



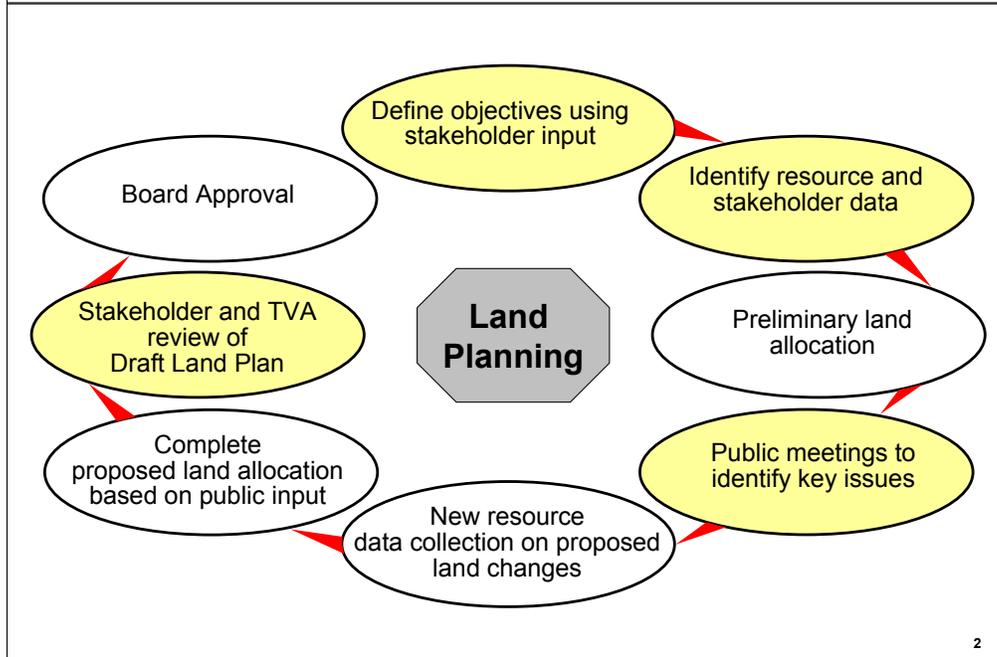
# Reservoir Land Management Plans Update

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October 11, 2007



## Reservoir Land Planning Process



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- TVA’s Land Planning process was initiated in 1979
- The ovals that are shaded in yellow indicate the areas where stakeholders are involved in the process.

### **The goals of the Reservoir Land Management Planning process are to:**

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

### **Backup information:**

- Through the planning process, we examine physical resource characteristics of the land, existing uses and adjoining property, economic conditions within the reservoir area, environmental constraints, wetlands, floodplains, T&E, water quality, archaeology, historical structures, forest resources, and wildlife habitats.
- Capability and Suitability – Ability of the reservoir to support various uses...engineering and physical site characteristics...slope soil productivity, erosion potential, and access to navigable water...investment by other agencies, TVA’s objectives, local and regional needs.



## Reservoir Land Planning Zones

- Zone 1 – Non-TVA Shoreland
- Zone 2 – TVA Project Operations
- Zone 3 – Sensitive Resource Management
- Zone 4 – Natural Resource Conservation
- Zone 5 – Industrial
- Zone 6 – Recreation
- Zone 7 – Shoreline Access

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- These are the seven zones used to allocate TVA lands for specific uses.
- Zone 1 - Non-TVA Shoreland, including flowage easement and shoreland fronting privately owned reservoir land.
- Zone 2 - TVA Project Operations, including all project land currently used for TVA operations and non-TVA public works projects, such as dam reservations, power operations land, navigation safety harbors/landing, and public water/sewer treatment facilities.
- Zone 3 - Sensitive Resource Management, including land managed for the protection and enhancement of sensitive resource, such as habitat protection, ecological study, and small wild areas, and significant cultural sites.
- Zone 4 - Natural Resource Conservation, including land managed for the enhancement of natural resource for human use and appreciation such as informal recreation, shoreline conservation and wildlife observation areas, river corridors, or small islands.
- Zone 5 - Industrial, including land managed for economic development purposes including businesses in distribution / processing / assembly and light manufacturing. Preference will be given for businesses requiring water access.
- Zone 6 - Recreation, including land managed for concentrated recreation activities that require capital improvement and maintenance, such as commercial campgrounds, marinas and resorts, parks, greenways and boat ramps.
- Zone 7 - Shoreline Access - Project land where Section 26a applications and other land use approvals for shoreline alterations are considered, such as docks, piers, and boathouses, access corridors, shoreline stabilization and vegetation management, filling, and grading.



