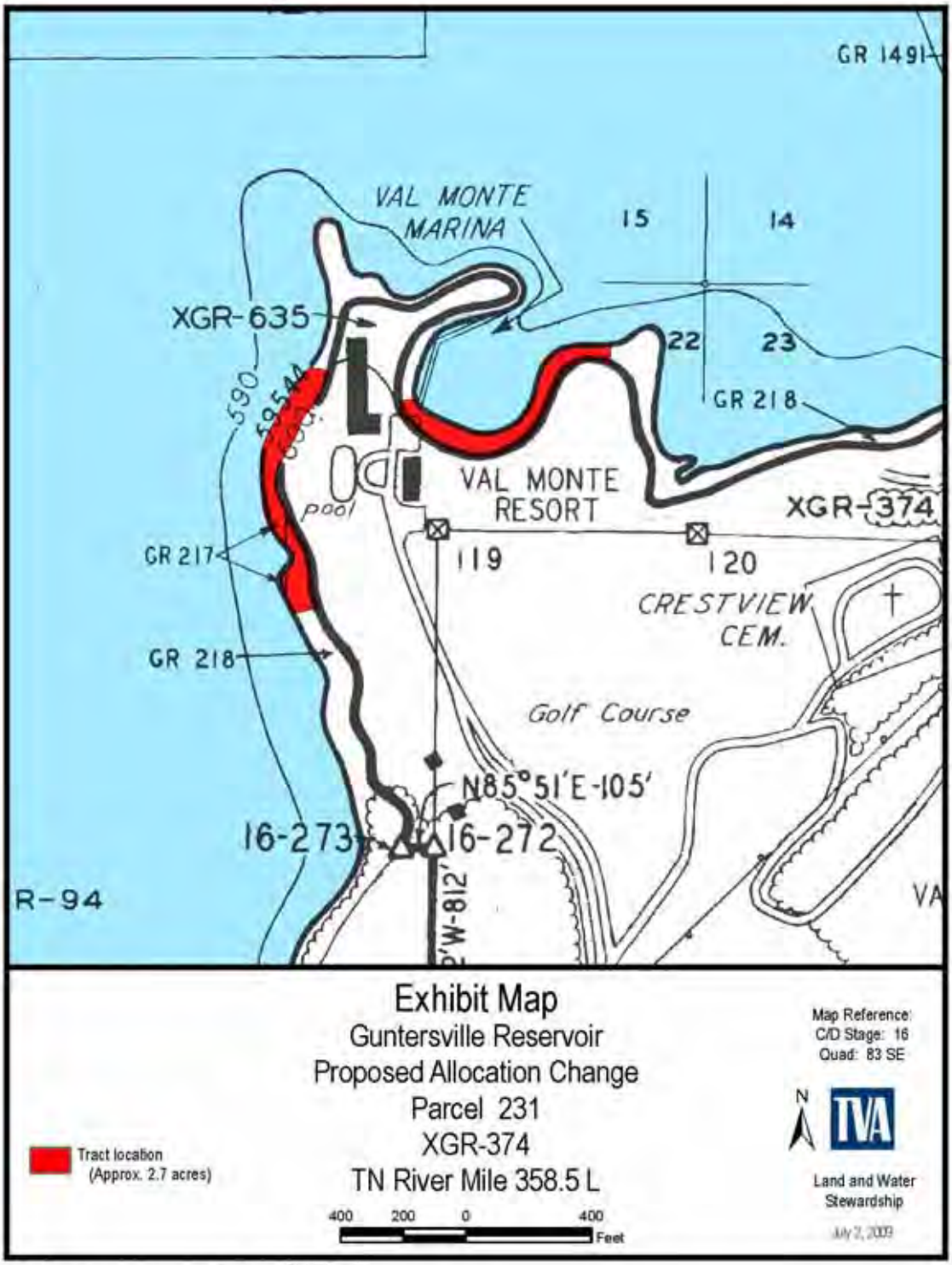


Figure 35. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 231

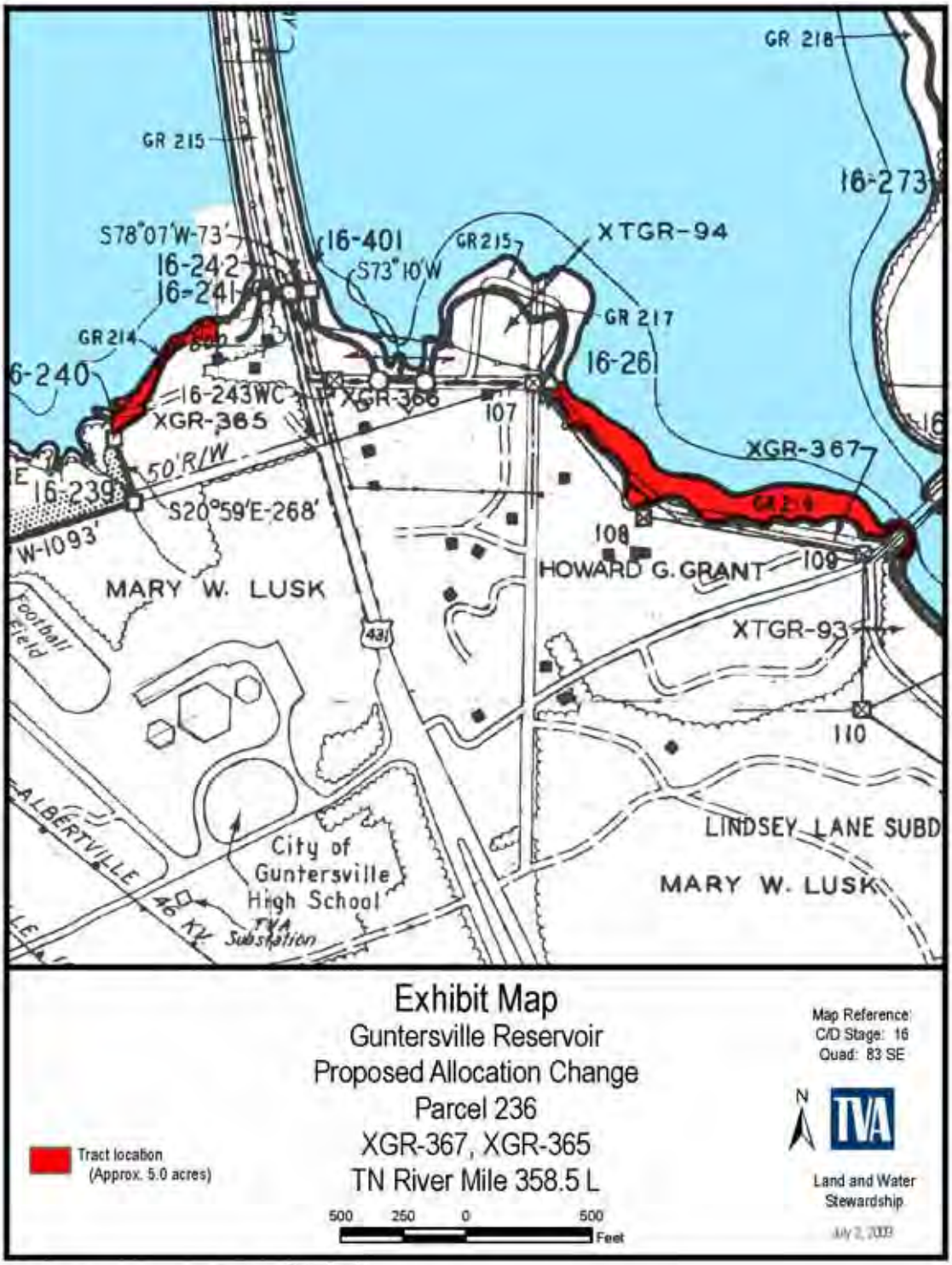


Figure 36. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 236

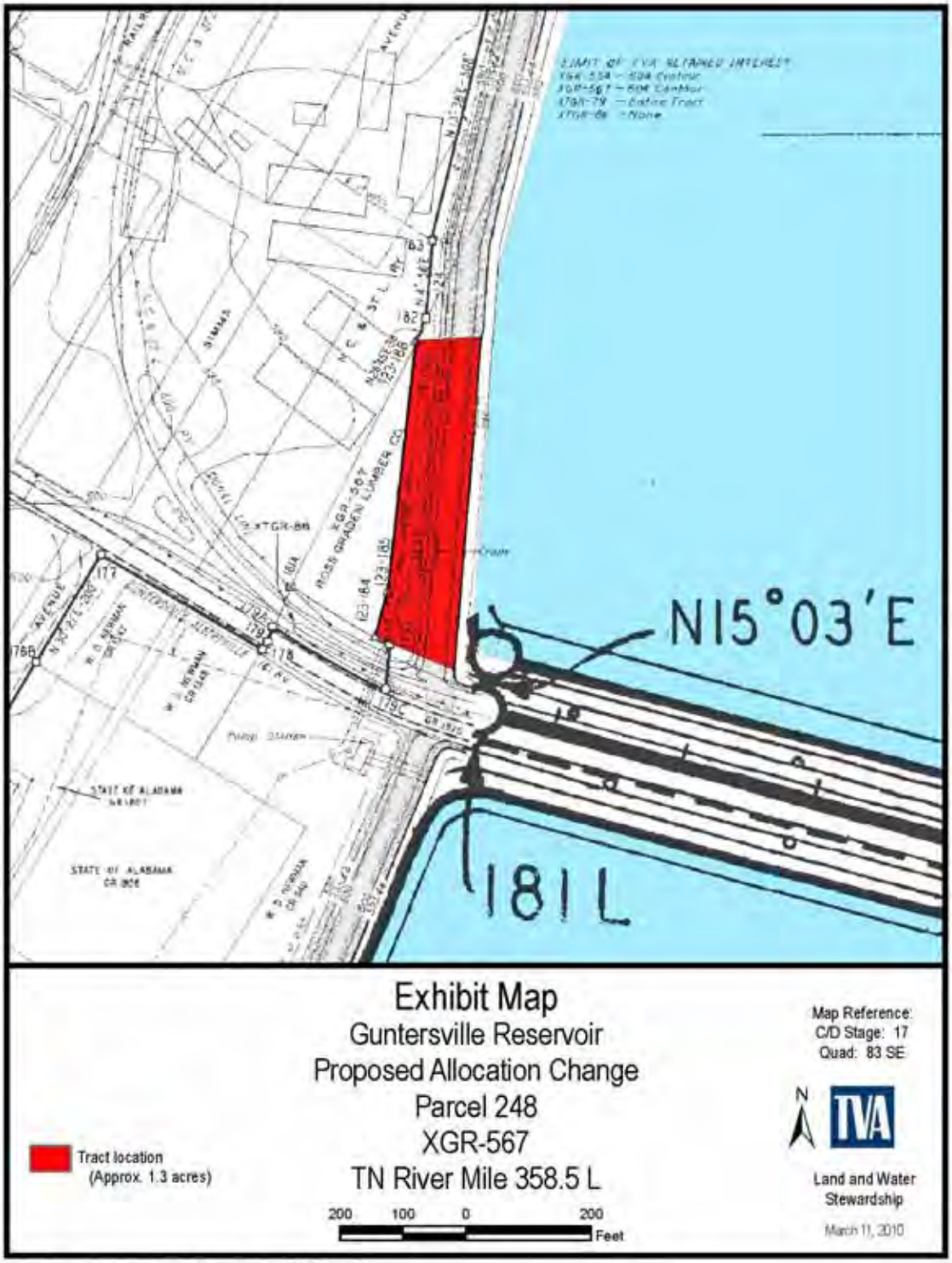


Figure 37. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 248

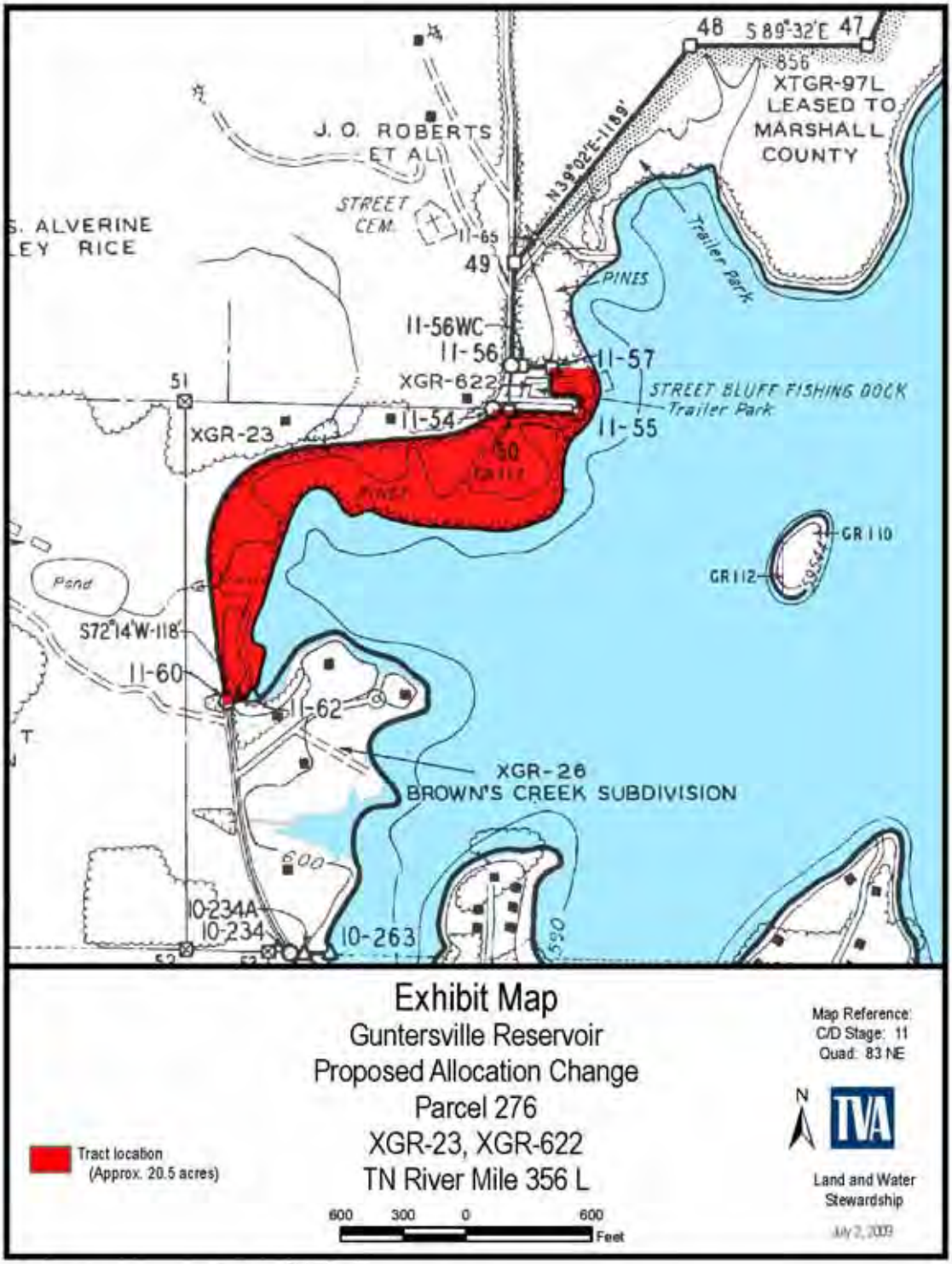


Figure 38. Guntersville Reservoir Parcel 276

Maps of Parcels – Pickwick Reservoir

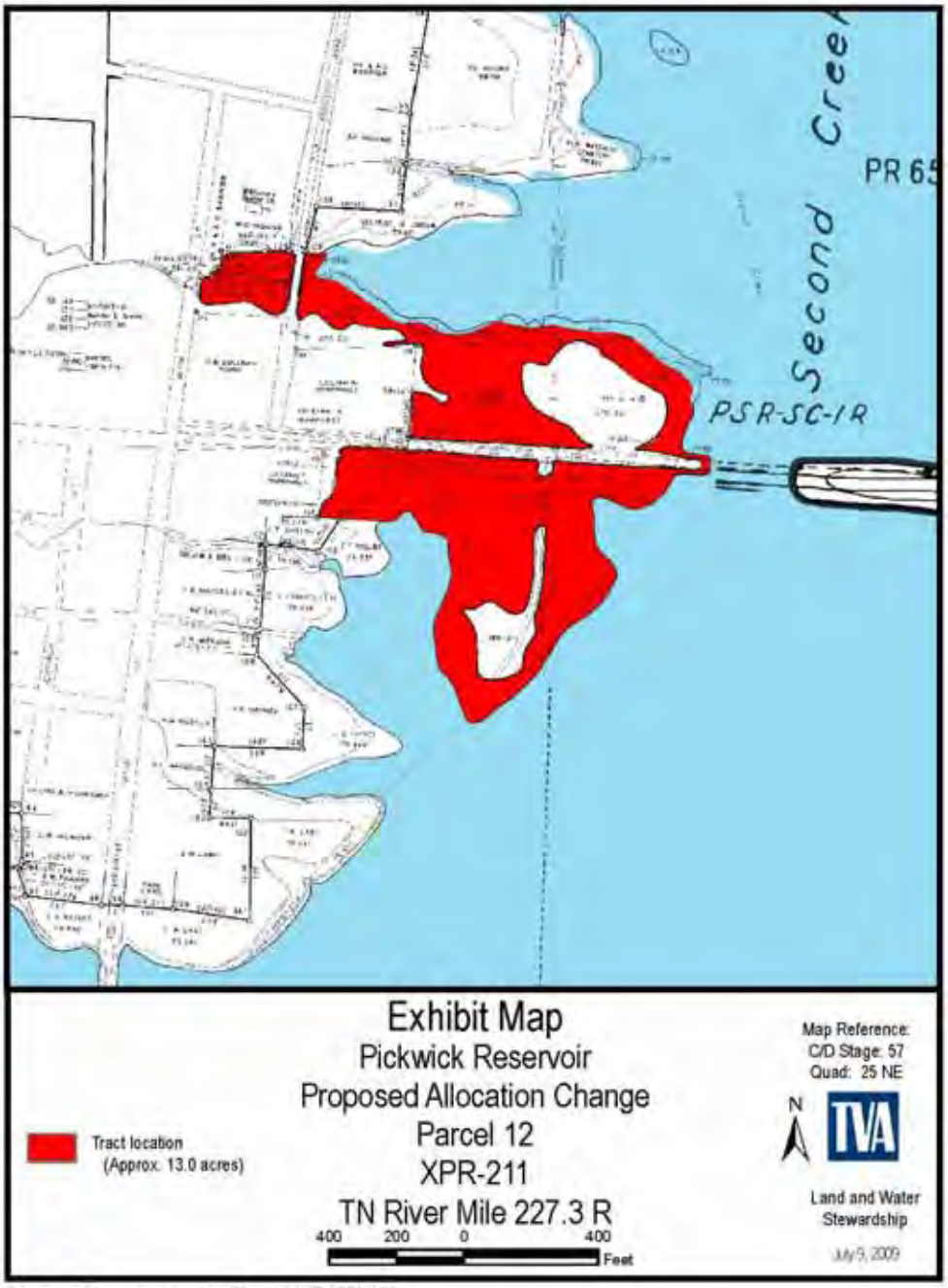


Figure 39. Pickwick Reservoir Parcel 12

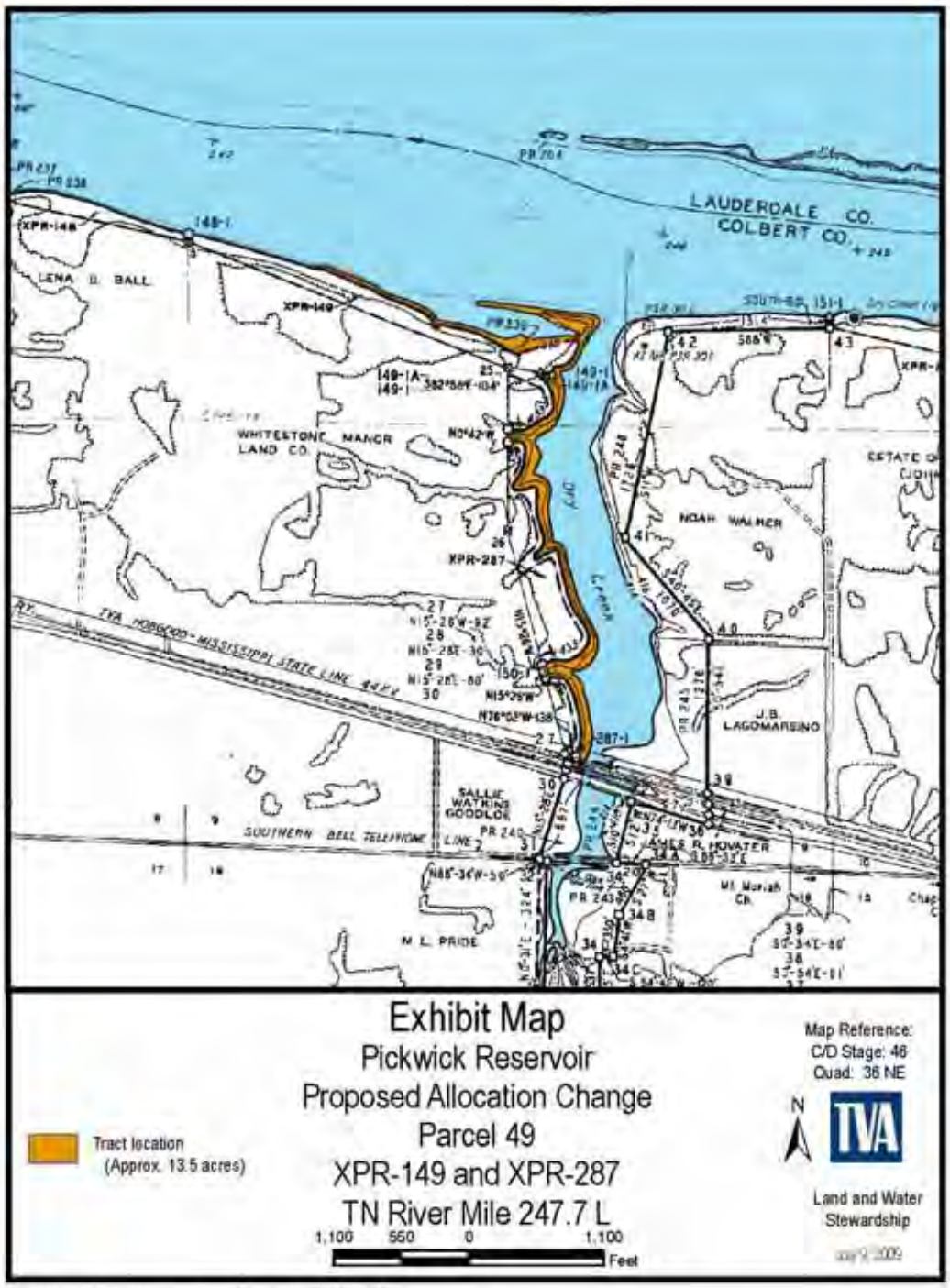


Figure 40. Pickwick Reservoir Parcel 49

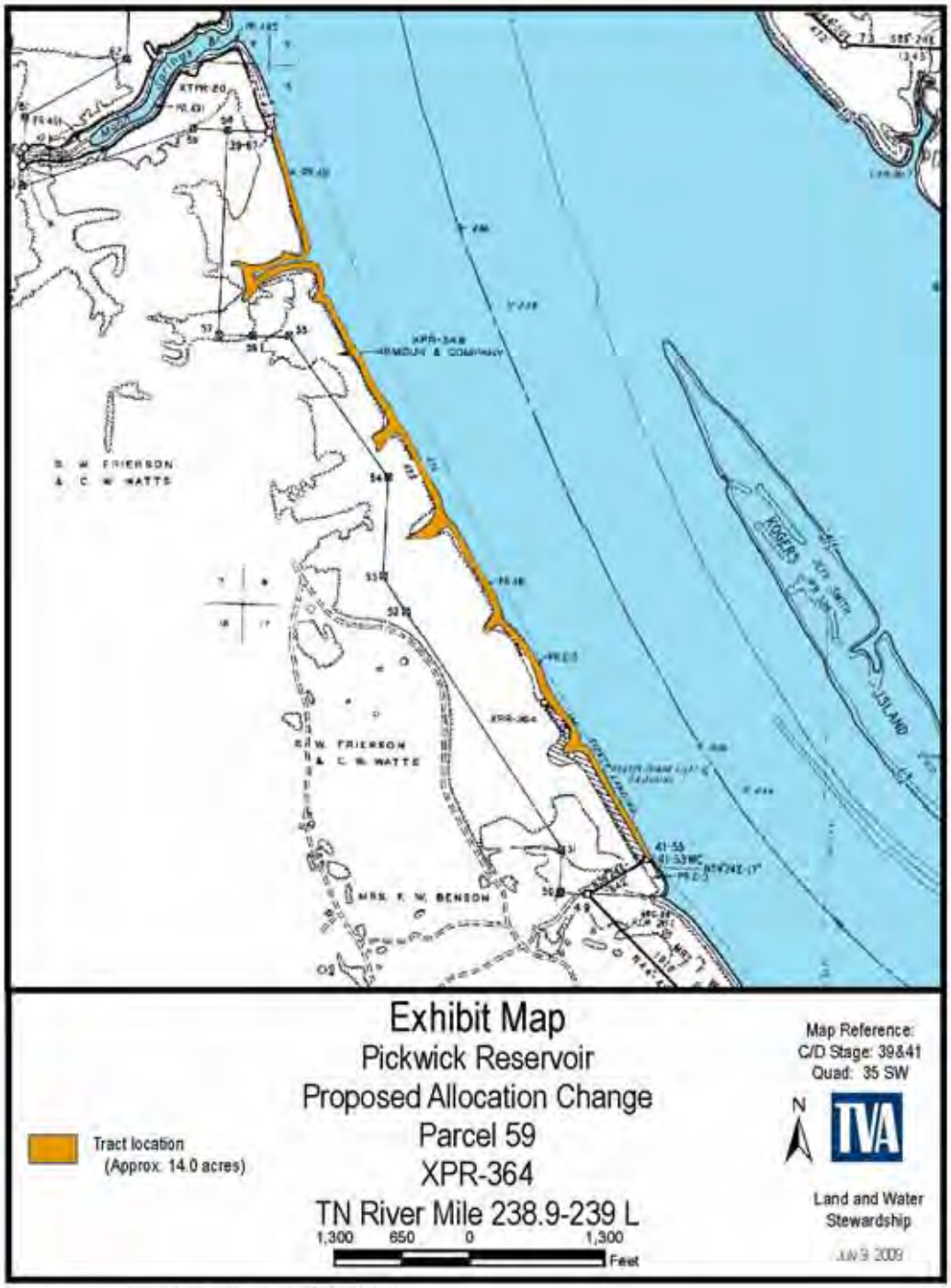


Figure 41. Pickwick Reservoir Parcel 59

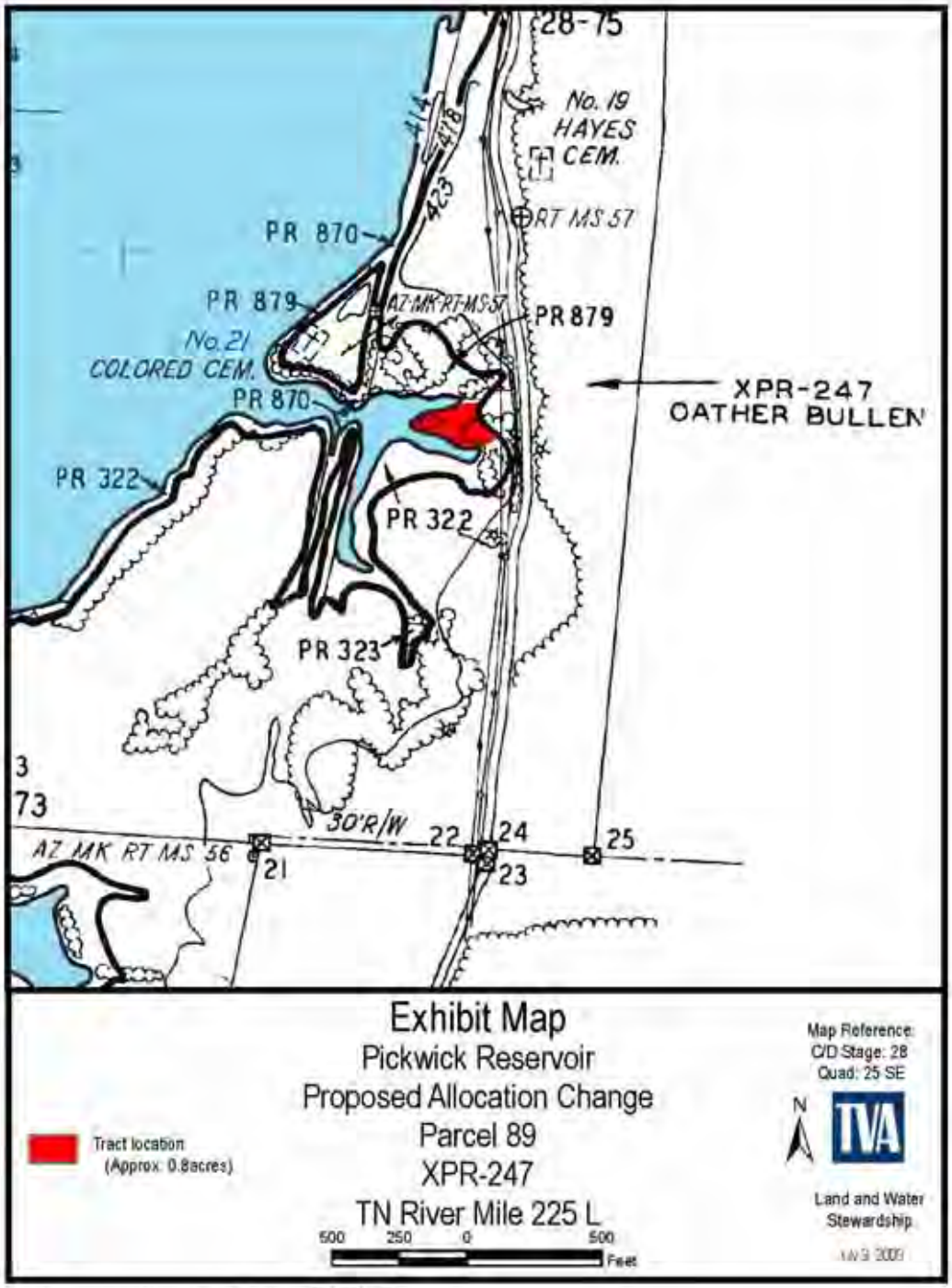


Figure 42. Pickwick Reservoir Parcel 89

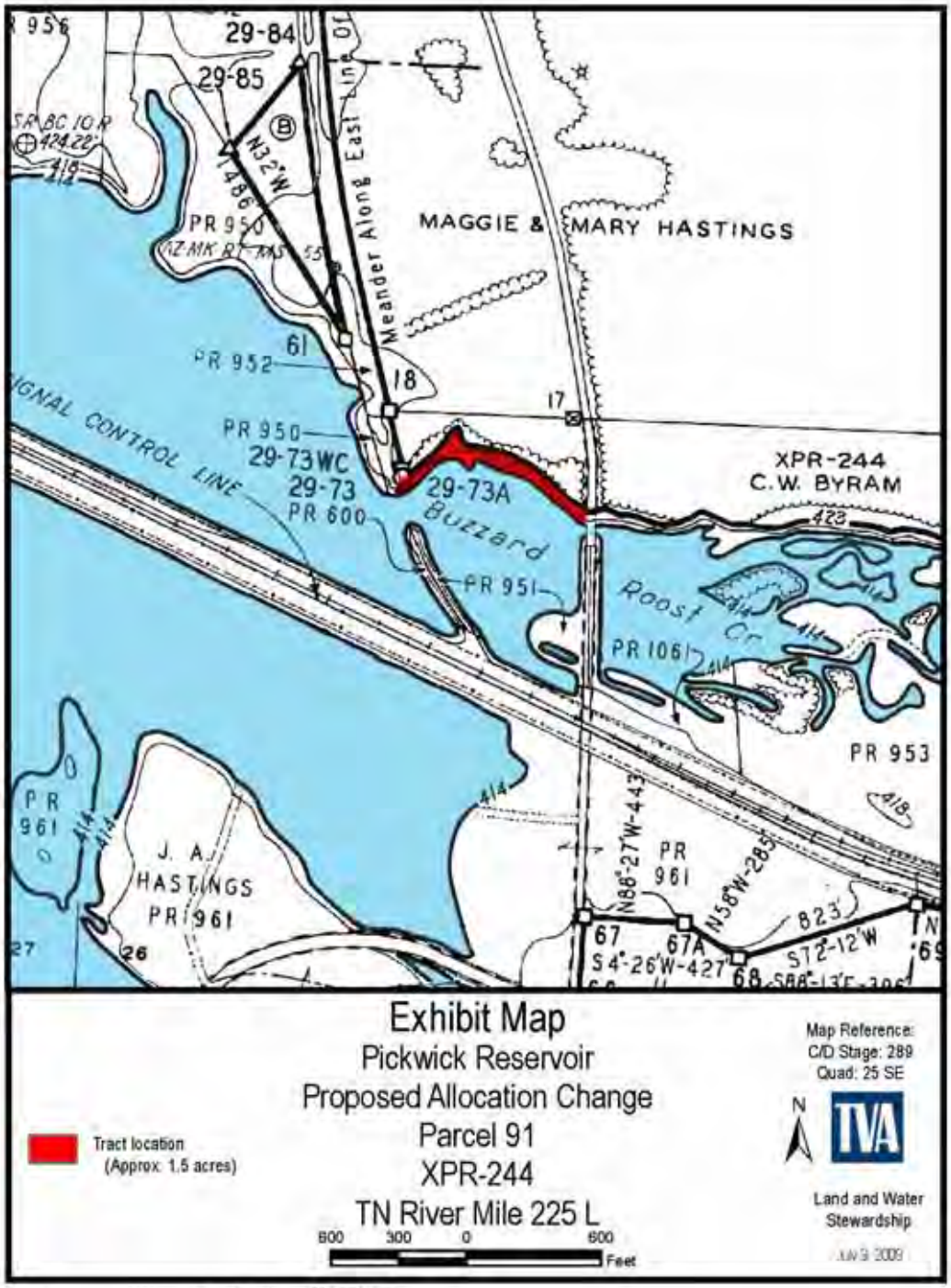


Figure 43. Pickwick Reservoir Parcel 91

Figure 44. Pickwick Reservoir Parcel 103

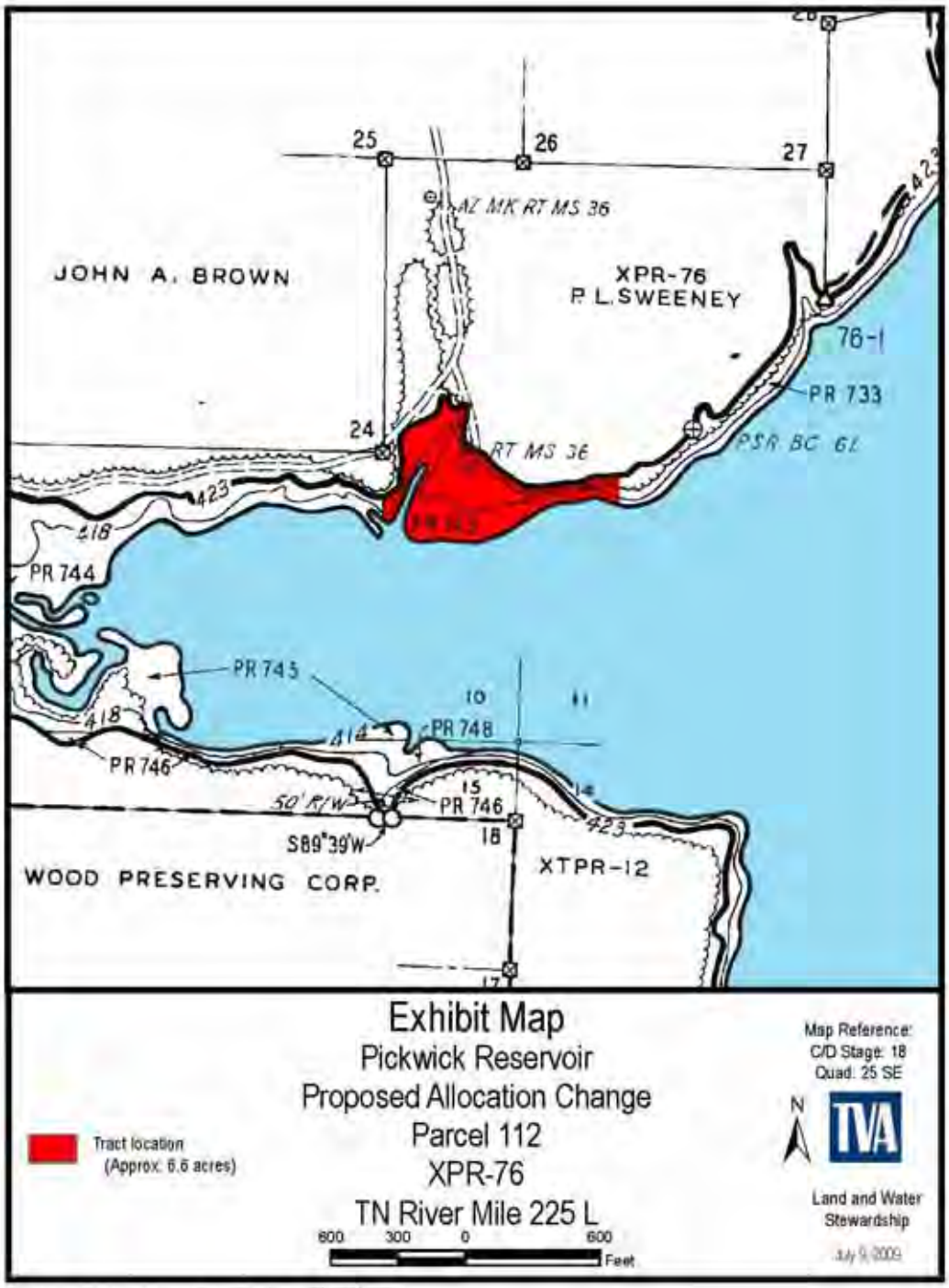


Figure 45. Pickwick Reservoir Parcel 112

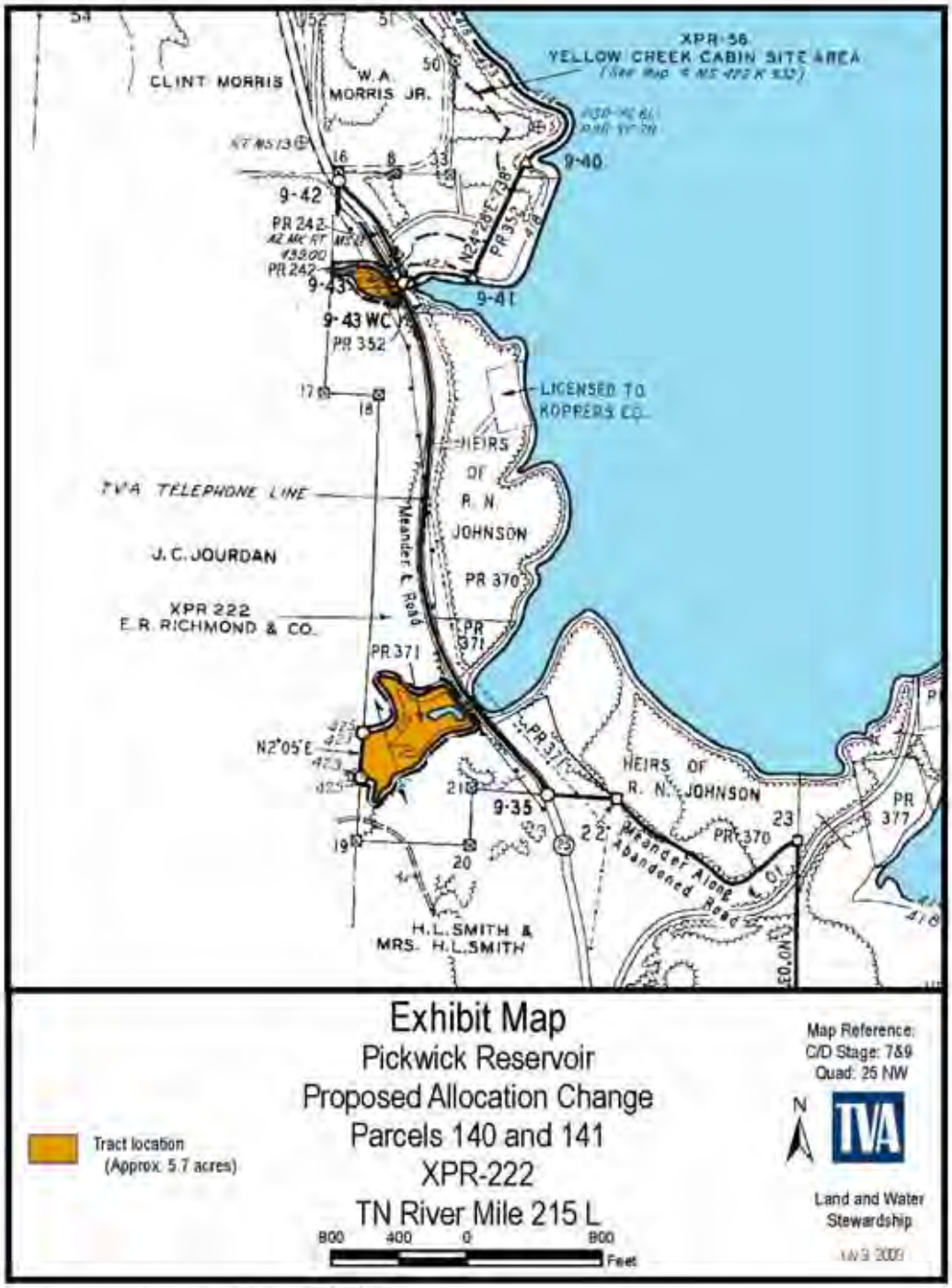


Figure 46. Pickwick Reservoir Parcels 140 and 141

Figure 47. Pickwick Reservoir Parcel 150

VII. Conclusion

For all of the aforementioned reasons, the Commission finds that the proposed rule changes are consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to a national securities exchange.

It is therefore ordered, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,[46] that he proposed rule changes (SR–Phlx–00–02 and SR–Phlx–00–03), as amended, are approved.

For the Commission, by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.[47]

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 02–1300 Filed 1–17–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–M

[46] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[47] 17 CFR 200.3–3(a)(12).

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Data Collection Available for Public Comments and Recommendations

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice announces the Small Business Administration's intentions to request approval on a new and/or currently approved information collection.

DATES: Submit comments on or before March 19, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Send all comments regarding whether this information collection is necessary for the proper performance of the function of the agency, whether the burden estimate is accurate, and if there are ways to minimize the estimated burden and enhance the quality of the collection, to Louis Cupp, New Markets Policy Analyst, Office of New Markets Venture Capital (NMVC) program, Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street, SW., Suite 6000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Louis Cupp, New Markets Policy Analyst, Office of New Markets Venture Capital (NMVC) program, 202–205–6510 or Curtis B. Rich, Management Analyst, (202) 205–7030.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: *Titles:* NMVC Program Application, Funding and Reporting.

Form No's: SBA Forms 2184, 2185, 2069, 468, 468 (short form), 468, (Schedule 9,10,11) 480 and 1031 Standard Forms (SF's are under OMB Control) 269, 270, 272, 424, 424A and 424B.

Description of Respondents: NMVC Program applicants and participants; SSBICs receiving grants under the NMVC program.

Annual Responses: 947.

Annual Burden: 11,538 hours.

Jacqueline White,

Chief, Administrative Information Branch.

[FR Doc. 02–1314 Filed 1–17–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025–01–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[License No. 04/74–0285]

Delta Venture Partners I, L.P.; Notice Seeking Exemption Under Section 312 of the Small Business Investment Act, Conflicts of Interest

Notice is hereby given that Delta Venture Partners I, L.P., 8000 Centerview Parkway, Suite 100, Cordova, TN 38018, a Federal Licensee under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as amended (''the Act''), in connection with the financing of a small concern, has sought an exemption under Section 312 of the Act and Section 107.730, Financings which Constitute Conflicts of Interest of the Small Business Administration (''SBA'') Rules and Regulations (13 CFR 107.730 (2000)). Delta Venture Partners I, L.P. proposes to provide equity/debt security financing to Nextek, Inc., 201 Next Technology Drive, Madison, AL 35758. The financing is contemplated for plant expansion and working capital.

The financing is brought within the purview of Section 107.730(a)(1) of the Regulations because Nextek Investment Partners, L.P. and Nextek Investment Partners II, L.P., Associates of Delta Venture Partners I, L.P., currently jointly own greater than 10 percent of Nextek, Inc., and therefore Nextek, Inc., is considered an Associate of Delta Venture Partners I, L.P., as defined in Sec. 107.50 of the regulations.

Notice is hereby given that any interested person may submit written comments on the transaction to the Associate Administrator for Investment, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 Third Street, SW., Washington, DC 20416.

Dated: December 5, 2001.

Harry Haskins,

Acting Associate Administrator for Investment.

[FR Doc. 02–1313 Filed 1–17–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025–01–P

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Guntersville Reservoir Land Management Plan, Jackson and Marshall Counties, Alabama and Marion County, TN

AGENCY: Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).

ACTION: Issuance of record of decision.

SUMMARY: This notice is provided in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality's regulations (40 CFR parts 1500 to 1508) and TVA's procedures implementing the National Environmental Policy Act. TVA has updated its 1983 land management plan for 40,236 acres of TVA-managed land on Guntersville Reservoir in Alabama and Tennessee. TVA will use the plan to guide land use approvals, private water-use facility permitting, and resource management decisions. On September 19, 2001, the TVA Board of Directors decided to adopt the preferred alternative (Alternative B3, Blended Alternative) identified in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Land Management Plan, Guntersville Reservoir. A Notice of Availability of the Final EIS was published in the **Federal Register** on August 11, 2001. Under the adopted land plan, TVA has allocated undeveloped lands for public recreation and natural resource conservation, and has also been responsive to local requests for use of TVA lands for water access and community development. Of the 40,236 acres of TVA lands on the reservoir which are available for allocation, 37,662 acres would be allocated to resource conservation, sensitive resource management, TVA project operation, or dispersed recreation uses; 1,704 acres would be allocated for developed recreation uses such as marinas, campgrounds, parks, and boat ramps; 543 acres would be allocated for residential lake access, and 327 acres for industrial access or commercial uses.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Harold M. Draper, NEPA Specialist, Environmental Policy & Planning, Tennessee Valley Authority, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT 8C, Knoxville, Tennessee 37902–1499; telephone (865) 632–6889 or e-mail hmdraper@tva.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Guntersville Reservoir is a 76-mile long reservoir completed in 1939. Although 109,671 acres were acquired for construction of the reservoir, 56,300 are covered by water. Subsequent transfers of land by TVA for economic, industrial, residential, or public recreation development have resulted in a current

balance of 40,236 acres of TVA public land above normal summer pool elevation of 595 mean sea level. TVA first announced its proposal to update its 1983 land management plan in 2000. Meetings were held to inform the public of the land allocation plan update and to solicit input on March 20, 2000 in South Pittsburgh, Tennessee; March 21, 2000 in Scottsboro Alabama; and March 23, 2000 in Guntersville, Alabama. These meetings were attended by 112 people. In addition, written comments were invited through a news release, newspaper notices, and a web sit notice. Subsequent to the scoping meetings, TVA determined that the development of an EIS would allow a better understanding of the impacts of the alternatives. TVA published a Notice of Intent to Prepare an EIS on December 20, 2000 (**Federal Register** Vol. 65, page 79912). During the scoping period, commenters expressed a desire for more environmental protection and discussed how they valued the scenic beauty and setting of the reservoir. In addition, 13 external proposals were received for use of TVA lands along the reservoir. These proposals were from local governments and adjacent residents requesting additional recreational or industrial access uses. TVA made an effort to identify parcels of land with sensitive resources and identified tracts that should be managed for protection of these resources. In addition, TVA used the proposals received to develop alternatives for public review in the draft EIS (DEIS), which was published in April 2001. A Notice of Availability (NOA) for the DEIS appeared in the **Federal Register** on May 4, 2001.

In addition to written materials, additional information on the proposals and other aspects of the DEIS was available to the public in three public meetings held in South Pittsburg, Tennessee (May 24, 2001), Scottsboro, Alabama (May 29, 2001) and Guntersville, Alabama (May 31, 2001). Approximately 550 comments were received on the DEIS. These comments primarily related to recommendations for proposed uses of TVA land. Numerous comments and extensive public discussions took place regarding the use of several of the parcels. These discussions were especially focused on parcel 26a, adjacent to the Conners Island Industrial Park; parcel 40, proposed for a Guntersville Airport expansion; parcel 200a, proposed for a South Sauty Creek commercial recreation development; and parcel 257 in the City of Guntersville, which attracted three competing proposals. In the Final EIS (FEIS), TVA developed an alternative that would fully or partially zone parcels of land to accommodate 11 of the 13 initial requests. In addition, TVA received public suggestions for changes on other parcels. After considering all comments, the Final EIS was completed and distributed to commenting agencies and the public. A NOA for the Final EIS was published in the **Federal Register** on August 11, 2001.

Alternatives Considered

TVA initially considered three alternatives, including no action, for allocation of Guntersville Reservoir lands. The action alternatives were characterized as Alternative B1, ''Balanced Development and Recreation,'' and Alternative B2, ''Balanced Development and Conservation.'' Alternative B1 accommodated use requests and allocation changes for 13 parcels, while Alternative B2 did not accommodate allocation changes requests and instead allocated these lands to conservation-oriented uses or retained the lands in their previous designation under the 1983 plan. In response to public comments on the DEIS, TVA developed a fourth alternative, designated Alternative B3, or ''Blended Alternative.'' This alternative was designed to provide zone allocations which partially accommodate the 13 requests, and make other adjustments in response to public comments.

Under *Alternative A, the No Action Alternative,* TVA would not revise the 1983 allocation plan. Proposed land use requests received from external applicants or internal TVA interests would be evaluated for consistency with the 1983 plan. Requested land uses that are consistent would be approved or denied based on a review of potential environmental impacts and other administrative considerations. If the request is not consistent with the designated land use, and TVA staff believe the proposal has merit, then the TVA Board of Directors would be asked to amend the plan and change the allocation.

The 1983 plan used 16 allocation categories to allocate 150 parcels (32,584 acres) of TVA land. Residential shoreline and other shoreline strips were not included in the allocations. In addition, the Murphy Hill coal gasification plant site and the Honeycomb Quarry Cave limestone quarry were not allocated. Many parcels in the 1983 plan were designated with multiple allocation tags, which means that they could be considered for a wide range of uses, with a wide range of resulting environmental consequences. Despite this uncertainty, TVA estimates that if the existing plan were used as a guide, 89 percent of reservoir lands would be used for resource protection or natural resource management, 19 percent would be used for industrial or other developed uses, and 13 percent would be used for recreation development. As explained in the EIS, the above figures total greater than 100 percent because certain parcels have multiple allocation tags under the 1983 plan.

Under *Alternative B1, Balanced Development and Recreation,* 80 percent of project lands would be allocated to environmental protection and natural resource management uses, 13 percent would be allocated for developed uses or industrial uses, 6 percent for recreation development, and 1 percent for residential access. Tracts would be allocated to accommodate a Guntersville Airport expansion, 9 new recreational development proposals, and 3 new commercial or industrial proposals.

Under *Alternative B2, Balanced Development and Conservation,* 82 percent of project lands would be allocated to environmental protection and natural resource management uses, 13 percent for developed uses or industrial uses, 4 percent for recreation development, and 1 percent for residential access. Zone allocations for recreational, commercial or industrial proposals, or the airport expansion under Alternative B1 would not be accommodated, and the tracts would stay in their existing allocation or be allocated to zone 4, natural resource conservation.

Alternative B3, Blended Alternative, was developed in response to public comments on the DEIS. Approximately 81 percent of project lands would be allocated to environmental protection and natural resource management uses, 14 percent for developed uses or industrial uses, 4 percent for recreation development, and 1 percent for residential access. Alternative B3 contains a mix of allocations from Alternatives B1 and B2 and attempts to address, respond to, or resolve suggestions made during public review of the DEIS. In some cases, parcel allocation revisions were made, or special commitments related to parcels have been included. In general, Alternative B3 differs from Alternative B1 in that approximately 600 acres would be retained in buffers or natural resource management zones. Adjacent human communities would be buffered from visual and other impacts of parcel development. Alternative B3 was

designated as the TVA preferred alternative in the FEIS.

The EIS considered the environmental consequences of the alternatives on a wide variety of environmental resources. Under any alternative, sensitive resources such as endangered and threatened federal and state-listed species, cultural resources, and wetlands would be protected. Adoption of Alternative B3 would balance the competing demands of development and conservation. Development activities would have the potential for adverse environmental impacts. However, through the inclusion of environmental safeguards to address water quality, visual buffers, and wetland protection, and through resource avoidance and parcel-specific protection measures, these impacts would be minimized.

Because the potential effects on historic properties cannot be fully determined prior to implementation of the land plan, TVA will use a phased identification and evaluation process as allowed under 36 CFR 800.4(b)(2) to fulfill its obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Letters from the Alabama and Tennessee State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) dated September 7, 2001 and August 16, 2001, respectively, concur with this phased approach. Further, in view of the regional scope of this project, TVA has initiated efforts to prepare a Programmatic Agreement (PA) consistent with the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) implementing the National Historic Preservation Act. The PA includes provisions for monitoring of reservoir shorelines. A PA for the implementation of reservoir land management plans in Alabama is being reviewed by all requisite parties. ACHP, TVA, the Alabama SHPO, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and the Chickasaw Nation are proposed signatories in the PA, and the Alabama Indian Affairs Commission is a concurring party. A PA is also under development for reservoir lands in the state of Tennessee, through coordination with the Tennessee SHPO, ACHP, and consulting parties. These measures ensure that the effects of the Guntersville Reservoir Land Management Plan on historic properties have been taken into account.

Response to Comments

Appendix E of the Final EIS contains summaries of and responses to the comments TVA received during the Draft EIS process. TVA received comments from 550 individuals and organizations on the DEIS. As indicated above, TVA believes that the open public process and discussion on a number of community proposals substantially enhanced its decision making. TVA also received comments on the FEIS from EPA, Alabama Historical Commission, and Tennessee Historical Commission. EPA appreciated that timber harvesting, an allowable activity in Zone 4, was redefined to include ''timber management to promote forest health.'' They requested that the ROD offer management options for unit plans. Further, EPA was concerned that Alternative B3 favored development proposals and was closer to Alternative B1 than the EPA-favored Alternative B2. EPA also provided specific comments on parcel allocations. EPA expressed concerns about industrial and commercial development such as the proposed Guntersville Airport expansion, industrial park, interchange development and industrial site, and also pointed out that marinas, boat ramps and campgrounds proposed to be allowed under Alternative B3 could have reservoir water quality impacts. For parcel 257, EPA expressed a preference to allocate the parcel to for zone 4 and stated that Alternative B3 would allow partial development of the tract by allowing the siting of a headquarters for United Cherokee Intertribal.

TVA appreciates the EPA comments and will emphasize water quality considerations during its land use and Section 26a decision making processes for facilities on Guntersville Reservoir. Although TVA has attempted to accommodate a number of development proposals, these are typically of limited area and are often for water access for adjacent private landowners. TVA will use site-specific reviews to incorporate additional environmental protection, including water quality protection measures, into these proposals. Typical forest management options for unit plans (zones 3 and 4) on Guntersville Reservoir are expected to include some, but not all of, the following types of activities:

- Pine thinning and prescribed burning to maintain healthy pine stands
- Salvage activities to control southern pine beetle infestations
- Creation of brush piles for wildlife habitat
- Daylighting of road shoulders and selected other areas by selective timber removal to create conditions favorable for grasses and forbs preferred by wildlife species, and to enhance aesthetics
- Planting of areas adjacent to the reservoir with appropriate species
- Treatment of invasive exotic species infestations
- Timber stand improvements to encourage oak regeneration and growth
- Harvesting mature pine stands and allow stands to regenerate
- Harvests of limited size over a period of years to create a mosaic of hardwood forest cover types and age classes
- Controlled burn implementation during late winter to increase advanced oak regeneration

All of these activities would be oriented toward maintenance and enhancement of forest health on public lands. Other public use management and wildlife management activities would be conducted to preserve and enhance forest ecosystem health and productivity. Each unit plan would be subjected to agency and public review, and site-specific environmental safeguards incorporated into the proposed management activities. With regard to Parcel 257, TVA did not zone this parcel to accommodate the United Cherokee Intertribal request for a headquarters and interpretive center. However, TVA did decide to allow use of a limited area for an annual tribal conference and ceremonial event (pow-wow).

In other agency comments, the Tennessee Historical Commission concurred that phased compliance is an appropriate strategy, and requested that TVA submit all historic property survey reports to the office for review and comment. In accordance with standard Section 106 compliance procedures, TVA will do this for all properties in Tennessee. The Alabama Historical Commission indicated that they preferred Alternative B2, but that they could agree with Alternative B3 provided that a phase II archaeological investigation be conducted for every site which is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. TVA will conduct archaeological and historic structure surveys to identify historic properties, and will submit phase II proposals to the Alabama Historical Commission for approval prior to testing for projects in Alabama. TVA also received two comments from adjoining landowners on the Final EIS that were not made on the draft EIS questioning some proposed allocation decisions. An adjoining landowner objected to a buffer zone that TVA proposed to establish between a recreational development zone (proposed for a campground) and a subdivision. The landowner felt that the buffer zone would be subject to abuse from uncontrolled camping and motorized recreation. A second

landowner requested that lands classified as Zone 4 because of their incorporation into a state wildlife management area be changed to zone 7 to allow residential access. Because the land in question has historically been used as part of the Mud Creek Wildlife Management Area and the wildlife management area easement with the state is proposed for extension, TVA plans to leave this property in zone 4, but to recognize the residential access rights for a 1.7-acre parcel. As part of any future conveyance to the state for wildlife management purposes, TVA would include both a general and specific reservation acknowledging these residential access rights.

Decision

The TVA Board decided to adopt the Guntersville Reservoir Land Management Plan as described in Alternative B3 on September 19, 2001. TVA believes that Alternative B3 responds to community development and recreational development needs on Guntersville Reservoir, but also recognizes and preserves the aesthetic and sensitive resources which make the reservoir unique. Like the other alternatives considered, Alternative B3 sets aside parcels containing sensitive resources and habitats in the Sensitive Resource Protection and Natural Resource Conservation categories. For lands where TVA proposes to consider development proposals, following site-specific review of development plans, Alternative B3 adopts commitments that would further minimize the potential for adverse impacts to the environment. These commitments are listed below, under Environmental Commitments.

Environmentally Preferable Alternative

TVA has concluded that Alternative B2, which would not grant recreational and industrial access requests on 13 parcels, is the environmentally preferable alternative. However, TVA's responsibilities for unified development of the Tennessee River system and adjoining properties encourage the use of portions of the reservoir lands to foster the economic development of the area. Local governments and a number of people commenting also support these projects. TVA believes that Alternative B3 helps to meet the multiple objectives of the Guntersville project, and would result in substantially better environmental protection than previous shoreline development practices. Further the environmental impacts of TVA's preferred alternative would be less than Alternative B1 and the No Action Alternative.

Environmental Commitments

The land plan envisioned in Alternative B3 advances TVA's commitment to resource stewardship and habitat protection through strong conservation approaches. Alternative B3 was formulated using environmentally protective measures. Some of these measures include use of a sensitive resource protection zone and incorporation of buffers between development proposals and adjoining landowners. In addition, TVA is adopting the following measures to minimize environmental impacts:

- Wetlands will be avoided on residential access properties on parcels 12, 69, and 22 and any portion of parcel 26a and 165 allocated for recreational development.
- Recreational development on parcels 143, 154a, 159 and 168 will be designed to avoid historic properties and designed to enhance their interpretation.
- Agricultural licensing on Parcels 26a, 45, 121, 124, 132, and 260 will include buffers to avoid impacts to the reservoir and wetlands.
- All land disturbing activities shall be conducted in accordance with Best Management Practices as defined by Section 208 of the Clean Water Act and implementing regulations to control erosion and sedimentation. Forest management activities will be conducted in accordance with practices prescribed for forestry. Best Management Practices for agriculture, including maintenance of vegetative buffers, will be included in agricultural licenses.
- Visual and water quality enhancement buffers, between 50 feet and 100 feet wide, will be provided to screen timber harvest areas from public thoroughfares and shorelines and to minimize the potential for sediments or other nonpoint source pollutants to enter Guntersville Reservoir.
- Controlled burns will be conducted in accordance with the open burning regulations of the appropriate state.
- On parcel 2, TVA will place special emphasis on visual analysis during consideration of any management activities.

With the implementation of the above environmental protection measures, TVA has determined that adverse environmental impacts of future development proposals on the reservoir would be substantially reduced. These protective measures represent all of the practicable measures to avoid or minimize environmental harm that are associated with this alternative.

As TVA implements the Guntersville Reservoir Land Management Plan, the agency will continue to work with all affected interests to promote environmentally sound stewardship of public lands.

Dated: October 29, 2001.

Kathryn J. Jackson,

Executive Vice President, River System Operations and Environment.

[FR Doc. 02–1166 Filed 1–17–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8120–08–M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

Environmental Impact Statement: Jefferson and Clearfield Counties, Pennsylvania

AGENCY: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The FHWA is issuing this notice to advise the public that an Environmental Impact Statement will be prepared for a proposed highway project in Jefferson and Clearfield Counties, Pennsylvania.

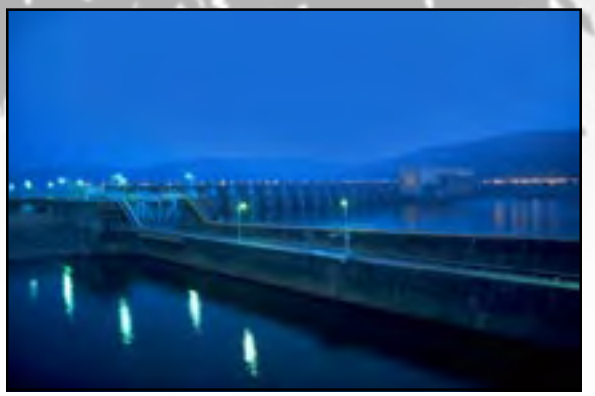
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David W. Cough, P.E., Director of Operations, Federal Highway Administration, Pennsylvania Division , 228 Walnut Street, Room 536, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17101–1720, (717) 221–3411 or Mark S. Rozich, P.E., Project Manager, Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 10–0, Route 286 South, P.O. Box 429, Indiana, Pennsylvania 15701, (724) 357–2852.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FHWA, in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PENNDOT), will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a transportation improvement within the study area of U.S. Route 219 (eastern terminus), S.R. 0830 (western terminus), Interstate 80 (southern terminus), and the DuBois-Jefferson County Airport (northern terminus). The project will include the development of a reasonable range of alternatives that meet the project need and supporting environmental documentation and analysis to recommend a preferred alternative for implementation. A complete public involvement program is part of the project.

The purpose of the transportation improvement is to improve access to the DuBois-Jefferson County Airport and the associated Keystone Opportunity Zone (KOZ) and Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ). Based upon a needs analysis completed

Final Environmental Impact Statement and Land Management Plan

Guntersville Reservoir



Volume 1

August 2001

TVA

FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
GUNTERSVILLE RESERVOIR LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

Volume 1

RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP
Guntersville Watershed Team

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

August 2001

This Assessment was Prepared by:
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Responsible Federal Agency: Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT GUNTERSVILLE RESERVOIR LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

Jackson and Marshall Counties, Alabama and Marion County, Tennessee

Abstract: TVA is proposing to update the 1983 land management plan for 40,236 acres of TVA-managed land on Guntersville Reservoir in Alabama and Tennessee. TVA proposes to use the Plan to guide land-use approvals, private water-use facility permitting, and resource management decisions on Guntersville Reservoir. Three proposed action alternatives are presented; each allocates land into broad categories, including TVA Project Operations, Sensitive Resource Management, Natural Resource Conservation, Industrial/Commercial Development, Developed Recreation, and Residential Access. The three action alternatives differ in how they would allocate 13 parcels where TVA received requests for industrial or recreational development. In addition, approximately 15,703 acres of land currently committed to a specific use through previous land use agreements would be allocated to that current use under all alternatives. The preferred alternative would result in about 12.7 percent of TVA public land on Guntersville Reservoir being allocated to TVA Project Operations; 25.5 percent to Sensitive Resource Management; 55.5 percent to Natural Resource Conservation, 0.8 percent to Industrial/Commercial Development, 4.2 percent to Developed Recreation and 1.3 percent to Residential Access. The No Action Alternative to continue management under the existing land use plan is also analyzed in this document. Table 1 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement Summary shows the distribution of proposed land uses, by acres, for each alternative.

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SUMMARY

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
GUNTERSVILLE RESERVOIR LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN
Jackson and Marshall Counties, Alabama and Marion County, Tennessee

Introduction

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) proposes to update the 1983 Guntersville Reservoir Land Management Plan (1983 Plan) for TVA public land around Guntersville Reservoir. Currently, TVA owns and manages 40,236 acres of land on the reservoir. TVA intends to use the revised Guntersville Land Management Plan (Plan) to guide future decision making and to systematically manage its reservoir properties. By determining future land uses, the Plan is intended to be consistent with the purposes of the Guntersville Project, which is a multipurpose reservoir operated by TVA for navigation, flood control, power production, recreation, and other uses. TVA welcomes public comments on the proposed Plan and final environmental impact statement (FEIS).

Originally, TVA acquired approximately 109,671 acres of land for the Guntersville Project. Of that, 56,300 acres are covered by water during normal summer pool (595 mean sea level). Subsequent transfers and sales of land for various commercial, industrial, residential and recreational uses have resulted in a current balance of 40,236 acres of TVA land available for allocation to future uses.

The proposed Plan is intended to provide a clear statement of how project land would be managed in the future based on natural and cultural resource data; economic needs and public input. TVA considered a wide range of possible land uses in the development of the proposed alternatives. Each parcel of land was reviewed to determine its physical capabilities, suitable uses, and the needs of the public. Based on this information, the planning team allocated parcels to six planning zones. These are described in Table 2-2 of the FEIS. The Plan was developed using information obtained from the public, existing and newly-collected field data on land and resource conditions, and technical knowledge of TVA staff.

Public Involvement and Issue Identification

TVA held public scoping meetings to inform the public of the land management plan update and to solicit input in on March 20, 2000, in South Pittsburg, Tennessee; March 21, 2000, in Scottsboro, Alabama; and March 23, 2000, in Guntersville, Alabama. These meetings were attended by 112 people. In addition, written comments were invited through a news release, newspaper notices, and a website notice. Subsequent to the scoping meetings, TVA determined that the development of an EIS would allow a better understanding of the impacts of the alternatives. Accordingly, TVA published a Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS in the

Federal Register on December 20, 2000. Information collected from these efforts was used to identify the following issues to be addressed:

- **Aquatic Ecology**. About 63 percent of participants expressed a need for more shoreline erosion control.
- **Cultural Resources**. About 60 percent of respondents expressed a need for increased protection of cultural and historic sites.
- **Navigation**. The potential for the allocations to positively or negatively affect river navigation was identified by TVA staff as an issue.
- **Prime Farmland Conversion**. Although not identified by participants, the potential for the allocations to lead to the conversion of prime farmland to non-agricultural uses was identified by TVA staff as an issue.
- **Recreation**. More than half of the participants made requests for specific recreational uses such as more trails and wildlife observation areas. They were satisfied with the current availability of swimming beaches, campgrounds, lodging, and boating facilities.
- **Sensitive Plant and Animal Species**. About 58 percent of respondents expressed a preference for more protection of endangered species.
- **Significant Natural Areas**. About 63 percent of participants reported a need for more protection of land with unique natural features.
- **Socioeconomic Impacts**. The impact of the allocations on communities and community development was identified by TVA staff as an issue. Some respondents expressed a need for less industrial and economic development.
- **Terrestrial Ecology**. About 56 percent of respondents reported a need for more forest and wildlife management activities.
- **Visual Resources**. Participants valued the scenic beauty and setting of the reservoir, and about 68 percent requested more protection of natural land and open space.
- **Water**. About 68 percent of participants requested more protection of water quality.
- **Wetlands**. About 55 percent of participants requested more protection of wetlands.

Alternatives

Four alternatives were developed and evaluated in the DEIS. Brief summaries of each alternative are provided below. Table 1 shows the distribution of proposed land uses, by acres, for each alternative.

Alternative A – Current Plan (No Action)

Under Alternative A, the No Action Alternative, TVA would continue to use the existing 1983 Plan to guide its land use decisions. Specific requests would be considered pending further environmental review on the site-specific aspects of the proposal.

Table 1 - Comparison of Alternatives - Acres*

Zone*	Acres			
	A Current Plan (No Action)	**B1**** Balanced Development and Recreation)	**B2**** Balanced Development and Conservation	**B3**** Blended Alternative
1 - Non TVA Shoreland***	0	0	0	0
2 - TVA Project Operations	4,407.9 (13%)	4,996.2 (12%)	4,927.2 (12%)	5,079.5 (12%)
3 - Sensitive Resource Management	4,041.6 (10%)	10,121.5 (25%)	10,121.5 (25%)	10,259.8 (25%)
4 - Natural Resource Conservation	24,972.4 (63%)	21,867.1 (54%)	22,660.4 (56%)	22,323.5 (55.5%)
5 - Industrial/Commercial Development	1,786.3 (5%)	403.0 (1%)	338.2 (1%)	326.9 (0.8%)
6 - Developed Recreation	4,308.3 (11%)	2,306.8 (6%)	1,647.2 (4%)	1,703.7 (4.2%)
7 - Residential Access	0	541.5 (1%)	541.5 (1%)	542.6 (1.3%)
Total	**39,516.5****	**40,236**	**40,236**	**40,236**

* For comparison purposes, zones for Alternative A have been updated to the rough equivalent used in the current planning process.

** Total current plan acreage reflects more than the 32,584 acres planned in the 1983 Plan due to multiple allocation tags on most parcels. For example, a parcel may be designated for both industrial and wildlife management purposes. For the purpose of preparing this table, that acreage is counted once under Zone 4 and once under Zone 5 because it can be used for either purpose today.

*** Non-TVA shoreland is not being allocated. This includes land adjoining the river over which TVA has flowage easement rights or land subject to outstanding residential access rights. Obstructions within the 500-year floodplain of the Tennessee River or tributary reservoirs require approval from TVA.

**** Alternatives B1 and B2 include 7,295 acres not planned in 1983 This land has been allocated to the other six zones in the current planning effort. The additional land allocated in the current effort include the Murphy Hill power plant site and areas of shoreline strip. Shoreline strip land with water access rights has been allocated to Zone 7, in accordance with the Shoreline Management Initiative Record of Decision in 1999. The remainder of the unplanned land is allocated to natural resource conservation, sensitive resource management, or recreation.

Alternative B1 – Balanced Development and Recreation and Alternative B2 -- Balanced Development and Conservation

Under Alternatives B1 and B2, the 1983 Plan would be updated to reflect how project land would be managed in the future based on current natural and cultural resource data; economic needs and public input. Alternatives B1 and B2 differ in the proposed uses for 795 acres affecting 13 parcels (see Table 2-3 of the FEIS). Under Alternative B1, Balanced Development and Recreation, TVA would allocate these 795 acres of TVA public land to TVA Project Operations (Zone 2), Industrial/Commercial Development (Zone 5) and Developed Recreation (Zone 6). Under Alternative B2, Balanced Development and Conservation, TVA would allocate this land to Natural Resource Conservation (Zones 4) and Industrial/Commercial Development (Zone 5).

Alternative B3 (Blended Alternative)

After review of public comments received on the Draft EIS, TVA created a third action alternative. In Alternative B3, TVA proposes to allocate parcels into zone categories that would partially or fully accommodate the requests described above. A complete list of all zone changes under Alternative B3 are described in Table 2-4 of the FEIS. The primary difference between Alternatives B1 and B3 is that the acreage for Zones 5 and 6 would be reduced by about 470 acres in Alternative B3. Alternative B3 would allow for maintenance of a buffer between the adjacent property and proposed development on Parcel 200a. All land in Parcel 26a, would be placed into Zone 4. The majority of land in Parcel 257 would be placed into Zone 4 and the remainder would be placed into Zone 2. Please see Section 2.2.2 of the FEIS for a complete description of why these changes were made in Alternative B3 relative to public comments received.

Comparison of Alternatives

Table 1 shows a comparison of the alternatives by of acres placed into each of the six land use zones. Outlined below is a comparison of Alternatives B1, B2 and B3 relative to the proposals for development (see Table 2-3 of the FEIS).

Under **Alternative B1**, land use allocation requests would be granted that would allow, subject to site-specific environmental review, the following actions:

- Conners Island recreation area on Parcel 26a north of Guntersville
- Guntersville airport expansion on Parcel 40 north of Guntersville
- Additional commercial recreation to complement the Wood Yard Marina at State Route 35 bridge on Parcel 127a at Scottsboro
- Mead Park proposal at the State Route 117 bridge on Parcel 145 at Stevenson
- Bridgeport Utilities boat ramp and Bridgeport walking trail on Parcels 154a and 159
- North Alabama Industrial Development Association allocation of Parcel 161a to allow industrial access

- I-24 Interchange development on Parcel 167 at Kimball
- Nickajack Industrial Park expansion on Parcel 172 to allow industrial access at New Hope
- Recreational development at the South Sauty Creek bridge
- Little Mountain Marina expansion on Parcel 207a
- Cisco Steel Marina proposal on Parcel 248 at State Route 227 causeway in Guntersville
- United Cherokee Intertribal or Guntersville City Park recreation development on Parcel 257 in Guntersville

Under **Alternative B2**, the above land use allocations would not be granted. These parcels would either continue in the current land use or be allocated to Zone 4.

Under **Alternative B3**, zone allocations consistent with the above proposals would be made, except:

- Commercial recreation expansion at Wood Yard Marina site would not be granted
- South Sauty Creek commercial recreation proposal would be decreased in size
- Conners Island parcel would be allocated to Zone 4 as in Alternative B2. Approximately 14 acres of Parcel 257 would be allocated to Zone 2 and the remainder (approximately 92 acres) to Zone 4, which would not allow some of the recreation requests to be granted,
- One residential access parcel (Parcel 20a) would be changed to Zone 5 to accommodate possible future commercial development of a watercraft sales facility.

Affected Environment

The Guntersville Reservoir is located in the southern extension of the Sequatchie Valley Province. This rolling valley floor is as much as 1,000 feet lower than nearby Sand Mountain to the east and the southernmost extensions of the Cumberland Plateau and its escarpment to the west. Sand Mountain extends for 38 miles along the eastern shoreline, and the area between this escarpment and the reservoir is mostly undeveloped. A small area of the lower portion of the reservoir between the city of Guntersville and Guntersville Dam is located in the Cumberland Escarpment physiographic region. This area is also mostly undeveloped and is among the most scenic reservoir shoreline in the region. Elsewhere, the reservoir and floodplain areas include attractive islands, rock bluffs, secluded coves, wetlands and agricultural land which is framed by high wooded ridges.

The Guntersville Reservoir watershed encompasses 2,669 square miles. Releases from Nickajack Dam account for an average of 37,200 cubic feet per second (cfs) of the water entering Guntersville Reservoir. An additional 4,600 cfs is generated by tributaries to the reservoir, and an average of 41,800 cfs discharges from Guntersville Dam into Wheeler Reservoir. The reservoir is considered nutrient rich and highly productive. Water quality ratings, as measured by dissolved oxygen, chlorophyll, and sediment characteristics are generally good. Several tributary streams are listed by the state as impaired. Stream impairment in these tributary streams is generally due to past surface mining, which has caused metal and pH problems, and farming, which has resulted in pesticide and organic enrichment. Most of the aquatic habitat on Guntersville is rated fair, based on characteristics

important to sport fish populations. Extensive aquatic weed growth, while providing benefits to wildlife and fisheries, interferes with recreational activities. Extensive weed growth also has the potential to cause detrimental water quality effects if shading of submerged vegetation results in die-offs and decay. The decay in turn would reduce dissolved oxygen and could be detrimental to most fish and aquatic life. As a result of these issues, aquatic weed populations are managed by mechanical harvesting and herbicides under a plan developed by the Guntersville Aquatic Plant Stakeholder Group.

Major cities adjacent to the reservoir are Guntersville, Scottsboro, Stevenson, Bridgeport, South Pittsburg and Jasper. Manufacturing is a larger contributor to part of the economy of the reservoir area than in the state or in the nation. There are several large industrial areas that have developed, including areas near Guntersville, Scottsboro, Stevenson, Bridgeport, and South Pittsburg. The Bellefonte Nuclear Plant site and the Widows Creek Fossil Plant site also add to the industrial character of portions of the reservoir. In addition, there are extensive areas of lake-oriented residential development, including 82 waterfront subdivisions, especially along the lower areas of the reservoir near Guntersville. Public use areas include 16 marinas, 43 boat ramps, 13 city or county parks, 8 campgrounds, 5 camping resorts, and 8 group camps or clubs. However, the reservoir includes large natural areas containing limestone bluffs, wooded shoreline, and numerous secluded coves and steep, wooded ridges.

A number of archaeological resources have been identified through previous surveys of Guntersville Reservoir land. Some of these resources may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, a number of historic structures exist on Reservoir properties and adjacent to the reservoir. Among these are the Guntersville Dam, Powerhouse, and Lock; Fort Harker, a Civil War fortification; Battery Hill at Bridgeport; and Creek Path Mission on Browns Creek.

Extensive wetlands exist on Guntersville Reservoir. Most common are aquatic bed wetlands, comprised of Eurasian milfoil, hydrilla, naiads, and lotus. Shallow water areas of coves and embayments contain herbaceous-emergent and scrub-shrub wetlands. Forested wetlands, containing bottomland hardwoods, are primarily under easement to the state for wildlife management areas. Other areas are found along embayments such as Browns Creek, Spring Creek, Roseberry Creek, Jones Creek, and Poplar Creek. Stands of tupelo in wetlands, which are rare in northern Alabama, also have become established on Dry Creek and on Bellefonte Island.

In addition, extensive acreages of prime farmland occur in Marshall and Jackson Counties on private land adjacent to the reservoir. Approximately 2,500 acres of prime farmland occur on TVA parcels being allocated in this plan. TVA currently licenses more than 860 acres on portions of 27 parcels of land for agricultural usage.

Surveys were conducted to determine if rare plants or sensitive ecological areas are located on reservoir land. No federally-listed plants were found; however, ten Alabama and five Tennessee state-listed plants were observed on nine Guntersville Reservoir parcels.

Populations of five listed species of animals were also observed during surveys of Guntersville Reservoir during 1999 and 2000. These included the federally-threatened bald eagle and the federally-endangered gray bat. Six species of federally-endangered mussels, one federally-endangered snail, and one federally-threatened fish are found in Guntersville Reservoir, mostly in the more riverine portion below Nickajack Dam. Designated natural areas on Guntersville Reservoir include Blowing Wind Cave and Fern Cave National Wildlife Refuges, Lake Guntersville and Buck's Pocket State Parks, Mud Creek, North Sauty Creek, Raccoon Creek, and Skyline State Wildlife Management Areas. In addition, as a result of previous land planning efforts, TVA has administratively designated Small Wild Areas at Cave Mountain, Big Spring Creek, Coon Gulf, Honeycomb Creek, and South Sauty Creek. TVA habitat protection areas were previously designated at Mink Creek and Honey Bluff.

Environmental Consequences

Under any alternative, sensitive resources such as endangered and threatened federal and state-listed species, cultural resources, and wetlands would be protected.

Under Alternative A, these resources would be protected by ongoing compliance with environmental protection laws and site-specific reviews conducted when specific actions are proposed. However, there is potential for fragmentation of habitat which could result in cumulative loss of habitat over time.

Under Alternatives B1, B2, and B3, additional protection would be ensured by allocation of land with priority resources to Zone 3. These proposed Zone 3 areas include large blocks of TVA public land on the Tennessee River near Guntersville Dam; parcels along Browns Creek, Big Spring Creek, Crow Creek, Mud Creek, Jones Creek, Battle Creek, and the Sequatchie River; and areas of Street Bluff, Buck Island, River Ridge, and the Sand Mountain escarpment. In addition, large areas of the reservoir would be allocated to Zone 4, which would also result in protection of important resources and natural habitats. Further, under Alternatives B1, B2, and B3, TVA proposes to designate three new Small Wild Areas, on Buck Island, Sand Mountain, and Bellefonte Island. In addition, nine habitat protection areas, which contain rare plants, are proposed for designation. Under Alternatives B1, B2, and B3, approximately 32,000 of the 40,000 acres being allocated would be in protective designations.

Under Alternative A, most of the parcels containing prime farmland soils were not included in the Plan. The 249 acres that were allocated were placed in less protective industrial or recreational categories. Under Alternatives B1, B2 and B3 most of the prime farmland soils are allocated for Zones 3 and 4, which would continue to protect these areas. However, approximately 780 acres of prime farmland soils are on parcels allocated to Zones 5, 6, and 7. If development actions were implemented on these parcels, this prime farmland would be lost. However, this is a small percentage of the extensive acreage of prime farmland in Marshall and Jackson Counties.

Under any alternative, future residential, industrial and recreational developments on adjacent private property or on TVA property have the potential to result in water quality effects due to increased soil erosion, chemical usage, and sewage loading. However, these effects are not inevitable, and can be avoided by use of vegetated buffer zones and the residential access restrictions required by residential permitting according to TVA's shoreline management policy.

Under any alternative, continuing development of residential subdivisions and occasional industrial facilities will continue to affect the reservoir's visual character. Under Alternative A, there was no specific visual protection designation, although some visual resource impacts would be protected through site-specific reviews of proposed developments. However, there would likely be a gradual reduction in visual attractiveness of the reservoir area. Under Alternatives B1, B2, and B3, visual resource protection and management would be enhanced by allocation of parcels with high scenic value to Zones 3 or 4.

Under Alternative A, there is no specific allocation category for protection of archaeological and historic resources. However, site-specific compliance reviews of specific actions would likely reduce most impacts to insignificant levels. In addition, some developments would likely be proposed which would require data recovery under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act in order to proceed. Under Alternatives B1, B2, and B3, there are specific allocations for archaeological and historic resource protection. This would likely reduce the possibility of data recovery excavations and mitigation measures where developments are proposed. Approximately 90 percent of the recorded archaeological sites are included in protective Zones 3 and 4. TVA executed a Programmatic Agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation which governs implementation of reservoir land management plans in Alabama. The Programmatic Agreement requires identification of historic properties prior to implementation of specific activities under the land plan, and consultation with appropriate parties to determine whether there are historic properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, or which have religious or cultural significance to Native Americans. Development of a Programmatic Agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in the state of Tennessee is under way. Until that agreement is finalized, TVA will meet Section 106 compliance obligations by phased compliance that will occur as subsequent land use requests are reviewed.

Under Alternative A, terrestrial ecological resources would be protected to some extent by site-specific reviews for specific activities. In addition, large areas are designated under all alternatives into zones compatible with natural resource management and enhancement. Depending on the sensitivity of resources, much of this land is available for wildlife management, wetland management, and riparian management to preserve, improve, or enhance ecological resources. The general mix of forest land and open land in the surrounding counties is expected to remain relatively unchanged in the near future with the possible exception of increased subdivision and road development. By maintaining approximately 81 percent of the TVA public land in Zones 3 and 4, implementation of Alternative B1 B2, or B3 could offset some cumulative effects of development and fragmentation on nearby private land.

Under Alternative A, approximately 300 acres are available for future recreational development, including public and private campgrounds, parks, and marinas. Continued expressions of interest from other public and private agencies have created opportunities to consider new recreational developments. In addition, the public increasingly values TVA public land for both formal and informal recreation uses. Accordingly, Alternatives B1, B2, and B3 propose the allocation of additional land to Recreational Development, and provide other public land for informal recreation use such as hiking, hunting, bird-watching and other uses compatible with resource protection. Specific recreational facilities on TVA public land such as hiking trails would be proposed and evaluated in more detail in subsequent natural resource management planning efforts.

After review of 15 specific proposals for economic and recreational uses of 13 parcels of TVA public land, and consideration of other public comments, TVA has chosen a preferred alternative. The Plan under Alternative B3 enhances resource protection and provides for needed economic development opportunities for communities along the Tennessee River. In addition, it responds to public concerns provided about several of the development proposals in Alternative B1.

The three alternatives contained in this document will be presented to the TVA Board of Directors, with a recommendation that Alternative B3 be adopted as TVA policy for management of Guntersville Reservoir land.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADCNR	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
ADEM	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
APE	Area of Potential Effect
BMPs	Best Management Practices
cfs	cubic feet per second
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FRP	Flood Risk Profile
HPA	Habitat Protection Area
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
IGCC	Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle
INM	In Need of Management
msl	mean sea level
NAIDA	North Alabama Industrial Development Association
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PA	Programmatic Agreement
Plan	Reservoir Land Management Plan
1983 Plan	Existing Guntersville Reservoir Land Management Plan (1983)
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenols
PSD	Prevention of Serious Deterioration
RFAI	Reservoir Fish Assemblage Index
RVSMP	Reservoir Vital Signs Monitoring Program

SAHI	Shoreline Aquatic Habitat Index
S-CE	Special Concern Because of Commercial Exploitation
SCS	Soil Conservation Service
SEIS	Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SMI	Shoreline Management Initiative, TVA
SMP	Shoreline Management Policy, TVA
SPCO	Special Concern
STATSGO	State Soil Geographic Database
SWA	Small Wild Area
TDEC	Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation.
TRM	Tennessee River Mile
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
TWRA	Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency
UCI	United Cherokee Intertribal
USDA	Department of Agriculture
USFWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
WMA	Wildlife Management Area

1. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

1.1 Background

Guntersville Reservoir is the second largest of 23 multipurpose reservoirs operated by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) for navigation, flood control, power production, recreation and other uses (Figure 1-1). The 76-mile-long reservoir is located in Jackson and Marshall Counties, Alabama, and Marion County, Tennessee. TVA originally acquired 109,671 acres of land for the construction of Guntersville Reservoir (TVA's third Tennessee River mainstream dam) which was begun in 1935 and completed in 1939. Of that, 56,300 acres are covered by water during normal summer pool (595 mean sea level [msl]). Subsequent transfer of land by TVA for economic, industrial, residential, or public recreation development has resulted in a current balance of 40,236 acres of TVA public land on Guntersville Reservoir. These 40,236 acres above full pool elevation are considered in this land management plan.

TVA is comparing alternatives for updating the 1983 Guntersville Reservoir Land Management Plan (1983 Plan) and allocating additional TVA public land on the reservoir that was not considered in the 1983 Plan to reflect community needs and current TVA policies. This additional land is generally narrow shoreline strips but also includes the 1,300-acre Murphy Hill site, which is the undeveloped site of a proposed coal gasification plant (described in Section 1.3), and the 84-acre Honeycomb Quarry Cave site.

1.2 Purpose and Need for Proposed Action

TVA manages public land on Guntersville Reservoir to generate prosperity, support a thriving river system, stimulate economic growth and improve the quality of life in the Tennessee Valley. This TVA public land, together with adjoining private land, is used for public and commercial recreation, industrial development, natural resource management, and to meet a variety of other community needs. The purpose of the land planning effort is to apply a systematic method of evaluating and identifying the most suitable use of TVA public land under TVA stewardship. Public input, resource data, suitability and capability analyses, and TVA staff expertise are used to allocate land to the following land management categories: TVA Project Operations, Sensitive Resource Management, Natural Resource Conservation, Industrial/Commercial Development, Developed Recreation and Residential Access (see Table 2-2). These allocations are then used to guide the types of activities that will be considered on each parcel. The Guntersville Reservoir Land Management Plan (Plan) is submitted for approval to the TVA Board of Directors and adopted as policy to provide for long-term land stewardship and accomplishment of TVA responsibilities under the TVA Act of 1933.

Figure 1-1 Map of Guntersville Reservoir

Plans have been completed and implemented for seven Tennessee River mainstream reservoirs and five tributary reservoirs. Older plans are being updated for selected mainstream reservoirs including Guntersville Reservoir.

The purpose of this Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is to assess environmental impacts of a reasonable range of alternatives for allocating TVA TVA public land on Guntersville Reservoir and to provide a means for involving the public in the decision-making process.

1.3 Other Pertinent Environmental Reviews or Documents

Memphis to Atlanta Corridor Study. In July 2001, the Federal Highway Administration and Alabama Department of Transportation released a DEIS on the proposed Memphis to Atlanta controlled access highway. TVA was a cooperating agency in preparation of the EIS. This project would cross Guntersville Reservoir between Scottsboro and Guntersville. Alternatives 1, 3, 4, 7, and 8 in the DEIS would cross Guntersville Reservoir between Tennessee River Miles 368 and 369 and affect the Pine Island Subdivision on the west side of the reservoir and a portion of Parcel 206 (Murphy Hill) on the eastern side of the reservoir. Alternative 2 in the DEIS would cross Guntersville Reservoir at TRM 375 and would affect Parcels 93 and 94 on the western side of the Reservoir and Parcels 282g and 199 in the South Sauty Creek area on the eastern side of the Reservoir near Langston. As stated in the DEIS, the proposed crossings of Guntersville Reservoir were designed to avoid wetland and sensitive resource impacts.

Shoreline Management Initiative (SMI): An Assessment of Residential Shoreline Development Impacts in the Tennessee Valley (TVA, 1999a). TVA completed an EIS on possible alternatives for managing residential shoreline development throughout the Tennessee River Valley. Under the Shoreline Management Policy (SMP), the alternative selected, sensitive natural and cultural resource values of reservoir shorelines will be conserved and retained by preparing a shoreline categorization for individual reservoirs; by voluntary donations of conservation easements over flowage easement or other shore land to protect scenic landscapes; and by adopting a “maintain and gain” public shoreline policy to ensure no net loss (and preferably a net gain) of undeveloped public shoreline when considering requests for additional residential access rights. The Guntersville Reservoir Land Management Plan EIS will tier from the Final Shoreline Management Initiative EIS.

In accordance with SMP, TVA categorized the residential access shoreline of Guntersville Reservoir based on resource data collected from field surveys of sensitive species and their potential habitats, archaeological resources, and wetlands along the residential access shoreline of Guntersville Reservoir.

The shoreline categorization is composed of three categories:

Shoreline Protection for shoreline segments that support sensitive ecological resources, such as federal-listed threatened or endangered species, high priority state-listed species, wetlands with high function and value, archaeological or historical sites of national significance, and certain navigation restriction zones. Within this category, all significant resources will be protected.

Residential Mitigation for shoreline segments where resource conditions or certain navigation restrictions would require analyses of individual development proposals, additional data, or specific mitigation measures.

Managed Residential for shoreline segments where no sensitive resources or navigation restrictions are known to exist. Standard environmental review would be completed for any proposed action.

The residential access shoreline on Guntersville Reservoir comprises 100.9 miles or 10.6 percent of the total 949 miles of shoreline. Approximately 55.9 percent of the residential access shoreline has archaeological resources; 17.3 percent of the residential shoreline has wetland vegetation; 13.7 percent has sensitive plant and/or animal resources present and 2.0 percent has navigation restrictions. Depending on the sensitivity of the resource, these shoreline reaches were placed in either the Shoreline Protection or Residential Mitigation categories. When these four resources are placed in the appropriate shoreline categories, the result is that no residential shoreline is in the Shoreline Protection Category, approximately 64.6 percent is in the Residential Mitigation Category, and approximately 35.4 percent is in the Managed Residential Category.

Docks and other residential access shoreline development would not be permitted on land within the Shoreline Protection Category because of the sensitive nature of the resources contained in this area or because of navigation restrictions. Section 26a applications for docks and other residential shoreline development in the Residential Mitigation Area would be reviewed by TVA for compliance with the SMP (TVA, 1999a) and the Section 26a regulations. Development restrictions or mitigation measures may be necessary in this shoreline category. Section 26a applications for docks and other shoreline development in the Managed Residential Area would also be reviewed for compliance with the SMP and Section 26a regulations.

As new data are collected on the spatial location and significance of endangered species, wetlands, cultural resources, or navigation restrictions, adjustments to category boundaries may be necessary. Property owners should check with the TVA Guntersville Watershed Team office for the current status of an area.

Production of Tritium in a Commercial Light Water Reactor. In 1999, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), with TVA as a cooperating agency, completed an

EIS on the production of tritium in commercial light water reactors. One of the sites evaluated was the Bellefonte Nuclear Plant site. However, DOE decided that its preferred alternative was to use the existing Sequoyah and Watts Bar reactor facilities for tritium production. TVA subsequently agreed, by Record of Decision, (ROD) on April 24, 2000, to enter into an interagency agreement to provide irradiation services for producing tritium in Watts Bar and Sequoyah Nuclear Plant reactors on Chickamauga Reservoir.

Bellefonte Nuclear Plant Conversion Project. TVA is currently supplementing a 1997 EIS on options for converting a portion of the Bellefonte facility on Guntersville Reservoir to a fossil-fueled power plant. The supplemental EIS (SEIS) is addressing construction and operation of an integrated gasification combined cycle (IGCC) power plant. The primary fuels for the proposed plant would be coal and petroleum coke. The preferred alternative in the 1997 EIS was conversion of Bellefonte to a natural gas combined cycle plant with a generating capacity of 2,400 Megawatts. In addition to using the existing water intake, plant cooling facilities, and electrical switchyard on Guntersville Reservoir, coal would be delivered to the site by barges, and natural gas as a backup fuel would be provided through a natural gas pipeline, which would have to be constructed. The SEIS will review in more detail the air quality, water quality, ecological, cultural, and socioeconomic impacts of the proposed IGCC power plant.

Aquatic Plant Management Program. In a 1972 EIS and a 1993 SEIS, TVA evaluated alternatives for control of aquatic plants. TVA found that populations of watermilfoil, hydrilla, naiad, and other species had increased to problem levels and had the potential to create significant mosquito habitat as well as conflicts with navigation, recreation, and water supply uses. Accordingly, TVA decided to continue its integrated Aquatic Plant Management Program. TVA decided to limit herbicide use to those areas where excessive plant growth conflicts with legitimate uses of the TVA reservoir system. Working in partnership with the Guntersville Stakeholder Group has enabled the development of yearly implementation plans that effectively balance conflicting views on how aquatic plants should be managed.

Chip Mill Terminals on the Tennessee River. In a 1993 EIS, TVA evaluated the environmental impacts of three proposed chip mills between Bridgeport, Alabama, and Nickajack Dam. Following evaluation of the requests of Parker Towing, Donghae Pulp Company of Alabama, and Boise Cascade Corporation, TVA decided not to make its land available to access the proposed barge terminals and not to approve the siting of a chip mill in Nickajack Port. Without the ability to access their proposed facilities on TVA public land, all three barge terminals were also denied TVA Section 26a approvals

Nickajack Port Industrial Park and Barge Terminal. In 1992, TVA completed an environmental assessment (EA) on the sale and conveyance of TVA public land on Guntersville Reservoir approximately 0.6 mile downstream of Nickajack Dam.

The sale of land and construction of a barge terminal were part of a cooperative industrial development effort of the cities of South Pittsburg and New Hope, the General Assembly of the state of Tennessee, the Appalachian Regional Commission, and TVA. In conveying the land, TVA established environmental standards for new industries locating in the industrial park. Nickajack Port Authority sends information about each proposed industry locating in the park to TVA, which then reviews each project for consistency with the environmental standards.

In recent years, TVA completed EAs on the following projects:

- Conners Island Park, north of Guntersville
- Camp Barber deed modification, west of Guntersville
- Fort Payne water intake, near Stevenson
- U.S. Gypsum Industrial Easement, Gas Pipeline, and Dredging, near Bridgeport
- CSX Railroad Bridge, at Bridgeport

With the exception of the CSX Railroad Bridge replacement, these decisions led to changes in land uses along the reservoir.

Guntersville Reservoir Land Management Plan (TVA, 1983). The 1983 Plan sets forth the permissible uses for approximately 33,000 acres of TVA public land on Guntersville Reservoir. The most suitable uses for each parcel of TVA public land around the reservoir identified in 1983 were described. The 1983 Plan currently serves as guidance for all administrative land use requests and resource management decisions on Guntersville Reservoir.

TVA Coal Gasification Project. In 1981, TVA completed an EIS on alternative sites for coal gasification in the Tennessee Valley. TVA's preferred site was the Murphy Hill site (Parcel 206) on Guntersville Reservoir. TVA proposed to develop a commercial-scale gasification plant capable of processing eastern, high-sulfur coal into approximately 600 million standard cubic feet per day of medium-Btu product gas. However, incentives from the Synthetic Fuels Corporation and private sector financing did not materialize. Accordingly, the project was never completed. Since the 1980s, TVA has managed the site for natural resource conservation and enhancement.

1.4 The Scoping Process

From March 1, 2000, to April 24, 2000, TVA sought comments from citizens, agencies and organizations. TVA advertised public participation opportunities through news releases and newspapers, and individuals were invited to comment by letter, electronic mail (e-mail), or by telephone (XXX-XXX-XXXX). Stakeholder organizations and agencies were contacted for scoping meetings. Additionally, TVA hosted three public meetings: one at South Pittsburg High School, Tennessee (March 20, 2000); one at Scottsboro High School, Alabama (March 21, 2000); and one at Guntersville High School, Alabama (March 23, 2000). At each

meeting, all attendees were invited to participate in small discussion groups where they were asked to provide input on which parcels of land in the 1983 Plan should be designated for uses other than their currently designated use. Participants were also asked to provide input on how TVA should manage the public land under each designation.