## Watts Bar Reservoir



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Overview Map of Watts Bar Reservoir



## Watts Bar Reservoir Facts

- Construction completed in 1944
- 16,000 acres of land (originally owned ~54k)
- 721 Miles of Shoreline
- Loudon, Meigs, Rhea and Roane Counties
- Previously planned in 1988

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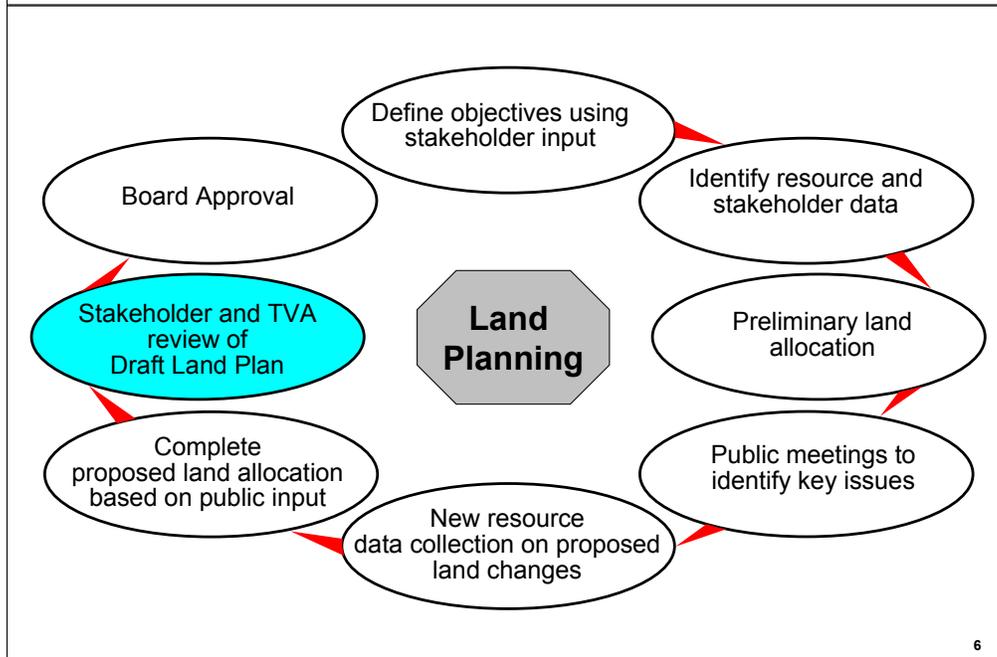
### Brief History

To get started, I wanted to give you some background on Watts Bar Reservoir.

- Construction was completed in 1944
- TVA originally acquired 54,000 acres of land - we now manage approximately 16,000 - encompassing approximately 721 miles of shoreline
- Included in this planning process are Watts Bar Nuclear Plant and Kingston Fossil Plant
- Spans 4 counties - Loudon, Meigs, Rhea, and Roane
- The reservoir was previously planned in 1988 - Plan is currently 19 years old



## Progress through the Process



- As you can see, the Watts Bar plan is nearly complete. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement has been released and the public comment period just ended. TVA received 63 comments.
- The next step is Board Approval of the plan.

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## Watts Bar Plan Details

- Draft EIS released for public comment from August 10 to September 24, 2007
- Over 100 comments received
- Majority of comments oppose further industrial development
- Most support Alternative C, an alternative that emphasizes natural resource conservation and informal recreation activities



## Watts Bar Plan Next Steps

Comments compiled Final EIS prepared	October
Internal Reviews for Final EIS	November
Publish Final EIS in Federal Register	December
Record of Decision and Board Approval of Final EIS	January



## Mountain Reservoirs





## Mountain Reservoir Facts

- 6,274 acres in Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee
- 9 Reservoirs: Apalachia, Blue Ridge, Chatuge, Fontana, Hiwassee, Nottely, Ocoee 1, 2, and 3.
- No previous land management plan