TVA received approximately 32 letters, e-mails, and phone calls as well as one petition. Comments were recorded during the three public meetings, which were attended by 112 individuals. Participants were invited to complete a questionnaire (see Appendix A-2) concerning their preferences about management of TVA public land surrounding Guntersville Reservoir. Additional information was compiled from meetings with approximately 40 stakeholder groups and organizations. Comments recorded during public meetings and scoping meetings were compiled and analyzed and are presented in Appendix A-2.

Subsequent to the public meetings, TVA determined that the development of an EIS would allow a better understanding of the impacts of the alternatives. Accordingly, TVA published a Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS in the *Federal Register* on December 20, 2000.

Issue Identification – TVA internal review of current and historical information, resource condition data collected, and public input (which included comments from the general public, focus groups, public officials, stakeholders, and peer agencies) were used to identify the following resources/issues for evaluation in this EIS:

- Aquatic Ecology
- Cultural Resources
- Land Use
- Navigation
- Noise and Air Quality
- Prime Farmland
- Recreation
- Sensitive (Endangered and Threatened) Species
- Significant Natural Areas
- Socioeconomic Impacts
- Terrestrial Ecology (Plant and Animal Communities)
- Visual Resources
- Water Quality
- Wetlands and Floodplains

The following issues, which were also identified in scoping, are not likely to be issues affected by the proposed alternatives.

- Public Works Projects and Utilities
- Shoreline Erosion Control

Approximately 550 comments were received on the DEIS. These comments primarily related to recommendations for proposed uses of TVA public land. TVA responses to the comments are provided in Appendix E.

1.5 The Goals of the Plan

The goals of the Guntersville Plan include the following:

Goal 1: Apply a systematic method of evaluating and identifying the most suitable uses of TVA public land using resource data, stakeholder input, suitability and capability analyses and TVA staff input.

Goal 2: Use identified land use zone allocations to balance competing demands for the use of TVA public land.

Goal 3: Optimize public benefits to support a thriving river system, stimulate economic growth, and generate prosperity in the valley.

Goal 4: Provide the mechanism by which TVA will respond to requests for use of TVA public land.

Goal 5: Comply with federal regulations and Executive Orders (EOs).

1.6 TVA Decision

The TVA Board of Directors will decide whether to adopt an updated Guntersville Plan (Alternatives B1, B2 or B3) or continue the use of the existing 1983 Plan (Alternative A).

1.7 Necessary Federal Permits or Licenses

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

2. ALTERNATIVES, INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION

This chapter describes the four alternatives for developing an updated Plan for the TVA public land surrounding Guntersville Reservoir. One alternative (Alternative A) would provide minor updates to the 1983 Plan to reflect allocation changes that have been made over the past 18 years. The other alternatives (Alternatives B1, B2 and B3) would make substantial changes to the 1983 parcel allocations to address the needs and expectations of stakeholders. The changes proposed under Alternatives B1 and B2 are based on scoping input, TVA evaluations of proposals and reservoir resource data collected as part of the land planning process. Following public review of Alternatives A, B1 and B2, TVA developed an Alternative B3 which partially grants many of the requests for zone allocation changes on parcels of TVA public land proposed under Alternative B1 (Table 2-3). Alternatives B1, B2 and B3 seek to integrate land and water resource protection needs and balance competing, and sometimes conflicting, resource uses to provide for the optimum public benefit from use of the land. TVA staff's Preferred Alternative is Alternative B3 (Blended Alternative). If approved by the TVA Board of Directors, Alternative B3 would guide TVA resource management and property administration decisions on the TVA public land surrounding Guntersville Reservoir for the next 10 years.

2.1 Alternatives

TVA is considering four alternatives for managing the TVA public land around Guntersville Reservoir. Under the No Action Alternative (Alternative A), TVA would continue to use the existing 1983 Plan with minor updates to reflect allocation changes approved by the TVA Board of Directors over the past 18 years. Under the Action Alternatives (Alternatives B1, B2, and B3), TVA would update the plan to guide future land use decisions.

2.1.1 Alternative A — No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, TVA would continue to use the 1983 Plan which currently guides land use decisions on TVA public land surrounding Guntersville Reservoir. The 1983 Plan documents actual and prospective uses indicated for the TVA public land based on 1983 information. Proposed land use requests received from external applicants or internal TVA organizations are evaluated for consistency with the 1983 Plan. Requested land uses that are consistent with the 1983 Plan can either be approved or denied based on a review of potential environmental impacts and other administrative considerations. If the request is not consistent with the designated land use, then formal TVA Board of Directors approval, following necessary review, will be required to change the designated allocation.

The 1983 Plan used 16 allocation categories, defined in Table 2-1, to allocate 150 parcels (32,584 acres) of TVA public land. Under Alternative A, the land uses

designated in the 1983 Plan would continue to be used by TVA to make land use decisions.

Table 2-1 Allocation Category Definitions (1983)

Allocation	Description
Agriculture	Parcels allocated for agriculture are managed to protect their potential for agricultural use, promote increased agricultural productivity, and demonstrate multiple-use developments that preserve agricultural land.
Barge Fleeting Areas	Fleeting areas are designated places where barges are switched between tows and/or barge terminals. There are currently no barge fleeting areas identified for Guntersville Reservoir.
Barge Terminal	Parcels allocated for barge terminals can be used for public or private terminal development.
Commercial Recreation	On parcels allocated for commercial recreation, TVA seeks private investor applicants who have the financial and management capability to implement a high quality recreation development on the site.
Forest Management Demonstrations	On parcels allocated for forest management demonstrations, TVA demonstrates to private non-industrial forest landowners that harvesting and other silvicultural activities can be conducted for economic benefits which result in more productive and attractive forest stands.
Industrial Access	On parcels allocated for industrial access, industrial developers on private, back-lying land can be permitted access across TVA property for water intake, wastewater discharge, and commodity pipelines.
Industrial Sites	Parcels allocated for industrial sites can be made available to industrial developers on adjacent back-lying properties if the developers require additional land or access to the inland waterway system. Developers on these sites can be permitted access for water intake, wastewater discharge and commodity pipelines.
Minor Commercial Landing	Parcels allocated for minor commercial landings are relatively unprepared sites that can be used for the transfer of pulpwood, sand, gravel, and other natural resources between barges and trucks.
Multiple-Use Forest Management	Parcels managed for multiple-use forest management are managed to improve the forest resources and to enhance or complement other uses such as wildlife management and recreation.
Natural Areas	Parcels allocated for natural areas will generally not be considered for any activities that might alter or destroy significant natural elements. TVA assigns its natural areas to one of three categories: Small Wild Areas, Ecological Study Areas, or Habitat Protection Areas.
Navigation Safety Harbor or Landings	Safety harbors or landings are designated shoreline areas where commercial tows and recreational boats can be tied up during adverse weather conditions or equipment malfunctions.
Open Space	Parcels allocated for open space are not intensively managed but are available for continued informal public use. These parcels are generally unsuitable for development or intensive management because of size, topography, or location.
Public Recreation	On certain parcels allocated for public recreation, TVA will develop recreation facilities or encourage and provide technical assistance for recreation development by other public agencies (i.e., federal, state, county, or local government agencies). On other parcels allocated for public recreation, TVA will continue to promote informal recreation use with little or no physical development of the site.

Table 2-1 Allocation Category Definitions (1983)	
Allocation	**Description**
Retained Developed	On seven of the planned parcels, TVA has already invested funds on developing the property for such uses as recreation and operations and maintenance facilities.
Timber Management	Land managed for timber management involve a series of forest treatments that maximize production of forest products and economic returns.
Wildlife Management	Parcels allocated for wildlife management are managed to protect and enhance wildlife habitats, restore depleted or regionally rare populations of certain species, and improve public access and use opportunities where appropriate.

A list of the zoned uses for each parcel in the 1983 Plan (Alternative A) is provided in Appendix B-1. In 1983, residential shoreline and other shoreline strips were not allocated. In addition, the Murphy Hill and Honeycomb Quarry Cave sites were not allocated in 1983. Murphy Hill was being considered as a coal gasification plant (discussed in Section 1.3), and the Honeycomb Quarry Cave was used as a limestone quarry and public fallout shelter.

2.2 The Plan Revision Process

Information on public concerns was obtained from the public meetings and scoping meetings with stakeholders, community leaders and peer groups as described in Section 1.4 and Appendix A-2. In addition, TVA reviewed existing and newly collected field data both on land and resource conditions. Each parcel of land was reviewed to determine its physical capability and suitability for supporting certain uses, other potential suitable uses of such land, and the needs of the public expressed during the scoping process. Based on this information, the planning team allocated land parcels to one of seven allocation zones, described in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Land Use Zone Definitions		
Zone		**Definition**
1	**Non-TVA Shoreland**	Shoreland located above summer pool elevation that TVA does not own in fee or land never purchased by TVA. TVA is not allocating private or other non-TVA land. This category is provided to assist in comprehensive evaluation of potential environmental impacts of TVA's allocation decision. Non-TVA shoreline includes: · ***Flowage easement land***—Privately or publicly owned land where TVA has purchased the right to flood and/or limit structures. Flowage easement rights are generally purchased to a contour elevation. Since construction on flowage easement land is subject to TVA's 26a permitting requirements, the SMP guidelines discussed in the definition of Zone 7 would apply to the construction of residential water-use facilities fronting flowage easement land. SMP guidelines addressing land-based structures and vegetation management **do not** apply. · ***Privately owned reservoir land***—This land was never purchased by TVA and may include, but is not limited to, residential, industrial/ commercial, or agricultural land. This land, lying below the 500-year flood elevation, is subject to TVA's 26a approvals for structures.

Table 2-2 Land Use Zone Definitions		
Zone		**Definition**
2	**TVA Project Operations**	All TVA reservoir land currently used for TVA operations and public works projects includes: · ***Land adjacent to established navigation operations***—Locks, lock operations and maintenance facilities, and the navigation workboat dock and bases. · ***Land used for TVA power projects operations***—Generation facilities, switchyards, and transmission facilities and rights-of-way. · ***Dam reservation land—***Areas used for developed and dispersed recreation, maintenance facilities, Watershed Team offices, research areas, and visitor centers. · ***Navigation safety harbors/landings—***Areas used for tying off commercial barge tows and recreational boats during adverse weather conditions or equipment malfunctions. · ***Navigation dayboards and beacons—***Areas with structures placed on the shoreline to facilitate navigation. · ***Public works projects***—Includes fire halls, public water intakes, public water and sewer treatment plants, etc. (These projects are placed in this category as a matter of convenience and may not relate specifically to TVA projects.)* · ***Land planned for any of the above uses in the future.***
3	**Sensitive Resource Management**	Land managed for protection and enhancement of sensitive resources. Sensitive resources, as defined by TVA, include resources protected by state or federal law or executive order and other land features/natural resources TVA considers important to the area viewscape or natural environment. Recreational natural resource activities such as hunting, wildlife observation, and camping on undeveloped sites may occur in this zone, but the overriding focus is protecting and enhancing the sensitive resource the site supports. Areas included are: · TVA-designated sites with potentially ***significant archeological resources***. · TVA land with ***sites/structures listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places***. · ***Wetlands***—Aquatic bed, emergent, forested, and scrub-shrub wetlands as defined by TVA. · ***TVA land under easement, lease, or license to other agencies/individuals for resource protection purposes***. · ***TVA land fronting land owned by other agencies/individuals*** for resource protection purposes. · ***Habitat Protection Areas***—These TVA Natural Areas are managed to protect populations of species identified as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), state-listed species, and any unusual or exemplary biological communities/geological features. · ***Ecological Study Areas***—These TVA Natural Areas are designated as suitable for ecological research and environmental education by a recognized authority or agency. They typically contain plant or animal populations of scientific interest or are of interest to an educational institution that would utilize the area. · ***Small Wild Areas***—These TVA Natural Areas are managed by TVA or in cooperation with other public agencies or private conservation organizations to protect exceptional natural, scenic, or aesthetic qualities that can also support dispersed, low-impact types of outdoor recreation.

Table 2-2 Land Use Zone Definitions

Zone		Definition
		· ***River corridor with sensitive resources—***A river corridor is a linear green space along both stream banks of selected tributaries entering a reservoir managed for light boat access at specific sites, riverside trails, and interpretive activities. These areas will be included in Zone 3 when identified sensitive resources are present. · ***Significant scenic areas***—These are areas designated for visual protection because of their unique vistas or particularly scenic qualities. · ***Champion tree site—*** Areas designated by TVA as sites that contain the largest known individual tree of its species in that state. The state forestry agency "Champion Tree Program" designates the tree, while TVA designates the area of the sites for those located on TVA land. · ***Other sensitive ecological areas***—Examples of these areas include heron rookeries, uncommon plant and animal communities, and unique cave or karst formations. · ***Land planned for any of the above uses in the future.***
4	**Natural Resource Conservation**	Land managed for the enhancement of natural resources for human use and appreciation. Management of resources is the primary focus of this zone. Appropriate activities in this zone include hunting, timber management to promote forest health, wildlife observation, and camping on undeveloped sites. Areas included are: · ***TVA land under easement, lease, or license*** to other agencies for wildlife or forest management purposes. · ***TVA land fronting land owned by other agencies*** for wildlife or forest management purposes. · ***TVA land*** managed for wildlife or forest management projects. · ***Informal recreation areas*** maintained for passive, dispersed recreation activities such as hunting, hiking, bird watching, photography, primitive camping, bank fishing, and picnicking. · ***Shoreline Conservation Areas***—Narrow riparian strips of vegetation between the water's edge and TVA's back-lying property that are managed for wildlife, water quality, or visual qualities. · ***Wildlife Observation Areas***—TVA Natural Areas with unique concentrations of easily observed wildlife that are managed as public wildlife observation areas. · ***River corridor without sensitive resources present***—A river corridor is a linear green space along both stream banks of selected tributaries entering a reservoir managed for light boat access at specific sites, riverside trails, and interpretive activities. River corridors will be included in Zone 4 unless sensitive resources are present (see Zone 3). · ***Islands of 10 acres or less.*** · ***Land planned for any of the above uses in the future.***
5	**Industrial/ Commercial Development**	Land managed for economic development purposes. Areas included are: · ***TVA land under easement, lease, or license to other agencies/individuals*** for industrial or commercial purposes. · ***TVA land fronting land owned by other agencies/individuals*** for industrial or commercial purposes. · ***Sites planned for future industrial use.***

Table 2-2 Land Use Zone Definitions		
Zone		**Definition**
		Types of development that can occur on this land are: · ***Business parks***—TVA waterfront land which supports industrial or commercial development. · ***Industrial access***—Access to the waterfront by back-lying property owners across TVA property for water intakes, wastewater discharge, or conveyance of commodities (i.e., pipelines, rail, or road). Barge terminals are associated with industrial access corridors. · ***Barge terminal sites***—Public or private facilities used for the transfer, loading, and unloading of commodities between barges and trucks, trains, storage areas, or industrial plants. · ***Fleeting areas***—Sites used by the towing industry to switch barges between tows or barge terminals which have both off-shore and on-shore facilities. · ***Minor commercial landing***—A temporary or intermittent activity that takes place without permanent improvements to the property. These sites can be used for transferring pulpwood, sand, gravel, and other natural resource commodities between barges and trucks. (Commercial recreation uses, such as marinas and campgrounds, are included in Zone 6.)
6	**Developed Recreation**	All reservoir land managed for concentrated, active recreational activities that require capital improvement and maintenance, including: · ***TVA land under easement, lease, or license to other agencies/individuals*** for recreational purposes. · ***TVA land fronting land owned by other agencies/individuals*** for recreational purposes. · ***TVA land developed for recreational purposes*** such as campgrounds, day use areas, etc. · ***Land planned for any of the above uses in the future.*** Types of development that can occur on this land are: · ***Commercial recreation***, e.g., marinas, boat docks, resorts, campgrounds, and golf courses. · ***Public recreation***, e.g., local, state and federal parks, and recreation areas. · ***Greenways,*** e.g., linear parks located along natural features such as lakes or ridges, or along man-made features including abandoned railways or utility rights-of-way, which link people and resources together. · ***Water access sites***, e.g., boat ramps, courtesy piers, canoe access, fishing piers, vehicle parking areas, picnic areas, trails, toilet facilities, and information kiosks.
7	**Residential Access**	TVA-owned land where private waterfront facility applications and other land use approvals for residential shoreline alterations are considered. Requests for residential shoreline alterations are considered on parcels identified in this zone where such use was previously considered and where the proposed use would not conflict with the interests of the general public. As provided for in the SMP, residential access would be divided into three categories based on the presence of sensitive ecological resources and navigation restrictions. The categories are: (1) Shoreline Protection for shoreline segments that support sensitive ecological resources such as federal-listed threatened or endangered species, high priority state-listed species, wetlands with high function and value, archaeological or historical

Table 2-2 Land Use Zone Definitions		
Zone		**Definition**
		sites of national significance, or which contain navigation restrictions; (2) Residential Mitigation for shoreline segments where resource conditions or navigation conditions would require special analyses and perhaps specific mitigation measures, or where additional data would be needed; and (3) Managed Residential, where no sensitive resources are known to exist. Types of development/management that can occur on this land are: · ***Residential water-use facilities***, e.g., docks, piers, launching ramps/driveways, marine railways, boathouses, enclosed storage space, and nonpotable water intakes. · ***Residential access corridors***, e.g., pathways, wooden steps, walkways, or mulched paths which can include portable picnic tables and utility lines. · ***Shoreline stabilization***, e.g., bioengineering, riprap and gabions, and retaining walls. · ***Shoreline vegetation management*** on TVA-owned residential access shoreland. · ***Conservation easements*** for protection of the shoreline. · ***Other activities***, e.g., fill, excavation, grading, etc.

*Compatible public works/utility projects proposed in Zones 3 and 4 will require an environmental review but will not require an allocation change.

The following assumptions were made in updating the 1983 Plan. Land currently committed to a specific use is assumed to be allocated to a zone designated for that use unless there is an overriding need to make a change. Commitments are considered to include leases, licenses, easements, outstanding land rights or existing designated natural areas. Approximately 4,773 acres (12 percent) of the TVA public land surrounding Guntersville Reservoir are allocated for existing TVA projects. Projects such as the TVA dam reservation and public works projects are allocated as committed land (Zone 2). Approximately 15,703 acres (39 percent) of the TVA public land surrounding Guntersville Reservoir are allocated to Zones 4, 5 and 6 due to existing land use agreements. These agreements, and the TVA parcels where they are located, are presented in Appendix B-2.

Approximately 4,023 acres (9.9 percent) of TVA public land surrounding Guntersville Reservoir are committed due to existing natural areas. If sensitive resources are identified on a parcel with an existing land use agreement (lease, license, etc.), that parcel would remain zoned for the committed use. However, TVA review would be needed prior to future activities that could impact the identified sensitive resources on that parcel to ensure the proposed activity would not significantly impact the identified sensitive resource(s). Agricultural licenses, are considered to be an interim use of TVA public land, are allocated to Natural Resource Conservation (Zone 4).

Over the years, TVA sold approximately 13,100 acres of land on Guntersville Reservoir, but retained a strip of land lying between the 600-foot contour and the

waters edge. The majority of these sales occurred in the mid- to late 1950s. In most cases, when this land was sold, the TVA public land adjacent to it and below the 600-foot contour was encumbered by outstanding residential access rights that gave back-lying property owners the right to request private water-use facilities subject to TVA's approval under Section 26 of the TVA Act.

The balance of uncommitted TVA public land on Guntersville Reservoir (15,737 acres) was considered subject to reevaluation. Field data was collected on many uncommitted parcels by technical specialists such as archaeologists, historic architects, wetland specialists, visual specialists, botanists, and biologists to identify areas containing sensitive resources.

Representatives from different TVA organizations including power generation, navigation, resource stewardship, recreation and economic development (the planning team) met to allocate the parcels into six of the seven planning zones (no TVA public land was allocated to Zone 1, see definition, Table 2-2). Using maps which identified the location of sensitive resources (cultural, wetlands, threatened and endangered and visual) and the data collected during the scoping process, the capability and suitability for potential uses of each parcel were discussed. The proposed allocations were made by consensus of the planning team members.

2.2.1 Action Alternatives B1 and B2

Under the Action Alternatives B1 and B2, TVA would update the 1983 Plan using resource data, updated computer mapping of acreages, stakeholder input, and TVA staff input. Private land that adjoins the reservoir is not planned. This private land includes land over which TVA has flowage easement rights to permanently or temporarily flood. The Action Alternatives include 7,295 acres of TVA public land not planned in 1983. This previously unplanned land includes the Murphy Hill site, the Honeycomb Cave Quarry site, and strips of retained land fronting TVA sale tracts. These retained strips of TVA public land encumbered with water access rights have been allocated to Residential Access (Zone 7), based on access rights as documented in the SMI. The remainder of the previously unplanned land is allocated to Natural Resource Conservation, Sensitive Resource Management, TVA Project Operations, Industrial/Commercial Development, or Developed Recreation.

Fifteen proposals for the use of 13 parcels of TVA public land were received as comments during the scoping process prior to release of the DEIS (Table 2-3). Public input on these 13 parcels was requested during the review of the Draft EIS. Under Alternative B1, Balanced Development and Recreation, these requests would be granted, and TVA would designate these 795 acres of TVA public land to Zones 2, 5 and 6. Under Alternative B2, Balanced Development and Conservation, TVA would allocate these parcels to the zone compatible with the current land use on the parcel or to Zone 4.

Table 2-3 Comparison of proposals received under Alternatives B1 and B2

Parcel Number	Acres	Proposal	Alternative B1 (Balanced Development and Recreation)	Alternative B2 (Balanced Development and Conservation)
26a	456	Conners Island recreation area	Zone 6	Zone 4
40	69	Guntersville Airport expansion	Zone 2	Zone 4
127a	23.4	Additional recreation area to complement the future Wood Yard marina development at SR 35 bridge	Zone 6	Zone 4
145	0.2	Mead Park proposal at SR 117 Bridge	Zone 6	Zone 5
154a	4	Bridgeport Utilities boat ramp	Zone 6	Zone 4
159	9	Bridgeport walking trail	Zone 6	Zone 4
161a	23	NAIDA industrial site	Zone 5	Zone 4
167	26	I-24 Interchange commercial development	Zone 5	Zone 4
172	17	Nickajack Industrial Park expansion	Zone 5	Zone 4
200a	49	Marina and campground at South Sauty Creek Bridge	Zone 6	Zone 4
207a	10.4	Little Mountain Marina expansion	Zone 6	Zone 4
248	1	Cisco Steel marina proposal at SR 227 causeway	Zone 6	Zone 5
257	106.6	United Cherokee Intertribal, Guntersville City Park, or National Guard Armory	Zone 6	Zone 4

2.2.2 Action Alternative B3 (Blended Alternative)

After review of the public comments received on the DEIS, TVA developed its blended alternative (Alternative B3). In Alternative B3, TVA proposes to partially or fully allocate these parcels to accommodate 11 of the requests listed in Table 2-3. In addition, TVA received public suggestions for changes on other parcels. The suggested changes and TVA's proposed resolution in Alternative B3 are listed in Table 2-4 and further described below. Proposed zone allocations for all parcels are shown in Appendix A-1.

TVA received several comments about the potential for timber harvesting on **Parcel 2** (a portion of the former Compartment 52), and these comments requested that the parcel be allocated to Zone 3, rather than Zone 4 as proposed in Alternatives B1 and B2, because of visual concerns and because of the possibility of rare plants being located on this parcel. Forest and wildlife management activities can potentially occur in either Zones 3 or 4, if needed for wildlife management or forest health maintenance. The primary difference in management of the two zones is related to protection of identified sensitive resources. TVA's resource inventories did not identify any rare plant species that would warrant a Zone 3 designation; however, because of the special visual concerns expressed, TVA would place emphasis on visual analysis during consideration of any management activities on Parcel 2. In response comments on the DEIS, the phrase "timber harvesting" in the definition of Zone 4, Table 2-2," has been changed to "timber management to promote forest health" to clarify TVA's position. Further information on the environmental effects of forest management

and several commitments to address water quality, forest health, and aesthetic impacts of forest management have been included in Section 4.9, Proposed Mitigation Measures.

An adjoining property owner requested that **Parcel 20a** be allocated to Zone 6, Developed Recreation, to allow development as a marina or personal watercraft sales facility. Parcel 20a is proposed for Zone 7, Residential Access, under Alternatives B1 and B2 because of the existence of deeded access rights. TVA believes that this is a less than suitable marina site because of shallow water, but proposes to place the parcel in Zone 5 to recognize the potential commercial uses of this property, given its location adjacent to U.S. Highway 431. Allocation to Zone 5 will allow for water access in conjunction with use of adjoining private property as a retail sales facility.

For **Parcel 26a**, the City of Guntersville had requested 456 acres for recreation, hospitality (conference center development), and natural areas to complement the Conners Island Park development. TVA further discussed this proposal with the City of Guntersville after receiving input on the DEIS. Because the City is not yet ready to develop this portion of Conners Island, the City and TVA mutually agreed that, at the present time, a Zone 4 classification would be appropriate. However, since the City of Guntersville is the adjoining property owner, TVA will consider a future request based on the City's plans for the use of this property in accordance with any other factors that TVA may deem necessary at the time of the request. The City of Guntersville and TVA mutually agree that any allocation change be compatible with future plans and development of the Conners Island Park project.

A number of comments suggested that the proposed Alternative B1 and B2 allocation of **Parcel 39** to Zone 3, Sensitive Resource Management, was unjustified and that this parcel should be allocated for Zone 6, Developed Recreation, to allow uses compatible with the adjacent golf course. TVA confirmed surveys that found a globally imperiled habitat and a large population of at least one state-listed species and archaeological resources on this parcel. Because of the scenic views on this parcel and the cove hardwood type of habitat, TVA proposes to allocate this parcel to Zone 3 in the Blended Alternative B3 and designate a large portion of it as a Small Wild Area (SWA).

Parcel 40 was proposed in Alternative B1 for allocation to Zone 2 based on a request by the city of Guntersville for an airport runway extension at the Guntersville Municipal Airport to support the development of Conners Island Park. TVA received mixed comments (pro and con) on this parcel. Most people that commented agreed with the airport runway extension to promote the development of the industrial park. Those who disagreed with the proposed allocation prefer the parcel be placed into Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation, as shown in Alternative B2. Concerns were raised over increased noise and air pollution resulting from the proposed runway extension. These concerns have

been addressed in the Section 4.3 of the FEIS. In Blended Alternative B3, TVA proposes to allocate this parcel to Zone 2.

A comment was received disagreeing with the proposed zone allocation of **Parcel 81** to Zone 7, Residential Access, in Alternatives B1 and B2. The comment suggested this parcel was not suitable for residential use because the water is shallow, it has good wetland habitat and residential use will require dredging and spraying for aquatic plants. This parcel has outstanding residential access rights that give back-lying property owners the right to request private water-use facilities subject to TVA's approval under Section 26 of the TVA Act (see Section 2.1 of this EIS). In the Blended Alternative B3, TVA proposes to allocate this parcel to Zone 7. However, under TVA's SMP (discussed in Section 1.3 of this FEIS), this shoreline is categorized as Residential Mitigation. Any request for a private water-use facility would require collection of additional data and possibly development of specific mitigation measures to address potential resource concerns on this site.

Comments were also received requesting a change in the status of **Parcels 101 and 111** to allow residential access. In accordance with the SMI, TVA does not plan to deny access on any parcels where residential access is currently allowed, or to open up any new land for residential access which does not have existing deeded access rights. There are no deeded residential access rights associated with Parcels 101 and 111. In addition, sensitive resources were identified on Parcel 101. In Alternative B3, TVA proposes to allocate these parcels to Zone 3 and Zone 4 respectively.

In Alternative B1, **Parcel 127a** was proposed for expanded recreational development (Zone 6) by the Jackson County Economic Development Authority. This parcel is located close to the embayment which houses the city of Scottsboro water intake and concerns were raised that additional development at this location may negatively impact water quality. Although the city of Scottsboro is exploring the feasibility of relocating its water intake, TVA agrees that further development of this site would not be appropriate until the intake has been relocated. In Alternative B3, TVA proposes to allocate this parcel to Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation.

An individual requested that **Parcel 136** be made available for residential development in order to sell residential lots from the property. This parcel is used by the state of Alabama as the Mud Creek Wildlife Management Area and is allocated to Zone 4 in Alternatives B1 and B2. As stated in Section 2.1 of this EIS, land currently committed to a specific use will be allocated to that use unless there is an overriding need to make a change. Under the 1999 SMI, TVA limited residential access to areas with existing rights, as stated in the deeds of adjacent property owners. Parcel 136 does not have these existing deeded rights. In Alternative B3, TVA proposes to allocate this parcel to Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation.

Comments were received requesting that a portion of **Parcel 136a** be allocated for a public boat ramp at the end of Jackson County Road 46 - Coffee Ferry Ramp. There are six existing public boat launch ramps located on Guntersville Reservoir from the B. B. Comer Bridge to the Tennessee State line and new public boat ramps are being proposed on Parcels 145 and 154a. Parcel 136a is under consideration to be included in the license portion of the state of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (ADCNR)/TVA Wildlife Management Area (WMA) consolidation agreement. Should this parcel be included in the consolidation effort, the ADCNR could request 26a approval from TVA for a boat ramp. In Alternative B3, TVA proposes to allocate this parcel to Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation.

The ADCNR requested that **Parcel 138** be rezoned as Natural Resource Conservation (Zone 4) and re-established as an integral component of the Crow Creek Waterfowl Refuge under long-term tenure. In Alternatives B1 and B2, this parcel was proposed to be allocated to Zone 7, Residential Access. In accordance with SMI, TVA does not plan to deny access to any parcels where residential access is currently allowed, or to open up any new land for residential access which does not have existing deeded rights. There are deeded residential access rights associated with Parcel 138 that allow residential access. In addition, no new land is proposed to be included in the TVA/ADCNR WMA consolidation effort. In Blended Alternative B3, TVA proposes to allocate this parcel to Zone 7.

Parcel 145 was proposed in Alternative B1 for a new recreation area by the state of Alabama in order to provide additional public access close to Crow Creek. The majority of public comments received support this use. In Alternative B3, TVA proposes to allocate this parcel to Zone 6.

Parcel 154a was proposed in Alternative B1 for a new recreation area by the city of Bridgeport in order to provide additional public access to the Guntersville Reservoir. The majority of public comments received support this use. In Alternative B3, TVA proposes to allocate this parcel to Zone 6.

Parcel 159 was allocated to Zone 6, Developed Recreation in Alternative B1 due to a request from the city of Bridgeport to develop a public greenway trail. The majority of public comments received support this use. In Alternative B3, TVA proposes to allocate this parcel to Zone 6.

Parcel 161a was allocated to Zone 5, Commercial/Industrial Development in Alternative B1 due to a request by the North Alabama Industrial Development Authority (NAIDA) to accommodate anticipated future industrial growth in this area. Although the majority of public comments received disagreed with this use and preferred Zone 4, TVA proposes to allocate this parcel in Zone 5 in Alternative B3 because TVA's Economic Development group is working with NAIDA and local cities to promote economic growth in this area.

Parcel 167 was allocated to Zone 5, Commercial/Industrial Development in Alternative B1 due to a request by Marion County, Tennessee, to support additional commercial development in the Kimball area. TVA received mixed comments, both pro and con, on this parcel. This parcel has been severed from Guntersville Reservoir by Interstate 24, and is in a developing commercial area. TVA believes allocating this parcel to Zone 5 would promote economic growth. In Alternative B3, TVA proposes to allocate this parcel to Zone 5.

The ADCNR requested that **Parcels 178, 180 and 206** be added to its existing WMAs. At this time, TVA does not plan to increase the size of existing WMAs. In Alternative B3, TVA proposes to allocate Parcels 178 and 180 to Zone 3, Sensitive Resource Management, and to allocate Parcel 206 (Murphy Hill) to Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation.

An adjoining property owner requested that **Parcel 179** be allocated to Zone 6, Developed Recreation to allow for development of a church camp in the near future. It had been proposed for Zone 7, Residential Access, under Alternatives B1 and B2 because of the existence of deeded access rights. In Alternative B3, TVA proposes to allocate this parcel to Zone 7, because TVA could consider allowing the Church to construct a non-profit camp and associated water-use facilities solely for its own use.

Upon receiving an inquiry for a land swap under TVA's SMP "maintain and gain" policy (see Section 1.3) for **Parcel 181**, TVA determined that two small portions of Parcel 181 (for a combined total of 2.7 acres) had deeded access rights for water-use facilities. In Alternatives B1 and B2, Parcel 181 is allocated to Zone 3 due to the presence of extensive wetlands. In Alternative B3, TVA proposes to place the two portions of this parcel (redesignated as Parcels 181 and 181b), into Zone 7 to reflect these deeded access rights. However, under TVA's SMP (discussed in Section 1.3 of this FEIS), this shoreline is categorized as Residential Mitigation due to the presence of wetlands. Any request for a private water-use facility would require collection of additional data and possibly development of specific mitigation measures to address potential sensitive resource concerns on this site. The remaining two portions of this parcel (44.8 acres), redesignated as Parcels 181a and 181c , would remain in Zone 3.

In Alternative B1, **Parcel 200a** was allocated to Zone 6, Developed Recreation, due to a request by South Sauty Creek Resort to accommodate future commercial recreation development. TVA received mixed comments, both pro and con, to this proposal. TVA agrees that a recreational development would be appropriate in this location, but also understands local residents concerns about noise and congestion resulting from nearby commercial development. In the Blended Alternative B3, TVA has reduced the size of Parcel 200a from 48.8 to 34.5 acres in order to provide adequate buffers to screen any future commercial development from a adjoining subdivisions. The remainder of the parcel (14.3 acres), redesignated as Parcels 200b and 200c, is allocated to Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation.

In Alternative B1, Parcel 207a was allocated to Zone 6, Developed Recreation, based on a request by Little Mountain Marina/Wakefield Enterprises to accommodate a proposed future commercial recreation expansion. The majority of comments received support this use. In the Blended Alternative B3, TVA proposes to allocate this parcel in Zone 6 to support proposed campground expansion.

In Alternative B1, Parcel 248 was allocated to Zone 6, Developed Recreation, based on a request by Cisco Steel to convert its existing industrial operation on this parcel to a commercial marina. Alternative B2 would allocate Parcel 248 to Zone 5, its current land use. Because the majority of comments received support the proposed use—it was considered an improvement over the current use—, in the Blended Alternative B3, TVA proposes to allocate this parcel to Zone 6, Developed Recreation.

Parcel 257 was the subject of considerable comment related to proposed uses by United Cherokee Intertribal (UCI) for a tribal headquarters and interpretive center, by the city of Guntersville for use as a ballpark, and by the National Guard Armory for continued use of a 20-acre field on a portion of the parcel for their military maneuvers. Alternative B1 allocated this parcel to Zone 6. Because the adjoining property owners strongly opposed both the city's and UCI's requests, in the Blended Alternative B3, TVA proposes to allocates most of Parcel 257 to Zone 4 (renamed as Parcel 257a). The remaining portion of Parcel 257 (14.5 acres), would be allocated to Zone 2, TVA Project Operations to accommodate continued use by the National Guard as a recreational field and UCI for an annual pow-wow. TVA is willing to consider future partnerships with these organizations to promote human use and appreciation of these undeveloped areas and natural shorelines.

Table 2-4 Proposed Zones for Alternative B3 (Blended Alternative)

Parcel Number	Acres	Proposal or Suggestion During Public Review	Alternative B1 (Balanced Development and Recreation	Alternative B2 (Balanced Development and Conservation	Alternative B3 (Blended Alternative)
2	568.7	Sensitive Resource Management-(Zone 3)	Zone 4	Zone 4	Zone 4, place special emphasis on visual analysis during consideration of management activities
20a	1.6	Personal Watercraft Sales Facility	Zone 7	Zone 7	Zone 5
26a	439.0	Conners Island Park Recreation Area	Zone 6	Zone 4	Zone 4, work with city of Guntersville in the future on development proposals for Conners Island Park
39	314.9	Recreational Zone 6 Designation	Zone 3	Zone 3	Zone 3

Table 2-4 Proposed Zones for Alternative B3 (Blended Alternative)

Parcel Number	Acres	Proposal or Suggestion During Public Review	Alternative B1 (Balanced Development and Recreation	Alternative B2 (Balanced Development and Conservation	Alternative B3 (Blended Alternative)
40	69.1	Guntersville Airport Expansion	Zone 2	Zone 4	Zone 2
81	10.5	Prohibit Residential Use-Zone 4	Zone 7	Zone 7	Zone 7
101	42.8	Allow Residential Use-Zone 7	Zone 3	Zone 3	Zone 3
111	61.0	Allow Residential Use-Zone 7	Zone 4	Zone 4	Zone 4
127a	26.9	Additional Recreation Area to Complement the Future Wood Yard Marina Development at SR 35 Bridge	Zone 6	Zone 4	Zone 4
136	3,944.6	Allow Residential Use-Zone 7	Zone 4	Zone 4	Zone 4
136a	31.2	Recreation Use - Public Ramp	Zone 4	Zone 4	Zone 4
138	5.2	Oppose Residential Use-Zone 7; Prefer Zone 4 and add to Wildlife Management Area	Zone 7	Zone 7	Zone 7
145	0.2	Mead Park Proposal at SR 117 Bridge	Zone 6	Zone 5	Zone 6
154a	3.8	Bridgeport Utilities Boat Ramp	Zone 6	Zone 4	Zone 6
159	9.2	Bridgeport Walking Trail	Zone 6	Zone 4	Zone 6
161a	22.7	NAIDA Industrial Access Site	Zone 5	Zone 4	Zone 5
167	26.3	I-24 Interchange Commercial Development	Zone 5	Zone 4	Zone 5
172	16.7	Nickajack Industrial Park Expansion	Zone 5	Zone 4	Zone 5
178	38.2	Add to Wildlife Management Area	Zone 3	Zone 3	Zone 3
179	2.8	Add to Wildlife Management Area-Zone 4 or Change to Zone 6 to allow Church Camp	Zone 7	Zone 7	Zone 7; allow water use facilities for church camp
180	3,429.2	Add to Wildlife Management Area	Zone 3	Zone 3	Zone 3
181	47.5	Verify Existence of Residential Access Rights Across Parcel	Zone 3	Zone 3	Zone 7 (2.7 acres) Zone 3 (44.8 acres)
200a	48.8	Marina and Campground at South Sauty Creek Bridge	Zone 6	Zone 4	Zone 6 (35.6 acres); Zone 4 (13.2 acres)
206	1,510.5	Add to Wildlife Management Area	Zone 4	Zone 4	Zone 4
207a	10.4	Little Mountain Marina Expansion	Zone 6	Zone 4	Zone 6
248	1.3	Cisco Steel Marina Proposal at SR 227 Causeway	Zone 6	Zone 5	Zone 6
257	106.6	United Cherokee Intertribal, Guntersville City Park, or National Guard Armory	Zone 6	Zone 4	Zone 4 (92.1 ac); Zone 2 (14.5 ac)

2.3 Comparison of Alternatives

This section compares the environmental impacts of the four alternatives based on the information and analyses provided in Chapters 3, the Affected Environment and 4, Environmental Consequences.

Section 101 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) states that it is the policy of the Federal government to use all practicable means and measures, in a

manner calculated to foster and promote the general welfare, to create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony, and fulfill the social, economic and other requirements of present and future generations. TVA believes that all alternatives would be consistent with this policy, and TVA has interpreted the regulations and laws governing it to be consistent with this policy, as required by Section 102(1). Because of the environmental safeguards included in each alternative, a wide range of beneficial uses of the environment could be obtained without degradation or unintended consequences under each alternative. Alternatives B1 and B3, in attempting to strike a balance of conservation with development, are consistent with NEPA goals of achieving a balance between population and resource use that permits high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities. Alternatives A, B1, and B3, which could lead to increased development of recreational and limited commercial or industrial facilities, would contain environmental safeguards to protect important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage while allowing a wide range of economically beneficial uses of the environment. Alternative B2, which emphasizes land conservation, is also consistent with the NEPA goal to preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage.

Direct comparison of parcel land uses under Alternative A is difficult since the 1983 Plan allocation definitions and the proposed (Alternatives B1, B2, and B3) zone definitions are not the same. The allocated land uses in the 1983 Plan (Alternative A) and the proposed allocations for each TVA parcel are identified and compared in Appendix B-1. The approximate alignment of old land use categories with new zones is presented in Table 2-5. In the 1983 Plan, many of the parcels were designated for multiple uses. The footnote to Table 2-5 explains the impact of multiple use allocations in the comparison.

The existing 1983 Plan allocated 32,584 acres and the current planning effort allocates an additional 7,652 acres. The total acres and percent allocated for each zone are listed in Table 2-5.

Table 2-5 Comparison of Guntersville Reservoir Land Uses Under Alternatives A, B1, B2, and B3

		Alternative A Existing 1983 Plan		Alternative B1 Balanced Development and Recreation		Alternative B2 Balanced Development and Conservation		Alternative B3 Blended Alternative	
Existing (1983) Allocation Categories	**Current Land Use Zones**	**Acres**	**Percent**	**Acres**	**Percent**	**Acres**	**Percent**	**Acres**	**Percent**
Navigation Safety Harbors or Landings Retained Developed	Zone 2 - TVA Project Operations	4,407.9	13.5	4,996.2	12.4	4,927.2	12.2	5,079.5	12.7
Natural Areas	Zone 3 - Sensitive Resource Management	4,041.6	12.4	10,121.5	25.2	10,121.5	25.2	10,259.8	25.5
Timber Management Forest Management Demonstrations Multiple-Use Forest Management Wildlife Management Agriculture Open Space	Zone 4 - Natural Resource Conservation	24,972.4	76.7	21,867.1	54.4	22,660.4	56.3	22,323.5	55.5
Industrial Sites Industrial Access Barge Terminal Minor Commercial Landing Barge Fleeting Areas	Zone 5 - Industrial/ Commercial Development	1,786.3	5.5	403.0	1.0	338.2	0.9	326.9	0.8
Public Recreation Commercial Recreation	Zone 6 - Developed Recreation	4,308.3	13.2	2,306.8	5.7	1,647.2	4.1	1,703.7	4.2
Residential	Zone 7 - Residential Access	N/A	N/A	541.5	1.3	541.5	1.3	542.6	1.3
Total		39,516.5	121.3	40,236.0	100	40,236.0	100	40,236.0	100

*Total 1983 acreage reflects more than the 32,584 acres planned in the 1983 Plan due to multiple allocation tags on each parcel. For example, a parcel may be designated for both wildlife management and industrial purposes. For the purposes of preparing this table, that acreage is counted once under Zone 4 and once under Zone 5 because it is available for both purposes today. Percent of land available for each designated zone is calculated based on the percent of total land planned in 1983 (32,584 acres). The total percentages wonít equal 100 percent due to having multiple allocation tags per parcel.

2.4 Impacts Summary

The range of impacts that could result from implementation of the alternatives is bracketed by the impacts of Alternatives A and B2. Alternative A potentially has greater acreages of land in developed uses, including industrial/commercial development and recreation, than the other alternatives. Alternative B1, in allowing additional recreational and industrial access, would have greater natural resource impacts than Alternative B2, which emphasizes natural resource conservation. Alternative B3 falls between the impacts of Alternatives B1 and B2.

A qualitative rating of the impacts for the alternatives on the different resources is provided in Table 2-6.

Implementation of Alternative A (No Action) would potentially result in substantially more industrial, commercial, and recreational development of Guntersville Reservoir than the three action alternatives. Alternative A potentially affects historic properties through agricultural and industrial proposals on Parcels 128, 165, 166, and 168. While these tracts and acreage are potentially developable, the site-specific review process would likely identify and avoid many impacts to cultural and natural resources.

The action alternatives differ in environmental impacts on 14 parcels, comprising 797 acres of TVA public land. Alternatives B1 and B3 would generally result in additional recreational, commercial, or industrial development, while these uses would not take place under Alternative B2. These proposals would result in direct impacts to terrestrial, ecological, and visual resources, with indirect impacts to water quality and aquatic resources. Selection of Alternatives B1 and B3 could eventually lead to conversion of prime farmland to industrial use or recreational use in parcels 26a, 161, 172, 200a, and 207. Because Alternative B3 would retain 200 acres in buffers or not grant all of some requests, these impacts would be less than for Alternative B1. In addition, adjacent human communities would be buffered from visual and other impacts under Alternative B3. Mitigation measures are included in parcel descriptions and in the EIS to further reduce impacts. These proposed mitigation measures (Section 4.9) would ensure wetlands and cultural resource protection, address aesthetic impacts of forest management activities, and control erosion and sedimentation from management activities.

Table 2-6 Summary of Impacts

Resource	Potential Impacts	Alternative A	Alternative B1	Alternative B2	Alternative B3
Air	Emissions from construction and development activities	Greatest potential for air emissions due to most industrial development land	Generally insignificant impacts depending on the industries recruited	Least potential for air emissions	Generally insignificant impacts depending on the industries recruited
Aquatic Ecology	Alteration of aquatic habitat	Generally no change from existing conditions; some accelerated shoreline erosion due to clearing of riparian vegetation	Increases in woody shoreline vegetation over time would be beneficial	Increases in woody shoreline vegetation over time would be beneficial	Increases in woody shoreline vegetation over time would be beneficial.
Cultural Resources	Potential for activities to affect historic sites and structures	Resources protected; however, zoning did not consider the potential for impacts. These would be addressed in site-specific reviews	Resources protected through phased identification and evaluation approach; zoning considered the potential for impacts. 14 known sites in development categories; further addressed in site-specific reviews	Resources protected through phased identification and evaluation approach; zoning considered the potential for impacts. Further addressed in site-specific reviews; 14 known sites protected in conservation zones	Resources protected through phased identification and evaluation approach; zoning considered the potential for impacts. 14 known sites in development categories; further addressed in site-specific reviews
Floodplains	Adverse effects to natural and beneficial floodplain values	Generally protected under EO 11988; greater potential for impacts because of more land allocated to development uses	Protected under EO 11988; insignificant effects because of zone 3 and 4 designations for most floodplain areas	Protected under EO 11988; insignificant effects because of zone 3 and 4 designations for most floodplain areas	Protected under EO 11988; insignificant effects because of zone 3 and 4 designations for most floodplain areas
Noise	Impacts on sensitive receptorsó residences and schools	Greatest potential for noise-producing activities	Less potential for noise-producing activities due to reductions in commercial and industrial development	Least potential for noise-producing activities	Less potential for noise-producing activities due to reductions in commercial and industrial development
Prime Farmland	Conversion of prime farmland	Potential development of 148 acres of prime farmland	Potential development of 20 acres of prime farmland	Potential development of 11 acres of prime farmland	Potential development of 20 acres of prime farmland
Recreation	Availability of facilities	More recreational development possible	More land for informal recreation; up to 5 new marinas	The most land for informal recreation	More land for informal recreation; up to 5 new marinas

Table 2-6 Summary of Impacts

Resource	Potential Impacts	Alternative A	Alternative B1	Alternative B2	Alternative B3
Sensitive Plant and Animal Species	Adverse effects on state and federally-listed species	Generally protected; some potential for fragmentation of the resource	Suitable habitats placed in protective zones	Suitable habitats placed in protective zones	Suitable habitats placed in protective zones
Significant Natural Areas	Incompatible adjacent uses	Generally protected through environmental review process; additional natural area designations not proposed	Areas expanded: Additional Small Wild Areas and Habitat Protection Areas on parcels 3, 5, 39, 124, 182, 184, 193, 223, and 266; long term tenure for state WMAs	Areas expanded: Additional Small Wild Areas and Habitat Protection Areas on parcels 3, 5, 39, 124, 182, 184, 193, 223, and 266; long term tenure for state WMAs	Areas expanded: Additional Small Wild Areas and Habitat Protection Areas on parcels 3, 5, 39, 124, 182, 184, 193, 223, and 266; long term tenure for state WMAs
Socioeconomics	Local economy and land use	More industrial and recreational development possible	Some increases in employment due to potential industrial and recreational development	Lesser increase in employment due to several hundred fewer acres available for recreational and industrial development	Similar to Alternative B2
Terrestrial Ecology	Clearing and alteration of vegetation	Forested areas generally remain forested; stable wildlife levels	Some forest and wildlife management to maintain ecosystem health and productivity would likely have insignificant effects; development proposals would likely have negligible effects on the region	Some forest and wildlife management to maintain ecosystem health and productivity would likely have negligible effects on the region.	Some forest and wildlife management to maintain ecosystem health and productivity would likely have insignificant effects; development proposals would likely have negligible effects on the region
Water	Toxic substances, erosion and nutrient loading	More overall development of residential, industrial, and recreational developments on either TVA or private property could increase pollutant release.	More conservation zones would protect water quality; however some potential for impacts due to commercial, industrial, and recreational development	The most conservation zones would be most protective of water quality; however, forest and wildlife management could have some potential erosion impacts	More conservation zones would protect water quality; however, some potential for impacts due to commercial, industrial, and recreational development

Table 2-6 Summary of Impacts

Resource	Potential Impacts	Alternative A	Alternative B1	Alternative B2	Alternative B3
Wetlands	Adverse effects to or destruction of wetlands	Generally protected under Section 404 and EO 11990; indirect impacts to functions and values through adjacent incompatible land uses	Protected; cumulatively beneficial effects through zone 3 designation for significant wetlands	Protected; cumulatively beneficial effects through zone 3 designation for significant wetlands	Protected: cumulatively beneficial effects through zone 3 designation for significant wetlands
Visual Resources	Effects on Scenic Quality	No specific scenic area zoning; slow but noticeable decline with time	Distinctive scenic areas on 38 parcels placed in zone 3; up to 5 new marinas; some additional industrial and airport development	Distinctive scenic areas on 38 parcels placed in zone 3; less potential industrial development	Distinctive scenic areas on 38 parcels placed in zone 3; up to 5 new marinas; some additional industrial and airport development; impacts relatively less than B1 because of buffers for development proposals

3. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The existing environment affected by the three alternatives—the current 1983 Plan (Alternative A) and the alternative proposed Plans for Guntersville Reservoir (Alternatives B1, B2 and B3)—are described in this chapter.

3.1 Environmental Setting and Visual Resources

Guntersville Reservoir lies in a region of the Tennessee River Valley noted for a wide variety of scenic resources. The reservoir and floodplain areas include attractive islands, rock bluffs, secluded coves, wetlands and agricultural land which are framed by high wooded ridges. Since the scenic features of the ridge and valley landscape are not limited by property boundaries, the attractive landscape character extends across TVA public and private land alike. The natural elements together with the communities and other cultural development provide a scenic, relatively harmonious, rural countryside.

With 67,900 surface water acres, Guntersville Reservoir is one of the largest reservoirs on the Tennessee River, second only to Kentucky Reservoir (160,300 surface acres). It is slightly larger than Wheeler Reservoir, immediately downstream, and over five times larger than Nickajack Reservoir, immediately upstream. Guntersville Reservoir has 949 miles of shoreline which is the third-longest after Kentucky (2,386 miles) and Wheeler (1,063 miles) Reservoirs.

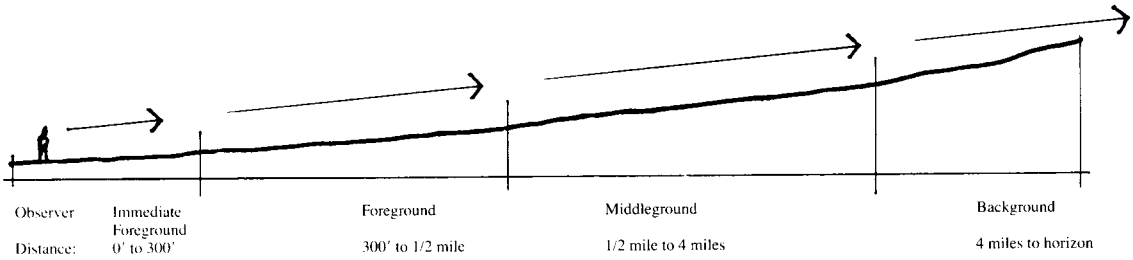
Land uses adjacent to the Guntersville Reservoir shoreline are similar to other mainstream reservoirs. They include industrial areas and a couple of TVA facilities (Bellefonte site and Widows Creek Fossil Plant) as well as state and local parks, WMAs, commercial recreation facilities, and an ever-growing assortment of residential development. The reservoir offers abundant water-recreation opportunities along with a variety of scenery. Most creek embayments are broadly open at the mouth and some wind several miles to their headwaters.

The physical, biological, and cultural features seen in the landscape give reservoir land its distinct visual character and sense of place. Varied combinations of these elements make the scenic resources of any portion identifiable and unique. Areas with the greatest scenic value such as islands, bluffs, wetlands, or steep forested ridges generally have the least capacity to absorb visual change without substantial devaluation. In the planning process, comparative scenic values of reservoir land were assessed to help identify areas for scenic conservation and scenic protection. Four broad visual characteristics were evaluated. Two of these distinct but interrelated characteristics—viewing distance and human sensitivity—are commonly considered together as scenic visibility:

- **Scenic attractiveness** is the measure of outstanding or unique natural features, scenic variety, seasonal change, and strategic location.

- **Scenic integrity** is the measure of human modification and disturbance of the natural landscape.
- **Viewing distance** indicates scenic importance based on how far an area can be seen by observers and the degree of visible detail.
    - The **foreground distance** is within one-half mile of the observer where details of objects are easily distinguished. Details are most significant in the immediate foreground from 0 to 300 feet.
    - **Middle ground** is normally between a half mile and four miles from the observer where objects may be distinguishable, but their details are weak and tend to merge into larger patterns.
    - **Background** is the landscape seen beyond four miles, where object details and colors are not normally discernible unless they are especially large, standing alone, or provide strong contrast. Figure 3-1 illustrates the viewing distance parameters.
- **Human sensitivity** is the expressed concern of people for the scenic value of the land under study. Concerns are derived or confirmed by public meetings and surveys. Sensitivity also includes considerations such as the number of viewers, frequency, and duration of views.

Figure 3-1 Viewing Distance



Where and how the reservoir landscape is viewed affects human perceptions of it's aesthetic quality and sense of place. These impressions of the visual character can significantly influence how the scenic resources of TVA public land are appreciated, protected, and used.

As with other reservoirs in the TVA system, there is a growing public desire for lake-oriented homes on Guntersville. The majority of development occurs around the lower half of the reservoir which has the visual character of a lake. This portion averages over a mile wide, as compared to the first 4 miles upstream of Guntersville Dam which is only half that width. The landscape begins to change near Tennessee River Mile (TRM) 383, a few miles below the reservoir's midpoint. Within the next several miles upstream, the upper half narrows to a riverine-like character with channel islands, relatively little development, and with an average width of 1,400 feet or less. Although human alteration around the

reservoir has added visual congestion and discordant contrasts, a significant amount of undisturbed shoreline and natural landscape remains.

Among the scenic resources of Guntersville Reservoir, the water body itself is the most distinct and outstanding aesthetic feature. The horizontal surface provides visual balance and contrast to the islands, bluffs, and wooded hillsides. The reservoir provides harmony and creates mystery as it weaves around the ridges and bends, constantly changing views seen from the water. It also provides unity, serving as a visual ribbon that links the other landscape features together. Views across the water provide a tranquil sense of place that is satisfying and peaceful to most observers.

Islands are another significant visual feature. There are over 76 notable islands identified and a number of minor ones. They vary in size from 87 acres to less than 2 acres. The islands provide scenic accents and visual reference points throughout the reservoir and serve as visual buffers for less desirable views. They also provide a pleasing foreground frame for the distant shoreline or background.

Limestone bluffs are distinct scenic elements which only occur along a few sections of the main river channel. The sheer rock faces rise over 100 feet from the water with steep, wooded, bluff-like ridges rising several hundred feet more above them. The bluffs provide attractive vertical accents and a natural contrast of colors that can be seen from the distant middle ground.

Masses of summer water lilies provide outstanding visual displays that are seen in the extensive shallow water areas of the reservoir. They occur along some of the channel islands, in many of the embayments, and in backwater areas along highways. The floating blooms and surrounding wetlands provide a variety of pleasing colors and textures which are visible in the foreground views of boat traffic and motorists. Waterfowl and other wildlife seen in these areas add to the scenic attractiveness.

Other important scenic features include the tranquil, secluded coves and steep, wooded ridges that occur around the reservoir. The isolated coves with wooded shoreline provide peaceful and relatively private locations for overnight boat anchorage although shallow waters limit the use of some. Steep slopes along the shoreline rise mostly undisturbed to wooded skylines. Some ridge tops reach more than 900 feet above the water. The significant elevation changes provide a dramatic contrast to the surrounding reservoir and gently sloping countryside, particularly when they are viewed from background distances.

Appendix C contains a narrative description of the reservoir. The narrative notes important viewscapes and unique physical features. It also provides scenic value and scenic integrity ratings for each section described.

3.2 Sensitive Resources

3.2.1 Cultural Resources

Cultural resources/Historic properties include, but are not limited to, prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, historic structures, and historic sites that were the location of important events where no material remains of the event are present. These resources are both finite and nonrenewable and, in many situations, are our only window into the past; therefore, protection, preservation, and management of these fragile resources are important.

Under the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the area of potential effects (APE) is "the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if such properties exist." For the action proposed in this EIS, the APE is the approximately 40,236 acres of TVA public land proposed for planning in Alternatives B1, B2 and B3.

Archaeological Resources

An archaeological resource is defined as an area with any grouping of five or more nonmodern historic or prehistoric artifacts that could provide scientific or humanistic understanding of past human behavior and cultural adaptation. Archaeological resources could include, but are not limited to, remains of surface or subsurface structures such as domestic cooking or ceremonial structures, earthworks, fortifications, cooking or fragmentary tools, weapons and weapon projectiles, containers, ceramics, human remains, rock carvings or rock paintings, and all portions of shipwrecks.

Archaeological research has occurred periodically in the Guntersville Reservoir area before and since the development of the reservoir in the 1930s. Research within the Guntersville Reservoir area began in the late 19th century when C. B. Moore and others made archaeological expeditions up the Tennessee River. Immediately prior to the impoundment of the reservoir, a survey and excavation program were undertaken between 1936-1939 (Webb and Wilder, 1951). The survey of the reservoir in 1936 identified 146 archaeological sites in Marshall and Jackson Counties, Alabama. Excavation of 31 sites was undertaken by crews under the direction of William Webb in 1938 and 1939. Little research was undertaken in the Guntersville Reservoir area between this time and the 1970s. In the 1970s and 1980s, excavations were undertaken primarily as a result of federal legislation requiring the assessment of cultural resources prior to an undertaking as it applied to the Widows Creek (Morey, 1996; Warren, 1975), Snodgrass Mound (Krause, 1988), Bellefonte (Futato, 1977) and Murphy Hill sites (Cole, 1981).

TVA routinely conducts inventories of TVA public land to identify historic properties in response to federal legislation. In the mid-1980s TVA contracted with the University of Alabama to conduct a survey of archaeological resources

for approximately 34,000 acres located above summer pool level and on the exposed shoreline of TVA public land being planned in the 1983 Plan (Solis and Futato, 1987). The survey used both systematic and opportunistic methods that employed pedestrian survey and systematic shovel testing from existing humus to culturally sterile subsoil. A recent shoreline management zone survey by the University of Alabama involved the inspection of exposed shoreline by means of systematic pedestrian survey to inventory and evaluate archaeological resources in areas where residential and commercial development is probable (Spry and Hollis, 1997).

Approximately 715 archaeological resources have been identified on TVA public land surrounding Guntersville Reservoir as a result of review of existing data along with the recent survey results. As mentioned previously, a survey prior to inundation identified 146 archaeological sites. The eligibility of these previously recorded sites is currently unknown. The 715 resources identified characterize the archaeology of this area. The eligibility of these or other resources for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) would be determined when specific actions are proposed that could potentially affect historical or archaeological resources. This review would be undertaken in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 at 36 CFR. § 800.

Historic Structures

The process of acquisition of land for the Guntersville Reservoir by TVA resulted in the removal of most structures and other man-made features. Very few structures remained, though many historic structures do remain on adjacent non-TVA land.

Initially, white settlement in the early 19th century developed into an agricultural economy with farmsteads and small towns. Transportation networks revolved along the Tennessee River. Towns grew and prospered, and a plantation economy developed. Towns became river ports, and many ferry crossings were established. The development of the railroad resulted in rail lines following the river valley as well as a river crossing at Bridgeport, Alabama. Then the Civil War brought destruction to the area and the building of fortifications. Following this war, development was slow. Agriculture, commerce, industry, and the river and rail systems gradually expanded. The coming of TVA and the development of Guntersville Reservoir (1935-1939) resulted in further, significant changes of the region.

Historic structures (and other man-made features) remain from all of these historical periods. Partial cultural surveys were conducted for both the 1983 Plan and the proposed Plan. These historic structures on TVA public land are identified in Table 3-1. As the table shows, very few features are found on TVA public land, with the exception of Guntersville Reservation. Due to their age and architectural character, Guntersville Dam, Powerhouse, and Locks are considered historically significant. The former Public Safety Building on the north side of the

Reservation is all that remains of the former construction village. Landscaping features of what was once probably a plantation site remain on the former construction village site.

Creek Path Mission site is located in the area of the island fronting Parcel 254. Creek Path Mission was an outreach mission of the Brainerd Mission, the main mission established by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM) which was located where EastGate Mall is in Chattanooga. Rev. Daniel Butrick helped to build Creek Path Mission in 1820. Butrick later accompanied Cherokees on the Trail of Tears in 1838. The mission closed in 1837 and white families took up residency. The Wyeth Family lived there, with Dr. John A. Wyeth (listed in Who Was Who in Alabama), a prominent 19th century doctor, was born there. The Russell family purchased the property, and Jim Russell and family were the last inhabitants of the structure. The mission building was torn down in 1921.

Table 3-1 Historic Structures on Guntersville Reservoir TVA Public Land

Name	Parcel Number	National Register Status	Description
Ancient Cedar Allee	1	Potentially eligible*	Entry drive to former plantation house
TVA Construction Village Public Safety Building and Garage	1	Probably eligible**	Plans in study for city of Guntersville to move and restore
Pine Tar Rock	1	Potentially eligible	Grooves in large rock used in processing pine pitch, former farm site
Cooley Cemetery	2	Potentially eligible	-
Honeycomb Cemetery	7	Potentially eligible	-
Honeycomb Cave/ Quarry	8	Probably eligible	Saltpeter mine in Civil War; later a limestone quarry and Civil Defense shelter
Fort Deposit	23, 25	Probably eligible	Civil War fort site
Blowing Cave	104	Probably eligible	Civil War saltpeter mine; pre-Civil War log dog-trot house and barn nearby
Adjacent farmhouses	128	Potentially eligible	Former farm houses adjacent to TVA public land
Old Bellefonte	132, 282l	Potentially eligible	Early capitol of Alabama; limestone chimney stack remains adjacent to TVA public land
Coffeys Ferry	137	Probably eligible	Pre-Civil War plantation house and cemetery adjacent to TVA public land
Fort Harker	143	National Register	Civil War earthen fortification
Bridgeport Ferry	154a	Probably eligible	Historic river crossing ferry
Railroad Bridge	159, 175	Probably eligible	Civil War railroad crossing and depot
Battery Hill	160	Probably eligible	Civil War fortifications, late 19th century residential district adjacent to TVA public land
South Pittsburg Ferry	165, 173	Probably eligible	Historic river crossing ferry and house
Abandoned rail line	165, 168	Potentially eligible	Historic pre-1936 railroad bed and trestle piers
Civil War Fort Site	166	Probably eligible	Battle Creek fort site
Murphy Hill	206	Probably eligible	Numerous former farms, cemeteries, and churches adjacent to TVA public land
Creek Path Mission Site	282v	Potentially eligible*	Historic site of the Creek Path Mission

* *Potentially Eligible*: These sites need further historic research to determine if they are eligible for listing on the NRHP.

** *Probably Eligible*: These sites are likely to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, pending further consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officers.

Farms, houses, and towns representing these periods are found adjacent to many of the TVA parcels. Some are listed on the NRHP, and many more are eligible. There are a number of Civil War fortifications—the best preserved and maintained are on TVA public land at Stevenson, Alabama. Fort Harker is listed on the NRHP as is the nearby railroad depot (which it protected), and portions of downtown Stevenson. There are several former ferry crossings which have retained their visual and land features, in particular, Coffey Ferry, Bridgeport Ferry, and South Pittsburg Ferry. Portions of the existing railroad bridge at Bridgeport, Alabama, predate the Civil War which was fortified from Battery Hill. The B. B. Comer Bridge (Alabama Highway 35) which crosses the Tennessee River near Scottsboro, Alabama predates the reservoir.

3.2.2 Wetlands and Floodplains

Wetlands

Wetlands are typically transitional ecosystems between terrestrial and aquatic communities. In the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province, lower slope/terraced land and floodplains represent a small percentage of the landscape relative to the uplands due primarily to the geology of the region. Wetlands were substantially more widespread prior to impoundments on the Tennessee River and its tributaries. Soon after impoundment, many areas along Guntersville Reservoir's newly established shoreline were dredged in an effort to eliminate shallow water mosquito habitat. This cut-and-fill activity eliminated an unknown acreage of palustrine emergent and scrub-shrub habitat.

Extensive sections of wetland habitat are found on or adjacent to many parcels on Guntersville Reservoir. These wetland habitats include aquatic bed, herbaceous-emergent, scrub-shrub, and forested wetlands. The major portion (approximately 65-70 percent) of wetlands on Guntersville Reservoir are located within the five WMAs and refuges under long-term easement to the ADCNR in the upper portion of the middle reservoir between Tennessee River Mile (TRM) 397 and 411. Table 3-2 lists the significant wetlands found on Guntersville Reservoir.

Aquatic bed wetlands which are the most common type across the reservoir are comprised primarily of Eurasian milfoil, hydrilla, naiads, and lotus. In 1999, 76 percent of the aquatic beds were milfoil or hydrilla with the remainder either naiads, lotus, or various mixtures of the above-mentioned species. Aerial investigations of aquatic macrophytes showed a continued trend for increased growth from 10,500 acres in 1996 to 15,700 acres in 1999.

Herbaceous-emergent wetlands and scrub-shrub wetlands are the second most prevalent types. These wetlands occur in shallow water areas of coves and embayments, such as upper Honeycomb Creek (Parcel 19), Jagger Branch (Parcels 11, 12), Siebold Creek (Parcel 45), Mill Creek (Parcel 69), and Polecat Creek (Parcel 219); in shallows adjacent to islands, such as below the Highway 35 bridge in Scottsboro, upstream to Bellefonte Island (Parcel 180) including

Table 3-2 Significant Wetlands on Guntersville Reservoir

Parcel Number	Area Name	Major Wetland Type	TRM
12	Jagger Branch	emergent-scrub-shrub	352R
19	Honeycomb Creek	emergent-scrub-shrub	352R
26a	Conners Island	emergent-scrub-shrub	357R
45	Siebold Creek	emergent-scrub-shrub	363R
69	Mill Creek	emergent-scrub-shrub	367R
116	Roseberry Creek	forested	383R
121, 22, 124	Dry Creek	forested	383R
132	Polecat Creek	emergent-scrub-shrub	359L
162	Jones Creek	forested	415R
163	Poplar Branch	forested	417R
166	Battle Creek	forested	419R
182	Bellefonte Island	forested	393
242	Spring Creek	forested	359L
260	Browns Creek	forested	356L
198, 282g	South Sauty	emergent-scrub-shrub	347L
various	Buck Island/Columbus City	emergent-scrub-shrub	360R-366R

Conners Island (Parcel 26a); and in relatively narrow riparian shallows adjacent to the reservoir, such as Conners Island, Buck Island upstream to Columbus City, and the lower South Sauty. Common vegetation associated with these wetlands includes common cattail, giant cut-grass lizard's tail, soft rush, soft-stem bulrush, various sedges, smartweed, buttonbush, lead bush, black willow, silky dogwood, alder, red maple, green ash and sycamore. Most of this type of wetland is bordered on the upland side by forested wetlands.

Forested wetlands on Guntersville Reservoir occur primarily along tributary creeks and large embayments. The bottomland hardwood wetlands not under easement to ADCNR are on relatively small tracts. Most significant among these are upper Browns's Creek (Parcel 260), Spring Creek Natural Area (Parcel 242), Dry Creek (Parcel 121), Upper Roseberry Creek (Parcel 116), upper Widows Creek (152), Jones Creek (162), lower Battle Creek (Parcel 166), and Poplar Branch Creek (Parcels 163). Predominate woody plant species in these forested wetlands include water, willow and white oaks, sweetgum, sycamore, red maple, American elm, box elder, black willow, and Chinese privet. These wetlands provide essential summer, winter, and maternity roosting and foraging habitat for numerous protected and common wildlife, including waterfowl, songbirds, raptors, small and large mammals, and amphibians.

The tupelo forested community is uncommon TVA public land on Guntersville Reservoir. Stands of tupelo have become established in low-lying shoreline areas of Parcels 121, 122, and 124 on Dry Creek, upstream of its confluence with Roseberry Creek. Another more mature stand of tupelo is found inland on Bellefonte Island (Parcel 182).

In addition to supporting plant community diversity, Guntersville Reservoir wetlands provide habitat for a variety of waterfowl, wading bird, songbird, amphibian, reptile and mammal species. Common waterfowl using these habitats

for feeding areas, resting cover, and/or breeding areas include the wood duck, gadwall, ring-neck duck, Canada goose, mallard, American coot, and hooded merganser. Other birds such as killdeer, common snipe, American woodcock, great blue heron, green-backed heron, red-winged blackbird, swamp sparrow, common yellowthroat, and yellow warbler are abundant in these areas. Amphibians include bullfrog, green frog, upland chorus frog, American toad and dusky salamander. Common reptiles include the northern water snake, snapping turtle, mud turtle, and painted turtle. Mammals commonly found in these wetland habitats include muskrat, mink, beaver, and a variety of shrews and small mammals.

Floodplains

The 100-year floodplain on Guntersville Reservoir is the area that would be inundated by a 100-year flood event. The 100-year flood elevation for the Tennessee River varies from elevation 595.8 feet above msl at Guntersville Dam (TRM 349.0) to elevation 616.2-feet msl at the upper end of Guntersville Reservoir at TRM 424.7 (downstream of Nickajack Dam). A tabulation of the 100-year flood elevations is included in Table 3-3.

The Flood Risk Profile (FRP) elevation varies from elevation 597.0-feet msl at Guntersville Dam (TRM 349.0) to elevation 619.9-feet msl at the upper end of Guntersville Reservoir at TRM 424.7. The FRP is used to control residential and commercial development on TVA public land and is based on the 500-year flood elevation. A tabulation of FRP elevations is also included in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 Flood Profiles for the Tennessee River at Guntersville Reservoir

River Mile	100-Year Flood	Flood Risk Profile	Landmarks	River Mile	100-Year Flood	Flood Risk Profile*	Landmark
349.00	595.8	597.0	Guntersville Dam	388.00	599.4	600.6	Jones Cr.
350.00	595.8	597.0	-	388.95	599.8	601.1	-
351.00	595.9	597.0	-	389.00	599.9	601.1	-
351.10	595.9	597.0	-	390.00	600.3	601.6	-
351.65	596.0	597.0	Honeycomb Creek	391.00	600.7	602.1	-
352.00	596.0	597.0	-	391.06	600.7	602.1	-
353.00	596.1	597.0	-	392.00	601.0	602.5	-
353.21	596.1	597.0	-	393.16	601.3	603.0	-
354.00	596.2	597.0	-	393.57	601.4	603.1	Town Creek
355.00	596.2	597.0	-	394.00	601.6	603.3	-
355.31	596.2	597.0	-	394.40	601.7	603.4	Mud Creek
356.00	596.3	597.0	-	395.00	601.9	603.6	-
356.30	596.3	597.0	Browns Creek	395.26	602.0	603.7	-
357.00	596.3	597.0	-	396.00	602.4	604.2	Coon Creek
357.41	596.3	597.0	-	397.00	602.9	604.8	-
358.00	596.3	597.0	U.S. Highway 431	397.36	603.1	605.1	-
358.59	596.4	597.0	Big Spring Creek	398.00	603.4	605.3	-
359.00	596.4	597.0	-	399.00	603.8	605.7	-

Table 3-3 Flood Profiles for the Tennessee River at Guntersville Reservoir

River Mile	100-Year Flood	Flood Risk Profile	Landmarks	River Mile	100-Year Flood	Flood Risk Profile*	Landmark
359.51	596.4	597.0	-	399.47	603.9	605.9	-
360.00	596.5	597.0	-	400.00	604.2	606.3	-
360.60	596.5	597.0	Short Creek	401.00	604.8	606.9	-
361.00	596.6	597.0	-	401.19	604.9	607.0	Crow Creek
361.62	596.6	597.0	-	401.57	605.1	607.3	-
362.00	596.7	597.1	-	401.80	605.2	607.4	Marshall Branch
362.60	596.7	597.2	Town Creek	402.00	605.3	607.4	-
363.00	596.8	597.2	-	403.00	605.6	607.8	-
363.38	596.8	597.3	Stearnes Creek	403.13	605.7	607.9	Alabama Hwy. 117
363.72	596.9	597.3	-	403.67	605.9	608.1	-
364.00	596.9	597.4	Siebold Branch	404.00	606.1	608.3	-
365.00	597.0	597.5	-	405.00	606.6	609.0	-
365.82	597.1	597.6	-	405.77	607.0	609.4	-
366.00	597.1	597.7	-	406.00	607.1	609.6	-
367.00	597.2	597.8	-	407.00	607.5	610.0	-
367.30	597.2	597.8	Mill Creek	407.88	607.9	610.4	-
367.92	597.3	597.9	-	408.00	607.9	610.5	-
368.00	597.3	597.9	-	408.24	608.0	610.6	Widows Creek
369.00	597.4	598.0	-	409.00	608.3	610.9	-
370.00	597.5	598.1	-	409.98	608.7	611.3	-
370.03	597.5	598.1	-	410.00	608.7	611.4	Long Island Creek
371.00	597.5	598.2	-	411.00	609.0	611.8	-
372.00	597.6	598.3	Boshart Creek	412.00	609.4	612.2	-
372.13	597.6	598.3	-	412.08	609.4	612.2	-
373.00	597.7	598.4	-	413.00	609.9	612.8	-
373.50	597.7	598.4	South Sauty Cr.	414.00	610.5	613.4	-
374.00	597.7	598.5	-	414.19	610.6	613.5	-
374.23	597.7	598.5	-	414.42	610.8	613.7	L&N Railway
375.00	597.8	598.6	-	415.00	611.2	614.1	-
375.36	597.9	598.6	Mink Cr.	415.52	611.6	614.5	Jones Creek
376.00	597.9	598.7	-	416.00	612.0	614.8	-
376.34	597.9	598.7	-	416.28	612.2	615.0	-
377.00	598.0	598.8	North Sauty Cr.	416.80	612.5	615.4	Poplar Spring Branch
378.00	598.1	598.9	-	417.00	612.6	615.5	-
378.44	598.1	598.9	-	418.00	613.2	616.2	-
379.00	598.2	599.0	-	418.39	613.5	616.5	-
380.00	598.3	599.1	-	418.45	613.5	616.5	TN Hwy. 156
380.54	598.3	599.2	-	418.62	613.6	616.7	Battle Creek
381.00	598.4	599.3	-	419.00	613.8	616.9	-
382.00	598.4	599.4	-	420.00	614.3	617.5	-
382.45	598.5	599.4	Roseberry Cr.	420.49	614.5	617.8	-
382.64	598.5	599.4	-	421.00	614.8	618.0	-

Table 3-3 Flood Profiles for the Tennessee River at Guntersville Reservoir

River Mile	100-Year Flood	Flood Risk Profile	Landmarks	River Mile	100-Year Flood	Flood Risk Profile*	Landmark
383.00	598.5	599.5	-	422.00	615.2	618.4	-
384.00	598.6	599.5	-	422.60	615.5	618.6	-
384.74	598.6	599.6	-	422.66	615.5	618.6	Sequatchie River
385.00	598.7	599.6	-	423.00	615.6	618.8	-
385.80	598.8	599.8	Alabama 35	424.00	616.0	619.5	-
386.00	598.8	599.8	-	424.70	616.2	619.9	Nickajack Dam
386.85	599.0	600.0	-				
387.00	599.0	600.1	-				

*The Flood Risk Profile is equal to the 500-year flood from TRM 361.62 upstream to Nickajack Dam.

3.2.3 Prime Farmland

The Guntersville Reservoir spans three counties. Marshall County, Alabama has 151,031 acres (37.6 % of total acreage) of soils classified as prime farmland. Prime farmland in Jackson County, Alabama covers 168,241 acres (24.2 %). Only 44,699 acres (13.7 %) in Marion County, Tennessee are classified as prime farmland. Table 3-4 lists prime farmland acreages found on TVA planning parcels.

Table 3-4 Guntersville Land Management Plan Parcels with 10 Acres or More of Prime Farmland Soils

TVA Parcel Number	Acres in Parcel	Acres of Prime Farmland	Percent Prime Farmland
1	1818.2	745.1	41.0
6	47.0	14.9	31.7
26, 26a	537.4	95.5	17.6
32	58.3	19.3	33.2
39	314.9	279.9	88.9
55	16.7	15.0	89.9
59	80.9	30.4	37.5
84	18.3	13.8	75.4
95	20.5	12.6	61.3
97	19.7	12.0	60.7
100	21.0	10.5	49.9
105	118.2	64.5	54.5
114	26.3	11.5	43.8
120	18.7	14.8	79.3
134	14.1	10.4	74.0
142	121.1	92.4	76.3
150	16.4	13.4	81.6
152	1390.9	155.4	11.2
161	34.6	20.7	59.8
163	71.2	58.6	82.3
165	11.6	10.3	88.6

Table 3-4 Guntersville Land Management Plan Parcels with 10 Acres or More of Prime Farmland Soils

TVA Parcel Number	Acres in Parcel	Acres of Prime Farmland	Percent Prime Farmland
166	257.2	257.2	100.0
167	26.3	14.2	54.1
168	14.7	13.9	94.8
170	12.1	12.1	100.0
171	68.3	15.9	23.2
172	16.7	16.7	100.0
173	73.5	22.2	30.3
200a	34.5	18.8	38.0
207	91.9	47.5	51.7
210	53.0	25.8	48.8
212	314.0	86.5	27.5
241	40.2	14.1	35.1
242	103.4	80.0	77.4
243	34.1	30.2	88.4
245	18.5	10.5	56.5
247	36.7	35.8	97.5
256	32.7	10.4	31.8
260	358.9	12.3	3.4
263	47.3	16.1	34.0
274	40.6	13.8	34.0
276	73.9	24.3	32.9
279	22.1	19.2	86.8

Source: STATSGO soils database.
USDA-SCS, 1956, Soil Survey of Marshall County, Alabama.
USDA-SCS, 1941, Soil Survey of Jackson County, Alabama.
USDA-SCS, 1950, Soil Survey of Marion County, Tennessee.

3.2.4 Sensitive Plant and Animal (Threatened and Endangered) Species

Plants

Field surveys were conducted in 1999 and 2000 as part of TVA's effort to update the 1983 Plan. Prior to these surveys, a search of the TVA Natural Heritage Project and the Alabama Natural Heritage Program databases was conducted for protected plant species known from DeKalb, Madison, Marshall, and Jackson Counties in Alabama and Marion County in Tennessee. The results of the search indicated that eight federal-listed, 43 Tennessee state-listed and 66 Alabama state-listed plant species are known from those counties (Table 3-5). This list, combined with regional information on additional species likely to occur on Guntersville Reservoir land, provided a focus for the field surveys.

Table 3-5 Records of Protected Plant Species Known to Occur in the Vicinity of Guntersville Reservoir (in DeKalb, Madison, Marshall, and Jackson Counties in Alabama and Marion County in Tennessee), 2000

Common Name	Scientific Name	Alabama Status	Tennessee Status	Federal Status
Alder-leaf buckthorn	*Rhamnus alnifolia*	-	Endangered	-
Allegheny-spurge	*Pachysandra procumbens*	NOST	-	-
American Hart's tongue fern	*Asplenium scolopendrium var. americanum*	NOST	Endangered	Threatened
Arrowhead*	*Sagittaria secundifolia*	NOST	-	Threatened
Aster*	*Aster spectabilis*	NOST	-	-
Bastard toadflax	*Comandra umbellata*	NOST	-	-
Black-eyed Susan	*Rudbeckia heliopsidis*	NOST	-	--
Bladder-fern	*Cystopteris tennesseensis*	NOST	-	-
Bradley spleenwort	*Asplenium bradleyi*	NOST	-	-
Buffalo-nut	*Pyrularia pubera*	NOST	-	-
Bugbane*	*Cimicifuga rubifolia*	NOST	Threatened	-
Bush honeysuckle*	*Diervilla lonicera*	-	Threatened	-
Canada lily	*Lilium canadense*	NOST	Threatened	-
Canada violet	*Viola canadensis*	NOST	-	-
Carolina silverbell	*Halesia carolina*	NOST	-	-
Catchfly*	*Silene caroliniana* ssp. *wherryi*	NOST	-	-
Chalk maple	*Acer saccharum* ssp. *leucoderme*	-	SPCO	-
Climbing bittersweet	*Celastrus scandens*	NOST	-	-
Creeping St. John-wort	*Hypericum adpressum*	-	Threatened	-
Croomia	*Croomia pauciflora*	NOST	-	-
Cylindric blazing star	*Liatris cylindracea*	NOST	Threatened	-
Dodder*	*Cuscuta harperi*	NOST	-	-
Dutchmans breeches	*Dicentra cucullaria*	NOST	-	-
Dwarf filmy-fern	*Trichomanes petersii*	NOST	Threatened	-
Eggert sunflower	*Helianthus eggertii*	NOST	Threatened	Threatened
Fame-flower	*Talinum mengesii*	NOST	Threatened	-
Featherfoil	*Hottonia inflata*	NOST	SPCO	-
Ginseng	*Panax quinquefolius*	-	S-CE	-
Goldenrod*	*Solidago tarda*	-	SPCO	-
Goldenrod*	*Solidago uliginosa*	NOST	SPCO	-
Goldenseal	*Hydrastis canadensis*	NOST	S-CE	-
Gooseberry*	*Ribes curvatum*	NOST	-	-
Gooseberry*	*Ribes cynosbati*	NOST	-	-
Green pitcher plant	*Sarracenia oreophila*	NOST	E-P	Endangered
Guyandotte beauty	*Synandra hispidula*	NOST	-	-
Hairy flase gromwell	*Onosmodium molle* ssp. *hispidissimum*	-	SPCO	-
Harper umbrella plant	*Eriogonum longifolium var. harperi*	NOST	Endangered	-
Harperella	*Ptilimium nodosum*	NOST	-	Endangered
Horse-gentian	*Triosteum angustifolium*	NOST	-	-
Horsemint*	*Monarda clinopodia*	NOST	-	-
Jointweed*	*Polygonella americana*	NOST	Endangered	-
Lance-leaf trillium	*Trilium lancifolium*	NOST	Endangered	-
Large whorled pogonia	*Isotria verticillata*	NOST	-	-
Meadow rue*	*Thalictrum debile*	NOST	-	-
Morefield's leather flower	*Clematis morefieldii*	NOST	-	Endangered
Mountain skullcap	*Scutellaria montana*	-	Endangered	Endangered
Mountain-camellia	*Stewartia ovata*	NOST	-	-
Necklace glade cress	*Leavenworthia torulosa*	Extirpated	-	-

Table 3-5 Records of Protected Plant Species Known to Occur in the Vicinity of Guntersville Reservoir (in DeKalb, Madison, Marshall, and Jackson Counties in Alabama and Marion County in Tennessee), 2000

Common Name	Scientific Name	Alabama Status	Tennessee Status	Federal Status
Nestronia	*Nestronia umbellula*	NOST	Endangered	-
One-flower cancer root	*Orobanche uniflora*	NOST	-	-
Ovate catchfly	*Silene ovata*	NOST	T-PE	-
Price potato-bean	*Apios priceana*	NOST	Endangered	Threatened
Riverbank bush honeysuckle	*Diervilla rivularis*	-	Threatened	-
Rose-gentian	*Sabatia capitata*	NOST	Endangered	-
Rosinweed*	*Silphium brachiatum*	NOST	Endangered	-
Roundleaf fame-flower	*Talinum teretifolium*	-	Threatened	-
Royal catch-fly	*Royal catchfly*	-	E-P	-
Running serviceberry	*Amelanchier stolonifera*	-	SPCO	-
Scarlet Indian paintbrush	*Castilleja coccinea*	NOST	-	-
Sedge*	*Carex purpurifera*	NOST	-	-
Small's stonecrop	*Diamorpha smallii*	-	Endangered	-
Smoketree	*Cotinus obovatus*	NOST	SPCO	-
Snow-wreath	*Neviusia alabamensis*	NOST	Threatened	-
Southern red trillium	*Trillium sulcatum*	NOST	-	-
Southern rein orchid	*Platanthera flava* var. *flava*	NOST	Endangered	-
Spiknard	*Aralia racemosa*	NOST	-	-
Spotted mandrin	*Disporum maculatum*	NOST	-	-
Spreading rockcress	*Arabis patens*	NOST	Endangered	-
Sweetflag	*Acorus calamus*	NOST	-	-
Tawny cotton-grass	*Eriophorum virginicum*	-	Threatened	-
Three-parted violet	*Viola tripartita* var. *tripartita*	-	SPCO	-
Tickseed*	*Coreopsis pulchra*	NOST	-	-
Turtlehead*	*Chelone lyonii*	NOST	-	-
Twinleaf	*Jeffersonia diphylla*	NOST	-	-
Valerian*	*Valeriana pauciflora*	NOST	-	-
Virginia chain-fern	*Woodwardia virginica*	-	SPCO	-
Wall-rue spleenwort	*Asplenium ruta-muraria*	NOST	-	-
Waterweed*	*Elodea canadensis*	NOST	-	-
Wister coral-root	*Corallorhiza wisteriana*	NOST	-	-
Witch-alder*	*Fothergilla major*	NOST	Threatened	-
Woodfern*	*Dryopteris x australis*	NOST	SPCO	-
Wood-sorrel	*Oxalis grandis*	NOST	-	-
Yellow honeysuckle	*Lonicera flava*	-	SPCO	-
Yellow jassamine	*Gelsemium sempervirens*	-	SPCO	-

*No standard common name for the species.
Common name given is that of the genus.
NOST = State listed, no state status assigned

Rare plant surveys were conducted from December 1999 through July 2000. These surveys were restricted to selected parcels of TVA public land on Guntersville Reservoir. On each of the parcels studied, emphasis was placed on locating populations of federal- or state-listed plants, uncommon habitats, and sensitive ecological areas. No federal-listed plant species or suitable habitat for such species were located during this survey. Ten Alabama and five Tennessee state-listed plant species were observed during these surveys on a total of nine Guntersville Reservoir parcels (Table 3-6).

Table 3-6 Listed Plants Observed During Surveys of Land Planning Parcels on Guntersville Reservoir, 1999-2000

Common Name	Scientific Name	Alabama Status	Tennessee Status	Federal Status
American Smoke-tree	*Cotinus obovatus*	NOST	SPCO	-
Carolina Silverbell	*Halesia carolina*	NOST	-	-
Carolina Spring Beauty	*Claytonia caroliniana*	NOST	-	-
Goldenseal	*Hydrastis canadensis*	NOST	S-CE	-
Gooseberry	*Ribes cynosbati*	NOST	-	-
Limestone Adder-tongue	*Ophioglossum engelmannii*	NOST	-	-
Nevius' Stonecrop	*Sedum nevii*	-	Endangered	-
Rosinweed	*Silphium brachiatum*	NOST	Endangered	-
Smooth Leaf-cup	*Polymnia laevigata*	NOST	-	-
Southern Rein Orchid	*Platanthera flava* var. flava	NOST	SPCO	-
Wood-sorrel	*Oxalis grandis*	NOST	-	-

SPCO – Special Concern
S-CE – Special Concern because of Commercial Exploitation
NOST – State listed, but no state status assigned

The Alabama Natural Heritage Program uses the Heritage ranking system developed by The Nature Conservancy, in which each species is assigned a rank representing its status in the state (S rank). Species with a rank of 1 are considered critically imperiled; those with a rank of 5 are the most secure. All of the Alabama state-listed plant species observed during field surveys have been assigned ranks of S1 (critically imperiled), S2 (imperiled) or S1S2 (an intermediate ranking) under this system. These state ranks are included in the following descriptions of all rare plant species found during surveys of TVA parcels on Guntersville Reservoir.

American Smoke-tree

This species (state rank S2), a member of the cashew family, typically favors drier hardwood forests, rocky limestone uplands, and ravines, especially on south- and southwest-facing slopes. Primarily an understory species, the American smoke-tree often reproduces by root sprouts. Ten individuals were found in flower in the limestone woods around Chisenhall Spring on Parcel 193 (north).

Carolina Silverbell

This species (state rank S2), a member of the storax family, is typically found as a shrub or small tree in rich moist woods. Over 100 individuals of this species were found southeast of Polecat Hollow along a north-facing slope, on Parcel 43. Approximately 20 of these were in fruit, and the remainder were immature. In addition, two individuals of this species were also observed on parcels along Sand Mountain on Parcel 193 (south).

Carolina Spring Beauty

This species (state rank S1) of the purslane family is typically found in moist, cool woodlands in the southern mountains. Over 100 individuals of this plant were found on a north-facing slope near Poplar Spring Branch on Parcel 39.

Goldenseal

This member (state rank S2) of the crowfoot family typically favors rich soils in both dry and moist forest types. Populations of this plant have been greatly reduced as a result of both habitat destruction and over harvesting for the herb trade. A large population of 150-200 individuals was found in a rich, mesophytic forest dominated by American beech. Because the species is threatened by over harvesting, the location of this occurrence will not be addressed in this environmental review.

Gooseberry

This member (state rank S2) of the gooseberry family is typically found as an understory species in rich woods. Approximately ten individuals of this species were found in shady, moist habitat on sandstone boulders.

Limestone Adder's-tongue

This member (state rank S2S3) of the adder's-tongue family, favors ledges and open pastures and woodlands typically on calcareous soils. Approximately 40 individuals of limestone adder's-tongue were found in a highly disturbed, limestone glade area on Parcel 7. A primitive road bisects this glade, allowing the area to be used as an illegal dump site.

Nevius' Stonecrop

This species (state rank S3), a member of the stonecrop family, is typically associated with the rocky slopes of river gorges and the cracks and crevices of large shale boulders. Nevius' stonecrop can occur in shade or full sun. Several hundred specimens were observed on approximately 15 large, flat, limestone boulders on Parcel 180, in TVA Coon Gulf SWA. No other herbaceous species were found associated with these occurrences. The forest was dominated by cedar, hickory, and white oak.

Rosinweed

This species (state rank S2), member of the aster family, favors rocky clearings and open mixed hardwood woodlands. Over 100 individuals of this species were found primarily in and around limestone outcrops on the slopes of Sand Mountain on Parcel 193 (north). Over one-half of these individuals were flowering or beginning to flower. Approximately 12 individuals were also found on Parcel 3, along the steeper slopes of the shoreline near Guntersville Dam.

Smooth Leaf-cup

The smooth leaf-cup (state rank S2S3), a member of the aster family, is usually found in moist woods but may rarely occur in wet meadows. Over 1,000

individuals were found on both sandstone and limestone soils on Parcel 184. These individuals were found in varying forest types but all in excellent habitat for this species.

Southern Rein Orchid

The southern rein orchid (state rank S2S3), a member of the orchid family, grows in soil or on rotting logs in wooded wetlands, seep areas, stream sides, moist meadows, and alluvial flood plains. This orchid is very sensitive to the removal of overstory trees. Numerous individuals of the orchid family were observed during TVA parcel surveys. However, positive identification of some of these individuals was not possible because no flowers or fruits were present. However, five individuals found in low alluvial woods on Parcel 124, southeast of Tipton Cemetery were positively identified as the southern rein orchid. Approximately 100 sterile individuals of a Platanthera species were also discovered. These plants were found in a low area that is frequently covered in standing water.

Wood-sorrel

This wood-sorrel (state rank S1), a member of the wood sorrel family is typically found in rich woodlands. Approximately ten plants were found growing in soil at the base of a sandstone cliff on Parcel 184. The habitat in and around this occurrence is of good quality and should continue to support this species if left undisturbed.

Terrestrial Animals

The plant communities on Guntersville Reservoir provide suitable habitat for a variety of rare and uncommon terrestrial animals. These diverse communities include mature, deciduous woodlands, pine woodlands, upland and riparian hardwood forests and open-field habitats. In addition to distinctive vegetated communities, many features, such as wetlands, streams, seepage areas, caves, sandstone bluffs, rock communities and sinkholes on reservoir parcels provide unique habitats for rare species of wildlife.

Prior to initiating field surveys on reservoir parcels, the TVA Regional Natural Heritage Project and Alabama Natural Heritage Program databases were queried to identify federal- and state-protected terrestrial animals as well as sensitive ecological areas (e.g., caves and heron colonies) from counties adjacent to Guntersville Reservoir. These counties include DeKalb, Madison, Marshall, and Jackson Counties in Alabama and Marion County in Tennessee. Twenty-six rare terrestrial animal species (Table 3-7), 1,231 caves, and 19 heron colonies were identified from the database. Four of these terrestrial animals—the bald eagle, red-cockaded woodpecker, gray bat and Indiana bat—are protected by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The remaining species are protected by the states of Alabama and Tennessee or are tracked as rare species by the Alabama Natural Heritage Program.

Table 3-7 Records of Rare or Uncommon Terrestrial Animals Known to Occur in DeKalb, Madison, Marshall, and Jackson Counties, Alabama, and Marion County, Tennessee

Common Name	Scientific Name	Alabama Status	Tennessee Status	Federal Status
Amphibians				
Barking Tree Frog	*Hyla gratiosa*	—	INM[1]	—
Eastern Hellbender	*Cryptobranchus a. alleganiensis*	Protected	INM	—
Four-toed Salamander	*Hemidactylium scutatum*	SPCO[2]	INM	—
Green Salamander	*Aneides aeneus*	Protected	—	—
Mountain Dusky Salamander	*Desmognathus ocoee*	SPCO	—	—
Tennessee Cave Salamander	*Gyrinophilus palleucus*	Protected	Threatened	—
Reptiles				
Coachwhip	*Masticophis flagellum*	Protected	—	—
Eastern Milk Snake	*Lampropeltis t. triangulum*	SPCO	—	—
Northern Pine Snake	*Pituophis m. melanoleucus*	SPCO	Threatened	—
Red Milk Snake	*Lampropeltis triangulum syspila*	SPCO	—	—
Birds				
Appalachian Bewick's Wren	*Thryomanes bewickii altus*	Protected	Endangered	—
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Protected	INM	Threatened
Bewick's Wren	*Thryomanes b. bewickii*	Protected	Endangered	—
Common Raven	*Corvus corax*	—	Threatened	—
Cooper's Hawk	*Accipiter cooperii*	Protected	—	—
Grasshopper Sparrow	*Ammodramus savannarum*	SPCO	—	—
Osprey	*Pandion haliaetus*	Protected	—	—
Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus*	Protected	Endangered	—
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	*Picoides borealis*	Protected	—	Endangered
Mammals				
Allegheny Woodrat	*Neotoma magister*	SPCO	INM	—
Common Shrew	*Sorex cinereus*	—	INM	—
Eastern Big-eared Bat	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Protected	INM	—
Eastern Small-footed Bat	*Myotis leibii*	—	INM	—
Gray Bat	*Myotis grisescens*	Protected	Endangered	Endangered
Indiana Bat	*Myotis sodalis*	Protected	Endangered	Endangered
Southern Appalachian Woodrat	*Neotoma floridana haematoreia*	—	INM	—

[1] Species Deemed as In Need of Management by the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency
[2] Tracked as Species of Special Concern by the Alabama Natural Heritage Program

Terrestrial animal surveys were conducted from December 1999 through July 2000 and were restricted to selected planning parcels on Guntersville Reservoir. On each of these parcels, special emphasis was placed on locating populations of federal- and state-listed animals, uncommon habitats, and sensitive ecological areas. Various sampling techniques were used during surveys including qualitative, time-constrained searches, pitfall trapping, mist netting, and surveys of woodland ponds, caves, and heron colonies. Populations of five listed species of animals were observed during field surveys (Table 3-8).

Table 3-8 Protected Terrestrial Animals Observed During Surveys of Selected Planning Parcels on Guntersville Reservoir, 1999-2000

Common Name	Scientific Name	Alabama Status	Tennessee Status	Federal Status
Bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Protected	Protected	Threatened
Gray bat	*Myotis grisescens*	Protected	Endangered	Endangered
Green Salamander	*Aneides aeneus*	Protected	—	—
Osprey	*Pandion haliaetus*	Protected	—	—
Southeastern Shrew	*Sorex longirostris*	—	INM*	—

* Species Deemed as "In Need of Management" by the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency

Bald Eagle

Bald eagles are federal-listed as "Threatened" and are protected in Tennessee and Alabama. Recently, the number of bald eagles has increased in northern Alabama especially along Guntersville Reservoir. The reservoir provides habitat for breeding and winter populations of bald eagles. Several breeding pairs are reported from land surrounding the reservoir. Active bald eagle nests are located in close proximity to Guntersville Dam, Short Creek, Crow Creek, and in several smaller embayments between the cities of Scottsboro and Guntersville. Many of these nests have been active for more than 5 years. During field surveys, two new bald eagle nests were discovered on TVA public land on Guntersville Reservoir. The bald eagle pairs successfully fledged young at both nests in 2000. The presence of nesting bald eagles on the reservoir is significant given the bird's extended absence from the region. Large winter aggregations of migratory bald eagles are noted from Town Creek near Lake Guntersville State Park and to a lesser extent around Guntersville Dam.