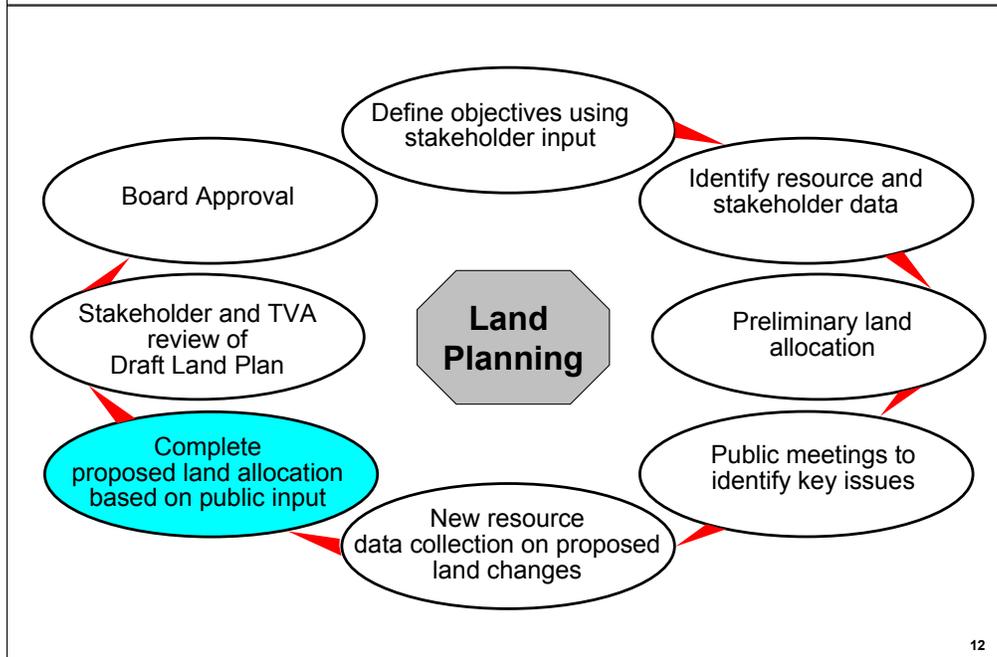


## Mountain Reservoir Land Plan Details

- Public scoping period in May-June 2007.
  - 473 comments received.
  - Public comment themes were Land Policy and Planning, Recreation, Natural Resources, and Lake Levels.
- A scoping report summarizing the public participation was released in September on TVA's website.



## Progress through the Process



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- The shaded area shows where the Mountain Reservoir Land Plan is in the overall process. As you can see, staff is now completing proposed land allocations based on input from the scoping meetings.

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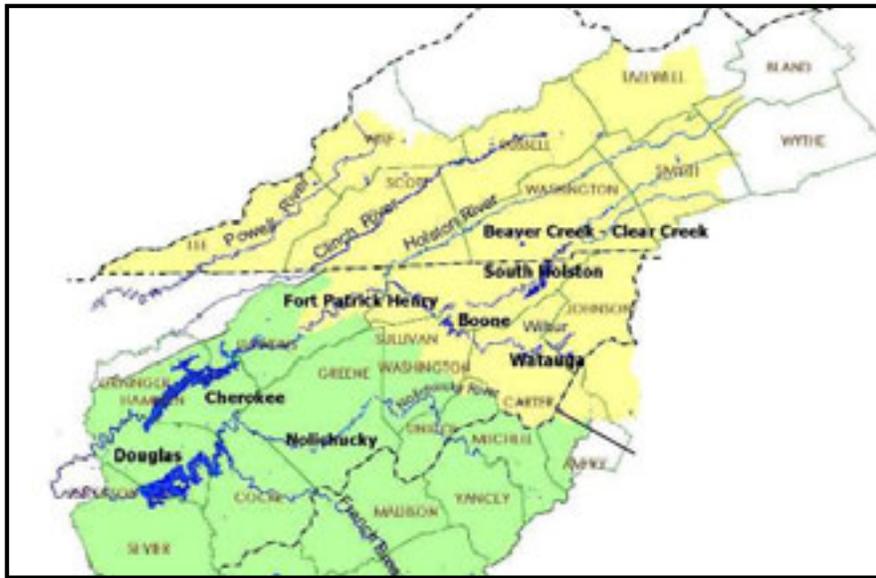