Large, middle-aged and mature tracts of deciduous forests adjacent to reservoirs provide both nesting habitat for resident eagles and winter habitat for migratory bald eagles. These birds regularly perch on snags adjacent to water when foraging. Protecting large forested parcels and snags would benefit bald eagles. Suitable bald eagle nesting, foraging, and wintering habitat is found along Guntersville Reservoir on parcels which support large parcels of middle-aged and mature woodlands.

Gray Bat

Gray bats are listed as federal and state "Endangered." They are listed as "Protected" in Alabama. These bats occupy a limited geographic range that includes limestone karst areas of the southeastern United States (USFWS, 1982). Gray bats utilize caves year-round, usually occupying different caves during the summer and winter. In the summer, female gray bats form maternity colonies in caves that contain unique habitat requirements (i.e., temperature, size, and structure). Summer maternity caves are usually located near rivers or reservoirs over which the bats feed.

Two of the most significant populations of gray bats on the reservoir are found in caves near Guntersville Reservoir. Numbers of gray bats at Sauta (Blowing Wind) Cave and Hambrick Cave can exceed 100,000 individuals during summer months. Both caves are also used as gathering sites as gray bats prepare to migrate to nearby caves to hibernate. During fall migrations, numbers of gray bats can exceed 150,000 individuals at each of these caves. Several smaller populations are known from caves throughout the reservoir. Numerous caves along the river are also used as night roosts and migratory roosts.

During the 1990s, TVA and Auburn University studied the distribution and movement patterns of gray bats at Guntersville Reservoir. Gray bats were found to feed heavily on aerial forms of aquatic insects emerging from aquatic weed beds near their maternity colonies (Best, et al., 1997; Henry, 1998). The bats were also found to travel great distances while foraging (Goebel, 1996). The gray bats were found to feed up to 32 kilometers from their primary roosting sites.

During the recent field surveys, a new population of gray bats was discovered at the Quarry Cave near the Honeycomb Creek embayment. This population consisted of a significant number of bachelor males. Lastly, a foraging gray bat was captured during mist-net surveys on Parcel 128 near B. B. Comer Bridge. Gray bats from Sauta Cave were recorded in this area regularly during earlier field investigations.

Forested areas surrounding caves and over-water foraging habitats are important for gray bat survival (USFWS, 1982). Timber harvesting near these sites should be limited. In the winter, gray bats migrate and hibernate in a limited number of caves across the southeast. Numerous caves along the Tennessee River are used as night roosts and migratory roosts. Protection of caves, quarries, and surrounding forests would benefit this species. Protection of aquatic weed beds in close proximity of known summer roosts, such as Sauta Cave, is essential. A mixture of aquatic beds and open water habitats were shown to provide a greater diversity of prey items for gray bats than habitats that did not have aquatic plants (Henry, 1998).

Green Salamander

Green salamanders are listed as “Protected” in Alabama. Regionally this amphibian is found in narrow crevices on shaded sandstone and limestone bluffs and outcrops. This habitat is somewhat common throughout portions of north Alabama. However sandstone bluffs and outcrops are primarily restricted to narrow escarpments of the Cumberland Plateau, Sand Mountain, Lookout Mountain, and Little River Canyon. Because most of TVA public land is restricted to lower elevations along the Tennessee River, this habitat is uncommon on Plan land.

Several populations of green salamanders were found on Plan land. An extensive population was found among bluffs along Sand Mountain on Parcels 184 and 193.

Additional populations were found at Cave Mountain SWA, just southwest of Guntersville Dam. Typically, suitable bluff habitats are located within mature hardwoods or hardwood/Virginia pine forests. These shaded, geological habitats support a moist and delicate micro-climate that not only provides suitable habitat for this sensitive species but also provides habitat for a variety of additional woodland amphibians and rare plants.

The green salamander could be viewed as an excellent indicator of the ecological integrity and health of similar forested, geological habitats. Establishing protective buffer zones and allowing minimal timber harvest around sandstone bluffs and outcrops would benefit this species (Wilson, 1995).

Osprey

Osprey are listed as "Protected" in Alabama. In recent years, osprey populations have increased in Tennessee and Alabama. On Guntersville Reservoir, this species readily utilizes transmission line towers within the reservoir as nesting sites. During late winter field activities, nests were observed on several structures, although nesting activity had not yet commenced. In the spring of 2000, two active osprey nests were observed near Browns Creek and Crow Creek.

Protecting snags and mature woodlands along the reservoir would benefit this species. Suitable nesting and foraging habitats for this species are found on and adjacent to multiple reservoir shoreline parcels.

Southeastern Shrew

Southeastern shrews are listed as "In Need of Management" in Tennessee. This shrew is found in a variety of habitats across Tennessee and Alabama, including moist forests and wetlands, old fields, and early successional habitats. A population of southeastern shrews was found on Parcel 163. Suitable habitat for this species is found on numerous parcels surrounding Guntersville Reservoir.

Indiana Bat

Although Indiana bats were not found during field surveys on Guntersville Reservoir land, forested habitats and numerous caves surrounding Guntersville Reservoir provide suitable habitat for this federal endangered species. These colonial bats hibernate in caves during winter months and form small bachelor and maternity colonies during summer months in hollow trees and beneath peeling bark on various species of hardwood trees. Small populations of Indiana bats are known to hibernate at Sauta (Blowing Wind) Cave Wildlife Refuge near Scottsboro, Alabama, and in smaller caves located on the northern portions of Guntersville Reservoir. This indicates that summer colonies of Indiana bats may exist in suitable habitat on TVA public land at Guntersville Reservoir. TVA biologists surveyed several parcels surrounding Guntersville Reservoir for suitable habitats for Indiana bats. Although a variety of bat species were captured, Indiana bats were not observed at these sites.

Although surveys for Indiana bats were unsuccessful, small summer colonies of Indiana bats likely occur on forested portions of TVA public land surrounding Guntersville Reservoir. Timber management practices that favor the development of mature hardwood stands and the retention of snags would favor this species.

No populations of the remaining rare animal species listed in Table 3-8 were found during field surveys. However, suitable habitat exists on Guntersville Reservoir for most of these species. The presence of sensitive terrestrial animal species was projected based on the geographical range of the species and the presence of habitat deemed suitable for the respective species found in Barbour and Davis (1969), Choate, et al., (1994), Conant and Collins (1998), Harvey (1992), Imhof (1976), Mount, (1975; 1986), Nicholson (1997), Petranka (1998), Redmond and Scott (1996), Whitaker and Hamilton (1998), and Wilson (1995). Guntersville Reservoir parcels contain special habitat types which contribute to regional natural resources or landscape diversity. These include mature deciduous woodlands, wetlands and tupelo communities, woodland rock outcrops and sandstone bluffs, karst features, and woodland ponds. The reservoir also contains common habitat types found in the region, such as old fields and pine woodlands, which provide potential habitat for protected terrestrial animals.

Heron colonies

Heron colonies are colonial nesting sites used by migratory wading birds, most often great blue herons (*Ardea herodias*). Several species of birds in large numbers may nest in these colonies. Birds that occupy these colonies are sensitive to disturbance especially during the nesting season. Many parcels on Guntersville Reservoir provide suitable foraging and nesting habitat for these birds.

Two new heron colonies were identified on the reservoir during field surveys. The first colony is located on a small island and is composed of approximately 20 nesting great blue herons. The second colony is composed of approximately 30 nests and is located on an island near Scottsboro. In addition, expansion of several established heron colonies throughout Guntersville Reservoir was documented during field activities.

The establishment and expansion of heron colonies on Guntersville Reservoir is notable. Great blue heron populations underwent declines in the late 1960s and early 1970s. This species is currently expanding its range into unoccupied reservoirs, and additional areas of suitable habitat exist on Guntersville Reservoir. The degree of nesting activity of great blue herons, as well as bald eagles and osprey, on Guntersville Reservoir suggests that water quality is improving in Guntersville Reservoir. These colonies may eventually provide suitable nesting habitat for other species of wading birds that are considered uncommon in the region.

Suitable Habitat for Other Threatened and Endangered Animal Species

Mature Deciduous Woodlands

Middle-aged and mature deciduous woodlands on Guntersville Reservoir are found on riparian and upland parcels. These forests remain on steep parcels with a slope not easily logged or developed in bottomland hardwood forests (Parcels 138 and 147) or in mature forested wetlands. Large, middle-aged and mature parcels of deciduous forests adjacent to reservoirs provide habitat for resident and migratory bald eagles.

Middle-aged and mature woodlands also contain numerous hollow trees and trees with crevices or sloughing bark that may be used by Indiana bats and eastern big-eared bats (*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*). Additional species such as the eastern small-footed bat (*Myotis leibii*), common shrew (*Sorex cinereus*), southeastern shrew and mountain dusky salamander (*Desmognathus ocoee*) may also be found in this habitat type.

Wetlands and Tupelo Communities

Extensive parcels of wetland habitats are found on or adjacent to many TVA parcels on Guntersville Reservoir. These wetland habitats include herbaceous-emergent, scrub-shrub, and forested wetlands. Herbaceous-emergent wetlands and scrub-shrub wetlands are the most prevalent types. These wetlands occur in shallow water areas of coves and embayments, in shallows adjacent to islands, in riparian shallows of off-reservoir lakes and ponds, and in some stream corridors. Osprey and a variety of wading birds, shorebirds, and waterfowl were observed in these habitats.

Forested wetlands on Guntersville Reservoir include those in bottomlands with middle-aged and mature hardwood forests and the tupelo wetlands along the shoreline on Dry Creek near Scottsboro, Alabama, and inland on Bellefonte Island. The remaining bottomland hardwood wetlands are on relatively small parcels. These wetlands represent suitable habitat for numerous rare and common species of wildlife. Wetlands and other aquatic habitats on reservoir parcels provide habitat for barking tree frogs (*Hyla gratiosa*) and four-toed salamanders (*Hemidactylium scutatum*). Forested wetlands provide habitat for eastern milk snakes (*Lampropeltis t. triangulum*) and the red milk snakes (*Lampropeltis triangulum syspila*).

The tupelo community is uncommon on Guntersville Reservoir and appears to be declining throughout the Tennessee River Valley. Stands of tupelo have become established in low-lying shoreline areas of three parcels on Dry Creek upstream of its confluence with Roseberry Creek. A mature stand of tupelo was found on Bellefonte Island (Parcel 182). Because of the high quality of the tupelo stand, this site was designated as a TVA SWA for protection.

Woodland Rock Outcrops and Sandstone Bluffs

A variety of woodland rock habitats are present on TVA public land, ranging from exposed surface rock and small rock outcrops to extensive sandstone bluffs, rock shelters, and rock overhang formations up to 80 feet in height. These formations are generally located on midslopes and along ridge tops; however, they frequently extend down slope to the shoreline. These rock outcrops and bluffs contain fractures, crevices, and natural den sites that may be favored by a variety of wildlife species. The rugged terrain associated with these habitats has made timber harvesting difficult in these areas. As a result, these habitats have developed to more mature stages than surrounding habitats.

The woodland, sandstone rock bluffs and outcrops are optimal habitat for the green salamander. The variety of rock habitats provide roosting habitat for the eastern small-footed bats, and the mature deciduous forests surrounding these rock habitats provide suitable habitat for Indiana bats and eastern big-eared bats. Rocky hillsides provide habitat for the eastern milk snake and the red milk snake. The abundant natural den sites associated with rock formations provide habitat for the Allegheny woodrat (*Neotoma magister*) and southern Appalachian woodrat (*Neotoma floridana haematoreia*). The presence of rotting logs, woody debris, and quality leaf litter associated with the woodland outcrops also provide suitable habitat for a variety of small mammals, reptiles, and amphibians.

Karst Features

Caves are common in the rocky terrain surrounding Guntersville Reservoir. Caves provide habitat for a variety of invertebrates, amphibians, mammals and birds—many of which are protected species. Caves having large populations of bats usually have very complex assemblages of cave-dwelling species due to the large amounts of nutrients typically found in these cave systems. Many of these species are only found in single-cave systems. Therefore caves can be very biologically significant. Sinkholes are also associated with karst terrain and when present in middle-aged or mature woodlands are favored by several listed and common plants and animals. Several biologically significant caves are mentioned in Section 3.2.5, Significant Natural Areas.

Woodland Ponds and Associated Habitats

Woodland ponds, especially temporary ponds not supporting populations of fish, provide breeding sites for large numbers of amphibians. Woodland salamanders travel in large numbers to these sites during fall and winter to breed at these sites. These sites also provide water sources and foraging sites for many woodland species of wildlife. Permanent ponds were found within a middle-aged forest on Parcel 3.

On Parcels 147, 149, and 151, streams have been altered by beaver activity to create two off-reservoir lakes on each parcel. A mixture of middle-aged woodlands, agricultural land, regenerating thickets, and young, forested wetlands surround these lakes. Areas of standing dead trees are also present. The forested

wetlands associated with Parcels 147 and 149 are located along streams flowing into these lakes and in low-lying coves. On Parcel 151, wetland habitats associated with the lake are more complex with well-developed, herbaceous-emergent, scrub-shrub, and forested wetlands. Waterfowl, wading birds, and shorebirds are abundant on these parcels, as are numerous species of nesting, neotropical birds, such as prothonotary warbler, in addition to a variety of small mammals, reptiles, and amphibians. The open water and wetland habitats represent optimal forage areas for osprey and bald eagles as well as federal-listed "Endangered" gray bats.

On Parcel 153, a large wetland approximately 400 feet in width has developed along a stream tributary that extends northward for one-half mile beneath five transmission line rights-of-ways. This wetland is influenced by beaver activity and consists of a mixture of herbaceous-emergent, scrub-shrub, and forested wetlands. Habitat for waterfowl, wading birds, and shorebirds is abundant at this site. Numerous species of neotropical birds, small mammals, reptiles, and amphibians would be expected to occur here.

Common Habitats for Protected Species

Early successional habitats such as old fields and grasslands along the reservoir provide suitable habitat for the coachwhip (*Masticophis flagellum*), grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*) and Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*). Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii)* nest in woodlands and often forage in early successional habitats. Northern pine snake (*Pituophis m. melanoleucus*) may occur in low-lying pine woodlands along the reservoir. Eastern hellbender (*Cryptobranchus a. alleganiensis*) inhabit cool, unpolluted waters and may be found along several parcels.

No suitable habitat for red-cockaded woodpeckers (*Picoides borealis*) was observed on Guntersville Reservoir parcels. Although stands of pine were observed, none were of suitable age or were extensive enough to provide suitable nesting habitat for the red-cockaded woodpecker. Limited habitat exists on reservoir parcels for the peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*). Suitable habitat for the peregrine falcon was observed on more rugged portions of Parcels 193 and 184.

Aquatic Animals

Analyses of the TVA Regional Natural Heritage database indicated several species of federal- or state-protected aquatic animals are known from areas within or adjacent to Guntersville Reservoir TVA public land. In addition to several state-protected species, these include one snail, six mussels, and a fish that are currently federal protected, and an additional mussel that is officially a candidate for potential federal protection (Table 3-9). With the exception of the Tennessee heelsplitter and the southern cavefish, these aquatic species are all known from large river habitats, and many of these records date from pre-impoundment mainstem Tennessee River surveys (Bogan and Parmalee, 1983; Parmalee and

Bogan, 1998; Etnier and Starnes, 1993). Because of the habitat changes resulting from impoundment, some of these are believed to have been extirpated from this part of their historic range. These include the spiny riversnail and the ring pink and Cumberland monkeyface mussels (Bogan and Parmalee, 1983; Parmalee and Bogan, 1998). Likewise, many of the state-protected mussels have also likely been extirpated by these changes.

Anthony's riversnail, pink mucket mussels, and snail darters have been recently recorded from and are likely to occur in the riverine reach of Guntersville Reservoir near Long Island. The likelihood of occurrence of several of the other federal-protected mussels (orange-foot pimpleback, dromedary pearlymussel, rough pigtoe) in this area is much less certain. Although these mussels are occasionally found in other Tennessee River mainstem areas that are affected by impoundment, their occurrence in this area has not been documented in recent years.

The Tennessee heelsplitter is known mostly from small, headwater streams. The southern cavefish is strictly an inhabitant of pools in caves. No appropriate habitats for either of these species are known from parcels considered in the proposed Plan.

Table 3-9 Sensitive Aquatic Species Known from Guntersville Reservoir

Common Name	Scientific Name	AL Status	TN Status	Federal Status
FISH				
Snail darter	*Percina tanasi*	Threatened	Threatened	Threatened
Southern cavefish	*Typhlichthys subterraneus*	Special Concern	In Need of Management	-
MUSSELS				
Cumberland Monkeyface	*Quadrula intermedia*	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
Dromedary pearlymussel	*Dromus dromas*	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
Hickorynut	*Obovaria olivaria*	Endangered	-	-
Kidneyshell	*Ptychobranchus fasciolaris*	Threatened	-	-
Orange-foot pimpleback	*Plethobasus cooperianus*	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
Pink mucket	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
Pocketbook	*Lampsilis ovata*	Endangered	-	-
Ring pink	*Obovaria retusa*	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
Rough pigtoe	*Pleurobema plenum*	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
Rough rabbitsfoot	*Quadrula c. cylindrica*	Endangered	-	-
Sheepnose	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Endangered	-	-
Slabside pearlymussel	*Lexingtonia dollabelloides*	Endangered	-	Candidate
Snuffbox	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Endangered	-	-
Tennessee heelsplitter	*Lasmigonia holstonia*	Endangered	-	-
SNAILS				
Anthony's riversnail	*Athearnia anthonyi*	-	Endangered	Endangered
Corpulent hornsnail	*Pleurocera corpulenta*	Threatened	-	-
Spiny riversnail	*Io fluvialis*	Endangered	-	-
Varicose rocksnail	*Lithasia verrucosa*	Threatened	-	-

3.2.5 Significant Natural Areas

Prior to the 1999-2000 field surveys for the Guntersville Plan, 15 Ecologically Significant Sites and Managed Areas were known to occur on or within 5 miles of the Guntersville Reservoir. Two of the areas, Lake Guntersville State Park (Parcel 212) and Buck's Pocket State Park (Parcel 202) are managed for public recreation, and one area is managed as a designated Alabama State Natural Area. Six areas are designated as state or federal WMAs or refuges, and five areas are managed by TVA as Small Wild Areas (SWA) and Habitat Protection Areas (HPA). There are presently no TVA Ecological Study Areas on or adjacent to the Guntersville Reservoir. Lake Guntersville and Buck's Pocket State Parks are managed by the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources for low intensity recreation. Mud Creek (Parcel 136), North Sauty Creek (Parcels 103 and 104), Raccoon Creek (Parcel 176) and Skyline State WMA comprise over 13,000 acres of land and water. Skyline WMA is located in the Cumberland Plateau area northwest of Stevenson in the reservoir watershed. These areas are managed by the ADCNR, Division of Game and Fish for waterfowl and small game.

TVA Big Spring Creek Small Wild Area (Parcel 242) is located on the upstream half of Big Spring embayment of Guntersville Reservoir. This area includes a stand of old-growth, bottomland forest (approximately 13 acres) and a large expanse of shallow water habitat mingled with numerous islands and sloughs.

The majority of the 34-acre **TVA Cave Mountain Small Wild Area,** on Guntersville Dam Reservation, is covered with upland hardwoods. Beaver dams occur periodically along the northern edge of the parcel, near the location of a small, narrow saltpeter cave. Another small cave provides habitat for an Alabama protected species. Spring wildflower displays are spectacular. The parcel is managed to preserve its unique natural features and to provide passive recreation opportunities for the public.

The forested cove designated as **TVA Coon Gulf Small Wild Area** (Parcel 180) on Guntersville Reservoir serves as a flyway for a federal-listed endangered mammal. Nitre Cave is also used by a federal-listed mammal for hibernation. Blowing Hole Cave may also be utilized by these species. At least 55 Alabama state-listed plants are also known from this HPA.

Comprised of 274 acres, the **TVA Honeycomb Creek Small Wild Area** (Parcel 3) is located on Honeycomb Creek embayment of Guntersville Reservoir. The topography of this area is steep to moderately rolling, with many limestone rock outcrops. Upland hardwoods and plantations of old-growth, short-leaf Virginia and loblolly pines are abundant here. Sinkholes, caves, and other karst features are also present.

The **TVA South Sauty Creek Small Wild Area** (Parcel 202) is located on both sides of South Sauty Creek. It was designated as a Natural Area because of its unique natural and scenic qualities. Often described as one of the most scenic areas on Guntersville Reservoir, this Natural Area adjoins Buck's Pocket State Park.

Blowing Wind Cave Gray Bat Sanctuary (Parcel 104) provides an important roosting habitat for a federal-listed mammal. The adjacent Blowing Wind Cave National Wildlife Refuge also provides extensive foraging habitat for this species.

TVA Mink Creek Habitat Protection Area (Parcel 98) includes the Gross Skeleton Cave and adjacent underwater area within Mink Creek. This Natural Area provides roosting and foraging habitat for a federal-listed mammal.

TVA Honey Bluff Habitat Protection Area is located east of Guntersville Dam on Parcel 3. This area encompasses 5.6 acres of bluff along the Guntersville Reservoir shoreline and includes Hambrick Cave. The cave provides habitat for a federal-listed endangered species. TVA maintains a fence and signs at the entrance to the cave and monitors the site annually.

3.3 Water

Watershed Description

A watershed is defined as an area bordered by a divide which drains to a particular stream, river, lake or reservoir. Large watersheds, like the Tennessee River, are made up of many smaller watersheds. The Guntersville Reservoir watershed encompasses the land surrounding the mainstem Tennessee River between TRM 349.0 and TRM 424.7. It covers portions of three distinct physiographic provinces:

- Guntersville Dam is located in the Cumberland Plateau Physiographic Province.
- A majority of the watershed can be found in the Sequatchie Valley Province.
- The remainder is located in the Southwestern Appalachian Valley Province (TVA, 1941).

The watershed contains 2,669 square miles of drainage area and includes the Sequatchie River watershed which accounts for approximately 600 square miles (TVA 1999b). The region's topography channels the reservoir's flow in a southwesterly direction. The landscape is typically narrow valleys surrounded by ridges, rolling hills and/or escarpments. Many of the smaller tributaries, particularly those in the higher elevations, exhibit seasonally intermittent flow patterns (Saylor, 2000). Consequently, the reservoir itself is the dominant characteristic of the area. (TVA, 1999b).

Hydrologic Units

Hydrologic Unit Codes (HUCs) are cataloging units assigned to each watershed by the U.S. Geological Survey. The HUCs are based on size ranging from two-digit regional watershed codes to eight-digit cataloging units that represent the large subwatersheds. The Guntersville Reservoir watershed is comprised of two regional cataloging units; 06030001 for the Guntersville Reservoir and 06020004 for the Sequatchie River. It crosses three state boundaries–Alabama, Tennessee, and Georgia–and contains a total of 40 smaller, 11-digit subwatersheds (Figure 3-9). Twenty-three of these are located in Alabama and cover parts of Jackson, Marshall, DeKalb, Etowah, and Blount Counties. The Tennessee portion is comprised of 16 subwatersheds within Marion, Sequatchie, Bledsoe, Franklin, Van Buren, Grundy, and Cumberland Counties. One additional subwatershed is located on the western edge of Dade County, Georgia. Twenty-three of the subwatersheds surrounding Guntersville Reservoir contain TVA public land (see Table 3-10).

Table 3-10 TVA Parcels Located Within the Watershed Basins Surrounding Guntersville Reservoir

Hydrologic Unit	Watershed Name	Square miles	TVA Parcels Within the Hydrological Unit
TN-06020004-010	Sequatchie River	58.9	-
TN-06020004-020	Sequatchie River	63.6	-
TN-06020004-040	Brush Creek	67.6	-
TN-06020004-030	Sequatchie River	86.9	-
TN-06020004-050	Sequatchie River	83.8	-
TN-06020004-070	Little Sequatchie River	81.3	-
TN-06020004-060	Sequatchie River	95.7	170, 171
TN-06030001-030	Big Fiery Gizzard Creek	52.4	-
TN-06030001-020	Battle Creek	60.6	-
TN-06020004-080	Little Sequatchie River	50.8	-
TN-06030001-090	Crow Creek	87.6	-
TN-06030001-040	Battle Creek	55.2	165-168
TN-06030001-110	Tributary To Crow Creek	29.3	-
TN-06030001-010	Tennessee River	13.1	168-170, 173-176
TN-06030001-060	Tennessee River	29	163-165, 161A
TN-06030001-130	Little Coon Creek	5	-
AL-06030001-140	Big Coon Creek	43.3	-
AL-06030001-120	Little Coon Creek	25.4	-
AL-06030001-100	Crow Creek	41.3	137
AL-06030001-060	Tennessee River	75.8	137, 140-162, 154A, 161A, 282N
AL-06030001-080	Tennessee River	97.4	175, 176
GA-06030001-070	Tennessee River	12.5	-
AL-06030001-170	Tennessee River	105.3	129-137, 180, 182, {282 L, M, U}*
AL-06030001-150	Tennessee River	22.2	137, 138, 139
AL-06030001-160	Flat Rock Creek	96.4	176-180
AL-06030001-190	Tennessee River	102.7	105, 108, 109, 111-129, 180, 116A, 127A, 282K
AL-06030001-210	Tennessee River	84.1	90 -111, {282 H, I}
AL-06030001-180	Tennessee River	86	180, 181, 181a, 181b, 181c, 183

Table 3-10 TVA Parcels Located Within the Watershed Basins Surrounding Guntersville Reservoir

Hydrologic Unit	Watershed Name	Square miles	TVA Parcels Within the Hydrological Unit
AL-06030001-250	Town Creek	202.1	212, 202A and 282P
AL-06030001-200	Tennessee River	17.8	180, 183-198 and {282I, J}
AL-06030001-220	South Sauty Creek	125.9	202A
AL-06030001-230	Tennessee River	26.5	198-202, 202A and {282G, O}
AL-06030001-240	Tennessee River	37.6	30, 38-90 and {282B, C, D, F, S, T}
AL-06030001-260	Tennessee River	47.2	201-212, 202A, 207A and {282E, P}
AL-06030001-320	Tennessee River	40	1, 3-37
AL-06030001-310	Tennessee River	74.4	1, 2, 250-281 and 282 R
AL-06030001-290	Scarham Creek	20.5	212
AL-06030001-270	Scarham Creek	91.1	-
AL-06030001-300	Tennessee River	71.4	212-250 and 282Q
AL-06030001-280	Short Creek	114.2	-

Reservoir Description

Nickajack Dam releases account for approximately 37,200 cubic feet per second (cfs) of the water entering Guntersville Reservoir (TVA, 1999b). The average annual discharge to Wheeler Reservoir from Guntersville Dam is 41,800 cfs; thus, only 4,600 cfs of the water volume released originates from within the Guntersville Reservoir watershed's hydrologic units (TVA, 1999b). The mean annual precipitation in the Guntersville Reservoir watershed ranges from 55.6 to 57.2 inches. Guntersville Reservoir has an average depth of only 15 feet with the maximum depth of 60 feet. The overall shallow depth is attributable to the midreservoir reaches where the reservoir margins become dominated by wide over-bank and numerous broad, shallow embayments (Webb, et al., n.d.). Physical habitat within the reservoir varies from well defined channel boundaries with isolated, shallow, over-bank areas in the upstream reaches, previously described as midreservoir reaches, to a predominately deep forebay area (TVA, 1987). Guntersville Reservoir is categorized as a "run of the river" reservoir because it has an average hydraulic retention time of only 12-13 days, a winter drawdown of only 2 to 3 feet, and much of the water flowing through its main channel originates from other reservoir/watershed areas located upstream (TVA, 1987; 1999b). Summertime thermal stratification does occur but is generally weak and short of duration due to its overall shallow depth and "run of the river" characteristics (TVA, 1987).

Water Quality Characteristics

Guntersville Reservoir is classified as a nutrient rich, highly productive (eutrophic) body of water (Poppe, et al., 1982). Most of the nutrients found in the reservoir (87.3 percent of the total phosphorous and 80.8 percent of the total nitrogen) are attributable to the water releases from Nickajack Dam. Recent data from the TVA Reservoir Vital Signs Monitoring Program (for the period 1990 through 1999) indicated that the average summer concentration (monthly

collections April through September) was equal to 0.55 mg/L for total nitrogen and 0.03 mg/L for total phosphorus.

The overall potential for nonpoint source pollutants to impair the water quality from within the Guntersville Reservoir watershed is high. Local Soil and Water Conservation Districts found that estimates of sedimentation rates, animal unit densities, pastureland use, and the number of current construction storm water authorizations (due to development) were the primary contributors and causes for concern. Mined land and crop land were typically the highest contributors of sediment loading components (ADEM, 2000).

TVA Water Quality Monitoring and Results

As part of the Reservoir Vital Signs Monitoring Program (RVSMP) initiated by TVA in 1990, Guntersville Reservoir has been monitored for physical/chemical characteristics of waters, physical/chemical characteristics of sediment, benthic macroinvertebrate community sampling, and fish community assemblage. RVSMP was designed to systematically monitor the ecological condition of individual reservoirs. Five key indicators (dissolved oxygen [DO], chlorophyll, fish, bottom life, and sediment) are monitored and contribute to a final rating/score that describes the "health" and integrity of an aquatic ecosystem. Other components of the RVSMP include: (1) monitoring of toxic contaminants in fish flesh to determine their suitability for consumption and (2) sampling of bacteriological concentrations at recreational areas to evaluate their suitability for water contact recreation (TVA, 2000).

Ratings for Guntersville Reservoir have been among the highest (or best) observed since the program began. Table 3-11 shows the water quality ratings from data collected in 1996 and 1998. Improved scores for chlorophyll and lower scores for sediment and fish were observed in 1998. Polychlorinated biphenols (PCBs) found in the sediment at the forebay site resulted in a decreased sediment rating for the entire reservoir. PCBs were commonly used in a variety of commercial products, including adhesives, transformers, electric motors, hydraulic systems, fluorescent lights, and other electrical equipment. If precautions are not taken when this equipment is discarded, PCBs can find their way into aquatic systems.

As chlorinated hydrocarbons, PCBs are persistent when released into the environment. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspects they are probable human carcinogens. PCBs tend to accumulate in the forebay areas where the sediment settles out of the water column due to the depth and stillness of the water. Catfish and other bottom-feeding species come in contact with the sediment on a daily basis; hence, they tend to accumulate the compound within their fatty tissues. Species that eat these fish, such as humans, in turn also accumulate the PCBs in fatty tissues.

Fish community ratings at all three sample locations declined between 1996 and 1998 but may have been affected by migration of fish species to cooler, deeper waters (due to drought-like conditions). Also, sampling efforts might have been hindered by the growth of abundant aquatic plant life (TVA, 1999b). Fish fillets were last analyzed for pesticides, PCBs and metals in 1996. Based upon the results of that study, there are no fish consumption advisories currently issued for Guntersville Reservoir (Dycus, 2000).

All fecal coliform bacteria levels for each of the 13 stations sampled in 1998 were within water contact guidelines for the state of Alabama. The thirteen sampling sites were: the swimming beaches at Honeycomb Creek Campground, Carlisle Park, Jayceete Park, Lake Guntersville State Park, and Goose Pond Park; Marshall County Park #1, Siebold Creek public use area; Short Creek boat ramp; Riverview Campground and two locations each on Town Creek and South Sauty Creek (TVA, 1999b).

Table 3-11 Guntersville Reservoir Water Quality Ratings, Reservoir Vital Signs Monitoring Program Data

Location and Elements Monitored	Monitoring Years	
	1996	1998
Forebay		
Chlorophyll	Fair	Good
Dissolved Oxygen	Good	Good
Sediment	Good	Fair
Transition		
Chlorophyll	Good	Good
Dissolved Oxygen	Good	Good
Sediment	Good	Good

Recent Evaluations by the State of Tennessee – According to the 1996 Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) water quality assessment report, known as the 305(b) Report, tributaries leading from Tracy City, Tennessee, to their confluence with Big Fiery Gizzard Creek are “Not Supporting” their designated stream use (TDEC, 1996). Failing septic tanks combined with the lack of a sewage treatment plant in Tracy City are listed as the causes for high pathogen concentrations (TDEC, 1998). Section 303 of the federal Clean Water Act directs all states to compile a list of the streams and lakes requiring additional pollution controls in order to meet water quality standards. Tennessee’s listings for the Guntersville Reservoir watershed include Woodcock and Hicks Creeks in Sequatchie County, which are listed for metals, pH, and siltation due to inactive mining, resource extraction, and channelization; Griffith Creek of Marion County is listed for pollutants related to silviculture activities and resource extraction; and the Grundy County Lakes (Nos. 1 and 2) where subsurface mining was listed as the cause for the “Partially Supporting” stream use designation (TDEC, 1998).

Recent Evaluations by the State of Alabama—The 1998 303(d) Report published by the ADEM listed the following tributaries of Guntersville Reservoir as either not supporting or only partially supporting designated stream use: Town Creek and South Sauty Creek of DeKalb County; Warren Smith Creek, Hogue Creek, Guess Creek, Dry Creek, Mud Creek, Coon/Flat Rock Creek, Rocky Branch, and Cole Spring Branch of Jackson County; and Mill Pond Creek, Scarham Creek, Short Creek, and Little Paint Rock Creek of Marshall County (ADEM, 1999). The causes for the stream listings can be found in Table 3-12.

Table 3-12 Alabama's 1998 303(d) Stream Listings for Guntersville Reservoir

County	Hydrologic Unit Code	Tributary	Size (mi.)	Use	Cause	Source
Blount	N/A	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DeKalb	06030001-220	South Sauty Creek	N/A	Swimming, F&W	pH	Unknown
	06030001-250	Town Creek	N/A	F&W	pH	Unknown
Etowah	N/A	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jackson	06030001-160	Coon/Flat Rock Creek	20	F&W	metals, pH, siltation	surface mining - abandoned, mine tailings - abandoned
	06030001-160	Dry Creek	8	F&W	pesticides, pH, siltation	None listed
	06030001-160	Hogue Creek	2.4	F&W	nutrients, siltation, organic enrichment/ DO	None listed
	06030001-170	Mud Creek	21	F&W	organic enrichment/ DO	nonirrigated crop production, pasture grazing
	06030001-160	Rocky Branch	4	F&W	pH, siltation	surface mining - abandoned, mine tailings - abandoned
	06030001-160	Warren Smith Creek	3	F&W	pH, siltation	None listed
Marshall	06030001-290	Scarham Creek	12	F&W	pesticides, ammonia, siltation, organic enrichment/ DO, pathogens	nonirrigated crop production, intensive animal feeding operation, pasture grazing
	06030001-280	Short Creek	N/A	PW, F&W	Pathogens	Unknown

N/A - Not available
F&W - Fish & Wildlife
PW - Public Water Supply

3.3.1 Navigation

The commercial navigation channel on Guntersville Reservoir extends from the Guntersville Lock and Dam (TRM 349.0) on the Tennessee River upstream to below the Nickajack Lock and Dam (TRM 424.7). The commercial channel was designed prior to impoundment of the reservoir to provide a year-round channel with a minimum 11-foot depth suitable for towboats and barges with a 9-foot draft. The U. S. Coast Guard maintains the navigation channel buoys and onshore day beacons marking the commercial navigation channel. Navigation safety landings and harbors (see Table 3-13) have been established at various locations along the reservoir to provide safe locations for commercial tows and recreational vessels to tie off and wait during periods of severe weather, fog, or equipment malfunction. One private mooring facility is proposed by U.S. Gypsum on Parcel 141 at river mile 417.2R. There are public and private use barge terminals (see Table 3-14) on Guntersville Reservoir which handle barge shipments of various commodities.

TVA maintains secondary navigation channel markers and aids for 17 tributary channels (approximately 38 miles) for recreational boaters and boat hazard buoys for two harbor areas. Secondary navigation channel markers consist of buoys and onshore day boards which mark the navigable limits of the channel.

Table 3-13 Navigation Safety Landings and Harbors on Guntersville Reservoir

Parcel Number	River Mile	Type of Landing or Harbor
3	349.8R	1st class harbor (mooring cells at entrance)
7	351.6R	1st class harbor
24	358.3R	1st class landing (mooring buoys)
56	365.3L	1st class landing
60	369.4R	1st class landing
82	373.0R	1st class landing
125	397.2R	1st class landing
132	402.8L	1st class landing
134	411.1R	1st class landing
148	418.3L	1st class landing
148	419.8L	1st class harbor
215	379.0R	2nd class harbor (with four mooring dolphins)

Table 3-14 Barge Terminals on Guntersville Reservoir

Mile	Name	Type of Use	Handling Capabilities	Comments
358.2L	Global Materials Services Port of Guntersville-Steel	Private Owned/Public Use	Dry Bulk-Un loading	Guntersville Harbor
358.2L	Global Materials Services Port of Guntersville-Truck Dump	Private Owned/Public Use	Dry Bulk-Loading	Guntersville Harbor

Table 3-14 Barge Terminals on Guntersville Reservoir

Mile	Name	Type of Use	Handling Capabilities	Comments
358.2L	Global Materials Services Port of Guntersville-Bulk Handling	Private Owned/Public Use	Dry Bulk-Loading/Unloading	Guntersville Harbor
358.2L	Global Materials Services Port of Guntersville-Liquid	Private Owned/Public Use	Liquid-Unloading	Guntersville Harbor
358.2L	BP Amoco (Inactive)	Private Owned/Private Use	Liquid-Unloading	Guntersville Harbor
358.2L	Guntersville Wood Terminal	Private Owned/Private Use	Dry Bulk-Loading	Guntersville Harbor
358.2L	Cargill Marketing Company	Private Owned/Private Use	Dry Bulk-Loading/Unloading	Guntersville Harbor
358.2L	Consolidated Blenders, Inc.	Private Owned/Public Use	Dry Bulk-Unloading	Guntersville Harbor
358.2L	Cargill, Inc.	Private Owned/Private Use	Dry Bulk-Loading/Unloading, Liquid-Loading	Guntersville Harbor
358.2L	Cargill, Inc.-Tank Farm Wharf	Private Owned/Private Use	Liquid-Loading	Guntersville Harbor
358.2L	Gold Kist, Inc.-Poultry Feed Mill	Private Owned/Private Use	Dry Bulk-Unloading	Guntersville Harbor
358.2L	Guntersville Marine, Inc.	Private Owned/Public Use	Dry Bulk-Loading/Unloading	Guntersville Harbor
358.2L	Guntersville Marine, Inc.-Fleeting	Private Owned/Public Use	Fleeting	Guntersville Harbor
358.2L	Southern States Feed Mill	Private Owned/Private Use	Dry Bulk-Unloading	Guntersville Harbor
358.2L	Tyson Foods	Private Owned/Private Use	Dry Bulk-Loading/Unloading	-
363.8L	Monsanto Company-Sand Mountain Plant	Private Owned/Private Use	Liquid-Unloading	Inactive
380.5R	Scottsboro Development Corporation	Private Owned/Public Use	Dry Bulk-Unloading	Inactive
390.4R	Baker Sand and Gravel Company, Inc.	Private Owned/Private Use	Dry Bulk-Loading/Unloading	Inactive
391.2R	TVA Bellefonte site	Public Owned/Private Use	None	Inactive
403.0R	Mead Containerboard	Private Owned/Private Use	Dry Bulk-Loading/Unloading	Inactive
403.4R	Mead Containerboard	Private Owned/Private Use	Dry Bulk-Loading/Unloading	Inactive
405.2R	Mead Containerboard	Private Owned/Private Use	Liquid-Unloading	-
407.3R	TVA Widows Creek Fossil Plant	Public Owned/Private Use	Dry Bulk-Unloading	-
407.7R	TVA Widows Creek Fossil Plant	Public Owned/Private Use	None	-
413.4R	Bridgeport Terminal, Alabama State Docks	Public Owned/Public Use	Dry Bulk-Loading/Unloading	-
415.1R	United States Gypsum Company	Private Owned/Private Use	Dry Bulk-Unloading	-
423.7L	Port of Nickajack, Inc.	Public Owned/Public Use	Dry Bulk-Loading/Unloading	-

3.4 Ecology

3.4.1 Terrestrial Ecology

The 40,236 acres of TVA public land surrounding Guntersville Reservoir can be roughly divided into the following categories: deciduous/mixed forests (46.8 percent), coniferous forests (16.7 percent), pasture/hay (14.1 percent), forested wetlands (12.3 percent), row crops (4.1 percent), urban (2.6 percent), and emergent wetlands (2.5 percent).

Upland hardwood forests are dominated by oaks (white, southern red, black, chestnut, and scarlet) and hickories with smaller numbers of yellow-poplar, red maple, beech and blackgum. Bottomland hardwood is restricted to low-lying areas along creeks and rivers and is occupied by water and willow oaks, sweetgum, red maple, ash, and sycamore. Most of the pine stands on Guntersville Reservoir are located on areas that were previously agricultural fields. The majority of these fields were planted with loblolly pine, but some smaller areas reverted naturally to mixed pine/hardwood. Idle/reverting areas are dominated by shrubs, vines, herbaceous plants, and small trees including blackberry, honeysuckle, ragweed, ironweed, sumac, green ash, persimmon, and dogwood.

Privately owned land surrounding the reservoir is a mosaic of residential and industrial/commercial development, upland and bottomland forests and farm land comprised of hay, pasture, row crops, and small woodlots. Open TVA public land on Guntersville Reservoir is comprised of approximately 914 acres of land licensed for agricultural use. Hay/pastureland totals 567 acres, row crop land totals 160 acres, and sod production land totals 187 acres. Outside of the prescribed forest stands and managed open land are small parcels of unmanaged forest stands and open land lying in narrow strips along the reservoir shoreline. Included are old fields in various stages of succession and a forested riparian (shoreline) edge. The wetland communities found on TVA public land make up a substantial percentage of the community types considered and are addressed in Section 3.2.2.

The remaining TVA public land surrounding Guntersville Reservoir includes a variety of land uses. This land includes TVA-managed natural areas, habitat protection areas (HPAs), marginal strip land fronting residential development, state parks, unmanaged forest areas, licensed recreation areas, power transmission line corridors, riparian/wetland areas along streams and the reservoir shoreline, and the Guntersville Dam Reservation. Most parcels range in size from less than 2 acres to over 1,100 acres. Ecological conditions and forest communities occupying this land are similar to inventoried reservoir land, except some marginal strip land fronting residential development may have been cleared for mowed lawns or forested areas cleared of underbrush.

Reverting old fields and edge areas include a variety of shrubs, forbs, vines, tree seedlings, and grasses. These old field communities might include green ash,

maple, sweetgum, persimmon, sumac, honeysuckle, ironweed, ragweed, thistle, beggarweed, blackberries, and broom-sedge. Meadows may include planted native warm season grasses, clovers, sericea lespedeza, orchard grass, and wheat.

Riparian areas along streams and reservoir shores include forested buffer strips, reverting old fields, shoreline fringe wetlands, and mowed lawns adjacent to residential areas. The land-based wetland communities found on Guntersville Reservoir make up the smallest percentage of the community types considered and are addressed in Section 3.2.2.

The forested uplands, open land, and riparian/wetland community types surrounding Guntersville Reservoir provide a broad range of habitats capable of supporting a wide array of terrestrial wildlife species. Mammals which may be commonly found in these habitats include gray and fox squirrels, white-tailed deer, woodchucks and white-footed mice. Bird species using these habitats throughout the year include eastern wild turkeys, various woodpeckers, eastern bluebirds, song sparrows, and northern cardinals. Migrant neotropical songbirds such as yellow-billed cuckoos, red-eyed vireos, yellow-throated warblers, and indigo buntings may be observed during spring and summer. Eastern box turtles, black rat snakes, and five-lined skinks are common reptile species also utilizing these widely varied habitats.

3.4.2 Aquatic Ecology

Aquatic habitat in the littoral (near shore) zone is greatly influenced by underwater topography and back-lying land use. Underwater topography at Guntersville Reservoir varies from moderately steep land with scattered small bluffs near the river channel to shallow embayments and coves further from the main river channel. Large areas of shallow over-bank are present on both sides of the channel between TRM 351 and TRM 386. Natural shoreline is mostly wooded, and fallen trees and brush provide woody cover. In residential areas, habitat typically includes man-made features such as shoreline stabilization structures (e.g., seawalls or riprap) and docks. Fallen trees, though not completely absent, tend to be less numerous in residential areas. In fact, woody habitat is typically less abundant on both TVA public land and non-TVA public land where the back-lying land use is largely residential or agricultural.

A shoreline survey was conducted on Guntersville Reservoir in February 2000 to arrive at a Shoreline Aquatic Habitat Index (SAHI) score. The SAHI score is an indication of the quality of aquatic habitat adjacent to the shoreline. Scoring is based on seven physical habitat parameters (i.e., riparian zone condition, amount of canopy cover, bank stability, substrate composition, amount of cover, habitat diversity, and degree of slope) important to Tennessee River Valley reservoir's resident sport fish populations. Aquatic populations rely heavily on shoreline areas for reproductive success, juvenile development, and/or adult feeding. Field methods and an explanation of the SAHI process are described in Appendix F of the SMI EIS (TVA, 1996). The overall average SAHI score for Guntersville

Reservoir was 23.83 out of a possible 35 points, with 7 being the minimum possible score, which indicates a "fair" aquatic habitat condition exists along its shoreline. Fifty three percent of the shoreline habitat scored fair, 39 percent scored good, while only 8 percent fell into the poor category.

Rock is an important constituent of the near shore aquatic habitat over much of the reservoir, either in the form of bedrock outcrops, or a mixture of rubble and cobble on steeper shorelines, or gravel along shallower shorelines. Substrate and available aquatic habitat in coves and embayments tend to correspond with shoreline topography and vegetation.

In recent years (between 1996 and 1998), aquatic vegetation has covered between 10,500 and 15,200 acres (respectively)—up to a quarter of the reservoir surface. While these plants do provide many benefits to wildlife, sport fish, and similar aquatic organisms, they can also cause problems when they reach excessive and extensive population levels. They can interfere with recreational activities such as swimming, skiing, bank fishing, and boating. They may even negatively impact the aesthetic qualities of the reservoir, particularly if viewed by visitors or future economic prospects. The most abundant aquatic plant species in the lake are exotic or nonnative species such as Eurasian milfoil, hydrilla and spinyleaf naiad—all introduced to the United States from other regions of the world. Native species such as coontail, small pondweed, American pondweed, southern naiad, and muskgrass also grow in the reservoir but seldom colonize large areas like the nonnative species do (Webb, 1999).

In 1998, an aquatic plant management plan was designed/developed primarily by a diverse stakeholder group comprised of land owners and lake users (i.e., those that benefit from the economic development and various recreational opportunities the reservoir provides). The plan strategy calls for a combination of both mechanical harvesters to provide access lanes to open water areas and herbicide treatments to manage the aquatic plant populations in critical near shore areas (Webb, 1999). These methods were used in combination in FY 2000, proving effective in providing an overall satisfactory level of control, while allowing wildlife and aquatic organisms to continue benefiting from the habitat the plants provide. The same aquatic plant management plan will be utilized again in 2001.

Benthic Community - Benthic macroinvertebrate (e.g., lake bottom-dwelling, readily visible, aquatic insects, aquatic worms, snails, crayfish, and mussels) samples were taken in three sampling areas of Guntersville Reservoir in 1994, 1996, and 1998. Areas sampled included the forebay (area of the reservoir nearest the dam) at TRM 350.0, the midreservoir transition station at TRM 375.2, and the upper-reservoir inflow station at TRM 420.0. Benthic species are included in aquatic monitoring programs because they are an integral part of the aquatic food chain and because they have relatively limited capability of movement, thereby, preventing them from avoiding undesirable conditions.

Sampling and data analyses were based on seven parameters that indicate species diversity, abundance of selected species that are indicative of good (and poor) water quality, total abundance of all species except those indicative of poor water quality, and proportion of samples with no organisms present. As shown in Table 3-15 the benthic communities of Guntersville Reservoir are in good to excellent condition.

Table 3-15 Benthic Community Ratings for Guntersville Reservoir, Reservoir Vital Signs Monitoring Program Data

	Monitoring years		
Station	**1994**	**1996**	**1998**
Forebay (TRM 350)	35 Excellent	35 Excellent	33 Excellent
Inflow (TRM 420)	27 Good	35 Excellent	35 Excellent
Transition (TRM 375.2)	25 Good	29 Good	25 Good

In 1980, the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA) designated the river reach from Nickajack Dam downstream to the Tennessee-Alabama state line as a mussel sanctuary. No commercial musseling is known to persist in the Alabama portion of the Nickajack Dam tailwater (upstream of river mile 410).

Fish Community—TVA has conducted biannual fish sampling on Guntersville Reservoir (since 1994). Electrofishing and gill netting stations correspond to those described for the benthic sampling. Fish are included in aquatic monitoring programs because they are important to the aquatic food chain and because they have a long life cycle which allows them to reflect conditions over time. Fish are also important to the public for aesthetic, recreational, and commercial reasons. Monitoring results for each sampling station were analyzed to arrive at a Reservoir Fish Assemblage Index (RFAI) ratings, which are based primarily on fish community structure and function. Also considered in the rating is the percentage of the samples represented by omnivores and insectivores, overall number of fish collected, and the occurrence of fish with anomalies such as diseases, lesions, parasites, deformities, etc. (TVA, 1997).

The fish community monitoring results are shown in Table 3-16. These data compare Guntersville Reservoir to other Tennessee River mainstem reservoirs. The ratings for the fish assemblage declined between the years 1996 and 1998 for all three sampling stations. Relatively fewer fish were collected in 1998, and of those collected, few were considered intolerant species, sucker species, or lithophilic spawning species. Collection of fewer fish may have been due to one or a combination of two factors which occurred in 1998: (1) aquatic macrophytes (plant species) were more abundant in 1998 than in 1996, and their presence may have interfered with the crew's ability to see and collect the fish; and (2) low river flows and higher than normal water temperatures which existed during autumn 1998 may have resulted in fish moving to other parts of the lake, making them unavailable for collection. Further monitoring will be required to determine if these observations represent a long-term condition (TVA, 1999b). More likely,

these fish population differences are attributable to sampling error and normal population cycles. Tributary scores for the Sequatchie River watershed improved between 1998 and 2000. Given that tributary water quality influences the reservoir, and that the reservoir fish assemblage influences the mouths of tributaries, TVA expects that fish scores for the reservoir sampling should recover when future monitoring results are tabulated.

Table 3-16 Fish Community Ratings, Reservoir Vital Signs Monitoring Program Data

	Monitoring years			
Station	**1993**	**1994**	**1996**	**1998**
Forebay (TRM 350.0)	46 good	30 poor	44 good	39 fair
Inflow (TRM 420.0)	38 fair	42 good	46 good	32 fair
Transition (TRM 375.2)	38 fair	35 fair	36 fair	30 poor

Twenty-eight fish species were collected during the fall of 1998 sampling efforts. More abundant species in the overall sample were gizzard and threadfin shad, emerald shiner, inland silverside, bluegill, and spotted and largemouth bass. Fish species collected in the 1998 fall electrofishing and gill netting samples for Guntersville Reservoir at the forebay and midreservoir stations identified many representative species, including the following: spotted gar, common carp, smallmouth buffalo, channel and flathead catfish, shiners, perch, crappie, freshwater drum, white and striped white bass, longear and redear sunfish, largemouth and spotted bass and others (Brown, 2000).

3.5 Socioeconomics

Population

In 2000, the population of the three counties (Jackson and Marshall County, Alabama, and Marion County, Tennessee) in the Guntersville Reservoir area was 163,933, a 14.4 percent increase over the 1990 population of 143,311 (Tables 3-17 and 3-18). This growth rate is faster than that of the state of Alabama, which is estimated to have grown by 10.1 percent, as well as the nation at 13.1 percent. Marshall County, the largest of the three counties, had the fastest growth rate at 16.1 percent. Projections show that if the growth pattern of the past decade continues, the total population of the three counties will reach about 195,000 by 2015. The major population centers in the area are Scottsboro, Stevenson, and Bridgeport in Jackson County; Guntersville, Albertville, Boaz, and Arab in Marshall County; and South Pittsburg and Jasper in Marion County.

Table 3-17 Population and Population Projections 1980-2015

	1980	1990	2000	2005	2015
Jackson County (AL)	51,407	47,796	53,926	56,991	63,121
Marion County (TN)	24,416	24,683	27,776	29,322	32,415
Marshall County (AL)	65,622	70,832	82,231	87.930	99,329
Area Total	141,445	143,311	163,933	174,244	194,866
Alabama	3,894,025	4,040,389	4,447,100	4,650,455	5,057,166
United States (000)	226,542	248,791	281,422	297,737	330,368

Source: Historical data from the U. S. Census Bureau. projections by TVA, based on growth trends from 1990 to 2000.

Table 3-18 Percent Change in Population

	1980-1990	1990-2000	2000-2005	2005-2015	1980-2015
Jackson County (AL)	- 7.0	12.8	5.7	10.8	22.8
Marion County (TN)	1.1	12.5	5.6	10.5	32.8
Marshall County (AL)	7.9	16.1	6.9	13.0	51.4
Area Total	1.3	14.4	6.3	11.8	37.8
Alabama	3.8	10.1	4.6	8.7	29.9
United States	9.8	13.1	5.8	11.0	45.8

Source: Based on Table 3-17

Labor Force and Unemployment

In 2000, the civilian labor force of the three county area was 78,155 as shown in Table 3-19. The area's unemployment rate was 5.4 percent. Unemployment rates ranged among the counties from 4.6 percent in Marion County, Tennessee, to 6.3 percent in Jackson County, Alabama. The overall rate was higher than the state and national rates; all the county rates were higher than the nation and the same as or higher than the state of Alabama.

Table 3-19 Labor Force Data, Residents of Guntersville Reservoir Area, 2000

	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Jackson County (AL)	26,344	1,662	6.3
Marion County (TN)	12,700	580	4.6
Marshall County (AL)	39,111	2,001	5.1
Area Total	78,155	4,243	5.4
Alabama	2,154,273	99,092	4.6
United States (000)	140,863	5,655	4.0

Source: Alabama Department of Industrial Relations and Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Jobs

In 1999, the Guntersville Reservoir area had more than 83,000 jobs, an increase of 23 percent over the level in 1989 (Table 3-20). This represents a faster rate of growth than in both the nation and the state. All three counties grew faster than the nation and the state of Alabama. About 58 percent of the jobs in 1999 were in Marshall County.

Table 3-20 Employment, Guntersville Reservoir Area

	1989	1999	Percent Change
Total Employment			
Jackson County (AL)	20,890	25,122	20.3
Marion County (TN)	7,659	10,052	31.2
Marshall County (AL)	39,409	48,407	22.8
Area Total	67,958	83,581	23.0
Alabama	2,019,441	2,409,612	19.3
United States (000)	137,240.8	163,757.9	19.3
Manufacturing			
Jackson County (AL)	6,376	7,511	17.8
Marion County (TN)	1,666	1,811	8.7
Marshall County (AL)	13,284	14,206	6.9
Area Total	21,326	23,528	10.3
Alabama	396,582	379,469	- 4.3
United States (000)	19,992.5	19,252.7	- 3.7

Note: Includes full- and part-time employment, both wage and salary employees and proprietors.
Source: U. S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System.

Manufacturing is a larger part of the economy of the Guntersville Reservoir area counties than in the state or the nation. About 28.1 percent of jobs in the area are manufacturing, compared to 15.7 percent in Alabama and 11.8 percent nationally. Manufacturing's share of total employment in Marion County is much lower than in the two Alabama counties.

Nationally, as production has become more efficient and the economy moves more and more to a service economy, manufacturing employment has declined by 3.7 percent between 1989 and 1999. The state of Alabama has followed that trend with a decline of 4.3 percent from 1989 to 1999. In contrast with that trend, the Guntersville Reservoir area counties had an increase of 10.3 percent during this same time period. These increases ranged from 6.9 percent in Marshall County to 17.8 percent in Jackson County.

Income

Per capita personal income in the Guntersville Reservoir area in 1999 was lower than the state and national averages at 88.8 percent of the state and 71.5 percent of the national levels. Within the three-county area, there was little variation in per capita income levels which ranged from $19,955 in Marshall County to $20,891 in Jackson County.

Per capita personal income in the area increased by 48.3 percent from 1989 to 1999. This was slower than both the national growth rate of 53.8 percent and the Alabama rate of 54.2 percent. Both Jackson and Marion Counties per capita personal income grew faster than the Alabama and national rate. Marshall County grew more slowly.

3.5.1 Environmental Justice

The minority population in the area at 8.3 percent of the total in 2000 is well below the Alabama state average of 29.7 percent and the national average of 30.9 percent None of the three counties has a minority population close to the Alabama and national averages, with Jackson the highest at 8.8 percent. The estimated poverty rate in 1997 was 15.0 percent, lower than the state average of 16.2 percent, but higher than the national average of 13.3 percent. Rates were similar in all three area counties.

3.6 Land Use

Use of TVA public land is initiated by submittal of a formal request in the form of a land use application accompanied by information necessary for TVA reviewers to make sound judgment for the best use of the TVA public land. If the proposed land use is consistent with the allocated use, as documented in the Board approved 1983 Plan, then the proposal is reviewed for site-specific environmental considerations and administrative requirements. Major public land use proposals are presented to the public for their input. If the proposal is not consistent with the planned use for the TVA public land, then formal TVA Board of Directors review is necessary before the land use can be approved.

Existing land use agreements are summarized in Table 3-21. A listing of all existing agreements by category are provided in Appendix B-2. Table 3-20 provides the number of currently approved land use agreements as well as the number that were approved in 1983. A comparison between the 1983 land use agreements and committed land uses in 2001 shows an increase of 109 agreements (totaling 390 acres).

Highway/roads and railroad easements provide the necessary transportation infrastructure to permit access to and around the reservoir. There are presently 85 land use agreements for transportation-related land use (748 acres).

At present, a total of 12 industrial land use agreements (123 acres) are located in the Guntersville Reservoir region on parcels that are developed and available for industrial use. There are three industrial parks on the reservoir, including Signal Point and Conners Island Park in Guntersville, and Goose Pond in Scottsboro. Signal Point is home for several industries that ship products by barge, including seed companies, tire manufacturers, and suppliers of construction products. In the Goose Pond Industrial Park, no major industry uses the reservoir for shipping. Conners Island Park, over 400 acres in size, is under development by the city of Guntersville. It is largely surrounded by TVA public land that is currently used for wildlife and timber management.

Table 3-21 Number of Land Use Agreements by Category Existing in 1983 and 2001

Land Use Agreement Categories	1983		2001	
	Number of Agreements	Acres	Number of Agreements	Acres
Highway/Roads	65	577	79	629
Railroad Easements	5	19	6	19
Industrial				
Barge Terminals	4	15	5	15
Industrial Sites	3	61	7	108
Project Operations				
Maintenance Facility	3	15	3	15
Miscellaneous	22	42	43	55
Pump Station/Dewatering	10	2	10	7
Recreation	25	871	44	1,109
Sufferance Agreements	0	N/A	10	N/A
Wastewater Treatment	7	44	10	46
Wildlife Management Areas	2	14,189	3	14,189
Utilities				
Electric	66	48	75	51
Gas	14	11	18	12
Sewer	24	28	34	40
Telephone	17	17	20	17
Water	18	9	28	19
Total	**285**	**15,948**	**395**	**16,331**

Two major industries located on the reservoir in Jackson County—Beaulieu of America and U.S. Gypsum—use the reservoir for shipping synthetic fiber and wallboard, respectively. Yamaha Marine Division has a test facility for watercraft located on the reservoir in Bridgeport in Jackson County. An available industrial site of 1,200 acres (the Hill site in Bridgeport) has potential access to the reservoir for shipping. Marion County has an unoccupied 1,200-acre industrial park near Guntersville Reservoir in New Hope. No industries are located in the Marion County portion of Guntersville Reservoir.

TVA project operations on Guntersville Reservoir include the Guntersville Dam Reservation, Widows Creek Fossil Plant, the Bellefonte Nuclear Plant site, TVA maintenance facilities, and navigation safety harbors. Also categorized as project operations are public works projects, dewatering/pump stations, and community maintenance facilities. There are currently ten land use agreements (46 acres) for wastewater treatment and sewage lift stations serving the communities of Scottsboro, Arab, Stevenson, and Guntersville. An additional ten land use agreements (7 acres) provide dewatering/pump stations for Scottsboro, Guntersville, and ADCNR.

Use of TVA public land for recreation has increased since the 1983 Plan was developed. There are currently 44 recreation agreements (1,109 acres), an increase of 19 additional recreation land use agreements (238 acres) since 1983. Recreation development is more fully discussed in Section 3.7.

The ADCNR currently has long-term land use agreements in Jackson County for approximately 14,189 acres of TVA public land for five WMAs. The land area of the WMAs is primarily the land surrounding and included within the large embayments of North Sauty, Mud, Crow, and Raccoon Creeks (Parcels 103, 137, 176, and 169). Significant Natural Areas are discussed in Section 3.2.5.

Use of TVA public land for utility rights-of-way and facilities is necessary to provide the infrastructure for development of residential and industrial/commercial development around the reservoir. Utilities present on TVA public land include electric, gas, sewer, telephone, and water service. There are currently 175 land use agreements for utility use of TVA public land on Guntersville Reservoir (139 acres).

TVA considers use of TVA public land for agriculture to be a short-term use of the properties. There are currently 28 licenses for agricultural use on portions of 27 parcels of TVA public land on Guntersville Reservoir (Table 3-22).

Table 3-22 Current Agriculture Licenses on Guntersville Reservoir TVA Public Land

TVA Parcel Number	Agriculture License #	License Use	Acres Licensed	Expiration Date
1	99488	hay	199.0	12/31/2004
26a	70115 70367	hay sod	24.3 17.5	12/31/2002 12/31/2002
45	70366	hay	28.0	12/31/2002
98	108176	sod	29.2	01/01/2005
99	108191	sod	12.5	01/01/2005
121	108094	sod	31.5	12/21/2005
124	108130	sod	3.0	01/01/2005
129	18886	hay	4.5	12/31/2001
132	108091	sod	2.5	12/31/2005
149	108712	row crop	49.5	12/31/2005
151	108174	row crop	39.5	01/01/2005
167	70121	hay	19.0	12/31/2002
194	108193	hay	20.5	01/01/2005
194,195,196	108175	sod	55.0	01/01/2005
199	79470	sod	5.0	01/31/2002
203	70118	hay	3.0	12/31/2002
206	70116 70117 70119	hay hay hay	25.5 14.5 31.5	12/31/2002 12/31/2002 12/31/2002
243	70210 70373	hay sod	5.2 4.7	12/31/2002 12/31/2002
257a,258	70113	hay	39.7	12/31/2002
260	90785	row crop	23.6	12/31/2002
268	70112	hay	65.7	12/31/2002
269	70208	hay	85.3	12/31/2002
270,271	70209	hay	19.2	12/31/2002
275	70114	hay	2.6	12/31/2002

3.7 Recreation

Recreational use of Guntersville Reservoir is largely influenced by the existing and/or planned residential development around the reservoir; the population from the surrounding adjoining cities, communities, and counties; and special events, such as boat races and fishing tournaments. The reservoir is easily accessible to the region from the counties of Blount, Cullman, DeKalb, Etowah, Jackson, Madison, Marshall, and Morgan in Alabama and the counties of Marion and Sequatchie in Tennessee. Demands for water-based recreation activities are expected to increase as a result of continuing residential development of privately owned land in close proximity to the reservoir and the anticipated population increases in the surrounding areas.

There are 16 marinas, 43 well-dispersed public boat ramps, 9 city parks, 4 county parks, 2 state parks, 3 TVA leased campgrounds, 5 camping resorts, 6 church and group camps, 2 private boating clubs, 82 waterfront subdivisions, and numerous individual waterfront home sites on Guntersville Reservoir. The names, acreage, and types of facilities present on TVA public land are shown in Table 3-23. The marinas contain a total of approximately 1,453 wet slips and 1,206 dry slips. As of June 2000, there were approximately 182 wet slips and 246 dry slips available for use. Boat registrations issued in the Alabama counties listed in close proximity to Guntersville Reservoir totaled 46,977 in June 2000. The Alabama Marine Police expect the number of boat registrations to increase at the rate of approximately 1 percent each year.

The two state parks on Guntersville Reservoir are comprised of a total of approximately 7,909 acres and provide for a variety of recreational activities such as boating, fishing, water sports, hiking, camping, and wildlife viewing. In addition, 13,550 acres of TVA public land are under long-term easement to the ADCNR for use as a WMA/refuge. Approximately 16,422 acres of uncommitted TVA public land are also available to the general public to use for a variety of activities, such as camping, fishing, hunting, hiking, picnicking, and wildlife viewing. The type of activities occurring on this land vary according to the location of the individual parcel on Guntersville Reservoir.

Table 3-23 Recreation Facilities on TVA Public Land

2001 Parcel No.	Approx. Acres	Name of Facility	Type of Facility	Location
6	47	Honeycomb Campground and Sunrise Marine	Campground, Wet and Dry Boat Slips, Docks, Boat Ramps, and Bathrooms	Hwy. 431 on Honeycomb Creek
9	5	State of Alabama Day Use Area	Informal Picnicking and Bank Fishing	Along Hwy. 431 on Honeycomb Creek
21	13.5	Old Snug Harbor Marina Site and State Public Ramp	Old Dry Boat Storage Bldg., Boat Ramp and Parking Lot	Hwy. 431 and Honeycomb Creek
29	5.2	Alred Marina	Full Service Marina	Off Hwy. 431N and Bakers Chapel Road
32	58.3	Marshall County Park # 1	Boat Ramp, Docks, Parking, Bathrooms, and Pavilions	On Hwy. 431 North

Table 3-23 Recreation Facilities on TVA Public Land

2001 Parcel No.	Approx. Acres	Name of Facility	Type of Facility	Location
43	1.9	Lakeside Sailing Center	Full Service Sailboat Marina	Hwy. 431 and Stearnes Creek
49	4.3	Marshall Baptist Camp	Assorted Youth Camp Facilities	Off Hwy. 431 on Baptist Camp Road
51	15.8	Shriners Recreation Area	Fixed Dock, Picnic Facilities	Off Hwy. 431 Below Siebold Creek
56	80.8	Siebold Campground and Marina	Full Service Camping, Docks, Boat Ramp With Parking, and Marina	Off Highway 79 North on Siebold Creek
61	3.4	Camp Ney-A-Ti Church Camp	Assorted Youth Camp Facilities	Off Highway 79 North
63	23	Camp Trico	Assorted Facilities For Girl Scouts	Off Highway 79 North Below Mill Creek
65	3.3	Clay's Marina	Boat Ramp, Marina Slips, and Some Camping	On Highway 79 North
75	1.5	Waterfront Grocery State Ramp	Two Boat Ramps, Docks, and Gravel Parking	On Highway 79 North
79	13.8	Preston Island Public Use Area	Boat Ramp, Dock, Parking Lot, and Picnic Tables	Off Hwy. 79 on Boshart Creek
97	20.8	Mink Creek State Ramp	Boat Ramp, Dock, Parking Lot, and Picnic Area	Off Hwy. 79 on Mink Creek
102	7.6	Camp Maranatha	Assorted Facilities For Church Youth Camp	Off Hwy. 79 N. on North Sauty Creek
105	118.2	Goose Pond Colony	Campground, Boat Ramp, Golf Course, Cabins, Docks, Convention Center, Lodge, and Walking Trail	Off Highway 79 North on North Sauty Creek
106	22.4	Goose Pond Colony	Boat Ramps, Bait and Tackle Store, Docks, Paved Parking Lots, Marina With Wet and Dry Boat Storage, Gas, Restaurant, Beach, and Amphitheater	Off Highway 79 North on North Sauty Creek
114	26.3	Scottsboro City Park	Day Use Park With Boat Ramp, Docks, and Picnic Facilities	Off Wynn Road on Roseberry Creek
116	2.3	Scottsboro Soccer Field	No Improvements	Along Bob Jones Ave. on Roseberry Creek
117	16.6	Scottsboro High School Football Stadium	Field, Stadium, and Concession Facilities	Off Broad Street on Upper Roseberry Creek
118	2.1	Scottsboro Recreation Department	Athletic Field	Off Jefferson Drive on Upper Roseberry Creek
120	18.7	Jackson County Park	Campground, Pool, Marina, Boat Ramp, Docks, Picnic Tables, Restaurant, and Gas	County Park Road on Dry Creek
125	18	Jackson County Sportsman Club Public Use Area	Boat Ramp, Picnic Tables, Dock, and Pavilion	Above the Mouth of Roseberry Creek at the End of Clemons Road
127	13.7	Wood Yard Marina	Not Developed Yet	Off Hwy. 35 at B. B. Comer Bridge
135	10.1	Mud Creek Fish Camp	Boat Ramp, Docks, Boat Repairs, and Restaurant	On Old Hwy. 72 at Mud Creek
139	0.4	Crow Creek State Ramp	Boat Ramp, Dock, Paved Parking Lot, and Restaurant	On Hwy. 72 at Crow Creek Bridge
142	121.1	Stevenson City Park	Ramp, Dock. and Assorted Other Public Rec. Facilities	Off Hwy. 117 on Crow Creek
143	10.2	Fort Harker	Historic Civil War Fort Site	Off Hwy. 117 in Stevenson on Crow Creek
145	0.2	Snodgrass Bridge Public Boat Launching Facility	Gravel Ramp and Gravel Parking	Above Hwy. 117 and Snodgrass Bridge
154	3.8	Old Bridgeport Ferry Landing	Ramp and Gravel Parking	End of Ferry Road at the Lower End of Long

Table 3-23 Recreation Facilities on TVA Public Land

2001 Parcel No.	Approx. Acres	Name of Facility	Type of Facility	Location
				Island
159	9.2	Bridgeport Boy Scout Hiking Trail	Under Construction	Along the River Bank Behind the City of Bridgeport
165	11.6	South Pittsburg Public Use Area and Fort McCook Greenway Trail	Ramp, Dock, Parking Lot, Pavilion and Other Proposed Recreation Facilities	Off Hwy. 72 and Hwy. 156 along the River Bank and on Battle Creek
183	17.8	Camp Jackson	Assorted Boy Scout Camping Facilities and Docks	On Jones Creek at End of Co. Rd. 24
186	2.6	Comer Bridge Ramp	Ramp, Dock, and Paved Parking	On Hwy. 35 at B. B. Comer Bridge
189	4.5	Langston Road State Ramp	Ramp, Dock, and Parking Lot	On County Road 67
200	0.6	Old South Sauty Public Use Area and State Ramp	Ramp, Dock, Parking Lot, and Picnic Tables	On South Sauty Creek and County Road 67
202	266.7	Bucks Pocket State Park	Ramp, Docks, Paved Parking Lot, Trails, and Campground	Off Hwy. 227 at Head of South Sauty Creek
204	8.8	South Sauty Creek Resort	Camping, Marina, Gas, Pool, Ramps, Docks, Store, and Restaurant	On South Sauty Road at South Sauty Creek
207	63.4	Little Mountain Marina and Resort and Mountain Lakes Resort	Pools, Assorted Camping Facilities, Ramps, Docks, Marinas, and Camping Memberships	On Murphy Hill Road
212	314	Lake Guntersville State Park	Camping, Picnic Tables, Ramps, Docks, Beach, Cabins, Hiking Trails, Lodge, and Restaurant	Along Highway 227
214	2.5	Signal Point Marina	Wet and Dry Boat Slips, Docks, Gas, Sewage Pump-Out, and Proposed Restaurant	Signal Point Road
217	1.4	Polecat Creek Public Ramp	Ramp, Dock, and Gravel Parking Area	On Hwy. 227 and Polecat Creek
221	0.2	Guntersville Transfer Tract XTGR-92	Undeveloped	On Hideaway Drive and Polecat Creek
225	3.8	Hideaway Drive City Park	Assorted Play Facilities and Bathroom	Corner of Hideaway Drive and Gordon Street
228	0.9	Powell Harbor	Marine Repairs and Party Boat Rental	Hwy. 227 and Polecat Creek
229	5.2	Eastlake City Park	Play and Picnic Facilities	On Wyeth Drive and Big Spring Creek
231	4.1	Willie J's and Covenant Cove	Marina With Wet and Dry Slips, Ramp, Docks, Gas, Restaurant, and Motel	Off Wyeth Drive on Big Spring Creek
236	19.1	Wyeth Drive Public Use Area, Vaughn's Recreation Center, and Guntersville High School Recreation Easement	Ramps, Docks, Parking Lots, Marina, and Gas	Hwy. 431, Wyeth Drive, and Oakwood Drive
238	62.1	RSVP Recreation Site	Undeveloped With Environmental Education Center and Walking Trails Proposed	Off Doris Lane on Big Spring Creek
244	0.5	City of Guntersville Transfer Tract XTGR-95	Undeveloped	Highway 79 South
246	12.9	Holiday Inn and Steel Ford Recreation Areas	Ramps, Docks, and Parking Lots	Hwy. 431, Cowen Circle, and Steel Ford Road on Big Spring Creek
248	1.3	Cisco Steel Marina Site	Undeveloped With Proposed Marina Facilities	Hwy. 227 and Big Spring Creek
250	83.6	Primary Guntersville Recreation Areas	Marina, Ramps, Docks, Ball Fields, Tennis Courts, Recreation Center, Senior	Hwy. 431, Hwy. 69, Sunset Drive, and Lurleen B. Wallace

Table 3-23 Recreation Facilities on TVA Public Land

2001 Parcel No.	Approx. Acres	Name of Facility	Type of Facility	Location
			Center, Amphitheater, and Walking Trails	Drive on Big Spring Creek and Browns Creek
253	3.1	Willow Beach Public Use Area	Ramp, Informal Parking, and Sewage Lift Station	End of Lakeshore Street on Browns Creek
256	32.8	Armory Recreation Area	Undeveloped Now	Off Creek Path Road on Browns Creek
264	13.6	Beech Creek State Public Use Area	Ramp, Dock, Paved Parking Lot	On Warrenton Road and Beech Creek
274	40.6	Jaycees State Ramp, Guntersville Boat Mart, and Browns Creek Sailing Association	Ramps, Docks, Sail and Power Boat Marinas, Gas, Boat Sales and Repairs, Parking Lots, and Restaurant	On Hwy. 69 and Browns Creek
276	73.9	Riverview Campground and Marshall County Park # 2	Camping, Ramps, Docks, and Bathrooms	On Cha-La-Kee Road
279	22.1	Camp Cha-La-Kee	Youth Camp Facilities, Dock, Cabins, Athletic Field, and Horse Stables	On Cha-La-Kee Road
282	12.8	Bellefonte Public Boat Ramp	Concrete Ramp With Gravel Parking	Off Hwy. 72 and the Closed Access Road to Bellefonte Nuclear Plant on Town Creek

4. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

The environmental consequences of implementing the 1983 Plan (Alternative A) or the alternative proposed Plans for Guntersville Reservoir (Alternatives B1, B2 and B3), are described in this chapter.

4.1 No Action Alternative (Alternative A)

4.1.1 Visual Resources

Visual consequences are evaluated in terms of the visible differences between an existing landscape and proposed land uses based on the visual characteristics, scenic values, viewing distances and viewing points available to the general public. This helps identify potential adverse changes in scenic character based on commonly held perceptions of landscape beauty and the aesthetic sense of place. While most human development around the reservoir has added visual discord to the landscape, a significant amount of natural shoreline, wooded hillsides, and bluffs remain.

The 1983 Plan has no allocation category for the preservation of visual resources on TVA public land. Under Alternative A, TVA would continue to conduct environmental reviews, including evaluation for potential visual impacts, prior to the approval of any proposed development on TVA public land. These reviews may prevent the most serious scenic disruptions or loss of visual resources by requiring mitigation measures that will reduce significant visual impacts. However, reliance on case-by-case environmental reviews of proposed actions under the 1983 Plan (Alternative A) would likely result in relatively little preservation of specific visual resources other than TVA public land set aside for management by other agencies. A slow but noticeable decline in scenic resources, aesthetic quality, and visual landscape character could be expected as residential, commercial, and industrial development demands continue to increase.

Incremental additions of water-use facilities may not be individually significant. However, when seen together with similar structures over a wide area, they contribute to a cumulative reduction of visual harmony and scenic integrity along the shoreline. In the absence of a land use category to protect visual resources, alteration of land with the least capacity to absorb visual change may continue. Visual shoreline congestion and related adverse contrasts would likely increase. The consequence would be a gradual reduction of scenic attractiveness which would negatively impact the visual landscape character and aesthetic sense of place. Scenic integrity of the predominantly natural shoreline would continue to decrease. Under Alternative A about 9,800 acres of significant visual resources are not currently protected, and another 17,000 acres of moderately scenic resources are not identified for visual resource conservation.

Alternative A could result in cumulative negative impacts including gradual losses of visual resources, scenic attractiveness, and undeveloped natural areas as well as adverse changes in the aesthetic sense of place. The overall result would be a continuing decrease in the visual quality of the naturally scenic reservoir landscape.

4.1.2 Cultural Resources

Archaeological Resources

Under the No Action Alternative, site-specific activities proposed in the future would be approved, mitigated, or denied according to the significance of the resource. If mitigation is required, appropriate archaeological investigation would be necessary, and potentially affected resources would be properly recorded and removed. The 1983 Plan does not provide for specific preservation of archaeological resources; however, TVA will comply with regulatory requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA).

Historic Structures

Under the No Action Alternative, site-specific activities proposed in the future would be approved, mitigated, or denied according to the significance of the historic structure. This would require a survey of the APE to determine what features exist on TVA public land or adjacent land.

4.1.3 Wetlands and Floodplains

Wetlands

Under the No Action Alternative (Alternative A), wetland areas would most likely remain largely unchanged although some emergent wetlands may gradually mature to scrub-shrub wetlands. Wildlife species using these wetland areas should remain unchanged.

Under either alternative, any proposed action would be subject to TVA environmental review and compliance with Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands). Selection of Alternative A would have a negligible impact on wetlands and associated functions and values on a regional or subregional basis. However, wetlands located on TVA public land allocated in the 1983 Plan for development of a commercial landing, commercial recreation, public recreation, or industrial use, while protected from most direct impacts through compliance with Executive Order 11990, could suffer indirect impacts to some functions and values on a local basis.

Floodplains

Under Alternative A, the development and/or management of properties would proceed under the 1983 Plan and evaluations would be done individually to ensure compliance with Executive Order 11988. Potential development would generally consist of water-use facilities and other repetitive actions in the floodplain that should result in minor floodplain impacts. Alternative A would likely have greater potential for adverse impacts to natural and beneficial floodplain values than the action alternatives because less land is allocated for resource management and conservation activities in the 1983 Plan. Under any of the alternatives, impacts to floodplain values would be insignificant.

4.1.4 Prime Farmland

Under Alternative A, prime farmland on parcels not allocated for development will continue to be protected. Under Alternative A, Parcels 26a, 59, and 173 (a total of 148 acres of prime farmland) would potentially be developed. Many of the parcels containing prime farmland were not included in the 1983 Plan. These parcels would be subject to case-by-case evaluation to determine if the proposed use would result in conversion of prime farmland.

4.1.5 Sensitive Plant and Animal (Threatened and Endangered) Species

Under the 1983 Plan (Alternative A), land was allocated to wildlife management and natural areas to protect sensitive terrestrial animal and plant species, sensitive ecological areas, or specialized habitats identified on land parcels. As stated in Section 3.2.4, additional occurrences of sensitive plant and animal species and their habitats were located on TVA parcels during 1999 and 2000 field surveys.

Under Alternative A, the land use allocation categories presented in the 1983 Plan would be retained for TVA parcels on Guntersville Reservoir. Occurrences of sensitive species on these TVA parcels would receive protection from future proposed TVA actions under existing environmental review procedures. TVA would continue to comply with the Endangered Species Act, ensuring that TVA actions would not result in significant, adverse impacts to rare species or their habitats. However, no new TVA Natural Areas, including Habitat Protection Areas created specifically for the protection of sensitive species, would be designated under the No Action Alternative.

There is some potential for fragmentation of the resource due to case-by-case land use actions and permitting, which, when given the dynamic characteristics of most animals, could result in cumulative loss of habitat over time. Thus, while TVA would continue to protect sensitive species during sure specific environmental reviews, there is some potential for indirect or cumulative impacts under the No Action Alternative.

4.1.6 Significant Natural Areas

The 1983 Plan, combined with the use of the current environmental review process for the proposed use of TVA public land, would address any potential impacts to sensitive resources from proposed activities. However, additional natural area designations would not be proposed.

4.1.7 Water

Under Alternative A, the extent to which a proposed land use might affect water quality depends on the nature and extent of development. Proposed land uses under the 1983 Plan are somewhat less restrictive than the proposed new zones. Future residential, industrial, and recreational developments on either TVA or private property have the potential to result in some degree of increased soil erosion due to clearing of woody vegetation and brush, increased runoff of agricultural/lawn chemicals, or increased sewage/septic loadings. Negative impacts to water quality associated with these activities may potentially include an increase in the levels of chemicals and substances toxic to aquatic life, an increase in turbidity, an increase in bacteriological concentrations, and further increases in nutrient loading. The various power plant options being considered for the Bellefonte Nuclear Plant site (see Section 1.3) would have the potential to affect water quality, although the specific details of water usage and cooling needs are not yet known. Runoff from power plant construction would be expected to be controlled by appropriate use of best management practices (BMPs).

Under the No Action Alternative, any proposed use of TVA public land would be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to ensure it fits the allocated use and that the proposed use best serves the needs and/or interests of the public. Reservoir water quality and shoreline protection may not be a primary consideration when land use decisions are made.

The use of vegetated buffer zones and other BMPs will minimize some damaging effects of riparian vegetation removal associated with development. In addition, protective measures presently in place under TVA's land use approval process and SMI (TVA, 1999a) will substantially offset impacts of development of private property. With the appropriate environmental reviews, future activities under Alternative A should not significantly impact the reservoir's water quality.

Navigation

The 1983 Plan identifies and allocates shoreline for 12 safety landings and harbors on Guntersville Reservoir. TVA prohibits the construction of water-use facilities and shoreline alternations within the marked limits of safety landings and harbors. The only acceptable shoreline alteration within these limits would be the placement of riprap for control of erosion. Under this alternative, the safety landings would continue to be available for use by the towing industry and private recreational vessels, and there would be no impact on commercial and recreational navigation.

4.1.8 Ecology

Terrestrial Ecology

Historically, TVA resource management activities have been planned and implemented as a means of demonstrating environmentally acceptable and cost-effective strategies for managing publicly owned natural resources. The majority of these activities have occurred on mainstem TVA reservoirs, with Board-approved Plans that were prepared based on technical data and public input. The long-term allocation of land for natural resource management under the wildlife and forest management categories has allowed TVA to invest time and money to maintain and enhance biological diversity, protect sensitive wildlife species, and provide public use and enjoyment of the terrestrial environment of this land.

Under the No Action Alternative, forested areas on TVA public land would remain forested and continue to mature, with forest wildlife species remaining relatively stable at current levels. As old fields and shrub areas continue to revert to forest, there will be a decrease in wildlife species dependent on these habitat types and an increase in forest wildlife species. TVA public land licensed for hay crops or livestock grazing and the wildlife species using them would likely remain unchanged, while areas managed for public access (i.e., dam reservations) can increase or decrease with TVA budget fluctuations.

Any major changes in use patterns under the 1983 Plan could create a corresponding change in vegetation and wildlife utilizing the affected parcels of land. However, these types of impacts would be localized and negligible on a regional or subregional basis.

Aquatic Ecology

Under Alternative A, fewer acres of TVA public land are allocated specifically for the protection of sensitive resources, and the extent of protection provided for natural resources on other allocated parcels is uncertain. Protection of the reservoir's natural shoreline may occur as a secondary result on parcels of TVA public land allocated for uses such as wildlife management and natural areas. Consequently, benefits to aquatic communities may not be a primary consideration when the land use decisions for those parcels are made.

Under the No Action Alternative, the quality of aquatic habitats associated with various land use allocations would remain similar to the existing conditions. Use of TVA public land below the 600-foot contour has been controlled by land rights of the adjacent property owners. As a result, residential development, as well as private development of private land adjoining TVA public land, has resulted in a loss of riparian woody vegetation at some sites where trees along the shoreline have been cleared and subsequent cumulative impacts to water quality and aquatic ecology. In some cases, clearing of trees and brush may have accelerated shoreline erosion and resulted in the placement of sea walls or other shoreline stabilization. Impacts have been less to shorelines lacking woody vegetation

(where aquatic habitat is poor); in fact, aquatic habitat may be improved by the placement of riprap or the construction of fixed docks at these nonvegetated locations.

4.1.9 Socioeconomics

Potential socioeconomic impacts could arise from use of reservoir TVA public land for industrial or commercial use and from the construction of water-use facilities. Effects may also occur if recreational or scenic values attract people from outside the area. Additional impacts may occur if residential development is attracted to areas on or near the reservoir.

Under Alternative A, almost 1,800 acres are currently allocated for industrial use; some unplanned parcels could also be used for industry. Some of the land for industrial use, however, would not likely be used for industry due to the presence of sensitive or other important natural resources. In addition, there are a number of small parcels which would most likely be used only for reservoir access to back-lying properties. However, there are several large tracts which could accommodate industrial or commercial developments that would have important impacts on the economy of the Guntersville Reservoir area. Reliable estimates of impacts cannot be made without specific information about development proposals. Any proposals for industrial or commercial use of TVA properties would receive appropriate environmental review when specific land use proposals are presented to TVA.

Over 4,300 acres of land are allocated for public or commercial recreation in the 1983 Plan. Several other areas are also used for informal, dispersed activities such as hunting, hiking, fishing, and primitive camping. Most activity of this type is by people who live in the general area, close enough that visits do not require overnight accommodations. However, there is and would continue to be some outside usage. Outside usage has a positive impact on income and employment in the area; however, this impact is not likely to be an important component of income in the area. In addition to informal recreation these properties with TVA approval could also be developed for more formal activities such as parks, boat-launching areas, and campgrounds.

Some of the land has deeded access rights and could be used to provide residential access to the lake, thereby encouraging residential development along and near the reservoir. While the residents of most such development would be persons who would otherwise live elsewhere in the area, some retirees would be attracted to such development especially if marketed to retirees. Attraction of retirees would result in some population increase and associated increases in local income and spending. Building of water access facilities might also have some positive impact on the local economy.

Some of the remaining land, such as reservoir operations or dam operations property, could be used for informal recreation purposes attracting primarily users

from the local area and surrounding counties. Such uses would have only small impacts on income and employment in the local area.

4.1.10 Recreation

A large portion of the TVA public land on Guntersville Reservoir—approximately 33,322 acres—is designated in the 1983 Plan for formal and informal public recreation uses (e.g., Public Use/Open Space/Unplanned Areas and Natural/Wildlife/Timber Management) such as bank fishing, picnicking, camping, bird watching, hunting, hiking, and horseback riding. A large portion of this land could remain undeveloped and managed indefinitely for informal recreation. There are several parcels that are currently designated for Public Recreation use which could be considered for development by TVA, another public agency, or the private sector as demand dictates.

The 1983 planning process did not comprehensively consider the scenic qualities, unique characteristics, and cultural or sensitive biological resources which affect how the TVA public land should be utilized. Continued use of the 1983 Plan will limit recognition of recent public input and application of current public values. The cumulative effects of selecting this alternative could result in less than optimal use of TVA public land for recreation and some reduction in potential long-term recreation benefits on Guntersville Reservoir.

4.2 Action Alternative (Alternatives B1, B2 and B3)

4.2.1 Visual Resources

Land with the greatest scenic qualities are the most desirable for public preservation but are also the most sought after for commercial and residential development. Alternatives B1, B2 and B3 would enhance the preservation and protection of sensitive visual resources by designating TVA public land with outstanding visual character as Zone 3, Sensitive Resource Management. The proposed Plan would preserve the most distinctive scenic areas on Guntersville Reservoir and would balance continued development with sufficient areas of unaltered shoreline to retain the attractive natural character.

Comparative scenic values of TVA public land were assessed during the ongoing planning process in order to identify areas for scenic protection and visual resource conservation. Land with distinctive visual characteristics such as the islands, rock bluffs, steep, wooded ridges, wetlands, and flowering shallow water areas were placed in Sensitive Resource Management (Zone 3). Land that provides valuable protective screening was also placed in this zone. Parcels that possess attractive visual resources of less significance were allocated to Natural Resource Conservation (Zone 4). This zone also includes land which provides important scenic buffers. Activities that involve little visible change, such as recreational hiking, picnicking, bank fishing, and some selective forest management, could take place under both zone allocations. Some development with more visible modifications could take place under the Zone 4 designation as

long as the location and appearance were subordinate to maintaining the desired visual characteristics. To further reduce the visual impacts of forest management, TVA would include in its unit plans measures to limit the size of harvests and to screen timber harvest areas from public thoroughfares.

The sensitive visual resources on 38 previously planned and unplanned parcels, totaling approximately 9,037 acres, were allocated to Sensitive Resource Management (Zone 3). This total includes about 710 acres of islands and about 330 acres of TVA shoreline land around two private islands. TVA parcels with the highest scenic value include Parcels 3, 24, 25, 27, 39, 88, 90, 98, 101, 104, 108, 126, 137, 162, 163, 166, 168, 171, 173, 174, 175, 177, 180, 182, 184, 193, 202, 211, 233, 269, 277, 282e, 282f, 282h. Some additional parcels allocated to Zone 3 specifically for sensitive cultural or wetlands resources also have moderately high scenic value.

A number of other parcels with desirable visual characteristics were identified for resource conservation and allocated to Natural Resource Management (Zone 4). Parcels with moderately high scenic value include Parcels 2, 4, 23, 103, 133, 136, 153, 155, 157, 160, 161, 169, 176, 187, 282c and 282g. Parcels designated for other zones which also have moderately high scenic value include Parcel 1, 109, 165, and 183. These areas include land with attractive but less unique scenic qualities and little if any visible alteration.

Several areas of the reservoir would benefit under the action alternatives. Scenic bluffs would be protected from development on the steep slopes above, and the natural character would be preserved along the water. The narrow section of shoreline backed by private development along Street Bluff would be preserved, where access to the water could be granted under Alternative A. Steeply sloping, natural woodland shorelines (such as the entry to Honeycomb Creek around Goat Island) would not be at risk of visual congestion from water-use facilities as they would under Alternative A. The exceptional scenic quality of islands surrounding the Conners Island peninsula would remain undisturbed and would continue to provide a distinct visual accent for the city of Guntersville.

The scenic character of major WMAs and wetlands would be preserved. Many islands around the reservoir would be protected from alteration which would preserve the scenic accent, attractive contrast, and visual richness they contribute to reservoir vistas. Timber management along the steep, wooded slopes of Sand Mountain would be more clearly defined, so the background views along the upper reservoir could be accurately predicted and would remain visually appealing. Major sections of the riverine, upper reservoir would be protected or screened from further development. This would preserve the variety of wooded, river, ridge landforms; linear channel islands with low trees; broad areas of shallow water; flowering plants; and steep, forest-covered mountainside along the east bank. The combined contributions of these attractive features would help sustain the scenic landscape character and aesthetically pleasing sense of place.

The need and importance of visual resource management was confirmed by public input during the land planning process. Comments summarized in the Public Participation Report (Appendix A-2) express concern for protecting natural resource areas, minimizing disposal of TVA public land, and for limiting both industrial and commercial development. People specifically expressed a preference for more protection of scenic areas, conservation zones, eroding shoreline, and land with unique features, as well as for more trails, undeveloped camping, and environmental study areas. These responses indicate a public appreciation of visual aesthetics along with a clear desire to encourage preservation of the area's natural resources and scenic attractiveness. All three action alternatives (Alternatives B1, B2 and B3) would be responsive to the public's expressed concern for visual quality. They would also respond directly to their expressed preference for more protection of scenic resources and undeveloped natural areas on TVA public land.

The primary difference between Alternatives B1, B2, and B3 would be that up to five new marina developments or expansions would be allowed under Alternatives B1 and B3. From an aesthetic standpoint, the marinas would visually contrast with natural shoreline nearby and further reduce scenic integrity in the selected areas. They would also contribute to the increased visual congestion of more boats on the reservoir. In addition, the expansion of Nickajack Port in Marion County would affect undeveloped land along a more riverine portion of the reservoir, and would be visible to boat traffic along that section. The Guntersville Airport expansion and resulting air traffic would be visible from shoreline recreation areas, boat traffic, and Alabama Highway 79 in the Claysville area. Overall, Alternative B1 could have a greater adverse impact on the visual landscape character and aesthetic sense of place, while the additional buffers included in Alternative B3 would reduce these impacts somewhat.

Alternatives B1, B2, and B3 would provide for the protection of scenic resources and preservation of natural areas around the reservoir over time. Scenic integrity would remain moderate or higher. Consequently, implementation of these action alternatives would provide enhanced protective management for visual resources and would help preserve the scenic landscape character of Guntersville Reservoir for long-term public enjoyment.

4.2.2 Cultural Resources

Archaeological Resources

Under Alternatives B1, B2 and B3, TVA would incorporate a phased identification and evaluation procedure to take into consideration the effects on archaeological resources. Early identification of archaeological resources and allocation to the appropriate land management zone (e.g., Sensitive Resource Management-Zone 3) would avoid potential adverse effects. This would in turn save time, reduce costs and ensure more efficient compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA than does Alternative A. Any activity that could affect archaeological

resources would require identification and evaluation surveys pursuant to 36 CFR § 800. TVA will comply with the following: the National Historic Preservation Act at 36CFR § 800, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act at 18 CFR § 1312, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Archaeological resources have been identified in all land plan zones. Alternatives B1, B2 and B3 place approximately 87 percent of identified archaeological resources in Zone 3 (Sensitive Resource Management) and Zone 4 (Natural Resource Conservation) where TVA would emphasize preservation and protection. Approximately 13 percent of the archaeological resources are on land allocated to Zone 2 (TVA Project Operations), Zone 5 (Industrial/Commercial), Zone 6 (Developed Recreation) and Zone 7 (Residential Access). Activities proposed in Zones 2 through 7 would require further environmental and Section 106 review prior to the implementation of a project.

Approximately 2.2 percent of the land planned has been intensively surveyed. The majority of the land (85.86 percent) has been opportunistically surveyed for archaeological resources while the remaining land (11.94 percent) has not been surveyed. Under either alternative, the land that has not been investigated will require a systematic survey in order to identify and evaluate any archaeological resources that may exist. If a land use proposal has the potential to affect archaeological resources, then TVA in consultation with the SHPO and other consulting parties would conduct further evaluations to determine the resources' eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP and appropriate review under Section 106 of the NHPA would be conducted.

Alternatives B1, B2, and B3 propose differing zone allocations for thirteen parcels that contain approximately 795 acres. There are sixteen known archaeological sites located within the 795 acres in question. Alternatives B1 and B3 would place twelve of these sites in recreation and four sites in industrial/commercial development. Alternative B2 would place the sixteen known archaeological sites and any unrecorded archaeological sites into natural resources conservation. Alternative B2 would protect more historic properties by reducing the potential for adverse effects that may be associated with industrial or recreational development.

A Programmatic Agreement (PA) has been executed for the identification, evaluation and treatment of historic properties that are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP on Guntersville Reservoir within the state of Alabama. The agreement addresses TVA public land and other land that could be affected by Federal undertakings associated with the reservoir land management plans in Alabama.

A PA is under development and will be executed for the identification, evaluation and treatment of historic properties that are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP on Guntersville Reservoir within the state of Tennessee. It is likely this PA will not be finalized when TVA makes a decision on this land management plan. In the interim, TVA would comply with Section 106 of the NHPA in a phased manner

pursuant to the revised regulations set forth by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation at 36 CFR § 800. The SHPO, in a letter dated June 19, 2001 agrees with this phased approach.

The National Register eligibility for identified historic properties will be evaluated in consultation with the Alabama and Tennessee State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO) and other consulting parties according to stipulations of the PA. Furthermore, mitigation of adverse effects to any historic property will be conducted according to the stipulations in the PA.

Historic Structures

Under Alternatives B1, B2, and B3, all uncommitted TVA public land with historic structures would be allocated to Zone 3 (Sensitive Resource Management) or Zone 4 (Natural Resource Conservation) for protection. Committed land in Zone 2 (TVA Project Operations), Zone 5 (Industrial/Commercial), Zone 6 (Developed Recreation) and Zone 7 (Residential Access), has been surveyed, and all significant historic structures on and adjacent to these TVA parcels have been identified. Alternatives B1, B2 and B3 place more historic resources than Alternative A in land use categories that will provide cultural resource protection. Under all alternatives, review for applicability of the NHPA would take place for any proposed activities that have the potential to affect historic resources identified on or adjacent to TVA public land (Table 3-1).

4.2.3 Wetlands and Floodplains

Under Alternatives B1, B2, and B3, significant wetland areas with especially substantial ecological functions and values would be allocated to Sensitive Resource Management (Zone 3). Zone 3 is designed to emphasize management strategies that preserve and enhance the functions and values of these wetlands resources. Therefore, these alternatives would have a beneficial effect on wetland resources on TVA public land.

Under Alternatives B1, B2, and B3, all wetlands would be protected from adverse alteration through compliance with Executive Order (EO) 11990 (Protection of Wetlands), Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and TVA's implementing procedures. Consistent with these procedures, TVA will, to the extent practicable, take measures to either avoid adverse impacts to wetlands, including minimizing, or mitigating unavoidable effects on wetlands from use or disposal of its land. Alternatives B1, B2 and B3 would provide for a greater cumulative beneficial effect to wetlands on TVA public land than Alternative A.

Parcels with wetlands potentially affected by land use requests under Alternatives B1 or B3 include 26a and 167. Impacts to wetlands in tracts allocated to these and other parcels in Zones 2, 5, 6 or 7 would be mitigated through measures undertaken through compliance with EO11990 and Section 404.

Under Alternatives B1, B2 and B3, approximately 81 percent of the TVA public land acreage would be allocated to either Zone 3, Sensitive Resource Management (25.5 percent), or Zone 4 (55.5 percent), while only 19 percent could be used for more intensive development. Because of their sensitivity to effects of disturbance, land where wetlands are known to occur were allocated to Zone 3. This would tend to reduce the potential for direct and indirect impacts. In addition, wetlands that are at or below elevation 595 msl would not likely be directly or indirectly adversely affected by activities on TVA public land because, where practicable, buffer zones would be maintained along the shoreline. Consistent with TVA's SMP, residential shoreline development would be permitted where adverse effects could be avoided or minimized. Any activities along the shoreline, such as docks or boat ramps, associated with residential access (including Zone 7), are not likely to be approved in wetland areas without appropriate mitigation. Therefore, anticipated effects on wetlands would be negligible and regionally insignificant. Because no anticipated net loss of wetlands would occur over the life of the plan, no negative cumulative effects or adverse effects on regional trends are expected.

4.2.4 Prime farmland

Prime Farmland is defined as land which has the chemical and physical properties for economic production of sustained high yields of crops. Under the Farmland Protection Policy Act, Form AD 1006, "Farmland Conversion Impact Rating" would be completed prior to conversion of farmland to non-agriculture land use. This rating is based on soil characteristics in addition to site assessment criteria.

County Soil Surveys were used to determine the prime farmland soils on parcels with the potential to be permanently converted to non-agricultural land use. The State Soils Geographic Data Base (STATSGO) published by the USDA-NRCS was used to determine generalized areas of prime farmland on parcels allocated to Zones 2, 3, and 4. Since Zones 3 and 4 inherently protect farmland and land allocated to Zone 2 has previously been allocated for a use that would convert prime farmland there would be no additional impacts to prime farmland on these parcels

The "Farmland Conversion Impact Rating" for TVA public land on Guntersville Reservoir was completed with assistance from USDA-NRCS staff in Decatur, Alabama (Appendix D). For Marshall County, relative farmland value scored 71, and site assessment scored 68, for a total rating of 139. Jackson County parcels have a relate farmland value of 69 and site assessment score of 68 for a total impact rating of 137. The site assessment criteria consists of agriculture and urban infrastructure, support services, farm size, compatibility factors, on-farm investments and potential farm production loss to the local community and county. Sites receiving a rating of 160 or more must be given a higher level of consideration for protection..

Under Alternatives B1, B2, or B3, most of the TVA agricultural licenses are located on parcels that are proposed for allocation to Zone 3, Sensitive Resource

Management, or Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation. The exceptions are Parcel 1 (Zone 2), Parcel 167 (Zone 5) and Parcels 195, 243, and 270 (Zone 7). Only two of the parcels with agriculture licenses proposed for allocation to Zone 5, 6, or 7 contain prime farmland soils. About 11 acres or 58 percent of the area in Parcel 167, licensed for hay, is prime farmland. This would not be converted under Alternative B3. All 9.9 acres of Parcel 243 which is licensed for hay and sod are classified as prime farmland. Of the 199 acres of land licensed for hay production on Parcel 1 which is zoned for TVA Project Operations (Zone 2), 80 acres are classified as prime farmland. However, TVA currently has no plans to convert this farmland to other uses.

Alternatives B1 and B3 allocate 26 parcels containing prime farmland to Zones 5, 6, and 7. These parcels contain 557 acres of prime farmland soils. Twenty-three of these parcels (558.7 acres) were not included in the 1983 Plan, and nine of these are allocated for Residential Access (Zone 7). There are 14 parcels allocated for Developed Recreation (Zone 6) and six for Industrial/Commercial (Zone 5). About 29 acres of Parcels 167 and 243 are held in agriculture license commitments for hay and/or sod production. Most of this acreage is prime farmland.

Under Alternative B1 and B3, Parcels 167, 172, and 200a are proposed for commercial or recreational development. These proposals may affect up to 75 acres of prime farmland soils. Under Alternative B2, these parcels would not be developed. They would be allocated to Zone 4, which would protect prime farmland soils.

Alternatives B1, B2, and B3 would allocate three large prime farmland parcels, Parcels 26 and 26a (541.9 acres), Parcel 59 (80.9 acres), and Parcel 207 (91.9 acres) to Natural Resource Conservation (Zone 4) and Parcel 173 (73.5 acres) to Sensitive Resource Management (Zone 3). These allocations respond to the desire of the public to increase the protection of the natural resources surrounding the reservoir.

Since the Farmland Conversion Impact Rating for TVA public land on Guntersville reservoir was below the threshold level of 160 (Section 3.2.3), the development of these parcels would have an insignificant impact on prime farmlands.

4.2.5 Sensitive Plant and Animal (Threatened and Endangered) Species

Under Alternatives B1, B2, and B3, land with identified sensitive terrestrial animals, their habitats, and sensitive ecological areas is allocated to Zone 3 (Sensitive Resource Management) or Zone 4 (Natural Resources Conservation) for protection. Nesting osprey, caves, and heronries, and other such natural resources are given buffer zones to protect them from encroachment due to commercial or shoreline development.

Federal-listed species, such as the bald eagle, would benefit from Alternatives B1, B2, and B3. Inventories conducted on Guntersville Reservoir identified habitats suitable for use by bald eagles as either winter roosting habitat or possible nesting sites at multiple locations. The criteria used to characterize this habitat as suitable include the presence of mature, hardwood woodlands and the absence of human development or disturbance. Under Alternatives B1, B2, and B3, most of these sites would be placed in Zone 3 or Zone 4. Other suitable habitats were located on parcels committed to Zone 7 (Residential Access). Bald eagles habitat or nesting sites are not included in the land proposed for allocation to Zone 2 for the proposed Guntersville Airport expansion. Under the SMI, TVA is committed to categorize residential shoreline to ensure protection of sensitive resources. Residential shoreline with identified sensitive resources and/or suitable habitat has been placed in the Shoreline Protection Category (see Section 1.3 for an explanation of shoreline categorization).

Alternatives B1, B2, and B3 protect several large areas containing a variety of habitats described in Section 3.2.4 including mature deciduous woodlands, wetlands, woodland rock outcrops, karst features, woodland ponds, old fields, and pine woodlands which provide potential habitat for protected species. Large, lowland areas protected due to cultural resource concerns may also protect many of these species. Therefore, these alternatives would afford these species and/or habitats additional protection beyond the current 1983 Plan. Alternative B2 has the advantage that additional natural habitat would be protected in Zone 4. Additionally, quality of habitats can vary over time causing areas currently considered as marginal and possibly not protected to improve in quality. Environmental reviews associated with future proposed use of TVA public land will determine if such sites have been inhabited by any state- or federal-listed species. This process would ensure that TVA actions implementing the proposed Plan would not likely adversely affect endangered or threatened species. If any forest or wildlife management is proposed on zones 3 or 4, these sensitive natural features and unique habitats would be protected.

Even though sensitive species would be protected on TVA public land, there is potential for habitat impacts on private land through the activities of individuals and others along the private land surrounding Guntersville Reservoir. In addition to continued development of industrial parks and residential subdivisions in Jackson and Marshall Counties, there are potential habitat impacts through federal, state, and county road and bridge construction projects on reservoir embayments and tributary streams. Most of these potential aquatic habitat impacts would be controlled by Section 26a and Section 404 permitting processes on tributary streams.

4.2.6 Significant Natural Areas

Field surveys were conducted between December 1999 and July 2000. The purpose of the surveys was to evaluate the parcels for their scenic and aesthetic qualities, ecological significance, and suitability for designation as a TVA Natural

Area. TVA Natural Areas include Small Wild Areas (SWA), Habitat Protection Areas (HPA), Ecological Study Areas, and Wildlife Observation Areas. Under Alternatives B1, B2 and B3, all four types of Natural Areas are included in Zone 3, Sensitive Resource Management.

Small Wild Areas are sites with exceptional natural, scenic, or aesthetic qualities which are suitable for low-impact public use (walking, hiking, birding, and photography). Examples include concentrations of wildflowers, high bluffs with long views, geologic features (other than caves), waterfalls or dripping rock ledges, and mature or "undisturbed" forests. Access by public road is preferred.

Habitat Protection Areas are established to protect populations of species that have been identified as threatened or endangered by the USFWS or that are rare to the state in which they occur. Unusual exemplary biological communities or unique geological features also receive protection in this category (examples are bat caves, rare plant/animal habitat).

Wildlife Observation Areas are sites that have concentrations of viewable wildlife—shorebirds, songbirds, white-tailed deer, migratory hawks, monarch butterflies, turkey, raccoons, etc. (drawdown zones, dam reservations, urban wetlands, bluffs). Public access to these sites is a requirement for designation.

Ecological Study Areas consist of sites judged suitable for ecological research or environmental education. Such areas typically contain plant or animal populations of scientific interest or are usually located near an educational institution that will use the area. The area should have potential benefit to the local educational community.

The following criteria were used to evaluate each parcel for its potential for TVA Natural Area designation:

- *Aesthetics*—the presence of unique natural features (waterfalls, mature trees, wildflower displays, concentrations of observable wildlife, panoramic views).

- *Solitude*—the measure of a parcel's isolation from developed landscapes and it's ability to provide a quiet place in the natural world without the background sounds of urban, industrial, and residential activities.

- *Access*—the ease of access from public roads, the ease of development of parking areas, as well as a determination of whether the topography of the parcel is favorable for trail development.

- *Ecological integrity*—the capability to protect the resource, minimize visual intrusions, exclude incompatible uses and the presence or absence of invasive, exotic species.

- *Environmental Education and Scientific Research*—the site's potential to be used for wildlife viewing opportunities, environmental education, and scientific research. These are often unique or uncommon ecological communities or habitats important to migratory wildlife or easily observable species.

- *Threatened and Endangered Species Habitat*—the known occurrence of plant or animal species with federal or state status.

The 1999-2000 field studies identified three new areas on TVA public land as suitable for designation as a TVA SWA, including a portion of Buck Island (Parcel 39), a portion of Sand Mountain (Parcel 184) and Bellefonte Island (Parcel 182):

> *Parcel 39*–A portion of this parcel (approximately 250 acres) is suitable for a TVA SWA, primarily, because of the numerous terrestrial community types that are present. In addition to providing suitable habitat for an Alabama state-listed plant species this parcel contains steep hillsides and hollows that support mature hardwoods including significant numbers of American beech trees. In particular, one of the areas contains American beech trees 2 feet in diameter which, when hollow, can provide high quality habitat for a variety of wildlife species. Mature oaks and hickories are also present enhancing the variety of habitats available for wildlife. The occurrence of numerous spring wildflowers offers a spectacular display that may be suitable for interpretive activities such as spring wildflower hikes. In addition, at least one Alabama state-listed plant species is known to occur within this SWA and has been further protected through HPA status. Because developmental pressures and residential encroachment continue to threaten the ecological integrity of this parcel, the TVA SWA designation on a portion of it will complement and enhance the surrounding land uses by providing solitude, easy accessibility, and wildlife viewing opportunities.
>
> *Parcel 184*–This parcel (approximately 600 acres) is located on Sand Mountain along the eastern side of Guntersville Reservoir. The site is characterized by steep forested slopes primarily comprised of various hardwoods. The overall ecological integrity of this parcel is excellent as exemplified by the mature tree canopy and a highly diverse and intact understory in most portions of the parcel. Numerous sandstone bluffs and outcrops provide habitat for woodland amphibians including an Alabama state-listed salamander and numerous rare plant species. This habitat is uncommon on TVA public land around Guntersville Reservoir, and this site is suitable to be managed as a TVA SWA. Preservation of this parcel would also maintain a high quality view from the opposite shoreline. This

parcel's unique set of uncommon ecological and geological features, aesthetic value, and isolation all combine to make for an exceptional TVA SWA.

Parcel 182–This parcel, known as Bellefonte Island, is comprised of approximately 100 acres and supports a naturally occurring mature stand of tupelo-gum. Other tupelo-gum stands have become established in low-lying shoreline areas, but this island stand is by far the one of highest quality. This site is also visually significant, providing the public with the opportunity to enjoy one of the most characteristic southern swamp tree species. This regionally uncommon, native community type can provide habitat for numerous species of waterfowl while providing wildlife observation opportunities. This site is designated as a TVA SWA.

Several parcels or portions of parcels of public land surrounding Guntersville Reservoir contained significant communities of rare plants and animals. Eight sites located throughout the reservoir were designated as TVA HPAs (Table 4-2). In addition, the boundary of the TVA Honey Bluff HPA was extended to further protect a federal-endangered mammal at Hambrick Cave and newly discovered populations of an Alabama state-listed plant found on Honey Bluff. These species and their habitats are described in the Threatened and Endangered Species Section of this report.

Table 4-1 Proposed Natural Areas on TVA Public Land on Guntersville Reservoir under Alternatives B1 and B2, including Small Wild Areas (SWA) and Habitat Protection Areas (HPA)

Parcel Number	Name	Acres	Reason for Protection
3	Hambrick Hollow HPA	120	2 Alabama State-listed Plants
3	Honey Bluff HPA	Added 40 acres to existing HPA	Alabama State-listed Fern
5	Thompson Hollow HPA	20	Alabama State-listed Fern
39	Buck Island SWA & HPA	250 SWA 30 HPA (within Buck Island SWA)	Alabama State-listed Plant
124	Dry Creek HPA	40	Alabama State-listed Plant
193 (south)	Lakeshore HPA	30	Alabama State-listed Plant
193 (north)	Chisenhall Spring HPA	120	2 Alabama State-listed Plants
182	Bellefonte Island SWA	100	Tupelo Gum Swamp
184	Section Bluff SWA	600	4 Alabama State-listed Plants and 1 Alabama State-listed Animal
223	Polecat Creek HPA	20	Alabama State-listed Plant and Animal
266	Beech Creek HPA	20	2 Alabama State-listed Plants

Under Alternatives B1, B2, and B3, the TVA environmental review process would continue to be used to address potential impacts of actions on TVA public land to sensitive resources. These alternatives provide enhanced protection of significant natural features, rare plants, and rare animals through the allocation of land to Zone 3 (Sensitive Resource Management) and Zone 4 (Resource Conservation). By identifying significant Natural Areas and protecting them from development, selection of any of these alternatives would have a beneficial effect on the preservation of Ecologically Significant features on TVA public land and in the region. In addition, these alternatives address public requests for greater protection of endangered species, natural land, and land with unique features by protecting such areas as TVA SWAs and HPAs. In addition, there would be increased opportunities for wildlife observation, wildlife management, and conservation zones. As indicated by public responses through questionnaires and public meetings, managing more TVA public land under Sensitive Resource Management and Natural Resource Conservation Zones would address public land use preferences. Alternatives B1 and B3 may result in different Zone allocations than the Zones designated under Alternative B2. Any proposed action under either Alternative B1, B2, or B3 would be subject to the environmental review process. At that time, compatibility of the proposed action and management objectives for any subject TVA Natural Areas lands would be evaluated. Alternative B2 would protect the most TVA public land in a natural state.

4.2.7 Water

Alternatives B1, B2, and B3 provide a better opportunity to protect water quality by identifying Sensitive Resource Management and Natural Resource Conservation Zones (Zone 3 and 4, respectively) as the designated use on some parcels that have a more general land use (such as open space or natural areas) in the 1983 Plan. Environmental reviews for any proposed use of land would require the protection of water quality either through restricted development or the assurance to use BMPs that would minimize negative impacts. Alternatives B1, B2, and B3 respond to the public's desire for increased protection of natural resources and water quality, as indicated by survey data collected for this environmental review and by input at the public scoping meeting.

Shoreline development on private property would likely increase under any alternative. Additional development in the Industrial/Commercial (Zone 5), Developed Recreation (Zone 6) and Residential Access (Zone 7) Zones would have the greatest potential to result in increased runoff from agricultural/lawn chemicals and in increased sewage/septic loadings. Although PCBs are still used in some industrial equipment, it is expected that any new commercial or industrial development would not release PCBs and therefore sediment contamination at the reservoir forebay would not be expected to worsen. Negative potential impacts to water quality associated with commercial, residential, or recreational development activities may include increased turbidity, increased levels of substances toxic to

aquatic life, increased bacteriological concentrations, and a further increase in nutrient loading.

Activities in Zone 2 (TVA Project Operations) also have the potential to affect water quality under the action alternatives. Most zone 2 land are used for the dam reservation and various local utility water intakes and facilities. The various power plant options being considered for the Bellefonte Nuclear Plant site (see Section 1.3) would have the potential to affect water quality, although the specific details of water usage and cooling needs are not yet known. Runoff from power plant construction would be expected to be controlled by appropriate use of BMPs. In addition, the Guntersville Airport expansion under Alternative B1 and B3 could potentially affect water quality near the reservoir. However, the primary impacts from airport construction are likely to be from runoff, as TVA does not plan to allow any reservoir filling to accomplish the airport project. Runoff impacts can likely be minimized by the use of vegetative buffers and runoff control measures.

Activities in Zones 3 and 4 also have the potential to affect water quality, although to a lesser extent. Forest and wildlife management activities, and agricultural uses would be allowed with rigorous implementation of BMPs to control soil erosion and with designated streamside buffers.

Navigation

There would be minimal impact on navigation, safety landings, and harbors under Alternative B1, B2, or B3. The additional marinas proposed under Alternative B1 would likely increase boat traffic.

4.2.8 Ecology

Terrestrial Ecology

Under Alternatives B1, B2, and B3, approximately 93 percent of TVA public land on Guntersville Reservoir is allocated to three land use zones; TVA Project Operations (Zone 2), Sensitive Resource Management (Zone 3), and Natural Resource Conservation (Zone 4). The management of this land under Alternatives B1 or B2 would be enhanced by the preparation of unit management plans which would provide a long-term resource management strategy specifically for this land. Approximately 800 additional acres would be allocated to Zone 4 under Alternative B2 than under B1.

The following types of activities could occur on these parcels within a given unit:

- Vegetation management including forest management to improve the diversity of tree species and sizes, to encourage growth and maturation of fruit and nut-producing trees, to develop wildlife openings, and to protect snags and wildlife nesting cavities.

- Open land management to provide a diversity of vegetation ranging from planted, warm-season native grasses to old fields and shrub edges.

- Wetland management to protect and/or enhance the hydrology, soils, and vegetation as well as to improve overall functions and values.

- Riparian management to allow the development of native vegetation or restoration of riparian vegetation through soil bioengineering.

It is expected that these activities could occur without negative terrestrial or aquatic ecological effects if the size of vegetation management areas were limited, sensitive resources and features were avoided, and appropriate soil erosion controls implemented.

The remaining 7 percent of TVA public land on Guntersville Reservoir is proposed for allocation to Zone 5 (Industrial/Commercial), Zone 6 (Developed Recreation), and Zone 7 (Residential Access). As explained in Section 1.3 in this EIS, land in the Residential Access Zone has been categorized as shoreline protection, residential mitigation and managed residential under the TVA SMP. Review of private water-use facility requests in Zone 7 would include assessment of the site's shoreline categorization status to ensure that impacts to terrestrial ecological resources would be negligible. Under Alternatives B1, B2, or B3, parcels allocated for Developed Recreation (Zone 6) have no known sensitive, terrestrial resources. Therefore impacts from development of formal recreation areas would not be significant.

The general mix of TVA forest land and open land in the counties surrounding Guntersville Reservoir is expected to remain relatively unchanged in the near future. Privately owned forests and open land are, however, likely to be subject to increased development pressure. By maintaining more than 90 percent of TVA public land in forested and open-land parcels, implementation of Alternatives B1, B2, or B3 could offset some cumulative effects of development and fragmentation on nearby private land. Because of the relatively small acreage of TVA public land surrounding the reservoir, the choices for management of public land would be unlikely to influence regional trends in forest fragmentation, and any temporary negative natural resource management impacts would be negligible on a regional basis. Selection of Alternative B3 would have a beneficial effect on the terrestrial ecology on TVA public land and in the region. The greatest benefit would occur from selection of Alternative B2.

Aquatic Ecology

Alternatives B1, B2, and B3 would provide an opportunity to protect and enhance aquatic habitats by allocating the majority of parcels to Zone 3 (Sensitive Resource Management) or Zone 4 (Natural Resource Conservation). Under the 1983 Plan, these habitats have less specific, multiple allocated uses, and allow the protection or enhancement of aquatic habitats through the preservation of existing

natural shorelines, which offers a variety of cover types. The extent of woody shoreline cover on parcels allocated to Zones 3 and 4 is expected to increase in the future as natural succession continues. The littoral zone is the most productive habitat of a reservoir environment. Fish utilize littoral habitats because of their spawning requirements, the availability of submerged cover (i.e., rocks, logs, brush, etc.), and the presence of smaller fish and aquatic invertebrates as a food source for the fingerlings.

Forest, agricultural, and wildlife management activities in zones 3 or 4 could potentially affect aquatic ecology through runoff of nutrients and soils. These potential impacts would be avoided through careful planning and commitments in this EIS to limit the sizes of activities and use rigorous BMPs during implementation.

Allocation of TVA public land for developed Developed Recreation (Zone 6) will allow locations for public access for bank fishing, as well as the construction of fishing piers, artificial fish attractors and other fish habitat enhancements. Approval requirements for proposed developments, such as public parks, recreation areas, and water-access sites, in addition to permitting greater opportunity for public use, will require protection of important natural features. The quality of shoreline aquatic habitats would improve with the protective zones mentioned above through the enhanced opportunity for natural succession as well as protective vegetation management now required through TVA's SMP standards for private water-use facilities.

Development of the reservoir shoreline will continue under all three alternatives. Alternatives B1, B2, or B3 afford enhanced protection to aquatic resources fronting land allocated to Zone 7 (Residential Access) because of requirements set forth by SMI as described in Section 1.3 of this EIS. This provides for the preservation of some natural shoreline in areas of residential access. TVA public land fronting Zone 5 (Industrial/Commercial Development) can be maintained in a natural condition, since industrial/commercial development seldom requires extensive clearing of shoreline vegetation. TVA residential shoreline management requirements will also provide improved protection for existing natural shoreline conditions. Some negative aquatic habitat impacts will occur under either alternative but can be kept to an insignificant level with proper planning and by requiring protective measures during land use approvals. Because TVA has rated the aquatic habitat on Guntersville Reservoir only "fair" overall, impacts to near shoreline aquatic habitats will continue to be a major consideration in the proposed use of TVA public land under either alternative.

4.2.9 Socioeconomics

Comments received during the public scoping process indicated a preference for more TVA public land in protected categories and for recreational uses that required little or no development. In response to this public input, under Alternatives B1, B2 and B3, much less TVA public land would be allocated for

Industrial/Commercial Development (Zone 5). Under Alternative B1, about 403 acres would be available, while Alternatives B2 and B3 would have only about 338 and 327 acres, respectively. All of these are considerably less than the approximately 1,786 acres that would be available under Alternative A (the No Action Alternative). Most of the parcels included in this category are relatively small and are likely to be used only for reservoir access to back-lying properties which already have industrial development. However, other parcels could support important industrial or commercial development. Industrial or commercial use of these parcels, including access provided by small parcels, could result in important increases in income and employment in the area. The opportunity for such impacts is less under all the action alternatives than under Alternative A, the No Action Alternative. However, all alternatives provide opportunity for water-related industrial and commercial development. Any proposals for industrial or commercial use of TVA properties would receive appropriate environmental review when specific proposals are presented for TVA approval.

UnderAlternative A (the No Action Alternative), more than 4,300 acres could be available for public and commercial recreation development. Under Alternative B2 about 2,300 acres would be available, and somewhat less under Alternatives B2 (1,647 acres) and B3 (1,703 acres). All of this land could be available for recreational development requiring capital expenditures and maintenance. Construction of facilities and use of the property for such purposes would have some positive impact on income and employment in the area. Much of the use, however, is likely to be by residents of the local area or adjoining counties limiting the degree of economic impact.

Only those parcels with existing access rights would be designated for residential access. These are areas that already have deeded access rights and, therefore, could be used for residential access under each alternative. Generally these are narrow strips along the reservoir that could provide access for residents on adjacent or back-lying properties. Some retirees might be attracted to these developments, especially if planned and marketed for retirees. To the extent that retirees are attracted from outside the area, there would be some increase in population and in local income and spending. Building of water access facilities might also have some positive impact on the local economy. There would be no difference between the alternatives with respect to impacts from residential development.

Most of the remaining TVA public land would be protected as either Zone 3 (Sensitive Resource Management) or Zone 4 (Natural Resource Conservation) areas. These areas may be used for informal recreation; such usage would be largely by residents of the local area or surrounding counties. Some occasional economic uses of these land could occur in conjunction with activities to maintain and improve forest health and wildlife habitat. These would include use of land for agriculture and forest management. Protection and good management of such land would enhance the scenic and environmental qualities of the area, thereby

improving the quality of life and making the area more attractive to potential residents and visitors. This attraction would have some indirect positive impacts on income and employment in the area.

4.2.10 Environmental Justice

There would be no important difference between the alternatives with regard to impacts on minority and low-income populations. Any major development project that might occur under the alternatives could have such impacts, although the likelihood is small due to the relatively small disadvantaged population in the area. However, any such developments that required TVA approval would receive the appropriate level of environmental review before they could be approved.

4.2.11 Recreation

Alternatives B1, B2, and B3 comprehensively address the existing physical characteristics of TVA public land being planned around Guntersville Reservoir, current recreational use patterns, public input, anticipated recreation needs, environmental consequences, and public values pertaining to recreational use of this property. Changes in management of some existing recreation areas and expressions of interest from other public or private agencies have created opportunities to consider new recreational uses and the potential for additional development. This is reflected in Alternative B1 through the increase in the amount of land allocated for recreation use from approximately 33,322 acres in Alternative A (4,308 acres for developed recreation use and 29,014 acres for informal public use) to 34,295 acres (an addition of approximately 2.9 percent) in Alternative B1 (2,307 acres for developed recreation use and 31,988 acres for informal public use). Alternative B2 has 1,648 acres allocated for developed recreation use and 32,781 acres for informal public use. Alternative B3 has 1,703 acres allocated for developed recreation use and 32,583 acres for informal public use.

The primary additions of new recreational land include approximately 3,141 acres of previously unplanned land at various locations on Guntersville Reservoir and 651 acres from designation changes on previously planned parcels. In addition, approximately 1,378 acres, known as the Murphy Hill site, will be available for various forms of informal recreation use. Under Alternative B2, additional recreational developments would not take place on Parcel 26a, north of Guntersville, and Parcels 257 and 257a, south of Guntersville, at Bridgeport Ferry (Parcel 154a), at the South Sauty Creek bridge (Parcel 200a), and at a site in downtown Guntersville that is now currently used for industrial purposes (Parcel 248).

According to the input received from the public during meetings and from questionnaires, there is a need for more formal and informal public recreation facilities on Guntersville Reservoir. At present, there are 1,109 acres of TVA public land available for public recreation use on Guntersville Reservoir. In

Alternative B1, there are 2,307 acres for public recreation use, a net decrease of 2,001 acres (approximately a 46.5 percent decrease) over the 1983 Plan. In Alternative B2, there are approximately 34,429 acres allocated for public recreation use in Zones 3,4, and 6 (1,647 acres for developed recreation use and 32,782 acres for various undeveloped recreational uses), which is a net increase of 1,107 acres over the 1983 plan.

There appears to be adequate boat storage on Guntersville Reservoir at this time. There are currently empty boat slips available in the existing marina facilities on Guntersville Reservoir. There have also been permits issued for boat slips which have not been built. Due to the large number of public boat launching facilities and other recreation facilities on Guntersville, the wide range of geographic locations of these facilities, and the lack of public feed back indicating a carrying capacity problem on Guntersville Reservoir, this was not considered to be an issue. As shown in the Socioeconomic section (Section 3.5 of this EIS), the population in this area is projected to increase at a greater rate over the next 10-15 years and this population increase will likely increase recreational activity on the reservoir.

4.3 Other Impacts

Noise

The greatest potential for community noise impacts comes from industrial and commercial development, commercial transportation, and, to a lesser extent, from recreational development. In comparing the land use allocations in Alternatives A, B1, B2, and B3, the potential for community noise impacts is substantially reduced because of the large decrease in land available for noise-producing activities compared to Alternative A. Alternatives B1 and B2 propose reducing the land available for Industrial/Commercial Development (Zone 5) by 1,383 and 1,448 acres or about 77 and 81 percent respectively. These changes would also reduce the potential for noise impacts from commercial transportation in those areas.

Additional reductions in potential community noise impacts will come from decreasing the number of acres allocated to Natural Resource Management (Zone 4) allocation and increasing the acres allocated to Sensitive Resource Management (Zone 3). The Natural Resource Management allocation will be reduced 3,105 acres for B1 and about 2,312 acres for B2 or about 12 percent and the Sensitive Resource Management allocation will increase 6,080 acres or about 150 percent.

Land allocated for commercial recreation—commercial marinas for example—will decrease if either Alternative B1 or B3 is approved. These reductions are about 2001 acres or 46 percent for B1 and B3 and 2661 acres or 62 percent for B2. The Residential Access (Zone 7) allocations of 542 acres for the action alternatives has no base for comparison, since residential was not a classification

in the 1983 allocation categories. Noise from new residential development should follow the established noise patterns of the reservoir. New residents will use the reservoir for recreation, such as boating, at the same time current users do, usually in the warm months and on weekends. This would cause an insignificant effect on the noise environment.

Allocated land for TVA Operations (Zone 2) expands 588 and 519 acres for Alternatives B1 and B2 which is about 13 and 12 percent respectively. The extent of potential local community noise impacts from future TVA operations would be examined during environmental reviews before any development is approved. During the reviews, noise mitigation commitments are added to the development plans—reducing them to an insignificant level—if there is a potential for community noise impacts. Under Alternatives B1 and B3, Parcel 40 is allocated to Zone 2 to allow for the expansion of the Guntersville Airport. A proposed runway extension would require a portion of TVA public land. Guntersville Airport is a general aviation facility, and the expansion is requested to allow its use by corporate jets. Noise levels from general aviation jets are lower than for large jets used in commercial air service. For general aviation facilities with only occasional jet operations, the Federal Aviation Administration generally assumes that noise levels above the Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL) 65+ dBA contours are confined within the airport property. DNL is the 24-hour average sound level, in decibels, obtained from the accumulation of all events. Given the size of the airport and the only occasional use by corporate jets, TVA anticipates that the Guntersville Airport expansion would not result in exceedances of the DNL 65 dBA standard off of airport property. However, if the airport expansion is further entertained by the FAA, TVA would cooperate in the site-specific environmental review to ensure that nearby residences and schools would be protected from excessive noise levels. It is also expected that the City of Guntersville proposal would be compatible with zoning policies.

Based on the amount of TVA public land available for development and the additional environmental evaluations, there will be none or an insignificant increase in the potential community noise impacts from implementation of the action alternatives in comparison with Alternative A, with alternative B2 having the least impacts.

Air Quality

Industrial/Commercial Development–Detailed proposals and construction schedules have not been received; however, any new or expanding industrial or commercial facilities would be required to meet applicable federal and state requirements in effect at the time of their development or expansion. Any facilities on TVA public land or facilities in the surrounding area with potentially significant air pollutant emissions would be required to obtain an air quality permit from either the state of Alabama or the state of Tennessee. In general, the types of industries currently being attracted to cities and counties in the Guntersville area have insignificant impacts on regional air quality. The permit

application and review process would evaluate the magnitude of air emissions from the proposed source and from existing sources, meteorological factors that affect dispersion of the pollutants, and the potential for effects on areas with special air quality requirements such as nonattainment areas and Prevention of Serious Deterioration (PSD) Class I areas. If future proposed uses of TVA public land have air would be conducted at the appropriate level. Commitments or restrictions, such as covenants to mitigate potential impacts, could result from these reviews. Effects from site preparation and construction activities, from post-construction traffic, and from operation of minor sources would be similar to those discussed below for residential development, and the same state rules would apply.

Options for future use of the Bellefonte Nuclear Site (Parcel 131) are still being actively considered by TVA. Some of these uses would involve fossil fuels. If Bellefonte were repowered, past TVA studies such as the October 1997 Bellefonte Conversion FEIS found that ambient air quality standards would not likely be exceeded; however, potential emissions of sulfur dioxide would raise concerns for compliance with short-term Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Class I and Class II increments. It is expected that any option chosen for Bellefonte Conversion would be able to demonstrate compliance with environmental laws and regulations, and if needed, additional design and emission control options may be applied.

Residential Development–The Plan is designed to minimize direct, indirect and cumulative air emissions impacts resulting from any TVA allocation decisions including residential access. Pollution from fossil-fuel combustion in construction equipment, fugitive dust emissions from operation of this equipment during dry conditions, increased traffic during construction, and any open burning would cause some minor and temporary air quality degradation in the vicinity of the reservoir. However, state air pollution rules require construction projects to use reasonable precautions to prevent fugitive dust emissions and to avoid open burning under adverse conditions such as air quality advisories or fire alerts. After construction is completed, normal residential activities, such as using wood stoves, fireplaces, gas-powered, grounds-keeping equipment, and increased traffic, would contribute somewhat to deterioration in local air quality, but would have little or no impact on regional air quality.

Under Alternative A, any proposed industrial facilities, commercial facilities or residential access on TVA public land would continue to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. There are 35 parcels that were designated for industrial sites or commercial development or have these types of existing facilities on them. The majority of these are, or would be expected to have, only minor effects, but several have potential for significant impacts on air quality, depending on the nature of any expansion of existing facilities or development of new facilities in the future. Topographical constraints would be expected for these as well. Appropriate level environmental reviews would be done to document the extent of

expected air quality impacts whenever an expansion or a new facility is proposed for any of these parcels. In addition, a large number of parcels were "previously unplanned," and many of these have been experiencing or are expected to experience residential access.

Under Alternative B1, about 20 parcels are designated for Industrial/Commercial Development (Zone 5). Of these, most are expected to have the potential for only minor environmental impacts because of the nature of existing facilities and constraints such as existing covenants or space availability for potential expansions and/or new facilities. In such cases, an environmental review would be performed for each such expansion or development proposal and would document that insignificant impacts on air quality would be expected. Proposed development on five of the parcels would involve potential significant environmental impacts. These five cases are expected to require EA or EIS level environmental reviews in which potential air quality impacts and any mitigation measures or commitments would be documented for proposed expansion or development actions. Topographical constraints associated with nearby high terrain are particularly likely for four of these cases and a possible concern for the fifth case. Many of the parcels which were previously unplanned are allocated for Residential Access in Alternative B1 or B2. Proposals for residential access on land allocated to Residential Access (Zone 7) would be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Alternatives A, B1, B2, and B3 do not directly result in any significant impacts on air quality. Indirectly, there could be significant air quality impacts from specific future proposed actions on some parcels designated Industrial/Commercial Development (Zone 5). However, those proposed actions will be carefully reviewed for approval or disapproval, and impacts will be mitigated according to air quality permit requirements and any other appropriate commitments.

Alternative A has the potential for the greatest air quality impacts than the other alternatives because more industrial/commercial development is possible. Alternatives B1, B2, and B3 would significantly reduce the amount of acreage allocated for Industrial/Commercial Development (Zone 5), and would allocate the 125 parcels which were previously unplanned to one of the following zones: Developed Recreation, Residential Access, Natural Resource Conservation, Sensitive Resource Management, TVA Project Operations or Industrial/Commercial. Only 11 previously unplanned parcels are allocated for Industrial/Commercial Development under Alternatives B1 and B3, and all of the others would be precluded from such future proposed land uses. This would be more favorable for air quality than selection of Alternative A. Alternative B2 has the fewest commercial or industrial parcels, and would be the most favorable alternative from an air quality perspective.

4.4 Unavoidable Adverse Effects

Because of the requirement that site-specific environmental reviews will be conducted prior to implementation, there are currently few, if any, adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should Alternatives B1, B2, or B3 be implemented. However, regional development trends, such as residential shoreline development, will continue to result in losses of aquatic and terrestrial habitat. These losses would occur anyway and are not related to implementation of the Plan.

4.5 Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitments of Resources

Irretrievable use of nonrenewable resources (i.e., fuel, energy, and some construction materials) could occur under Alternatives A, B1, B2, and B3 due to residential shoreline development as well as commercial, industrial, and some types of recreational development. The residential development would result from region-wide population increase. This means that the same development could occur somewhere else in the region. Therefore, use of most (if not all) of these resources could occur somewhere else in the region to provide the same residential development services regardless of the alternative chosen.

As shoreline is converted to residential, commercial, industrial, and some types of recreational use, the land is essentially permanently changed and not available for agricultural, forestry, wildlife habitat, natural area, and some recreation uses in the foreseeable future. This is an irreversible commitment of land which would occur under all alternatives; over the long term, it would likely be greater in magnitude under Alternative A.

4.6 Energy Requirements and Conservation Potential

Energy is used by machines for fuel to maintain grassy areas on the dam reservation and by the operation of the hydroelectric plant located at Guntersville Dam. There are no short-term energy uses required for the dam reservation as it is already established.

Energy is also used by machines to maintain areas set aside for natural resource conservation. Although these activities are not likely to have much influence on regional energy use demands either, there would be some short-term energy use for fuel to conduct prescribed natural resource conservation activities such as mowing, timber management, controlled burning, disking, planting of small grain crops, etc. Alternative A would have a greater requirement for this type of energy use, since it contains the largest amount of acreage allocated for natural resource conservation.

A greater amount of TVA public land is allocated to a Sensitive Resource Management Zone in Alternatives B1, B2 and B3. Some areas set aside for protection of archeological sites could potentially be maintained by mowing, light

disking, or controlled burning. There would be some short-term energy use of fuel for machines to conduct these types of activities. The level of these activities is considered minimal.

4.7 Relationship of Short-term and Long-term Productivity

Commitments of the shoreline to residential access, commercial, industrial, and some types of recreational development are essentially long-term decisions that would decrease the productivity of land for agricultural, forest, wildlife, and natural area management. Long-term productivity decreases would likely be greatest under Alternative A. As described in earlier sections, the types of changes that occur with residential development would result in a decline in the habitat quality for some terrestrial species and increase the habitat for others. Many of the water-related impacts of shoreline development could be minimized by the use of appropriate controls on erosion, added nutrients, and pesticide input.

Increased development could occur under all alternative and result in population increase along the shoreline. There is a potential for small, long-term, socioeconomic productivity benefits from new jobs and income that would be the case, as long as the desirable features that prompted their move to the shoreline were maintained or enhanced.

4.8 Consistency With Local Plans

Guntersville, Scottsboro, Stevenson, Bridgeport, and South Pittsburg have zoned TVA public land as part of their local ordinances. Generally, these zoning designations are compatible with the uses that TVA has allocated in the proposed Plan under Alternatives B1, B2 or B3. For example, most residential access tracts are adjacent to land zoned for single-family residential in local zoning ordinances. In a few cases, tracts zoned residential by the city have been zoned as natural resource conservation by TVA, because residential access rights do not exist.

4.9 Proposed Mitigation Measures

TVA would consider the following proposed mitigation measures in preparing the Record of Decision:

1. Wetlands will be avoided on residential access properties on parcels 12, 69, and 22 and any portion of parcel 26a and 165 allocated for recreational development.
2. Recreational development on parcels 143, 154a, 159, and 168 will be designed to avoid or enhance interpretation of historic properties.
3. Agricultural licensing on Parcels 26a, 45, 121, 124, 132, and 260 will include buffers to avoid impacts to the reservoir and wetlands.
4. All land-disturbing activities shall be conducted in accordance with Best Management Practices as defined by Section 208 of the Clean Water Act and implementing regulations to control erosion and sedimentation. Forest management activities will be conducted in accordance with practices

prescribed for forestry. Best Management Practices for agriculture, including maintenance of vegetative buffers, will be included in agricultural licenses.

5. Visual and water quality enhancement buffers, between 50 feet and 100 feet wide, will be provided to screen timber harvest areas from public thoroughfares and shorelines and to minimize the potential for sediments or other nonpoint source pollutants to enter Guntersville Reservoir.
6. Controlled burns will be conducted in accordance with Tennessee open burning regulations.
7. On Parcel 2, TVA would place special emphasis on visual analysis during consideration of any management activities.

5. SUPPORTING INFORMATION

5.1 List of TVA Preparers and Contributors

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5.2 List of Agencies, Organizations and Persons Providing Input at Stakeholder Meetings

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Mr. Eddie Allen Guntersville, AL	Mr. Matt Arnold Marshall County Economic Development Authority Guntersville, AL
Alabama Waterfowl Association Scottsboro, Alabama 35768	Alabama Wildlife Federation (Robert Thornton) Guntersville, Alabama 35976
William and Mona Jo Bentley Guntersville, AL	Mr. Robert Berry Opelika, AL
Dale Bing Guntersville, AL	Mr. Kenneth R. Bing Guntersville, AL
Mr. Brian C. Bradford Kimball, TN	Mr. Brian Bradley Huntsville, AL
Mr. James R. Brasfield Athens, AL	Mr. David P. Brewer The Huntsville Times Scottsboro, AL
Jimmy and Wanoa Bright Scottsboro, AL	Mr. John O. Brown Jackson Co. Soil and Water Conservation District Scottsboro, AL
Mr. Calvin F. Burnett Albertville, AL	Mr. Bobby Buie Scottsboro, AL
Mr. Mike Butler Tennessee Conservation League Nashville, TN	Mr. Anthony Campbell Guntersville Advertiser-Gleam Guntersville, AL
Mr. William T. Carver Hollywood, AL	Mr. Joey Ceci Office of the Honorable Bud Cramer 403 Franklin Street Huntsville, AL
William and Johnnie Coleman Scottsboro, AL	Ms. Angela Colvert Office of the Honorable Jeff Sessions Huntsville, AL
Mr. Roger C. Comer Huntsville, AL	Jerry and Classie Cooper Arab, AL
Mr. John R. Cooper Birmingham, AL	Mr. John R. Cooper, III South Sauty Group Langston, AL
Mr. Chuck Cranford Albertville, AL	Mr. David Culbert Guntersville, AL
Mr. David V. Currey Alabama Horse Council Albertville, AL	Mr. Hal Curtis Boaz, AL
Mr. Jerry D. Davis Alabama Waterfowl Association Scottsboro, AL	Mr. William P. Dilworth, III Huntsville, AL
Mr. Gary D. Douglas Huntsville, AL	Mr. Steven T. Dudley Guntersville, AL

Mr. Franklin H. Eaton, Jr. Tennessee River Preservation Foundation Guntersville, AL	Mrs. Doris C. Edmonds Guntersville, AL
Mr. Steve Foster Alabama Department of Environmental Management Montgomery, AL	Mr. Jim Frost Natural Resources Conservation Service Scottsboro, AL
Mr. Richard P. Fry United Cherokee Intertribal Arab, AL	Mr. Jeffrey Garrison Langston, AL
Shaw and Barbara Gookin Huntsville, AL	Mr. Cliff Griggs Arab, AL
Ms. Edith T. Hall Guntersville, AL	Mr. Kenneth Hall Scottsboro, AL
Mr. Linn W. Hall Guntersville, TN	Mr. James R. Hamilton Sand Mountain-Lake Guntersville Watershed Conservancy District Rainsville, AL
Mr. Raymond Hamilton Sand Mountain-Lake Guntersville Watershed Conservancy District Rainsville, AL	Ms. Linda E. Hamlett Guntersville, AL
Mr. William Holt Hardin Scottsboro, AL	Mr. Hood Harris Office of The Honorable Robert Aderholt Jasper, AL
Mr. Michael Harvey Marshall County Economic Development Authority Guntersville, AL	Ms. Luanne Hayes City of Guntersville Guntersville, AL
Mr. Chuck Herb Gadsden, AL	Mr. Leroy S. Heston Huntsville, AL
Ms. LeAnn Hill Office of The Honorable Richard Shelby Nashville, TN	Mr. Richard R. Hineman Guntersville, AL
Earl and Elke Hodges Langston, AL	Lynn Holifield Guntersville, AL
David and Louann Hoodenpyle New Hope, TN	Mr. Jim Howard Alabama B.A.S.S. Federation Eufaula, AL
Mr. Rob Hurt U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Decatur, AL	Mr. Lavon Jackson Guntersville, AL
Mr. Justin C. James Boaz, AL	Ms. Michelle A. James Guntersville, AL
Mr. Leamon Jarmon Guntersville, AL	Mr. John C. Kellenberger Scottsboro, AL
Mr. Harry Kirkley Guntersville, AL	Mr. Alan B. Knight Guntersville, AL
Mr. Billy L. Knight Guntersville, AL	Mr. Randy Langley Guntersville, AL
Mr. James D. Laing North Side Homeowners Association Guntersville, AL	Mr. Louis E. Letson Scottsboro, AL
Ms. Susan Linn Arab, AL	Gerald and Pamela Lord New Hope, TN

Bettina L. Mann Huntsville, AL	Terry and Bonnie Mann Owens Crossroads, AL
Ms. Marty Marina Tennessee Conservation League Nashville, TN	Eddie Martin Guntersville, AL
Mr. Alan L. McElyea Huntsville, AL	Ina H. McGuire Scottsboro, AL
Mr. Daniel C. Millard Guntersville, AL	Ms. Judy Miller Marshall County Legislative Office Guntersville, AL
Ms. Vicky D. Mitchell Decatur, AL	Ms. Jean Ann Moon Marshall County Retired and Senior Volunteer Program Guntersville, AL
Jerrell W. Moon North Side Home Owner Association Guntersville, AL	Mr. David F. Moore The Arab Tribune Arab, AL
Mr. Howell Moss Marion County Executive South Pittsburg, TN	Jerry and Faye Mullinix Huntsville, AL
Leaf Myczack Office of The Riverkeeper Sale Creek, TN	Mr. Jeremy Nails North Alabama Industrial Development Authority Bridgeport, AL
Mr. Mitch Nelson Marshall Baptist Retreat Center Guntersville, AL	Mr. George E. Newman Guntersville Museum and Historical Society Guntersville, AL
Ms. Laranda Nichols The Huntsville Times Guntersville, AL	Ms. Marie S. Osmer Gurley, AL
Mrs. Susan J. O'Rear Cullman, AL	Mr. Larry W. Parker Alabama Forestry Commission Guntersville, AL
Mr. Steve Parsons Madison, AL	Mr. Mike Partin Sequatchie Valley Electric Cooperative South Pittsburg, TN
Ms. Helen M. Patrick Albertville, AL	Mr. Eric C. Patterson Huntsville, AL
Ms. Trish A. Pearce United Cherokee Intertribal Albertville, AL	Mr. Stuart M. Peck Huntsville, AL
Mr. Bruce S. Porter U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Daphne, AL	Barbara C. Price Friends of The Tennessee River Guntersville, AL
The Honorable Lewis Price Mayor, City of Scottsboro Scottsboro, AL	Mr. Mark V. Pruitt Albertville, AL
M. N. Pugh Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Montgomery, AL	Mr. Bruce Purdy North Alabama Electric Cooperative Stevenson, AL
Ms. Linda Reynolds Lake Guntersville State Lodge and convention Center Nature Center Guntersville, AL	Mr. Greg M. Richard Jackson County Engineer Scottsboro, AL

Mr. Frank J. Richter Guntersville, AL	Mrs. Dawn M. Ringer Arab, AL
Mr. Mike Roberts North Alabama Industrial Development Authority Bridgeport, AL	Mr. Dus Rogers ACES Scottsboro, AL
Mr. Kevin Rosamond Office of The Honorable Robert Aderholt Gadsden, AL	Gerard and Shirley Rossano Hollywood, AL
Ms. Louise H. Sahag Guntersville, AL	Mr. Duane Sammons Guntersville, AL
Ms. Cielo Sand Dogwood Alliance and Tennessee Riverkeeper Sale Creek, TN	Ms. Sheila Sanders Office of the Mayor of Boaz Marshall County PALS Boaz, AL
Mr. Jeff C. Sanderson Owens Cross Road, AL	Mr. Roy H. Sanderson Alabama Waterfowl Association Guntersville, AL
James B. Sandlin Scottsboro Electric Power Board Scottsboro, AL	Mr. Jerry L. Shady Scottsboro, AL
Mr. Jarrod E. Shields Alabama Water Watch Boaz, AL	Carol F. Shulock Hollywood, AL
Mr. Dewitt Simerly Natural Resource Conservation Service Jasper, TN	Bud and Diane Sims Langston, AL
Mr. Elton Sims Guntersville, AL	Mr. Smith Mayor, City of Boaz Boaz, AL
Ms. Amy C. Smith Guntersville, AL	Mr. Claude H. Smith Guntersville, AL
Harold and Marcia Smith Albertville, AL	Idawill W. Smith Guntersville, AL
Mr. Jeff Smith Huntsville, AL	Mr. Steve Smith Alabama Game and Fish Division Eastaboga, AL
Mr. James F. Southerland Langston, AL	Mr. Jim Southerland Decatur, AL
Mr. Clark A. Sparks Alabama Waterfowl Association Arab, AL	Mr. Blake Spicer Gunters Landing Guntersville, AL
Mr. Wayne Stewart Langston, AL	Ms. Jonnie Taylor Guntersville, AL
Freddie B. Thomas, Jr. Alabama Department of Environmental Management Alabaster, AL	Mr. David Thornell Jackson County Economic Development Authority Scottsboro, AL
Maurice and Susan Tidwell Guntersville, AL	The Honorable James Townson Mayor of Guntersville Guntersville, AL
Mr. Don Trammell Scottsboro, AL	Mr. John W. Trawick Arab, AL
Mr. Robert D. Trawick Arab, AL	Ms. Annette Vaughn-DeShield Huntsville, AL

Mr. James R. Wadkins Alabama Marine Police Guntersville, AL	Mr. Eugene E. Walk Scottsboro, AL
Mr. Reese Walker Arab, AL	Ms. Jerrie A. Weaver Pelham, AL
Mr. Charles White Boaz, AL	C. Duncan Wilkinson Scottsboro, AL
Ms. Gina M. Williamson United Cherokee Intertribal Guntersville, AL	Mr. Jason Wright North Alabama Industrial Development Authority Bridgeport, AL
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Robert Baker Baker Sand and Gravel Company, Inc. Huntsville, AL 35803	Ed McReynolds Guntersville Marine, Inc. Guntersville, AL 35976
Alan K. Beaty, Manager Industrial Development CSX Transportation Brentwood, TN 37027	Pete O'Neal Alabama State Docks Department Mobile, AL 36633
Orman Chandler General Manager Gold Kist, Inc. Guntersville, AL 35976	Joe Peanasky Cargill, Inc. Guntersville, AL 35976
Rastus Franklin Plant Manager Amoco Oil Company Guntersville, AL 35976	Jim Penny Scottsboro Development Corporation Scottsboro, AL 35768
Janice Gray Tyson Foods Albertville, AL 35950	Noel Privett Mead Containerboard Stevenson, AL 35772
James Hutcheson Seven Score, LLC Guntersville, AL 35976	Richard Rogers Consolidate Blenders, Inc. Guntersville, AL 35976
Tom Klimesch Serodino, Inc. Chattanooga, TN 37405	John C. Sanford, Regional Director Industrial Development CSX Transportation Birmingham, AL 35209
John Lovelady Mead Containerboard Stevenson, AL 35772	David E. Thomas, Manager Industrial Development Norfolk Southern Corporation Birmingham, AL 35243-2304
Dewey Thomasson Parker Towing Company, Inc. South Pittsburg, TN 37380	Sequatchie Valley Electric Cooperative Mike Partin South Pittsburg, TN 37380-0031
Mike Thompson, Manager American Commercial Terminals Guntersville, AL 35976	Steve Wellman Cargill, Inc. Guntersville, AL 35976
Tom Wolf Southern States Feed Mill Guntersville, AL 35976	North Alabama Industrial Development Association Mike Roberts, Director Decatur, AL 35602
North Alabama Electric Cooperative Philip Bare, Manager Stevenson, AL 35772-0628	Marshall County RSVP Guntersville, Alabama 35976

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Forrest McDaniel Western Regulatory Field Office US Army Corps of Engineers	

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APPENDIX A-1 GUNTERSVILLE RESERVOIR LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

Parcel Information Table
Guntersville Reservoir Land Management Plan

Parcel	Acres	Proposed Zone	Description	Reason for Allocation	Access Rights (Y/N)
1	1,818.2	2	TVA Project Operations	Used for operation and maintenance of the Dam and Hydro facilities and for public recreation.	Yes
2	568.7	4	Natural Resource Conservation	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
3	686.1	3	Sensitive Resource Management	To protect Hambrick Hollow Habitat Protection Area, Honey Bluff Habitat Protection Area, and Honeycomb Creek Small Wild Area.	No
4	234.1	4	Natural Resource Conservation	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
5	17.6	3	Sensitive Resource Management	To protect Honeycomb Creek Habitat Protection Area.	No
6	47.0	6	Developed Recreation	Used for a TVA public boat ramp, Sunrise Marine Marina, and Honeycomb Campground.	Yes
7	27.1	4	Natural Resource Conservation	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
8	83.0	3	Sensitive Resource Management	To protect sensitive wildlife/plants and Limestone Cave (Cottonville Quarry) .	No
9	4.9	6	Developed Recreation	Used for recreation by the State of Alabama due to deeded access rights across this parcel from transfer of backlying land (XTGR-1).	Yes
10	63.8	4	Natural Resource Conservation	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
11	16.7	3	Sensitive Resource Management	To protect wetland resources.	No
12	46.4	3	Sensitive Resource Management	To protect wetland resources.	No
13	7.1	7	Residential Access	Parcel fronts individual homesites.	Yes
14	14.2	4	Natural Resource Conservation	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
15	18.4	3	Sensitive Resource Management	To provide a protective buffer area around Honeycomb School Cave.	No
16	28.2	4	Natural Resource Conservation	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
17	9.3	7	Residential Access	Parcel fronts individual homesites.	Yes
18	11.2	2	TVA Project Operations	Used by the Town of Grant for a water intake/pump station.	Yes
19	49.6	3	Sensitive Resource Management	To protect wetland and cultural resources.	No
20	12.0	4	Natural Resource Conservation	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	Yes
20a	1.6	5	Industrial/Commercial Development	To accommodate anticipated commercial development.	Yes

Parcel	Acres	Proposed Zone	Description	Reason for Allocation	Access Rights (Y/N)
21	**13.5**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Used for recreation because it fronts the old Snug Harbor Marina site and because of deeded access rights due transfer of land (XTGR-5) to the State of Alabama for public recreation purposes.	Yes
22	**10.1**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Holiday Shores Subdivision and individual homesites.	Yes
23	**410.4**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
24	**17.5**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect for significant visual resources.	No
25	**77.9**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect cultural, visual, and navigation resources.	No
26	**98.4**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
26a	**439.0**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
27	**87.1**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect for visual significance and cultural resources.	No
28	**16.4**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Bayshore Estates Subdivision and individual homesites.	Yes
29	**5.2**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Use by Alred Marina for commercial recreation.	Yes
30	**21.9**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
31	**31.5**	**2**	**TVA Project Operations**	Used as a TVA Maintenance Base.	No
32	**58.3**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Marshall County has deeded right across this parcel for public recreational use due to transfer of backying land (XTGR-75).	Yes
33	**11.6**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
34	**2.0**	**2**	**TVA Project Operations**	Used by navigation interests (mooring cells).	No
35	**33.8**	**5**	**Industrial/Commercial Development**	Under easement to the City of Guntersville to support the Conners Island Industrial Park.	No
36	**21.2**	**5**	**Industrial/Commercial Development**	Under easement to the City of Guntersville to support the Conners Island Industrial Park.	No
37	**6.6**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Shoreline and Buck Island Shores Subdivisions.	Yes
38	**1.3**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Buck Island Extension Subdivision.	Yes
39	**348.7**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect wetland, visual, and cultural resources and the proposed Buck Island Small Wild Area and Buck Island Habitat Protection Area.	No
40	**69.1**	**2**	**TVA Project Operations**	To accommodate use by the city of Guntersville for an airport runway expansion, pending FAA approval.	No

Parcel	Acres	Proposed Zone	Description	Reason for Allocation	Access Rights (Y/N)
41	**2.6**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts a portion of former TVA land that could be developed for residential purposes.	Yes
42	**16.2**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
43	**1.9**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Used for commercial recreation because it fronts Lakeside Sailing Center.	Yes
44	**3.1**	**2**	**TVA Project Operations**	Used as a causeway	No
45	**30.8**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect significant wetland resources.	No
46	**6.0**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Playground Shores Subdivision.	Yes
47	**12.4**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To protect important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
48	**7.0**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Pinedale Subdivision.	Yes
49	**4.3**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Used by Marshall Baptist Camp for developed recreation.	Yes
50	**19.9**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Lake Guntersville Estates (a.k.a.) Turtle Rock Cay Subdivision.	Yes
51	**15.8**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Licensed to the Shriner's Club for use as a public picnic area	Yes
52	**7.6**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
53	**5.6**	**2**	**TVA Project Operations**	Used as a causeway.	No
54	**3.7**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
55	**3.4**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts portion of former TVA land that could be developed for individual homesites.	Yes
55a	**13.3**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
56	**80.8**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Leased to Seibold Campground for developed recreation use.	Yes
57	**1.1**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect significant wetlands.	No
58	**0.7**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect significant wetlands.	No
59	**80.9**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
60	**1.9**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Camp-30 Subdivision.	Yes
61	**3.4**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Parcel fronts Ney-A-Ti Church Camp and is currently used for developed recreation	Yes
62	**14.0**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Camp Ney-A-Ti Subdivision.	Yes
63	**23.0**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Used by Trico Girl Scout Camp to support activities on backlying land.	Yes
64	**3.9**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts A.A. Alexander and Henry Miller Subdivisions.	Yes
65	**1.0**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Parcel fronts Clay's Marina and is currently used for commercial recreation.	Yes
66	**4.6**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts individual homesites.	Yes

Parcel	Acres	Proposed Zone	Description	Reason for Allocation	Access Rights (Y/N)
67	**2.7**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
68	**6.3**	**2**	**TVA Project Operations**	Used as a causeway.	No
69	**19.3**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Glenn Haven Subdivision and individual homesites.	Yes
70	**3.5**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
71	**6.2**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
72	**2.1**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Tanglewood Acres & Tanglewood Acres Addition Subdivision.	Yes
73	**12.0**	**2**	**TVA Project Operations**	Used for a 1st Class Navigation Safety Landing.	No
74	**7.2**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Pine Island Point Subdivision.	Yes
75	**1.5**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Used for recreation by the State of Alabama due to deeded access rights across this parcel from transfer of backlying land (XTGR-10).	Yes
76	**1.3**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
77	**7.6**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Preston Homesites and Breezeway Bay Subdivisions.	Yes
78	**131.9**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
79	**13.8**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Site of Prestion Island TVA Public Use Area.	Yes
80	**7.9**	**2**	**TVA Project Operations**	Used as a causeway	No
81	**10.5**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts portion of former TVA land that could be developed for residential use.	Yes
82	**6.1**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
83	**11.1**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat, shoreline vegetation and to preserve the scenic value and visual character of the island(s).	No
84	**18.3**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts individual homesites.	Yes
85	**28.2**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
86	**5.1**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Holiday Shores Unit 1 Subdivision.	Yes
87	**16.9**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
88	**15.5**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect significant wetland and visual resources; to preserve the scenic value and visual character of the island(s).	No
89	**60.9**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
90	**109.4**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect significant visual, cultural, and wetland resources, and the proposed Holiday Shores Habitat Protection Area.	No

Parcel	Acres	Proposed Zone	Description	Reason for Allocation	Access Rights (Y/N)
91	**5.6**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts a portion of J.W. Goodwin Subdivision.	Yes
92	**102.2**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
93	**9.0**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts J.W. Goodwin Subdivision and individual homesites.	Yes
94	**7.3**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
95	**20.5**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts McLemore Point and Lakeview Beach Subdivisions and individual homesites.	Yes
96	**1.1**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
97	**20.8**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Used for recreation by the State of Alabama due to deeded access rights across this parcel from transfer of backlying land (XTGR-17). Includes Mink Creek Causeway.	Yes
98	**235.9**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect significant wildlife/plant, visual, and wetland resources, and the proposed Mink Creek Habitat Protection Area.	No
99	**26.3**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
100	**21.0**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Skyline Shores Subdivision.	Yes
101	**45.6**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect wetland resources; to preserve the scenic value and visual character of the island(s).	No
102	**7.7**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Use by Camp Maranantha for developed recreation.	Yes
103	**2,567.1**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
103a	**83.4**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
104	**112.1**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect cultural resources and Blowing Wind Cave Habitat Protection Area.	No
105	**118.2**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Goose Pond Colony; used for recreation by the city of Scottsboro due to deeded access rights across this parcel from transfer of the backlying land (XTGR-104).	Yes
106	**22.4**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Goose Pond Colony; used for recreation by the city of Scottsboro due to deeded access rights across this parcel from transfer of the backlying land (XTGR-104).	Yes
107	**0.4**	**2**	**TVA Project Operations**	Used by the City of Scottsboro for a potable water intake.	No
108	**208.0**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect significant visual, wetland, and navigation resources.	No

Parcel	Acres	Proposed Zone	Description	Reason for Allocation	Access Rights (Y/N)
109	**50.3**	**5**	**Industrial/Commercial Development**	Used by Goose Pond Island Industrial Park currently and to support future industrial growth. A barge terminal and 2nd Class Harbor are present.	Yes
110	**9.1**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect significant visual, wetland, and navigation resources.	No
111	**61.0**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
112	**21.9**	**2**	**TVA Project Operations**	Used by the City of Scottsboro for a wastewater treatment plant.	No
113	**9.5**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
114	**26.3**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Licensed to the City of Scottsboro for Scottsboro Municipal Park.	Yes
115	**10.1**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Roseberry Homesites Subdivision.	Yes
116	**419.0**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation. A farmer's market and a sewage lift station are located on this parcel.	No
116a	**2.3**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Permitted to the City of Scottsboro for a recreation purposes.	No
117	**16.2**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Licensed to the Scottsboro Board of Education for recreation purposes.	No
118	**2.1**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Licensed to the Scottsboro Board of Education for recreation purposes.	No
119	**22.2**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Clemons Heights, and Roseberry Creek Subdivision.	Yes
120	**18.7**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Jackson County Park: used for recreation by Jackson County, AL due to deeded access rights across this parcel from transfer of backlying land (XTGR-81).	Yes
121	**487.0**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
122	**16.3**	**2**	**TVA Project Operations**	Used as a causeway.	No
123	**22.5**	**2**	**TVA Project Operations**	Used primarily for a TVA Maintenance Base, and by the city of Scottsboro for utilities shop.	No
124	**33.6**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect wildlife/plant resources and the proposed Dry Creek Habitat Protection Area.	No
125	**6.1**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Licensed to Jackson County for developed recreation purposes.	Yes
126	**342.0**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect for visual significance.	No
127	**10.1**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Leased to Wood Yard Marina, L.L.C. for developed recreation purposes.	Yes
127a	**26.9**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No

Parcel	Acres	Proposed Zone	Description	Reason for Allocation	Access Rights (Y/N)
128	**170.8**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
129	**123.7**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
130	**9.4**	**5**	**Industrial/Commercial Development**	Used for a barge terminal by Baker Sand and Gravel.	Yes
131	**1,558.0**	**2**	**TVA Project Operations**	Site of TVA Bellefonte Nuclear Plant.	Yes
132	**182.4**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
133	**646.0**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
134	**14.1**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Nacoochee Point Subdivision.	Yes
135	**10.1**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Used by Mud Creek Fish Camp and Restaurant for commercial recreation purposes.	Yes
136	**3,944.6**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation. Included as part of Mud Creek Wildlife Management Area with public ramp and dock.	No
136a	**31.2**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation. 1st Class Landing is present.	No
137	**3,946.8**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
138	**5.2**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts a portion of former TVA land that could be developed for residential purposes.	Yes
139	**0.4**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Used for recreation; a public boat ramp, dock and parking lot maintained by Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources are present.	Yes
140	**4.6**	**2**	**TVA Project Operations**	Used as a causeway	No
141	**58.0**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
142	**121.1**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Stevenson City Park; used for recreation due to the existing easement (XTGR-83RE).	Yes
143	**10.2**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Site of the Fort Harker Civil War site which is used for recreation purposes.	No
144	**3.5**	**5**	**Industrial/Commercial Development**	Under easement to Mead Containerboard for use as a barge terminal.	
145	**0.2**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Proposed for public recreation by Mead Containerboard, which currently has an industrial easement across this parcel.	No
146	**16.2**	**5**	**Industrial/Commercial Development**	Under easement to Mead Containerboard for use as a barge terminal.	Yes
147	**97.4**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
148	**9.1**	**5**	**Industrial/Commercial Development**	Proposed future industrial access.	Yes

Parcel	Acres	Proposed Zone	Description	Reason for Allocation	Access Rights (Y/N)
149	**107.3**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
150	**16.4**	**5**	**Industrial/Commercial Development**	Used by the City of Stevenson Industrial Development Board for industrial purposes.	Yes
151	**155.5**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
152	**1,397.6**	**2**	**TVA Project Operations**	Site of TVA Widows Creek Fossil Plant.	Yes
153	**65.1**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation. 1st Class Landing is present.	No
154	**2.0**	**5**	**Industrial/Commercial Development**	Proposed future industrial access.	Yes
154a	**3.8**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Proposed location of Reese Ferry Public Recreation Area by Jim Hughes (Bridgeport Utilities).	Yes
155	**45.6**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
156	**3.6**	**5**	**Industrial/Commercial Development**	Under easement to Yamaha Corporation for industrial purposes.	Yes
157	**14.2**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
158	**0.6**	**5**	**Industrial/Commercial Development**	Used by the Alabama State Docks for industrial access.	Yes
159	**9.2**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Licensed to River Montgomery Cave Historical Trail Committee for a walking trail.	No
160	**15.7**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
161	**8.8**	**5**	**Industrial/Commercial Development**	Under permanent easement (XGR-741IE) to United States Gypsum Corporation for industrial purposes.	Yes
161a	**22.7**	**5**	**Industrial/Commercial Development**	Proposed as industrial access for use by the North Alabama Industrial Development Authority (NAIDA).	No
162	**317.3**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect significant wildlife/plants, cultural, visual and wetland resources.	No
163	**71.2**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect significant wildlife/plants, cultural, visual and wetland resources.	No
164	**3.1**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
165	**11.6**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	To support anticipated future development of a greenway walking trail and development of Ft. McCook historic site. Existing facilities on this parcel include pier, launching ramp, pavilion, and parking lot.	Yes
166	**257.2**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect visual, cultural, and wetland resources.	No
167	**26.3**	**5**	**Industrial/Commercial Development**	Proposed for commercial use by Marion County.	No

Parcel	Acres	Proposed Zone	Description	Reason for Allocation	Access Rights (Y/N)
168	**14.7**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect visual, cultural, wetland and wildlife/plant resources.	No
169	**18.1**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
170	**3.5**	**5**	**Industrial/Commercial Development**	Under easement to Tennol Energy Company for industrial purposes.	Yes
170a	**6.5**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	
171	**68.3**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect visual and cultural resources.	No
172	**16.7**	**5**	**Industrial/Commercial Development**	Proposed for possible future expansion of Nickajack Port Authority.	Yes
173	**73.5**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect cultural, wetland and navigation resources. 1st Class Harbor and 1st Class Landing are present.	No
174	**27.5**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect navigation, visual, and cultural resources.	No
175	**87.6**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect navigation, visual, and cultural resources.	No
176	**3,201.0**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
177	**77.8**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect cultural and visual resource on Crow Creek Island.	No
178	**38.2**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect navigation, cultural, and visual resources. 1st Class Landing is present.	No
179	**2.8**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts individual homesites.	Yes
180	**3,429.2**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect cultural, visual, wetland, navigation and wildlife/plant resources, and the Raccoon Gulf Small Wild Area.	No
181	**1.1**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts a portion of former TVA land that could be developed for residential purposes.	Yes
181a	**2.9**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect significant wetlands.	No
181b	**1.6**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts a portion of former TVA land that could be developed for residential purposes.	Yes
181c	**41.9**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect significant wetlands.	No
182	**105.1**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect cultural, wetland, navigation and visual resources, and the proposed Bellefonte Island Small Wild Area.	No
183	**17.8**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Used for recreation by regional Boy Scout Camp.	Yes
184	**511.4**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect cultural and visual resources, and the proposed Jones Creek Small Wild Area.	No
185	**3.7**	**2**	**TVA Project Operations**	Used as a causeway	No
186	**2.7**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Used for recreation, a public boat ramp, dock and parking lot maintained by Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources is present.	Yes

Parcel	Acres	Proposed Zone	Description	Reason for Allocation	Access Rights (Y/N)
187	**386.3**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
188	**100.6**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
189	**4.5**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Used for public recreation by the state of Alabama due to deeded access rights across this parcel from the transfer of backlying land (XTGR-46).	Yes
190	**7.6**	**2**	**TVA Project Operations**	Used by the Towns of Section and Dutton for a water intake and treatment plant.	Yes
191	**7.9**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Chisenhall Subdivision and individual homesites.	Yes
192	**2.2**	**2**	**TVA Project Operations**	Used as a causeway	No
193	**518.1**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect for wildlife/plant, visual, wetland and cultural resources, and the proposed Caldwell Slew and Chisenhall Springs Habitat Protection Areas.	No
194	**110.4**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
195	**5.8**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
196	**86.8**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
197	**2.1**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Carver Cabin Site Area.	Yes
198	**45.5**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
199	**130.8**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
200	**0.6**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Used for public recreation by the state of Alabama due to deeded access rights across this parcel from the transfer of backlying land (XTGR-50).	Yes
200a	**34.5**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Proposed for commercial recreation use by backlying land owner.	Yes
200b	**13.2**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
200c	**1.1**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
201	**9.8**	**2**	**TVA Project Operations**	Used as a causeway	No
202	**1,097.1**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect cultural, wetlands, visual, and wildlife/plant resources, and the South Sauty Creek Small Wild Area.	No
202a	**266.7**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Under permanent easement (XTGR-152RE) to the State of Alabama for public recreation use as part of Buck's Pocket State Park.	Yes
203	**101.5**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No

Parcel	Acres	Proposed Zone	Description	Reason for Allocation	Access Rights (Y/N)
204	**8.9**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Used by South Sauty Resort, Inc. for commercial recreation.	Yes
205	**1.1**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts individual homesites.	Yes
206	**1,510.5**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
207	**44.4**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Used by Little Mountain Marina and Mountain Lakes Resorts for commercial recreation purposes.	Yes
207a	**10.4**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Proposed for future commercial recreation expansion of adjacent property owner.	Yes
208	**64.2**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
209	**4.3**	**2**	**TVA Project Operations**	Used as a 1st class Navigation Safety Landing.	No
210	**53.0**	**5**	**Industrial/Commercial Development**	Under easement to Monsanto Company for industrial purposes.	Yes
211	**12.2**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect visual, wetland resources. Serves as a buffer to the adjacent industry.	No
212	**314.0**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Guntersville State Park: used for recreation by the state of Alabama which has deeded rights across this parcel from transfer (XTGR-70) of backlying land.	Yes
213	**5.3**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Signal Point South Subdivision.	Yes
214	**2.5**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Used by Signal Point Marina for commercial recreation.	Yes
215	**2.7**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Signal Point South Subdivision, and individual homesites.	Yes
216	**4.1**	**5**	**Industrial/Commercial Development**	Parcel fronts multiple industrial sites.	Yes
217	**1.5**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Used for recreation by the city of Guntersville due to deeded access rights across this parcel from transfer of backlying land (XTGR-91).	Yes
218	**2.1**	**5**	**Industrial/Commercial Development**	Used by Continental Tire & Rubber Company, Inc. for industrial purposes	No
219	**11.4**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
220	**4.1**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Hideaway Acres Subdivision.	Yes
221	**0.2**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Used for public recreation by the city of Guntersville due to deeded access rights across this parcel from transfer of backlying land (XTGR-92).	Yes
222	**2.0**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts F&H and Sandy Point Subdivisions.	Yes
223	**22.4**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect for wildlife/plant resources and the proposed Polecat Creek Habitat Protection Area.	No
224	**28.2**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No

Parcel	Acres	Proposed Zone	Description	Reason for Allocation	Access Rights (Y/N)
225	**3.8**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Under permanent easement to the city of Guntersville for public recreation.	No
226	**5.4**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
227	**15.9**	**5**	**Industrial/Commercial Development**	Used by backlying landowners for industrial purposes.	Yes
228	**0.9**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Licensed to the backlying land owner for commercial recreation purposes.	Yes
229	**5.2**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Used by the city of Guntersville as a city park.	Yes
230	**17.7**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Guntersville Shores, Valmonte, and Valmonte Estates Block 2 Subdivisions.	Yes
231	**4.1**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Used by Covenance Cove Marina for commercial recreation.	Yes
232	**1.9**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Valmonte Shores, Inc.	Yes
233	**9.7**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect for visual character, landform (ridge), rock outcrops along water and wildlife/plant resources.	No
234	**1.1**	**2**	**TVA Project Operations**	Used as a causeway	No
235	**9.0**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Country Club Estates Subdivision.	Yes
236	**19.1**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Licensed to Vaughn's Recreation Marina.	Yes
237	**9.0**	**2**	**TVA Project Operations**	Used as a causeway	No
238	**62.1**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
239	**9.1**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Big Spring Creek Subdivision.	Yes
240	**15.6**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
241	**29.4**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Big Spring Creek 2nd Addition Subdivision and individual homesites.	Yes
242	**146.4**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect wetland, wildlife/plant, and cultural resources, and Big Spring Creek Small Wild Area; to preserve the scenic value and visual character of the island(s); .	No
243	**4.4**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Lakecrest Addition Subdivision and individual homesites.	Yes
244	**0.5**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Used for recreation by the city of Guntersville due to deeded rights across this parcel from transfer of backying land (XTGR-95).	Yes
245	**18.5**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Sunrise Shores, Sunrise Shores Extension and Meadow Wood Subdivisions.	Yes
246	**12.9**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Used by the city of Guntersville for recreation access due to deeded access rights from transfer of backlying land (XTGR-90).	Yes
247	**36.7**	**2**	**TVA Project Operations**	Used by the City of Guntersville for a lift station, and by TVA for levee and stormwater pumping station.	No
248	**1.3**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Proposed for use as a commercial marina by Cisco Steel, which would convert its existing industrial operation.	Yes

Parcel	Acres	Proposed Zone	Description	Reason for Allocation	Access Rights (Y/N)
249	**6.1**	**5**	**Industrial/Commercial Development**	Used by several commercial/industrial companies (Amoco, Port of Guntersville Terminal, Cargills, Nashville, and Chattanooga & St.Louis RR) for water access.	Yes
250	**83.6**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Used for recreation by the city of Guntersville due to deeded access rights from transfer of backlying land (XTGR-90 & XTGR-72).	Yes
251	**1.2**	**2**	**TVA Project Operations**	Used by the City of Guntersville in conjunction with their water intake and treatment plant located on the backlying parcel	No
252	**10.5**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Willow Beach Subdivision.	Yes
253	**3.1**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Used for recreation by the city of Guntersville due to deeded access rights from transfer of backlying land (XTGR-90). Used as an informal boat launching ramp.	Yes
254	**20.5**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
255	**1.1**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts an individual homesite.	Yes
256	**3.7**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Used for recreation by the city of Guntersville due to deeded access rights from transfer of backlying land (XTGR-96).	Yes
257	**14.5**	**2**	**TVA Project Operations**	Used by the National Guard for maneuver exercises and UCI for an annual pow-wow.	No
257a	**92.0**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
258	**29.7**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
259	**80.4**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
260	**358.9**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect cultural and wetland resources.	No
261	**22.2**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect cultural, and wetland resources.	No
262	**35.6**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect cultural and wetland resources.	No
263	**47.3**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Cherokee Pines, Pine Acres, Sherwood Forest, and Point of Pines Subdivisions.	Yes
264	**15.2**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Used for recreation by the state of Alabama due to deeded access rights from transfer of backlying land (XTGR-62).	Yes
265	**32.1**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Beech Creek, Beech Creek Barclay Addition, Beech Creek Bay Subdivisions, and individual homesites.	Yes
266	**67.1**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect wetland resources and the proposed Beech Creek Small Wild Area.	No
267	**1.6**	**2**	**TVA Project Operations**	Used as a causeway	No
268	**196.8**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No

Parcel	Acres	Proposed Zone	Description	Reason for Allocation	Access Rights (Y/N)
269	**102.4**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect cultural and wetland resources; to preserve the scenic value and visual character of the island(s)..	No
270	**9.3**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect cultural and wetland resources.	No
271	**32.6**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
272	**22.0**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Warrenton Shores, Smith Shores, and Smith Shores Extension Subdivisions.	Yes
273	**43.3**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
274	**40.6**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Used for recreation by the state of Alabama due to deeded access rights from transfer of backlying land (XTGR-63).	Yes
275	**4.9**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
276	**73.9**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	A portion is licensed for Riverview Campground and the remainder is under easement to Marshall County as a Marshall County Park #2.	Yes
277	**50.0**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect visual, navigation and cultural resources.	No
278	**3.7**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Walker Point Subdivision.	Yes
279	**22.1**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	Used by YMCA to support activities of Camp Cha-La-kee.	Yes
280	**13.0**	**7**	**Residential Access**	Parcel fronts Driftwood Bay Subdivision and individual homesites.	Yes
281	**98.3**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation.	No
282a	**0.7**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation. Located on Honeycomb Creek, map panel 1.	No
282b	**1.8**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation. Located at TN River Mile 364.0R, map panel 1.	No
282c	**11.0**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation. Located at TN River Mile 366.9L, map panel 2.	No
282d	**0.3**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation. Located on Boshart Creek, map panel 2.	No
282e	**10.4**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To preserve the scenic value and visual character of the island(s).. Located at TN River Mile 372.0L, map panel 2.	No
282f	**25.2**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To preserve the scenic value and visual character of the island(s). A 1st Class Landing is present. Located at TN River Mile 373.0R, map panel 2.	No

Parcel	Acres	Proposed Zone	Description	Reason for Allocation	Access Rights (Y/N)
282g	**28.2**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation. Located at TN River Mile 374.9L, map panel 2.	No
282h	**20.7**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation. Located at TN River Mile 375.9R, map panel 2.	No
282i	**6.8**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation. Located at TN River Mile 377.8(both banks), map panel 3.	No
282j	**1.2**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To preserve the scenic value and visual character of the island(s). Located at TN River Mile 381.5L, map panel 3.	No
282k	**17.5**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation. Located on Roseberry Creek, map panel 3.	No
282l	**2.9**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation. Located on Town Creek, map panel 3.	No
282m	**0.5**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation. Located on Mud Creek, map panel 4.	No
282n	**3.8**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation. Located on Crow Creek, map panel 4.	No
282o	**0.7**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation. Located on South Sauty Creek, map panel 2.	No
282p	**3.8**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation. Located on Town Creek, map panel 2.	No
282q	**0.3**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation. Located on Big Spring Creek, map panel 1.	No
282r	**10.9**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation. Located on Browns Creek, map panel 1.	No
282s	**0.0**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation. Located at TN River Mile 370.5R, map panel 2.	No
282t	**0.3**	**4**	**Natural Resource Conservation**	To manage for important wildlife habitat and shoreline vegetation. Located on Mill Creek, TN River Mile 367.5R, map panel 2.	No
282u	**12.8**	**6**	**Developed Recreation**	A TVA maintained public launch ramp is located on this island. Located on Town Creek, map panel 3.	Yes

Parcel	Acres	Proposed Zone	Description	Reason for Allocation	Access Rights (Y/N)
282v	**2.9**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To protect the historic significance of the area; to preserve the scenic value and visual character of the island(s). Located on Browns Creek, map panel 1.	No
282w	**26.8**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To preserve the scenic value and visual character of the island(s). Located at TN River Mile 374.4L, map panel 2.	No
282x	**0.7**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To preserve the scenic value and visual character of the island(s). Located at TN River Mile 377.0L, map panel 2.	No
282y	**3.1**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To preserve the scenic value and visual character of the island(s). Located on Roseberry Creek, map panel 3.	No
282z	**1.0**	**3**	**Sensitive Resource Management**	To preserve the scenic value and visual character of the island(s). Located on Town Creek, map panel 2.	No

APPENDIX A-2. PUBLIC SCOPING SUMMARY RESULTS

Appendix A-2 Public Scoping Summary

Report Overview

This report provides a summary of all comments received during public participation opportunities during March and April 2000. Public participation was sought to assist the Guntersville Watershed Team in developing a land use management plan to identify specific future uses for TVA managed land around the Guntersville Reservoir.

Respondents provided feedback using all available methods—letters, e-mails, phone calls, public meetings, consultations, and petition. In addition, public meeting participants completed a questionnaire concerning their opinions about the Guntersville Reservoir (see Appendix I). Results of the questionnaire regarding preferences about the Guntersville Reservoir area are presented in Part I of this report. Ninety-seven respondents completed questionnaires, and 112 individuals attended public meetings.

All comments received were compiled and analyzed using qualitative methods. During public meetings and consultations, participants were also asked to respond to the questions: *How should TVA manage its public land for the uses they are designated for* and *Are there tracts of land in the existing plan that should be designated for uses other than what they are currently used for?*

Summary of Public Meeting Comments

Participants of three public meetings provided feedback about recreation, land management, natural resources, and land development issues.

Recreation—participants made requests for specific recreational uses (e.g., horseback riding trails, campgrounds, beaches, hunting areas).

Land Management—participants made appeals to stop the disposal of land managed by TVA, to reduce privatization, and to use public land for public uses.

Natural Resources—participants expressed concern for protection of natural resource areas and plan/wildlife management.

Land Development—participants commented on the need to balance development with natural resources; many also preferred limiting industrial and commercial development in the area.

TVA received comments regarding 78 different tracts of land around Guntersville Reservoir. However, most comments referenced Murphy Hill and Conners Island.

Murphy Hill—respondents preferred preservation of wildlife and natural resources as well as more recreational opportunities (e.g., marinas, campgrounds, horseback riding, fishing, etc.).

Conners Island—respondents indicated a preference for limiting development, and instead, allocating the land for various recreational and natural resource uses.

Summary of Questionnaire Results

Recreation Preferences

Many respondents expressed a need for **more trails** (e.g., equestrian, hiking) as well as **more public recreation areas** (e.g., camping areas, parks).

Respondents indicated that the right amount of swimming beaches, full-service campgrounds, museums, lodging, and boat facilities (i.e., launch ramps, marinas, boat storage) exist.

Natural Resource Issues

Many respondents expressed a need for **more protection** of water quality, endangered species, wetlands, natural land, and land with unique features.

Many respondents expressed a need for **increased protection** of cultural artifacts/historic sites and ecological study areas.

Respondents also reported a need for **more** wildlife observation areas and forest/wildlife management, shoreline erosion control, and conservation zones.

Public Works and Development

Respondents reported that about the right amount of public works projects (e.g., water intakes, sewage lift stations) exist.

Many respondents also indicated a preference for less industrial and economical development.

Overview

Background and Purpose

TVA develops land use plans to assist in the management of 265,000 acres of public land around its reservoirs. Plans are developed with participation by citizens, public agencies and officials, and private organizations. By providing a clear statement of how TVA will manage public land and by identifying specific uses, a reservoir land plan minimizes conflicting land uses and makes it easier to handle requests for use of public land.

The Guntersville Watershed Team is developing a plan focusing on TVA managed land and waters around Guntersville Reservoir. Specific uses will be identified, including resource protection, natural sensitive resource management, recreation, development, residential access, and TVA operations.

Public Participation Opportunities

During a two month period, (March 1, 2000, to April 24, 2000), TVA sought comments from citizens, agencies, and organizations. TVA advertised public participation opportunities through news releases and in newspapers; individuals were also invited to comment by letter, electronic mail (e-mail), or by leaving a telephone message (XXX-XXX-XXXX). Area groups and organizations were contacted for interviews. Additionally, TVA hosted three public meetings at South Pittsburg High School, TN (March 20, 2000), Scottsboro High School, AL (March 21, 2000), and Guntersville High School, AL (March 23, 2000). At each meeting, all attendees were invited to participate in small discussion groups where they were asked to respond to questions about Guntersville Reservoir.

Respondents

TVA received approximately 32 letters, e-mails, and phone calls as well as one petition. In addition, 112 individuals attended public meetings and provided input during small group discussions. Guntersville Watershed Team staff also consulted with nearly 50 private organizations, groups, and public agencies.

Part I
Questionnaire Results

Recreation Preferences

Respondents were asked to indicate their preferences regarding facilities, areas, and services throughout the Guntersville area. Approximately 97 questionnaires were completed. The following figures display the number of respondents for each preference option—*need more, right amount, need less*.

Need More

As shown in Figures 1 and 2, many respondents expressed a need for **more** equestrian trails, dirt hiking paths, and public recreation areas (e.g., undeveloped camping areas, parks, picnic pavilions, etc.). In addition, respondents requested more brochures and signs that direct the public to natural areas.

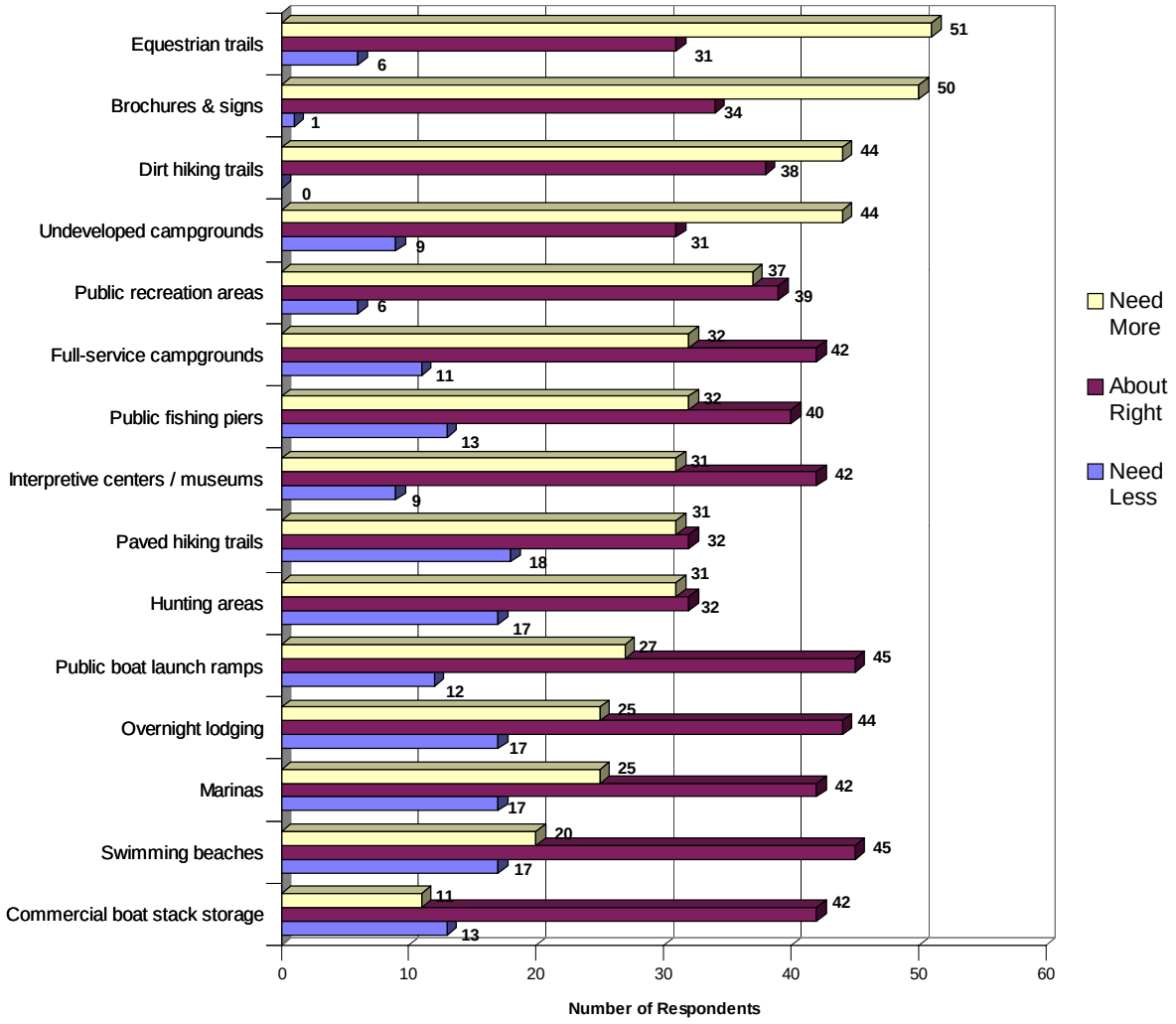
Right Amount

Many respondents indicated that the **right amount** of swimming beaches, public fishing piers and launch ramps, marinas, commercial boat stack storage, full-service campgrounds (i.e., electric, water, sewer, etc.), interpretative centers/museums, and overnight lodgings (e.g., cabins, cottages, resorts) exist.

Need Less

Relatively few respondents selected this preference option. However, combining responses with those indicating there is the right amount of facilities, areas, and services, provides information useful for prioritizing recreation needs. For example, 50 respondents indicated “right amount of ” or “need less” paved hiking trails compared with 32 respondents indicating “need more.”

Figure 1. Number of Responses - Preferences for Recreational Facilities, Services, & Areas



Natural Resource Issues

Need More

As shown in Figure 2, the majority of respondents prefer **more protection** of natural and cultural resources, including water quality, endangered species, wetlands, natural land/open space, public land with unique natural land features, and cultural artifacts/historic sites and ecological study areas. Also, respondents reported a need for more wildlife observation areas and forest/wildlife management, shoreline erosion control, and conservation zones.

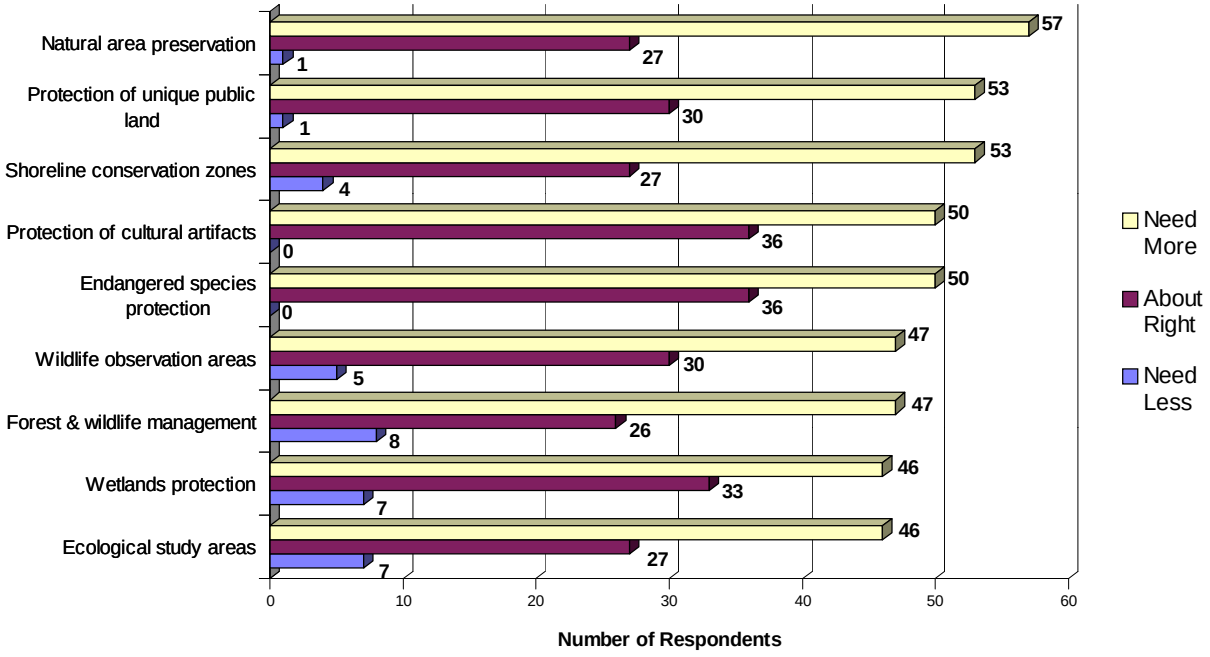
Right amount

Approximately 45 percent of respondents indicated there is currently the **right amount** of protection of cultural artifacts and endangered species protection.

Need Less

Though few respondents indicated the need for less protection of natural/cultural resources, approximately 40 percent of respondents indicated “right amount” or “need less” regarding forest and wildlife management, wetlands protection, and ecological study areas.

Figure 2. Number of Responses - Preferences for Natural/Cultural Resource Protection



Development Preferences

Need More

As shown in Figure 3, few respondents prefer additional development and public works projects.

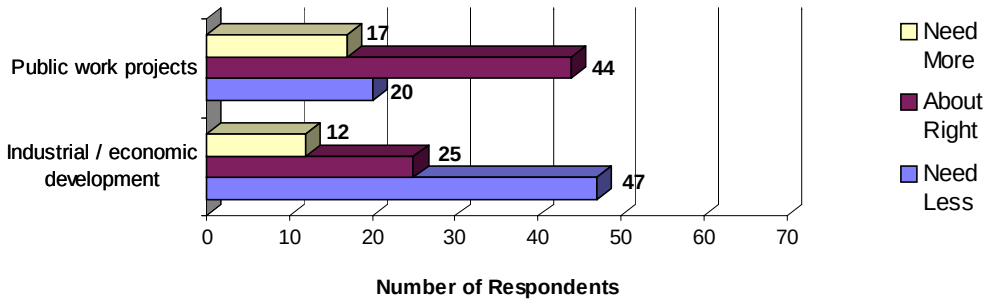
About Right

Respondents reported that about the **right amount** of public works projects (e.g., water intakes, sewer lift stations) exist.

Need Less

Many respondents expressed a need for **less** industrial and economic development.

Figure 3. Number of Responses - Preferences for Development



Appendix I
Questionnaire

For each facility, area, or service listed, indicate the amount of change you prefer around Guntersville Reservoir by checking (þ) the appropriate box.