## Mountain Reservoirs Plan Next Steps

Prepare Draft EIS	October - December
Management Review	January 2008
Draft EIS Review and Public Comment Period	February - March 2008
Final EIS for Board Approval	July 2008



## Northern Tributary Reservoirs





## Northern Tributary Reservoirs Facts

- 17,200 acres in Tennessee and Virginia
- 10 Reservoirs
  - Douglas
  - Cherokee
  - Nolichucky
  - Boone
  - Ft. Patrick Henry
  - Watauga
  - Wilbur
  - South Holston
  - Beaver Creek
  - Clear Creek



## Northern Tributary Reservoirs Plan

- 487 parcels-129 can be planned (26%)
- Boone & Cherokee have previous plans
- Planned completion June 2009

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### **Cherokee**

175 parcels - 54 plannable (30% uncommitted)

### **Douglas**

62 parcels - 16 plannable (26% uncommitted)

### **Nolichucky**

24 parcels - 16 plannable (66% uncommitted)

### **Boone**

44 parcels - 10 plannable (22% uncommitted)

### **South Holston**

79 parcels - 9 plannable (11% uncommitted)

### **Fort Patrick Henry**

34 parcels - 7 plannable (20% uncommitted)

### **Watauga**

58 parcels - 16 plannable (28% uncommitted)

### **Wilbur**

7 parcels - 1 plannable (14% uncommitted)

### **Clear Creek**

1 parcel - no plannable (**100% committed**)

### **Beaver Creek**

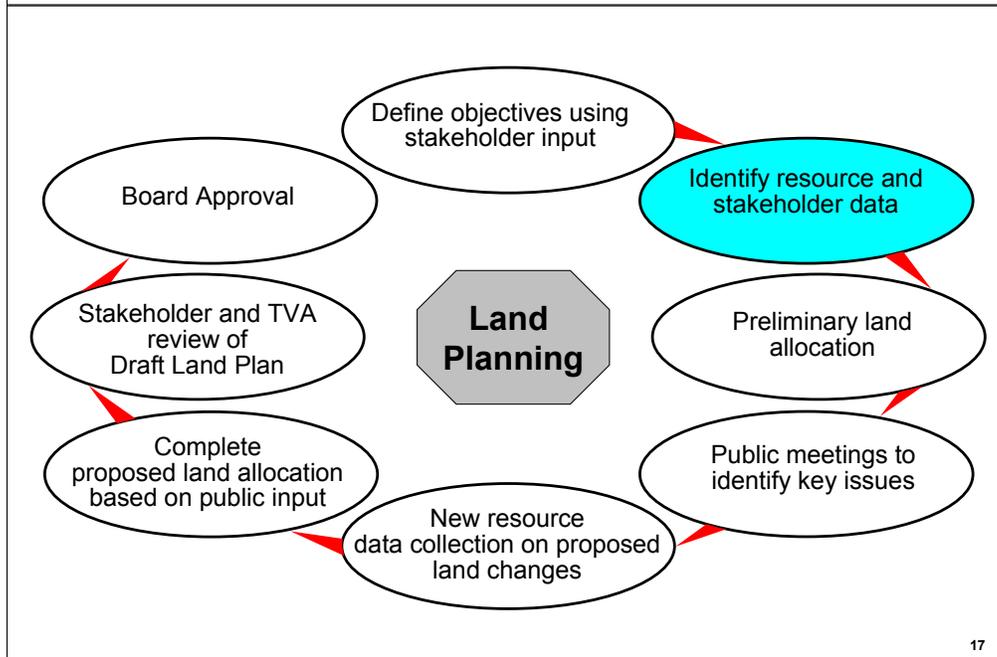
3 parcels - no plannable (**100% committed**)

### **Totals**

**487 parcels - 129 plannable (26% uncommitted)**



## Progress through the Process



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- As you can see, the Northern Tributary Reservoir plan has just started and staff are now identifying the data that will lead to preliminary land allocations later this year.

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## Northern Tributary Reservoirs Plan Next Steps

Begin Plan	October 2007
Pre-Allocation and Internal Scoping	November 2007
Communication With Key Stakeholders	January 2008
Public Scoping Period	March 2008
Prepare Draft EIS	June 2008