Facilities, Areas, and/or Services	***Need Less***	***About the Right Amount***	***Need More***
Campgrounds full-service (electric, water, sewer, etc.)	¨	¨	¨
Undeveloped camping (no hookups)	¨	¨	¨
Commercial boat stack storage	¨	¨	¨
Equestrian trails	¨	¨	¨
Hiking trails (dirt paths)	¨	¨	¨
Hunting areas	¨	¨	¨
Paved hiking trails, signs, and observation towers	¨	¨	¨
Industrial and economic development	¨	¨	¨
Marina areas	¨	¨	¨
Overnight lodging (cabins, cottages, resort lodges, etc.)	¨	¨	¨
Public recreation areas (campgrounds, parks, picnic pavilions, etc.)	¨	¨	¨
Swimming beaches	¨	¨	¨
Public fishing piers	¨	¨	¨
Public launch ramps	¨	¨	¨
Protection of cultural artifacts/historic sites	¨	¨	¨
Protection of endangered species	¨	¨	¨
Protection of public land that has unique natural features	¨	¨	¨
Protection of wetlands	¨	¨	¨
Preserve natural areas/open space	¨	¨	¨
Ecological study areas for local schools or universities	¨	¨	¨
Brochures and signs directing the public to natural areas	¨	¨	¨
Interpretive centers/museums	¨	¨	¨
Wildlife observation areas	¨	¨	¨
Shoreline conservation zone (shoreland vegetation for wildlife, water quality, visual)	¨	¨	¨
Shoreline erosion control	¨	¨	¨
Water quality protection	¨	¨	¨
Public work projects (water intakes, sewer lift stations)	¨	¨	¨
Forest and wildlife management	¨	¨	¨
_____Other (please specify)	¨	¨	¨

APPENDIX B-1 COMPARISON OF 1983 PLAN (ALTERNATIVE A) TO THE PREFERRED 2001 PLAN (ALTERNATIVE B3) BY TVA PARCEL NUMBER

Appendix B1 - Comparison of 1983 Plan (Alternative A) To the Preferred 2001 Plan (Alternative B3) by TVA Parcel Number

2001 (Alternative B3) Parcel Number	*2001 (Alternative B3) Proposed Zones*	*Acres*	*Quad Map Number*	*TVA D-Stage Map Number*	*1983 (Alternative A) Allocation Category*	*1983 (Alternative A) TVA Tract No.*
1	TVA Project Operations	**1818.166**	83 NE, 83NW	**6,5,4**	Retained Development	**XGR-1PT**
2	Natural Resource Conservation	**568.723**	83NW, 83NE	**4,12**	Timber Management Forest Mgmt. Demon Wildlife Management	**XGR-2PT**
3	Sensitive Resource Management	**686.057**	83NE 83NW	**5,13**	Timber Management Public Recreation Nav Safety Harbor	**XGR-3PT**
					Natural Area	**XGR-4PT**
					Retained Developed	**XGR-5PT**
					Natural Area	**XGR-6PT**
					Timber Management Wildlife Management Public Recreation Nav Safety Harbor	**Portion of XGR-7PT**
					Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
4	Natural Resource Conservation	**234.141**	83NE	**13**	Timber Management Wildlife Management Public Recreation Nav Safety Harbor	**XGR-7PT**
5	Sensitive Resource Management	**17.617**	83NE	**13**	Natural Area	**Portion of XGR-7PT**
6	Developed Recreation	**46.987**	83NE	**13**	Timber Management Wildlife Management Public Recreation Nav Safety Harbor	**Portion of XGR-7PT**
					Retained Developed	**XGR-8PT**
7	Natural Resource Conservation	**27.095**	83NE	**13,14**	Multiple-Use Forest Management Minor Comm Landing	**XGR-9PT**
8	Sensitive Resource Management	**83.012**	83NE	**14**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
9	Developed Recreation	**4.904**	83NE	**14,21**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
10	Natural Resource Conservation	**63.845**	83NE	**21**	Multiple-Use Forest Management	**XGR-10PT**
11	Sensitive Resource Management	**16.715**	83NE	**21**	Wildlife Management	**Portion of XGR-11PT**
					Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
12	Sensitive Resource Management	**46.364**	83NE	**21**	Wildlife Management	**Portion of XGR-11PT**
13	Residential Access	**7.119**	83NE	**21**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
					Public Recreation Multiple-Use Forest Management	**Portion of XGR-12PT (left side)**
14	Natural Resource Conservation	**14.223**	83NE	**21**	Public Recreation Multiple-Use Forest Management	**Portion of XGR-12PT**
15	Sensitive Resource Management	**18.405**	83NE	**21**	Public Recreation Multiple-Use Forest Management	**Portion of XGR-12PT**
					Public Recreation Multiple-Use Forest Management	**Portion of XGR-12PT**
16	Natural Resource Conservation	**28.158**	83NE	**21**	Public Recreation Multiple-Use Forest Management	**Portion of XGR-12PT (right side)**
17	Residential Access	**9.286**	83NE	**21**	Public Recreation Multiple-Use Forest Management	**Portion of XGR-12PT**
18	TVA Project Operations	**11.209**	83NE	**21**	Wildlife Management Agriculture	**Portion of XGR-13PT**

Appendix B1 - Comparison of 1983 Plan (Alternative A) To the Preferred 2001 Plan (Alternative B3) by TVA Parcel Number

2001 (Alternative B3) Parcel Number	*2001 (Alternative B3) Proposed Zones*	*Acres*	*Quad Map Number*	*TVA D-Stage Map Number*	*1983 (Alternative A) Allocation Category*	*1983 (Alternative A) TVA Tract No.*
19	Sensitive Resource Management	**49.604**	83NE	**21**	Wildlife Management Agriculture	**XGR-13PT**
20	Natural Resource Conservation	**12.042**	83NE	**21**	Public Recreation	**XGR-14PT**
20a	Industrial/Commercial Development	**1.633**	83NE	**21**	Public Recreation	**XGR-14PT**
21	Developed Recreation	**13.505**	83NE	**21**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
22	Residential Access	**10.084**	83NE	**21,13**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
23	Natural Resource Conservation	**410.437**	83NE	**13**	Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Forest Mgmt. Demon, Timber Mgmt., Minor Comm Landing	**XGR-15PT**
24	Sensitive Resource Management	**17.461**	83NE	**13**	Public Recreation, Nav Safety Harbor	**XGR-16PT**
25	Sensitive Resource Management	**77.926**	83NE	**13,19**	Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Forest Mgmt. Demon, Timber Mgmt., Minor Comm Landing	**Portion of XGR-15PT**
26	Natural Resource Conservation	**98.448**	83NE	**19,18**	Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Wildlife Management	**XGR-17PT**
					Barge Terminal Industrial Access	**XGR-18PT**
					Timber Management Wildlife Management	**XGR-20PT**
						Islands
26a	Natural Resource Conservation	**438.952**	83NE	**19,18**	Timber Management Wildlife Management Industrial Access Barge Terminal	**Portion of XGR-18PT and XGR-20PT**
27	Sensitive Resource Management	**87.058**	83NE	**19,18**	Public Recreation Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Wildlife Management	**XGR-21PT**
28	Residential Access	**16.353**	83NE	**19**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
29	Developed Recreation	**5.19**	83NE	**19**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
30	Natural Resource Conservation	**21.883**	83NE	**26**	Wildlife Management	**XGR-22PT**
31	TVA Project Operations	**31.545**	83NE	**26,25,18,19**	Retained Development	**XGR-23PT**
32	Developed Recreation	**58.286**	83NE	**18,25**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
33	Natural Resource Conservation	**11.628**	83NE	**18**	Navigation Safety Landing	**Portion of XGR-24PT**
34	TVA Project Operations	**1.986**	83NE	**18**	Navigation Safety Landing	**Portion of XGR-24PT**
35	Industrial/Commercial Development	**33.776**	83NE	**19**	Industrial Site	**XGR-19PT**
36	Industrial/Commercial Development	**21.216**	83NE	**19**	Timber Management Wildlife Management	**Portion of XGR-20PT**
37	Residential Access	**6.59**	83NE	**25**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
38	Residential Access	**1.268**	90NW	**26**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
39	Sensitive Resource Management	**348.692**	90NW, 83NE	**26**	Comm Recreation, Forest Mgmt. Demon, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Public Recreation, Wildlife Management, Safety Harbor Landing	**XGR-52PT**
					Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
40	TVA Project Operations	**69.062**	90NW, 83NE	**26**	Comm Recreation, Forest Mgmt. Demon, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Public Recreation, Wildlife Management, Safety Harbor Landing	**Portion of XGR-52PT**

Appendix B1 - Comparison of 1983 Plan (Alternative A) To the Preferred 2001 Plan (Alternative B3) by TVA Parcel Number						
2001 (Alternative B3) Parcel Number	***2001 (Alternative B3) Proposed Zones***	***Acres***	***Quad Map Number***	***TVA D-Stage Map Number***	***1983 (Alternative A) Allocation Category***	***1983 (Alternative A) TVA Tract No.***
41	Residential Access	**2.574**	83NE	**26**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
42	Natural Resource Conservation	**16.213**	83NE	**26**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
					Multiple Use Forest Management	**XGR-45PT**
43	Developed Recreation	**1.889**	83NE	**26**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
44	TVA Project Operations	**3.071**	83NE	**26**	Multiple-Use Forest Management, Agriculture	**Portion of XGR-46PT**
45	Sensitive Resource Management	**30.758**	83NE	**26**	Multiple-Use Forest Management, Agriculture	**XGR-46PT**
46	Residential Access	**5.995**	83NE	**26**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
47	Natural Resource Conservation	**12.441**	83NE	**26**	Multiple Use Forest Management	**XGR-47PT**
48	Residential Access	**6.957**	83NE	**26**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
49	Developed Recreation	**4.262**	83NE	**26**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
50	Residential Access	**19.891**	83NE	**26**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
51	Developed Recreation	**15.825**	83NE	**26**	Multiple Use Forest Management	**XGR-49PT**
52	Natural Resource Conservation	**7.649**	83NE	**27**	Open Space	**XGR-50PT**
53	TVA Project Operations	**5.62**	83NE	**27**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
54	Natural Resource Conservation	**3.687**	83NE	**27**	Minor Commercial Landing	**XGR-51PT**
55	Residential Access	**3.428**	83NE	**27**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
55a	Natural Resource Conservation	**13.314**	83NE	**27**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
56	Developed Recreation	**80.835**	90NW, 83NE	**27**	Retained Developed	**XGR-53PT**
57	Sensitive Resource Management	**1.13**	90NW, 83NE	**27**	Retained Developed	**Portion of XGR-53PT**
58	Sensitive Resource Management	**0.656**	90NW, 83NE	**27**	Retained Developed	**Portion of XGR-53PT**
59	Natural Resource Conservation	**80.918**	90NW, 83NE	**27**	Retained Developed	**Portion of XGR-53PT**
60	Residential Access	**1.922**	90NW	**27**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
61	Developed Recreation	**3.443**	90NW	**28**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
62	Residential Access	**13.98**	90NW	**28**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
63	Developed Recreation	**23.017**	90NW	**28**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
64	Residential Access	**3.933**	90NW	**28**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
65	Developed Recreation	**0.988**	90NW	**28**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
66	Residential Access	**4.624**	90NW	**28**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
67	Natural Resource Conservation	**2.72**	90NW	**28**	Public Recreation	**Portion of XGR-58PT**
68	TVA Project Operations	**6.313**	90NW	**28**	Public Recreation	**Portion of XGR-58PT**
69	Residential Access	**19.325**	90NW	**28,29**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
70	Natural Resource Conservation	**3.516**	90NW	**28**	Public Recreation	**Portion of XGR-58PT**
71	Natural Resource Conservation	**6.222**	90NW	**29**	Navigation Safety Harbor	**XGR-59PT**
72	Residential Access	**2.14**	90NW	**29**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
73	TVA Project Operations	**12.046**	90NW	**29,38**	Navigation Safety Harbor	**XGR-60PT**
74	Residential Access	**7.236**	90NW, 89SW	**38**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
75	Developed Recreation	**1.494**	90NW, 89SW	**38**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**

Appendix B1 - Comparison of 1983 Plan (Alternative A) To the Preferred 2001 Plan (Alternative B3) by TVA Parcel Number

2001 (Alternative B3) Parcel Number	*2001 (Alternative B3) Proposed Zones*	*Acres*	*Quad Map Number*	*TVA D-Stage Map Number*	*1983 (Alternative A) Allocation Category*	*1983 (Alternative A) TVA Tract No.*
76	Natural Resource Conservation	**1.283**	89SW	**38**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
77	Residential Access	**7.648**	89SW	**38**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
78	Natural Resource Conservation	**131.851**	89SW	**38**	Open Space	**XGR-76PT**
					Forest Mgmt. Demon, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt.	**XGR-77PT**
79	Developed Recreation	**13.844**	89SW	**38**	Retained Developed	**XGR-78PT**
80	TVA Project Operations	**7.915**	89SW	**38**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
81	Residential Access	**10.487**	89SW	**38**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
82	Natural Resource Conservation	**6.075**	89SW	**38**	Public Recreation	**Portion of XGR-79PT**
83	Natural Resource Conservation	**11.102**	89SW	**38,39**	Public Recreation	**Portion of XGR-79PT**
84	Residential Access	**18.335**	89SW	**39**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
85	Natural resources Conservation	**28.162**	89SW	**39**	Multiple-Use Forest Management	**XGR-80PT**
86	Residential Access	**5.051**	89SW	**39**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
87	Natural Resource Conservation	**16.906**	89SW	**39**	Public Recreation, Forest Mgmt. Demon, Multiple-Use Forest Management	**Portion of XGR-81PT (left side)**
88	Sensitive Resource Management	**15.504**	89SW	**39,38**	Public Recreation, Forest Mgmt. Demon, Multiple-Use Forest Management	**Portion of XGR-81PT**
89	Natural Resource Conservation	**60.873**	89SW	**39,38**	Public Recreation, Forest Mgmt. Demon, Multiple-Use Forest Management	**Portion of XGR-81PT (right side)**
90	Sensitive Resource Management	**109.443**	89SW	**39**	Public Recreation, Forest Mgmt. Demon, Multiple-Use Forest Management	**XGR-81PT**
91	Residential Access	**5.621**	89SW	**39**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
92	Natural Resource Conservation	**102.205**	89SW	**39,47**	Forest Management Demonstrations	**XGR-83PT**
93	Residential Access	**9.022**	89SW	**47**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
94	Natural Resource Conservation	**7.278**	89SW	**47**	Public Recreation	**XGR-84PT**
95	Residential Access	**20.541**	89SW	**47**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
96	Natural Resources Conservation	**1.074**	89SW, 89SE	**47**	Public Recreation	**XGR-86PT**
97	Developed Recreation	**20.769**	89SW, 89SE	**47**	Public Recreation	**XGR-86PT**
					Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
					Forest Mgmt. Demon, Wildlife Management, Agriculture	**XGR-88PT**
98	Sensitive Resource Management	**235.864**	89SW	**47,48**	Natural Area	**XGR-87PT**
					Forest Mgmt. Demon, Wildlife Management, Agriculture	**XGR-88PT**
99	Natural Resource Conservation	**26.342**	89SE	**47**	Agriculture	**XGR-89PT**
100	Residential Access	**20.981**	89SE	**47**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
101	Sensitive Resource Management	**45.629**	89SE	**47,50**	Agriculture	**XGR-90PT**
102	Developed Recreation	**7.652**	89SE	**50,51**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**

Appendix B1 - Comparison of 1983 Plan (Alternative A) To the Preferred 2001 Plan (Alternative B3) by TVA Parcel Number						
2001 (Alternative B3) Parcel Number	***2001 (Alternative B3) Proposed Zones***	***Acres***	***Quad Map Number***	***TVA D-Stage Map Number***	***1983 (Alternative A) Allocation Category***	***1983 (Alternative A) TVA Tract No.***
103	Natural Resource Conservation	**2567.134**	89SE, 89NW, 89SW, 89NE	**51,49,109, 68,48**	Public Recreation	**XGR-92PT**
					Timber management, Wildlife management, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Forest Mgmt. Demon	**XGR-93PT**
					Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
103a	Natural Resource Conservation	**83.400**	89SE	**51**	Industrial Site	**XGR-95PT**
104	Sensitive Resource Management	**112.146**	89SW, 89SE	**49**	Natural Area	**XGR-94PT**
105	Developed Recreation	**118.166**	89SE	**51,50**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
106	Developed Recreation	**22.354**	89SE	**50**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
107	TVA Project Operations	**0.371**	89SE	**51**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
108	Sensitive Resource Management	**207.953**	89SE	**50,51,53**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
109	Industrial/Commercial Development	**50.322**	89SE	**50,53**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
110	Sensitive Resource Management	**9.056**	89SE	**50**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
111	Natural Resource Conservation	**60.968**	89SE	**54,53**	Forest Mgmt. Demon, Agriculture	**XGR-96PT**
112	TVA Project Operations	**21.870**	89SE	**53,54**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
113	Natural Resource Conservation	**9.451**	89SE	**53,54**	Forest Mgmt. Demon, Agriculture	**Portion of XGR-96PT**
114	Developed Recreation	**26.286**	89SE	**54**	Public Recreation	**XGR-97PT**
115	Residential Access	**10.133**	89SE, 89NE	**54**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
116	Natural Resource Conservation	**418.951**	89NE	**54,55,56**	Open Space	**XGR-98PT**
					Multiple-Use Forest Management	**XGR-99PT**
116a	Developed Recreation	**2.267**	89NE	**54**	Public Recreation	**Small portion of XGR-116PT**
117	Developed Recreation	**16.16**	89NE	**56**	Multiple-Use Forest Management	**Small Portion of XGR-99PT**
118	Developed Recreation	**2.091**	89NE	**56**	Multiple-Use Forest Management	**Small Portion of XGR-99PT**
119	Residential Access	**22.209**	89NE	**54,56**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
120	Developed Recreation	**18.717**	89NE	**56,58**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
121	Natural Resource Conservation	**487.003**	96NW, 89NE	**56,58,61**	Forest Mgmt. Demon, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Wildlife Management, Agriculture	**XGR-100PT**
					Wildlife Management, Agriculture	**XGR-102PT**
122	TVA Project Operations	**16.288**	96NW, 89NE	**56**	Forest Mgmt. Demon, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Wildlife Management, Agriculture	**Portion of XGR-100PT**
					Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
123	TVA Project Operations	**22.468**	89NE	**56**	Forest Mgmt. Demon, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Wildlife Management, Agriculture	**Portion of XGR-100PT**

Appendix B1 - Comparison of 1983 Plan (Alternative A) To the Preferred 2001 Plan (Alternative B3) by TVA Parcel Number

2001 (Alternative B3) Parcel Number	*2001 (Alternative B3) Proposed Zones*	*Acres*	*Quad Map Number*	*TVA D-Stage Map Number*	*1983 (Alternative A) Allocation Category*	*1983 (Alternative A) TVA Tract No.*
124	Sensitive Resource Management	**33.612**	89NE	**58**	Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Wildlife Management	**XGR-103PT**
125	Developed Recreation	**6.13**	96NW, 89SE, 96SW	**53**	Forest Mgmt. Demon, Wildlife Management	**Portion of XGR-104PT**
126	Sensitive Resource Management	**342.033**	96NW, 89SE, 96SW	**53,58,61**	Forest Mgmt. Demonstrations, Wildlife Management	**XGR-104PT**
127	Developed Recreation	**10.139**	96NW	**61**	Barge Terminal, Navigation Safety Harbor	**Portion of XGR-105PT**
127a	Natural Resource Conservation	**26.941**	96NW	**61**	Barge Terminal, Navigation Safety Harbor	**Portion of XGR-105PT**
128	Natural Resource Conservation	**170.761**	96NW	**61**	Barge Terminal, Industrial Access, Forest Mgmt. Demon, Wildlife Management	**XGR-114PT**
129	Natural Resource Conservation	**123.669**	96NW	**61,62**	Forest Mgmt. Demon, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Wildlife Management	**XGR-119PT**
130	Industrial/Commercial Development	**9.444**	96NW	**62**	Public Recreation, Barge Terminal, Industrial Access	**XGR-120PT**
131	TVA Project Operations	**1558.009**	96NW	**66,62,63**	Prev. Unplanned	**XGR-221PT**
					Prev. Unplanned	**XGR-222PT**
132	Natural Resource Conservation	**182.387**	96NW	**63,66**	Agriculture, Timber Management, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Wildlife Management	**XGR-122PT**
133	Natural Resource Conservation	**645.964**	95SW, 96NW	**70,69,66**	Timber Management, Forest Mgmt. Demon, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Wildlife Management	**Portion of XGR-123PT**
134	Residential Access	**14.142**	95SW, 96NW	**70**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
135	Developed Recreation	**10.131**	95SW	**70**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
136	Natural Resource Conservation	**3944.640**	95SW, 96NW	**76,77,73 74,78,69**	Timber Management, Forest Mgmt. Demon, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Wildlife Management	**Portion of XGR-123PT**
136a	Natural Resource Conservation	**31.208**	95SW 96NW	**76,77,73 74,78,69**	Timber Management, Forest Mgmt. Demon, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Wildlife Management	**XGR-125PT**
137	Natural Resource Conservation	**3946.777**	96NW, 96NE, 95SW, 95SE	**70,74,78 79,80,81 84,87,83**	Timber Management, Forest Mgmt. Demon, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Wildlife Management, Agriculture	**XGR-124PT**
					Industrial Site, Barge Terminal, Nav Safety Landing	**XGR-125PT**
					Wildlife Management, Forest Mgmt. Demon, Timber Management, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt.	**XGR-126PT**
					Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
138	Residential Access	**5.192**	95SE	**81**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
139	Developed Recreation	**0.382**	95SE	**81**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**

Appendix B1 - Comparison of 1983 Plan (Alternative A) To the Preferred 2001 Plan (Alternative B3) by TVA Parcel Number						
2001 (Alternative B3) Parcel Number	***2001 (Alternative B3) Proposed Zones***	***Acres***	***Quad Map Number***	***TVA D-Stage Map Number***	***1983 (Alternative A) Allocation Category***	***1983 (Alternative A) TVA Tract No.***
140	TVA Project Operations	**4.601**	95SE	**81,84**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
141	Natural Resource Conservation	**58.04**	95SE	**84**	Public Recreation	**XGR-127PT**
142	Developed Recreation	**121.131**	95SE	**84**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
143	Developed Recreation	**10.232**	95SE, 95SW, 95NE, 95NW	**84**	Wildlife Management, Forest Mgmt. Demon, Timber Management, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt.	**Portion of XGR-126PT**
144	Industrial/Commercial Development	**3.469**	95SE	**81**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
145	Developed Recreation	**0.206**	95SE	**81**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
146	Industrial/Commercial Development	**16.165**	95SE	**81**	Wildlife Management, Agriculture	**Unplanned**
147	Natural Resource Conservation	**97.439**	95SE	**81,85**	Wildlife Management, Agriculture	**Portion of XGR-129PT**
148	Industrial/Commercial Development	**9.074**	95SE	**81,85**	Barge Terminal, Industrial Site	**XGR-128PT**
149	Natural Resource Conservation	**107.261**	95SE	**85**	Wildlife Management, Agriculture	**Portion of XGR-129PT**
150	Industrial/Commercial Development	**16.355**	95SE	**85**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
151	Natural Resource Conservation	**155.486**	95SE, 95NE	**85,88**	Wildlife Management, Agriculture, Public Recreation, Forest Mgmt. Demon	**XGR-130PT**
152	TVA Project Operations	**1397.639**	101NW, 95NE, 95SE	**85,88,92 93,89**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
153	Natural Resource Conservation	**65.105**	101NW	**93,89**	Wildlife Management, Agriculture	**XGR-134PT**
154	Industrial/Commercial Development	**2.023**	101NW	**93**	Barge Terminal, Industrial Access	**Portion of XGR-135**
154a	Developed Recreation	**3.786**	101NW	**93,94**	Barge Terminal, Industrial Access	**Portion of XGR-135**
155	Natural Resource Conservation	**45.584**	101NW	**94**	Wildlife Management, Agriculture	**Portion of XGR-136PT**
156	Industrial/Commercial Development	**3.619**	101NW	**94**	Wildlife Management, Agriculture	**Portion of XGR-136PT**
157	Natural Resource Conservation	**14.202**	101NW	**94**	Wildlife Management, Agriculture	**Portion of XGR-136PT**
158	Industrial/Commercial Development	**0.622**	101NW	**94**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
159	Developed Recreation	**9.16**	101NW	**94**	Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Wildlife Management, Industrial Access	**Portion of XGR-137PT**
160	Natural Resource Conservation	**15.747**	101NW	**94**	Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Wildlife Management, Industrial Access	**Portion of XGR-137PT**
161	Industrial/Commercial Development	**8.775**	101NW	**94,95**	Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Wildlife Management, Industrial Access	**Portion of XGR-137PT**
					Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Wildlife Management	**Portion of XGR-138PT**
161a	Industrial/Commercial Development	**22.709**	101NW 100SW	**95,96**	Mult-Use Forest Mgmt. Wildlife Management	**Portion of XGR-138PT**
				95,96	Multi-Use Forest Mgmt. Public Recreation Forest Mgmt. Demo.	**Portion of XGR-140PT**
				95,96	Industrial Access Barge Terminal	**Portion of XGR-141PT**

Appendix B1 - Comparison of 1983 Plan (Alternative A) To the Preferred 2001 Plan (Alternative B3) by TVA Parcel Number

2001 (Alternative B3) Parcel Number	*2001 (Alternative B3) Proposed Zones*	*Acres*	*Quad Map Number*	*TVA D-Stage Map Number*	*1983 (Alternative A) Allocation Category*	*1983 (Alternative A) TVA Tract No.*
162	Sensitive Resource Management	**317.339**	101NW	**95**	Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Wildlife Management	**XGR-138PT**
163	Sensitive Resource Management	**71.206**	101NW	**96**	Public Recreation, Forest Mgmt. Demon, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt.	**XGR-140PT**
164	Natural Resource Conservation	**3.146**	100SW	**96,99**	Barge Terminal, Minor Comm Landing	**XGR-142PT**
165	Developed Recreation	**11.555**	100SW	**99**	Barge Terminal, Minor Comm Landing	**XGR-142PT**
					Agriculture	**Portion of XGR-143PT**
166	Sensitive Resource Management	**257.219**	100SW	**99,104,103**	Agriculture	**XGR-143PT**
167	Industrial/Commercial Development	**26.326**	100SW	**99**	Agriculture	**Portion of XGR-143PT**
168	Sensitive Resource Management	**14.748**	100SW	**99**	Agriculture	**XGR-143PT**
					Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
169	Natural Resource Conservation	**18.142**	100SW	**99,104**	Barge Terminal, Industrial Access	**XGR-144PT**
					Open Space	**XGR-145PT**
170	Industrial/Commercial Development	**3.467**	100SW	**100,105**	Barge Terminal, Industrial Access	**XGR-146PT**
170a	Natural Resource Conservation	**6.473**	100SW	**100,105**	Barge Terminal, Industrial Access	**XGR-146PT**
171	Sensitive Resource Management	**68.324**	100SE, 100SW	**100,105**	Wildlife Management	**XGR-147PT**
172	Industrial/Commercial Development	**16.725**	100SW	**100**	Barge Terminal, Industrial Access	**XGR-150PT**
					Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
173	Sensitive Resource Management	**73.523**	100SW	**100,99,96**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
					Public Recreation, Minor Comm Landing, Nav Safety Landing	**XGR-148PT**
174	Sensitive Resource Management	**27.461**	100SW	**100**	Wildlife Management, Nav Safety Harbor	**XGR-149PT**
175	Sensitive Resource Management	**87.601**	101NW	**96,95,94**	Wildlife Management	**XGR-139PT**
176	Natural Resource Conservation	**3201.022**	95SE, 101NW, 96NE, 95NE, 101SW	**96,95,94 111,90,89, 86, 82,79, 75,71**	Forest Mgmt. Demon, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Wildlife Management	**XGR-132PT**
					Wildlife Management, Nav Safety Landing	**XGR-133PT**
177	Sensitive Resource Management	**77.775**	95SE	**81,79**	Wildlife Management, Forest Mgmt. Demon, Timber Management, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt.	**XGR-126PT**
178	Sensitive Resource Management	**38.171**	96NE, 95SE	**71,75**	Minor Comm Landing, Wildlife Management	**XGR-131PT**
179	Residential Access	**2.8**	95SE	**71**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
180	Sensitive Resource Management	**3429.202**	96NW, 96NE, 95SE	**71,72,67 66,65,62 64,61,60**	Public Recreation	**Portion of XGR-121PT**
					Public Recreation	**XGR-113PT**
					Public Recreation	**XGR-115PT**
					Public Recreation	**XGR-116PT**

Appendix B1 - Comparison of 1983 Plan (Alternative A) To the Preferred 2001 Plan (Alternative B3) by TVA Parcel Number						
2001 (Alternative B3) Parcel Number	***2001 (Alternative B3) Proposed Zones***	***Acres***	***Quad Map Number***	***TVA D-Stage Map Number***	***1983 (Alternative A) Allocation Category***	***1983 (Alternative A) TVA Tract No.***
					Forest Mgmt. Demon, Timber Management, Wildlife Management, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Nav Safety Harbor	**XGR-117PT**
					Natural Area	**XGR-118PT**
					Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
181	Residential Access	**1.128**	96NW	**64**	Forest Mgmt. Demon, Timber Management, Wildlife Management, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Nav Safety Harbor	**Portion of XGR-117PT**
181a	Sensitive Resource Management	**2.862**	96NW	**64**	Forest Mgmt. Demon, Timber Management, Wildlife Management, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Nav Safety Harbor	**Portion of XGR-117PT**
181b	Residential Access	**1.617**	96NW	**64**	Forest Mgmt. Demon, Timber Management, Wildlife Management, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Nav Safety Harbor	**Portion of XGR-117PT**
181c	Sensitive Resource Management	**41.859**	96NW	**64**	Forest Mgmt. Demon, Timber Management, Wildlife Management, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Nav Safety Harbor	**Portion of XGR-117PT**
					Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
182	Sensitive Resource Management	**105.091**	96NW	**67**	Public Recreation	**Portion of XGR-121PT**
183	Developed Recreation	**17.81**	96NW	**64**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
184	Sensitive Resource Management	**511.422**	96SW, 96NW	**64,60**	Forest Mgmt. Demon, Timber Management, Wildlife Management, Public Recreation	**XGR-112PT**
185	TVA Project Operations	**3.658**	96NW	**60**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
186	Developed Recreation	**2.654**	96NW	**60**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
187	Natural Resource Conservation	**386.288**	96SW, 96NW	**57,60**	Forest Mgmt. Demon, Timber Management, Wildlife Management, Public Recreation	**Portion of XGR-112PT**
188	Natural Resource Conservation	**100.576**	89SE, 96SW	**57**	Multiple-Use Forest Management	**XGR-111PT**
189	Developed Recreation	**4.506**	89SE	**57**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
190	TVA Project Operations	**7.61**	89SE	**57**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
191	Residential Access	**7.927**	89SE	**52**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
192	TVA Project Operations	**2.171**	89SE	**52**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
193	Sensitive Resource Management	**518.111**	89SE	**52,46**	Timber Management, Forest Mgmt. Demon, Public Recreation	**XGR-110PT**
194	Natural Resource Conservation	**110.433**	89SE	**52,46**	Industrial Access, Wildlife Management, Agriculture	**XGR-108PT**
					Public Recreation	**XGR-109PT**
195	Natural Resource Conservation	**5.831**	89SE	**46**	Industrial Access, Wildlife Management, Agriculture	**XGR-108PT**
196	Natural Resource Conservation	**86.791**	89SE	**46**	Comm. Recreation, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Wildlife Management	**XGR-106PT**
197	Residential Access	**2.119**	89SE	**46**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**

Appendix B1 - Comparison of 1983 Plan (Alternative A) To the Preferred 2001 Plan (Alternative B3) by TVA Parcel Number

2001 (Alternative B3) Parcel Number	*2001 (Alternative B3) Proposed Zones*	*Acres*	*Quad Map Number*	*TVA D-Stage Map Number*	*1983 (Alternative A) Allocation Category*	*1983 (Alternative A) TVA Tract No.*
198	Natural Resource Conservation	**45.457**	89SE	**45**	Timber Management, Forest Mgmt. Demon, Wildlife Management	**XGR-75PT**
199	Natural Resource Conservation	**130.796**	89SE	**45**	Timber Management, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Wildlife Management, Agriculture	**XGR-72PT**
200	Developed Recreation	**0.603**	89SE	**44**	Public Recreation	**XGR-70PT**
200a	Developed Recreation	**34.513**	89SE	**44**	Public Recreation	**XGR-70PT**
200b	Natural Resource Conservation	**13.152**	89SE	**44**	Public Recreation Minor Com. Landing	**XGR-71PT**
200c	Natural Resource Conservation	**1.120**	89SE	**44**	Public Recreation	**XGR-70PT**
201	TVA Project Operations	**9.754**	89SE	**44**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
202	Sensitive Resource Management	**1097.069**	90NE, 89SE	**44,43,40 41**	Natural Areas	**XGR-69PT**
202a	Developed Recreation	**266.729**	90NE	**40**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
203	Natural Resource Conservation	**101.539**	90NE, 89SE	**41,44**	Wildlife Management, Forest Mgmt. Demon, Agriculture	**XGR-68PT**
204	Developed Recreation	**8.856**	89SE	**44**	Public Recreation	**XGR-67PT**
					Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
205	Residential Access	**1.126**	89SE	**44**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
206	Natural Resource Conservation	**1510.511**	90NW, 89SW	**41,42,37 34**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
					Barge Terminal, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Industrial Access, Agriculture	**XGR-64PT**
					Public Recreation, Agriculture	**XGR-65PT**
207	Developed Recreation	**44.447**	90NW	**41,42,37 34**	Barge Terminal, Wildlife Management, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Industrial Access	**XGR-62PT**
					Commercial Recreation	**XGR-63PT**
					Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
207a	Developed Recreation	**10.408**	90NW	**34**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
208	Natural Resource Conservation	**64.233**	90NW	**33**	Public Recreation	**XGR-61PT**
209	TVA Project Operations	**4.275**	90NW	**33**	Navigation Safety Landing	**XGR-56PT**
210	Industrial/Commercial Development	**53.048**	90NW	**32,33**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
					Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
211	Sensitive Resource Management	**12.201**	90NW	**32**	Public Recreation	**XGR-55PT**
212	Developed Recreation	**313.956**	90SW, 90NW	**31,24,30 23,32,33 36,110,35**	Multiple-Use Forest Management	**XGR-54PT**
					Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
213	Residential Access	**5.319**	83SE	**17**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
214	Developed Recreation	**2.469**	83SE	**17**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
215	Residential Access	**2.655**	83SE	**17**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
216	Industrial/Commercial Development	**4.081**	83SE	**17**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
217	Developed Recreation	**1.457**	83SE	**17**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
218	Industrial/Commercial Development	**2.11**	83SE	**17**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**

Appendix B1 - Comparison of 1983 Plan (Alternative A) To the Preferred 2001 Plan (Alternative B3) by TVA Parcel Number						
2001 (Alternative B3) Parcel Number	***2001 (Alternative B3) Proposed Zones***	***Acres***	***Quad Map Number***	***TVA D-Stage Map Number***	***1983 (Alternative A) Allocation Category***	***1983 (Alternative A) TVA Tract No.***
219	Natural Resource Conservation	**11.372**	83SE	**23**	Multi-Use Forest Mgmt.	**XGR-44PT**
220	Residential Access	**4.057**	83SE	**23**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
221	Developed Recreation	**0.239**	83SE	**23**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
222	Residential Access	**1.965**	83SE	**23**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
223	Sensitive Resource Management	**22.435**	83SE	**16**	Multi-Use Forest Mgmt.	**XGR-43PT**
224	Natural Resource Conservation	**28.186**	83SE	**16**	Multi-Use Forest Mgmt.	**XGR-43PT**
225	Developed Recreation	**3.801**	83SE	**16**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
226	Natural Resource Conservation	**5.365**	83SE	**17**	Multi-Use Forest Mgmt.	**Portion of XGR-43PT**
227	Industrial/Commercial Development	**15.931**	83SE	**17**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
228	Developed Recreation	**0.885**	83SE	**17**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
229	Developed Recreation	**5.206**	83SE	**16**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
230	Residential Access	**17.746**	83SE	**16**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
231	Developed Recreation	**4.079**	83SE	**16**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
232	Residential Access	**1.933**	83SE	**16**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
233	Sensitive Resource Management	**9.666**	83SE	**16**	Open Space	**XGR-40PT**
234	TVA Project Operations	**1.118**	83SE	**16**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
235	Residential Access	**9.018**	83SE	**16**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
236	Developed Recreation	**19.126**	83SE	**16**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
237	TVA Project Operations	**9.041**	83SE	**16**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
238	Natural Resource Conservation	**62.12**	83SE	**9,8**	Timber Management	**XGR-39PT**
239	Residential Access	**9.106**	83SE	**8**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
240	Natural Resource Conservation	**15.574**	83SE	**8**	Timber Management	**Portion of XGR-39PT**
241	Residential Access	**29.379**	83SE	**8**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
242	Sensitive Resource Management	**146.420**	83SE	**8**	Retained Developed	**XGR-37PT**
					Natural Area	**XGR-38PT**
243	Residential Access	**4.409**	83SE	**8**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
244	Developed Recreation	**0.54**	83SE	**8**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
245	Residential Access	**18.453**	83SE	**8,9**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
246	Developed Recreation	**12.875**	83SE	**9,16,121**	Public Recreation	**XGR-41PT**
247	TVA Project Operations	**36.674**	83SE	**121,122,123**	Barge Terminal	**XGR-42PT**
248	Developed Recreation	**1.33**	83SE	**123**	Barge Terminal	**Portion of XGR-42PT**
249	Industrial/Commercial	**6.089**	83SE	**124,125**	Barge Terminal	**Portion of XGR-42PT**
250	Developed Recreation	**83.635**	83SE	**126,127 17,9,10**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
251	TVA Project Operations	**1.166**	83SE	**9**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
252	Residential Access	**10.545**	83SE	**9**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
253	Developed Recreation	**3.089**	83SE	**9**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
254	Natural Resource Conservation	**20.503**	83SE	**9**	Timber Management Public Recreation Agriculture, Wildlife Management	**Portion of XGR-36PT**
255	Residential Access	**1.086**	83SE	**9**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
256	Developed Recreation	**3.671**	83SE	**9**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
					Timber Management Public Recreation Agriculture, Wildlife Management	**Portion of XGR-36PT**

Appendix B1 - Comparison of 1983 Plan (Alternative A) To the Preferred 2001 Plan (Alternative B3) by TVA Parcel Number

2001 (Alternative B3) Parcel Number	*2001 (Alternative B3) Proposed Zones*	*Acres*	*Quad Map Number*	*TVA D-Stage Map Number*	*1983 (Alternative A) Allocation Category*	*1983 (Alternative A) TVA Tract No.*
257	TVA Project Operations	**14.549**	83SE	**9,8**	Timber Management Public Recreation Agriculture, Wildlife Management	**Portion of XGR-36PT**
257a	Natural Resource Conservation	**92.012**	83SE	**9,8**	Timber Management Public Recreation Agriculture, Wildlife Management	**Portion of XGR-36PT**
258	Natural Resource Conservation	**29.689**	83SE	**8**	Timber Management Public Recreation Agriculture, Wildlife Management	**Portion of XGR-36PT**
259	Natural Resource Conservation	**80.393**	83SE	**8,2**	Industrial Access, Timber Management, Wildlife Management, Agriculture	**XGR-35PT**
260	Sensitive Resource Management	**358.884**	83SW	**2,1**	Wildlife Management Agriculture, Timber Management, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt.	**XGR-34PT**
261	Sensitive Resource Management	**22.227**	83SW	**2**	Wildlife Management Agriculture, Timber Management, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt.	**XGR-34PT**
262	Sensitive Resource Management	**35.55**	83SW	**2**	Wildlife Management Agriculture, Timber Management, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt.	**XGR-34PT**
263	Residential Access	**47.298**	83SW	**2**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
264	Developed Recreation	**15.199**	83SW	**3**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
265	Residential Access	**32.143**	83SW	**3**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
266	Sensitive Resource Management	**67.088**	83SW	**3**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
267	TVA Project Operations	**1.61**	83SW	**3**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
268	Natural Resource Conservation	**196.79**	83SE	**3,9**	Timber Management Public Recreation Agriculture	**XGR-32PT**
269	Sensitive Resource Management	**102.428**	83SE	**9**	Industrial Site	**Portion of XGR-31PT**
270	Sensitive Resource Management	**9.293**	83SE	**9**	Industrial Site	**XGR-31PT**
271	Natural Resource Conservation	**32.59**	83SE	**9,10**	Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Agriculture	**XGR-29PT**
272	Residential Access	**21.975**	83SE	**10**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
273	Natural Resource Conservation	**43.312**	83SE	**10**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
					Open Space	**XGR-28PT**
274	Developed Recreation	**40.63**	83SE	**10**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
275	Natural Resource Conservation	**4.873**	83SE	**10**	Open Space	**XGR-27PT**
276	Developed Recreation	**73.890**	83NE	**11**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
277	Sensitive Resource Management	**50.049**	83NE	**11,12**	Multi-Use Forest Mgmt., Nav Safety Harbor	**XGR-25PT**
278	Residential Access	**3.718**	83NE	**12**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
279	Developed Recreation	**22.092**	83NE	**12**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
280	Residential Access	**13.011**	83NE	**12**	Prev. Unplanned	**Unplanned**
281	Natural Resource Conservation	**98.347**	83SW	**2**	Wildlife Management Agriculture, Public Recreation, Multi-Use Forest Mgmt.	**XGR-33PT**

Appendix B1 - Comparison of 1983 Plan (Alternative A) To the Preferred 2001 Plan (Alternative B3) by TVA Parcel Number						
2001 (Alternative B3) Parcel Number	***2001 (Alternative B3) Proposed Zones***	***Acres***	***Quad Map Number***	***TVA D-Stage Map Number***	***1983 (Alternative A) Allocation Category***	***1983 (Alternative A) TVA Tract No.***
282a	Natural Resource Conservation	**0.708**	83NE	**21**	Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
282b	Natural Resource Conservation	**1.779**	83NE 90NW	**26,27**	Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
282c	Natural Resource Conservation	**10.996**	90NW	**28,34**	Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
282d	Natural Resource Conservation	**0.265**	89SW	**38,39**	Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
282e	Sensitive Resource Management	**10.356**	89SW	**42**	Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
282f	Sensitive Resource Management	**25.212**	89SW	**39**	Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
282g	Natural Resource Conservation	**28.205**	89SE	**45,42**	Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
282h	Sensitive Resource Management	**20.687**	89SE, 89SW	**47**	Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
282I	Natural Resource Conservation	**6.795**	89SE	**50,51,45**	Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
282j	Sensitive Resource Management	**1.18**	89SE	**52**	Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
282k	Natural Resource Conservation	**17.471**	96NW 89NE 89SE	**54,56,58**	Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
282l	Natural Resource Conservation	**2.871**	96NW	**66,63**	Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
282m	Natural Resource Conservation	**0.473**	95SW 96NW	**70,74**	Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
282n	Natural Resource Conservation	**3.769**	95SE	**84**	Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
282o	Natural Resource Conservation	**0.667**	89SE	**44**	Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
282p	Natural Resource Conservation	**3.830**	90NW 90NE	**32,110**	Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
282q	Natural Resource Conservation	**0.280**	83SE	**8**	Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
282r	Natural Resource Conservation	**10.876**	83SW 83SE	**2,9,11**	Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
282s	Natural Resource Conservation	**0.042**	89SW	**38**	Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
282t	Natural Resource Conservation	**0.295**	90NW	**29**	Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
282u	Developed Recreation	**12.838**	96NW	**66**	Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
282v	Sensitive Resource Management	**2.943**	83SE	**9**	Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
282w	Sensitive Resource Management	**26.772**	89SE	**42,45**	Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
282x	Sensitive Resource Management	**0.682**	89SE	**45**	Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
282y	Sensitive Resource Management	**3.131**	89SE 89NE	**54**	Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**
282z	Sensitive Resource Management	**1.029**	90NW	**32**	Prev. Unplanned	**Islands**

APPENDIX B-2 COMMITTED LAND USE ON TVA PUBLIC LAND BY CATEGORY

Appendix B-2. Committed Land Use on TVA Public Land by Category

	TVA Parcel Number	Agreement Acreage	Alternative B3 Zone Allocation
Railroads			
Easement -(30724) -XGR-670RR -Railroad -Southern Railroad Company -(1-13-1967 permanent) -1.711 acres	***108***	1.711	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement -XGR-671RR -Railroad -Southern Railroad Company -(1-13-1967 permanent) -16.361 acres	***116***	16.361	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement -(52403) XGR-735RR -Railroad -CSX Transportation -(9-26-1996 permanent) -0.129 acres	***159***	0.129	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement (30650) XGR-634RR - Ralston-Purina Company (9-22-1959 to Current) .01 Acres		0.01	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement (30668) XGR-617RR - City of Guntersville (1-16-1958 to current) 1.2 Acres		1.2	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement -(43666) XTGR-132RR -Railroad -Louisville and Nashville RR Company -(4-18-1980 permanent) -0.0416 acres	***175***	0.0416	Sensitive Resource Management
TOTAL ACREAGE		**19.4526**	
Highway/Roads			
Easement - (30756) XGR-94H for Road/Highway - Marshall County (1-10-1951 to current) 3.7 acres Easement (61988) Road Relocation	***267***	3.7	Residential Access
Easement - XGR-577H -Highway -Marshall Co. -(8-21-1957 permanent) -5.030 acres Easement -XTGR-160H -Highway -AL Dept. of Transportation -(11-03-1994 permanent) -1.979 acres	***1***	7.009	TVA Project Operations
Easement - XGR-647H - Highway - Jackson County (11-28-1962 to current) RLR #30642	***183 and 184***	12.2	Developed Recreation/Sensitive Resource Management
Easement - XGR-648H - Highway - State of Alabama Highway Department (1-7-1964 to current) RLR #30717	***202a***	1.36	Developed Recreation
Easement - XGR-606H for Road/Highway - Alabama Highway Department (3-5-1958 to current) 0.46 acres	***137***	0.46	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement (30643) -XGR-642H - Road/Highway - State of AL- (6-5-1962 permanent) -9.030 acres	***152***	9.03	TVA Project Operations
Easement (30644)-XGR-641H - Highway- Alabama State Highway Dept. - (6-12-1962 permanent) -12.712 acres	***227***	12.712	Industrial/Commercial Development
Easement- (30664) XGR-610H -Highway -City of Guntersville (4-11-1958 permanent) -2.016 acres	***250***	2.016	Developed Recreation
Easement -(30704) -XGR-656H -Highway -City of Scottsboro-(1-21-1965 permanent) -1.318 acres	***117***	1.318	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement -(30721) XGR-673H -Highway -AL Highway Dept. -(4-6-1967 permanent) -2.777 acres	***116***	2.777	Natural Resource Management
Easement (30741) -XGR-563H -highway -AL Highway Dept. -(9-1955 perm)	***262***	3.7	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement (30743) XGR-579H -highway -Marshall Co. -(12-1956 perm)	***244***	1	Developed Recreation
Easement (30746) -XGR-110H -Highway -AL Highway Dept. -(9-20-1955 permanent) -2.018 acres	***200a & 200b***	2.018	Developed Recreation
Easement -(30749) -highway -AL Highway Dept. -(6-1957 perm)	***144***	11	Industrial/Commercial Development
Easement -(30749) XGR-106H -Highway -AL Highway Dept. -(6-25-1957 permanent) -12.483 acres	***147***	12.483	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement (30751) -XGR-104H -Highway -Marshall Co. -(1-18-1956 permanent) -14.143 acres	***237***	14.143	TVA Project Operations
Easement -(30758) XGR-93H -Highway -Marshall Co. -(1-10-1951 permanent) -2.518 acres	***273***	2.518	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement -(30763) XGR-81H -Highway -Jackson County -(6-4-1948 permanent) LINE Coverage	***137***	2.93	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement -(31759) XGR-650H -Highway -TN Dept of Highways -(4-26-1966 permanent) -17.772 acres	***166***	17.772	Sensitive Resource Management

Appendix B-2. Committed Land Use on TVA Public Land by Category

	TVA Parcel Number	Agreement Acreage	Alternative B3 Zone Allocation
Easement (31760) XGR-666H highway -TN. -(4-1996 perm)	***171***	1.8	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement -(31762) XGR-697H -Highway -TN Dept of Highways -(8-11-1971 permanent) -0.726 acres	***166***	0.726	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement -(35894) XTGR-157H -Highway -TN Dept. of Transportation -(10-28-1997 permanent) -11.574 acres	***163***	11.574	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement -(36076) XTGR-159H -Highway -TN Dept. of Transportation -(1-26-1994 permanent) -0.338 acres	***167***	0.338	Industrial/Commercial Development
Easement -(43261) XTGR-129H -Highway -TN Dept. of Transportation -(4-27-1979 permanent) -0.314 acres	***165***	0.314	Developed Recreation
Easement (43261) -XTGR-129H -Highway -TN Dept. of Transportation -(4-27-1979 permanent) -0.617 acres	***173***	0.617	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement (43371) XTGR-112H -highway -Alabama -(3-1975 permanent) -3.37 acres	***16***	3.37	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement (43381) -XTGR-109H -highway -City of Scottsboro -(12-1973 permanent)	***121***	1.5	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement -(43683) XTGR-150H -Highway -AL Highway Dept. -(2-17-1987 permanent) -0.659 acres	***141***	0.659	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement -(43734) XTGR-146H -Highway -AL Highway Dept. -(10-21-1985 permanent) -0.555 acres	***122***	0.555	TVA Project Operations
Easement (61988) -Highway -Marshall County -(3-1939 permanent) TV-12381, TV-17328, TV-24869	***17***	130.1	Residential Access
Easement (30684) XGR-588H -highway -Marshall County -(8-1957 perm)	***274***	4.3	Developed Recreation
Easement (Sold)-XGR-641H - Highway- Alabama State Highway Dept. - (6-12-1962 permanent) -12.712 acres	***247***	12.712	TVA Project Operations
Easement -XGR-591H -Highway -City of Guntersville-(6-25-1957 permanent) -6.378 acres Easement -XGR-102H -Highway -City of Guntersville -(9-22-1950 permanent) -21.762 acres	***250***	28.14	Developed Recreation
Easement -XGR-596H -Highway -Marshall Co. -(8-21-1957 permanent) -1.670 acres	***277***	1.67	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement -XGR-599H -Highway -AL Highway Dept. -(10-15-1957 permanent) -4.573 acres License #53689 -Road/Highway -AL Dept. of Transportation -(8-25-1995 30-day revocable) -1.09 acres	***7***	5.663	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement- XGR-616H -Highway -Alabama State Highway Dept. (4-8-1959 permanent) -29.523 acres	***184***	29.523	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement -XGR-636H- Highway- City of Guntersville - (3-29-1960 permanent) -0.199 acres	***224***	0.199	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement -XGR-650H -Highway -TN Dept of Highways -(4-26-1966 permanent) -28.831 acres	***167***	28.831	Industrial/Commercial Development
Easement -XGR-656H -Highway -City of Scottsboro -(1-21-1965 permanent) -1.318 acres	***116***	1.318	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement -XGR-664H -Highway -Commission of Gov. Finance Marshall Co. -(5-26-1967 permanent) -4.319 acres Easement -TV-20733A -Highway -Marshall County -(10-20-1958 permanent) -LINE Coverage	***39***	4.319	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement -XGR-669H -Highway -AL Highway Dept. -(5-11-1966 permanent) -6.383 acres	***105***	6.383	Developed Recreation
Easement -XGR-681H -Highway -AL Highway Dept. -(9-17-1968 permanent) -0.455 acres *Note also on 93PT Easement -XGR-681H -Highway -AL Highway Dept. -(9-17-1968 permanent) -0.527 acres *Note: also on 93PT	***103***	0.982	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement XTGR-575H (30840) -highway -private Wright -(2/1956 permanent)	***36***	0.13	Industrial/Commercial Development
Easement -XGR-698H -Highway -AL Highway Dept. -(1-31-1972 permanent) -0.945 acres	***33***	0.945	TVA Project Operations
Easement -XGR-83H -Highway -Jackson Co. -(6-4-1948 permanent) -0.217 acres	***176***	0.217	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement -XTGR-108H -Highway - AL Highway Dept. -(7-30-1973 permanent) -1.825 acres	***116***	1.825	Natural Resource Conservation

Appendix B-2. Committed Land Use on TVA Public Land by Category

	TVA Parcel Number	Agreement Acreage	Alternative B3 Zone Allocation
Easement -XTGR-109H -Highway -City of Scottsboro -(12-13-1973 permanent) -1.474 acres Easement -XTGR-146H -Highway -AL Highway Dept. -(10-21-1985 permanent) -0.555 acres	***123***	2.029	TVA Project Operations
Easement -XTGR-112H -Highway -Alabama -(3-31-1975 permanent) -3.168 acres	***20***	3.168	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement -XTGR-114H -Highway -Alabama -(8-21-1975 permanent) -3.527 acres	***196***	3.527	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement -XTGR-125H -Highway -City of Scottsboro -(5-17-1979 permanent) -1.258 acres	***126***	1.258	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement -XTGR-130H -Highway -TN Dept. of Transportation -(5-24-1979 permanent) -0.393 acres	***171***	0.393	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement -XTGR-135H -Highway -State of AL -(3-22-1984 permanent) -8.013 acres	***133***	8.013	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement -XTGR-141H -Highway -ALABAMA -(3-19-1982 permanent) -LINERLR #47906	***187***	7.22	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement -XTGR-142H -Highway -AL Highway Dept. -(3-22-1983 permanent) -4.170 acres	***32***	4.17	Developed Recreation
Easement -XTGR-143H -Highway -AL Highway Dept. -(12-17-1982 permanent) -9.044 acres	***128***	9.044	Natural Resource Management
Easement -XTGR-165H -Highway -ADEM (City of Scottsboro) -(Status not active yet started on 10-19-1998 still waiting of information from customer) -14.123 acres Easement -XGR-673H -Highway -AL Highway Dept. -(4-6-1967 permanent) -2.777 acres	***116***	16.9	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement -XTGR-166H -Highway for Industrial Park (Conners Island)	***26a***	10.1	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement XTGR-575H (30840) -highway -private Wright -(2/1956 permanent)	***36***	0.13	Industrial/Commercial Development
Easement -XTGR-85E -Highway -Jackson County -(3-14-1940 permanent) -0.333 acres	***103***	0.333	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement-XTGR-161H (17445) -Highway -AL Dept. of Transportation -(7-13-1996) -0.320 acres	***10***	0.32	Natural Resource Conservation
License #20084 -Road/Highway -Kennedy, Bobby(private) -(2-15-1981 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***23***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #32111 -Road/Highway -Crow Creek Watershed Conservancy District -(8-1-1969 30-day revocable) -161.707 acres	***137***	161.707	Sensitive Resource Management
License #32191 -Road/Highway -City of Scottsboro -(9-1-1976 60-day revocable) -0.267 acres	***127a***	0.267	Developed Recreation
License #32196 -Road/Highway -Marshall Co. -(4-1-1979 30-day revocable) -0.355 acres	***73***	0.355	TVA Project Operations
License #32212 -Highway -Wooden(private) -(1-1-1982 30-day revocable) -LINE	***176***	0.1	Natural Resource Conservation
License #32271 -Highway -Marshall Co. -(7-16-1951 permanent) -LINE Coverage	***275***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #43101 -Highway -Marshall Co. Commission -(8-20-1956 permanent) -LINE Coverage	***39***	0	Sensitive Resource Management
License #55701 -Highway -Jackson Co. -(4-29-1985 30-revocable) -LINE Coverage	***152***	0	TVA Project Operations
License #56809 -highway -no customer -(2-1940 30day rev) -- This is only a supplement to prevent erosion.	***176***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #57294 -Highway/Water Intake -Scottsboro Solid Waste Disposal Authority -(8-20-1997 permanent) -LINE Coverage	***136***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #62033 -Highway -Jackson Co. Board of Revenue -(7-28-1969 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***137***	0	Sensitive Resource Management
LUP -55590 -Highway -State of AL -(2-23-1976 revocable) -0.140 acres LUP -55583 -Highway -State of AL -(8-31-1977 revocable) -0.064 acres	***132***	0.204	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement (48985) -XGR-747H -road -Wastewater Treatment Plant of Section -(3-1998 perm)	***190***	0.48	TVA Project Operations

Appendix B-2. Committed Land Use on TVA Public Land by Category

	TVA Parcel Number	Agreement Acreage	Alternative B3 Zone Allocation
License #83875 -Misc(roadway) -Gunt. Hotel Corp -(7-30-1985 30-day rev)	***246***	0	Developed Recreation
TOTAL ACREAGE		**628.574**	
Wildlife Management			
Easement - (43407) XTGR-155WL -Wildlife Management Area/Refuge -AL Dept. of Conservation and Natural Resources -(2-1-1990 Expires 2005) -13551.882 acres	***136***	13551.882	Natural Resource Conservation
License #20045 -Wildlife Management Area/Refuge -AL Dept. of Conservation & Natural Resources -(12-16-1949 permanent)	***103***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
LUP #55561 -Wildlife Refuge (new boundaries) -AL Dept. Conservation -(11-1970 30day revocable)	***176***	638	Natural Resource Conservation
TOTAL ACREAGE		**14189.882**	
Industrial			
Easement (85726) -26a Access -Yamaha Corporation -(1-1990 permanent)	***156***	2.83	Industrial/Commercial Development
Easement-XGR-741IE- Industrial Site(access)- US Gypsum Company (5-20-1998 permanent) -1.069 (very small straight line in middle of tract)	***162***	1.069	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement -(42572) XGR-729IE -Industrial Site -Tennol Energy Corporation -(9-25-1986 permanent) -1.848 acres	***170***	1.848	Industrial/Commercial Development
Easement -XGR-688IE -Industrial Site -Monsanto Company -(8-5-1969 permanent) -49.496 acres	***210***	49.496	Industrial/Commercial Development
Easement (30816) -XGR-714IE -Industrial Site -OK Tire &Rubber Co. -(8-8-1973 permanent) -0.581 acres	***218***	0.581	Industrial/Commercial Development
XTGR-167IE -Industrial easement for the City of Guntersville -Industrial Park (Conners Island) 33.5 acres	***35***	33.5	Industrial/Commercial Development
Easement XTGR-167IE -(84434) -Industrial easement for the City of Guntersville -Industrial Park (Conners Island) 18.5 acres	***36***	18.5	Industrial/Commercial Development
TOTAL ACREAGE		**107.824**	
Storage Tanks			
Storage tank -#4370 -underground fuel -(4-1996) -Goosepond Colony	***106***	0	Developed Recreation
Storage tank -#4349 -underground fuel -(10-1988) -Jackson Co. Park	***120***	0	Developed Recreation
License #13808 -storage -City of Scottsboro -(3-1976 30day rev)	***123***	0	TVA Project Operations
Storage tank -underground fuel -Campbell (1984 removed 1999)	***186***	0	Developed Recreation
Storage Tank -4348 -underground fuel -South Sauty Creek Resort	***204***	0	Developed Recreation
Storage Tank -underground fuel -Lake Gunt. State Park -(11-1996)	***212***	0	Developed Recreation
LUP #105016 -deck -Covenant Cove -(8-2000 perm) Storage Tank -4337 -underground fuel -McClendon -(10-1995)	***231***	0	Developed Recreation
Storage Tank -underground fuel -Vaughn Rec. Center -(1-1980)	***236***	0	Developed Recreation
Storage tank -above ground -Guntersville Boat Mart (no date)	***274***	0	Developed Recreation
License #72362 -Misc(storage tanks) -Lake Guntersville Yacht Club -(6-25-1998 30-day revocable) -POINT Coverage	***32***	0	Developed Recreation
Storage Tank -Underground fuel -Lake Guntersville Yacht Club -(10-1995)	***32***	0	Developed Recreation
Storage tank -4347 -Clay Marina -fuel/underground -(11-1994)	***65***	0	Developed Recreation
Sufferance Agreements			
Sufferance Agrmt -Carter -retaining wall -(7-1990 30day rev)	***167***	0	Industrial/Commercial Development
Sufferance Agrmt -road -Hercules Rubber Co. -(9-1990 perm) RLR #19619	***216***	0	Industrial/Commercial Development
Sufferance Agrmt-Starnes-house -(7-1990 perm) RLR #19645	***230***	0.2	Residential Access
Sufferance Agreements -36995 -house -Boyers -(4-1993 90 day rev)	***245***	0	Residential Access
Sufferance Agreement - 50305 -house -Uhlir -(3-1990 perm)	***245***	0	Residential Access
Sufferance Agreement -Riley -(10/10/1988) 90 day rev. RLR #33252	***37***	0	Residential Access
Sufferance Agrmt -(36970) -house -Myracle -(7-1992 permanent)	***62***	0	Residential Access
Sufferance Agrmt #36953 -house -Lowery -(8-1986 90day rev)	***93***	0	Residential Access
Sufferance Agreement #33260 - Dykes (1987)		0	Residential Access

Appendix B-2. Committed Land Use on TVA Public Land by Category

	TVA Parcel Number	Agreement Acreage	Alternative B3 Zone Allocation
Sufferance Agreement #54023 - Martin (10-29-1987)		0	Residential Access
Miscellaneous			
Easement -(30810) XGR-728B -Motel -Gunt. Hotel Corp-(7-30-1985 perm) -0.042 acres	***246***	0.042	Developed Recreation
Easement -(31751) XGR-590DE -Excavation of channel -Dixie Sand & Gravel -(5-7-1957 permanent) -3.418 acres	***175***	3.418	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement (4706) XGR-738H Private- Mattox- (1-21-1998-Permanent) -0.693 acres	***193***	0.693	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement -(47898) XTGR-134FS -Fire Station -City of Scottsboro -(2-27-1981 permanent) -1.578 acres	***122***	1.578	TVA Project Operations
Easement -XGR-682DR -Drainage Ditch -Southern RR Company -(6-24-1968 permanent) -2.770 acres	***116***	2.77	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement -XGR-686DR -Drainage Ditch -Crow Creek Watershed Conservancy District -(7-31-1970 permanent) -24.739 acres	***137***	24.739	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement -XGR-694DR -Drainage Ditch -Scottsboro Water Works, Sewer &Gas Board -(4-10-1970 permanent) -0.232 acres	***105***	0.232	Developed Recreation
License #14061 -Drainage Ditch -City of Scottsboro -(9-1-1956 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***116***	0.18	Natural Resource Conservation
License #19981 -Fallout Shelter -Marshall Co. -(4-4-1969 permanent) -POINT Coverage License #32035 -Vending -AL State Board of Education -(8-1-1963 30-day revocable) -POINT Coverage	***1***	0	TVA Project Operations
License #20047 -Drainage Ditch -Haas, Robert(private) -(3-22-1950 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***136***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #20059 -Drainage Ditch -City of Stevenson -(4-25-1950 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***137***	0	Sensitive Resource Management
License #32019 -Storage -Marion Co. TN -(2-24-1961 30-day revocable) -0.122 acres	***173***	0.122	Sensitive Resource Management
License #32115 -Farmers' Market -City of Scottsboro -(6-16-1978 30-day revocable) -2.259 acres	***116***	2.259	Natural Resource Conservation
License #32240 -Misc (right of way) -Gounce -(3-1985 30day rev)	***161***	0.01	Industrial/Commercial Development
License #32245 -Irrigation system -Roper(private) -(9-23-1985 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***176***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #32708 -Signs -Alred Marina -(5-28-1997 30-day revocable) -POINT Coverage	***30***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #36707 -Parking Area -Town of Stevenson AL -(4-15-1983 30-day revocable) -2.804 acres	***143***	2.804	Developed Recreation
License #42975(sup4) storage -(7-1-1990 30-day revocable) -POINT Coverage	***127***	0	Developed Recreation
License #42994 -Sign -Alred Marina -(11-28-1958 30-day revocable)	***27***	0	Sensitive Resource Management
License #44774 -Fence -Meekins, James(private) -(9-29-1995 30-day revocable) -0.732 acres	***8***	0.732	Sensitive Resource Management
License #4975 -Nature Center -Stevenson Middle School -(5-10-1996 30-day revocable) -14.61 acres	***137***	14.61	Sensitive Resource Management
License #4979 -Storage -Guntersville Electric Board -(8-30-1996 30 day revocable) -0.159 acres	***247***	0.159	TVA Project Operations
License #4981 -Parking Area -City of Guntersville -(5-28-195130-day revocable) -0.342 acres	***247***	0.342	TVA Project Operations
License #53266 -waterlane -Lemaster -(5-1996 30day rev)	***78***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #53339 -Storage -Guntersville Concrete Products, Inc. (4-23-1985 30-day revocable) -0.60 acres **Note: this replaced #53338	***247***	0.6	TVA Project Operations
License #53742 -Misc(regulation of shoreline) -City of Guntersville -(6-15-1959 30-day revocable)	***250***	0	Developed Recreation
LUP #107131 -Misc (gazebo) -Rousseau -(11-2000 permanent)	***93***	0	Residential Access
LUP #55500 -sign -Valmonte Resort -(3-1963 30day rev)	***236***	0	Developed Recreation
LUP #55623 -test boring operations -Amoco Corp. -(2-1989 30day rev)	***249***	0	Industrial/Commercial Development
LUP #75364 -Excavation (channel) -Lundt (private) -(6-1998 permanent)	***63***	0	Developed Recreation

Appendix B-2. Committed Land Use on TVA Public Land by Category

	TVA Parcel Number	Agreement Acreage	Alternative B3 Zone Allocation
LUP #90151 -walkway -Casto -(5-1999 perm)	***243***	0	Residential Access
LUP #98578 -Misc use -Tabor -(10-1999 perm)	***280***	0	Residential Access
LUP -103272 -Landscaping/Minor Clearing & Misc(deck, patio, planters) -Harden(private) -(6-8-2000)	***263***	0	Residential Access
LUP -14126 -Irrigation system -Gillian(private) -(11-8-1996) LUP -80270 -landscaping -Smith -(8-1998 perm) LUP -74906 -sidewalk -Skelton -(5-1998 perm)	***213***	0	Residential Access
LUP -32311 -Landscaping/minor clearing -Storie(private) -(5-16-1997) LUP -88804 -Misc(walkway) -Fourroux (private) -(3-1999 permanent)	***62***	0	Residential Access
LUP -53751 -Drainage Ditch -Scottsboro Housing Authority -(6-23-1966 revocable)	***116***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
LUP -80271 -Misc(minor fill) -Southern Homebuilders, LLC -(8-20-1998 permanent) LUP -74358 -landscaping/minor -Banton (private) -(5-1998 permanent)	***65***	0	Developed Recreation
LUP -97837 -Misc(not specified) -(9/27/1999 permanent) -Hayes	***37***	0	Residential Access
TOTAL ACREAGE		**55.29**	
Maintenance Facility			
Easement -(30818) XGR-712MC -Maintenance Facility -Scottsboro Electric Power Board -(6-18-1974 permanent) -5.174 acres	***123***	5.174	TVA Project Operations
Easement -(43251) XTGR-119MC -Maintenance Facility -City of Scottsboro -(2-24-1976 permanent) -6.372 acres	***123***	6.372	TVA Project Operations
Easement -(19709) -Maintenance Facility -TVA -(02-1976 perm) -3.08 acres	***123***	3.08	TVA Project Operations
TOTAL ACREAGE		**14.626**	
Recreation			
Easement - XTGR-148RE for Recreation (Access Area and Park) - City of Guntersville (2-27-1986 to current) 3.30 acres	***224***	3.3	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement -(31763) XGR-675RE -Recreation(park) -Marshall Co. Board of Education -(3-2-1967 permanent) -8.643 acres	***236***	8.643	Developed Recreation
Easement #55901 - XTGR-147RE - City of Guntersville (Effective 1/15/1986 to current)		2.5	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement -(44097) XTGR-97RE -Recreation(park) -Marshall Co. Park & Recreation Board -(5-22-1979 expires 2009) -53.405 acres	***276***	53.405	Developed Recreation
Easement -XGR-708RE -Recreation(Access Area) -Walker, Lu(private)-(12-16-1971 permanent) -0.468 acres	***21***	0.468	Developed Recreation
Easement -XTGR-83RE -Recreation(park) -Town of Stevenson -(5-4-1973 expires 2003) -122.129 acres	***142***	122.129	Developed Recreation
Easement -XTGR-97RE -Recreation(park) -Marshall Co. Park & Recreation Board -(5-22-1979 expires 2009) -53.405 acres	***276***	53.405	Developed Recreation
Easement -XTGR-99E -Recreation(campground) Lake Guntersville State Park -Alabama -(11-14-1963 permanent) -279.186 acres	***212***	279.186	Developed Recreation
Lease - (17104) XTGR-163L for Recreation/Campground - John Cooper/South Sauty Creek Resort (5-1-1997 to 4-30-2016) - 80 acres	***56***	80	Developed Recreation
Lease - (70573) XTGR-748L for Marina - Wood Yard Marina, L.L.C. (12-22-1998 to 12-21-2017) - 10.78 acres	***127***	10.78	Developed Recreation
Lease - XTGR-151L for Recreation/Campground - Doug Blackburn/Honeycomb Campground (4-8-1987 to 4-7-2006) - 31.8 acres	***6***	31.8	Developed Recreation
Lease - XTGR-153L for Recreation/Campground - Don Deitsch-Sunrise Marina (7-11-1988 to 6-30-2007) - 8.4 acres	***6***	8.4	Developed Recreation
License #105076 -Recreation(access area) -Marshall Shrine Club -(9-12-2000 30-day revocable) -	***51***	15.824	Developed Recreation
License #19828 -Recreation(access area) -City of South Pittsburg -(2-2-1971 30-day revocable) -POINT Coverage	***165***	1	Developed Recreation
License #19912 -walking trail -River Mont Cave Historical Trail Committee -(7-1995 30day rev)	***159***	0	Natural Resource Conservation

Appendix B-2. Committed Land Use on TVA Public Land by Category

	TVA Parcel Number	Agreement Acreage	Alternative B3 Zone Allocation
License- #30217 for a Hunting Club - Blue & Gray Rifle & Pistol Club (8-28-1997 to present)	***1***	12	TVA Project Operations
License #32012 -Recreation(marina) -City of Scottsboro -(6-22-1959 30-day revocable) -19.348 acres	***114***	9	Developed Recreation
License #32013 -sports field/stadium -Scottsboro Board of Education -(5-1986 -30day rev) -14.20 acres	***117***	14.2	Natural Resource Conservation
License #32020 -Recreation(access) -Jackson Co. Board of Revenue -(7-1-1961 30-day revocable) -5.704 acres	***136***	5.704	Natural Resource Conservation
License #32022 -Recreation(Access) -AL Dept. of Conservation -(10-1-1962 30-day revocable) -35.465 acres	***212***	35.465	Developed Recreation
License #32030 -Recreation(park) -Town of Grant -(7-1-1963 30-day revocable) -7.915 acres	***18***	7.915	TVA Project Operations
License #32046 -Recreation(picnic area) -AL Dept. of Conservation & Natural Resources -(6-22-1971 30-day revocable) -1.377 acres	***176***	1.377	Natural Resource Conservation
License #32059 -recreation(access) -AL Dept. of Conservation -(7-1973 30day rev)	***135***	0.5	Developed Recreation
License #32266 -Recreation/Campground -South Sauty Creek Resort -(7-1-1994 60-day revocable) -POINT	***204***	0	Developed Recreation
License #32275 -Recreation(park) -AL State Highway Dept. -(5-1-1952 30-day revocable) -3.425 acres	***20***	3.425	Residential Access
License #32903 -Recreation(marina) -Little Mt. Marina -(6-26-1997 30-day revocable) -29.573 acres	***207***	29.573	Natural Resource Conservation
License #68828 -Recreation(campground) -Mt. Lakes Resort -(7-17-1990 30-day revocable) -2.076 acres	***207***	2.076	Developed Recreation
License #34227 -Recreation(access) -North Sauty Marine -(4-20-1977 30-day revocable) -2.494 acres	***103***	2.494	Natural Resource Conservation
License #36740 -Recreation(park) -City of Scottsboro -(4-13-1984 to 9-30-1984) -POINT Coverage License #32114 -Recreation(park) -City of Scottsboro -(4-29-1977 30-day revocable) -25.332 acres	***114***	25.332	Developed Recreation
License #36744 -Recreation(park) -City of Scottsboro -(9-19-1984 expired 12-31-1984) -3.840 acres	***105***	3.84	Developed Recreation
License #44599 -Marina -Signal Point Marina -(5-9-1994 30-day revocable) -1.937 acres	***214***	1.937	Developed Recreation
License #15884 -Campground -Riverview Campground (Blackburns) -(1-16-1997 60-day revocable) -19.522 acres	***276***	19.522	Developed Recreation
License #4983 -Marina -Vaughn's Recreation -(8-17-1994 30-day revocable) -1.350 acres	***236***	1.35	Developed Recreation
License #53340 -Recreation(access area) -City of South Pittsburg -(1-10-1989 30-day revocable) -2.0 acres	***165***	2	Developed Recreation
License #53553 -Recreation(campground) -Mt. Lakes Resort -(8-30-1996 30-day revocable) -3.173 acres LUP -40697 -Recreation(picnic area) -Mt. Lakes Resort -(7-3-1997)	***207***	3.173	Developed Recreation
License #68828 -rec(campground) -Mt. Lakes Resort -(7-1990 30day rev) -1.50 acres	***207***	1.5	Developed Recreation
License #99477 -Recreation(marina) -Powell, Howard -(12-17-1999 30-day revocable~~now leased by Jimmy McClendon) -0.80 acres.	***228***	0.8	Developed Recreation
LUP #104716 -Recreation access area -Barclay Hayes -(8-2000 30day rev)	***232***	0	Residential Access
LUP -19826 -Hiking Trail -City of South Pittsburg -(5-13-1996 permanent) -3.499 acres	***165***	3.499	Developed Recreation
LUP -32715 -Recreation(park) -Town on Langston -(5-28-1997 revocable) -2.353 acres	***196***	2.353	Natural Resource Conservation
LUP -53891 -Recreation(park) -Town of Langston -2-1-1982 revocable) -9.955 acres	***200a***	9.955	Developed Recreation
Easement (37228) -XTGR-152RE -Recreation(park) -AL Dept of Conservation & Natural Resources -(1-2-1991 permanent) -239.555 acres	***202a***	239.555	Developed Recreation
TOTAL ACREAGE		**1109.385**	

Appendix B-2. Committed Land Use on TVA Public Land by Category

	TVA Parcel Number	Agreement Acreage	Alternative B3 Zone Allocation
Barge Terminals			
License #66539 -Barge Terminal -Baker Sand & Gravel Company -(6-26-1970 30-day revocable) -1.407 acres	***130***	1.407	Industrial/Commercial Development
Easement (37164) XGR-746IE -barge terminal -Mead Containerboard -(1-1999 exp. 1-2009)	***144***		Industrial/Commercial Development
Easement -XGR-713IE -Barge Terminal -City of Stevenson Industrial Development Board -(6-18-1974 permanent) -13.962 acres	***150***	13.962	Industrial/Commercial Development
License #19697 -Barge Terminal(load/unload) -Hudson Foods -(9-1-199460day revocable) -POINT Coverage	***248***	0	Developed Recreation
License #56101 -Barge Terminal/Rail Road -Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis RR -(2-1-1952 30-day revocable)	***249***	0	Industrial/Commercial Development
TOTAL ACREAGE		**15.369**	
Telephone			
Easement - (16128) -XGR-740E for Utilities (Telephone) - GTE Telephone Operations (3-20-1998 to current) 0.6 acres	***99***	0.06	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement -(42565) XGR-731TL -Utilities(telephone) -South Central Bell -(6-18-1992 permanent)	***171***	0.04	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement (62020) XTGR-74E -Utilities(telephone) -Southern Bell Telephone -(8-16-1939 permanent)	***237***	7.48	TVA Project Operations
License #20112 -Misc(line serving radio communication system) -Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph System -(11-18-1954 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***229***	0	Developed Recreation
License #14066 -Utilities(telephone) -Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. -(4-13-1956 30-day revocable)	***1***	0	TVA Project Operations
License #32256 -Utilities(telephone) -South Central Bell -(6-11-1991 60-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***1***	0	TVA Project Operations
License #14069 -Utilities(telephone) -Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. -(12-5-1955 30-day revocable)	***26a***	0.57	Natural Resource Conservation
License #14071 -Utilities(telephone) -Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. -(12-5-1955 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***68***	0.6	Natural Resource Conservation
License #20078 -Utilities(telephone) -Southern Bell Telephone -(3-3-1971 30-day revocable) -POINT Coverage	***30***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #20130 -Utilities(telephone) -Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. -(6-9-1955 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***21***	0	Developed Recreation
License #32105 -Utilities(telephone) -South Central Bell -(8-1-1971 60-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***39***	0.3	Sensitive Resource Management
License #32201 UT(telephone) -South Central Bell -(5-1980 30day rev)	***175***	0	Sensitive Resource Management
License #32267 -Utilities(telephone) -South Central Bell -(9-24-1970 60-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***165***	0	Developed Recreation
License -#32273 -Utilities(telephone) -Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. -(6-1-1950 permanent) -POINT Coverage	***152***	0	TVA Project Operations
License #34207 -Utilities(telephone) -South Central Bell -(8-1-1971 60-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***39***	0	Sensitive Resource Management
License #44245 -utilities(telephone) -Jackson County Telephone Company -(11-1949 30day rev)	***128 & 127***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #4853 -Utilities(telephone) -Southern Bell Telephone -(3-1-1963 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***1***	6.74	TVA Project Operations
License #4872 -Utilities(telephone) -Southern Bell Telephone -(4-8-1959 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***137***	0.2	Sensitive Resource Management
License #4874 -Utilities(telephone) -Southern Bell Telephone -(2-1-1959 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***137***	0.75	Sensitive Resource Management
License #55709 -Utilities(telephone) -General Telephone Company -(12-3-1974 perm)	***132***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
TOTAL ACREAGE		**16.74**	
Gas Utilities			
Easement - (31753) XGR-618P for Utilities (Pipeline) - City of South Pittsburg (7-30-1958 to current) 1.3 acres	***166***	1.3	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement (30639)-XGR-662P - Utilities(gas pipeline) - Stevenson, AL -(4-20-1964 permanent) - 0.123 acres	***152***	0.123	TVA Project Operations
Easement -(30708) XGR-663P -Utilities(gas pipeline) -Avondale Mills(private)-(5-11-1965 permanent) -0.34 acres	***147***	0.34	Natural Resource Conservation

Appendix B-2. Committed Land Use on TVA Public Land by Category

	TVA Parcel Number	Agreement Acreage	Alternative B3 Zone Allocation
Easement -(30710) XGR-661P -Utilities(gas pipeline) -Town of Stevenson -(4-20-1964 permanent) -0.411acres	***152***	0.411	TVA Project Operations
Easement -(86436) XGR-743P - Utilities(gas/natural gas) -US Gypsum Company -(5-20-1998 expires 2028) -1.305 acres	***163***	1.305	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement -(86437) XGR-744P -Utilities(gas/natural gas) -US Gypsum Company -5-20-1998 expires 2028) -0.102 acres	***165***	0.102	Developed Recreation
Easement (86438) XGR-745P -Utilities(gas/natural gas) -US Gypsum Company -(5-20-1998 expires 2028) -0.421 acres	***165***	0.421	Developed Recreation
Easement -XGR-649P -Utilities(pipeline) -City of South Pittsburg -(11-25-1963 permanent) -1.156 acres	***167***	1.156	Industrial/Commercial Development
Easement -XGR-660P -Utilities(gas pipeline) -Town of Stevenson -(4-20-1964 permanent) -0.529 acres	***137***	0.529	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement -XGR-663P -Utilities(gas pipeline) -Avondale Mills -(5-11-1965 permanent) -0.58 acres	***137***	0.58	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement -XGR-693P -Utilities(pipeline) -Scottsboro Water Works, Sewer & Gas Board -(4-10-1970 permanent) -4.371 acres	***105***	4.371	Developed Recreation
Easement -XGR-695P -Utilities(pipeline) -Marshall Co. Gas District -(3-6-1972 permanent) - 0.727 acres	***56***	0.727	Developed Recreation
Easement -XGR-696U -Utilities(pipeline) -Marshall Co. Gas District -(3-6-1972 permanent) -0.06 acres	***56***	0.06	Developed Recreation
Easement-XGR-640P - Utilities (gas pipeline) - Section Water Works Board (4-27-1961 permanent) -0.366 acres	***190***	0.366	TVA Project Operations
License #14067 -Utilities(natural gas) -Marshall Co. Gas District -(3-1-1954 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***274***	0	Developed Recreation
License #19663 -Utilities(natural gas) -Huntsville Utilities -(12-10-1995 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***20***	0	Residential Access
License #19991 -Utilities(pipeline) -Standard Basket Manufacturing Company -(6-21-1938 permanent) -0.050 acres	***247***	0.05	TVA Project Operations
License #36239 -Utilities(natural gas) -Marshall Co. Gas District -(5-8-1975 30-day revocable) -0.576 acres	***85***	0.576	Sensitive Resource Management
TOTAL ACREAGE		**12.417**	
Sewer Utilities (Private)			
License #83351 -Septic/Sewage Field Line -Carver(private) -(1-8-1999 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***254***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #76252 -Septic/Sewage lines -Green Property Management -(7-8-1998 30-day revocable)	***243***	0.16	Residential Access
TOTAL ACREAGE		**0.16**	
Sewer Utilities (Commercial)			
Easement - (37187) XTGR-158S for Utilities (Sewer) - City of Kimball (11-29-1993 to current) 0.46 acres	***166***	0.46	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement - XTGR-131S for Utilities (Sewer) - City of Kimball (10-16-1979 to current) - 0.96 acres	***166***	0.96	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement - XGR-553P - Utilities (water) - Water Supply Board of Albertville (11-29-1954) - .02 acres (RLR #30679	***212***	0.02	Developed Recreation
Easement - XGR-595S for Utilities (buried sewer line) - City of Guntersville (5-25-1957 to current) .64 acres	***226***	0.64	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement -(30663) XGR-611S -Utilities(sewer) -City of Guntersville -(4-11-1958 permanent) -0.199 acres	***224***	0.199	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement -(30686) XGR-595S -Utilities(sewer) -City of Guntersville -(6-25-1957 permanent) -0.656 acres	***226***	0.656	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement (30688) -XGR-593S -Utilities(sewer) -City of Guntersville -(6-25-1957 permanent) -0.187 acres	***250***	0.187	Developed Recreation
Easement -(30736)- XGR-707S -Utilities(sewer) -Scottsboro Water Works, Sewer Board -(1-31-1972 permanent) -0.566 acres Easement -(43355) XTGR-117S -Utilities(sewer) -Scottsboro Waterworks, Sewer &Gas Board -(10-10-1975 permanent) -0.040 acres	***113***	0.606	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement -(30737) -XGR-706H -Utilities(sewer) -Scottsboro Water Works -(1-31-1972 permanent) -0.127 acres	***98***	0.127	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement -(30804) XGR-689S -Utilities(sewer) -City of Bridgeport -(8-5-1970 permanent) -1.115 acres	***156***	1.115	Industrial/Commercial Development
Easement -(30806) XGR-684S -Utilities(sewer) -Scottsboro Housing Authority -(2-17-1969 permanent) -3.437 acres	***193***	3.437	Sensitive Resource Management

Appendix B-2. Committed Land Use on TVA Public Land by Category

	TVA Parcel Number	Agreement Acreage	Alternative B3 Zone Allocation
Easement -(31838) XGR-711S -Utilities(sewer) -Junction Enterprises -(11-20-1973 permanent) -0.910 acres	***166***	0.91	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement (42906) -utilities (sewer) -Guntersville Water & Sewer -(4-1982 30-day rev) XTGR-136S	***238***	5.12	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement -(43273) XTGR-127S -Utilities(sewer) -City of Scottsboro -(10-23-1978 permanent) -4.380 acres	***121***	4.38	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement -(43278) XTGR-126S -Utilities(sewer) -Town of Jasper -(12-28-1978 permanent) -0.065 acres	***170***	0.065	Industrial/Commercial Development
Easement -(43736) XTGR-133S -Utilities(sewer) -Gunt. Water &Sewer -(10-1-1980 perm) -0.791 acres	***224***	0.791	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement -XGR-552S -Utilities(sewer) -City of South Pittsburg -(4-6-1955 permanent); RLR #31750	***161***	0.03	Industrial/Commercial Development
Easement -XGR-560S -Utilities(sewer) -Stevenson Water & Sewer Board -(2-3-1955 permanent) -0.045 acres	***137***	0.045	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement -XGR-608S -Sewer -City of Guntersville -(4-11-1958 permanent) -1.549 acres	***247***	1.549	TVA Project Operations
Easement -XGR-667S -Utilities(sewer) -Section Industrial Development Board -(8-20-1965 permanent) -3.419 acres	***193***	1.115	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement -XGR-711S -Utilities(sewer) -Junction Enterprises -(11-20-1973 permanent) -0.910 acres	***167***	0.91	Industrial/Commercial Development
Easement- XTGR-116S -Utilities(sewer) -Scottsboro Waterworks, Sewer &Gas Board -(10-10-1975 permanent) -0.436 acres	***116***	0.436	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement -XTGR-118S -Utilities(sewer) -Scottsboro Waterworks, Sewer &Gas Board -(10-10-1975 permanent) -0.236 acres	***116***	0.236	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement -XTGR-122S -Utilities Sewer -Scottsboro Waterworks, Sewer &Gas Board -(5-19-1977 permanent) -0.671 acres	***116***	0.671	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement -XTGR-127S -Utilities(sewer) -City of Scottsboro -(10-23-1978 permanent) -4.380 acres	***122***	4.38	TVA Project Operations
Easement -XTGR-145S -Utilities(sewer) -Scottsboro Waterworks &Sewer -(11-26-1984 permanent) -9.877 acres	***111***	9.877	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement(Sold) -XGR-626S -Utilities (sewer) - Jackson Co. Hospital Board (3-20-1959 permanent) -0.051 acres	***152***	0.051	TVA Project Operations
License #32242 -Septic/Sewage Field Line -Marshall Co. Land Company -(5-15-1985 30-day revocable)	***31***	0.6	TVA Project Operations
License #42353 -Septic/Sewage Field Line -Scottsboro Water Works, Sewer & Gas -(10-2-1990 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***121***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #42387 -Utilities(sewer) -Guntersville Water and Sewer Department -(9-24-1991 30 day revocable)	***257***	0	TVA Project Operations
License #44605 -Utilities(sewer) -Scottsboro Waterworks, Sewer & Gas -(1-30-1995 30-day revocable)	***111***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #4579 -Utilities(sewer) -Scottsboro Water Works, Sewer & Gas -(10-21-1994 30-day revocable) -LINE	***122***	0	TVA Project Operations
TOTAL ACREAGE		**39.573**	
Pump Station/Dewatering Project			
Easement - (47895) XTGR-140PS for Dewatering/Pump Station -Guntersville Water and Sewer Board (3-24-1982 to current) .07 acres	***224***	0.07	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement (30764) XGR-703PS -Dewatering Project/Pump Station -Scottsboro Water Works & Gas Board -(1-31-1972 permanent) -0.216 acres	***112***	0.216	TVA Project Operations
Easement -(47564) XTGR-162E -Dewatering Project/Pump Station & Water Lane -Fort Payne Water Works Board -(2-19-1997 permanent) -5.933 acres	***184***	5.933	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement (47889) XTGR-138PS -Dewatering project -Guntersville Water & Sewer -(8-1982 perm)	***240***	0.15	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement (47891) XTGR-139PS -Dewatering project -Guntersville Water & Sewer -(8-1982 perm)		0.01	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement -XGR-653PS -Dewatering Project/Pump Station -Town of Grant Water Works Board -(12-11-1963 permanent) -0.142 acres	***18***	0.142	TVA Project Operations

Appendix B-2. Committed Land Use on TVA Public Land by Category

	TVA Parcel Number	Agreement Acreage	Alternative B3 Zone Allocation
Easement -XTGR-115SP -Dewatering Project/Pump Station -Scottsboro Waterworks, Sewer &Gas Board -(10-10-1975 permanent) -0.540 acres	***116***	0.54	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement 47888 XTGR-137PS -Dewatering Project/Pump Station -Guntersville Water & Sewer Board -(3-24-1982 permanent) -0.343 acres	***257a***	0.343	Natural Resource Conservation
License #20002 -Dewatering Project/Pump Station -AL Dept. of Conservation & Natural Resources -(11-16-1951 permanent)	***176***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #20005 -Dewatering Project/pump station -AL Dept. of Conservation & Natural Resources -(10-16-1951 permanent) -POINT	***137***	0	Sensitive Resource Management
TOTAL ACREAGE		**7.404**	
Wastewater Treatment Plants			
Easement -(30766) XGR-705SP -Sewage Treatment Plant -Scottsboro Water Works Sewer Gas Board -(1-31-1972 permanent) -2.112 acres	***112***	2.112	TVA Project Operations
Easement -(43330) XTGR-121SP -Sewage Treatment Plant -Scottsboro Water Works -(12-20-1976 permanent) -14.093 acres	***112***	14.093	TVA Project Operations
Easement -(30774) -XGR-693P -Scottsboro Water Works, Sewer & Gas Board -(4-10-1970 permanent) -2.3	***107***	2.3	Developed Recreation
Easement -(30768) -XGR-691WP and (30772) -XGR-692PS -Wastewater Treatment Plant -Scottsboro Water Works, Sewer & Gas Board -(4-10-1970 permanent) -4.448 acres	***107***	4.448	Developed Recreation
Easement (35892) -XTGR-144PS -Wastewater Treatment Plant -Arab Water Works -(1-30-1991 permanent) -0.046	***273***	0.046	Natural Resource Conservation
Easement -XTGR-106SP -Sewage Treatment Plant -Town of Stevenson -(1-11-1973 permanent) -19.190 acres	***137***	19.19	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement - XGR-678S - Sewage Lift Station - City of Guntersville (9/24/1968 to current) - .04 acres	***236***	0.04	Developed Recreation
Easement -XTGR-110SP -Sewage Treatment Plant -Town of Stevenson -(1-14-1974 permanent) -2.596 acres	***137***	2.596	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement -XTGR-123WT -Wastewater Treatment Plant -Section & Dutton Waterworks Board -(7-3-1978 permanent) -1.025 acres	***190***	1.025	TVA Project Operations
Easement -XTGR-128SP -Sewage Treatment Plant -Guntersville Waterworks & Sewer Board -(6-22-1979 permanent) -0.071 acres	***247***	0.071	TVA Project Operations
TOTAL ACREAGE		**45.921**	
Water Utilities			
Easement - XGR-654WP for Utilities (Water) - Waterworks Board of the Town of Grant (12-11-1963 to current) - 1.4 acres	***18***	1.4	TVA Project Operations
Easement -(37387) XTGR-156WP -Utilities(water) -Grant Waterworks Board -(7-18-1991 permanent) -8.624 acres	***18***	8.624	TVA Project Operations
Easement- XGR-553P -Utilities(pipeline) -Albertville Water Supply Board (11-29-1954 permanent) - 0.078 acres	***212***	0.078	Developed Recreation
Easement -XGR-655P -Utilities(water) -Town of Grant -(12-11-1963 permanent) -0.042 acres	***18***	0.042	TVA Project Operations
Easement -XGR-654WP -Grant Water Board -(6-1-1963 permanent) -1.364 acres	***18***	1.364	TVA Project Operations
Easement - XGR-609P - City of Guntersville (4-11-1958 to current) - .45 acres (RLR #30666) - Water line utility	***250***	0.45	Developed Recreation
Easement - XGR-612P - City of Guntersville (4-11-1958 to current) .51 acres (RLR #30661)		0.51	Developed Recreation
License#20085 -Utilities(water) -Garner, Thomas(public) -(3-3-1981 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***111***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License # 19950 -Utilities(water) -Scottsboro Water Works, Sewer & Gas Board -(3-7-1995 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***103***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #19925 -Utilities(water) -Grant Waterworks Board -(2-24-1995 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***13***	0	Residential Access
License #32189 -Utilities(water) -N. Jackson Co. Water Authority -(2-28-1995 30-day revocable) -LINE	***154***	2.4	Industrial/Commercial Development
License #32206 -utility (water-private) -Wright -(4-1981 30day rev)	***240***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #32209 -Utilities(water) -Henson(private) -(5-17-1981 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***89***	0.04	Natural Resource Conservation

Appendix B-2. Committed Land Use on TVA Public Land by Category

	TVA Parcel Number	Agreement Acreage	Alternative B3 Zone Allocation
License #32246 -Utilities(water) -Valley Water Authority -(5-1-1986 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***81***	0.37	Residential Access
License #32248 -Utilities(water) -Guntersville Water Works, Sewer & Gas -(11-1-1986 60-day revocable) -	***247***	0	TVA Project Operations
License #4484 -Utilities(water) -Valley Water Authority -(8-11-1994 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***1***	1.28	TVA Project Operations
License #4847 -Utilities(water) -Scottsboro Water Works, Sewer & Gas -(6-1-1969 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***105***	1.28	Developed Recreation
License #4859 -Utilities(water) -Rollings(commercial) -(5-11-1960 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***30***	0.02	Natural Resource Conservation
License #4860 -Utilities(water) -Lake Side Farms -(3-1-1964 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***63***	0.2	Developed Recreation
License #53595 -Utilities(water) -Grant Water Works Board -(7-30-1994 30-day revocable) -POINT Coverage	***20***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #56058 -Utilities(water) -Town of Hollywood -(12-10-1974 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***132***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
TOTAL ACREAGE		**18.058**	
Water Intake			
License #104587 -Water Intake -Mallard Place, LLC -(7-18-2000 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***103***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #75672 -Water Intake -City of Scottsboro -(7-30-1998 30-day revocable)	***103***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #57294 -Highway/Water Intake -Scottsboro Solid Waste Disposal Authority -(8-20-1997 permanent) -LINE Coverage	***136***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #68972 -Utilities(electric)/Water Intake -Cedar Switch Boys Partnership -(9-25-1995 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***137***	0	Sensitive Resource Management
Easement -(43368) XTGR-113WS -Water Intake -City of South Pittsburg -(6-6-1975 permanent) -0.385 acres	***165***	0.385	Developed Recreation
Easement - (31761) XGR-685P for Utilities (Water) - City of South Pittsburg (4-8-1969 to current) - 0.6 acres	***166***	0.6	Sensitive Resource Management
License #13816 -Utilities(pipeline) -Ross-Graden Lumber Co. -(5-3-1949 30-day revocable)	***249***	0	Industrial/Commercial
TOTAL ACREAGE		**0.985**	
Electric Utilities			
Easement -(30765) XGR-704U -Utilities(electric) -Scottsboro Water Works & Gas Board -(1-31-1972 permanent) -1.722 acres	***112***	1.75	TVA Project Operations
License #36486 & 36522 -Utilities(electric) -N.AL Electric Cooperative -(6-1-1949 60-day revocable) -LINE	***26***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #13796 -Utilities(Power Transmission -Scottsboro Electric Power Board -(7-12-1944 30-day revocable) -POINT Coverage	***121***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #13803 -Utilities(power transmission) -N.AL Electric Cooperative -(6-1-1941 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***30***	7.6	Natural Resource Conservation
License #13818 -Utilities(power transmission) -N.AL Electric Cooperative -(9-15-1956 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***137***	0	Sensitive Resource Management
License #13821 -Utilities(power transmission) -Guntersville Electric Board -(12-18-1956 30-day rev)	***233***	0.32	Sensitive Resource Management
License #13823 -Utilities(power transmission) -Sequachee Valley Electric Cooperative -(9-8-1959 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***173***	0	Sensitive Resource Management
License #14059 -Utilities(power transmission) -Guntersville Electric Cooperative -(8-15-1956 30-day revocable)	***257a***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #4848 -Utilities(power transmission) -Guntersville Electric Department -(3-1-1946 30-day revocable)	***257***	0	TVA Project Operations
License #42403 -Utilities(electric) -Guntersville Electric Board -(9-6-1991 30-day revocable)	***257***	0	TVA Project Operations
License #14060 -UT(power trans) -(6-1941 30day rev)	***213***	5.2	Residential Access
License #14062 -Utilities(power transmission) -Sand Mountain Electric Cooperative -(5-15-1956 30-day revocable) -LINE	***190***	1.4	TVA Project Operations
License #14063 -Utilities(power transmission) -N.AL Electric Cooperative -(6-15-1956 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***137***	1.9	Sensitive Resource Management
License #14065 -Utilities(power transmission) -Huntsville Electric System -(6-16-1953 30-day revocable)	***1***	2.1	TVA Project Operations

Appendix B-2. Committed Land Use on TVA Public Land by Category

	TVA Parcel Number	Agreement Acreage	Alternative B3 Zone Allocation
License #14073 -Utilities(power transmission) -Guntersville Electric Dept. -(8-19-1953 30-day revocable)	***225***	0.9	Developed Recreation
License #14076 -Utilities(power transmission) -Sand Mt. Electric Cooperative -(12-2-1964 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***176***	0.34	Natural Resource Conservation
License #20060 -Utilities(power transmission) -N.AL Electric Cooperative -(8-24-1950 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***32***	0	Developed Recreation
License #20061 -Utilities(power transmission) -Huntsville Electric System -(11-29-1950 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage		0	Developed Recreation
License #20103 -Utilities(power transmission) -N.AL Electric Cooperative -(3-28-1952 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***81***	0	Residential Access
License #20146 -Utilities(power transmission) -N.AL Electric Cooperative -(9-15-1959 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***103***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #32104 -Utilities(electric) -Sand Mt. Electric Cooperative -(11-19-1969 30-day revocable) -LINE	***176***	0.3	Natural Resource Conservation
License #32190 -Utilities(power transmission) -Guntersville Electric Dept. -(12-1-1946 60-day revocable)	***265***	0	Residential Access
License #32192 -Utilities(power transmission) -Guntersville Electric Board -(6-20-1979 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***281***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #32198 -Utilities(power transmission) -Arab Electric Cooperative -(11-9-1979 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***1***	0	TVA Project Operations
License #32236 -Utilities(power transmission) -Guntersville Electric Board -(11-9-1983 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***224***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #32238 -Utilities(power transmission) -Marshall Co. Gas District -(9-14-1983 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***47***	0.01	Natural Resource Conservation
License #32250 -Utilities(power transmission) -N.AL Electric Cooperative -(4-1-1988 60-day revocable)	***31***	0.14	TVA Project Operations
License #32251 -Utilities(power transmission) -N.AL Electric Cooperative -(8-1-1988 30-day revocable) -LINE	***141***	1.93	Natural Resource Conservation
License #36330 -Utilities(electric) -Scottsboro Electric Power Board -(12-5-1973 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***121***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #36331 -Utilities(electric) Scottsboro Electric Power Board -(7-26-1944 60-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***121***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #36333 -Utilities(power transmission) -Sand Mountain Electric Cooperative -(2-17-1947 60-day revocable) -LINE	***200b***	0	Developed Recreation
License #36431 -Utilities(electric) -N.AL Electric Cooperative -(7-28-1947 30-day revocable) -LINE	***32***	0	Developed Recreation
License #36437 -Utilities(electric) -N.AL. Electric Cooperative -(5-25-1948 30-day revocable)	***103***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #36441 -utilities(electric) -N. AL Electric Coop. -(8-1948 30day rev)	***68***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #36443 -Utilities(electric) -N. AL Electric -(8-1948 30day rev) -line cov.	***59***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #36462 -Utilities(electric) -N.AL Electric Cooperative -(9-10-1948 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***103***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #36466 -utilities(electric) -North AL Electric Coop -(3-1949 30-day revocable)	***32***	0	Developed Recreation
License #36468 -Utilities (electric) -N.AL Electric Coop. -(5-1949 30day rev)	***75***	0	Developed Recreation
License #36479 -utilities (Electric) -North AL Electric Coop -(5/1949 30day revocable) License #36522 -utilities (Electric) -North AL Electric Coop -(9/1949 30day revocable)	***36***	0	Industrial/Commercial Development
License #36479 -Utilities(electric) -N.AL Electric Cooperative -(5-16-1949 30-day revocable)	***26***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #36486 -Utilities(electric) -N.AL Electric Cooperative -(6-1-1949 60-day revocable) -LINE	***26***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #36494 -Utilities(electric) -N.AL Electric Cooperative -(6-1-1949 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***85***	0	Sensitive Resource Management
License #36516 -Utilities(electric) -N.AL Electric Coop -(6-13-1949 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage License #42365 -Utilities(electric) -N.AL Electric Cooperative -(9-1-1986 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***137***	0	Sensitive Resource Management

Appendix B-2. Committed Land Use on TVA Public Land by Category

	TVA Parcel Number	Agreement Acreage	Alternative B3 Zone Allocation
License #36527 -Utilities(electric) -N.AL Electric Cooperative -(9-15-1949 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***19***	0	Sensitive Resource Management
License #36754 -utilities (Electric) -N.AL Electric -(10-1941 30day rev)	***104***	0	Sensitive Resource Management
License #42361 -utility (p. trans) -N.AL Electric -(7-1947 30day rev)	***108***	0	Sensitive Resource Management
License #42403 -Utilities(electric) -Guntersville Electric Board -(9-6-1991 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***256***	0	Developed Recreation
License #43830 -Utilities(electric) -Huntsville Electric -(9-15-1953 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***1***	0	TVA Project Operations
License #44239 -Utilities(electric) -N.AL Electric Coop -(11-3-1949 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***78***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #44245 -Utilities(electric) -Jackson Co. Telephone Company -(11-23-1949 30-day revocable) -LINE	***127***	0	Developed Recreation
License #44334 -Utilities(power transmission) -Sand Mt. Electric Cooperative -(1-12-1950 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***187***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #44338 -Utilities(power transmission) -Sand Mt. Electric Coop -(1-12-1950 30-day revocable) -LINE	***204***	0	Developed Recreation
License #44378 -Utilities(Power transmission) -Sand Mt. Electric Coop -(1-13-1950 30-day revocable) -LINE	***206***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #44380 -Utilities(power trans) -Sand Mt. Electric Coop -(1-13-1950 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***196***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #4488 -Utilities(power trans) -Sand Mt. Electric Coop -(10-5-1994 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***204***	1	Developed Recreation
License #46627 -Utilities(electric) -Scottsboro Electric Power Board -(11-1-1986 60-day revocable) -0.908 acres	***122***	0	TVA Project Operations
License #4845 -Utilities(power trans) -Scottsboro Electric -(7-15-1970 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***116***	1.7	Natural Resource Conservation
License #4846 -Utilities(power trans) -Scottsboro Electric -(11-14-1969 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***116***	9.8	Natural Resource Conservation
License #4848 -Utilities(power trans) -Guntersville Electric -(3-1-1946 30-day revocable)	***256***	0	Developed Recreation
License #4849 -Utilities(power trans) -Sand Mt. Electric -(1-1-1968 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***176***	3.71	Natural Resource Conservation
License #4856 -Utilities(power trans) -N.AL Electric -(10-14-1964 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***18***	1.1	TVA Project Operations
License #4858 -Utilities(power trans) -N.AL Electric -(8-25-1960 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***59***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #4861 -Utilities(power trans) -N.AL Electric -(6-10-1957 30-day revocable)	***104***	0.34	Sensitive Resource Management
License #4862 -Utilities(power trans) -N.AL Electric -(9-21-1960 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***103***	5.37	Natural Resource Conservation
License #4863 -Utilities(power trans) -N.AL Rural Electric -(5-15-1945 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***103***	0	Natural Resource Conservation
License #4865 -Utilities(power trans) -N.AL Electric -(11-22-1965 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***105***	0.36	Developed Recreation
License #4867 -Utilities(power trans) -N.AL Electric -(12-1-1960 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***114***	0.73	Developed Recreation
License #4868 -Utilities(power trans) -N.AL Electric -(6-1-1965 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***116***	0.87	Natural Resource Conservation
License #4869 -Utilities(power trans) -Scottsboro Electric Power Board -(4-8-1959 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***121***	0.28	Natural Resource Conservation
License #4871 -Utilities(power trans) -N.AL Electric -(6-17-1960 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***133***	0.3	Natural Resource Conservation
License #4873 -Utilities(power trans) -Sand Mt. Electric -(8-13-1967 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***176***	1.6	Natural Resource Conservation
License #4875 -Utilities(power trans) -Guntersville Electric Board -(8-1-1959 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage LUP #19623 -pavilion -Guntersville Jaycees -(9-1995 perm)	***247***	0	TVA Project Operations
License #53313 -Utilities(power trans) -N.AL Electric -(10-7-1949 30-day revocable)	***115***	0	Residential Access
License #53327 -Utilities(power trans) -Sand Mt. Electric -(4-15-1953 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***188***	0	Natural Resource Conservation

Appendix B-2. Committed Land Use on TVA Public Land by Category

	TVA Parcel Number	Agreement Acreage	Alternative B3 Zone Allocation
License #68972 -Utilities(electric)/Water Intake -Cedar Switch Boys Partnership -(9-25-1995 30-day revocable) -LINE Coverage	***137***	0	Developed Recreation
TOTAL ACREAGE		**51.05**	

APPENDIX C SCENIC CHARACTERISTICS, GUNTERSVILLE RESERVOIR

Beginning at Guntersville Dam (TRM 349), the first 6 miles of shoreline upstream are almost completely natural and include several attractive coves. Scenic bluffs occur on the north side of the reservoir for the first 4 miles and on the south side for the next 2 miles. Moderate to steep wooded hillsides 400-feet-high rise above the bluffs and line the remaining shoreline. They also extend about 2 miles past Goat Island (TRM 352) and a Small Wild Area (SWA) into the Honeycomb Creek embayment. The scenic value of this section is excellent and scenic integrity is high. Honeycomb Campground is visible along the west bank in the middle portion of Honeycomb Creek embayment. Further upstream, U.S. Highway 431 crosses the embayment and can be seen along the right bank. Private boathouses and water-use facilities are visible on the opposite side. The recent four-lane improvements to U.S. Highway 431 have added large, cleared road cuts and riprap areas to the shoreline views along the embayment. Scenic value in this area is fair, and scenic integrity is low.

Conners Island peninsula (TRM 356), located east across the reservoir from Street Bluff, is among the most exceptional scenic areas on the reservoir. This undeveloped peninsula is dissected with a number of coves and has a low, wooded ridge along the west side. A mix of open meadows and woodland cover the gently sloping land. The surrounding expanse of open water is accented with 16 islands of various shapes and sizes, primarily covered with tall mature pines. The islands are arranged in a crescent-shaped group totaling more than 86 acres with the largest one being about 27 acres. Foreground and middle ground views of the islands are outstanding from any direction. Looking northwest from the city of Guntersville, the islands are in the foreground, and wooded ridges 400-500-feet-high are visible in the background. Looking west from Houston Bridge (U.S. Highway 431), the scenic bluffs and Georgia Mountain are visible in the background. The attractive views have excellent scenic value and high scenic integrity.

To the south across from Conners Island, the city of Guntersville is located on the northern end of a peninsula. The peninsula extends about 5 ½-miles-long between Browns Creek on the west side and Big Spring Creek on the east. It averages about a mile wide and has a wooded ridge about 260-feet-high running down the middle. This peninsula is connected to the north shore of the reservoir by a four-lane causeway (U.S. Highway 341) and Houston Bridge.

The Browns Creek embayment enters the reservoir at TRMs 355-357. The broad embayment averages over a mile wide with a four-lane causeway (Alabama Highway 69) crossing near the mouth and mixed development on both sides. On the west bank near the mouth, Marshall County Park No. 2, Lakeside Sailing Center, and other commercial facilities are seen along with residential areas and boathouses. Homes are also visible on the ridges behind. About 3 miles of natural shoreline can be seen upstream from the causeway with another residential area beyond that. On the east bank, beginning near the causeway, views include a wooded parkway, the Guntersville Municipal Park, a filtration plant, and a mix of

residential areas further upstream. The final 3-mile portion of the east bank is natural shoreline with scattered homes visible on the wooded ridge behind the bank.

Big Spring Creek embayment (TRM 358.5) averages about a half mile wide and is crossed by two separate causeways (U.S. Highway 431 and County Road 67). On the west bank, a mix of industrial, utility, and commercial uses can be seen along the city waterfront of Guntersville, with a city park and residential area visible further upstream. Across the embayment on the east bank, several industrial facilities are seen near the mouth. Moving upstream, a mix of homes, boathouses, a city park, commercial recreation, and then some undeveloped areas are visible. Steep, wooded ridges about 500-feet-high provide a generally undisturbed background for this visually congested shoreline.

The embayments surrounding the city and developed areas across the reservoir have the greatest combined concentration of mixed shoreline development and water-use activity on the reservoir. The results are extensive visual congestion, adverse contrast, and very low scenic integrity. Just upstream, residential development lines both shorelines of the reservoir with Buck Island on the west side and Signal Point on the east. With high ridges in the background, these residential areas retain fair scenic values and detract less from the generally pleasant views of the reservoir when seen in broad middle ground views across the water.

The scenic wooded slopes and winding coves of Lake Guntersville State Park begin at TRM 360 and extend for next 3 miles along the east bank. The slopes rise steeply to ridge tops 400-500-feet-high with little development visible from the reservoir. Town Creek embayment winds over 8 miles upstream between the steep slopes. Except for a campground, marina, and a couple of boat-launching areas, the extensive park shoreline remains natural. The scenic values are excellent, and scenic integrity is high.

For the next 13 miles upstream (TRMs 363-376), views of the western shoreline include subdivisions and homes with their associated docks and water-use facilities. Views also include commercial marinas, recreation developments, various camps, and occasional views of passing highway traffic. Several wooded islands accent foreground views, and Gunters Mountain rises about 700 feet in the background with development visible on the slopes. The visual congestion along this area is generally viewed in the foreground, so the scenic value is fair and scenic integrity is low. When viewed from greater distances across the reservoir, details become dimmer, and the scenic value improves.

The eastern shoreline along this portion is much less congested than the western shoreline and provides greater scenic quality for those viewing from the west. Much of the shoreline is natural with gentle slopes and a low wooded ridge in the foreground. A higher ridge of approximately 500 feet rises behind it. The Murphy Hill site (TRMs 368.5-371.8) offers a variety of scenic wooded coves off

the main channel and has two stone jetties extending from the shore. Development on the east bank includes the partially visible Monsanto plant, two commercial recreation areas, a marina, a residential area at the south end (TRM 365) and one at the entrance to South Sauty Creek (TRM 374). A group of densely wooded islands provide scenic accents at the entrance on the north side. The scenic values are very good along most of the eastern shore, and scenic integrity is moderate. A causeway crosses South Sauty Creek embayment (County Road 67) with commercial recreation facilities on the west side. The embayment shoreline slopes gently near the causeway, but further upstream, it is surrounded by steep, wooded slopes of the adjacent mountain. Scenic values are very good, and scenic integrity is high.

On the opposite shore and west of Alabama Highway 79, the scenery in North Sauty Creek embayment (TRM 377) includes substantial wetlands, small islands in the upper portion, extensive hardwood bottoms and blooming lilies in some shallows. They are visible by motorists crossing on U.S. Highway 72 and Alabama Highway 79, by boat traffic and by back-lying development. The scenic value is good, and scenic integrity is moderately high. East of the highway, Goose Pond Colony recreation facilities occupy a peninsula and other shoreline around the north side of the embayment entrance. Several densely wooded islands in the area add pleasing visual accents. The scenic value is good, but scenic integrity is low.

Goose Pond Island (TRMs 378-382) has substantial industrial development and a covered barge-loading structure on the main channel. The industrial facilities have a relatively low height, so the wooded ridge on the east side and vegetation buffers around the other banks screen most views from the reservoir. Residential and recreation developments to the west and south may have occasional views of industrial features. The safety harbor (TRM 379) and other inlet on the south end are among the most scenic coves for secluded overnight anchorage. Scenic values around most of the island are very good, and scenic integrity is relatively high. The adjacent Roseberry Creek embayment (TRM 382.5) extends upstream to the city of Scottsboro. Shoreline development is predominantly comprised of homes with their associated docks and water-use facilities but also includes a municipal park and Jackson County Park. The upper ends of the embayment are primarily wetlands and hardwood bottoms. Scenic values are fair, and scenic integrity is moderately low.

Upstream of Roseberry Creek embayment, the main reservoir narrows to a riverine character. Narrow, scenic islands covered in low trees intermittently line each side of the channel, along with several large areas of blooming water lilies. A number of the islands have relatively still, shallow backwater areas between them and the shoreline. Both banks are generally undeveloped except for the TVA facilities (Bellefonte site and Widows Creek Fossil Plant) on the west bank. A few landings for barely visible back-lying industries can be seen as well. The wooded river ridge landform continues along the west bank and ends just beyond the Bellefonte site with very gently sloping land further upstream. Two large

embayments (Mud Creek-TRM 394.5 and Crow Creek-TRM 401.2) occur along this stretch with little development other than recreation facilities. Both have a tranquil, natural character similar to North Sauty Creek and have less developed shoreline. They are visible by motorists crossing on U.S. Highway 72, small boat traffic, and back-lying residential development. The scenic value of this western shore area is good, and scenic integrity is moderate.

The eastern bank along the toe of Sand Mountain is natural except for a small commercial area at Comer Bridge and the two small residential developments up- and downstream from it. Three scenic embayments (Jones Creek-TRM 388.3, Raccoon Creek-TRM 396.5, and Long Island Creek-TRM 410) occur along the eastern bank, each surrounded by steep, wooded slopes of the mountain.

Sand Mountain extends along the eastern shoreline for about 38 miles and is the most dominant natural feature in the upper half of the reservoir. The mountain provides a distinctive aesthetic background for highway, reservoir, and shoreline views. Slopes rise steeply to 600 feet above the reservoir near South Sauty Creek (TRM 374) and continue rising to almost 1,000 feet along the ridge near Bridgeport, Alabama (TRM 414). The dense forest cover is generally uninterrupted except for occasional transmission lines and utility features. Distinctive scenic bluffs with steep, wooded hillsides above them are visible along the shoreline for 2 ½ miles between the Bellefonte site and the Raccoon Creek embayment. Scenic integrity of the mountain is relatively high, and the scenic value is very good.

The Bellefonte site (TRM 390.4-393.4) occupies 3 miles of shoreline along the west bank. The 477-foot-high cooling towers, 280-foot reactor buildings, and numerous transmission lines dominate the natural landscape and provide significant visual contrast. They can be seen from the reservoir for several miles in each direction and from U.S. Highway 72 to the west. Most other site facilities are not visible behind the river ridge or low trees on the channel islands. The scenic value is fair, and scenic integrity is low. Another 12 miles upstream, TVA's Widows Creek Fossil Plant occupies about a 1.7-mile stretch (TRMs 406.5-408.2) of the west bank shoreline. The plant facilities, coal handling operations, 800-foot and two 500-foot stacks, and transmission lines are visible for several miles along the reservoir. These industrial features dominate the landscape in foreground views. The scenic value is poor, and scenic integrity is very low.

Upstream of the Widows Creek plant, the upper reaches of the reservoir remain narrow and riverine with gently sloping, natural shoreline on either bank and steep, wooded ridges in the background. There is little development other than a small park at South Pittsburg, Tennessee (TRM 418), a few scattered residences, and some old mooring cells. Two large, private islands (Long Island and Burns Island) split the river in this section, and both have dense vegetation buffers along their banks. Battle Creek (TRM 418.7) and the Sequatchie River (TRM 422.6)

enter the reservoir in the last 7 miles below Nickajack Dam. Both streams have scenic qualities, but existing discordant land use has reduced visual attractiveness at their mouths. The scenic value along this uppermost section is good, and the scenic integrity is moderate.

APPENDIX D FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATINGS

U.S. Department of Agriculture

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

PART I *(To be completed by Federal Agency)*	Date Of Land Evaluation Request 4/5/01
Name Of Project Guntersville Land Plan	Federal Agency Involved Tennessee Valley Authority
Proposed Land Use Recreational, Residential, or Industrial	County And State Jackson, AL
PART II *(To be completed by NRCS)*	Date Request Received By NRCS 4/9/01

Does the site contain prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland? *(If no, the FPPA does not apply -- do not complete additional parts of this fan).*	Yes ☑	No ☐	Acres Irrigated	Average Farm Size 189
Major Crop(s) (Soybeans), cotton, corn	Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction Acres: 355,778 % 51		Amount Of Farmland As Defined In FPPA Acres: 151,937 % 22
Name Of Land Evaluation System Used LESA	Name Of Local Site Assessment System N/A		Date Land Evaluation Returned By NRCS 4/23/01

PART III *(To be completed by Federal Agency)*	Alternative Site Rating Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly	318.1			
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly				
C. Total Acres In Site	318.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
PART IV *(To be completed by NRCS)* Land Evaluation Information				
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland	318.1			
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland	0.0			
C. Percentage Of Farmland In County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted	0.2			
D. Percentage Of Farmland In Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value	32.5			
PART V *(To be completed by NRCS)* Land Evaluation Criterion Relative Value Of Farmland To Be Converted *(Scale of 0 to 100 Points)*	69	0	0	0

PART VI *(To be completed by Federal Agency)* Site Assessment Criteria *(These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(b)*	Maximum Points				
1. Area In Nonurban Use	15	15			
2. Perimeter In Nonurban Use	10	5			
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed	20	10			
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government	20	0			
5. Distance From Urban Builtup Area	15	15			
6. Distance To Urban Support Services	15	10			
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average	10	5			
8. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland	10	0			
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services	5	5			
10. On-Farm Investments	20	2			
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services	10	0			
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use	10	1			
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS	160	68	0	0	0
PART VII *(To be completed by Federal Agency)*					
Relative Value Of Farmland *(From Part V)*	100	69	0	0	0
Total Site Assessment *(From Part VI above or a local site assessment)*	160	68	0	0	0
TOTAL POINTS *(Total of above 2 lines)*	260	137	0	0	0

Site Selected:	Date Of Selection	Was A Local Site Assessment Used? Yes ☐ No ☒

(See Instructions on reverse side) **Form AD-1006 (10-83)**

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U.S. Department of Agriculture

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

PART I *(To be completed by Federal Agency)*	Date Of Land Evaluation Request 4/5/01
Name Of Project Guntersville Land Plan	Federal Agency Involved Tennessee Valley Authority
Proposed Land Use Recreational, Residential, or Industrial	County And State Marshall, AL
PART II *(To be completed by NRCS)*	Date Request Received By NRCS 4/9/01

Does the site contain prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland? *(If no, the FPPA does not apply -- do not complete additional parts of this fan).*	Yes ☑	No ☐	Acres Irrigated	Average Farm Size 93
Major Crop(s) (Soybeans), cotton, corn	Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction Acres: 267,927 % 74		Amount Of Farmland As Defined In FPPA Acres: 170,543 % 47
Name Of Land Evaluation System Used LESA	Name Of Local Site Assessment System N/A		Date Land Evaluation Returned By NRCS 4/23/01

PART III *(To be completed by Federal Agency)*	Alternative Site Rating Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly	461.9			
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly				
C. Total Acres In Site	461.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
PART IV *(To be completed by NRCS)* Land Evaluation Information				
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland	461.9			
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland	0.0			
C. Percentage Of Farmland In County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted	0.3			
D. Percentage Of Farmland In Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value	82.9			
PART V *(To be completed by NRCS)* Land Evaluation Criterion Relative Value Of Farmland To Be Converted *(Scale of 0 to 100 Points)*	71	0	0	0

PART VI *(To be completed by Federal Agency)* Site Assessment Criteria *(These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(b)*	Maximum Points				
1. Area In Nonurban Use	15	15			
2. Perimeter In Nonurban Use	10	5			
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed	20	10			
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government	20	0			
5. Distance From Urban Builtup Area	15	15			
6. Distance To Urban Support Services	15	10			
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average	10	5			
8. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland	10	0			
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services	5	5			
10. On-Farm Investments	20	2			
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services	10	0			
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use	10	1			
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS	160	68	0	0	0
PART VII *(To be completed by Federal Agency)*					
Relative Value Of Farmland *(From Part V)*	100	71	0	0	0
Total Site Assessment *(From Part VI above or a local site assessment)*	160	68	0	0	0
TOTAL POINTS *(Total of above 2 lines)*	260	139	0	0	0

Site Selected:	Date Of Selection	Was A Local Site Assessment Used? Yes ☐ No ☒

(See Instructions on reverse side)

Form AD-1006 (10-83)

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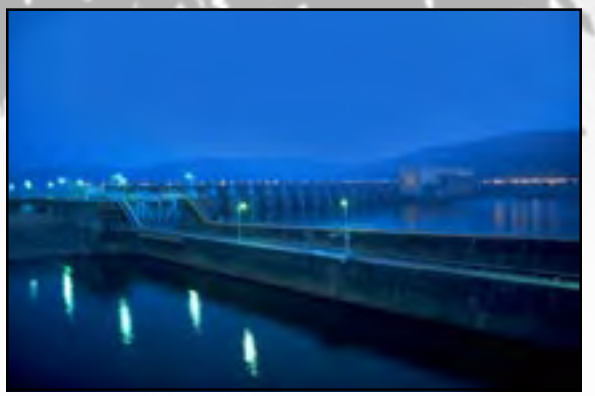
Final Environmental Impact Statement and Land Management Plan

Guntersville Reservoir



Appendix E
Responses to Public Comments

Volume 2

August 2001

TVA

FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
GUNTERSVILLE RESERVOIR LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

Volume 2

Appendix E -- Responses to Public Comments

RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP
Guntersville Watershed Team

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

August 2001

Introduction

This volume contains TVA's responses to public comments on the Guntersville Reservoir Land Management Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). In response to some comments, the text of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) has been changed. Even when a comment did not require modifying the FEIS text, TVA has provided a response to the issue raised.

Comments were received from May 4 to June 18, 2001 (see section 1.4 of the FEIS, Volume 1, for additional information about public involvement efforts). Participants could voice their opinions on the DEIS by writing a letter or e-mail, speaking at one or more of the three public meetings or completing a TVA comment form.

Due to the volume of comments and their frequent similarity, one response was often provided for many similar comments. To help commenters locate the response to their comments, the 552 comments TVA received have been organized into categories and a table of contents of these categories is provided. In addition, an index of commenters, located at the end of the document, will help individuals locate the response to their comment. The index shows the name of each commenter, followed by the assigned number(s) of the comment(s) made by that person.

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GENERAL

Concerning Requests for Land

1. Regarding the requests for land in general, is equally sensitive land being donated back to the public in exchange for their proposed long-term lease of TVA land? Are these leases purchased at fair market value? **Comments by:** Richard, Greg

   Response: *TVA only considers requests for use of TVA land that would optimize public benefits relative to recreation, economic development, and natural resource conservation. Therefore, current policies do not require applicants to donate undeveloped land to TVA to mitigate the public land they propose to develop. TVA charges fair market value for the use of TVA land with the exception of requests submitted by public agencies for public service projects.*

Favor Public Recreation and Public Access Areas

2. In addition to business, individuals must be allowed to use TVA areas, especially since there is less and less public access. Almost all desirable tracts have been turned into private clubs. **Comment by:** Osmer, Marie

3. We need to keep as much of this land/waterways open to public recreation like duck hunting, fishing, water sports, etc. **Comment by:** Parsons, Steve

   Response: *Thousands of acres are available to individuals for recreational access, and approximately 80 percent (depending on the alternative) of TVA public land is available for public uses such as hunting, hiking and wildlife observation. Commercially developed parcels are also available to the general public for such uses as camping, boat storage, boat rental, picnicking, and swimming.*

---

4. Increase the number of public access areas**.** **Comment by:** Robinson, Joseph A.

   Response: *There are currently 43 public access areas on Guntersville Reservoir. Alternatives B1 and B3 both provide for two additional public access areas near State Route 117 bridge. TVA has reduced vehicle access to some TVA public land in an attempt to reduce the public abuse of these areas.*

Oppose Agricultural Practices

5. Stop all farming on TVA land. **Comment by:** Key, Dalford E. RMD

   Response: *TVA considers farming of suitable areas an acceptable use of public land. Agricultural licenses require the use of best management practices,*

including vegetated shoreline buffers, rotational pastures, and use of alternative watering sources to ensure protection of water quality.

Oppose Timber Cutting

6. Zero timber cutting. **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned in at Guntersville Public Meeting on May 31, 2001)

   Response: *TVA considers forest management activities acceptable in situations where such activities would contribute to the maintenance and health of the forest and/or of the ecosystem (such as in cases of pine beetle infestation).*

Alternatives

7. The DEIS presents the No Action Alternative (A) and two action alternatives: B1 (*Balanced Development and Recreation*) and B2 (*Balanced Development and Conservation*). Although all three alternatives would provide zones of protected areas, B1 and B2 would each allocate about 2,974.6 acres to "more protective uses" and include some additional acreage (7.295 ac) not allocated in the 1983 plan. The "B" alternatives would differ (Table 2-3) in that B1 would grant 13 development requests made during the scoping process for public recreational, commercial recreational and industrial development, while B2 would not grant such development. Instead, B2 would allocate these 13 parcels to the *Natural Resource Conservation* zone (4) or the *Industrial/Commercial Development* zone (5) and would not accommodate the requested developmental uses.

   Although TVA has indicated a preference in the DEIS for the "B" action alternatives, a specific alternative (B1 vs. B2) was not selected. Consistent with NEPA, we trust TVA will formally select a preferred alternative in the FEIS. EPA favors selection of a preferred alternative by the lead federal agency at the DEIS stage so that the public is able to react to that alternative at a time within the NEPA process when public comments are more likely to affect the TVA decision-making process. This is most relevant for those lead agencies that do not particularly solicit public comments on the FEIS.

   Of the alternatives presented, EPA prefers Alternative B2 over B1 over A. We agree with TVA's preference for the allocation action alternatives over the No Action Alternative, since it is reasonable to upgrade a management plan that has not been updated since 1983. Overall, we prefer B2 over B1 since B2 would allocate several of the 13 parcels of land requested for development *to Natural Resource Conservation* zone (4), while B1 would accommodate all 13 requests for land development. From a practical standpoint, it would seem that a few of the requests might also be granted under B2 if it can be demonstrated that the development would alleviate an existing reservoir need such as a congestion that has developed, rather than simply providing an economic opportunity. In essence, EPA believes that TVA's Project goals (pg. 7) to "optimize public benefits" and "stimulate economic growth" should still be contained within the context of environmental protection.

Comment by: Mueller, Heinz J. (Chief, Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Accountability Division)

***Response**: In general, this characterization of the alternatives is correct. Because of the uncertainty surrounding the designation of the 13 parcels affected by requests for use, TVA was not in a position to identify a preferred alternative. We did not wish to appear as an advocate or opponent of any particular alternative. TVA believed that by highlighting 13 parcels for public comment and discussion, the agency could better weigh the benefits and disadvantages of the various proposals. A preferred alternative that meets both project goals and environmental protection needs has been identified in the FEIS.*

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8. The Alabama Wildlife Federation supports plan B-1. TVA should retain its historical purpose of providing green space and recreational area and minimal industrial and commercial development. **Comment by:** Thornton, Robert (1st Vice President, Alabama Wildlife Federation)

***Response:** Comments noted. TVA appreciates your time and willingness to contribute to this process.*

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9. I prefer draft alternative B2 as a less environmental impact plan. **Comment by:** Alfiero, Richard

10. We support plan B-2. Comment by: Boerner, Dorothy L. and Robert H.

11. I request/ask the TVA Board of Directors to accept/approve Alternative B2 Plan. Comment by: Key, Dalford

***Response:** Comments noted. TVA appreciates your time and willingness to contribute to this process.*

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12. At first blush, Table 1 – Comparison of Alternatives – Acres, it would appear TVA decided to make available additional residential access land. This, however, is not the case. All that TVA is updating in their current Plan "A" is to include residential access land that has been sold, some having houses, thereon and occupied, in revised Plan B1 and revised Plan B2. Such inclusions should have been dealt with when the current Plan "A" was prepared. I do not understand why comments and approvals are appropriate to accomplish what should have been done in 1983. **Comment by:** Hazelrigs, R. E.

***Response:** Maps associated with TVA land plans completed in the 1980's did not include residential access land because it was considered committed to a use due to the deeded rights owned by adjacent land owners. Plans prepared since 1995 have included a land use zone for residential access land to help provide a more complete picture of reservoir land use.*

Favor Watershed Management

13. Must manage watershed so that topsoil does not enter the lake at all! Yeah, I know this is impossible, so I'd try for 90% instead of 100%. **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned in at Guntersville Public Meeting on May 31, 2001)

    Response: *The best way to prevent topsoil from reaching the lake is to maintain and reestablish buffers of vegetation adjacent to a watershed's streams and rivers. This vegetation, referred to as the riparian zone, filters out silt particles and other non-point source pollutants. Currently, TVA is striving to restore and maintain the riparian zones along TVA owned shorelines. However, much of the land bordering our reservoir is privately-owned, and therefore subject to each land owner's management practices.*

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14. The leaching of nitrites, bacteria and other harmful minerals into the lake is not permissible. **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned in at Guntersville Public Meeting on May 31, 2001)

    Response: *These types of pollutants exist naturally throughout the watershed and only become a problem when poor land use practices cause them to be present in excessive concentrations. One of the most effective ways to protect and improve water quality is to retain shoreline vegetation. TVA now requires a vegetative buffer on agriculture license parcels and encourages individual landowners to limit vegetation removal below the 600 ft. contour to improve water quality .*

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15. It is with much dismay that I write this after having completed reading TVA's draft Environmental Impact Statement and Land Management Plan (DEIS&LMP) for the Guntersville Reservoir. From the report, it is obvious that TVA plans to continue to promote further unsustainable growth on, and irresponsible use of, public lands while offering friendly sounding euphemisms and the notion of resource stewardship to cloud the true nature of its intentions.

    Compared to the status quo (alternative A), the proposed "Management" Plan action alternatives, B1 and B2, offer no improvement in sustainable and balanced development, water quality or preservation of aquatic and terrestrial biomes. **Comment by:** Duus, Adam and Myczack, Leaf (Office of the Riverkeeper)

    Response: *TVA disagrees with this assessment. Alternatives B1, B2, and B3 include a new zone, Sensitive Resource Management (Zone 3). In the planning process, as described in Section 2.1 of this EIS, any uncommitted land with identified sensitive resources was allocated to Zone 3, and thus was not available for allocation to Zones 2, 5,6, or 7. Areas that qualified for designation as Natural Areas (see Table 2-1, Land Use Zone Definitions, Zone 3) were allocated to Zone 3 in Alternatives B1, B2 and B3 of this plan. Alternatives B1, B2 and B3 all offer reductions in developable acreage over the existing land plan. TVA shoreline management policies currently in place (see Section 1.3 of*

this EIS) and its watershed management program are both designed to address water quality issues.

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16. The existing "thriving river system", referred to on page 7, is actually a hybrid ecological entity suffering severe eutrophication and polluted with PCB's, pesticides and heavy metals (as quoted on page 51), as well as home to numerous "threatened" and "endangered" species. There can be no doubt that these conditions have been exacerbated, if not caused, by aggressive timber harvesting, indiscriminate waste dumping and careless residential build-up under the 1983 Guntersville Reservoir management plan. Given the further allocation of public lands to industrial/commercial, commercial recreational and residential "development" under alternatives B1 and B2, it is absurd to think that re-zoning of land alone, from that of industrial/commercial activity to "Sensitive Resource Management", will alleviate the problems or qualify as responsible stewardship, as is espoused in the report.

    What it may serve to do is to help improve the image of TVA while continuing the downward spiral of environmental standards and maintaining the short-term focus of TVA planning policy. Furthermore, what guarantee is there that the little land zoned for "Sensitive Resource Management" will remain so in the long run? Judging by TVA's past performances (Compartment 52 and Camp Barber) such land will be conveniently re-zoned when it suits the self-serving interests of the TVA Board.

    What is required when coming up with a responsible Guntersville Reservoir Land Management Plan is a consideration of things human AND non-human with a LONG-TERM focus. Only then will all life-forms, human and otherwise, present and future, be able to live and function effectively. Viewing the reservoir, and all watersheds, solely as an object means for human manipulation may lead to immediate political and financial gratification but leaves the reservoir desolate, diseased and unable to further support any meaningful activity. Renaming unsustainable logging practices that lead to species homogenization, bio-diversity loss, pest infestation and topsoil erosion, as "forest management", and hiding this under the guise of "Natural Resource Conservation", is an example of TVA's efforts to implement its short-term goals without concern for others' (other species) welfare. Furthermore, this is an example of misleading the public in thinking TVA is responding to the public's desire for much more natural/cultural resource protection.

    The adoption of an honest, long-term, non-anthropocentric view of the reservoir requires an uncommon awareness of the River and a sense of more courage on behalf of TVA Board members, department heads, project leaders and all other employees. It requires an appreciation of the fact that the River doesn't exist solely for our convenience and use but that we, as humans, are a small, but important cog in this greater living machine the lifeblood of its' valley. When we depreciate this living machine, we harm ourselves and every other interdependent life form. Adoption of such a view is becoming of the leaders of our society and guardians of our collective assets, as TVA hopes to be.

    In reviewing the Guntersville Reservoir Environmental Impact Statement and Land Management Plan, I request you to ask yourself the following:

a) Who/what gains by this plan and for how long do they reap the benefits?
b) Who/what suffers by this plan and for how long do they suffer.

I have faith that honest biological answers to these questions will lead to balance between responsible industrial/commercial expansion, residential development, natural resource "conservation" and "sensitive resource management".

It is with the above considerations in mind that we challenge TVA to adopt a policy to promote genuine sustainable and earth friendly development of the Guntersville Reservoir and to alter the proposed alternatives to allow the reservoir to be managed more sustainably than at present. In conclusion, we support none of the Alternatives put forth by TVA. **Comment by:** Duus, Adam and Myczack, Leaf (Office of the Riverkeeper)

Response: *TVA has made a special effort to preserve biodiversity and to protect the reservoir system in the planning process. TVA believes that all of its action alternatives promote sustainability. The action alternatives each place all land with sensitive resources in the new Zone 3, Sensitive Resource Management, with the clear intention of providing protection to those resources. If the need arises to re-allocate any parcel designated as Zone 3, the decision associated with such action would be subject to NEPA review and requirements under statutes such as the Clean Water Act, the Endangered Species Act, and the National Historic Preservation Act. These reviews would further minimize potential impacts to sensitive resources.*

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17. I am very concerned with the quality of our water. My wife and I have been members of the RSVP Water Watch Team for about 1 1/2 years and collect data from three streams each month. I am appalled at the lack of concern for our water by a large percentage of users & the others around it. **Comment by:** Nicholas, Glen B. and Norma J.

Response: *The Guntersville Watershed Team values its partnership with RSVP to support its water quality monitoring program. We welcome your ideas about how our partnership could be used to promote more awareness about the importance of clean water to many quality of life issues.*

Favor Limiting Industrial Development to Conners Island Industrial Park

18. All new industry should be located at the new 500-acre Conners Island Industrial Park and not on other parts of the Guntersville Lake Shoreline. **Comment by:** Boerner, Robert H. and Dorothy L.

Response: *Because of barge and highway access, industries have developed on all portions of the reservoir, primarily on private land. The 500-acre Conners Island Industrial Park is such an example. Very little industrial development occurs on TVA public land. Proposed allocations to Zone 5, Industrial/ Commercial Development primarily allow access to backlying property owners across TVA public land for barge or water access. Because most industrial*

development occurs on private land, TVA does not have the ability to consolidate all private industry on Guntersville Reservoir into one location.

Favor Pollution Control

19. We must not allow commercial or industrial pollution of the lake. If a governmental authority must be created, so better get started on this. **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned in at Guntersville Public Meeting on May 31, 2001)

    ***Response:**. In general, TVA believes that commercial or industrial water pollution is adequately regulated by EPA, TDEC, ADEM and other agencies.*

Favor Developed Recreation

20. Agree with anything that would put more marinas, restaurants and waterfront parks along the river. **Comment by:** Unknown (Comment turned in at Scottsboro Public Meeting on May 29, 2001)

    ***Response:** The Plan includes 1,704 acres of TVA public for developed recreation use.*

Favor Zone 4 for Enhanced Recreation/Horseback Riding

21. As a statewide group at over 2,500 members, we would like to see as much land as possible in Zone 4. This would give opportunity to a broad area of recreation to the general public and give more appreciation to our public lands management. **Comment by:** Currey, David (Alabama Horse Council)

22. As a group, 175 members strong, we would like to see as much as possible Zone 4, to be used as recreational horse activities. We think that this would be as low impact on the environment as any public use and also give a bigger populous the chance to use and see our great outdoors here in Alabama. **Comment by:** Currey, David (Sand Mountain Saddle Club)

    ***Response:** Approximately 54 - 56% of plan land (depending on the alternative referenced) has been allocated to Zone 4, Natural Resources Conservation. Horseback riding would be an acceptable activity within a Zone 4 parcel. Consideration to providing horse trails will be given during unit planning (unit planning is described in Section 4.2.8 of the FEIS).*

Favor Keeping Land in Natural State

23. It is imperative that the system look more favorably to conserving the river/reservoirs, maintaining a natural environment and habitat, in view of original planning which reflected a very conscientious long-term application of resources. Misuse of land provided in good faith has been demonstrated, especially in the

Guntersville Basin, where resale of given land has been established by precedence. The flying geese/birds of nature are no longer welcome--in a designated "Bird Sanctuary" town as posted. A residential landing strip, visioned to be an international airport, serves as a blight on the northerly island--once depicted as a landmark on postal cards of years gone by. Let these practices end and require intensive planning and funding up-front before TVA [taxpayers] honor further requests. **Comment by:** Bell, L. G.

24. Guntersville Lake is one of the most beautiful, if not the most beautiful lake in the United States. We need to preserve the natural beauty for generations to come. **Comment by:** Boerner, Dorothy L. and Robert H.

25. Guntersville's beauty is due to its natural resources, which are a habitat for various wildlife, such as the bald eagle, the osprey and the great blue heron. It is my heartfelt desire that as much shoreline as possible be conserved to maintain these natural habitats. I would like to see these areas remain natural and not developed. **Comment by:** Brown, Rebecca

26. TVA should keep all of its land and keep it natural for all future generations to enjoy. If year by year, TVA gives away land, then some day there won't be any. TVA should take a more aggressive approach to keep, guard and protect its lands. Wants the TVA Board to accept/approve Alternative B if this plan will accomplish that. Cities are becoming a cancer to TVA. All of them want TVA land for something. If this cancer is not stopped, in 100 years there won't be any TVA lands left, and our children and grandchildren won't know what TVA lands mean. Let them enjoy these beautiful lands as we have. Please keep all your property; stop the city cancer; let the public enjoy your land as you, I and all guard and protect it; keep the land in its natural state. **Comments by:** Key, Dalford E. RMD

27. I would like to see all land that is currently zoned for conservation of natural resources left undisturbed. **Comment by:** Langley, Randy

28. Instead of making comments on each specific parcel mentioned, I would like to take a more general approach to the issue of how this land is managed. Most of it was acquired by the government through a long and painful process. Prehistoric people struggled over its possession long before the Creeks and Cherokees came on the scene. White settlers and their descendants possessed it for about a hundred years until TVA became its owner. Everyone who gave it up through the years did so with considerable reluctance and resistance. To me, this underscores its value and the heavy responsibility for TVA to act as its protector. In light of these facts, some requests seem downright frivolous. Who among us would feel justified in saying to a Cherokee or a hard-working farmer of the Great Depression, "We took your land to make a ball field". Even more serious proposals seem "light weight" when set against this backdrop of history. As long as this land remains in as natural a state as possible, it is open to all to walk upon, to see, and to enjoy. If, however, some special interest gains control of it, it is lost to the public good forever. As long as there is any land left under TVA management, there will be those entities who will come up with this reason or that as to why they should have a piece of it. A little

here and a little there over the years and it is gone. I would strongly encourage TVA to keep as much of this land as possible in its natural state. **Comment by:** Millican, Bill

29. My family has enjoyed the natural beauty of Guntersville for many years. My aunt, a doctor abroad, could not understand why my Mom would want to leave a city to live in a rural area until she visited Guntersville for the first time. She was impressed by the natural beauty of my hometown, especially the abundance of wildlife along our natural shoreline. She had never seen the great blue heron or an osprey in their natural environment, nor had my cousins. We, as citizens of Guntersville, should recognize these areas as a precious natural resource and preserve them in their natural state. Please do not develop these areas. Conserve them so that our future generations may enjoy the same natural beauty and wildlife we see today. Once these limited resources are gone, they are irreplaceable. **Comment by:** Rashid, Mike

30. Since we are not able to manufacture more land, I hope that TVA will be slow in turning lakeside property to the control of other groups. **Comment by:** Sahag, Louise, H.

31. All tracts in Zone 3 and 4 should remain that way. **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned in at Guntersville public meeting on May 31, 2001)

32. While I have only been a resident of Guntersville for a short time, I feel it is important to share my thoughts about this matter. I chose to move to this area because of its cleanliness and natural beauty. From conversations I have had with many residents and visitors, it appears that many who move here, continue to live here or have vacation homes here, also rank these qualities high on their list. Therefore, I urge you and the TVA Board of Directors to make decisions that will preserve the natural beauty of the area and keep pollution of the water and air to a minimum. I also understand that when TVA allows people to use land located on the lake, many of them go against your regulations and destroy the vegetation on the buffer area next to the lake. As you know, this causes several problems. Since it appears that TVA cannot trust some people to follow the rules, it may be best to rigorously limit the amount of land that can be used for industrial/commercial development, recreation or residential access. A better option may be to classify the bulk of the land in question as “Sensitive Resource Management:” or “Natural Resource Conservation: It appears that most of the parcels people are requesting be classified as recreational or industrial will not offer anything new to the people of the area. Is there a true need for these parcels to be used in this fashion? Are other recreational and industrial areas already meeting or exceeding capacity. Even if they are, isn’t there some point where you just have to say “enough is enough”? Preservation of our environment should be a priority. Again, since I am a new resident, I may not be aware of all the facts. But, since there do not appear to be any studies showing an absolute need for these parcels to be used as additional recreational, industrial/commercial or residential, then I would suggest that most of the land in question be classified so that these uses are not allowed. **Comment by:** Haynes, Linda A.

Response: *Under the selected alternative, approximately 81% of plan land would be placed in Zone 3 (Sensitive Resource Management) and Zone 4 (Natural Resource Conservation), which do not allow for development. As a regional development agency, however, TVA manages public reservoir land to meet a wide range of needs to improve the quality of life in the Tennessee Valley. This plan seeks to balance the competing demands that are placed on public land to optimize the public benefits they provide.*

Favor Balancing Economic Growth and Wildlife Management

33. Be very careful about protecting "endangered" species, otherwise us humans will be the endangered species. **Comment by:** Unknown (Comment turned in at Guntersville Public Meeting on May 31, 2001)

34. I think we need to bring in as many jobs as possible as long as it doesn't affect the wildlife management areas. **Comment by**: Unknown

    Response: *Under the Blended Alternative, approximately 19% of plan land would be placed in Zone 2 (Project Operations), Zone 5 (Industrial/Commercial Development), Zone 6 (Developed Recreation), and Zone 7 (Residential Access), which allow for development. As a regional development agency, however, TVA manages public reservoir land to meet a wide range of needs to improve the quality of life in the Tennessee Valley. This plan seeks to balance the competing demands that are placed on public land to optimize the public benefits they provide.*

Expressed Interest in Partnering with TVA for Clean-up

35. Interested in clean-up and maintaining Cave Mountain Small Wild Area including cavern interior. **Comment by:** Taylor, James Joseph

    Response: *The Guntersville Watershed Team has targeted this area as the fall 2001 National Public Lands Day project site. We welcome your participation in our planned improvements to this area and look forward to working with you.*

Favor Browns Creek Wildlife Preserve/Refuge

36. I would like to see the entire lake area south of Alabama Highway 69 causeway placed in a wildlife reserve as refuge in which hunting would not be allowed. **Comment by:** Kirkpatrick, Wally

37. I would like to identify myself with the comments made to you by Wally Kirkpatrick. He has made a thoughtful analysis of the plans presented at your open house on May 31, 2001, and I request that you seriously consider his comments. As a

resident of Guntersville, I am interested in the future direction of land management and preservation of a balance between recreational, conservation and commercial interests. **Comment by:** Davis, Bill

> ***Response:*** *Except for land located close to power generating facilities, TVA allows hunting on the public land it manages unless it is prohibited by applicable state wildlife laws or local ordinances. TVA public land south of Route 69 that is within the Guntersville city limits is not currently available for waterfowl hunting under the city ordinance. Public land located to the south of Route 69 that is outside of city limits is currently available for hunting.*

Dissatisfied with Amount of Residential Access

38. There is a dire need for residential access property in Guntersville. TVA should fulfill this need even if the Guntersville Gang opposes it and make available sufficient residential access property for those who wish to relocate to Lake Guntersville at a reasonable price for the land.

    TVA's resistance to making available additional residential access land has created a monopoly on that small amount of property previously sold by TVA. The residential access property in Guntersville is the highest priced for land on any lake in the state of Alabama. In fact, the prices being quoted for residential access property in Guntersville is equal to or exceeds that of ocean front property on Ono Island and Gulf Shores, Alabama.

    Dealers in real estate in Guntersville are quick to tell you that the reason for the exorbitant prices being quoted for residential access property is because of TVA's adamant decision not to make available any additional residential access property. I can readily understand why the dealers in real estate and the Guntersville Gang do not want TVA to make available additional residential access property – simply put, more commissions and obscene profits. I have not found a residential access lot in Guntersville for less than $350,000. I was recently quoted $429,000 for a residential access lot measuring 105 feet by 386 feet, including a boathouse. This is outrageous. A 4,500 square foot house with a boathouse can be found on Lake Logan Martin or Lake Martin, or, for that matter, any other lake in the State of Alabama for $450,000. A residential access lot on Lake Guntersville (without a house) would cost near this amount.

    We would like to relocate to Lake Guntersville to be near our grandchildren in Huntsville, but at the prices being charged for residential access property on Lake Guntersville and the cost of improvements, it is prohibitive.

    Since TVA created this monster and monopoly, it would appear TVA would want to correct the wrong they have brought on by making available additional access property.

If a comment has any meaningful purpose, I strongly suggest that TVA make available 2,000 to 3,000 acres of residential access for first-time homebuyers on Lake Guntersville. The land should be subdivided in parcels not to exceed one acre. There should be deed restrictions on the sales requiring the buyers to construct improvements on the property within twelve to eighteen months. The deed should reserve the right and obligation on the part of TVA to repurchase the said property should the buyer fail to make improvements within the twelve to eighteen months time period at the same price the buyer paid for the property. There should be a severe penalty clause in the deed, should the original buyer convey and transfer title to a third party without making improvements thereon, of up to one-half the purchase price to be paid to TVA. This would stop or severely curtail developers and speculators from having a first-time home buyer purchase the property and then convey the property to a developer or speculator.

Our government has given thought to placing caps on gasoline prices because of the obscene prices being charged by the oil companies, as well as the break-up of Microsoft because of it being a monopoly. TVA has permitted and allowed the same thing to happen and exist over many years by refusing to sell additional residential access property.

If would be to the advantage and benefit of the majority, not minority, of people if TVA would provide a level playing field by doing something about supply and demand in Guntersville by providing additional residential access property. **Comment by:** Hazelrigs, R. E.

Response: *TVA completed an EIS on possible alternatives for managing residential shoreline development throughout the Tennessee River Valley in November 1999. In response to overwhelming public support, the resulting Shoreline Management Policy (SMP), limited residential access on TVA public land to areas where (1) residential access rights exist (38 percent of the shoreline valley-wide), and (2) residential access rights are conveyed through TVA's Maintain and Gain Policy. This policy provides for consideration of proposals to "give up" existing residential access rights at one location in order to "get" them at another location where they do not currently exist.*

Favor Additional Land Being Turned Over to the State to Manage for a Long-Term Tenure

39. We thank TVA for allowing us the opportunity to comment on the proposed Land Use Plan for Guntersville Reservoir and to state our request for designated parcels (138, 177, 178, 179, 180, and 206) to be included in the State Wildlife Management Areas. **Comment by:** Pugh, M. N. (Director, State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries)

    Response: *Response to your request to include specific parcels in the State Wildlife Management Areas are addressed individually under each parcel number.*

Favor More Hunting Areas

40. The Southern portion of the lake and adjacent lands toward the current origin of Browns Creek and outside the city limits of Guntersville (Parcels 258 -262, 281, and 282r) and across the lake (Parcels 266, 268-271) should remain in their current use, i.e., farming and recreation including hunting. In fact, all lands outside the city limits of a principality within the impoundment should be open to hunting, particularly, Parcels 258, 262, 281, 282r, 266, 268-271) and Parcels 1, 2, 26, 27, 202 and 206. (I don't have map of the areas north of South Sauty). **Comment by:** Norckauer, Heber "Butch" R., Jr. (Mr. and Mrs.)

    Response: *All of the parcels mentioned are open to hunting with the exception of Parcel 1, the Guntersville Dam Reservation. A 400-acre section of Parcel 1 is open to bow hunting. Hunting is not allowed on public property where TVA power facilities are located; on State managed properties unless authorized by the state; nor on certain properties where security and safety become an issue, such as industrial sites, residential areas, and utility areas. Hunting on all other TVA property is allowed, provided the circumstances align with State regulations. Some cities have ordinances against hunting within the city limits. Detailed information about hunting areas on TVA property can be obtained at the Guntersville Watershed Team Office.*

Favor TVA Supporting City of Guntersville's Needs

41. Nearly everybody agrees that TVA has been good for Guntersville. The lake makes our city a mighty appealing place to live and work. TVA gave the city the property for most of our parks and ball fields, and has done many other things to help the town. But the coming of TVA wasn't without a downside for Guntersville. Cities have to grow or eventually they wither and die. The lake cut Guntersville off from most of the places it would normally have grown into. Today, 62 years after the lake came up, Guntersville is still struggling to grow like other cities, especially to the north and west. Before TVA, Guntersville was 20% bigger than Albertville. Today Albertville is 233% the size of Guntersville. Arab's populations has grown 1,120 percent since 1940. Guntersville's has grown 68%. TVA officials need to keep this in mind in the next few weeks while they finalize their plan for managing the land around the lake.

    The City of Guntersville has asked TVA to reserve three parcels that are now used or little-used. They would provide room for new recreation facilities, mainly ball fields; enhance the Conners Island industrial park; and make it easier to attract businesses to that park by allowing an airport runway long enough for corporate planes. Each of those requests was made to help Guntersville grow and prosper in the years to come. There are 40,000 acres of TVA land on the 949-mile shoreline of the lake. Most people would like to see the great bulk of it remain in its natural state, or be only lightly used. The TVA land in or right next to Guntersville itself needs to be seen in somewhat different light. It makes up only a tiny fraction of the land TVA owns, but it's very important to our community's future. That's why the city's needs

should be given high priority in TVA's deliberations. There should be ample space for other uses – and for no uses at all – in the rest of TVA's vast holdings. **Comment by:** Harvey, Sam (Editorial, The Advertiser-Gleam, published June 13, 2001)

> ***Response**: In response to the city's request, TVA has evaluated alternatives that include these proposals. For more information about TVA's response to additional comments concerning each of these proposals, please see the response to comments 103–159 (Parcel 26a), 178–209 (Parcel 40) and 413–549 (Parcel 257)*

Opposed to Giving the City of Guntersville Additional Land

42. In my opinion, TVA should "not" give city officials of Guntersville "either use of and/or control of" any more public lands (belonging to "all the people" of the U. S.) That, per the TVA act of 1933, were "to be managed" by TVA. **Comment by:** Edmonds, Doris C.

> ***Response:** The TVA Act of 1933 entrusted TVA to manage public land in a manner that would generate prosperity. . TVA has historically made land available to Local, State and Federal Governments when, in TVA's opinion, their proposals would optimize public benefits and improve the quality of life in the Tennessee Valley.*

Concerning Protection of Cultural Resources

43. Upon review of the draft EIS submitted by your office, the Alabama Historical Commission has determined the following. It is our opinion that the entire area should be evaluated in terms of cultural resources and sites need to be prioritized. However, we agree that B1 and B2 are preferable alternatives as it appears that these alternatives have specific designations for archaeological and historic resource protection. Finally, we request that serious consideration be given to providing better monitoring for sites. We appreciate your efforts on this project. **Comment by:** Brown, Elizabeth Ann (Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, State of Alabama, Alabama Historical Commission)

44. The TVA Guntersville Land Management Plan, Draft Environmental Impact Statement 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 (64 FR 27044, May 18, 1999). Our office finds that all three alternatives have the potential to affect historic properties within the Guntersville Reservoir. We prefer Alternatives B1 and B2, as they provide for some protection of historic properties. However, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, all undertaking associated with the Guntersville Reservoir Land Management Plan are subject to Section 106 compliance. Therefore, all such undertakings must be submitted to this office for review. Upon receipt of consultation documentation for individual undertakings, we will complete our review of each undertaking as

expeditiously as possible. Until such time as this office has rendered a final comment on this project, your Section 106 obligation under federal law has not been met. **Comment by:** Harper, Herbert L. (Executive Director and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission, Department of Environment and Conservation)

45. On behalf of the Tennessee Commission of Indian Affairs, I would like to offer the following comments regarding issues to be addressed by the environmental impact statements that will be prepared for land planning efforts on Guntersville and Pickwick Reservoirs. At this time, our main concern is for any Native American cultural resources, such as cemetery areas and archaeological sites that would be affected by any land management plans. The environmental review should address how known sites would be affected and how unknown sites would be identified. Any future Land Management Plans for Guntersville and Pickwick Reservoirs should give careful consideration to cultural resources. I appreciate having the opportunity to make these comments. **Comment by:** Heape, Toye (Executive Director, Tennessee Commission of Indian Affairs)

    Response: *Under the Programmatic Agreement (PA) recently executed between TVA and the Alabama State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding the development of reservoir land management plans for TVA reservoirs in the state of Alabama, a cultural resources management plan will be developed for Historic Properties within one year following the approval of a Land Management Plan for a specific reservoir. Under the terms of a PA the Cultural Resources Management Plan will address the identification, evaluation, and treatment of Historic Properties affected by the land plan. Phased identification, evaluation, and treatment of Historic Properties would be conducted as appropriate. TVA is in the process of developing a PA for reservoirs in the state of Tennessee. For more information, see Section 4.2.2 of the FEIS.*

Aquatic Weed Program

46. I like to compliment TVA on its aquatic weed spraying program during the last couple of years. It appears you have the balance and placement about right! **Comment by:** Norckauer, Heber "Butch" R., Jr. (Mr. and Mrs.)

    Response: *Thank you for this feedback. Working in partnership with the Guntersville Stakeholder Group has enabled the development of yearly implementation plans that effectively balance conflicting views on how aquatic plants should be managed.*

Timber Harvesting in Zone 4

47. The updated land management plan would allocate land to six of the seven designated land use zones defined in Table 2-1. These zones are *the Non TVA Shoreland* (Zone 1 - no lands allocated), *Project Operations* (Zone 2*), Sensitive Resource Management* (Zone 3), *Natural Resource Conservation* (Zone 4),

Industrial/Commercial (Zone 5), *Recreation* (Zone 6), and *Residential Access* (Zone 7).

For the allocation plan, we understand that TVA will be consistent with (tier from) the recent TVA Shoreline Management Initiative Final Programmatic EIS (SMI FPEIS). We believe this guidance is essential for consistent identification of ecologically sensitive areas (including TVA designations such as Small Wild Areas, TVA Natural Areas, champion tree sites, wetlands [which comprise 14.8% of the area], habitat protection areas, etc.) and the allocation of lands for residential development as well as the design of associated residential shoreline features such as docks, retaining walls and buffer zone vegetation. We therefore conceptually agree with this approach, although suggest that a degree of flexibility be retained through the use of adaptive management (i.e., adjust the approach based on reservoir implementation experience and any new information) and to err on the side of the environment over reservoir shoreland development.

One potential EPA concern regarding the land use zones are the definitions in Table 2-1. It is unclear as to why *timber harvest* is listed as one of *the appropriate activities* in the *Natural Resource Conservation* zone (4). While we agree that wildlife management is appropriate to foster species survival and that aspects of forest management are also necessary for maintenance of forest health, commercial timbering can often be detrimental to forest health and water quality. It therefore seems inappropriate and misleading that timber harvest was included as an acceptable activity within Zone 4, which presumably should be representative of lands for conservation and human use/appreciation.

EPA recommends that timber harvesting be limited in the proposed TVA land management plan. Any harvesting allowed by TVA in the Guntersville Reservoir area should strictly adhere to forestry Best Management Practices (BMPs), be regulated/overseen by TVA, and be included as an activity under Zone 5 *Industrial/Commercial Development* rather than Zone 4. Any ongoing contracts for legal harvesting operations would still be effective until their expiration date, but should be reconsidered under the above conditions if renewals are requested. We suggest that TVA timber harvesting controls include the avoidance of clearcutting or limiting of any clear cutting to small mosaic patches, exclusion of harvesting in sensitive ecological areas, retention of riparian trees and other buffer zone vegetation within 100 feet of the reservoir shoreline or reservoir feeder creek or any wetland, soil erosion controls that are implemented and maintained, periodic inspection of harvesting operations, etc. Also, the environmental effects of timber harvesting, which do not appear to be addressed on page 87 of the DEIS, should be discussed in the FEIS. **Comment by:** Mueller, Heinz J. (Chief, Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Accountability Division)

> ***Response:*** *Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation, is defined as land to be managed for the "enhancement of natural resources for human use and appreciation". TVA only conducts forest management activities for the maintenance and enhancement of forest health and for wildlife management purposes. In response to this and other comments, the phrase "timber harvesting" in the definition of Zone 4, Table 2-2," has been modified to "Timber*

management to promote forest health" to clarify TVA's position. Further information on the environmental effects of forest management and several commitments to address water quality, forest health, and aesthetic impacts of forest management have been included in the FEIS. TVA's decisions regarding residential shoreline on Guntersville Reservoir will be consistent with its SMI FEIS.

Please note that detailed management activities will be presented in unit plans that are being prepared for selected Zone 3 and 4 land on Guntersville Reservoir. Each unit represents an reservoir reach or grouping of TVA land in a geographic area of several thousand acres. If forest management is judged to be an acceptable strategy for use in maintaining or enhancing present levels of ecological diversity and for addressing the needs of TVA's public land stakeholders, BMPs would be applied as necessary to minimize the potential for soil erosion. In addition, appropriate width buffers, particularly in areas proximal to roads, the reservoir shoreline, and other thoroughfares, would be protected.

Satisfied with Draft Plan

48. This provides my general concurrence with subject, specifically the manner of presentation and forethought of total dissemination to "ALL" interested parties. A cursory review indicates a conservative and realistic LMP, befitting the overall taxpayer's interests, and complimentary to TVA Management. Subject well presented--good effort conspicuous. March on with no more freebies [handout] attitude for guidance. Please remember "all the people". Thanks. **Comment by:** Bell, L. G.

49. We want to thank you and your team for an excellent plan for the Guntersville Reservoir Land Management. **Comment by:** Boerner, Dorothy L. and Robert H.

50. It seems that TVA has done a good job with this plan and I comment you for your job. **Comment by:** Richard, Greg

51. I think TVA's land use plan is generally good and assures that the best needs of all are met. **Comment by:** Smith, Claude Herbert

52. This is in response to your June 22, 2001, letter requesting review and comment on the DEIS for the Guntersville Reservoir Land Management Plan. At this time, we have no comments to add regarding environmental resources or possible environmental impacts for this area. Thank you for the opportunity to participate in your planning process. **Comment by:** Eli, Stephen W. (Chief, Planning Branch, Department of the Army, Nashville District, Corps of Engineers)

    Response: *Thank you for recognizing the effort that went into preparing the plan. TVA appreciates your time and willingness to contribute to the process.*

Dissatisfied with Availability of Draft

53. Perhaps TVA spent too much money on new offices, but, whatever the reason, it's a shame the agency did not mail copies of your 170-page draft land use plan to those who had provided input on it to date. A TVA press release on May 15, 2001, stated that copies of your plan would be available for public inspection at local libraries. I was disappointed to learn yesterday that, by "oversight," TVA failed to provide a copy of the plan to the Arab Public Library so people might study it before the public information session from 4-8 p.m. tomorrow at the Guntersville Rec Center. **Comment by:** Moore, David

    Response: *A copy of the DEIS and Plan was placed on the TVA website in May 2001. Most libraries now have Internet access. Interested stakeholders had access to this website on public terminals located at the Arab public library. Initially, printed copies of the document were placed only in the larger area libraries and public buildings located within the Guntersville Watershed. Most of the land in Arab is located within the Wheeler Watershed. A copy was later placed in the Arab Public Library in response to a request from the librarian. All comments received after the public meeting until the close of the comment period on June 18 have been addressed in the FEIS.*

Satisfied with Opportunity to Provide Input into the Planning Process

54. Thank you for allowing the public to voice opinions regarding this matter. **Comment by**: Brown, Rebecca

55. In my opinion, the TVA practice of soliciting input from the public is an excellent one and should be continued. Individuals who live adjacent to TVA land, or who use TVA land regularly for recreation, often have a first hand knowledge of particular parcels. If TVA solicits and receives this knowledge, the resulting land planning procedure should be more comprehensive. **Comment by:** Bucher, George C.

56. We appreciate your effort to get public opinion on this matter. Thanks for your consideration. **Comment by:** Gerardi, Dr. Paul

57. I attended the recent TVA meeting in Guntersville and visited your TVA office to find out more information abut your organization and this process. Everyone I spoke with during these encounters was very helpful and professional. The evident quality of your employees gives me confidence that you and your board will make the right decisions for all concerned. **Comment by:** Haynes, Linda A.

58. Thank you for this opportunity to become better informed of TVA land management projects and the opportunity to have input to the process. **Comment by:** Johnson, Jerome E.

59. Thank you for hosting the open house in Guntersville on May 31, 2001, regarding the updated Guntersville Reservoir Land Management Plan. I thought the meeting was well organized; and the handouts, maps, etc., were very helpful. The opportunities to talk with the interested parties who are making requests to TVA for

use of the various parcels of land was very helpful. I believe TVA is doing a very good job managing the Guntersville Reservoir in a manner which reasonably balances the various and frequently conflicting and disparate interests of the lake users. Thank you for the opportunity to provide inputs into your planning process. **Comment by:** Kirkpatrick, Wally

60. I would like to identify myself with the comments made to you by Wally Kirkpatrick. He has made a thoughtful analysis of the plans presented at your open house on May 31, 2001, and I request that you seriously consider his comments. As a resident of Guntersville, I am interested in the future direction of land management and preservation of a balance between recreational, conservation and commercial interests. **Comment by:** Davis, Bill

61. I attended the open house in Guntersville on May 31, 2001, regarding the updated Guntersville Reservoir Land Management Plan. The meeting was well organized and the handouts, maps, etc. has provide helpful information to provide comments. **Comment by:** Nicholas, Glen B. and Norma J.

62. Thank you for letting the people comment on this issue. **Comment by:** Pruitt, Janet

    Response: *TVA gives serious consideration to all comments that are provided by those who reviewed the DEIS. Thank you for recognizing the effort that went into making these sessions productive for both the public and TVA.*

Concerned with Protecting Air Quality

63. The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 created the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program which is designed to prevent any serious deterioration of air quality in areas in which the air is cleaner than the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) require. The 1977 law designated as Class I areas, for the purpose of the PSD program, all international parks, national wilderness areas and national memorial parks over 5,000 acres in size and all national parks in existence on August 7, 1977, which are over 6,000 acres in size.

    The Alabama Department of Environmental Management and the US EPA have jurisdiction over Class I PSD areas in the State of Alabama. The Class I area of concern in relation to both the Pickwick and Guntersville Reservoir is the Sipsey Wilderness Area, located in Lawrence and Winston Counties. The Pickwick Reservoir falls just outside of the 100 kilometers of the Sipsey Wilderness Area, and the Guntersville Reservoir falls just outside of the100 kilometer boundary, but well within 200 kilometers. In the Notices of Intent to prepare Environmental Impact Statements for both reservoirs, it was stated that the land management plan would set aside certain amounts of land for industrial purposes. Any industrial facility planning to locate within this class I buffer zone will need to consult with ADEM to obtain appropriate permits.

    Another potential concern is dependent on the new pending 8-Hr ozone standard. If implemented in its present form, Madison County, which is adjacent to Jackson and Marshall Counties, would be in violation of the new NAAQS and therefore be

designated nonattainment for the new ozone standard. Designation to nonattainment may require facilities in the area to implement more stringent pollution control technology in order to comply with the new NAAQS. **Comment by:** Ronnie Watkins (Chief, Air Division, Alabama Department of Environmental Management).

Response: *Thank you for describing the proximity of TVA public land on Guntersville Reservoir to Class 1 PSD and Class 1 buffer areas. The need to ensure that any industrial and/or commercial development that might occur on parcels allocated to Zone 5 would be subject to air quality regulations and is discussed in Section 4.3, Air Quality, of the FEIS. TVA is aware that any new or expanding industrial or commercial facilities would be required to meet applicable federal and state requirements in effect at the time of their development or expansion. TVA recognizes that any development would be subject to the respective state air quality permitting programs.*

As the DEIS states, all of the action alternatives proposed in this DEIS would represent a significant reduction in land available for industrial commercial/development over Alternative A, the No Action Alternative. Under Alternative A (the 1984 Plan) 1,786 acres would be available for industrial/commercial development. Alternative B1 would allocate 403 acres to Zone 5, Industrial/Commercial Development; Alternative B2 would allocate 338.2 acres and Alternative B3, (developed to respond to comments on the DEIS) would allocate 326.9 acres. For each alternative,194 acres are already committed to industrial/commercial use by the presence of operational facilities on the land. Therefore only 209, 144 and 132 new acres, respectively, would be allocated to Zone 5 under the alternatives being considered. TVA looks forward to working with ADEM to ensure all air quality standards are met.

Executive Summary and DEIS Comments

64. Page 1 (*Ex Sum*) - The basis for the ordering of the public concerns documented during the scoping meetings is unclear. We assume the concerns on page 1 are listed by order of importance to the public based on the number of comments received. For clarity, we suggest that the approximate number or percentage of scoping comments associated with each listed public concern be provided in the FEIS. **Comment by:** Mueller, Heinz J. (Chief, Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Accountability Division)

    Response: *The EIS has been changed to respond to this comment.*

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65. Page 3 (*Ex Sum*) - EPA suggests that the acreage values listed for each land use zone by alternative in Table 1 also be expressed as percentages in the FEIS to facilitate comparisons. **Comment by:** Mueller, Heinz J. (Chief, Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Accountability Division)

    Response: *The EIS has been changed to respond to this comment.*

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66. Page 5 (*Ex Sum*) - It was stated that "[e]xtensive aquatic weed growth, while providing benefits to wildlife and fisheries, interferes with recreational activities." While we agree that certain aquatic weeds benefit fisheries and wildlife in the form of cover/flotsam, water quality and forage, it should be noted that floating mats of weeds such as the Eurasian watermilfoil found in Guntersville could have detrimental water quality effects if shading of submerged vegetation results in die-offs and decay. This would reduce dissolved oxygen in the water column – particularly in areas with poor flushing – which would be detrimental to most fish and aquatic wildlife. **Comment by:** Mueller, Heinz J. (Chief, Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Accountability Division)

    Response: *Comments noted. TVA appreciates you time and willingness to contribute to this process.*

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67. Page 10 (*Text*) - Based on Table 2-1, land uses in Zone 2 (*Project Operations*) include *land used for TVA power projects operations*. As part of the documentation of project impacts for Alternative B1 (as appropriate) or as cumulative impacts in general, the FEIS should include a reasonable discussion on the description (MW capacity, peaking or baseload generation, fuel type, etc.) and impacts (air quality, water quality, etc.) of prospective TVA power plants and related facilities (e.g., transmission line network, etc.) that are foreseeable for the Guntersville Reservoir area. Page 1, for example, references a prospective TVA coal gasification plant proposed for the undeveloped 1,300-acre Murphy Hill site. **Comment by:** Mueller, Heinz J. (Chief, Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Accountability Division)

    Response: *None of the alternatives proposed in this EIS include consideration to allocating Parcel 206 (Murphy Hill) to Zone 2, TVA Project Operations. Murphy Hill is the former proposed site for a coal gasification plant that was never built. The text on page 1 has been edited to clarify this point. TVA is considering a coal gasification project on the Bellefonte Nuclear plant site. Decisions regarding this are the subject of a separate EIS. Additional information on potential air quality impacts of the proposed Bellefonte Conversion has been added to Section 4.3 of the FEIS.*

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68. Page 51 (*Text*) - PCBs were found in the sediment samples of the forebay at Guntersville Dam. Although the sediment rating declined for the site, the benthos rating for the forebay did not decline significantly (33 vs. 35) between monitoring years 1996 and 1998 and retained the same "excellent" rating (Table 3-15). The FEIS may wish to offer some discussion on the ecological significance of PCBs. Also, would any of the industrial/commercial development proposed by the 13 requests for development (Alt. B1) contribute additional PCBs or other toxins such as dioxins that could further contaminate forebay sediments? **Comment by:** Mueller, Heinz J. (Chief, Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Accountability Division)

    Response:*: The FEIS has been changed to include PCB information. Although specific industries that would be located in Zone 5 under any alternative are not*

known, it is not anticipated that new industries would contribute to PCB contamination. Also, current PCB regulations would prevent such contamination. Further environmental review would be conducted before a specific development proposal could go forward on TVA land, when the details of the proposed development are available.

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69. Page 59 (*Text*) - The decline in fish ratings between the years of 1996 and 1998 could be an indication of a real decline in fish population for various reasons. While the explanations offered in the DEIS for this rating decline involving river flows and other sampling conditions are plausible, TVA should consider including an actual stock decline as a possibility in the FEIS. We agree with the DEIS that additional fisheries monitoring should be conducted in the near future to determine the relative abundance of the fish community in the Tennessee River mainstem for comparison to previous sampling years. This would help determine if the decline in the fish rating was due to sampling conditions or a smaller fish population, and if the rating would recover to 1996 levels. **Comment by:** Mueller, Heinz J. (Chief, Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Accountability Division)

    Response: *Fish population differences can be attributable to sampling error and normal cyclic differences. A two year time span is not long enough to determine a trend; the observed changes merely warrant further observation. In regard to the possible sampling variation, there are measures that are being taken to reduce this possibility in the future.*

    The tributary scores for the Sequatchie River watershed actually improved between 1998 and 2000. Given that tributary water quality influences the reservoir, and that the reservoir fish assemblage influences the mouths of tributaries, TVA expects that the fish scores for the reservoir sampling should recover.

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70. Page 91 (*Text*) - For noise impacts, the FEIS should include potential additional noise increases due to the requested expansion of the Guntersville Airport on TVA reservoir land proposed by Alternative B1. What level of noise increases are expected for residents living with the DNL 65+ dBA contours? What type of airport is the Guntersville Airport (general aviation, commercial carrier, military) and what type of expansion is proposed (runway extension, new runway, change in type of aircraft, etc.). Also, what water quality effects would such an expansion have on the Guntersville Reservoir due to possible Reservoir bed/wetland filling, airport runoff and air depositions? **Comment by:** Mueller, Heinz J. (Chief, Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Accountability Division)

    Response: *Additional information on the airport expansion and airport noise has been added to the EIS (Section 4.3). No filling of the reservoir is expected from any future expansion of the Guntersville Airport.*

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71. EPA DEIS Rating - Although EPA in principle agrees with the proposed land allocation plan, we nevertheless have some environmental concerns. It is unclear if Alternative B2 (EPA's DEIS preference) would be selected by TVA since no preferred alternative was identified in the DEIS and B1, if selected, would allow more industrial/commercial development. It is also unclear as to why timber harvesting (which we believe to typically relate more to commercial activities than to conservation, and that can have environmental consequences) is included in the Natural Resource Conservation Zone 4. Accordingly, EPA rates this DEIS as an "EC-2" (i.e., we have environmental concerns and request some additional information, particularly on the use and effects of timber harvesting in Zone 4). **Comment by:** Mueller, Heinz J. (Chief, Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Accountability Division)

    Response: *In response to this comment, additional information has been added to the EIS. The definition of Zone 4 has been changed to "timber management to promote forest health" (see Table 2-2 of the EIS) to clarify this issue.*

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72. Summary - Although EPA in principle agrees with the proposed land allocation plan, we nevertheless have some environmental concerns regarding the potential use and effects of timber harvesting on TVA reservoir lands and the potential for TVA's selection of Alternative B1 as their preferred alternative. At this DEIS stage, EPA environmentally prefers B2 since it proposes less reservoir development. Overall, we believe that TVA's economic stimulation and public benefits goal should be contained within the context of environmental protection. EPA appreciates the opportunity to review the DEIS. **Comment by:** Mueller, Heinz J. (Chief, Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Accountability Division)

    Response: *Comments noted.*

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73. We are concerned that the continued use of herbicides to control encroaching exotic and nonnative aquatic plants may be detrimental to the long-term health of the fish, invertebrates, and benthic species present in the reservoir. The EIS (p. 51) addresses sampling efforts conducted in 1996 for pesticides, PCBs, and metals, producing good baseline data for future studies. Since the last sampling in 1996, the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) has developed and implemented an aquatic plant management plan using a combination of mechanical harvesters and herbicide treatments to control exotic/invasive aquatic plants. Due to the reservoir's relatively short hydraulic retention time of 12-13 days, areas downstream of Guntersville Reservoir could be impacted by the long-term use of herbicides. We believe additional testing for herbicides and their effects on the ecosystem is warranted. **Comment by:** Hogue, Gregory L. (Acting Regional Environmental Office, United States Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance)

    Response: *TVA has used herbicides to manage aquatic plants in the Tennessee River system since the 1960's. Herbicides approved by the U. S.*

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) were used to manage about 1,200 acres of aquatic plants in developed, near shore areas of Guntersville Reservoir in 2000. The use of herbicides (diquat, 2,4-D, endothall, glyphosate, fluridone, chelated coppers) for managing aquatic plants in the TVA reservoir system was evaluated in an 1972 Environmental Impact Statement and a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) completed in 1993.

The 1993 SEIS concluded that TVA aquatic plant management activities (including herbicide use) do "not create significant adverse effects on the natural or human environment". Because herbicides are applied to only a small percentage of Guntersville Reservoir and because herbicide concentrations are decreased by a variety of factors including adsorption, photolysis, microbial degradation, plant metabolism, and dilution, it is highly unlikely the herbicides used for aquatic plant management on Guntersville Reservoir would occur at concentrations that would impact biota downstream of Guntersville Reservoir.

TVA monitors for PCB's, several pesticides, and metals in fish flesh as a part of its Valley-wide Vital Signs Monitoring Program. On most reservoirs, sampling is done on four year intervals and was last conducted at Guntersville Reservoir in 2000. Pesticides on the monitoring list for fish flesh are those included in EPA's recommended list, none of which are the organic herbicides used in aquatic plant management.. Copper concentrations in sediments are monitored at two localities in Guntersville as part of the Vital Signs Monitoring Program and several additional herbicide treatment sites are monitored to determine copper concentrations in sediments. Water treatment plants for the cities of Guntersville, Arab, and Scottsboro routinely monitor *for herbicides used for aquatic plant management on Guntersville Reservoir.*

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74. Although Bellefonte Nuclear Plant (Parcel 131) is currently not operational, the future of this plant should be addressed in the EIS. If the intention is to someday bring the facility on-line, this could have a dramatic effect on the ecology of the region. **Comment by:** Hogue, Gregory L. (Acting Regional Environmental Office, United States Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance)

    Response: *Decisions on the future of Bellefonte are being made in a separate EIS process. Additional information on the proposed Bellefonte Conversion is included in Sections 1.3 and 4.3 of the EIS.*

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75. Parcel 40 under Alternatives B1 and B2 has been proposed for the Guntersville Airport runway expansion. The EIS failed to address the impacts associated with increased air traffic and noise associated with larger aircraft. We are concerned that these increases, depending on flight patterns, may affect nesting bald eagles, and such impacts need to be addressed before designating parcels for additional airport facilities. **Comment by:** Hogue, Gregory L. (Acting Regional Environmental Office, United States Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance)

Response: *Additional information on the potential for noise resulting from the airport expansion has been added to the EIS.*

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76. Public-owned parcels that are currently undisturbed or in a natural condition and located adjacent to parcels zoned 3 or 4 should also receive a land allocation of Zone 3 or 4 to minimize potential impacts to terrestrial plant and animal species. This practice would prohibit development and reduce the sediment load in the reservoir. **Comment by:** Hogue, Gregory L. (Acting Regional Environmental Office, United States Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance)

76a. Parcels adjacent to the reservoir and designated as open TVA public land should be intensively managed to reduce the potential for bank erosion. In those areas that are prone to erosion, bank stabilization and erosion control should be managed with bioengineering techniques. **Comment by:** Hogue, Gregory L. (Acting Regional Environmental Office, United States Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance)

Response: *Allocations to Zone 3 always include an adequate buffer to protect specific sensitive resources. TVA watershed teams target erosion-prone land for bank stabilization projects.*

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77. We are concerned that parcels designated for marina development are done so out of convenience rather than necessity. An analysis of current occupancy rates at existing marinas versus projected growth in the region should occur before additional marinas are approved. **Comment by:** Hogue, Gregory L. (Acting Regional Environmental Office, United States Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance)

Response: *The majority of the 16 marinas on Guntersville Reservoir are located in Marshall County, AL. Based on public input and projected population growth (see Section 3.5, Socioeconomics, of the FEIS) TVA believes there will be a need for additional slips in Marshall County within the 10-year planning horizon for the proposed Plan. While there are currently excess slips at existing marinas, TVA needs to be ready to accommodate proposals for additional marina capacity to meet future need.*

This plan proposes to disperse commercial marina development to less congested areas of the lake (close to Jackson County). TVA analysis has shown that average boating use on Guntersville Reservoir on a non-holiday weekend could safely double before recreational boating carrying capacity would be approached.

PARCEL 1

General

78. I also recommend that the shooting club in Parcel 1 be allowed to continue their use of the range and propose that the land in Parcels 260-262 and 281 be made available of the development of a public or private shooting range, primarily shotgun. With your cooperation I would be glad to further develop plans for such a range. **Comment by:** Norckauer, Heber "Butch" R., Jr. (Mr. and Mrs.)

    Response: *TVA is not permitting any new shooting ranges on its property due to the potential for lead contamination. The Blue and Gray Club had to spend thousands of dollars cleaning up lead at the Parcel 1 site in order to continue use of the TVA property.*

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79. Parcel 1 and 2 on the south side of the river, along with Parcels 1 and 3 on the north side of the river, in my mind, combine to create one of the most scenic and naturally beautiful areas. When boating down-river toward the dam, both sides of the river provide a natural frame for river/dam. Boating up-river from the dam, the same is true. Several years ago, a large pine beetle infestation near the dam required extensive timber cutting and the natural scenic beauty of the area was destroyed. I strongly believe that the above parcels (1, 2, and 3) should either be zoned to prohibit logging or a restriction added to these specific parcels to prohibit logging. **Comment by:** McNeal, Glenn

    Response: *TVA believes that the flexibility to address forest health issues should be part of its overall management and does not wish to prohibit timber harvesting to promote forest health. However, TVA added restrictions on the size of harvests to this EIS, in part to address aesthetic issues.*

Favor Draft Zone Allocation

80. Agrees with draft zone allocation. Needs to stay for scenic beauty. **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned in at Guntersville public meeting on May 31, 2001)

    Response: *Comment noted. TVA appreciates your time and willingness to contribute to this process.*

PARCEL 2

Favor Draft Allocation, Zone 4 (Natural Resource Conservation)

81. Agrees with the draft allocation for camping, horseback riding, wildlife reserve, natural resources. **Comment by:** Gerardi, Dr. Paul

82. Agrees with the draft allocation for Georgia Mountain for horseback riding and camping. **Comment by:** Bonds, Jeff; Burnett, Calvin F. and Kippi; Cinader, Michael and Tammie; Currie, Beth; Elsea, Paul A.; Farley, Timothy D.; Formby, Elizabeth; Hilburn, Walter A.; Holland, Will D.; Holsonback, Joe; Zeigler, Kelly

83. Agrees with the draft zone allocation for horseback riding and camping. **Comment by:** Lang, Steve

84. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Thank you from the horse people of North Alabama. **Comment by:** Pruitt, Janet

85. Agrees with the proposed zone allocation. Interested in horseback riding and camping on this parcel. We appreciate the opportunity to express our thoughts on this matter of Parcel 206 and 2. We, as trail riders, would like to see this land preserved as one of the few places left large enough to camp and trail ride without motorized vehicles interfering with our recreation. We are trying to promote this good, clean fun to the younger generation. This, in turn, promotes love and respect for animals and their habitat, natural resources and respect for the land from which we all live. If this draft is adopted, I would also like to organize a yearly trail ride or vacation spot for trail riders from near and far. This would promote business for the surrounding towns and parks and would show people from everywhere what a beautiful North Alabama we have. I run all types of heavy equipment and we are willing to trim our own trails and leave our natural resources as natural as possible. More and more people are becoming horse enthusiasts. I would appreciate your consideration of making available 206 and 2 parcels for family hobbies such as horseback riding and camping. The growing need for this sport or hobby has forced us to turn to lands outside the private landowners. We are interested in the younger generation's interest in horseback riding and camping as a way of getting back to nature. Our goals are to preserve natural habitat and have a place to ride and enjoy our hobby. We will help in any way we can to prepare Murphy Hill for this type of recreation. **Comment by:** Pruitt, Mark (Town and Country Trail Riders)

86. Agrees with the draft allocation. Needs to stay for scenic beauty. **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned in at Guntersville public meeting on May 31, 2001)

87. Prefer parcel be allocated for horseback riding and camping. There are so many local people who have no trails to ride. This would afford them a place to enjoy the natural beauty and their animals. **Comment by:** Williamson, John

88. I would like to indicate that the Manchester Beach Area has been used by the people of Georgia Mountain for the past 40 years, that I know of. It's the only shallow area that is open enough for families to take their children swimming, camping and fishing. It's only a mile or so, most, to have access to the water, as in comparison to Guntersville is nine miles away. I know mountain people have camped with their children for many years and enjoyed the area. I would like to speak on behalf of these people and request that if any changes are made in compartment 52, that the interest of these people be given serious consideration. I personally hope nothing changes and things remain the same. I will be happy to assist you any way I can. **Comment by:** Brasfield, John

Response: *Comments noted. Horseback riding would be an acceptable activity within a Zone 4 parcel. Consideration to providing horse trails on Parcel 2 will be given during unit planning for this parcel (unit planning is described in Section 4.2.8). Care will also be given to protecting the scenic beauty of the site and continued availability of informal recreation opportunities.*

Oppose Draft Allocation - Favor Zone 3 (Sensitive Resource Management)

89. Favors select cutting to remove beetle-killed pines. Favors protection of Compartment 52. **Comment by:** Fleming, James W., Ph.D. (letter to the editor published in *The Arab Tribune* on May 16, 2001)

90. Does not agree with the draft allocation. I would like to have this zoned 3 instead of 4 simply to keep it from being logged or otherwise disturbed. If it is not zoned 3, I am glad to have it zoned 4. I am also glad TVA decided not to develop it. Thanks. **Comment by:** Langley, Randy

    Response: *Resource protection activities such as beetle-infested tree removal are permissible in both Zones 3 and 4 to promote the health of the forest. In response to comments on the DEIS, TVA modified the phrase "timber harvesting to the following words "timber management to promote forest health" in the definition of Zone 4, Table 2-2. Further information on the environmental effects of forest management have been added to the EIS and several commitments to address water quality, forest health, and aesthetic impacts of forest management have also been included.*

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91. This is an area that needs maximum protection. I have found Pinkroot on this parcel. This plan is on the endangered list. **Comment by:** Light, Phyllis

    Response: *A TVA botanist field checked this site to investigate the reported occurrence of pinkroot and found several populations. However, all plants found were* Spigelia marilandica *rather than the rare* Spigelia gentianoides*. No habitat for* Spigelia gentianoides *was seen.* Spigelia marilandica *is not a state- or Federally-listed species. All the plants seen were past blooming, but the flowers on the plants in this area are reported to have lighter color than is normal for* Spigelia marilandica*.*

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92. Just in case you did not see this in The Arab Tribune, I have attached to this e-mail a personal column I wrote for our May 9 editorial page regarding a major problem I have with TVA's draft land use management plan for Guntersville Lake. The newspaper has an editorial in today's issue saying that TVA has an opportunity to help its credibility problem in Arab and Marshall County by doing the right thing in the final plan and protecting Parcel 2 between Walker Point and Guntersville Dam. As you know, this protection can be easily achieved by designating Parcel 2 for Zone 3 management instead of Zone 4, which allows timber harvesting. I have attached a copy of that editorial, too. I'm still holding out hope that you and TVA will do the right thing in the final version of the plan and protect Parcel 2 from logging. Can you tell

me any logical reason in the world why that cannot be done for what the draft plan itself describes as a significantly scenic stretch of shore? The answer is not pine beetles, because they have infested the opposite shore along the same stretch of river, yet those parcels are recommended for zone 3 management and protection. Pure and simple, there is no reason why TVA cannot do what people have asked and protect parcel 2. **Comments by:** Moore, David

Response: *Regardless of the zone definition, TVA will take the scenic quality of this site into account before undertaking any action. The high scenic values of steep undisturbed woodlands and attractive coves in Parcel 2 are similar to Parcels 4 and 23 on the opposite shore, which are also allocated to Zone 4. Parcels 3, 24, and 25 on the opposite shore are allocated to Zone 3 because the high sheer bluffs provide a more unique scenic character, and because sensitive plant and animal species are found there.*

Land in Zone 4 is managed to enhance the resources for human use and appreciation. The visual resources analysis conducted for this EIS (see Section 3.1), which helped to guide land allocation, considers the need for visual management (Zone 4) as well as visual protection (Zone 3) of TVA land. The steep wooded slopes in Parcel 2 have a low capacity to absorb change without visual consequences, and would be managed to help preserve scenic values. Informal recreation facilities such as trails and overlooks would increase opportunities for public use and enjoyment of this attractive area, with minimal visual change. Substantial logging activity would have a major scenic impact and is not planned for this parcel. However, resource protection activities such as beetle-infested tree removal are permissible in both Zones 3 and 4. A unit plan will be prepared for Parcel 2 to define intended uses and management practices in more detail. TVA encourages further public participation during development of the unit plan. See the response to comment 93 for additional information.

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93. I am writing to express my wishes for area 2/Compartment 52 currently owned by TVA. My husband and I have been residents of Georgia Mountain for only 1-1/2 years; however, we looked for an area such as this with its unspoiled beauty for a very long time. I believe this area needs to be protected for its sensitive resources; such as wildlife, plants, view, etc. We have encountered American Chestnut trees while walking down the bluff area. I believe most of these trees were destroyed by a blight years ago. This area has a large assortment of hardwoods as well. The view of this area alone should be enough to prevent timber harvesting. It seems to me TVA would want to prevent timber harvest as well due to runoff from the bluff into the lake if the trees are not kept in tact. This area is also known for its eagles nests. Surely this would be enough to further restrict this area. I beg of you to further protect this area. It is too valuable to the citizens of Marshall County. We must assure that this area will be left in its natural state for our children and grandchildren to enjoy. Once this area is open to timber harvest, it will be ruined forever. You cannot grow trees back overnight. It takes literally years and years for this caliber of tree growth. It will be too late to undo what is done. That is why I am asking now to reconsider this zoning before it is too late. **Comment by:** Siemens, Darlene

***Response**: TVA agrees that the scenic beauty of Parcel 2 is important. TVA only conducts timber harvesting for the maintenance and enhancement of forest health and for wildlife management purposes. Please note that detailed forest management activities will be presented in unit plans that are being prepared for selected Zone 3 and 4 land on Guntersville Reservoir. Each unit represents a reservoir reach or grouping of TVA land in a geographic area of several thousand acres. If forest management activities are judged to be an acceptable strategy for use in maintaining or enhancing present levels of ecological diversity and for addressing the needs of TVA's public land stakeholders, BMPs would be applied as necessary to minimize the potential for soil erosion. In addition, appropriate width buffers, particularly in areas proximal to roads, the reservoir shoreline, and other thoroughfares, would be protected. TVA encourages further public participation during development of the unit plan.*

In response to this and other similar comments concerning timber harvesting, TVA has included in the FEIS several commitments to address water quality, forest health, and aesthetic impacts of forest management. In the definition of Zone 4, Table 2-2, the phrase "timber harvesting" has been modified to "timber management to promote forest health" to clarify TVA's position. Further information on the environmental effects of forest management have been added to the EIS. See the response to comment 92 for additional information on the visual analysis of this parcel.

PARCEL 3

94. Agrees with draft zone allocation. Needs to stay for scenic beauty. **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned in at Guntersville public meeting on May 31, 2001)

***Response:** Comment noted. TVA appreciates your time and willingness to contribute to this process.*

PARCEL 11

95. Agrees with draft allocation. Good allocation. **Comment by:** Bucher, George C.

***Response:** Comment noted. TVA appreciates your time and willingness to contribute to this process.*

PARCEL 12

General

96. The draft alternative B-1 map does not correspond with the proposed zone use in the Draft EIS and Land Management Plan**.** **Comment by:** Pugh, M. N. (Director, State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries)

Response: *The map parcel designation, Zone 3, Sensitive Resource Management is correct and the EIS has been changed accordingly. Thank you for bringing this to our attention.*

Favor Proposed Allocation, Zone 3 (Sensitive Resource Management)

97. Based upon my visit to the Guntersville office on June 6, 2001, I was made aware that the Parcel 12 allocation of "Residential Access" shown in the May 26, 2001, issue of *The Guntersville Advertiser Gleam* was in error, and that TVA has correctly allocated Parcel 12 as "Sensitive Resource Management". Parcel 12 is adjacent to my farm, and I agree that "Sensitive Resource Management" is the appropriate allocation. **Comment by:** Bucher, George C.

    Response: *As you have stated, Parcel 12 is allocated to Zone 3, Sensitive Resource Management and will not be considered for development.*

PARCEL 18

98. Request a description of the proposed land usage for this parcel. **Comment by:** Pugh, M. N. (Director, State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries)

    Response: *This parcel was allocated to Zone 2 due to the presence of an existing water/intake/pump station for the Town of Grant. No new development proposals have been submitted for this parcel.*

PARCEL 20A

General

99. No 20a is not proposed in the plan but is designated on the parcel map. **Comment by:** Pugh, M. N. (Director, State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries)

    Response: *The map parcel number and zone designation have been corrected in the FEIS. Thank you for bringing this to our attention.*

Opposes Proposed Zone Allocation, Zone 7

100. Does not agree with draft zone allocation. Prefers Zone 6, Developed Recreation. We purchased this property unrestricted. We planned to sell the property as a marina or personal watercraft sales facility. **Comment by:** Vandergriff, Shane (representing Walker, Herbert P., Sr.)

Response: *TVA believes this parcel is not suitable for recreational use. The deeded access rights would seem to allow water access for commercial or recreational purposes. However, TVA believes that this would be a poor marina site because the water is too shallow. Therefore, due to your comment, TVA has proposed in Alternative B3 to reallocate this parcel to Zone 5, Industrial/Commercial, to recognize the potential for commercial development given its location adjacent to U.S. 431.*

PARCEL 26

101.Agrees with the draft zone allocation. **Comment by:** Hawk, Billy G. (Mr. and Mrs.)

Response: *Comment noted. TVA appreciates your time and willingness to contribute to this process.*

PARCEL 26A

General

102.There is no 26a proposed in the plan, but it is designated on the parcel map. **Comment by:** Pugh, M. N. (Director, State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries)

Response: *The plan has been corrected to include Parcel 26a. Thank you for bringing this to our attention.*

103.Conners Island is currently used recreationally, especially by outdoor enthusiasts. This is no longer being considered an industrial site? What kind of recreational facilities? **Comment by:** Richard, Greg

Response: *Currently, only a portion of the backlying land (Parcels 35 and 36) has been made available to the city of Guntersville for industrial use under an industrial easement. Under the 1983 Plan, Parcel 26a was allocated for uses equivalent to Zone 4 (Natural Resource Conservation), Zone 5 (Industrial/Commercial Development, and Zone 6 (Developed Recreation). Parcels 35 and 36, which lie behind Parcel 26a have been allocated to Zone 5 in all alternatives, in recognition of the existing easement for use to support the development of Conners Island Industrial Park. As explained in Section 2.1 of this EIS, "in updating the 1983 Plan land currently committed to a specific use was allocated to the zone designated for that use." Commitments include leases, licenses, easements, outstanding land rights or existing designated natural areas."*

This EIS considers alternatives that would retain the existing informal recreational uses of Parcel 26a (Alternative B2 and B3) and formal recreation uses proposed by the city of Guntersville (Alternative B1) as well as limited industrial/commercial development (under Alternative A). The city of Guntersville

had requested this parcel be allocated to support the city's overall vision for Conners Island Industrial Park, which includes formal walking trails, fishing piers, a marina, and an outdoor classroom as well as a hotel/convention center. TVA further discussed this proposal with the city of Guntersville after receiving public input on the DEIS. Because the city is not yet ready to develop this portion of Conners Island, the city and TVA mutually agreed that, at the present time, a Zone 4 classification would be appropriate. Therefore, the Blended Alternative B3 allocates Parcel 26a to Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation. This alternative was developed in response to comments on the DEIS. However, since the city of Guntersville is the backlying property owner, TVA will consider a future request from the city based on the city's plans for the use of this property in accordance with any other factors that TVA may deem necessary at the time of the request. The city of Guntersville and TVA mutually agree that any allocation change be compatible with future plans and development of the Conners Island Park project.

Favor Draft Zone Allocation, Zone 6 (Developed Recreation)

104. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. **Comment by:** Bice, Jason; Currey, David; Groff, LaWanda "Boots"; Johnson, Jerome E.; White, David C.

105. Prefer active/passive recreation and light industrial for this parcel. The Guntersville proposal for Conners Island is logical and attuned to the environment. Timber and wildlife management are too limited in benefits to area residents. Both proposals (Conners Island and airport runway expansion) will impact growth and development of the area. Guntersville is addressing all issues in a well-thought-out process. **Comment by:** Culver, R. B.

106. Agrees with the draft allocation for recreation, not industry. **Comment by:** Edmondson, Randy

107. Favors the City of Guntersville proposal for this parcel. I have been a resident of Guntersville for 25 years and am the owner of a manufacturing company here employing 25 people. I strongly support the City plan for parcel 26a to enhance the mixed use of the Conners Island area. This plan will allow the public enjoyment of a beautiful area that will have the infrastructure of roads, power, water and sewer facilities that have been built for the industrial park located there. **Comment by:** Hayes, Ed

108. The City currently owns and is developing the 550-acre Conners Island Industrial Park. We would like to use the TVA land surrounding the park to achieve an overall vision of the area. The vision of the park is to balance industrial, business service, hospitality, developed recreation and natural areas to: 1) generate environmentally conscious economic growth, 2) provide employment for the citizens of the region and 3) create recreational opportunities for public enjoyment. **Comment by:** Hayes, Luanne

109. Agrees with the draft zone definition. Prefers Zone 5. Guntersville needs this. **Comment by:** McCormick, Kenneth Sr.

110. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. We need to bring in as many jobs as possible. **Comment by:** Robinson, Joseph A.

111. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Critical to Conners Island Development. **Comment by:** Sellers, Wayne

112. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. All of these parcels (26a, 40, 257) will not only enhance City of Guntersville but will also create excitement and more tourism for the county. **Comment by:** Socha, Lisa (Marshall County Convention and Visitors Bureau)

113. Prefer active/passive recreation for this parcel. I would strongly recommend the lands in question be used as requested by the City of Guntersville. The Guntersville Water Board is investing over $2 million dollars for water/sewer infrastructure that, in the near future, will help develop the whole Claysville area. The new runway is needed for promotion and growth of the Conner's Island Industrial Park. **Comment** by: Swann, Jack (Manager, Water Works and Sewer Board of the City of Guntersville)

114. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. To be developed with minimum impact to environment. Example: Guntersville State Park minus golf course. **Comment by:** Taylor, James Joseph

115. Agrees with draft allocation (recreation). Strongly agree to proposal. **Comment by:** Unknown (Comment turned in at Scottsboro Public Meeting on May 29, 2001)

116. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. This could have a very positive impact on our local economy by creating jobs. **Comment by:** Vandergriff, Shane

117. Agrees with the draft zone definition. Very good idea. Guntersville needs more parks. **Comment by:** White, David C. (Mrs.)

118. Alabama Wildlife Federation (AWF) supports this request with reservations. This area is prime duck hunting habitat. Although not currently in the city limits, it is assumed that will happen eventually. The City has acted rather loosely with the State game laws without much support from the Game and Fish. AWF only supports this if duck hunting will be allowed as currently practiced. **Comment by:** Thornton, Robert (1st Vice President, Alabama Wildlife Federation)

> ***Response:*** *It should be clarified that Alternative B1 would allocate all of Parcel 26a to Zone 6, Developed Recreation and Alternatives B2 and B3 would allocate the entire parcel to Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation. Zone 4 will accommodate informal recreational uses. None of the alternatives consider allocating Parcel 26a to Zone 5 (Industrial/Commercial Development). Parcels 35 and 36, which lie behind Parcel 26a were allocated to Zone 5 in recognition of an existing industrial easement to the city of Guntersville in support of the*

Conners Island Industrial Park. This parcel is located within the city limits and, therefore, local hunting ordinances apply.

TVA further discussed this proposal with the city of Guntersville after receiving public input on the DEIS. Because the city is not yet ready to develop this portion of Conners Island, the city and TVA mutually agreed that, at the present time, a Zone 4 classification would be appropriate. Therefore, the Blended Alternative B3 allocates Parcel 26a to Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation. This alternative was developed in response to comments on the DEIS. However, since the city of Guntersville is the backlying property owner, TVA will consider a future request from the city based on the city's plans for the use of this property in accordance with any other factors that TVA may deem necessary at the time of the request. The city of Guntersville and TVA mutually agree that any allocation change be compatible with future plans and development of the Conners Island Park project.

Oppose Draft Zone Allocation, Zone 6 (Developed Recreation)

119. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefers Zone 4 for this parcel. No commercial or developed recreation. **Comment by:** Alfiero, Richard

120. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Natural beauty of area should be left in tact. **Comment by:** Arbir, F. (Mr. and Mrs.)

121. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Please leave as is. **Comment by:** Brown, Greg

122. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 3, Sensitive Resource Management. I want this area preserved in its current natural state**. Comment by:** Brown, Rebecca

123. Here are my comments regarding the planned use of Parcel 26a by the City of Guntersville:
    1) The Conner's Island Industrial Park has planned to install drainage lines from the site into a slough just south and slightly west of the industrial park. I have camped on the east side of this slough for years and can tell you that this slough hosts a variety of wildlife including great blue herons, turtles, and bream beds. There is very little circulation of fresh water current from the river into the slough and the impact of oily parking lot water and silt discharging from the industrial park drain lines will ruin the wildlife habitat.

    2) This same slough is usually full of milfoil (maybe hydrangea) and to the casual observer it is a weedy mess. However, I have been in the middle of it several times each year to snorkel and once you get below the layer floating on top the water becomes crystal clear (filtered by the milfoil) and there are "paths and clearings" that interconnect allowing good snorkeling. Many varieties of fish can be seen in the crystal clear water. Especially interesting are the bream beds. My point is that several times over the years this slough

has been treated as part of the herbicide spraying program and when the milfoil is gone the water turns into a murky mess and I'm sure that impacts the way fish and other wildlife breed there. If the City of Guntersville develops the area for recreational purposes, I would imagine that the milfoil would be considered unattractive and a problem for swimmers/boaters and would never be allowed to grow; this would have an even greater negative impact on the area.

3) Currently, a person can drive a rough dirt road and have access to several campsites along the banks of Parcel 26a. Our family has camped there at least once a year for the last 15 years. I believe that allowing the City of Guntersville to turn this into a recreation area and use it as a "hosting" or "hospitality" area for the planned industrial park will complete the destructive change to the parcel by converting it from a natural riverbank environment to a high traffic, crowded, pay-for-use area. Surely, some areas along the Guntersville reservoir should stay natural with minimal-impact public access uses available.

In summary, I don't think the proposed B1 and B2 alternatives needed to accommodate the City of Guntersville's plans for Parcel 26a are in keeping with TVA's desires for maintaining the watershed or preserving the environment. As stated in item 1) the proposed drainage line input to the slough (which will probably be allowed) will be damage enough to the parcel. Plans to develop the area for a recreation and "hosting" or "hospitality" should not be allowed because of the complete change to the parcel's character and ecosystem. TVA, please don't allow this area to be developed. **Comment by:** Cato, Michael

124. Does not agree with the draft allocation. TVA has given the City of Guntersville enough land already, which they have not used. **Comment by:** Clark, Holley

125. Does not agree with the draft allocation. The City of Guntersville has not built or participated in a productive manner on the land that TVA has generously given them. **Comment by:** Clark, Tiffany L.

126. Does not agree with the draft allocation. **Comment by:** Dixon, Bernice; Dixon, Maryann; Holderfield, Greg; Morrison (Martha Eugenia, Martha Sue and Robert N.); Smith, Lewis; Stephens, Cherie; Williams, Mary I. and Robert V.; Wisner, Clara and Sam C.; Wisner, Dan; Cater, Judy; Merritt, Sherry B.; Johnson, Julie; Bankston, Clint; Davis, Sarah; Wesson, Misty; England, Jerry and Ruby Joyce; Aldrick, Ann; Worthington, Tommy; Bankston, Voss; Whitehead, Kiley; Anderson, Sherry; Anderson, Marlene; Rippel, J. Thomas; Nailor, Dallas and Kathy; Miller, Sandra Kay; McCullars, Buddy; Merritt, Jamie; Koreyva, Michelle; Gaskins, Tammy and David; Free, Christopher A.; Foxx, Clint; Ewing, Danny and Dianne; Elkins, Sheree; Elkins, Amy; Banks, Catrina; Barnes, Melissa; Robles, Axel M.; Roslin, Bonnie; Sampson, Tammie, Amanda and Mark; Shead, Judy; Trussell, Jonathan and Melita; Whitmire, Linda

127. Does not agree with the draft allocation. **Comment by:** Doss, Jimmie

128. I totally and strongly disagree with the proposed Zone 6, Developed Recreation, as a result of "Proposed request from City of Guntersville to develop for recreation." I prefer that parcel remain/be continued as Natural Resource Conservation, Code 4. This strong opposition to providing "any more" Public Lands, for any reasons, to the City Officials of Guntersville is based on reasons outlined below. **Comment by:** Edmonds, Doris C.

129. Place this parcel into Zone 4. No recreation. **Comment by:** Dowdner, Becca: Ellis, Jennifer; Golden, Martha; Oliver, Freda; Wilson, Gary

130. Does not agree with draft allocation. Prefer this parcel be left as is. Too much development already!! Please leave it alone. **Comment by:** Gilbert, Betty

131. Does not agree with draft allocation. Prefer natural resource conservation for this parcel. This designation will allow the industrial park people informal access to the area near the lake. I believe that designating this parcel as natural resource conservation (instead of over developing it with recreational uses) will make the property much more appealing to businesses considering locating there. The environmental preservation of all this parcel will be a good selling point. **Comment by:** Haynes, Linda A.

132. Prefers Natural Resource Conservation allocation for this parcel. Guntersville government has destroyed enough of Conners Island already. **Comment by:** Hawk, Billy G. (Mr. and Mrs.)

133. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Let the city find another vision for the industrial park, not gobble up more natural shoreline. As stewards of the public lands, TVA has done a relatively good job of managing these lands in the public interest. However, I am concerned over the gradual loss of those lands which are currently in the Sensitive Resource Management and Natural Resource Conservation zones. Once we lose our natural wetlands and wildlife habitat they are gone forever. Gradual human encroachment is slowly destroying the pristine beauty of the Tennessee River valley. One only has to take a boat ride along the banks of Guntersville lake to see how the face of these public lands have changed over the past few decades. Once virgin shorelines are now bristling with homes, piers, parks, marinas, and campgrounds. It is for these reasons that I am vigorously opposed to proposals such as the one which would allow the city of Guntersville use of 456 undeveloped acres to expand the Conners Island Industrial Park. I realize that progress is inevitable and airport runway expansion is necessary for the economic growth of the area. But do we really need more parks, ball fields, nature trails and marinas? Does the demand for such facilities outweigh their availability? Before rezoning any TVA public lands, we should carefully weigh any benefits against the loss of natural, undeveloped habitat. **Comment by:** Hunt, Dale

134. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer parcel be left natural. Please ask for approval of the neighborhood before you move or act on. **Comment by:** Dahlke, Keith

135. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer parcel be kept as is. The City of Guntersville will not use the said land for the purpose they have proposed. The City

of Guntersville will take the land from the TVA (the people of this country) under the disguise of recreation, natural areas and hospitality. The City of Guntersville will use the land to sell at public auction to generate revenue for their own greed. Do not give this land to the City of Guntersville under any circumstance. The TVA did not need to give the 60-plus acres to the City of Guntersville for their industrial park. What right did TVA have to give the people's land to the City of Guntersville. **Comment by:** Jackson, Fennell Lavon

136. Does not agree with draft allocation. Prefers Zone 3 or 4. Comment by: Key, Dalford and Saylor, Kelly

137. Does not agree with the draft allocation. There is plenty of "developed" land in this area. We need homes for wildlife and game. The children need a place to go and enjoy nature at its best!. **Comment by:** Mathews, Bonnie

138. Does not agree with draft allocation. Prefer Zone 3. This is a large plot (456 acres). Too much to lose. **Comment by:** McNeal, Glen

139. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer parcel be left as is. More development is not needed on Lake Guntersville. **Comment by:** Mize, Paul T.

140. We are strongly opposed to removing this parcel from natural resources conservation status and converting to commercial recreation. **Comment by:** Pugh, M. N. (Director, State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries)

141. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 3. Please preserve this area as it is a natural resource and habitat for wildlife such as the bald eagle and great blue heron. **Comment by:** Rashid, Mike

142. In the City of Guntersville request for Conner Island, I noticed on the industrial development map, they have two (2) active recreational areas. What does this include? Four (4) areas are natural areas. Five (5) areas are for hospitality. Who has decided what these areas include? Who would decide, if at a future date, these areas are not needed or used? Would the public be invited to make a decision on the future land? Would the area revert back to the original ownership, or would the area be sold for profit. Who would own control of the hospitality area? If the City of Guntersville owns the property and they decided some of the proposed areas are not needed, will they place the property up for sale to individuals? To my knowledge, no local input (public hearing) has been involved. I question the proposed plan for development of Conners Island. Most of the time, all plans for change or development in the city and industrial areas have been completed before the public is aware of the project being considered. Has TVA lived up to its character, covenants and deed restrictions on the property which it…..The City of Guntersville does not have a history of using the property form TVA in the manner of the original plans. They have sold industrial property to individuals for residential areas. The City has not lived up to its stewardship of the land around the lake. Leave Conners Island as it is, for the general public to use. Hold on to the plans and property for the years to come. **Comment by:** Sahag, Louise, H.

143. Does not agree with the draft allocation. TVA keep control of this land. Parcel 26a for sixty-two years has been the centerpiece of the lower Guntersville Reservoir landscape. Ideally, it should remain that way under TVA control. This land with the surrounding islands has always been considered by TVA as prime wildlife and fisheries habitat and it is the most popular fishing and hunting area on lower Guntersville Lake. Don't change it now because the need for this purpose is greater than ever. The City of Guntersville may eventually need some of this land, perhaps a docking facility to compliment the industrial area? In the past, the City of Guntersville has gotten control of TVA land and disposed of it for purposes other than that intended. Examples: The Signal Point Industrial Area given to the City for that purpose and later a large portion was sold for residential use at a huge profit. The City has also had pressure to release some of our City Park lands for commercial development, but backed off after citizen opposition. The Guntersville Dock, built by TVA for public use, was sold and now it is in private lands. TVA has been very generous to Guntersville. I hope we will use these areas for benefit to all citizens and preserve them for future generations. TVA needs to uphold its reputation as a highly respected government agency. These areas were taken by TVA for public use and should be maintained as such. Guntersville's Industrial Development Board's plan for Conners Island Park, including large areas of TVA land for "hospitality" and active recreation, should be restricted to assure that this use does not denigrate the ecology and offers reasonable public access without damaging the environment. **Comment by:** Smith, Claude Herbert

144. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Leave it alone. **Comment by:** Smith, James L. (Mr. and Mrs.)

145. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 3. **Comment by:** St. John, Deborah; Wilkes, Esther, Wilkes, Steven

146. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefers Zone 3, Sensitive Resource Management. It's bad enough that the industrial park was built adjacent to a bald eagle nest, let's not do further damage by making the TVA land open for commercial recreation. **Comment by:** St. John, Lane

147. Does not agree with draft zone allocation. Would like it to be left as is. **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned in at Guntersville public meeting on May 31, 2001)

148. Does not agree with draft allocation. Prefer this parcel be left as is. I can't believe the City of Guntersville would want to commercialize 26a. You can't separate 26a from the island and to change either would ruin both**. Comment by:** Unknown (initials CEG…comment turned into Guntersville Watershed Team office on June 15, 2001)

149. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer parcel be left as is. When we bought our house in Bayshore six years ago, we asked about the land across the slew and all our neighbors to be told us it was TVA land and would never be built on. Please leave the foremost eastern portion of 26a a natural wildlife area. It is so close to us, it would ruin us to make it commercial. Also it would ruin our neighbors investments. **Comment by:** Unknown (initials P.B….comment turned into Guntersville Watershed Team office on June 15, 2001)

150. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer parcel be left as is. My residence's land value may drop. **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned into Guntersville Watershed Team office on June 15, 2001)

151. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer parcel be left as is. My land property tax prices may rise. **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned into Guntersville Watershed Team office on June 15, 2001)

152. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer parcel be left as is. My residence is too close to this parcel. **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned into Guntersville Watershed Team office on June 15, 2001)

153. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer parcel be left as is. Should remain residential as was purchased. **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned into Guntersville Watershed Team office on June 15, 2001)

154. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer parcel stay the same. Living out of town, we were unable to attend the planning meetings concerning the possible sale and rezoning of TVA property 26a. We were shocked to learn that 26a touches Bay Shore Subdivision. The rezoning of 26a would ruin an entire residential neighborhood. There are families with children that do not need to be exposed to the commercial marine traffic the rezoning would create. **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned into Guntersville Watershed Team office on June 15, 2001)

155. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer parcel be allocated the same as it is now. Too much commercial development now around lake which pollutes lake. **Comment by:** West, Ed

156. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Living in Huntsville we were unable to attend the planning meeting concerning the possible sale and rezoning of TVA property 26a. We were shocked to learn that 26a touches Bay Shore Subdivision. The rezoning of 26a would ruin an ENTIRE RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD. There are families with children that do not need to be exposed to the commercial marine traffic the rezoning would create. **Comment by:** West, Kari

157. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Leave it like it is. There is enough development going on 431 North. Guntersville Lake is a wonderful place and it would be best, in my opinion, to keep it that way. Why develop more recreation area when you are going to use up all the natural resources and then it will be too late. **Comment by:** West, Peggy

158. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer parcel be left as is. Living in Birmingham, I go to Guntersville often to fish. Please do not rezone Parcel 26a. All bass fishermen love this area. **Comment by:** West, Robert W.

> ***Response****: During the planning process the city of Guntersville requested 456 acres of TVA public land (Parcel 26a) for recreation, hospitality (hotel or motel development), and natural areas to enhance the overall setting of Conners Island Industrial Park. In response, Alternatives B1 proposes to allocate Parcel 26a to*

Zone 6, Developed Recreation. Alternatives B2 and B3 would allocate this parcel to Zone 4.

TVA further discussed this proposal with the city of Guntersville after receiving public input on the DEIS. Because the city is not yet ready to develop this portion of Conners Island, the city and TVA mutually agreed that, at the present time, a Zone 4 classification would be appropriate. Therefore, the Blended Alternative B3 allocates Parcel 26a to Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation. This alternative was developed in response to comments on the DEIS. However, since the city of Guntersville is the backlying property owner, TVA will consider a future request from the city based on the city's plans for the use of this property in accordance with any other factors that TVA may deem necessary at the time of the request. The city of Guntersville and TVA mutually agree that any allocation change be compatible with future plans and development of the Conners Island Park project.

Oppose Industrial Development (Conners Island)

159. Strong objection to all of Conner's Island being turned over to use as an industrial site. Anyone who has visited Guntersville knows that its strength lies in its physical beauty, which means tourism should be the focus. And tourism means jobs. I feel if we lose sight of this and allow the Guntersville Reservoir shoreline to become cluttered with industrial sites, we've destroyed the real long-term potential of this area. Let Boaz have the shopping with their outlets, Albertville the industry with room for growth and leave Guntersville to tourism with our beautiful lake! **Comment by:** Wright, Chris

Response: *Currently, only a portion of the backlying land (Parcels 35 and 36) has been made available to the city of Guntersville for industrial use under an industrial easement. The shoreland fronting the transferred land—Parcel 26a—was retained as a buffer. Under the 1983 Plan, Parcel 26a was allocated for uses equivalent to Zone 4 (Natural Resource Management), Zone 5 (Industrial/Commercial Development, and Zone 6 (Developed Recreation). Alternative B1 allocates the 456 acre parcel to Zone 6 which would allow for extensive recreation development. Alternatives B2 and B3 would allocate the entire parcel to Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation, which would allow for only minimal improvements such as roads, trails, and observation areas.*

TVA further discussed this proposal with the city of Guntersville after receiving public input on the DEIS. Because the city is not yet ready to develop this portion of Conners Island, the city and TVA mutually agreed that, at the present time, a Zone 4 classification would be appropriate. Therefore, the Blended Alternative B3 allocates Parcel 26a to Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation. This alternative was developed in response to comments on the DEIS. However, since the city of Guntersville is the backlying property owner, TVA will consider a future request from the city based on the city's plans for the use of this property

in accordance with any other factors that TVA may deem necessary at the time of the request. The city of Guntersville and TVA mutually agree that any allocation change be compatible with future plans and development of the Conners Island Park project.

PARCEL 39

Favor Draft Allocation, Zone 3 (Sensitive Resource Management)

160. We support the proposed use and continued sensitive resource status. **Comment by:** Pugh, M. N. (Director, State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries)

161. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Small Wildlife Area very important**.** **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned in at Guntersville public meeting on May 31, 2001)

Response: *This Plan includes five existing Small Wild Areas (SWAs), an expansion of Honeycomb Creek SWA, and three new SWAs. For information on these SWAs, see Section 3.2.5.*

Oppose Draft Allocation, Zone 3 (Sensitive Resource Management)

162. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 6. Would like to see more growth in this area. **Comment by:** Brewster, Kim

163. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 6. There needs to be more recreational growth in the county. **Comment by:** Fowler, Chris

164. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 6. The City of Guntersville has limited larger land tracts that are suitable for the development of commercial/recreation areas. The tract of land on Buck Island is centrally located on the lake. This is ideal for a number of uses. The area could be developed keeping wetland integrity in mind. This could produce for Marshall County, and especially Guntersville, a stronger tourist area than anywhere. **Comment by:** Gillespie, Craig

165. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 6. **Comment by:** Burns, Shaun; Greer, Derayne; Hand, James; 2 Unknown (comments turned in the Guntersville Watershed Team office on June 18, 2001)

166. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 6. We need growth in this area to attract more people in this area. **Comment by:** Guffey, Josh

167. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 6. Do not believe this is an environmentally sensitive area. **Comment by:** Hallman, Chet

168. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 6. I want to see more growth. **Comment by:** Holifield, Michael

169. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 6. Need more growth in the area. **Comment by:** Hyde, Chris

170. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 6. I feel that we should be able to use the property should anyone build any type of attraction site to help Guntersville. **Comment by:** Kearney, Carrie

171. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 6. We would like to see more growth for public and commercial interest in this area. **Comment by:** Muse, Bart

172. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 6. This parcel is currently zoned for commercial recreation and I would like to see it developed for a marina, resort and campgrounds. **Comment by:** Richter, Frank J., Jr.

173. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 6. I feel there is no need to change the current zoning, which is commercial recreation. The development of this parcel for golf course, marinas, campgrounds will better serve the economic development for Guntersville. **Comment by:** Richter, Frank J., Jr.

174. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 6. In my opinion, this area would do well for economic development. To attract people to the Guntersville area for recreational purposes, this would serve to increase revenue for local business. **Comment by:** Riggs, Margie

175. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 6. I do not believe this area is environmentally sensitive, therefore, it should be used in a manner as to attract people to this area. **Comment by:** Riggs, Marty

176. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 6. To help this area grow. **Comment by:** Taylor, Erica L.

> ***Response:*** *As explained in Section 2.2 of this EIS, all areas identified as having sensitive resources were automatically placed into Zone 3, Sensitive Resource Management, to reflect TVA's responsibility to protect these resources. The land uses permitted in Zone 6 are not compatible with protecting sensitive natural and cultural resources.*

PARCEL 40

General

177. The designation in the EIS Appendix B-1 does not correspond with the parcel map proposal. **Comment by:** Pugh, M. N. (Director, State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries)

Response: *The map parcel designation, Zone 2, TVA Project Operations is correct for Alternative B1 and Appendix B-1 has been changed accordingly. Thank you for bringing this to our attention.*

Favor Draft Allocation, Zone 2 (TVA Project Operations)

178. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. **Comment by:** Bice, Jason; Groff; LaWanda "Boots"; Johnson, Jerome E.; Unknown (Comment turned in at Scottsboro Public Meeting on May 29, 2001); White, David C.

179. Prefer additional runway for Guntersville for this parcel. Area development that is tourist sensitive will be aided by improved and safe aviation facilities. The runway is essential. Both proposals (Conners Island and airport runway expansion) will impact growth and development of the area. Guntersville is addressing all issues in a well-thought-out process. **Comment by:** Culver, R. B.

180. The City needs a runway capable of accommodating aircraft utilized by corporate executives to successfully attract new business, stimulate economic growth and provide sustainable employment for the population of the region. The current airport is less than one mile from Conners Island Industrial Park – a 500-acre park. The runway is currently 3,360 feet in length. Corporate aircraft require a minimum of 5,000 feet of runway. **Comment by:** Hayes, Luanne

181. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. I realize that progress is inevitable and airport runway expansion is necessary for the economic growth of the area. **Comment by:** Hunt, Dale

182. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Prefers zone 5. This is vital for airport expansion. **Comment by:** McCormick, Kenneth Sr.

183. Agrees with the draft allocation. Allow City of Guntersville to use the required parcel to construct an additional runway at Guntersville Municipal Airport to attract new business. We recommend that the City of Guntersville be given permission to use a portion of Parcel 40 to construct a new 5,000 foot runway. The City of Guntersville has a great program in developing the Conners Island Industrial Park; and the 5,000 foot runway is needed to handle business class jet aircraft. The runway will greatly enhance the development of the Conners Island Industrial Park. The City of Guntersville has proven to be good stewards of TVA land. **Comment by:** Nicholas, Glen B. and Norma J.

184. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Would greatly benefit our city if we could accommodate larger planes. Increase business. **Comment by:** Jackson, Wayne (Mr. and Mrs.)

185. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Also helps in bringing in jobs. **Comment by:** Robinson, Joseph A.

186. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Another important element of economic development. **Comment by:** Sellers, Wayne

187. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. All of these parcels (26a, 40, 257) will not only enhance City of Guntersville but will also create excitement and more tourism for the county. Comment by: Socha, Lisa (Marshall County Convention and Visitors Bureau)

188. Prefer public/community, recreation and navigation for this parcel. I would strongly recommend the lands in question be used as requested by the City of Guntersville. The Guntersville Water Board is investing over $2 million dollars for water/sewer infrastructure that, in the near future, will help develop the whole Claysville area. The new runway is needed for promotion and growth of the Conner's Island Industrial Park. **Comment by:** Swann, Jack (Manager, Water Works and Sewer Board of the City of Guntersville)

189. Alabama Wildlife Federation supports this request. **Comment by:** Thornton, Robert (1st Vice President, Alabama Wildlife Federation)

190. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Need more incoming. **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned in at Guntersville public meeting on May 31, 2001)

191. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. We need a larger runway to accommodate new and larger businesses in the proposed industrial park. **Comment by:** Vandergriff, Shane

192. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Good idea. **Comment by:** White, David C. (Mrs.)

193. I recommend that the City of Guntersville be given permission to use a portion of Parcel 40 to construct a new 5,000 foot runway. The City of Guntersville has a great program in developing the Conners Island Industrial Park; and the 5,000-foot runway is needed to handle business class jet aircraft. The runway will greatly enhance the development of the Conners Island Industrial Park. The City of Guntersville has proven to be good stewards of TVA land. **Comment by:** Kirkpatrick, Wally

194. I would like to identify myself with the comments made to you by Wally Kirkpatrick. He has made a thoughtful analysis of the plans presented at your open house on May 31, 2001, and I request that you seriously consider his comments. As a resident of Guntersville, I am interested in the future direction of land management and preservation of a balance between recreational, conservation and commercial interests. **Comment by:** Davis, Bill

195. Let the City use part of 40 to build new runway. **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned in at Guntersville public meeting on May 31, 2001)

> ***Response:*** *Alternatives B1 and B3 would allocate this parcel to Zone 2, TVA Project Operations under which the airport runway expansion could be considered. It is anticipated that only a portion of the parcel would be used for new runway. The balance of land, which would remain undeveloped except for supporting infrastructure, would serve as a buffer.*

Oppose Draft Zone Allocation, Zone 2 (TVA Project Operations)

196. Does not agree with the draft allocation. The land should be swapped for private reservoir land. **Comment by:** Alfiero, Richard

197. I totally and strongly disagree with the proposed Zone 6, Recreation, as a result of "The City of Guntersville has requested use of this parcel for an airport runway expansion." I prefer that parcel remain/be continued as a Natural Resource as Natural Resource Conservation, Code 4. **Comment by:** Edmonds, Doris C.

198. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 4. Why should Guntersville use TVA parcel with Albertville airport is 20 minutes away. **Comment by:** Edmondson, Randy

199. I think that TVA has given away enough land to the City. Place it into a Zone 4. **Comment by:** Ellis, Jennifer; Golden, Martha; Oliver, Freda; Dowdner, Becca; Wilson, Gary

200. Does not agree with draft allocation. Prefer natural resource conservation or sensitive resource management for this parcel. It appears that the airport needs to be expanded. Will it need additional land in the future? Seems like the limitations at this location indicate that an altogether new location should be found that will meet space requirements. **Comment by:** Haynes, Linda A.

201. Prefers natural resource conservation allocation for this parcel. Guntersville's proposed new airstrip requires too much tax payers money for so little use. Albertville has that capability now. **Comment by:** Hawk, Billy G. (Mr. and Mrs.)

202. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer parcel be kept as is. The City of Guntersville will not use this land for an airport. The City of Guntersville will take this land and auction it at public auction for their own greed. Do not give this land to the City of Guntersville under any circumstance. **Comment by:** Jackson, Fennell Lavon

203. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer this land be left in a natural state. Aircraft and wildlife do not mix! The next proposal will be to kill off the wildlife to avoid interference with aircraft landing. **Comment by:** Kaylor, Jesse

204. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer this land be left in a natural state. The expansion of the Guntersville Airport will destroy one of the few remaining habitats for wildlife and vegetation on the TVA shoreline in Marshall County. The management of this land and waterfront by TVA is the only way to protect this small area, ensuring the preservation for future generations. **Comment by:** Kaylor, Sarah

205. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefers Zone 3 or 4. **Comment by:** Key, Dalford

206. Does not agree with draft allocation. Prefer Zone 3. Poor trade-off. Lose too much – only a few benefit. Comment by: McNeal, Glen

207. The most urgent concern about giving this piece of property to the City of Guntersville is the proximity of the proposed runway to the Claysville Elementary School and the potential endangerment of the school children, on landing and take-off of the planes. Since most airports in the U.S. are located some distance from the cities they serve, I feel this should be the current scenario for the City of Guntersville and TVA. If this area is used for a landing strip, marsh lands, wetlands and environmental areas could be destroyed. Guntersville should go in with the City of Albertville and enlarge their airport, which would be less expensive to Guntersville. There would also be more room for expansion. Leave the Guntersville airport at Claysville as is for smaller planes. This would be a safety factor for all planes. Comment by: Sahag, Louise H.

208. Does not agree with draft allocation. Prefers Zone 4. **Comment by:** Saylor, Kelly

209. Does not agree with draft allocation. Continue current allocation. Draft allocation would increase air and noise pollution, waste a natural resource and open area to corporations that may put the "mighty dollar" above environmental concerns. **Comment by:** Taylor, James Joseph

Response: *TVA has considered two alternatives—A and B2—that would allocate this parcel to Zone 4, Natural Resources Conservation (or the equivalent designation under the 1983 Plan). Under Alternatives B1 and B3, it is anticipated that only a portion of the parcel would be used for the runway. The balance of land, which would remain undeveloped except for supporting infrastructure, would serve as a buffer. Alternative B3 was developed in response to comments on the DEIS.*

The Guntersville airport is a general aviation facility and the expansion is requested to allow its use by corporate jets. Given the size of the airport and the only occasional use by corporate jets, TVA anticipates that the Guntersville Airport expansion would not result in exceedances of the Day-Night Average Sound Level standard off of airport property. Additional discussion of potential noise impacts from the proposed airport expansion has been added to section 4.3 of the FEIS. No wetlands are expected to be affected by the proposed expansion.

To clarify the action proposed in Alternatives B1 and B3, TVA is not proposing to give fee ownership of this parcel to the city of Guntersville. The land would be available under a land use agreement to any individual or group that submits a development proposal for a use compatible with Zone 2, which is approved by TVA. No portion of the runway currently being discussed by the city is located in the reservoir. To clarify concerns about proximity to Claysville School, the runway location proposed under Alternatives B1 and B3 is not adjacent to the school.

PARCEL 42

210. Favor draft zone allocation. **Comment by:** Edmondson, Randy

> ***Response:*** *Comment noted. TVA appreciates your time and willingness to contribute to this process.*

PARCEL 51

211. Agrees with the draft allocation. I would like to see debris removed to improve navigation. **Comment by:** Bostwick, John

> ***Response:*** *TVA addresses debris removal through river cleanups organized by the TVA Watershed Teams in cooperation with local stakeholders. Contact your local TVA Watershed Team for more information.*

PARCEL 70

212. Agrees with the draft zone allocation for recreation, not industry. **Comment by:** Edmondson, Randy

> ***Response:*** *None of the alternatives being considered in this EIS allocate Parcel 70 to Zone 5, Industrial/Commercial.*

PARCEL 71

213. Agrees with the draft zone allocation for recreation, not industry. **Comment by:** Edmondson, Randy

> ***Response:****. Parcel 71 is proposed for Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation which would support informal recreation use in all of the action alternatives. None of the alternatives being considered in this EIS allocate Parcel 71 to Zone 5, Industrial/Commercial.*

PARCEL 81

214. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Very shallow water, good wetland habitat. Residential use will require dredging and spraying. **Comment by:** Alfiero, Richard

> ***Response:*** *As explained in Section 2.2 of this EIS, "in updating the 1983 Plan, land currently committed to a specific use was allocated to the zone designated for that use." Commitments include leases, licenses, easements, outstanding land rights or existing designated natural areas." The EIS goes on to explain that "the majority of public land which TVA retained below the 600-foot contour is*

encumbered by outstanding residential access rights that give back-lying property owners the right to request a private water-use facilities subject to TVA's approval under Section 26 of the TVA Act." Parcel 81 is allocated to residential access because of such outstanding rights.

This designation is not without protection to sensitive resources. Under the 1999 Shoreline Management Policy (TVA, 1999a), sensitive natural and cultural resource values of residential reservoir shorelines will be conserved and retained by the shoreline categorization system described in Section 1.3 of this FEIS, and by other provisions of the SMP.

PARCEL 101

215. Disagrees with the proposed draft zone allocation. Prefers Zone 7. I would like to be able to manage vegetation on Parcel 101. I would like to have a view of the Tennessee River from my home, which adjoins TVA property (Parcel 101). I don't wish to erect any permanent structures (docks or boathouses, etc.). I would like to clean out undergrowth, bushes, dead and fallen trees and non-sensitive vegetation or life. Land owners on each side of Parcel 101 have this right. (They paid for it and I would be willing to buy a lease, but I'm told this is not an option either.) Seems I'm in a no-win situation, because I bought the property at the wrong time (after it was already classified). I just want a view, not destroy any sensitive resources.
Comment by: Wilson, Thomas E.

Response: *TVA completed an Environmental Impact Statement on possible alternatives for managing residential shoreline development throughout the Tennessee River Valley in November 1999. In response to overwhelming public support, the resulting Shoreline Management Policy (SMP), limited residential access on TVA public land to areas where (1) residential access rights exist (38 percent of the shoreline valley-wide), and (2) residential access rights are conveyed through TVA's Maintain and Gain Policy. This policy provides for consideration of proposals to "give up" existing residential access rights at one location in order to "get" them at another location where they do not currently exist. Our records show that there are no deeded residential access rights associated with Parcel 101. Therefore, vegetation management and construction of private water-use facilities would only be permissible if residential access rights were obtained through TVA's Maintain and Gain policy.*

PARCEL 111

Opposed to Draft Allocation, Zone 4

216. Disagrees with the proposed draft zone allocation. Prefers Zone 7. Parcel 111 (currently Zone 4) should be categorized as Zone 7. Due to little or no management by TVA and adjoining landowners (because of TVA rules), this area has become a poor watershed and is a mosquito infested low area. By changing this area to Zone 7, landowners would be more willing to improve an area that would improve the value of property, improve vector infestation, stabilize shoreline, etc. This area is

surrounded by other residential property. We would also like to see additional aquatic plant control. None has been done to this area. **Comment by:** Bice, Jason

217. Disagrees with the proposed draft zone allocation. Prefers Zone 7 or subdivisions. Behind our home is TVA natural resource zoned land. The trees are 60-80 foot tall pines. Some are dead or dying and we fear the possibility of falling and harming our house. The aquatic plants in the shallow area of the river are unsightly, smelly, and breed mosquitoes. Hunters are behind our house at dawn shooting above our heads! We need to have this area zoned residential so we can get it cleaned up and safe for our family and neighbors. We cannot enjoy our yard for the mosquitoes all summer and the hunters all winter. Not to mention the rotting milfoil in the fall. Please consider rezoning Goosepond Acres. Thanks! **Comment by:** Bice, Lara

218. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 7, subdivision. **Comment by:** McCrary, Kathy R.

Response: *TVA completed an Environmental Impact Statement on possible alternatives for managing residential shoreline development throughout the Tennessee River Valley in November 1999. In response to overwhelming public support, the resulting Shoreline Management Policy (SMP), limited residential access on TVA public land to areas where (1) residential access rights exist (38 percent of the shoreline valley-wide), and (2) residential access rights are conveyed through TVA's Maintain and Gain Policy. This policy provides for consideration of proposals to "give up" existing residential access rights at one location in order to "get" them at another location where they do not currently exist. Our records show that there are no deeded residential access rights associated with Parcel 111.*

Except for land located close to power generating facilities, TVA allows hunting on the public land it manages unless it is prohibited by applicable state wildlife laws or local ordinances.

TVA has a policy/permit for the removal of dead or dying trees that truly endanger a home. Please feel free to contact the TVA Guntersville Watershed Team office in Guntersville, Alabama, to discuss this matter further.

TVA fluctuates water levels on the main reservoirs on a weekly basis during the mosquito breeding season in order to disrupt mosquito life cycles rather than using insecticide application; this type of control effort targets mosquito pupa, larva, and egg stages. Mosquitoes along TVA reservoirs are monitored to check for disease transmission. All samples collected and analyzed to date around Guntersville Reservoir have been negative for mosquito-borne disease.

A watershed's health is directly dependent upon the amount of vegetative cover present along the shorelines of its streams and rivers. An area without vegetation allows rainfall run-off to carry sediment, and excessive nutrients directly to our waterways. Higher bacterial concentrations may also occur if poor land use and septic maintenance practices are not in place.

Aquatic plants on Guntersville Reservoir are currently being managed according to a plan that was developed by the Guntersville Reservoir Stakeholder Group, which includes various lake user interests - fishermen, boaters, homeowners, industry, tourism councils, local governments, environmental groups, TVA and other agencies. The plan attempts to achieve the related goals of meeting the recreational needs of as many reservoir users as possible while protecting the reservoir's ecological health and natural beauty. The area around Parcel 111 doesn't meet the criteria for Aquatic Plant Management as defined in the current Aquatic Plant Management Plan. Copies of the plan are available at the Guntersville Watershed Team Office.

PARCEL 127A

Concerns About Zone 6 and Nearby City Water Intake

219. Concerning the proposed changes in the current Land Management Plan, I would like to address "Parcel 127a" which is located in Scottsboro, Alabama. Proposed Alternative B1 would allow additional recreational development at this site. Although the draft maps fail to identify our facility, the Scottsboro Water, Sewer and Gas Board does operate a raw water pumping station directly across the slough from Parcel 127. The pumping station provides water for our filtration plant, which is the drinking water source for the City of Scottsboro and for much of Jackson County. Allowing use of this area for recreational purposes increases the risk to contamination of our water source. Sewage discharges from boats, chemicals from boat cleaning activities, decaying waste products and odors from fish cleaning, discharges from bilge pumps, run-off of gasoline, oil, and antifreeze from parking areas, and spillage from fuel pumping and fuel storage facilities are a few of the concerns to us as water providers. We are presently preparing, in accordance with ADEM regulations, a source water assessment plan. These regulations require us to identify potential contaminant sources that would affect our raw water supply. Additionally, we must obtain the name, address, and telephone number of the owner or generator of the potential contaminant source, was well as, develop a contingency plan for dealing with potential contamination, even to the extent of temporarily closing the plant. Please think about the clean drinking water needs of our community when consideration is given to changing this parcel to recreational purposes. **Comment by:** Light, Roy E., Manager, Scottsboro Water Works, Sewer and Gas Board

220. Expressed concerns about city water intake located nearby. **Comment by:** Richard, Greg

Response: *In this EIS, TVA has considered alternatives that would allocate Parcel 127a to Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation (Alternatives B2 and B3) and to Zone 6, Developed Recreation (Alternative B2). Alternative B3 was developed in response to comments on this DEIS, including concerns expressed about the proximity of the city of Scottsboro's water intake to Parcel 127a. Further site assessment by TVA staff indicates that geographic limitations would likely make this parcel unsuitable for development.*

TVA's land management planning process allows for a 10-year planning horizon. Development of the new Wood Yard Marina across from the water intake is on hold pending the city's relocation of the intake. Regardless of the outcome of the planning process, we don't anticipate any development in the area until the city relocates the intake. Additionally, Parcel 127a is the back-lying property adjoining Parcel 127. Parcel 127 is a committed parcel, currently allocated to Zone 6 (i.e. Woodyard Marina). Given the interior location of 127a, no additional impacts to the water quality of that area are anticipated should it also be allocated to Zone 6 for commercial recreation.

Favor Draft Zone Allocation, Zone 6 (Developed Recreation)

221. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. **Comment by:** Alfiero, Richard; Bice, Jason; Robinson, Joseph A.; Saylor, Kelly; Sellers, Wayne; Taylor, James Joseph; White, David C.

222. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Public access is most important. **Comment by:** Osmer, Marie

223. Alabama Wildlife Federation supports this request. **Comment by:** Thornton, Robert (1st Vice President, Alabama Wildlife Federation)

224. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Needed. **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned in at Guntersville public meeting on May 31, 2001)

225. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Would provide for more public use of land. **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned in at Guntersville public meeting on May 31, 2001)

226. Strongly agree with draft allocation. **Comment by:** Unknown (Comment turned in at Scottsboro Public Meeting on May 29, 2001)

227. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Good idea. **Comment by:** White, David C. (Mrs.)

Response: *Comments noted. TVA appreciates your time and willingness to contribute to this process.*

Oppose Draft Zone Allocation, Zone 6 (Developed Recreation)

228. Disagrees with the draft zone allocation. This property adjoins our lease on Parcel 127 (Woodyard Marina). We do not believe this property should be granted to another party when such a lease might interfere with our proposed use of the primary block of property. Also, we inquired about this property when negotiating the original lease and were told that TVA would not consider leasing it. **Comment by:** Cooper, John R.

229. Does not agree with the draft allocation. The City of Scottsboro should be able to develop other lands. **Comment by:** Edmondson, Randy

230. Does not agree with draft allocation. Prefer natural resource conservation or sensitive resource management for this parcel. Is this additional recreational area needed? Are the costs to the environment greater than the benefits of satisfying boaters? **Comment by:** Haynes, Linda A.

231. Does not agree with the draft allocation. **Comment by:** Hunt, Dale

232. Disagrees with the draft zone allocation. Prefers Zone 3 or 4. **Comment by:** Key, Dalford

233. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 3. **Comment by:** McNeal, Glen

> ***Response:*** *In this EIS, TVA has considered alternatives that would allocate Parcel 127a to Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation (Alternatives B2 and B3) and to Zone 6, Developed Recreation (Alternative B1) and to Barge Terminal and Navigation Safety Harbor (Alternative A). Alternative B3 was developed in response to comments on this DEIS, including concerns expressed about the proximity of the city of Scottsboro's water intake to Parcel 127a. Further site assessment by TVA staff indicates that geographic limitations would likely make this parcel unsuitable for development. No sensitive resources are present that would qualify this parcel for allocation to Zone 3.*
>
> *Allocating this parcel to Zone 6 does not automatically commit its use to any one developer. It would, however, restrict its use to developed recreation. If this parcel were to be allocated to Zone 6 (as in Alternative B1), TVA would then consider requests for its use from all interested parties. Compatibility with adjacent land use would be a major consideration when choosing a partner for development of this parcel. If Alternatives B2 or B3 were selected, this would not be a concern.*

PARCEL 136

234. Does not agree with draft zone allocation. Prefers Zone 7, Residential Access. We would like the opportunity to sell residential lots from this property. **Comment by:** Vandergriff, Shane (representing Walker, Herbert P., Sr.)

> ***Response:*** *This parcel was already committed to the state of Alabama as the Mud Creek Wildlife Management Area. As stated in Section 2.2 of this EIS, land currently committed to a specific use will be allocated to that use unless there is an overriding need to make a change. In addition, TVA completed an Environmental Impact Statement on possible alternatives for managing residential shoreline development throughout the Tennessee River Valley in November 1999. In response to overwhelming public support, the resulting Shoreline Management Policy (SMP), limited residential access on TVA public land to areas where (1) residential access rights exist (38 percent of the*

shoreline valley-wide), and (2) residential access rights are conveyed through TVA's Maintain and Gain Policy. This policy provides for consideration of proposals to "give up" existing residential access rights at one location in order to "get" them at another location where they do not currently exist.. Parcel 136 does not have existing rights for ingress and egress.

PARCEL 136A

Oppose Proposed Zone Allocation

235. Prefer parcel be allocated for public boat ramp. Boat ramp is at end of Jackson County Road 46 - Coffey Ferry Ramp. Needs upgrading and more parking area. Recently I used the Coffey Ferry boat ramp to go fishing with a friend. We had good luck and a great time, but I was distressed at the condition of the ramp area. It was grown up and looked terrible. There was very little parking. The area needed a good reworking and enlargement. There is sufficient TVA property there for a good public parking area. It surely would make it easier to get in and out of the water. Why have a facility if it is so difficult to use and if it looks like a dump? Please consider this request. Folks using this ramp would be thankful. Thanks. **Comment by:** Tyler, Richard L., Jr.

236. Prefer parcel be allocated for public boat ramp on this parcel at the end of Jackson County Road 46, known as Coffee Ferry Landing. This old ferry landing is a really good boat launching spot because it goes right in the Tennessee River where the water is 27-feet deep. TVA owns enough land to make a parking lot as big as necessary to accommodate hundreds of vehicles. There is a known problem with security at this spot. We need this boat ramp in the worst kind of way, because from the B. B. Comer Bridge to the Tennessee line, there are only three public boat ramps and there is not a parking place to park every weekend. Georgia and Tennessee people keep them full all the time. Any size boat that could be towed on the highway could be launched right in the Tennessee River at this ramp. Please consider this a priority. **Comment by:** McIntire, J. B.

Response: *This area is under consideration for long term easement to the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (ADCNR) as a Wildlife Management Area. If requested by ADCNR, a boat ramp could be considered with 26a approval from TVA. There are six existing public boat ramps located on the Guntersville Reservoir from the B. B. Comer Bridge to the Tennessee State line. They are located as follows: B.B. Comer Bridge, Mud Creek, Crow Creek on Highway 72, Stevenson Municipal Park on Crow Creek, Long Island Creek and Bridgeport. In addition, we are in the process of negotiating for a new ramp at the Captain John Snodgrass Bridge on Highway 117 at the old Bridgeport Ferry Landing.*

PARCEL 138

237. We strongly oppose the residential status designations and request that this parcel be rezoned as natural resources conservation and re-established as an integral component of the Crow Creek Waterfowl Refuge under long-term tenure. **Comment by:** Pugh, M. N. (Director, State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries)

> ***Response:*** *As explained in Section 2.2, The Planning Process, "in updating the 1983 Plan land, currently committed to a specific use was allocated to the zone designated for that use…Commitments include leases, licenses, easements, outstanding land rights or existing designated natural areas." This paragraph goes on to explain that "the majority of public land which TVA retained below the 600-foot contour is encumbered by outstanding residential access rights that give back-lying property owners the right to construct private water-use facilities subject to TVA's approval under Section 26 of the TVA Act." Parcel 138 is allocated to residential access because of such outstanding rights.*

PARCEL 145

Favor Draft Zone Allocation, Zone 6 (Developed Recreation)

238. Expressed serious concerns about a port terminal here. They already have one upstream. An inlet included in this parcel is used by many outdoor enthusiasts. The inlet also acts as a filter to protect the questionable run-off from their product spoil. **Comment by:** Richard, Greg

239. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. **Comment by:** Alfiero, Richard; Bice, Jason; Hunt, Dale; Saylor, Kelly; Sellers, Wayne; Unknown (Comment turned in at Scottsboro Public Meeting on May 29, 2001); White, David C. (Mrs.); McNeal, Glenn

240. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Needed. **Comment by:** Johnson, Jerome E.; White, David C.;

241. We strongly support the State of Alabama's request for a public launching facility in this area. **Comment by:** Pugh, M. N. (Director, State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries)

242. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. We need public access. **Comment by:** Robinson, Joseph A.

243. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Maintain riparian zone around access. **Comment by:** Taylor, James Joseph

244. Alabama Wildlife Federation supports this request. **Comment by:** Thornton, Robert (1st Vice President, Alabama Wildlife Federation)

245. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Would be a great corporate, state, TVA venture. **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned in at Guntersville public meeting on May 31, 2001)

246. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. More jobs. **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned in at Guntersville public meeting on May 31, 2001)

> ***Response:*** *Mead Containerboard currently has an industrial easement across this parcel, but is proposing to partner with the State of Alabama to develop it for public recreation. TVA is considering Alternatives that would allocate this parcel to Zone 5, Industrial Commercial (Alternative B2) and Zone 6, Developed Recreation (Alternatives B1 and B3). If this parcel is allocated to Zone 6, TVA plans to work with the State of Alabama and Mead Containerboard to develop a public recreation area at this site. It would no longer support use as a port terminal. Under TVA's SMP (see Section 1.3 of this EIS), shoreline buffers would be established to help maintain a riparian zone around the public access site. Under Alternative B2, this parcel would be allocated to Zone 5 for continued use under the existing industrial easement.*

Oppose Draft Zone Allocation (Zone 6 - Developed Recreation)

247. Does not agree with draft zone allocation. Prefers Zone 3 or 4. **Comment by:** Key, Dalford

248. Prefer natural resource conservation for this parcel. Will this congest the area? Will this add to pollution problems? **Comment by:** Haynes, Linda A.

> ***Response:*** *TVA is considering alternatives that would allocate this parcel to Zone 5, Industrial Commercial (Alternative B2) and Zone 6, Developed Recreation (Alternatives B1 and B3). No sensitive resources are present that would qualify this parcel for allocation to Zone 3.*
>
> *The parcel was not considered for Zone 4 because Mead Containerboard currently has an industrial easement across this parcel. As explained in Section 2.2 of this EIS, "in updating the 1983 Plan, land currently committed to a specific use was allocated to the zone designated for that use." Commitments include leases, licenses, easements, outstanding land rights or existing designated natural areas." Since Mead Containerboard is proposing to develop the parcel for public recreation, Alternatives B1 and B3 allocate the parcel to Zone 6 rather than Zone 5.*
>
> *Stakeholders have voiced their support the proposed allocation of Parcel 145 to Zone 6 as a public boat ramp because the nearest main-stem Tennessee River launching area is located far upstream at Bridgeport, Alabama. While it is expected that the usage of this area (once developed for recreation) will increase due to current use as an informal launch ramp, some site "pressure" already exists. Any implemented site design can and should address ways to minimize or eliminate any harmful affects of non-point source pollutants affecting the water quality. Furthermore, since the current informal use is contributing to the*

increased siltation and sedimentation of the river, it is possible that the formal development of the area could actually decrease the detrimental affects of the current informal launch ramp.

PARCEL 148

249.Does not agree with the draft zone allocation. **Comment by:** Edmondson, Randy

Response: *The backlying property to Parcel 148 is owned by Mead Containerboard which has a barge terminal on Parcel 146. The proposed allocation of this parcel in Alternatives B1, B2 and B3 to Zone 5, Industrial/Commercial Development is intended to accommodate future expansion needs of Mead Containerboard. The DEIS Parcel Information Matrix incorrectly stated that this parcel had historically been used as a barge terminal and was therefore committed to industrial use. This will be corrected in the FEIS.*

PARCEL 150

250.Does not agree with the draft zone allocation. **Comment by:** Edmondson, Randy

Response: *This parcel is under permanent industrial easement to the Stevenson Industrial Development Board. As explained in Section 2.2 of this EIS, "in updating the 1983 Plan, land currently committed to a specific use was allocated to the zone designated for that use." Commitments include leases, licenses, easements, outstanding land rights or existing designated natural areas."*

PARCEL 154A

Favor Draft Zone Allocation, Zone 6 (Developed Recreation)

251.Agrees with the draft zone allocation. **Comment by:** Alfiero, Richard; Bice, Jason; Hunt, Dale; Robinson, Joseph A.; Saylor, Kelly; Sellers, Wayne; Unknown (comment turned in at Guntersville public meeting on May 31, 2001); McNeal, Glenn

252.Agrees with the draft zone allocation for recreation, not industry. **Comment by:** Edmondson, Randy

253.Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Good idea. **Comment by:** Johnson, Jerome E.; White, David C**.**

254.Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Request preserving natural environment as much as possible including planting only native plants. **Comment by:** Taylor, James Joseph

255. Alabama Wildlife Federation supports this request. **Comment by:** Thornton, Robert (1st Vice President, Alabama Wildlife Federation)

256. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Bridgeport historic restoration.. **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned in at Guntersville public meeting on May 31, 2001)

257. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Very good idea. **Comment by:** White, David C. (Mrs.)

> ***Response:****. Alternatives B1 and B3 propose allocating Parcel 154a to Zone 6. Alternative B2 would allocate it to Zone 4, which includes informal recreational use. None of the proposed alternatives for this land plan allocate Parcel 154a for industrial use.*

PARCEL 154A

Oppose Draft Zone Allocation, Zone 6 (Developed Recreation)

258. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefers Zone 3 or 4. **Comment by:** Key, Dalford

259. Prefer natural resource conservation for this parcel. Will this congest the area? Will this add to pollution problems? **Comment by:** Haynes, Linda A.

> ***Response:*** *It is expected that the usage of this area (once developed for recreation) will increase, however, it is currently being used as an informal launch ramp. Therefore, much of the "pressure" already exists. The stakeholders have voiced their support for allocation to Zone 6, Developed Recreation, because the nearest main-stem Tennessee River launching area is located far upstream at Bridgeport, Alabama.*
>
> *In regards to the increased non-point source pollutants affecting the water quality, any implemented site design can and should address ways to minimize or eliminate any harmful affects. Furthermore, the current informal use is contributing to the increased siltation and sedimentation of the river. Thus, it is possible that the formal development of the area could actually decrease the detrimental affects of the current informal launch ramp.*

PARCEL 159

Favor Draft Zone Allocation, Zone 6 (Developed Recreation)

260. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. **Comment by:** Alfiero, Richard; Bice, Jason; Johnson, Jerome E.; Saylor, Kelly; Sellers, Wayne; White, David C.; McNeal, Glenn

261. Agrees with the draft zone allocation for recreation, not industry. **Comment by:** Edmondson, Randy

262. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. This sounds doable if the trail is not too close to the water. Also, the trail should be built with the idea of allowing people to visit nature along the trail – instead of destroying nature just to give people access to the area. **Comment by:** Haynes, Linda A.

263. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Request preserving natural environment as much as possible including planting only native plants. **Comment by:** Taylor, James Joseph

264. Alabama Wildlife Federation supports this request. **Comment by:** Thornton, Robert (1st Vice President, Alabama Wildlife Federation)

265. Strongly agree with draft allocation. **Comment by:** Unknown (Comment turned in at **Scottsboro Public Meeting on May 29, 2001)**

266. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Railroad waterfront greenway. Greenways are always good! . **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned in at Guntersville public meeting on May 31, 2001)

267. Agrees with the draft allocation. Very good idea. **Comment by:** White, David C. (Mrs.)

> ***Response:*** *Comments noted. TVA appreciates your time and willingness to contribute to this process.*

Oppose Draft Zone Allocation, Zone 6 (Developed Recreation)

268. Does not agree with the draft zone allocation. **Comment by:** Hunt, Dale

269. Does not agree with the draft zone allocation. Prefers Zone 3 or 4. **Comment by:** Key, Dalford

270. Does not agree with the draft zone allocation. Save wildlife management. **Comment by:** Robinson, Joseph A.

> ***Response:*** *The city of Bridgeport proposed using the shoreline portion of this parcel for installation of a greenway/recreational trail. The type of recreational planning and use proposed by Bridgeport would allow for the management of wildlife and other natural resources. TVA has considered alternatives that would allocate the Parcel 159 to Zone 6 (Alternatives B1 and B3) and to Zone 4 or its equivalent (Alternatives A and B2). Under Alternative A, this parcel was allocated for three possible uses: multiple use forest management; wildlife management; and industrial access.*

PARCEL 161

271. We are opposed to further industrial development in this parcel due to potential water quality deterioration and wildlife habitat degradation. **Comment by:** Pugh, M. N. (Director, State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries)

> ***Response:*** *As explained in Section 2.1 of this EIS, "in updating the 1983 Plan, land currently committed to a specific use was allocated to the zone designated for that use." Commitments include leases, licenses, easements, outstanding land rights or existing designated natural areas." This parcel, which fronts the existing United Gypsum plant, is already committed to industrial use. All industries located on Guntersville reservoir are subject to local, state and Federal regulation and laws regarding protection of water quality and wildlife habitat.*

PARCEL 161A

Favor Draft Zone Allocation, Zone 5 (Industrial/Commercial)

272. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. **Comment by:** Bice, Jason; White, David C. (Mr. and Mrs.)

273. Alabama Wildlife Federation supports this request with comment. Hold this in its existing category until there is a specific need and then approve only the acreage that is required. **Comment by:** Thornton, Robert (1st Vice President, Alabama Wildlife Federation)

274. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. More jobs. **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned in at Guntersville Public Meeting on May 31, 2001)

> ***Response:*** *Requests for use of this or any other TVA public land on Guntersville reservoir may be for a portion or for the entire parcel. If the request meets TVA criteria for use, TVA will approve use of only that portion which is directly needed to support the proposed use. All proposals will be reviewed under NEPA for potential impacts to the environment.*

Parcel 161a – Oppose Draft Zone Allocation, Zone 5 (Industrial/Commercial)

275. Does not agree with the draft zone allocation. Prefers this parcel be allocated for Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation. There are existing industrial facilities in the area not being used. Use these areas first before requesting new areas. **Comment by:** Alfiero, Richard

276. Does not agree with the draft zone allocation. Should be able to come up with other means. **Comment by:** Edmondson, Randy

277. Does not agree with the draft zone allocation. Prefers natural resource conservation for this parcel. Is this needed? Do they need TVA land for this or can they expand elsewhere? **Comment by:** Haynes, Linda A.

278. Does not agree with the draft zone allocation. Prefers Zone 3 or 4. **Comment by:** Hunt, Dale; Key, Dalford; Saylor, Kelly

279. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 3. **Comment by:** McNeal, Glen

280. We are opposed to further industrial development in this parcel due to potential water quality deterioration and wildlife habitat degradation. **Comment by:** Pugh, M. N. (Director, State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries)

281. Does not agree with the draft zone allocation. Save wildlife management. **Comment by:** Robinson, Joseph A.

282. Does not agree with the draft zone allocation. Continue current allocation. Could significantly increase potential environmental hazards to Parcels 162 and 163. **Comment by:** Taylor, James Joseph

> ***Response:*** *The North Alabama Industrial Development Authority (NAIDA) expressed an interest in using this parcel for industrial purposes. NAIDA does not currently own the backlying land. TVA has considered alternatives that would allocate the land to Zone 5, Industrial/Commercial (Alternatives B1 and B3) and to Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation (Alternative B2). A "yard" large enough to buffer identified sensitive resources on the adjacent Parcels 162 and 163 was included in the demarcation of those parcels to prevent adverse impacts from any development on Parcel 161a. All industries located on Guntersville reservoir are subject to local, state and Federal regulation and laws regarding protection of water quality and TVA would require use of good stewardship practices.*

PARCEL 167

General

283. Alabama Wildlife Federation defers to the Tennessee Conservation League. **Comment by:** Thornton, Robert (1st Vice President, Alabama Wildlife Federation)

> ***Response:*** *Comment noted. TVA appreciates your time and willingness to contribute to this process.*

Favor Draft Zone Allocation, Zone 5 (Industrial/Commercial)

284. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. **Comment by:** Bice, Jason; Robinson, Joseph A.; Taylor, James Joseph; White, David C. (Mr. and Mrs.)

> ***Response:*** *Comment noted. TVA appreciates your time and willingness to contribute to this process.*

Oppose Draft Zone Allocation, Zone 5 (Industrial/Commercial)

285. Does not agree with the draft zone allocation. **Comment by:** Edmondson, Randy; Hunt, Dale

286. Does not agree with the draft zone allocation. This land should be swapped for private reservoir land. **Comment by:** Alfiero, Richard

> ***Response:*** *No land has been requested in exchange for long-term lease of TVA land on Parcel 167. In response to requests for use of TVA public land, fair market value is assessed, with the exception of requests from public agencies for public service projects.*

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287. Does not agree with the draft zone allocation. Prefers natural resource conservation for this parcel. Is this needed? Do they need TVA land for this or can they expand elsewhere? **Comment by:** Haynes, Linda A.

288. Does not agree with the draft zone allocation. Prefer zone 3 or 4. **Comment by:** Key, Dalford

289. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 3. **Comment by:** McNeal, Glen

290. Does not agree with the draft zone allocation. Remain agricultural. Near Zone 4 land. **Comment by:** Saylor, Kelly

> ***Response:*** *TVA manages reservoir land to meet a wide range of regional and local development needs to improve life in the Tennessee Valley. Since this parcel has been severed from the reservoir by Interstate 24 and is adjacent to a growing commercial area, it provides an opportunity to meet regional and local development needs without impacting reservoir shoreland. Due to the presence of wetlands, any development on this parcel would be subject to review by the USACE under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The wetland on this parcel was created by the construction of the interstate—it is not part of adjacent wetland systems.*

PARCEL 172

General

291. Alabama Wildlife Federation defers to the Tennessee Conservation League. **Comment by:** Thornton, Robert (1st Vice President, Alabama Wildlife Federation)

> ***Response:*** *Comment noted. TVA appreciates your time and willingness to contribute to this process.*

Favor Draft Zone Allocation, Zone 5 (Industrial/Commercial)

292. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. **Comment by:** Bice, Jason; Hunt, Dale; Johnson, Jerome E.; Robinson, Joseph A.; Saylor, Kelly; Sellers, Wayne; Taylor, James Joseph; White, David C. (Mr. and Mrs.); McNeal, Glenn

293. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Appears that TVA has researched this need and approved it. **Comment by:** Haynes, Linda A.

> ***Response:*** *Comment noted. TVA appreciates your time and willingness to contribute to this process.*

Oppose Draft Zone Allocation (Zone 5 – Industrial/Commercial)

294. Does not agree with the draft zone allocation. Prefers Zone 4. Current industrial area not being fully utilized. **Comment by:** Alfiero, Richard

295. Does not agree with the draft zone allocation. Prefers Zone 3 or 4**.** **Comment by:** Key, Dalford

> ***Response:*** *This parcel has been requested by TVA's Economic Development staff for possible future expansion on the Nickajack Port Authority. TVA has considered alternatives that would allocate Parcel 172 to Zone 5, Industrial/Commercial Development (Alternatives A, B1 and B3) and to Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation (Alternative B2).*

PARCEL 177

296. We endorse the proposed status of sensitive resource management on this parcel and request that it be included in long-term tenure status with the State of Alabama as part of the Crow Creek Waterfowl Refuge. **Comment by:** Pugh, M. N. (Director, State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries)

Response: *This parcel is currently included in the proposed consolidated agreement for Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) between TVA and the state of Alabama.*

PARCEL 178

297. We endorse the proposed status of sensitive resource management on this parcel and request that it be included in long-term tenure status with the State of Alabama as part of the Raccoon Creek Wildlife Management Area. **Comment by:** Pugh, M. N. (Director, State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries)

Response: *This parcel is not currently included in the Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) and TVA has no plans at this time to add public land to WMAs on Guntersville Reservoir as part of the TVA/Alabama WMA consolidation effort.*

PARCEL 179

Oppose Proposed Zone Allocation, Zone 7 (Residential Access)

298. Request that this parcel be designated as Zone 4 and included in long-term tenure as part of the Raccoon Creek Wildlife Management Area. **Comment by:** Pugh, M. N. (Director, State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries)

Response: *As explained in Section 2.2, The Planning Process, "in updating the 1983 Plan, land currently committed to a specific use was allocated to the zone designated for that use…Commitments include leases, licenses, easements, outstanding land rights or existing designated natural areas." This paragraph goes on to explain that "the majority of public land which TVA retained below the 600-foot contour is encumbered by outstanding residential access rights that give back-lying property owners the right to construct private water-use facilities subject to TVA's approval under Section 26 of the TVA Act." Parcel 179 is allocated to residential access because of such outstanding rights.*

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299. Does not agree with draft zone allocation. Prefers Zone 6, Developed Recreation. Calvary Bible Church now owns part of this property. They plan to create a church camp in the near future. **Comment by:** Vandergriff, Shane (representing Walker, Herbert P., Sr.)

Response: *Allocating Parcel 179 to Zone 7 (Residential Access) would not preclude the development of a church camp by the Calvary Bible Church. Under Zone 7, TVA could consider allowing the Church to construct a non-profit camp and associated water-use facilities solely for its own use.*

PARCEL 180

300. Request that this parcel be included as Parcel 179 in Zone 4 and part of Raccoon Creek Wildlife Management Area. **Comment by:** Pugh, M. N. (Director, State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries)

Response: *As explained in Section 2.2, The Planning Process, "in updating the 1983 Plan, land currently committed to a specific use was allocated to the zone designated for that use…Commitments include leases, licenses, easements, outstanding land rights or existing designated natural areas." A large portion of Parcel 180 is a designated natural area (Raccoon Gulf Small Wild Area) and is committed for that purpose. Natural areas are included in the definition of Zone 3.*

This parcel is not currently included in the Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) and TVA has no plans at this time to add public land to WMAs on Guntersville Reservoir as part of the TVA/Alabama WMA consolidation effort.

PARCEL 181

301. Appendix B-1 in the planning document does not correspond to the map parcel designation (residential access as opposed to sensitive resource management). **Comment by:** Pugh, M. N. (Director, State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries)

Response: *This has been corrected and in Appendix B-1 has been changed accordingly. Thank you for bringing this to our attention.*

PARCEL 195

302. Appendix B-1 in the planning document does not correspond to the map parcel designation (residential access as opposed to natural resource conservation). **Comment by:** Pugh, M. N. (Director, State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries)

Response: *The map parcel designation, Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation is correct and Appendix B-1 has been changed accordingly.. Thank you for bringing this to our attention.*

PARCEL 200A

General

303. Is it best to put all cabins and recreational facilities in the charge of one person? Nothing against Mr. Cooper, but it may be best for him to have a little competition. He currently charges to launch at the boat dock near his store. If the economy turns bad or Mr. Cooper incurs financial problems, will there be stipulations regarding the upkeep of the cabins and facilities? Who inherits? **Comment by:** Richard, Greg

> ***Response**: Allocation of this parcel to Zone 6, Developed Recreation, does not automatically permit its use to any one person—TVA would consider reasonable proposals submitted by anyone for use of this parcel. The development plan included in any proposal received would be reviewed prior to approval. TVA would require additional public input into proposals submitted for its consideration In any case, TVA would retain ownership of the property. The terms of any land use would include requirements for upkeep of the property.*

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304. Is this needed? Will it just add to congestion and pollution? **Comment by:** Haynes, Linda A.

> ***Response:** Parcel 200a is already heavily used for informal recreation, resulting in degradation of the site from trash, erosion, and noise. Allowing this parcel to be developed into a camp and picnic ground with controlled access and adequate facilities would reduce the stress from current site abuses. Any land use agreement for use of Parcel 200a would include language about use of best management practices in developing the site, protection and enhancement of shoreline vegetation, and compliance with all state and local laws and regulations in regard to protection water quality and solid waste management. Alternative B3, developed in response to comments on this DEIS, reduces the amount of land allocated to Zone 6 to increase the buffer between any commercial recreation development and adjacent residential areas.*

Favor Proposed Zone Allocation, Zone 6 (Developed Recreation)

305. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. **Comment by:** Bice, Jason; Johnson, Jerome E.; Robinson, Joseph A.; Sellers, Wayne; Unknown (2 comments turned in at Guntersville public meeting on May 31, 2001); White, David C.;

306. The South Sauty Resort and Marina is just to the north of Murphy Hill. We agree with adding 49 acres to that commercial resort (200a). **Comment by:** Boerner, Dorothy L. and Robert H.

307. Agrees with the draft allocation. This has always been for this type of use. **Comment by:** Currey, David

308. Favors the draft zone allocation. Jackson County and TVA have done a poor job taking care of and improving this location. The roads are almost impassable, the

Vaught Cemetery a disaster. John Rex Cooper will do a good job. **Comment by:** McCormick, Kenneth Sr.

309. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Request preserving natural environment as much as possible and maintain riparian zone. **Comment by:** Taylor, James Joseph

310. Alabama Wildlife Federation supports this as long as it is a paid easement. **Comment by:** Thornton, Robert (1st Vice President, Alabama Wildlife Federation)

311. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Okay to add 49 acres to commercial recreation. **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned in at Guntersville public meeting on May 31, 2001)

312. Strongly agree with draft allocation. Need dock access on river side. **Comment by:** Unknown (Comment turned in at Scottsboro Public Meeting on May 29, 2001)

313. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Good idea. **Comment by:** White, David C. (Mrs.)

> ***Response:*** *Comments noted. TVA appreciates your time and willingness to contribute to this process.*

Oppose Proposed Zone Allocation, Zone 6 (Developed Recreation) or Favor Zone 7 (Residential Access)

314. Does not agree with the proposed zone allocation. Prefer Zone 4. This land should be swapped for private reservoir land. **Comment by:** Alfiero, Richard

315. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefers Zone 4. I live in this area and totally disagree with this expansion!!! **Comment by:** Drinkard, Marjorie

316. Does not agree with proposed zone allocation. This parcel is a public use parcel and I oppose the transfer to private interest. The TVA must protect the rapidly decreasing public use property. I would support the development of a day-use recreation area for picnicking, swimming, hiking, etc., provided it is open to the public and not governed by private interest. **Comment by:** Hess, Fred O.

317. Does not agree with proposed zone allocation. **Comment by:** Hunt, Dale; Saylor, Kelly

318. Does not agree with proposed zone allocation. Prefer parcel be kept as is. **Comment by:** Jackson, Fennell Lavon

319. I am writing to express my concerns in reference to the proposed development of a campground on the TVA property located at Davis Point in Jackson County. I own 3 lots in the adjacent subdivision, which is a highly restricted subdivision, and I am opposed to this proposed development. I have several reasons for opposition to this development. First, I believe that having a campground and a restricted subdivision in such close proximity is not good due to the fact that it would adversely effect the

property values of the subdivision. Second, I have serious concerns about the TVA police force being able to adequately police a campground in such a remote location. Third, I do not see the need for any further shoreline campground in the area. There is already a campground across the mouth of South Sauty Creek on the Marshall County side. There are several state run campgrounds nearby at Lake Guntersville State Park and privately run campgrounds at Mountain Lakes Resort. There are also public campgrounds at Goosepond Colony, which are just across the river. In conclusion, I cannot see where the development of this tract of land benefits TVA, the adjacent property owners, or the public. I can only see it benefiting a few greedy individuals who will be taking land that is now available for free public use and profit by charging for its use. **Comment by:** Jordan, John

320. Does not agree with proposed zone allocation. Prefer Zone 3 or 4. **Comment by:** Key, Dalford

321. I am opposed to the person developing the 49 acres into campground in Langston, Alabama. I have seen deer, eagles, etc. on that land and I don't think it needs to be developed. I feel it needs to be left as timber management and wildlife. **Comment by:** Killingsworth, Mike

322. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 3. **Comment by:** McNeal, Glen

323. We are opposed to commercial recreation being developed in this parcel. **Comment by:** Pugh, M. N. (Director, State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries)

324. I am writing to you to express my concern over a proposed land usage near Davis Point/South Sauty area. I own the waterfront home located on lot 12 of Davis Point 1st addition. I am also a part owner of three lots located on the same road across the street. It is my understanding that a proposal has been made to lease TVA land between the residential area of Davis Point 1st addition and the causeway for the purpose of developing a for-profit campground. It is my further understanding that the interested parties are the same owners of the existing campground across the bridge at South Sauty. Davis Point 1st addition was developed under strict building codes which required minimum square footage in order to protect the value of the properties. The area has become a thriving residential community with many full-time residents. All of the current property owners have significant amounts of money invested in the area. My concern, and the concern of other area property owners to whom I have spoken, is that that a campground adjacent to a neighborhood such as Davis Point will cause irreparable damage to the property values of the existing residences. In addition, I fail to see the need for more campgrounds. The South Sauty campground across the bridge usually appears to be half-vacant. I shudder to think of the clear cutting and wildlife that would be destroyed in the area for a failed business attempt. I would ask that TVA dismiss the proposal for land lease for this venture. The property owned by TVA would be much more valuable zoned as a residential land use adjacent to one of the nicest neighborhoods in the area than it would be as a campground. I welcome any questions or comments about my concerns. **Comment by:** Wilson, John M.

325. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer residential development for this parcel. **Comment by:** Meeks, Britt J.

> ***Response:*** *In this DEIS, TVA is considering several alternative uses of this parcel. Under Alternative A, Parcel 200a was allocated to categories equivalent to Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation, and Zone 6, Developed Recreation. Under Alternative B1, the entire parcel would be allocated to Zone 6, Developed Recreation. Under Alternative B2, Parcel 200a would be allocated to Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation. Under Alternative B3, developed in response to comments on this DEIS, TVA has reduced the size of Parcel 200a from 48.8 acres to 34.5 acres to provide adequate buffers to screen the commercial development from adjoining subdivisions. The remainder of the parcel (14.3 acres), renamed Parcels 200b and 200c, is allocated to Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation.*
>
> *Allocation to Zone 6 is being considered because this area was used for public recreation in the 1970's and early 1980's and there has been a recent proposal for commercial development on the parcel. Parcel 200a is already heavily used for informal recreation, resulting in degradation of the site from trash, erosion, and noise. TVA does not currently have the resources to adequately maintain and regulate this site. Allowing this parcel to be developed into a camp and picnic ground with controlled access and adequate facilities would reduce the stress from current site abuses. Any land use agreement of Parcel 200a would include language about use of best management practices in developing the site, protection and enhancement of shoreline vegetation, and compliance with all state and local laws and regulations in regard to protecting water quality and solid waste management. Clear cutting would not be permitted.*
>
> *It is anticipated that development of this site would have minimal impact on wildlife due to the availability of other undeveloped shoreline in the general area. TVA will consider the feasibility of any proposal before entering into an agreement for the use of the parcel.*
>
> *TVA completed an EIS on possible alternatives for managing residential shoreline development throughout the Tennessee River Valley in November 1999. Under the resulting Shoreline Management Policy (SMP), TVA limited residential access on TVA public land to areas with existing rights, as may be stated in the deeds of adjacent property owners. Residential access rights include rights of ingress to and egress from the water and the right to request TVA permission to construct docks or other water use facilities. Because no such rights exist on Parcel 200a, it was not allocated to Zone 7 under any of the proposed alternatives.*

PARCEL 206

Favor Proposed Zone Allocation, Zone 4 (Natural Resource Conservation)

326. We support Zone 4 status for this parcel and request inclusion in a long-term tenure status as a wildlife management area by Alabama's Wildlife and Fisheries.

Comment by: Pugh, M. N. (Director, State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries)

327. I am glad to see Murphy Hill tract placed on the recreation list. **Comment by:** Richard, Greg

328. We wholeheartedly approve of zoning Murphy Hill (area 206) for Natural Resource Conservation (Zone 4). This will preserve the natural beauty of this 1,500 acres of land and still allow hiking, camping on undeveloped sites, hunting and wildlife observation. We request that Murphy be kept Zone 4 only and not allow any development or commercial resorts. There is no need for a power generation site at Murphy Hill as this will be done at the Bellefonte site. **Comment by:** Boerner, Dorothy L. and Robert H.

329. Agrees with the draft allocation for camping, horseback riding, wildlife reserve, natural resources. **Comment by:** Gerardi, Dr. Paul

330. Agrees with the draft allocation for Murphy Hill for horseback riding and camping. **Comment by:** Bonds, Jeff; Burnett, Calvin F. and Kippi; Cinader, Michael and Tammie; Currie, Beth; Elsea, Paul A.; Farley, Timothy D.; Formby, Elizabeth; Hilburn, Walter A.; Holland, Will D.; Holsonback, Joe; Zeigler, Kelly

331. Agrees with the draft zone allocation for camping and horseback riding. We do not use TVA lands for hunting, fishing, boating, swimming, residential. But we would like to preserve Murphy Hill for horseback riding and camping. Thank you. **Comment by:** Lang, Steve

332. Agrees with the draft zone allocation if this includes horseback riding and camping. No 4-wheelers, please. **Comment by:** Pruitt, Janet

333. Agrees with the proposed zone allocation. Interested in horseback riding and camping on this parcel. We appreciate the opportunity to express our thoughts on this matter of Parcel 206 and 2. We, as trail riders, would like to see this land preserved as one of the few places left large enough to camp and trail ride without motorized vehicles interfering with our recreation. We are trying to promote this good, clean fun to the younger generation. This, in turn, promotes love and respect for animals and their habitat, natural resources and respect for the land from which we all live. If this draft is adopted, I would also like to organize a yearly trail ride or vacation spot for trail riders from near and far. This would promote business for the surrounding towns and parks and would show people from everywhere what a beautiful North Alabama we have. If there is anything I can do to help prepare this area (206) for trail riding and camping, I will be glad to help. I run all types of heavy equipment and we are willing to trim our own trails and leave our natural resources as natural as possible. More and more people are becoming horse enthusiasts. I would appreciate your consideration of making available 206 and 2 Parcels for family hobbies such as horseback riding and camping. The growing need for this sport or hobby has forced us to turn to lands outside the private landowners. We are interested in the younger generation's interest in horseback riding and camping as a way of getting back to nature. Our goals are to preserve natural habitat and have a place to ride and enjoy our hobby. We will help in any way we can to prepare

Murphy Hill for this type of recreation. **Comment by:** Pruitt, Mark (Town and Country Trail Riders)

334. Agrees with the draft allocation. Prefers Zone 4. Needs to stay undeveloped. **Comment by:** Unknown (Comment turned in at Guntersville Public Meeting on May 31, 2001)

335. Prefers parcel be allocated for horseback riding and camping. There are so many local people who have no trails to ride. This would afford them a place to enjoy the natural beauty and their animals. **Comment by:** Williamson, John

> ***Response:*** *TVA does not plan to include this parcel in the state Wildlife Management Area (WMAs) at this time, but will manage it for compatible uses. Horseback riding on established roads and trails would be an acceptable activity within a Zone 4 parcel. The Guntersville Watershed team is drafting a unit plan for both the 1,500 acre Murphy Hill unit and the 2,400 acre Lower Guntersville unit which includes TVA land on Georgia, Lewis and Bishop Mountains. Like this land management plan, unit plans will be based on stakeholder desires and site capabilities. Implementation activities will include trail development and management, informal camping, bank fishing, and wildlife management. Consideration will be given to providing horse trails on Parcel 206 during unit planning for this parcel (unit planning is described in Section 4.2.8). Draft unit plans for the above mentioned areas will be available for public comment upon completion of the Guntersville Land Management Plan.*
>
> *TVA has no plans at this time to add additional public land to WMAs on Guntersville Reservoir during the TVA/Alabama WMA consolidation effort.*

PARCEL 207

336. Parcel map designation does not correspond with Appendix B-1 of the plan (natural resource conservation as opposed to commercial recreation). **Comment by:** Pugh, M. N. (Director, State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries)

> ***Response:*** *The map parcel designation, Zone 6, Developed Recreation is correct and Appendix B-1 has been changed accordingly. Thank you for bringing this to our attention.*

PARCEL 207A

Favor Proposed Zone Allocation, Zone 6 (Developed Recreation)

337. Agrees with draft allocation. **Comment by:** Unknown (Comment turned in at Scottsboro Public Meeting on May 29, 2001); Battles, Rhonda; Bice, Jason; Bradford, Henry E.; Bradford, Loyd and Sue; Casey, Hoyt R. and Lacinda; Choat, James and Louise; Clemons; Ewell; Cline-Clemons, Ann; Coffey, Jackie and Latisha; Davis, Gary and Patti; Davis, Rita and Ronnie; Davis, Jeff and Michelle;

Davis, Nell; Davis, Mary and Tyrone; Eaton, Jimmie; Evers, Diann and Anthony; Fordham, Brenda B. and Richard C.; Hiett, Carol and Jimmy; Higdon, Geneva and Larry; Holcomb, Dot; Holcomb, Earl C.; Holcomb, James; Howard, Bobby F and Margie.; Isbell, Bonnie and John T.; Kynerd, Barbara; Kynerd, George C.; Latham, Jerry and Pat; Loyd, Cecil and Lynda; Martin, Tim; McAnnally, Howard and Margaret; Mitchell, Betty; Mitchell, Carol B. and Sammy D.; Mitchell, Edward; Musick, Radall and Shirley; Nelson, Andy and Betty; Parvin, Evelyn W.; Richerzhagen, Henry R.; Richerzhagen, Judy A.; Robinson, Joseph A.; Sellers, Wayne; Shell, Betty J. and Clifford P.; Shirley, Roy; Smith, Eskell; Smith, James R. and Judy; Smith, Thelma; Spann, James and Lanell; Vann, Eleanor W.; Vann, Samuel; Walker, W. C. and Carlene; White, David C.; Willis, Renee; Wood, Betty J. and Harry S.; Currey, David; Hays, Barbara and Dillon; Adderhold, Harry and Margie; Eaton, Sue; McNeal, Glenn

338. There already are commercial recreation sites adjacent to Murphy Hill (i.e., Mountain Lake Resort and Little Mountain Marina Resort. We approve of adding ten (10) more acres to the latter, Parcel 207a. **Comment by:** Boerner, Dorothy L. and Robert H.

339. Agrees with the draft allocation. I agree for management of this area. Would be nice to clear area. It would look better from lake. **Comment by:** Bowen, M. Jeanine

340. Agrees with the proposed zone allocation. Great idea! **Comment by:** Drinkard, Marjorie

341. Agrees with the draft allocation. We travel from Kentucky at least three times a year to enjoy Little Mountain Park because of the great beauty of the Tennessee River. **Comment by:** Nipper, Robert (Mrs.)

342. Agrees with the draft allocation. I think this would help people to come into the area and bring in more revenue and make it attractive to the public and clean the area up. **Comment by:** Rohr, Tom

343. Agrees with the draft allocation. I think opening this land up to recreation enjoyment will bring more people into the area and bring in more money and make it a much more beautiful place to enjoy with the family and friends. **Comment by:** Rohr, Trudy

344. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Request preserving natural environment as much as possible and maintain riparian zone. **Comment by:** Taylor, James Joseph

345. Alabama Wildlife Federation supports this as long as it is a paid easement. **Comment by:** Thornton, Robert (1st Vice President, Alabama Wildlife Federation)

346. Agree with draft zone allocation. Okay to add 10 acres for commercial recreation. **Comment by:** Unknown (Comment turned in at Guntersville Public Meeting on May 31, 2001)

347. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Good idea. **Comment by:** White, David C. (Mrs.)

348. Agrees with the draft allocation. I think the beauty of the Tennessee River should be seen and not hid. Please open it up so the people of Little Mountain Resort would take care to add beauty to the great River. **Comment by:** Wicker, Kelly

349. My family and I wish to thank you and your co-workers for you assistance at the TVA Public Information Session that was held at the Guntersville Recreation Center on May 31, 2001. We appreciate the copy of the tax map and subject Plan, which included the request by Little Mountain Marina Camping Resort for the use of Parcel 207a for the expansion of their existing commercial recreation operation. The tax map showed in greater detail the layout of the TVA Parcel (207a) that Little Mountain Marina is requesting for their business expansion, as well as other bordering parcels. We cannot in good conscience object to Little Mountain Marina having Parcel 207a if that is the decision of the TVA, but we are delighted that there is a "buffer" parcel of TVA land between the acreage requested by Little Mountain and the acreage that front private properties. The 10.4 acres in Parcel 207a should satisfy Little Mountain's needs, although they have expressed a desire to purchase all of the properties from their location all the way to the old Monsanto Plant site. The bottom line is that we have no intention of ever selling our properties; in fact, our families are planning to build homes on these properties in the near future. We therefore request that that TVA frontage between TVA Monuments 121a and 124 remain allocated as it is now, and in the foreseeable future. **Comment by:** Howell-DeShield, Annette (Mrs.)

> ***Response:*** *In this EIS, TVA is considering alternatives that would allocate Parcel 207a to Zone 6, Developed Recreation (Alternatives B1 and B3) and Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation (Alternative B2). TVA public land fronting TVA monuments 121a through 124 is included in Parcel 208 and is allocated to Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation, in all alternatives considered in this EIS.*

Oppose Proposed Zone Allocation, Zone 6 (Developed Recreation)

350. Vehemently objects to TVA allocating the land fronting his property for commercial use. **Comment by:** Howell, Bridrijo D.

351. We are property owners in the Guntersville area which is fronted by a portion of the 25,000 acres of the TVA land referenced in subject notice. We respectfully request that subject easement be actioned as stated, with no additions to the existing easement land base or changes in the land use as proposed. Not only would certain changes, such as zoning commercial, disturb the existing deer and other wildlife population, it would cause a decrease in the value of fronted private property. We have a concentrated interest in the outcome of subject action, so please notify us of any pending actions and/or the final decisions as pertains to the land between TVA monument 121-A and 122. **Comment by:** Howell-DeShield, Annette (Mrs.)

Response: *The TVA land in Parcel 207a is between TVA monuments124 and 125. The TVA land fronting property owned by B.D. Howell and A. Howell-DeShield is part of Parcel 208 which is allocated to Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation in all alternatives considered in this EIS.*

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352. Is this needed? Will it just add to congestion and pollution? **Comment by:** Haynes, Linda A.

353. Does not agree with the proposed zone allocation. Prefer Zone 4. There is enough commercial recreation in the area already. **Comment by:** Alfiero, Richard

354. Does not agree with the proposed zone allocation. Prefer Zone 4. I think there is better use, like for wildlife. **Comment by:** Edmondson, Randy

355. Does not agree with the draft allocation. We have public launch areas. How many people can afford a slip? **Comment by:** Hunt, Dale

356. Does not agree with proposed zone allocation. Prefer parcel be kept as is. **Comment by:** Jackson, Fennell Lavon

357. Does not agree with proposed zone allocation. Prefer Zone 3 or 4. **Comment by:** Key, Dalford

358. Opposed to further commercial development in this parcel. **Comment by:** Pugh, M. N. (Director, State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries)

359. Does not agree with proposed zone allocation. Big enough now. **Comment by:** Saylor, Kelly

360. Does not agree with proposed zone allocation. **Comment by:** Meeks, Britt J.; Unknown (2 comments turned in at Guntersville public meeting on May 31, 2001)

Response: *In this EIS, TVA is considering alternatives that would allocate Parcel 207a to Zone 6, Developed Recreation (Alternative B1) and Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation (Alternatives B2 and B3). Preferred Alternative B3 was developed in response to comments on this DEIS.*

PARCEL 238

361. Prefers Natural Resource Conservation for this parcel. TVA and Guntersville power lines prevent other allocations: **Comment by:** Hawk, Billy G. (Mr. and Mrs.)

Response: *Parcel 238 has been allocated to Zone 4 , Natural Resource Conservation (or its equivalent in the 1983 Plan) in all alternatives considered in this EIS.*

PARCEL 248

Favor Proposed Zone Allocation, Zone 6 (Developed Recreation)

362. Agrees with the draft allocation. Commercial recreation is desired over dirty industrial. **Comment by:** Alfiero, Richard

363. Agrees with the draft allocation. Need more marinas in order to have more facilities open to the boating public. Large craft service facility is also needed in the Guntersville area. **Comment by:** Arbir, F. (Mr. and Mrs.)

364. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. **Comment by:** Arnold, Jim and Annette; Beam, Ray; Bice, Jason; Brown, James D.; Clark, Casey; Hawk, Mark; Hunt, Dale; Johnson, Jerome E.; Kirkland, Leonard; McCoy, Steve F.; Meeks, Britt J.; Miller, Ken; Richmond, John; Saylor, Kelly; Sellers, Wayne; Snoddy, David; Souther, Dorothy O.; Willoughby, David; Robinson, Joseph A. Unknown (2 comments turned in at Guntersville public meeting on May 31, 2001); White, David C.; Smith, William O. (Mr. and Mrs.)

365. We agree with converting the present Cisco Steel of Alabama site to a full-service commercial recreation facility. **Comment by:** Boerner, Dorothy L. and Robert H.

366. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Perfect place for me to keep a boat and it will improve the way this area looks. **Comment by:** Brown, George B., Jr.

367. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Good location. Might be interested in boat slip. **Comment by:** Burke, Mary O.

368. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Make Lake Guntersville beautiful. **Comment by:** Doty, S. K.

369. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. This town needs it. **Comment by:** Fulmer, Carl

370. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Guntersville needs to be more recreational oriented. **Comment by:** Garner, Gary W.

371. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. The location is ideal for a commercial marina. The landside area is large enough to support the marina. The land is currently being under utilized. The proponents of the marina have a long and successful business management background. Lake Guntersville can support another well-run marina. **Comments by:** Gartrell, John

372. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Improve lifestyles for families in Guntersville. Clean up that area of lake, looks bad for city. **Comment by:** Hamlett, Linda E.

373. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Good for Guntersville. **Comment by:** Hammock, David W.; King, David**;** King, Mike; Millard, Shirley C.; Young, Burl

374. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Good for waterfront and recreation. **Comment by:** Haynie, Ed

375. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Make Guntersville more beautiful. **Comment by:** Kuczerpa, Dr. and Mrs. William

376. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Needed in Guntersville. **Comment by:** McClendon, Jimmy

377. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Better for recreation. **Comment by:** McDaniels, Harold and Snow, Dewayne

378. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Keep Guntersville beautiful! **Comment by:** McGuire, K. E. (Mrs.)

379. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Provided they include, open-to-the public free parking and boat launch facility. **Comment by:** McNeal, Glenn

380. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. The old cranes and other equipment are an eyesore! The lake always needs more marina space. **Comment by:** Meucci, Karen E.

381. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. We need more marina space. **Comment by:** Meucci, Thomas C.

382. Agrees with the draft allocation. Best for Guntersville. **Comment by:** Millard, Daniel C.

383. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Perfect town for another marina. Good job opportunities. **Comment by:** Millard, Liz

384. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Great for Guntersville. **Comment by:** Moody, Jill

385. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Add additional recreation facilities. **Comment by:** Moore, Charles R.

386. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Good location. **Comment by:** Moore, Kenneth; Smith, Rod

387. Agrees with the draft allocation. It leads us to have more customers. **Comment by:** Mountain, Debbie

388. Agrees with the draft allocation. In the future, I think this is good for Guntersville. **Comment by:** Poss, Harvey P.

389. Agrees with the draft allocation. Enhance family opportunity. **Comment by:** Ray, James R.

390. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. I visit this area. It would be nice to have additional facilities. **Comment by:** Rushing, RoEllen S.

391. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Need more/better boating facilities in this area. **Comment by:** Searway, Albert M. (Mr. And Mrs.)

392. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Great location - the need is here! I visit my family here a lot and am considering putting a boat in Guntersville. **Comment by:** Smith, Wesley

393. Agrees with the draft allocation. Asset to community. **Comment by:** Sorter, Michael A.

394. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. I feel the future would warrant another marina for this area. Great location! **Comment by:** Strange, Carmen

395. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. I think it would be great. Mark and Dan are good people. **Comment by:** Tharp, Roscoe (Mr. and Mrs.)

396. Agrees with draft zone allocation. Good Guntersville tax. **Comment by:** Thomas, Randy

397. Alabama Wildlife Federation supports this request. **Comment by:** Thornton, Robert (1st Vice President, Alabama Wildlife Federation)

398. Strongly agree with draft zone allocation. **Comment by:** Unknown (Comment turned in at Scottsboro Public Meeting on May 29, 2001)

399. Agrees with the draft zone allocation, commercial recreation. This would be an asset to the Guntersville area and is very much needed. This area has features that would give a commercial marina protection from winds that are not available to other marinas. Water depth at this location will not require dredging, which is another plus. **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned in at Guntersville public meeting on May 31, 2001)

400. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Would be able to use area for docking. **Comment by:** Warner, Hope

401. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. To help beautify Guntersville. **Comment by:** Wasden, Jane

402. Agrees with the draft allocation. It would be an asset to the City. **Comment by:** Weaver, Tim

403. Agrees with the draft allocation. Currently an eyesore. **Comment by:** Whitaker, Carey W.

404. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. May be needed by Cisco. **Comment by:** White, David C. (Mrs.)

405. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. This would definitely be an asset for Guntersville. **Comment by:** Vandergriff, Shane

406. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Much needed. **Comment by:** Barkley, A. G.; Chandler, Glen; Choron, Tim; Hill, Eric; Pierce, Daniel; Stone, Daniel; Thomas, Mike;

407. Agrees with the draft zone allocation under condition that marina be accessible to general public. **Comment by:** Taylor, James Joseph

> ***Response:*** *All commercial marinas on TVA public land are open to the general public, although some may charge fees. TVA appreciates your time and willingness to contribute to this process.*

Oppose Proposed Zone Allocation, Zone 6 (Developed Recreation)

408. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer natural resource conservation for this parcel. Plant native plants along the levy to block the current view of the industrial complex behind it. If you do allow recreation, please be sure that any recreational use does not add pollution and that it blends in with the natural features of the area. **Comment by:** Haynes, Linda A.

409. Does not agree with proposed zone allocation. Prefer parcel be kept as is. **Comment by:** Jackson, Fennell Lavon

410. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer zone 3 or 4. **Comment by:** Key, Dalford

411. No. Shouldn't be allowed to change use. **Comment by:** Richard, Greg

412. Does not agree with the draft allocation. **Comment by:** Unknown (Submitted at Guntersville Public Meeting on May 31, 2001)

> ***Response:*** *This EIS considers alternatives that would allocate this parcel to Zone 6 (Alternatives B1 and B3), Zone 5 (Alternatives A and B2). Any land use agreement for Parcel 248 would include clear language about use of best management practices in developing the site, protection and enhancement of shoreline vegetation, and compliance with all state and local laws and regulations in regard to protection of water quality and solid waste management.*

PARCEL 257

A - General

413. I was speaking with my neighbor at Point of Pines, Michael Kirkpatrick, and he informed me that the Advertiser Gleam misprinted some of the proposed usage designations in the paper. Obviously one of those errors had to do with tract #257. I think by my previous emails it is abundantly clear that I am not for any more commercialization of this part of the lake and I won't bore you with any further

redundancy. However, I just wanted to clear that up and also to make you aware that there were numerous transcription errors in the paper in regards to proposed land usages around the lake. Thank you again and this time especially for your patience! **Comment by:** St. John, Deborah (May 26, 2001)

***Response**: The Advertiser Gleam's errors were based on errors in the DEIS Appendix B-1. These errors have been corrected in the FEIS. Thank you for bringing this to our attention.*

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414. Parcel zone map conflicts with Appendix B-1 of the plan. **Comment by:** Pugh, M. N. (Director, State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries)

***Response:** The map parcel zone designation, Zone 6, Developed Recreation, is correct. Thank you for bringing this to our attention.*

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415. Is there some kind of Cherokee cultural resource there? What kind of recreational facility? **Comment by:** Richard, Greg

***Response:** TVA's further research on the United Cherokee Intertribal (UCI) proposal revealed that the Creek Path Mission site is actually on the island fronting Parcel 254. Creek Path Mission was an outreach mission of the Brainerd Mission, the main mission established by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM) which was located where EastGate Mall is in Chattanooga. Rev. Daniel Butrick helped to build Creek Path Mission in 1820. Butrick later accompanied Cherokees on the Trail of Tears in 1838. The mission closed in 1837 and white families took up residency. The Wyeth Family lived there, with Dr. John A. Wyeth (listed in Who Was Who in Alabama), a prominent 19th century doctor, was born there. The Russell family purchased the property, and Jim Russell and family were the last inhabitants of the structure. The mission building was torn down in 1921. The exact location of the mission site is not known, but documentation mentions that all that remained of the site was a large magnolia tree surrounded by tall weeds on a small island in the Guntersville reservoir.*

The UCI proposal includes a tribal complex, museum/gift shop, public camping areas, Cherokee Village, outdoor activities center, etc.

B - Favor the UCI Proposal, Alternative B1 Allocation to Zone 6 (Developed Recreation)

416. We the undersigned support Bill #SB364 and Bill #HB672 introduced to the Alabama State Legislature this year 2001, recognizing United Cherokee Intertribal as a State Recognized Tribe. We the undersigned also support United Cherokee Intertribal's Land Use Proposal for sustaining biodiversity in the Guntersville Watershed to TVA submitted in November 2000. **Comment by:** Petition containing 3233 signatures submitted to TVA on June 8, 2001.

417. Endorses United Cherokee Intertribal's Land Proposal with TVA. This Indian Tribe will protect this historical and cultural site. They will also protect the natural lands to allow the scenic beauty to remain pristine. **Comment by:** Ard, Sylvia; Foxx, Sherree; Hollis, Vicki; Reynolds, Julie; Taylor, Cathy; Wilbanks, Courtney; The Intertribal Crow Clan Traders (9 people in group)

418. Agrees with the draft allocation. I support UCI proposal. The history at this area will be preserved for all times with the completion of this project. **Comment by:** Dixon, Bernice; Morrison (Martha Sue, Martha Eugenia and Robert N.); Smith, Lewis and Stephens, Cherie

419. Agrees with the draft allocation. I support the UCI proposal. **Comment by:** Dixon, Maryann; Wisner, Sam C.

420. I would like to express my endorsement of United Cherokee Intertribal's Land Proposal with TVA for Parcel Number 257. United Cherokee Intertribal will protect this historical and cultural site. They will also protect the natural lands to allow the scenic beauty to remain pristine. **Comment by:** Hopkins, Sharon; Welch, Vicki

421. Expresses endorsement of The United Cherokee Intertribal land proposal with TVA. These people have historical and cultural ties to this site as it was known as Browns Ferry and Sequoyah himself worked on the Cherokee language there. They will also protect the natural lands to allow the scenic beauty to remain pristine. This can be seen by the work they have already put into the area in the last two years. **Comment by:** Stalvey, David and Thibault, Yvonne

422. Agrees with the draft allocation. This is historic land that should be in UCI's hands. **Comment by:** Clark, Holley; Clark, Tiffany L.

423. The matter of the land request by the United Cherokee Intertribal group has come to my attention. As the Vice President of the National Indian Business Association, I am authorized to pledge the support of NIBA to their request. NIBA is a national organization, which represents over 25,000 American Indian owned businesses throughout the United States. We look at the request of United Cherokee Intertribal as a means for the group to obtain a land base from which to centralize their association and from which will come business and economic ventures and opportunities, which they would be, otherwise not be able to obtain. As you know, American Indians have always been the last to be considered for opportunities such as you now have the ability to grant them. The treatment of American Indians has been disgraceful and a shame on the national psyche and NIBA sees this as an opportunity for the group to lift themselves to an even playing field. I bring up a little of the past to show that the future presents unlimited opportunities with a hand from the TVA. Thank you for the consideration that will be given to the land request of the United Cherokee Intertribal and the support from the National Indian Business Association. **Comment by:** Akins, Andrew X. (Vice President, National Indian Business Association)

424. Agrees with the draft allocation. This is historic land that should be in UCI's hands. The city should plan their needs for ball fields away from homes. Alabama's second

largest industry is tourism. There is no place I know of that would attract visitors to this area like the proposed plan that UCI has planned. There would be almost something for everyone to enjoy here. I have a particular interest in wanting to learn some of the crafts they will teach. **Comment by:** Aldrick, Ann

425. Agrees with the draft allocation. This is historic land that should be in UCI's hands. A museum would be better used for public. **Comment by:** Bankston, Clint

426. Agrees with the draft allocation. This is historic land that should be in UCI's hands. City has enough land donated already, which is standing unused. **Comment by:** Bankston, Voss

427. Please accept my endorsement of the United Cherokee Intertribal's Land Proposal with TVA for Parcel Number 257. The objective of this proposal is to preserve and maintain its natural beauty as TVA has done successfully for many years. Help continue the effort. Thank you in advance **Comment by:** Berryhill, Dan

428. I, Ramona A. Butcher, do hereby vote that the Indians have access to, or option to use/purchase #257 (real estate in Guntersville, Alabama). **Comment by:** Butcher, Annie

429. Agrees with the draft allocation. Property should be maintained for the public's use and not later sold privately to individuals, as has been a policy of the past. Plans the UCI submitted would be educational and recreational to the general public. **Comment by:** Cater, Judy.

430. Agrees with the draft allocation. This is historic land that should be in UCI's hands. The City of Guntersville has enough land and the Indians deserve it. **Comment by:** Davis, Sarah

431. Agrees with the draft allocation. Prefers use by UCI. Land should be used for public and not be sold off to individuals for private use. **Comment by:** Doss, Jimmie

432. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Would like to see the National Guard keep using the field it currently uses. If part is zoned for recreation, I like what the UCI is proposing. **Comment by:** Edmondson, Randy

433. Agrees with the draft allocation. This is historic land that should be in UCI's hands. The city has plans to develop north of town and do not need more ball fields. Although I am not Indian, I would like to see the history of Alabama's Native American Indians preserved. This site would not serve the surrounding neighborhood's privacy if ball fields were placed here with all the noise and cars and lights after dark. If I lived close by, I would much rather see a clean area with quiet and natural surroundings. **Comment by:** England, Jerry

434. Agrees with the draft allocation. This is historic land that should be in UCI's hands. The city has all the ball fields they need. My husband and I love to camp and canoe. There is hardly any place without power boats all over the water these days. This upper part of Browns Creek is a perfect place with shallow water to canoe.

Moreover, this is a beautiful place for wetland waterfowl to breed and have refuge. Please don't allow this land to be turned into ball fields. The City already has plenty of fields. **Comment by:** England, Ruby Joyce

435. I wholeheartedly express my endorsement of the United Cherokee International's land proposal with TVA for Parcel Number 257. United Cherokee International will preserve this very important historical and cultural site, and will strive to keep it as natural as possible for future generations. **Comment by:** Finley, Virginia

436. I would like to express my endorsement of United Cherokee Intertribal's Land Proposal with TVA for Parcel Number 257. United Cherokee Intertribal will protect this historical and cultural site. They will also protect the natural lands to allow the scenic beauty to remain pristine. As far as things go for lot 257, just who has gone through the trouble of taking care of the place? When I first saw it, it was infested with fire ants and was a playground for drunken youths trying out their new 4-wheel drives. Who has put work, time and money into this? I will tell you who: The UCI. They deserve it. They, on their own, have put many dollars into reclaiming this small parcel of land that does not even belong to them. The government has taken and taken. I think its time to give back to the Cherokee, the ones that really respect the land. Respectfully yours. **Comment by:** Green, Dan'l

437. Agrees with the draft allocation. This is historic land that should be in UCI's hands. My ancestors were here on this land before anyone else. I want the land to be preserved for my children and grandchildren. The Cherokee Indians did not deface the earth or waste things from the lands. The Indians have been abused since the white man started moving here. I'm proud to say that I have Indian ancestors. **Comment by:** Johnson, Julie

438. Endorses United Cherokee Intertribal's Land Proposal with TVA. This Indian Tribe will protect this historical and cultural site. They will also protect the natural lands to allow the scenic beauty to remain pristine. I have known Leon and Gina Williamson for years and consider them "Family" now. They are, and always have been, concerned for the protection of land, heritage, and all cultures of mankind. As a citizen of the U.S., I know of no one else other than The United Cherokee Intertribal group who would protect and preserve this property for the good of all as they would. Please look with good favor on their proposal with you. **Comment by:** Lee, Douglas R.

439. Supports United Cherokee Intertribal land proposal to the TVA. Their goal is to protect the natural beauty of the property while providing Native American history, education and culture to the people of this area. **Comment by:** LeMaster, Ramona

440. Agrees with the draft allocation. This is historic land that should be in UCI's hands. There is plenty of "developed" land in this area. We need homes for wildlife and game. The children need a place to go and enjoy nature at its best!. **Comment by:** Mathews, Bonnie

441. Agrees with the draft allocation. This land was once occupied by my ancestors and I wish to walk upon it and care for it. That is the only way I know to honor their memories and to show my respect. Can we not allow some of God's green earth to

remain green and natural for my grand child (and yours). **Comment by:** Merritt, Sherry B.

442.I am in support of the United Cherokee Intertribal in their efforts to obtain permanent use/stewardship of TVA Land Parcel 257. I have been reading about their bid for this land in the Huntsville Times, my local paper, and also the Guntersville Area paper the Advertiser Gleam, which I have a mail subscription to. I have also seen discussions on this subject on local Huntsville Television. I have attended several Indian Pow Wows/gatherings since moving to North Alabama, to include 3 held by UCI. The last two were held on the above-mentioned property. I have found them to be very informative. I learned of the Cherokee removal when I resided in North Georgia for 8 years. I believe there is historical significance in maintaining land that was once part of the culture. I, as well as many others, have learned more of their culture by attending the UCI gatherings. I have also fished on Lake Guntersville since moving to the Huntsville area. I have fished off shore in the area near the National Guard Armory on every outing and have been amazed over the last couple of years the improvement made to the land in discussion. I have read in the paper that the City of Guntersville has interest in the land. I have also read where they currently have land near this property. I can tell you that if the land they have is the land that I think it is, they have done no maintenance to it. Having seen the work that UCI has done to this land, and also some of the plans I have read, and some of the programs that they have currently in place for children, I would hedge my bets that the longer term good for all people would be in granting this land to the care of UCI. I would strongly endorse land stewardship to be granted to UCI. **Comment by:** Mino, Dennis

443.Supports the selection of the United Cherokee Intertribal's land proposal. This group would respect and honor this piece of mother earth in their ancestor's names. It is a very important project to them as a whole. Thank you for listening. **Comment by:** Mitchell, Diana

444.I would be much pleased to see the United Cherokee with the stewardship of the spot of land that is described in Parcel 257. **Comment by:** Moon, James C.

445.I would like to express my endorsement of United Cherokee Intertribal's land proposal with TVA for Parcel Number 257. UCI will protect this historical and cultural site. We will also protect the natural lands to allow the scenic beauty to remain pristine, and teach OUR young to enjoy and protect it as well. **Comment by:** Patterson, Rita

446.Agrees with the draft zone allocation. I would like to see the American Indian heritage preserved. **Comment by:** Pruitt, Janet

447.Agrees with the draft allocation. Please help to preserve our heritage. **Comment by:** Pruitt, Mark (Town and Country Trail Riders)

448.I would like to express my endorsement of United Cherokee Intertribal's Land Proposal with TVA for Parcel Number 257. United Cherokee Intertribal will protect this historical and cultural site. They will also protect the natural lands to allow the scenic beauty to remain pristine. I am descended from both Cherokee and Russells,

who owned and occupied this property for at least 100 years. The Cherokee were removed in the 1830s. The Russells were removed by TVA in the 1930s. I have maps and cemetery records showing the location of Historic Creekpath School, Russell Cemetery (inundated in 1938), and an Indian Cemetery (inundated in 1938) near Parcel 257. I would consider it an atrocity for use of this property other than for United Cherokee Intertribal purposes. **Comment by:** Russell, Larry R.

449. Please consider United Cherokee Intertribal, Inc. as care keepers of TVA parcel #257. They have the wherewithall and the desire to protect and improve this land area. **Comment by:** Sharpe, Reva W.

450. I would like to express my endorsement of United Cherokee Intertribal Land Proposal with TVA for Parcel Number 257. United Cherokee Intertribal will protect and respect this historical and cultural part of Mother Earth. They will also protect the natural lands, plant and animals of this land. This will allow the scenic beauty to remain pristine and honored. You must know that the people of the United Cherokee Intertribal will not only respect this land, but protect the wildlife within it also. It is a special land that has felt the people be born and return to the earth, a land that is a blessing to the Cherokee people, unlike to others. Respect the Earth. **Comment by:** Spotted Eagle

451. In favor of United Cherokee Intertribal proposal. **Comment by:** Unknown (Comment turned in at South Pittsburg Public Meeting on May 24, 2001)

452. Agrees with the draft allocation. This is historic land that should be in UCI's hands. UCI will do more for the public than just a ball field. My friends and I enjoy nature. UCI's proposed plans will allow people of all ages to see so many things past and present. **Comment by:** Wesson, Misty

453. Agrees with the draft allocation. With growing interest of our Native American heritage, the proposal by UCI, Inc., is a much-needed asset to this part of the country. It is not only for Native Americans, but for all Americans to learn about their heritage. They also propose all these areas to be open to the public. This would be a great benefit to the town of Guntersville and the State of Alabama. A ball field next door to UCI would not be in the best of interest of the public and also would not fit in with the natural setting and preservation of our natural flora and fauna and natural setting of this lakefront setting. So, on the proposal of the ballpark, I say no, please relocate somewhere else. Leave this area quiet and natural setting. **Comment by:** White, David C.

454. Agrees with the draft allocation. UCI request would facilitate on this site. Would include education and great interest, historic as well as recreation. I am opposed to Guntersville request for public ball field adjacent to UCI's request. Being Cherokee descent, this 106.6 acres are much needed for UCI. Our children and the public needs to be educated as to how our ancestors lived. Giving Guntersville 36-40 acres for ball field would not be accepted. Reason for this is UCI needs all this land to build the villages it plans to build. I'm sure Guntersville can find more land for a ball field. This would not fit well with UCI's plans. We need this 106.6 acres so we can hold meetings and any other function which are need to have. Please consider UCI for this 106.6 acres. Thank you. **Comment by:** White, David C. (Mrs.)

455. Agrees with the draft allocation. Ballparks don't help us learn about our history. We don't need more ballparks; we need to know more about our past. In learning about our past, we have hope of saving our future. **Comment by:** Williams, Mary I.

456. Agrees with the draft allocation. I feel that the proposals by UCI would have a greater impact on the use and preservation of this land and would provide a decent place for people to visit and observe at least a portion of their heritage, which is slowly being resurrected. **Comment by:** Williams, Robert V.

457. I would like to express my endorsement of United Cherokee Intertribal Land Proposal with TVA for Parcel Number 257. United Cherokee Intertribal has already proven their willingness to work in partnership with TVA on numerous occasions. The United Cherokee Intertribal Proposal will provide a much-needed public area, which includes cultural, historical and educational opportunities for all people. This proposal will share the ongoing efforts by TVA and the unusual blending of American Indian influence in a state, rich in American Indian history, working together for the same goals. What makes this proposal unique is the historic value of Parcel Number 257. These once Indian populated grounds can be maintained by descendants of the original caretakers of this land. United Cherokee will not only protect, but provide re-enactments of 700 years of life indigenous to this historical and cultural site in the Tennessee Valley. It would be an answer to many prayers for United Cherokee to be allowed the privilege of being stewards of this land. **Comments by:** Williamson, Gina

458. First, please allow me to say how much I have appreciated each member of the Guntersville Watershed Team's input over the past year with regards to their individual field of expertise... your are all true professionals at your job. The responsibility to the public to preserve and protect our natural resources for the future is overwhelming in the face of the pressures of constant development. If we are to protect the scenic beauty of our natural lands, protect cultural and historic sites, protect our natural wetlands, protect endangered animals and plants species, provide for forest (wildlife management) and provide educational areas for the future generations of our children... then, the proposed land use of Parcel 257 by United Cherokee Intertribal seems to address all of these issues and I wholeheartedly support their proposal. **Comment by:** Williamson, John

459. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. I support the UCI in their effort to preserve and improve this historical place. **Comment by:** Wisner, Clara

460. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Keep Indian history alive in culture, traditions, religion and way of life. UCI shows mother earth respect. The wetlands will be guarded by UCI members. **Comment by:** Wisner, Dan

461. Agrees with the draft allocation. This is historic land that should be in UCI's hands. Ball fields do not fit into the natural shoreline public needs. My family loves to camp out and this parcel would give so many people a quiet place to camp and be with nature. I believe the plans UCI have presented would also allow for a fun place to go to learn about my grandparents way of life on the farm. **Comment by:** Worthington, Tommy

462. Endorses United Cherokee Intertribal land proposal with TVA. I feel that they will protect the natural lands and allow it to remain in a pristine state, as well as keep its historical value. **Comment by:** Young, Patricia

463. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. **Comment by:** Holderfield, Greg; Johnson, Jerome E.; Whitehead, Kiley

464. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. **Comment by:** Cordes, Sarah

465. Favors draft zone allocation for recreation, walking trails, conservation of environment-habitat and wildlife use. Education of our youth is of most importance. Exposure to nature builds good lives. To increase young minds and educate youth to conserve our resources is our biggest concern for the future of the U.S. Wetland Management and preserving natural habitat for our winged and fur bearing friends are uppermost on my mind. For a future, rich in nature and resources, is a goal worth attaining in our lifetime. **Comment by:** Dunn, James

466. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Readiness is the best way to be prepared. Heritage should be honored. **Comment by:** Osmer, Marie

467. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Needed. **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned in at Guntersville public meeting on May 31, 2001)

468. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. The recreation areas are frequently used and overcrowded. These new areas would be used and keep the other recreational areas from being so congested. **Comment by:** Vandergriff, Shane

Response: *TVA's further research on the UCI proposal revealed that the Creek Path Mission site is actually on the island fronting Parcel 254. Creek Path Mission was an outreach mission of the Brainerd Mission, the main mission established by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM) which was located where EastGate Mall is in Chattanooga. Rev. Daniel Butrick helped to build Creek Path Mission in 1820. Butrick later accompanied Cherokees on the Trail of Tears in 1838. The mission closed in 1837 and white families took up residency. The Wyeth Family lived there, with Dr. John A. Wyeth (listed in Who Was Who in Alabama), a prominent 19th century doctor, was born there. The Russell family purchased the property, and Jim Russell and family were the last inhabitants of the structure. The mission building was torn down in 1921. The exact location of the mission site is not known, but documentation mentions that all that remained of the site was a large magnolia tree surrounded by tall weeds on a small island in the Guntersville Reservoir.*

TVA has carefully considered the views stated above. In the FEIS, TVA is considering alternatives that would allocate Parcel 257 to Zone 6, Developed Recreation (Alternative B1); Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation (Alternative B2); Zones 2 and 4 by splitting the parcel into two pieces, Parcel 257 to Zone 2, TVA Project Operations and Parcel 257a to Zone 4 (Alternative B3); and to a

combination of these uses (Alternative A). Alternative B3 was developed in response to comments on this DEIS.

The proposal submitted to TVA by UCI for development of this site—which included cabins, RV campgrounds, a tribal center, a museum, and a wild mustang pasture would require extensive clearing of trees and site alteration. TVA disagrees that this proposal would maintain a pristine, quiet, natural shoreline or protect the parcel's scenic beauty. TVA believes that allocation to Zone 4 would provide the best protection for natural resources and the scenic beauty of the site, while leaving it open to the widest public use. Under Alternative B3, the Creek Path Mission site (Parcel 282v) would be allocated to Zone 3 to protect its significance as an historic site. Parcel 254 would be allocated to Zone 4 in all alternatives.

TVA appreciates efforts by UCI and the National Guard to maintain this area and is willing to consider future partnerships with these organizations to promote human use and appreciation of these undeveloped areas and natural shorelines.

C - Oppose the UCI Proposal, Alternative B1 Allocation to Zone 6 (Developed Recreation)

469.I wish to comment on the proposed development of 106.6 acres north of the armory for Cherokee tribal HQ complex to include welcome center, public campground, museum, gift shop, & tribal headquarters complex. I reside at 3423 Creek Path Road and am very close to this land. I wish to strongly object to this proposal for the following reasons:

- Creek Path Road is a very narrow and cramped street. Additional traffic is impractical and dangerous.
- The land around this proposed development has been utilized for quiet, residential neighborhoods. Many people, including myself, reside in this area for the quiet atmosphere with little auto traffic. I want to keep our neighborhood quiet.
- There are many other areas that are closer to main roads that would be more suitable for this kind of development and activity.
- This area is a very safe place to raise your children. I do not want a public campground nearby.
- This area is an important area for wildlife and waterfowl.
- I feel this proposal will have a negative impact on the property values on the surrounding residential area.

Thank you for your consideration of my concerns and objections. **Comment by:** Daymond, Phillip M.

470.I strongly oppose the ceding of this parcel to The United Cherokee Intertribal, Inc. (UCI). First, the UCI is not recognized by the Alabama State Legislature as a bona fide Native American tribe. More specifically, however, during the past two years

when the National Guard Armory has been the site of regional pow-wows hosted by this group, the noise pollution generated by their activities has been extreme and heard as far away as Alabama Highway 79 (the Birmingham Highway). The sound level at such pow-wows being a fair representation of tribal ritual ceremonies in general, residents of the immediate area and beyond could only expect such noise pollution to become an ongoing fact of life and their property value to decline dramatically. Additionally, if UCI's request is given favorable consideration, and if the two pow-wow weekends are a barometer, automobile traffic on Creek Path Road between AL79 and the proposed Tribal Headquarters Complex will increase exponentially, much of it traveling well in excess of the legal speed limit for residential use. Finally, if parcel number 257 does in fact become Native American land, the City of Guntersville is potentially but one step removed from becoming the home of casino gambling**. Comment by:** Groff, (Rev.) John W., Jr.

471. My wife and I are landowners of lakefront property at Point of Pines in Sherwood Forest (Parcel 263), as well as, own farmland, which adjoins TVA property (Parcel 262) in Diamond, AL. We and our family actively use the lake and TVA property as boaters and sportsmen, enjoying both hunting and fishing. We object to the proposed use of TVA land by the Indian group (I believe Parcel 257). Such a proposal is likely a violation of one of the many Indian treaties and should be extensively so investigated before being further considered. Additionally, no racially defined ethnic group should be granted development use of TVA property. Such assignment of property can only add to racial strife and segregation, and is wrong. No matter of the good intent, this could set a very bad precedent and has potential for misuse. As to the same lands continued use by the National Guard, this is most appropriate. It will save taxpayers money and holds such land in reserve for use should there be a change in military posture necessitating an increase in that activity. The City of Guntersville should be allowed reasonable development of land, which is within their existing city limits for recreation purposes. However, this should not be allowed to infringe on the needs of the National Guard and should be limited to their existing city limits. **Comment by:** Norckauer, Heber "Butch" R., Jr. (Mr. and Mrs.)

472. Does not agree with the draft zone allocation. To the United Cherokee Intertribal, objections based on the following: 1) The UCI has not been recognized as an official tribe in the State of Alabama (per article *in The Advertiser Gleam*, June 2 issue). It also states other Cherokee Tribes either have or are seeking official status with the State. Why is all of this happening now? What is the ulterior motive? It is my understanding that once land is granted, their final use of it is under their control. Money is the name of the game. Could this area be ripe for Casino Country? 2) Creek Path Road, Suck Egg and Red Hill are already overburdened with traffic that it is ill-equipped to handle because of the explosion of residential expansion (subdivisions), the armory and the Paths School; and already talk of possibly another school (which needs to be addressed/separately please). I know because I live on Creek Path and daily witness the increased (too fast) traffic. 3) Why not leave this mere 106+ acres (it's been the only land connection along with Highway 79 South for the peninsula of Guntersville) as it is, so the wildlife (what little is left) might have some refuge from all us humans. Does all the little land that is left have to be used by people in the name of recreation? 4) Since the armory is already located on Creek Path, certainly enough land should be additionally allocated to

allow it to continue to function. Perhaps the City of Guntersville could make a joint effort with TVA and the State to make it into a wildlife refuge with limited picnic areas and nature trails. I think we already have enough walking trails (concrete) and ball fields to accommodate our city-population wise**. Comment by:** Groff, LaWanda "Boots"

472a. *Does not agree with draft allocation for UCI. Would take away from our beautiful city and:*

- *Increase traffic*
- *Disturb wild life*
- *Disturb Bald Eagle and Osprey breeding*
- *Disturb all wildlife*
- *Disturb all water fowls.*

Comment by: *Wayne Jackson*

Response: *TVA carefully considered these views. In the FEIS, TVA is considering alternatives that would allocate Parcel 257 to Zone 6, Developed Recreation (Alternative B1); Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation (Alternative B2); Zones 2 and 4 by splitting the parcel into two pieces, Parcel 257 to Zone 2, TVA Project Operations and Parcel 257a to Zone 4 (Alternative B3); and to a combination of these uses (Alternative A). Alternative B3 was developed in response to comments on this DEIS.*

Alternative B1 proposes to allocate Parcel 257 to Zone 6 in response to a proposal submitted by UCI. TVA's further research on the UCI proposal has revealed that the Creek Path Mission site is actually on the island fronting Parcel 254. See the response to comment 415 for more information about the Creek Path Mission. Under Alternative B3, the area allocated to Zone 2 (new Parcel 257, the National Guard site) would still be available for UCI or other groups to use on a case-by-case basis.

To clarify the action proposed in Alternative B1, TVA is not proposing to give fee ownership of this parcel to UCI, therefore, it could not be used for gambling. The land would be available under a land use agreement to any individual or group that submits a proposal for its use which is approved by TVA.

D - Favor use by the City of Guntersville

473. Public recreation facilities improve the quality of life within a region for growing businesses that are contemplating expansion. Good for local citizenry, future recreational expansion for the youth. **Comment by:** Hayes, Luanne

474. I agree with Mr. Fryer's concerns. I am President of the Guntersville Historical Society, a member of the City of Guntersville Planning Commission and have done extensive Historical research concerning the Guntersville Cherokee Indians (especially pertaining to John and Edward Gunter, the Old Mission and Creek Path Mission). All of these activities have caused me to have a keen interest in the land uses, development, and preservation in and around Guntersville. I do question the

rendering of tract #257 to a group of people claiming Cherokee tribal status without proper certifications and sanctions. I feel the City of Guntersville would more properly develop and utilize the tract for the open use of ALL the Citizens of the area. **Comment by:** Jones, Warren G., Jr.

475. Agrees with the draft allocation. Public recreation enhances Guntersville's image. Diverse population presents need for soccer fields. Present availability for additional soccer fields are limited. **Comment by:** Lee Percy

476. Does not agree with the draft allocation for the Cherokee Complex. Agrees to the public ballparks and National Guard Armory. **Comment by:** Robinson, Joseph A.

477. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. All of these parcels (26a, 40, 257) will not only enhance City of Guntersville but will also create excitement and more tourism for the county. **Comment by:** Socha, Lisa (Marshall County Convention and Visitors Bureau)

478. Prefer public recreation for this parcel. I would strongly recommend the lands in question be used as requested by the City of Guntersville. As a long-time coach and supporter of our youth athletic programs in Guntersville, the tract on Parcel 257 is needed for more and improved athletic fields for the youth of Guntersville. **Comment by:** Swann, Jack (Manager, Water Works and Sewer Board of the City of Guntersville)

479. Under the direction of former director, Bill Moore, the City of Guntersville has developed TVA property into useful and much used parks. Although Mr. Moore is no longer here, I believe this property would benefit public use better if the City were allowed use of this property. **Comment by:** Tucker, Sandra

Response: *TVA carefully considered these views. In the FEIS, TVA is considering alternatives that would allocate Parcel 257 to Zone 6, Developed Recreation (Alternative B1); Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation (Alternative B2); Zones 2 and 4 by splitting the parcel into two pieces, Parcel 257 to Zone 2, TVA Project Operations and Parcel 257a to Zone 4 (Alternative B3); and to a combination of these uses (Alternative A). Alternative B3 was developed in response to comments on this DEIS.*

Alternative B1 proposes to allocate Parcel 257 to Zone 6 in response to proposals submitted by both the city of Guntersville and UCI. TVA's further research on the UCI proposal has revealed that the Creek Path Mission site is actually on the island fronting Parcel 254. See the response to comment 415 for more information about the Creek Path Mission.

Any intensive development of Parcel 257, such as that proposed by the city of Guntersville, would have some impacts to the nearby neighborhood from noise and traffic and from site clearing necessary for construction of proposed athletic fields. It was the opinion of the Guntersville Watershed Team that this site would better serve the public for informal recreation, leaving it in its natural state. Thus, Alternative B3, which was developed in response to comments on this DEIS, allocates this parcel to Zone 4, except for the portion already used by the

National Guard which has been split out as a separate parcel (new Parcel 257) and allocated to Zone 2 for their continued use. Under Alternative B1, further environmental review of any specific development proposal, with public input, would occur before any action could be taken on this or other parcels on Guntersville reservoir.

To clarify the action proposed in Alternative B1, TVA is not proposing to transfer the land in fee (e.g. sell it) to UCI. Therefore, it could not be used for gambling. UCI's tribal status has been recognized by the state of Alabama but not, at this time, by the Federal government.

E - Oppose use by the City of Guntersville

480. The City of Guntersville requested part of this land for ball fields, etc. This request is very questionable. Guntersville has a population of about 8000 people. If growth is to be, it will need to go in the direction of Claysville, Warrenton, or down Highway 79. Also, the new school, which is being proposed, could be a great distance from this area. This requested piece of property at this location is not convenient to the above-mentioned location. Let the National Guard keep this property. **Comment by:** Sahag, Louise H.

Response: *TVA carefully considered these views. In the FEIS, TVA is considering alternatives that would allocate Parcel 257 to Zone 6, Developed Recreation (Alternative B1); Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation (Alternative B2); Zones 2 and 4 by splitting the parcel into two pieces, Parcel 257 to Zone 2, TVA Project Operations and Parcel 257a to Zone 4 (Alternative B3); and to a combination of these uses (Alternative A). Alternative B3 was developed in response to comments on this DEIS.*

Alternative B1 proposes to allocate Parcel 257 to Zone 6 in response to proposals submitted by both the city of Guntersville and UCI. TVA's further research on the UCI request has revealed that the Creek Path Mission site is actually on the island fronting Parcel 254.

TVA acknowledges that any intensive development of Parcel 257, such as that proposed by the city of Guntersville, would have some impacts to the nearby neighborhood from noise and traffic and from site clearing necessary for construction of proposed athletic fields. The Guntersville Watershed Team has determined that this site would better serve the public for informal recreation, leaving it in its natural state. Thus, Alternative B3, which was developed in response to comments on this DEIS, allocates this parcel to Zone 4, except for the portion already used by the National Guard which has been split out as a separate parcel (Parcel 257) and allocated to Zone 2 for their continued use. Under Alternative B1, further environmental review of a specific development proposal, with public input, would occur before any action could be taken on this or other parcels on Guntersville reservoir.

F - Favors use by National Guard

481. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 2 for this parcel. Support National Guard proposal for 20-acre tract. **Comment by:** Douglas, Charles; Henry, Donnie J.; Martin, Robert L.; Martin, Talmadge

482. I am the company commander of the B Company 279th Signal Battalion (The unit in Guntersville). I have been made aware that the city of Guntersville desires to rezone the property around the National Guard Armory in Guntersville. This rezoning would tremendously reduce the amount of local training that we do on the property. Just about every drill weekend we use the property for training that we would not be able to perform anywhere else. We set up our communication equipment, test out our military occupation skills, train new soldiers, and test our equipment. Our equipment is of a nature that we need space to set up to test the communication architecture. If we are not able to use the TVA land around the armory we will loose some of our ability to train and maintain our proficiency. We are truly grateful that we have been able to use the TVA land around the armory. The lease agreement that has been in place has been great. We would like to maintain that agreement and continue to use the land for training. If you have any questions please call. I appreciate your time and your consideration of the Alabama Army National Guard. **Comment by:** Aberle, Adam

483. When we moved to Guntersville and purchased our home in the Hualapai Hills subdivision, across from the National Guard armory on Creek Path Road, a significant factor in our decision was the knowledge that TVA had granted a 99-year lease on 20 acres of land adjacent to and behind the armory. The beautiful view, the natural setting, and the peacefulness this provided were important factors in our decision.

So it is not surprising that we, and virtually all the other residents of Hualapai Hills, are dismayed that TVA proposes to rezone this tract of land from Zone 2 (TVA Operations) to Zone 6 (Developed Recreation) and to cancel their lease with the National Guard. The end result would be the destruction of the natural state of this land and a decline in the quality of our lives.

But beyond this purely personal issue, there is a more important one. Call it "fairness." We did not live in Guntersville when the armory was built, but we are quite sure the availability of the land immediately adjacent to the armory for their maneuvers was important in the National Guard's decision to build where they did. In fact, we have been told by senior members of the 279th Signal Battalion that they will likely have to close the existing armory and relocate if the land is rezoned and their lease is canceled.

Our home directly overlooks the armory. We have watched these "weekend warriors" many time since we moved in. They have been great neighbors. But more, we have been impressed with the seriousness with which they approach their training. We have come to believe that these folks are real patriots, dedicated to fulfilling their mission in an exemplary fashion should they ever be called upon. To seriously consider reneging on the lease agreement would be beyond "unfair", it would be unconscionable, and yes, even unpatriotic.

Finally, there's the issue of safety. The parcel of land leased by the National Guard can be approached from three directions. From either direction on Creek Path Road, there is a dangerous curve. These two curves have resulted in numerous accidents and at least one fatality. And the third direction is a steep hill directly through Hualapai Hills subdivision. Those of us on Hualapai Lane are painfully aware of the dangerous speeds reached by folks descending that hill.

This land by the armory is already available for light recreation. Fishermen are regulars and the gravel roadway has become a walking and jogging trail. The people of Hualapai Hills are not opposed to it's periodic use for things like building floats and even Indian powwows.

But we are strongly opposed to cancellation of the National Guard's lease and permanent conversion of this land into a recreational facility. In fact, we would urge the City to not only drop their plans to build baseball fields on this property, but to join us and our other neighbors along Creek Path, in Hickory Hills and elsewhere in strongly supporting the efforts of Company B 279th Signal Battalion of the Alabama Army National Guard to retain and even reinforce their right to continue to use this land for their maneuvers. **Comment by:** Bryant, Barry and Carmen

484. I humbly request that Parcel #257 located behind the National Guard Armory in Guntersville Alabama be zoned at 2 in order for that Alabama Army National Guard unit to maintain their training areas. Any consideration of this request would be greatly appreciated. **Comment by:** Hart, Jimmy G.

485. Please allow the land next to the Guntersville, Alabama National Guard Armory, Parcel #257, to remain zoned at 2 in order for our unit to maintain it for a training area. We use this land often to set up our signal equipment for training, and there would not be any other places close by that we could use for training, if we were denied use of the property. Of course, we take care of the land also by cleaning up after use, just like we would on an army post. Thank you! **Comment by:** Hunt, Thomas W.

486. Please keep the property located next to the Armory at Zone 2. The National Guard uses this for training. Training sites are hard to find and fuel cost associated with travel can count up quickly. Use of this property Saves taxpayer monies and allows us to perform more training instead of traveling. Thanks for your consideration. **Comment by:** Isom, Bentley

487. Does not agree with the draft zone allocation. Prefers Zone 2 for use by National Guard only. Oppose UCI Proposal. Allow National Guard to continue use. Would take away from our beautiful city and (a) increase traffic, (b) disturb wildlife, (c) disturb bald eagle and osprey breeding; (d) disturb all waterfowl. Guntersville is a beautiful city. We have only been here 8 years. The one attraction was bald eagles, osprey, and wildlife – even squirrels. Please do not interfere with a good thing. Thank you for your time and consideration. **Comment by:** Johnson, Wayne (Mr. and Mrs.)

488. Keep National Guard area as zone 2. **Comment by:** Key, Dalford

489. Does not agree with the draft zone allocation. Prefers Zone 2. Our National Guard would benefit greatly. They need this property. **Comment by:** McCormick, Kenneth Sr.

490. Please keep the property around the Guntersville National Guard armory at Zone 2. The Alabama Army National Guard uses this property for military training and losing the use of the property would greatly hamper unit readiness. Thanks for your consideration. **Comment by:** Parker, Larry D.

491. I would like to express my concerns over the rezoning of TVA Parcel #257. I as the CSM of the 279th Signal battalion am responsible for all individual training of our troops. The Guntersville National Guard Armory is located next to TVA Parcel 257 and is an ideal location and needed area for the signal company to train their troops. I am thankful that we have been able to use this land in our training over the years and hope we will be allowed to continue training in this area. The national Guard now makes up over fifty percent (50%) of our nations fighting force, and must not only protect our great state of Alabama but now must train for missions around the world. Money and time are of the most importance in the training of today's guardsman. The movement of equipment and troops cost the government greatly. If we are allowed to continue the use of Parcel#257 we enhance the training of our soldiers. I hope that you will share my concerns and can be supportive of this request. **Comment by:** Quinn, Russell L.

492. The Alabama National Guard, Co. B 279th Signal Battalion, should be allowed to use this land, and more, if needed, and TVA should honor the lease agreement with them until 2077. This land is a necessary place for their training, rather than traveling over 60 miles to Fort McClellan, for such activity. Traveling away from Guntersville means added expense, travel time, wear and tear on the equipment and less training time. No better than we are liked by other nations, we need to do all we can to help and protect our dedicated National Guard units. This unit is an asset to our area, other parts of the United States and other countries. TVA should do all they can to help this group for their protective services to its citizens. **Comment by:** Sahag, Louise H.

493. Does not agree with draft zone allocation. Prefers Zone 2. Support natural shoreline. Support National Guard training. **Comment by:** Saylor, Kelly

494. I am a former member of the 279th Signal Battalion and I would like to express my desire at keeping the Armory land zoned at 2. By changing this you would by taking away valuable training time by having to go to Redstone Arsenal or Fort McClellan, AL. This in a time when money is tight would cost the US Government more for fuel and training time. Co B 279th Sig Bn in Guntersville has always took care of that property and took pride in their facility there. LET ME AGAIN SAY LEAVE IT AT ZONE 2!!!!!!! WE NEED OUR NATIONAL GUARD. **Comment by:** Tucker, Charlie W.

495. Does not agree with draft allocation. Prefers Zone 2 for National Guard. **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned in at Guntersville public meeting on May 31, 2001)

496.I would like to express to you the need I feel that Parcel # 257 at the Alabama Army National Guard in Guntersville, Alabama be zoned at 2 in order for this unit to maintain our training areas. As a unit we use this land often to maintain our level of expertise in the use of our signal equipment and in training our new recruits. Now this means a lot to the families of the members of this unit, I know it does mine, because if we did not have the use of this land we would be forced to perform these training missions at locations that would require us to be away over a two to three day/night period. Being able to use this track of land means that we get to spend more time with our families, spend a LOT LESS of the state and federal tax payers money, and still get the training we need to do our job in times of need such as winter storms, tornadoes and other natural disasters that we have used our equipment and training to provide communication, transportation and power to the local and surrounding communities. Thank you for your time and consideration. **Comment by:** Word, Kenneth

497.Let the Guard continue using what they are currently using. Place the rest into a Zone 4. **Comment by:** Ellis, Jennifer; Wilson, Gary; Dowdner, Becca; Oliver, Freda; Golden, Martha

498.As concerned residents of Hualapai Hills in Guntersville, we are fearful of the proposed outcome of the TVA Property on Willow Beach Road where the National Guard Armory now resides. We chose this area because of residential restrictions protecting and adding to our property values. The proposed uses, which are being sited, are unacceptable to us from the following prospectus.

Indian Camp
l- Livestock is not permitted in the city limits.
2- This is a residential area. It is not zoned for camping areas and a museum.
3- The roads are narrow, winding, two lane roads which are already dangerous for travel because of multiple blind entrances and exits.
4- The noise factor is tremendous beside the lake. Local residents can hear the slightest noise.
5- This type of facility would cause property values to drop. We would not have purchased our property with prior knowledge of this plan.

Ball Parks
l- The noise factor. We are not willing to hear loud speakers and shouting crowds until late hours of the evening.
2- The roads are narrow, winding, two lane, and will not support the traffic.(The traffic problem at Cherokee Middle School is a good example of that).
3- The local environment of geese, ducks, etc., would be disturbed or even harmed.
4- This type of facility would cause property values to drop. We would not have purchased our property with prior knowledge of this plan.

Our Recommendations
Our recommendation is to leave the property just as it is with the National Guard Armory. They are good neighbors. They have never been a problem in our community and have always been thoughtful to the residents. The only other alternative is to zone the property residential, which should meet existing restricted property values. These are the only two choices available, we feel, that will benefit

the greater number and keep local residents content. **Comment by:** Bailey, Randy and Sharon

Response: *TVA carefully considered these views. In the FEIS, TVA is considering alternatives that would allocate Parcel 257 to Zone 6, Developed Recreation (Alternative B1); Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation (Alternative B2); Zones 2 and 4 by splitting the parcel into two pieces, Parcel 257 to Zone 2, TVA Project Operations and Parcel 257a to Zone 4 (Alternative B3); and to a combination of these uses (Alternative A). Alternative B3 was developed in response to comments on this DEIS. More specifically, the overwhelming support for continued use of a portion of Parcel 257 by the National Guard resulted in the splitting of Parcel 257 into two pieces, with the new Parcel 257 (14.5 acres) allocated to Zone 2 for continued use by the Nation Guard and Parcel 257a (92 acres) allocated to Zone 4 in Alternative B3.*

Alternative B1 proposes to allocate Parcel 257 to Zone 6 in response to a proposal submitted by UCI and the city of Guntersville. TVA's further research on the UCI proposal has revealed that the Creek Path Mission site is actually on the island fronting Parcel 254. See the response to comments in section A for more information about the Creek Path Mission. Under Alternative B3, the portion allocated to Zone 2 (the National Guard site) would still be available for UCI or other groups to use on a case-by-case basis.

G - Favors use by National Guard and UCI

499. Twenty acres for National Guard, Zone 2. Rest of area for the UCI proposal. **Comment by:** Arbir, F. (Mr. and Mrs)

500. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 2 (20 acres for National Guard Use). The 20 acres of Parcel 257 the National Guard has requested is very essential to them. If they had to go to Ft. McClellan for training, it would cost us taxpayers a great deal. Prefer Zone 6 (86.6) acres should go to the Indian tribe. Guntersville population has been near 7,000 for the past 30 years. I see no reason to give them any more land. TVA has given the City more than enough. We don't need anymore walking trails, ball fields or industrial parks. **Comment by:** Hawk, Billy G. (Mr. and Mrs.)

501. 20 acres to National Guard. 106 acres of United Cherokee Intertribal. **Comment by:** Light, Phyllis

502. Agrees with the draft zone allocation for this parcel for use by the National Guard and UCI. Request long-term lease for this 20 acres for National Guard be honored. Re-designate this as a new parcel. More ball fields at the expense of National defense preparedness is wrong. Support UCI proposal provided the 20 acres for the National Guard are removed from the parcel and identified as a new parcel and designated to National Guard use. **Comment by:** McNeal, Glenn

503. Agrees with the draft zone allocation for this parcel. Prefers use by United Cherokee Intertribal and Alabama National Guard. **Comment by:** Taylor, James Joseph

Response: *See response to comments in sections B and F.*

H - Favors use by National Guard and the City of Guntersville

504. Does not agree with the draft zone allocation. City of Guntersville needs this area for recreation. Not a good place for campground. Needs to be out of town further. Armory needs to continue to use for training. **Comment by:** Sellers, Wayne

505. Agrees with the draft zone allocation. Let National Guard use 20 acres and City of Guntersville use as Future Park. If this was zoned for the Indians, could this be used for gambling? **Comment by:** Unknown (comment turned in at Guntersville public meeting on May 31, 2001)

Response: *See response to comments in sections A and B.*

I - Favors use by the City, UCI, and National Guard

506. Alabama Wildlife Federation supports this request provided that this organization is recognized as a state and federal tribe. Furthermore, if this is accomplished, there should be some assurance that there will be sufficient money forthcoming to fund the project. AWF recommends that these three requests (UCI, City of Guntersville and National Guard Armory) be accomplished with the same parcel of land. **Comment by:** Thornton, Robert (1st Vice President, Alabama Wildlife Federation)

Response: *UCI has recently been recognized as a tribe by the state of Alabama, but is not recognized at this time by the federal government. A combination of uses could be considered under Alternative A.*

J - Oppose Development, Favors Zone of 3 or 4

507. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 3. **Comment by:** St. John, Deborah, Wilkes, Esther; Wilkes, Steven

508. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 3, Sensitive Resource Management for this parcel. The proposed classification of Parcel 257 would have been an excellent idea before the adjacent area was developed for housing. **Comment by:** Billingsley, Margaret and Tom

509. I am writing to express the concern of my extended family over the zoning of tract 257 on Guntersville Lake. We were unable to attend the town meeting held last night (Thurs. 5/31) at the recreation center. These are the opinions of over twelve voting adults and their families, who all own land on, and have a personal interest in, this area of Guntersville Lake. PLEASE consider tract 257 ZONE 3 - sensitive resource management, NOT ZONE 6 - recreation and residential. Our lake has an

abundance of recreational areas. On Brown's Creek alone there are a number of public and private campgrounds, 3+ public boat launches, and miles of park and picnic access maintained by the city. What is shrinking is the amount of lakefront, which is being preserved for the flora and fauna, which makes Guntersville so rare. This local "Native American" group has really been pushing to gain recognition and make a name for themselves in recent years. Many of us wonder what their end goal is. We have as much Cherokee blood in our veins as most of the members of the Inter-Tribal, however we have chosen not to get involved with their organization due to questions about their long range agenda. The interest of most Native Americans has traditionally been preservation of natural resources. This group is seeking personal, monetary gain by building yet another campground on a part of the lake, which is already heavily used. I am aware of the location of the Creek Path Village site. I am also aware that Osprey nest on the power line towers at this location. We have avoided going too near as we boat on the lake, the osprey have been seen fishing off OUR shoreline in recent years--what a joy!!! Further development of this part of the lake will end the nesting of these shy birds. We have eagles flying over our land regularly and the younger members of the family have stopped 4-wheeling near the lakefront because it frightens them away. As private citizens, we attempt to do our part. Please help us. Our lake is already accessible, and crowded. Please do not zone this tract recreation and residential access. Zone instead, #3 SENSITIVE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. Thank You. **Comment by:** Doak, Glenn (Mr. and Mrs.); Doak, Rachel, Doak, Rhonda (and family); Goff, Lauren; Goff, William (Mr., Mrs. and Family); Linker, Mark (Mr., Mrs., and Family); Stahl, Gustav (Mr., Mrs., and Family); Waid, J. C. (Mr., Mrs., and Family)

510. The Residents of Hualapai Hills, Creek Path Road and Florence Park Street are strongly opposed to the abrogation of the lease of 20-acres by TVA to the Alabama Army National Guard. They are also strongly opposed to the rezoning of any portion of Parcel 257 to a Zone 6 classification. In canvassing residents, not a single individual supported the proposed rezoning. The wishes of these residents are detailed on the attached petitions:

1) Retain the current Zone 2 classification on the land currently leased by the Alabama National Guard.
2) Rezone the balance of Parcel 257 to Zone 3 classification

The essential concerns of residents of the area are:

1) Loss of the quality of the environment around our homes
2) Safety concerns surrounding traffic going to and from this parcel
3) Unfair treatment of the 279th Signal Battalion

The wishes of the residents are clearly presented on the accompanying petitions we urge TVA to understand our position and accept our urging.

Petition to TVA – When the undersigned residents of the Hualapai Hills subdivision and Creek Path Road built or purchased our homes, it was with the clear understanding that the National Guard held a 99-year lease on the land behind the Armory and that all the land behind and extending south from the Armory had been

zoned for TVA Project Operations. The quiet and natural beauty seemingly assured by this lease and zoning was important in our decision to locate in this area.

We therefore join together in urging the following:

1) That the 20 acres of land currently leased by the Alabama Army National Guard retain its Zone 2 classification
2) That the balance of the land known as "Parcel 257" be reclassified to Zone 3 to maintain its natural state and to protect its sensitive ecological nature.

Comment by: Petition turned into Guntersville Watershed Team office on June 18, 2001 (82 signatures)

511. I want to offer the following comments and ask that they be taken into account in determining the status of Tract #257 in the revision of the subject Land Management Plan. As a native of our area for my entire life of 68 years and a successful professional career, I am keenly aware of the breadth and depth of past efforts to protect and expand the bald eagle population and similar efforts to provide a native environment for the osprey and other waterfowl throughout our beautiful Guntersville Lakes area. My request is that you strongly resist any zoning of Tract #257 which might disturb the natural environment necessary for these and other species to flourish in the revision of your Land Management Plan for the next 10 years. Track #257 should be classified as Zone 3, Sensitive Resource Management Area, as opposed to a Zone 6, Recreation and Residential Access, or other classifications, which might disturb the balance necessary for these species to continue to flourish. Such zoning provides the best return on investment from substantial past efforts while providing a favorable and undisturbed natural habitat suitable for waterfowl as well as many other birds and animals that need to be protected from the rapid private and commercial developments expected to continue in the foreseeable future. Also, please do let me know if and when I can be of any assistance in your efforts toward our mutual goals and objectives. Many thanks. **Comment by:** Bowling, Mel

512. Does not agree with the proposed zone allocation. Prefer Zone 3, Sensitive Resource Management. I want this area preserved in its natural state. **Comment by:** Brown, Rebecca

513. Prefer Zone 3 for this parcel. Revert all lands to Indians. **Comment by:** Currey, David

514. Opposes change in zoning of subject tract. This land is currently in a natural state and is heavily used by migrating waterfowl and nesting bald eagles. I have also observed Ospreys in this area. I often visit this area with my grandson. He is two years old and enjoys seeing the many ducks and occasional eagle. I see no useful purpose in making a change in zoning unless you chose to convert the land to Zone 3 - Sensitive Resource Management. Please do not allow this tract to become yet another victim of commercialization. **Comment by**: Chiverton, Frederick

515. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefers Zone 3 for this parcel. While I appreciate and respect our Cherokee Indians, I do not feel it is in the best interest of

the existing residential areas for UCI to have their headquarters complex here. Their desire to build these facilities would greatly reduce our everyday life and our resale value. Too many unknowns are not listed in their plans. At the same time, I do not wish for the City of Guntersville to expand their ball fields there. Too often the games are late at night and cause an increase in traffic for the already too narrow road. Sound from both of these groups travel to the neighborhoods across from the armory as though we were attending whatever function is being held there. Please do not grant either request. If one is granted, allow the National Guard to continue as it is today on this site. Thank you. **Comment by:** Gunter, Barbara and Neil

516. Does not agree with the draft zone allocation. Prefers Zone 2 for part of this parcel. I support the National Guard use. Prefers Zone 3 for the rest of tract 257. This area is a haven, for wildlife and should be maintained as a natural area. **Comment by:** Haden, Elizabeth L.

517. Does not agree with the draft zone allocation. Prefers Zone 2 for part of this parcel. I support the National Guard use. Prefers Zone 3 for the rest of tract 257. Area should be kept “as is”. **Comment by:** Haden, Robert W.

518. I very much object to the subject tract #257 being classified as Zone 6 for Recreation and Residential Access and recommend that it be established as a Zone 3 Sensitive Resource Management area. This tract, as well as other areas along the shoreline, is used by rare birds such as bald eagles and ospreys for feeding, breeding and raising their young. There is a bald eagle nest near this track and an active osprey nest with young is also nearby. These rare birds, as well as others, use this area along the shoreline for isolation from human activity. Creating an active recreation area on tract #257 will interfere and probably prohibit these rare birds, as well as other migratory birds, from using the area. If this tract is classified as Zone 6 for Recreation and Residential Access, it will be an impact to the years of hard work by Government Agencies and people to establish a population of these beautiful and rare birds in North Alabama. Many people travel to the Guntersville area to view our national bird the Bald Eagle. Destroying their habitat along tract #257 is not in the best interest of the birds, Guntersville, or Alabama. My wife and I highly recommend that Tract #256 be classified as Zone 3 Sensitive Resource Management. **Comment by:** Hankins, Betty and James

519. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer natural resource conservation or sensitive resource management for this parcel. The Cherokee complex appears to be a good idea, but does not necessarily need to be on TVA land. 257 is a large parcel and should be designated as natural resource conservation as are the two parcels next to it, 258 and 259. This will help offset the recreational and residential use of the two parcels, 256 and 257, on the other side. Also, the public ball fields should be located somewhere else. **Comment by:** Haynes, Linda

520. Prefer Zone 3 for this parcel. This parcel of land should remain in its natural state. During walks along this property, my wife and I have seen the following wildlife present: wild turkey, fox, quail, hawks, bats and various other common wildlife such as opossums, rabbits and raccoons. This area is too valuable as a natural habitat to commercialize for any reason. **Comment by:** Hunt, Anthony R.

521. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 3 or 4 for this parcel. This is a natural area acting as a buffer zone. As stewards of the public lands, TVA has done a relatively good job of managing these lands in the public interest. However, I am concerned over the gradual loss of those lands, which are currently in the Sensitive Resource Management and Natural Resource Conservation zones. Once we lose our natural wetlands and wildlife habitat they are gone forever. Gradual human encroachment is slowly destroying the pristine beauty of the Tennessee River valley. One only has to take a boat ride along the banks of Guntersville Lake to see how the face of these public lands have changed over the past few decades. Once virgin shorelines are now bristling with homes, piers, parks, marinas, and campgrounds. It is for these reasons that I am vigorously opposed to proposals such as the one, which would allow the city of Guntersville use of 456 undeveloped acres to expand the Conner's Island Industrial Park. I realize that progress is inevitable and airport runway expansion is necessary for the economic growth of the area. But do we really need more parks, ball fields, nature trails and marinas? Does the demand for such facilities outweigh their availability? Before rezoning any TVA public lands, we should carefully weigh any benefits against the loss of natural, undeveloped habitat. **Comment by:** Hunt, Dale

522. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 2, leave to National Guard and prefer Zone 3, leave as is! **Comment by:** Kennamer, Lowell G.

523. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefers zone 3 or 4. **Comment by:** Key, Dalford

524. Our family will be out of town during the scheduled times of the public meetings for commenting on TVA's Land Management Plan. I am grateful for the opportunity to make a comment by email:-) I am most concerned with tract #257! I want to urge TVA to NOT, repeat NOT, put this land into zone 6-recreational/residential access! It needs to be in zone 3 Sensitive Resource Management and left in its natural state. I've seen this specific area of the lake since 1985 grow into a unique protective wildlife area for all kinds of migratory birds. There is an active bald eagle's nest nearby this tract. And there have been a mated pair of ospreys who have repeatedly returned to their nest and have successfully hatched and raised offspring annually. I will always remember the look of excitement and wonder on my young son's face when he saw for the first time one of the parent ospreys swoop down from above, catch a large fish and grasp it in its talons holding the fish straight into the wind as it flew back to the nest to feed the young! I have read that these are rare to be sighted birds, that they avoid populated areas, and that most ospreys usually successfully raise only one infant but this pair had two thriving babies this past year--thanks to a quiet undisturbed area and plentiful fish! In addition, this area is a feeding, nesting, and resting area for huge flocks of migratory birds. My parents instilled a love of bird watching in me as a young child. I am now 45 years old. I have spent time on this part of the lake for the past 16 years. I have seen numerous flocks and species through out all the seasons, and especially during migration periods. I fear that if Tract #257 is turned into recreational or residential access that this unique situation will have an unfortunate end for not only the common and plentiful herons, geese, ducks, martins, sea gulls and other species, but more so for the rare and endangered ones, such as the bald eagles, ospreys, and others as well. Please put

tract #257 into zone 3 Sensitive Resource Management and leave it in its natural state. Thank you for considering my opinion. **Comment by:** Kirkpatrick, Hope

525. Strongly objects to tract #257 being classified as Zone 6-Recreation and Residential Access. I recommend that tract #257 be proposed and approved as a Zone 3 - Sensitive Resource Management tract. This tract is used by bald eagles and ospreys for breeding, feeding, and nesting. There is a bald eagle nest within a mile of this tract. There is an active osprey nest with young within one half mile of this tract. These rare birds of prey use tract #257 and the other tracts that line the shoreline to the back of Brown's Creek as buffer space between themselves and human activity. Creating an active recreation area on tract #257 will interfere with these birds and other migratory birds that frequent the Lake Guntersville area. Many people and Government agencies have worked very hard to establish a population of these beautiful and rare birds in north Alabama. To change tract # 257 to recreation would be a major set back to the years of work that have been done to establish these species in the area. Many thousands of people have traveled to Guntersville to see our national bird the bald eagle. To destroy their sensitive habitat is not in the best interest of the people of Guntersville, the State of Alabama, or the nation. In addition to the sensitive wildlife habitat issues, zoning tract #257 to active recreation will decrease the quality of life of the local residents by increasing traffic on the lake, increasing trash in the lake, and destroying the scenic beauty of the shoreline. Please classify tract # 257 as Zone 3- Sensitive Resource Management. **Comment by:** Kirkpatrick, Michael

526. I recommend that Parcel 257 retain its current zoning, or even more preferably, be re-designated Sensitive Resource Management, Zone 3. This area contains habitat for the bald eagle, herring, and many other waterfowl species. Reclassification of this parcel to Zone 6 would effectively destroy the critical habitat. While preserving the heritage of Native Americans may have merit, the real interest of the Native American group requesting use of Parcel 257 appears to focus primarily on commercial recreational activities. The preservation of Native American heritage was only a very small part of their ill-defined plan. There was no evidence of any needs assessment for commercial recreational facilities, etc.; strategic or operational business plan; management plan or team; or a liable financial plan. Their message came across to me in our conversations as we have a "dream" for using the land. Give us the land; and we will use the land as the basis to apply for $6-10 million in grant money to develop and implement a good plan to achieve our dream. Based on the conversations, they have never addressed management, staffing, operating costs, or revenues. The project appears to have all the makings of a "white elephant eyesore" for the community and for TVA. The museum element of their dream had no real linkage to or synergism with the commercial recreational activities. I recommend if any of this parcel goes to the Native Americans that it be limited to the minimum essential property to build a museum. Please protect this critical waterfowl habitat. **Comment by:** Kirkpatrick**,** Wally

527. I would like to identify myself with the comments made to you by Wally Kirkpatrick. He has made a thoughtful analysis of the plans presented at your open house on May 31, 2001, and I request that you seriously consider his comments. As a resident of Guntersville, I am interested in the future direction of land management

and preservation of a balance between recreational, conservation and commercial interests. **Comment by:** Davis, Bill

528. I am a resident of Hualapai Hills subdivision. I am emailing in reference to tract #257 land usage changes. I purchased property in Hualapai, spending extra for the lot, because of the beautiful, natural view of the lake and mountains from the hillside. I thought that it was breathtaking. I watch the waterfowl through a telescope from my screen porch and delight in hearing the geese in their nightly arguments. I often walk in the access area near the Armory for exercise and to absorb the peaceful surroundings. Sounds from the area radiate directly up the hillside. We residents of this area have been tolerant of activities held in the access area in recent years because we knew that it was of a temporary and short-lived nature. I would not like to have those activities to be of a permanent nature. I cannot imagine that beautiful view and soothing sounds of nature ruined by manmade structures and noises and possibly one day by a casino. Please consider classifying this area as a sensitive resource management area so that its unique beauty can be maintained. Thank you for asking for our input in this decision that affects our daily lives as well as our investment made in our homes. I anxiously await your decision in this matter. **Comment by:** Money, Janet

529. My wife and I recommend that Parcel 257 retain its current zoning, or even more preferably, be re-designated Sensitive Resource Management, Zone 3. This area contains habitat for the bald eagle, osprey, herring, and many other waterfowl species. Reclassification of this parcel to Zone 6 would effectively destroy the critical habitat. This recommendation includes allowing the Alabama Army National Guard Unit to use the 20 acres as now leased to them for 99 years for military maneuvers. They have provided a lot of good services to the community & have not affected the natural habitat. They have maintained and improved the overall condition of the property and their training actives bring people into Marshall County and thus provides a positive impact to the community. We also strongly recommend that the land not be commercialized by the United Cherokee Intertribal, Inc. (UCI). This would (1) totally destroy the natural habitat and would damage (all of us that live very close) our quality of life due to increased lake traffic, (2) increase trash and garbage into our lake which should not be allowed, (3) disturb sensitive wildlife habitat-including the bald eagle (endangered species) and osprey breeding and feeding areas and (4) disturb habitat for owls, herrings and many other waterfowl. There is also a concern that under Cherokee, management that a Casino will follow which would bring corruption by the mobs. Their project appears to have all the makings of a "white elephant eyesore" for the community and for TVA. The museum element of their dream had no real linkage to or synergism with the commercial recreational activities, but we have no objections to allocating a small part of the land to build a museum. Please protect this critical waterfowl habitat. The City of Guntersville does not appear to have a valid, positive plan to make good use of their proposed 20 acres. Allow the City of Guntersville to use a portion with defined plans that would not disturb natural habitat for most of land. **Comment by:** Nicholas, Glen B. and Norma J.

530. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 3. Please preserve this area as a natural resource as it is a habitat for the osprey. **Comment by:** Rashid, Mike

531. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Prefer Zone 3, Sensitive Resource Management. I have no problem with the National Guard continuing to use the land as it has been doing. **Comment by:** St. John, Lane

532. Please help our wildlife. Tract 257 should be Zone 3 - Sensitive Resource Management. **Comment by:** Tevepaugh, Carol

> ***Response:*** *TVA carefully considered these views. In the FEIS, TVA is considering alternatives that would allocate Parcel 257 to Zone 6, Developed Recreation (Alternative B1); Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation (Alternative B2); Zones 2 and 4 by splitting the parcel into two pieces, Parcel 257 to Zone 2, TVA Project Operations and Parcel 257a to Zone 4 (Alternative B3); and to a combination of these uses (Alternative A). Alternative B3 was developed in response to comments on this DEIS.*
>
> *No sensitive resources are present that would qualify this parcel for allocation to Zone 3. However, allocation to Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation would offer many of the same protections and would prevent development of the parcel. The Guntersville Watershed Team has determined that this site would better serve the public for informal recreation, leaving it in its natural state. Thus, Alternative B3 allocates this parcel to Zone 4, except for the portion already used by the National Guard which has been split out as a separate parcel (Parcel 257) and allocated to Zone 2 for their continued use.*
>
> *To clarify the action proposed in Alternative B1, TVA is not proposing to give fee ownership of this parcel to UCI. Therefore, it could not be used for gambling.*

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533. Does not agree with proposed allocation. Leave as currently designated. Allow National Guard current use. **Comment by:** Alfiero, Richard

534. I would like to have this parcel left as it is now or given to the Indians. **Comment by:** Langley, Randy

535. Leave Parcel 257 as is – no development. I have several concerns: 1) Commercial development by Indian tribe; 2) Traffic – road is dangerous, curves; 3) Constant number of people using area – campers, tourists, etc. Who will control noise pollution, etc.? and 4) Fear of future development – Indian tribes have legal authority to establish casinos without government approval. Property needs to remain in its natural state. We are “chopping up” too many natural areas for groups as is. **Comment by:** Lee, Andy

536. Does not agree with proposed zone allocation. Prefer parcel be kept as is. The City of Guntersville will take this land and auction it at public auction for their own greed. Do not give this land to the City of Guntersville under any circumstance. The United Cherokee Intertribal, Inc., will use this land in the hope of using it for a gambling complex. Do not give this land to the United Cherokee Intertribal, Inc., under any circumstance. **Comment by:** Jackson, Fennell Lavon

537.We support the Zone 4 status for this parcel. **Comment by:** Pugh, M. N. (Director, State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries)

538.I have no objection to the United Cherokee Intertribal, Inc., wanting land from TVA for a tribal complex. However, I would be interested to know where the money will come from to develop this area. If State and Federal grants are the source, this is also taxpayer's money. Would the public have any input into the development of this area? My concern is, if this group is given the land, how many years will it take to complete their plans? Also, after this land is deeded to the UCI, Inc., neither the City of Guntersville nor TVA could prevent a casino from being built to finance this project. The article in *The Advertiser-Gleam* is not clear as to the tribal status or their financial ability to justify giving the land to them at this time. It is my opinion that TVA should keep the land as is, at this time. **Comment by**: Sahag, Louise, H.

539.In response to your agency's request for written comments regarding the proposed new land use plan, I would like to take this opportunity to support your goal of making less property available for industrial sites, commercial recreation, timber growth and farming. The designation of more land that will remain in its natural state for the protection of sensitive resources is a worthy mission. This particular applies to the area with which I am most familiar, Tract #257. We witness on a daily basis a number of different species of water fowl, including the eagles, osprey, wood ducks, mallards, a great white fronted goose, king fishers, king birds, and often species which we have yet learned to identify. Some like the Canada geese, the coots, and the cormorants are not especially desirable, but they have the right to coexist, even if man doesn't always find them pleasurable. This is one of the few areas on the lake that is not overrun with human activities. The proposed Native American for-profit (commercial) campground is inconsistent with the stated purpose of the new plan, i.e., the protection of sensitive resources. I hope that the agency will reject this proposal in its entirety. When open spaces like Tract 257 are lost, they are lost forever in most cases, so it is a serious decision that the agency has to make in all cases. Please say NO to changing this tract to Zone 6 at this time. There is no need to add additional campground area, and especially in this area given the resources that would be sacrificed. **Comment by:** Slayden, Harryette

540.I am strongly opposed to changing tract #257 from its current designation to Zone 6-recreation and residential access. This area of the lake is generally quiet with less boat traffic and other human interference's. It is also less commercial and because of that fact there is now an established Osprey nest in close proximity to the parcel of land in question. The ospreys have used this particular area for at least the last 5 years. Also there is an active Bald Eagle's nest in the area and they are frequently seen using this part of the lake for hunting. Bald Eagle's choose undisturbed places for their nests and I believe that the noise that would be associated with a camp ground or ball fields for that matter would probably drive the eagle's away from this part of the lake. How sad that would be in that for the last few years their numbers are just now starting to rebound. Please reconsider any changes in tract#257's usage and maintain it as it is. **Comment by:** St. John, Deborah (May 25, 2001)

541.I just read the Sat. paper and I wanted to clarify my desires in regards to Tract #257. I agree with TVA's reclassification from recreation, timber management, etc.

to the proposed Natural Resource Conservation area. This area encompasses an extremely sensitive wildlife habitat an I would hate to see that damaged all for the sake of a few tourist dollars from a chintzy gift shop or the lights, noise and disruption of the peace that this area affords some of our endangered/threatened wildlife species. **Comment by:** St. John, Deborah (May 26, 2001)

542. Does not agree with the draft allocation. Leave as is. **Comment by:** Yarbro, Pat (Mr. and Mrs.)

543. Please allow me to register my concern for the use of the land designated as tract #257 in the proposed land management plan. My personal preference is to retain this land in its natural state. If TVA should decide to change to zone 6 for recreation and residential access, I would fully endorse the use of the land being developed by the City of Guntersville for recreation use. I do not believe the Indian group seeking use of the land has been recognized by any governing body as a legitimate group. Additionally it is noted that in an article *in The Advertiser Gleam*, the spokesperson is quoted as saying they would develop and maintain the property through donations. I can see this as becoming an eyesore and detrimental to the property values in the neighborhood. Thank you for your consideration. **Comment by:** Fryer, Reuben

Response: *See response to sections C, E, and F.*

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544. As discussed between you and Mrs. Doris C. Edmonds, my comments on the proposed allocation code for Parcel Number 257 is as follows: I think that the code for that land should be Code 4, Natural Resource Conservation. I totally disagree with allocation of Parcel Number 257 (106.6 acres) as Code 6, Recreation, either for the City of Guntersville or for the Cherokee Indian Tribe to have "use and/control of" the TVA-controlled lands that was previously part of my home place – located between my currently owned 32.5 acres of land in T8S, R3E, S20 and the Guntersville Reservoir. I also think that the National Guard should be allowed to keep the estimated 20 acres of TVA-controlled land that they have been using for many years and that TVA should code that land with a code that would facilitate the continuing, uninterrupted operations of the National Guard. **Comment by:** Edmonds, Doris C. (on behalf of Chrisman, Betty Idell)

Response: *TVA carefully considered these views. In the FEIS, TVA is considering alternatives that would allocate Parcel 257 to Zone 6, Developed Recreation (Alternative B1); Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation (Alternative B2); Zones 2 and 4 by splitting the parcel into two pieces, Parcel 257 to Zone 2, TVA Project Operations and Parcel 257a to Zone 4 (Alternative B3); and to a combination of these uses (Alternative A). Alternative B1 proposes to allocate Parcel 257 to Zone 6 in response to a proposals submitted by UCI and the city of Guntersville. TVA's further research on the UCI proposal has revealed that the Creek Path Mission site is actually on the island fronting Parcel 254.*

See the response to comments in section A for more information about the Creek Path Mission. Under Alternative B3, the portion allocated to Zone 2 (the National Guard site) would still be available for UCI or other groups to use on a

case-by-case basis. See the response to section E for more information on TVA's response to the city of Guntersville's request.

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545. Since much of our land that we were required by the Federal Government to sell to TVA (47.5 acres that we owned prior to the TVA Act of 1933) has now been declared by TVA as partially excess to the "purposes of the TVA Act of 1933", it appears that all of those acres were never actually essential "for purposes of the TVA Act of 1933" and should never have been taken in the 1930s by TVA -- from our family's home place. We would then not have had to move in order to have enough acres to farm in support of our family. I think that if "anyone" or "any group" is ever given the "use and control of" any of our previous land between my remaining 32.5 acres (of that previous 80 acres) and the Guntersville Lake, then TVA should approve "use of and control of" that 47.5 acres back to my family members for current and/or future use. My family lived on that 80 acres when you purchased the 47.5 acres from us and paid us about $2,000. I still own the other 32.5 acres of the 80-acre home place. We didn't want to sell our lands and we didn't want to move from that location; however, since TVA left us with only 32.5 acres to farm, we had to move. That move totally disrupted our lives -- as we wanted to live them.

I am aware that TVA in recent years allowed the selling of about the same amount of Public Land by the YMCA (for $1,000,000) that TVA had sold to them as Public Lands for a boys camp -- with covenants in the deed that required use of that land for "summer residence, recreation, and NEVER TO BE SUBDIVIDED!" In spite of those covenants between the U. S. Government and all of The People of the U. S. who are the actual owners of all Government land, someone in TVA ignored those legal covenants and allowed the sale of that land by the YMCA to a private developer for the building of a residential subdivision for possibly millions of private profit to him from development of land taken from other private land owners in the 1930s by TVA (through either purchase or through condemnation and taking through the Courts)!!!! If you allow someone else to "have use of and take control of" that part of our home place "for any reason," and place recreational facilities and/or other uses between our current land and our previous land and the Lake, it will be the second time in my lifetime that TVA has not treated our family in a fair manner. Please do not give either the City of Guntersville or the Cherokee Indian Tribe "use of and/or control of" our home place land to allow city activities and/or commercial activities between my present land and the Lake!!

Thank you for anything that you can do to keep my current land from being separated from the Guntersville Lake (that was created partially as a result of the mandatory/involuntary sale of our land to TVA in the 1930s)!! Thank you also for anything that you can do to prevent TVA from giving anyone or any group "use of and control of" any part of that 47.5 acres that was a part of our home place BEFORE the Federal Government required us to sell it to TVA (at TVA's chosen price per acre). **Comment by:** Edmonds, Doris C. (on behalf of Chrisman, Betty Idell)

546. I am writing in response to an article I saw in the Guntersville Newspaper dated 6 June 2001. The article indicates that 107 acres on Creek Path Rd adjoining the

Guntersville Armory is being sought by the United Cherokee Tribe and The City of Guntersville for development. I strongly oppose this move to develop more of the shoreline within the city of Guntersville. I recently saw three deer on this track of land and it is the home to several species of wildlife and birds. The move to develop this track for ball fields and Indian education is unwarranted. The National Guard has a lease on 20 acres and there use of the land is of very low impact. I see no reason for more development along the shoreline. I do see a need to preserve the wild areas within the city along the shoreline that belong to the public agencies. **Comment by:** Ditto, Joel

547.Being a relative newcomer to Guntersville, my main reason for purchasing property here was the lovely, unspoiled look of this community surrounded by water and large tracts of undeveloped land. “Multimillion dollar” campgrounds are not what we need. Generally, such campgrounds are very detrimental to the areas in which they have found a foothold. I strongly oppose a zoning change to this tract of land to allow such building to go forward. On the other hand, a nice full-service hotel and a couple of good restaurants, as well as a food store such as Public or Krogers, to be built on less sensitive ground would be a great enhancement to our lovely little town. Again, work to keep #257 unspoiled. **Comment by:** Dyer, Gisela B.

548.I totally and strongly disagree with the proposed Zone 6, Recreation, as a result of "Two parties (United Cherokee Intertribal and the City of Guntersville) have expressed an interest in using this property for recreation." I think that this land should remain/be Natural Resource Conservation, Code 4. The owner of the 47.5 acres of land purchased by TVA in the 1930s (at TVA's established price -- with no choice to the private property owner) is still living (she is in her late 80s). At this time, her property is not bothered with current usage of the TVA-controlled property. If the proposed usage were approved for either reason, the owner believes that such use would devalue her property. She was a little girl when those acres were taken from her family -- making them move in order to have enough farm land to support their family members. To give "use of and/or control of" ANY PART of these 47.5 acres to any other user would be a "second terrible injustice" by TVA to that family member in her lifetime. Since some of that parcel of land is now declared excess to the needs of TVA for use as, quote: "for purposes of the TVA Act of 1933" as authorized by that Act, it appears that TVA took more of their lands than they were authorized by that Act to take "for purposes of that Act!" Since all of that land purchased from that family was not required, if TVA had only taken the lands necessary, the family member's lives would not have been totally disrupted -- causing them to move to another location and leave their home place! Please do not repeat the previous injustice to this family "where more land was taken in the 1930s than was necessary" "for purposes of the TVA Act of 1933" by "now" using those "lands unnecessarily taken" to cut the remainder of her lands (32.5 acres of the original 80 acre tract) off from the Guntersville Lake (that was created partially by use of their privately owned property purchased by TVA for a TVA-set price, with no choice of negotiations given to that owner). Please do not use those excessively taken lands to now cause the value of her existing property to be drastically reduced. This strong opposition to providing "any more" Public Lands, for any reasons, to the City Officials of Guntersville is based on reasons outlined below: **Comment by:** Edmonds, Doris C.

Response: *TVA carefully considered these views. In the FEIS, TVA is considering alternatives that would allocate Parcel 257 to Zone 6, Developed Recreation (Alternative B1); Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation (Alternative B2); Zones 2 and 4 by splitting the parcel into two pieces, Parcel 257 to Zone 2, TVA Project Operations and Parcel 257a to Zone 4 (Alternative B3); and to a combination of these uses (Alternative A). Alternative B3 was developed in response to comments on this DEIS. Alternative B1 proposes to allocate Parcel 257 to Zone 6 in response to a proposal submitted by UCI. TVA's further research on the UCI proposal has revealed that the Creek Path Mission site is actually on the island fronting Parcel 254. See the response to comments in section A for more information about the Creek Path Mission. Under Alternative B3, the portion allocated to Zone 2 (the National Guard site- new Parcel 257) would still be available for UCI or other groups to use on a case-by-case basis. In Alternative B3, the Creek Path Mission site (Parcel 282v) would be allocated to Zone 3 to protect its significance as an historic site.*

Any intensive development of Parcel 257 such as that proposed by the city of Guntersville and UCI would have some impacts on the nearby neighborhood from noise and traffic and from site clearing necessary for construction of proposed facilities . The Guntersville Watershed Team has determined that this site would better serve the public for informal recreation, leaving it in its natural state. Thus, Alternative B3, which was developed in response to comments on this DEIS, allocates this parcel to Zone 4, except for the portion already used by the National Guard which is allocated to Zone 2 for their continued use. Further environmental review of a specific development proposal, with public input, would occur before any action could be taken on this or other parcel on Guntersville reservoir. TVA would be glad to work with the city of Guntersville to find an alternate location for the needed ball fields, on either public or private land near the city.

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549. In my opinion, as long as the City Officials of Guntersville are continuing to abuse the Citizens of Marshall County as they have done, primarily since 1986, TVA should NEITHER give City Officials of Guntersville "use of" NOR "control of" any more Public Lands and waters adjacent to the Guntersville Lake and the Tennessee River. Such actions would be a terrible injustice to the people of Marshall County whose rights have been abused over many years by City Officials of Guntersville!

In fact, because of purported annexation of thousands of TVA controlled lands and waters, I believe that City Officials in the "Wet City of Guntersville in Dry Marshall County" are using U. S. Government Public Lands and Waters as though they were Wet (because the City is purportedly Wet) and are creating a life-threatening environment where people from many adjoining states are being endangered daily and some people are being killed on the Lake/River by drunk boat drivers. The annexation of such TVA lands and waters by City Officials of Guntersville is believed to be in direct violation of Alabama Code Sections 11-42-20 and 11-42-21 that requires, quote: "Whenever ALL of the owners of property located and contained within an area contiguous to the corporate limits of any incorporated municipality located in the state of Alabama ... shall sign and file a written petition with the city clerk of such municipality requesting that such property or territory be annexed to

the said municipality, and the governing body of such municipality adopts an ordinance assenting to the annexation of said property to such municipality, the corporate limits of said municipality shall be extended and rearranged so as to embrace and include such property and such property or territory shall become a part of the corporate area of such municipality upon the date of publication of said ordinance."

As an example, even though the annexation ordinance for the 1640 acres of TVA controlled Public Lands and Waters to purportedly provide contiguity between the legal City Limits of Guntersville and the Conners Island land owned by the City of Guntersville was signed by only one individual with the Guntersville Industrial Board, the City Officials appear to be considering those Federal Lands and Waters to be Wet to allow the use of alcoholic beverages by boaters on the Guntersville Reservoir -- daily endangering the lives of Citizens of Marshall County and of other states who routinely use the Federal waters. The TVA Act of 1933 did not create TVA "to purchase and/or to condemn in the Courts and take" privately-owned Marshall County properties to promote the (believed illegal) sales of alcoholic beverages on legally dry Marshall County territory as a Profit-Making Venture for the City, to provide annual alcohol revenues for use by City Officials on Marshall County territory voted legally dry by 11,481 voters of the County, or to provide large annual bonuses to only City School System personnel through alcoholic beverage revenues. When the City of Huntsville wanted to annex Federal lands on Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, the Commanding General simply said "No!" I believe that TVA should have said "No" and should require Guntersville to de-annex all Federal lands and waters that have been illegally annexed in violation of Alabama State laws. Even without the complication of illegal alcohol sales and their use on legally dry Marshall County territory that includes the Federal lands and waters of Marshall County, the confusion created in mixing City, State, and Federal authority actions is definitely NOT IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE OF MARSHALL COUNTY, and should not be allowed by TVA. Giving the City Officials of Guntersville use and/or control of more of these TVA controlled Public Lands would, in my opinion, result in more abuses of the people by the elected and/or appointed public officials of the City of Guntersville. In 1986, City Officials of Guntersville started abusing their authorities and the guaranteed rights of the Citizens of Marshall County by illegally annexing private lots or tracts of legally-dry Marshall County territory, by voting (as Mayor and/or City Councilmen and Councilwomen) to illegally "spot zone" those lots, and by illegally approving the issuance of alcoholic beverage licenses by the Alabama Alcoholic Beverage Control Board to allow the illegal sales of alcoholic beverages all over Marshall County, AL up to 15 miles from the protective services of the City Police Department. These actions to promote intemperance in the use of alcoholic beverages were taken as a Profit Making Venture for the City, to bring in the maximum possible alcohol revenues for use by City Officials, and to initially allocate 33% of total alcohol revenues to the City Board of Education for providing large annual bonuses to personnel working for the City Board of Education, including many Family Members of City Governing Body (Mayor and City Council members) who have (since 1986) voted annually to re-establish a "set percentage" of the total alcohol revenues (legal and/or illegal) to be funneled through the City School System to their Family Members. The "set percentage" of total alcohol revenues was initially set by them at 33% of the total income from alcohol but, after the annual alcohol revenue was bringing in almost $1,000,000, the City Governing Body members

reduced the annual allocation to 25%. Those Family Members got this Private, Substantial, Financial Gain every year since 1986, whether the sales were considered legal or whether the sales were known to be performed illegally "outside" the official City Limits of the Wet City of Guntersville (on legally dry Marshall County territory voted dry by 11,481 County-wide registered voters). That Wet/Dry Referendum of Marshall County that was held 24 November 1981 as scheduled by the Marshall County Probate Judge was the last Wet/Dry Referendum held of Marshall County voters. Since no other County-wide Wet/Dry Referendum has been held under that law that covered the 24 November 1981 vote, we believe that all of Marshall County is still legally dry. The State law that allowed that 1981 Wet/Dry Referendum of Marshall County (under Alabama Code 28-2-1(a)) legally provided at that time that, quote: "If a majority of the electors voting in said election vote "No," said county shall be a dry county under the terms of Chapter 4 until it shall by a subsequent election, held under this section, vote wet." Based on that provision of the State law, we believe that every inch of Marshall County is legally dry. We believe that the municipal option elections law issued in 1984 by the majority of Alabama Legislators (Alabama Code 28-2A-1 through 28-2A-4) is an ex post facto Law specifically prohibited of states by Article One, Section 10, Clause 1 of our U. S. Constitution which states, quote: "No State shall ... pass any ..., ex post facto law" We believe that it is an ex post facto Law because it has been used illegally by the City of Guntersville to retroactively void and nullify the legal vote of the 11,481 registered voters in Marshall County, AL (who on 24 November 1981 voted every inch of Marshall County dry) and to usurp that legal vote of all those people who legally voted under State law on that day to maintain and to live in a safe, Godly living environment applying that "dry status" to the entire county of Marshall, AL. No ex post facto Law can legally void the results of a "provided legally by State law" election, scheduled legally "as required by that law" (Section 28-2-1a and 28-2-1b of the Code of Alabama) by the Probate Judge of Marshall County, under a Democratic vote of The People of the County. We believe that issuance of illegal annexation ordinances by the City of Guntersville "under color of law" as though they were following State laws (when they were not) to cause illegal sales of alcoholic beverages "for profit" for the City and for a few City Officials (including some Family Members of some of the City officials) voting to allow the illegal sales of alcohol all over dry Marshall County territory makes those City officials liable to the County-wide Citizens whose guaranteed constitutional rights have been abused -- as outlined in 42 USCS 1983. In 1986, 16 plaintiffs in Warrenton filed the first lawsuit (CV 86-337) against the City officials of Guntersville for illegally annexing dry county territory that they voted dry in 1981 in a "legally held by the Probate Judge" Marshall County Wet/Dry Referendum; for illegally spot zoning that territory for the illegal sales of alcoholic beverages on that dry County territory; and for illegally approving issuance by the ABC Board of many alcoholic beverage sales licenses in our legally voted dry County territory -- as far as 15 miles down road rights-of-way from the protective services of the City. That lot 15 miles away was at Five Points down a curvy road (State Highway 227) past the Guntersville State Park. Those illegal annexations that probably brought in millions of dollars over the years (from 1986 through the early 1990s) went "in every direction" many miles past the legal City Limits of Guntersville violating all Alabama laws on annexation and a multitude of State laws on control of alcoholic beverages in legally dry Alabama counties, including criminal laws that prohibited "bootlegging" and "illegal sales of alcoholic beverages" in legally dry Alabama counties. We believe that the bootlegging and

illegal sales "allowed and approved by" the majority of that organized City governing body of Guntersville all those years also violated Amendment 21 to the U. S. Constitution that repealed the Eighteenth Amendment on Prohibition but that also stated in Section 2 of that Amendment, quote: "The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited." All of the illegal approvals by the City officials for such illegal sales were given in spite of advice by their lawyer that such actions were illegal, were the most ridiculous thing that he had ever heard of, but that he could represent them either way - so I believe that they intentionally, willingly, knowingly, and maliciously violated Alabama State laws including criminal laws, Federal laws, the U. S. Constitution, the Alabama Constitution of 1901, and many guaranteed rights of Alabama Citizens under the U. S. Constitution and the Alabama Constitution of 1901. Those statements by their lawyer were made in a City Council meeting after the Marshall County Plaintiffs from Warrenton and from Sand Mountain won the first two lawsuits (CV 86-337 and CV 87-082). Judge James Avery, who was called into Marshall County from Chambers County to handle those two lawsuits against the City, ruled all such Long Lasso Annexation Ordinances approved by the City Officials from 1986 "null and void in the beginning" which means that they were "never worth the paper they were written on" and that the City Officials had no right to approve either illegal Long Lasso Annexations, spot zoning of lots for sales of alcoholic beverages on dry County territory, or to approve issuance of alcoholic beverages by the Alabama ABC Board. Judge Avery also ruled that the City officials/Guntersville would pay all expenses of those two sets of Plaintiffs - to include lawyers' fees. They did pay the lawyers and the thousands of dollars paid to those lawyers by the County Citizens of Warrenton and Sand Mountain were returned to the Plaintiffs and to other County Citizens. Judge Avery's ruling proved to me, without a reasonable doubt, that the City officials of Guntersville had "no authority" to approve "any" sales of alcoholic beverages on "any" Marshall County territory voted dry by those 11,481 County-wide voters in 1981 and that such sales were equal to "bootlegging" of those alcoholic beverages by those City officials for all of those years for profit to the City, for illegal revenues for use by the City Officials, and for illegal revenues (pre-set percentages, 33% initially or 25%, after the income reached about $950,000 per year) to be paid to the City School System for large bonuses (up to $1,000 annually some years since 1986) of Private, Substantial, Financial Gain for some Family Members of some City Officials who voted for such sales and/or who voted to pass either 33% or 25% of the total alcohol revenues collected to the City School Board for bonuses for City School Board personnel (including their Family Members). We believe that such actions and other related actions violated the Alabama Ethics Laws.

The illegal Long Lasso Annexations by Guntersville to the West (into the legally dry Warrenton Community) went many miles from the official City Limits of Guntersville down State Highway 69 Right-of-Way to the Intersection of Highway 69 and the Warrenton/Georgia Mountain Roads. The ones to the South (into the legally dry Sand Mountain Community) went many miles from the legal City Limits of Guntersville down State Highway 431 to the Intersection of Highway 431 and the Brasher Chapel Road. The ones to the North (into the legally dry Claysville Community) went many miles from the legal City Limits of Guntersville down State Highway 431, past Claysville, to the "Y" Intersection of Highway 431 (going toward Huntsville) and State Highway 79 North toward Scottsboro. The ones to the

Southwest (into the legally dry Browns Valley area) went down State Highway 79 South toward Birmingham to the Big Spring Minnow Farm area. The ones to the Northeast (toward the Guntersville State Park) went down State Highway 227 to a point 15 miles from the City protective services to annex a lot past the Guntersville State Park. Most of these illegal Long Lasso Annexations were annexed by the City of Guntersville for the "sole purpose" of selling alcoholic beverages on legally dry Marshall County territory.

Soon after the Warrenton Community filed its lawsuit (CV 86-337), several County Citizens on Sand Mountain served as Plaintiffs and filed a second lawsuit (CV 87-337) for the same reasons to represent the hundreds of County Citizens in that area who strongly opposed (and still oppose) the voiding by City Officials of their legal Wet/Dry Referendum vote, and the providing by City Officials for illegal sales of alcoholic beverages through official actions by those City officials. The two lawsuits were consolidated into one and ruled on by Judge Avery as one action. (NOTE: The Supreme Court of Alabama had declared such Long Lasso Annexation illegal!)

After those two consolidated civil lawsuits were won, representing several hundred people in Marshall County from several communities that adjoined Guntersville, I personally went to the District Attorney's Office of Marshall County and asked that I be allowed to sign a warrant for the arrest and prosecution in criminal court of the City Officials who had purposely, illegally caused bootlegging all over Marshall County all of those years for profit! After a long delay, I was finally told by the Investigator that he could not file charges against those City Officials. I asked him "Why?" He told me that he could not file charges against them because one individual was the Mayor of the City of Guntersville and the other individuals were City Council members of the City of Guntersville. I told him that decision had to be the "poorest excuse for Government" that I had heard in my lifetime - when an Investigator of the District Attorney's Office of a County decided whether or not to file criminal charges, against individuals for violations of State criminal laws, based on the positions held by those individuals!! I told him that if I had bootlegged all over Marshall County he would have "locked me up and thrown away the key!"

Even before the Alabama Supreme Court ruled to validate their previous ruling by upholding the ruling by Judge Avery under referenced lawsuits (that Long Lasso Annexation was illegal), the City of Guntersville re-annexed the same "first" piece of property going West down the same piece of Highway 69 Right-of-Way (to the Intersection of the Warrenton/Georgia Mountain Road and Highway 69 West that had been ruled illegal Long Lasso Annexation by Judge Avery's ruling in CV 86-337 and CV 87-082). Judge Avery reportedly died of a brain tumor. Basically, the only difference between the two annexations was a "later dated" document by the City Officials and a "red handwritten entry" by someone (in their Index of Ordinances) that the property ruled illegal Long Lasso Annexation in the lawsuits above had been "Re-annexed by Water." They soon re-annexed all other properties, plus more, back down to the very same Intersection at the Warrenton/Georgia Mountain Roads and Highway 69. That time they used 10-foot and 20-foot corridors, respectively, of private properties rather than using the 60-foot+ Highway 69 road-right-of-way that had already been ruled illegal by the Alabama Supreme Court. We consider these tiny corridors and the imaginary, fluid corridors of running water across the Guntersville Lake and across the rapidly running waters of the Tennessee River to

be "just another method" of illegal Long Lasso Annexation already ruled illegal by the Alabama Supreme Court! As well as routinely abusing Marshall-County-wide voters (legally registered or qualified to register in Marshall County, AL) by illegally voiding and nullifying the legal votes of 11,481 "No" votes in the legally held County-wide Wet/Dry Referendum of 1981 every time that an alcoholic beverage sales action is taken against County that was voted dry by those County-wide voters, and by voting to approve the illegal sales of alcoholic beverages all over dry Marshall County territory, as proven by Judge Avery's ruling in the above lawsuits, the City Officials also abuse other private property owners, including those whose lands were taken along the Guntersville Reservoir shoreline by TVA in excess of those authorized and taken "for purposes of the TVA Act of 1933," as well as other Marshall County Citizens not owning property, and including every individual of Marshall County, of Alabama, and of the U. S. who (as a Citizen of the U. S.) currently owns a part of all the TVA-controlled Federal Public Lands and Public Waters of the Guntersville Reservoir believed to be illegally annexed by City Officials of Guntersville.

The fact that thousands of acres in the 7 states to be managed by TVA are now being made available for many other uses shows that they were excess to "the purposes of" the "TVA Act of 1933" that created TVA for those purposes. I believe that it also shows that TVA purchased (for their price) or condemned in the Courts and "took" many more acres than were actually necessary, quote: "for purposes of the TVA Act of 1933" as provided in that Act. I believe that any modification to the prohibitions in that Act, because of Congressional pressure placed on TVA by any Congressman, to allow sale to a friend of the Congressman's secretary "for the Walker Point subdivision" -- even though prohibited in that deed and the TVA Act -- was a terrible injustice to all of The People of the U. S. The action taken by TVA to lift those covenants on "that" deed, apparently without Presidential approval (as required by that TVA Act of 1933) and without approval of the overall Congress to allow the prohibited sale "for subdivision purposes" of almost 50 acres of the "over 100" acres of the YMCA lands to one private individual (by the YMCA for $1,000,000) was a blatant violation of the understood contract between the President, the Congress, TVA and the private property owners (whose lands were purchased or condemned and taken in the Courts "for purposes of the TVA Act of 1933)." Those lands had been sold to the YMCA for use as a boy's camp and the deed for that purpose stated that lands were to be used for recreation, as a summer residence, and that the lands were "NEVER" to be subdivided. I believe that any change to that Act to allow forbidden actions would equal an ex post facto law that, I believe, violates the rights of The People under guaranteed rights of the U. S. Constitution and under the Alabama Constitution of 1901 (Article 1, Section 35) which states that "The sole purpose of Government is protection of the people in enjoyment of their life, liberty, or property" and that anything other than that is "usurpation and oppression!"

For TVA to allow the sale of almost half of the "over 100 acres" of YMCA land by the YMCA for $1,000,000 (that was justified to TVA and purchased from TVA for a Boys' Camp) and for them to allow the sale by Guntersville of many lakeside/riverside lots on the 400 acres, at Signal Point, of TVA-controlled Public Lands (justified to TVA and purchased from TVA for about $100,000 to be used as a Guntersville Industrial Park -- to bring permanent jobs into the area) (as intended by the TVA Act of 1933)

is totally unbelievable!! Rather than use the lands as intended, for Public use, as provided by legal restrictions in the TVA Act of 1933, the YMCA and the City Officials of Guntersville used those hundreds of acres of Public Lands (purchased by TVA at TVA prices from private landowners, having no choice, in the 1930s or condemned and taken in the Courts) as a Profit-Making "Real Estate" Venture by selling for many, many residences for the elite. This has caused another terrible abuse of The People because the willing purchase of those lands at such exorbitant prices by affluent people has caused the price of land in the area to go up past the possibility of ownership by "most" Marshall County people. Also, almost every time The Advertiser-Gleam is published, it prints about 6 to 12 Foreclosures on property. I believe that the misuse of these hundreds of acres by the YMCA and City of Guntersville for things "other than" those for which the land was justified to TVA and procured from TVA has caused the raising of local property taxes past the ability of local people to pay. I believe that the "most expensive lot" of the planned Guntersville Industrial Park land at Signal Point that ended up being sold by City Officials of Guntersville (as a residential lot for single family residence) sold for $140,000 - about equal to or greater than the total amount that the City paid TVA for the estimated 400 acres that they told TVA they needed to purchase to provide an Industrial Park and critically needed "permanent employment" for local citizens!! Only the City benefited by the sale of that Industrial Park land by TVA, for an Industrial Park that the City of Guntersville never established. The average Citizen received no benefit and the lands were not used to provide permanent jobs as promised by Guntersville Officials. The sale of that land for subdivision also is believed to violate the covenants and intent of the TVA Act of 1933, the contract between the Federal level officials and the private property owners from whom the lands were initially and involuntarily obtained in the 1930s, and the requirement in the TVA Act of 1933 that The President of the U. S. would approve any such disposal of the Public Lands. The sale of those Public Lands as a Real Estate Profit Making Venture by the City Officials of Guntersville and by the YMCA has been the primary cause of the raising of the Fair Market Value of all land in the area, and the resultant increase in assessment levels by the Tax Assessor's office, has raised the price of all land in this area to such a high level that such lands are "far above" the financial resources of the average Citizen of Marshall County!! When sworn in, all elected officials (elected by The People to represent them) swore to uphold the Constitution of the United States. If all elected officials had upheld the U. S. Constitution as they promised, the guaranteed rights and "equal protection of the laws, due process, freedom of speech, etc." for the people under the U. S. Constitution and the Alabama Constitution of 1901 would never have been abused. In the opinion of many people of Marshall County, the people have not been given guaranteed rights and equal protection of the laws and have (for many, many years) been badly abused by the majority of City Officials of Guntersville! I believe that they have also passed many ordinances/laws that have, under color of law, violated 42 USCS 1983 and, if challenged in a Federal court of law, they would be liable to the people. Some of the private property owners are still living whose lands were taken, whose acreage for houses and buildings was submerged by the lake, and who had to move to another location. If the City of Guntersville is allowed to "take control of" the TVA controlled lands between their retained "home place" acres and the Lake, this will be more abuse by TVA of the same individuals, using the same lands, in their one lifetime!! This would be a terrible injustice and would cause even more distrust, resentment, and opposition of Government actions by a multitude of people

-- even though, at this time, the feelings of many people toward the Government (run by the majority of politicians who apparently are controlled by special interests), in this case the City Officials of Guntersville" is at the "lowest level" in the history of the U. S. -----A third lawsuit was filed against the City of Guntersville when they initially annexed the first lot in Claysville purportedly using a "miles long" 40-foot wide corridor of running water (as the crow flies across the rapidly running waters of the Tennessee River, with no land visible, and with no beginning and ending land descriptions) for the sole purpose of selling alcoholic beverages on that "voted legally dry" in 1981 Marshall County territory - during the last County-wide Wet/Dry Referendum discussed above). A 40-foot wide corridor of water is even 20 feet more narrow than the miles long road-rights-of-way that have been ruled illegal as a means of annexation by cities by the Alabama Supreme Court!! We believe that all of the 10-foot and 20-foot corridors along State road-rights-of-way (those road-rights-of-way used previously to effect all of the illegal Long Lasso Annexation ordinances ruled by Judge James Avery as "null and void in the beginning") as well as the 40-foot fluid, imaginary corridors of running water of the Guntersville Lake and of the Tennessee River (by the City of Guntersville) to reach legally dry County territory is just another method of Long Lasso Annexation ruled illegal.

Another Lawsuit filed by Signal Point residents against the City of Guntersville is presently in the Courts and soon is to have a ruling of the Judge forthcoming. The City Officials of Guntersville have discriminated against those people living in the North Subdivision of Signal Point in the matter of considering the providing of city water lines to that subdivision. Even though they have provided city water to many people over the years who were not annexed into the City, they would not provide city water to Signal Point. They finally agreed to provide the water if the residents would annex or agree to annex their lots into the City. Over 50 residents annexed their lands into the City to get water. The City took no action for about 5 or 6 years to provide needed water. When they provided the water, they installed water meters on all lots along the Signal Point road (on some lots, e.g., ours, they installed two water meters); however, they charged an additional $1,000 over and above the standard $350 always charged to others for tying on to city water lines. The $1,000 was required to be provided to give to the City Council and the $350 was required to be provided to give to the Guntersville Water and Sewer Board. Charging those residents $1,000 more than anyone else had ever been charged to get water is blatant discrimination against those people in North Signal Point Subdivision. Most of the people paid the $1,000 and that $1,000 should be returned to those people. Some of the people refused to annex their land into the City (giving City Officials control of that land) and the City Officials have refused water to those individuals and are still withholding that water. Those individuals paid their $1,350 fees for tying on to the water but would not annex their land. The City Water and Sewer Board received those payments, kept and used that money for almost a year, and then sent two checks to those individuals (one for $1,000 and one for $350) and still refuses to provide city water - even though there have been numerous people who have been provided city water without annexing their land into the City. When we received those City Water and Sewer Board checks, I called and asked for interest on our money. They refused to pay any interest on our $1,350 that they had held for almost a year and still refused to let us tie on to their public water supply even though they have installed two water meters on that lot without any permission from us! This withholding of approval to provide water to residents of the County who

have had meters installed in their yards by the City of Guntersville (without any permission from land owners) was not only threatened by those City Officials but is still being withheld. That withholding of action by those public officials appears to me to meet one of the definitions of extortion in Black's Law Dictionary to get control of the people's property before services will be performed to provide safe water for "just this North Signal Point Subdivision" location of people needing or wanting City water.

The City of Guntersville many years ago issued an ordinance or resolution that limits the Freedom of Speech of Citizens (that is guaranteed by our U. S. Constitution) to 2 minutes at City Council meetings -- when those Citizens want to discuss their opposition to any proposed actions being taken by the City Officials that will have adverse impact on the Citizens. They DO NOT enforce that 2-minute policy when people are speaking in support of the things that they are wanting to do. That is blatant discrimination by Government against Citizens - prohibited by the U. S. Constitution.

There have been many time when actions being taken or planned by the City Officials of Guntersville were being opposed by citizens of Marshall County. Those Citizens have given the City Officials written appeals of those actions (in accordance with City policies) asking that they be allowed to appear before the Board of Adjustment to appeal decisions by that City Governing body that were believed to violate the rights of those Citizens. The City Officials and their Board of Adjustments have neither allowed those County Citizens to do nor have they ever responded to our correspondence.

The City of Guntersville charges everyone living in their 3-Mile Police Jurisdiction a Guntersville 3-Mile PJ Privilege Tax of one and one-half cents on the dollar for every dollar's worth of electricity used and provided by Rural Electric Cooperatives. We have had to pay (as long as I can remember) that one and one-half cents on every dollar of merchandise purchased from businesses in the 3-Mile PJ around the City of Guntersville. City Officials of Guntersville are governing all of us; however, however, they will not allow people in the 3-Mile PJ to vote in their City elections to support or to oppose proposed candidates!! Cities operate under a Home Rule policy while County Commissions have no authority to provide the "equal protection of the laws" guaranteed by our U. S. Constitution - in order to protect us from bad city officials. WE HAVE NO REPRESENTATION IN THAT CITY GOVERNMENT!! They pay absolutely no attention to petitions signed by people in the adjoining communities even though the petition may have about 200 signatures on it opposing their intended actions (even though they are in violation of all State laws) and some of their City Council members were elected with votes of less people than that in their city of 7000+ residents. That is clearly Government and Taxation WITHOUT REPRESENTATION - like the totally unfair taxation by England that caused the Boston Tea Party.

Recently, Marshall County Citizens attended a meeting at the Alabama ABC Board that was called by one of the ABC Board Agents serving Marshall County. He stated that felonies were being committed in Marshall County routinely (I think that he said they were being committed under Section 28-4-115 of the Code of Alabama) related to illegal transportation of alcoholic beverages down dry Marshall County roads by businessmen and businesswomen for sale of those alcoholic beverages on territory

voted legally dry on 24 November 1981 by County-wide voters in the last Wet/Dry County Referendum) on lots that had been purportedly annexed by the City of Guntersville for the sole purpose of selling alcoholic beverages on that voted dry territory. That law apparently provides only for the transportation of a small quantity of such alcoholic beverages down dry County territory for the personal use of an individual. The Agent stated that most Public Officials in Marshall County knew that those felonies were occurring, that he could not control the alcohol as outlined in the laws and the ABC Board rules, and that he wanted to be gotten out of the mess. He also stated that he thought that the top was going to blow off of Marshall County some day and that he didn't want to be "part of the fallout." I have not seen that agent in the County in recent times. On inquiry, I have been told that he has been reassigned to control alcoholic beverages in "another" county of Alabama. Should the felonies not have been stopped and those committing them be prosecuted rather than just reassigning one agent to another County? The Agent stated that all the City Officials knew that this was occurring, that the City Police knew that this was occurring, that personnel of the DA's Office knew that this was occurring – but that no one would do anything or let him do anything about it! We have drunk-driving crashes often around here where people are seriously injured, permanently disabled, and/or killed. Are the lives of those people really less important to the public officials than the money from the alcohol revenues that they get to handle temporarily??

Please don't support more abuses of the people of Marshall County by the City of Guntersville officials by giving them "use of and/or control of" more of the Public Lands and Public Waters on the Guntersville Reservoir! **Comment by:** Edmonds, Doris C.

Response: *TVA generally allows alcohol sales and use on its property if these uses are allowed by local ordinance. Under the TVA Act, TVA is charged with broad responsibilities relating to, among other things, navigation, flood control, reforestation, marginal land, social welfare, natural resources, agriculture, and industrial development of the Tennessee River valley and surrounding territory. TVA believes its actions in the Guntersville Reservoir area are consistent with its statutory mandates.*

PARCEL 258

550. Parcel map proposal does not correspond with proposed zones in Appendix B-1. We support Zone 4 designation as proposed on parcel map. **Comment by:** Pugh, M. N. (Director, State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries)

Response: *The map parcel designation, Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation is correct and Appendix B-1 has been changed accordingly. Thank you for bringing this to our attention.*

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551. I am in disagreement with changing tract #258 to residential access **Comment by:** St. John, Deborah

Response: *An error in Appendix B-1 of the DEIS made it appear that Parcel 258 was allocated to Zone 7, Residential for both Alternatives B1 and B2. The correct allocation was shown on the DEIS Plan map and Parcel Information Matrix on the back of Map Panel 1. Appendix B-1 has been corrected. Thank you for bringing this to our attention.*

PARCELS 259, 268, AND 281

552.I am in agreement with TVA's proposed reclassifications of these following tracts: #259, #268 and #281. All of these tracts are extremely sensitive areas in the terms of wildlife management. **Comment by:** St. John, Deborah

Response: *Parcels 259, 268, and 281 are allocated to Zone 4, Natural Resources Conservation (or its equivalent allocation in the 1983 Plan) in all alternatives being considered in this DEIS. No sensitive resources are present that would qualify this parcel for allocation to Zone 3. However, allocation to Zone 4, Natural Resource Conservation will offer many of the same protections and will prevent significant development of the parcel.*

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