



Regional Resource Stewardship Council

April 8 and 9, 2015
Muscle Shoals, Alabama

Safety First



Agenda

8:00	Welcome, Introduce New Members	John Myers, Alternate Designated Federal Officer Avis Kennedy, Council Chair
	Agenda Review	Lee Matthews, Facilitator
8:10	DFO Welcome and Meeting Purpose, and TVA Board Update	Myers
8:20	FACA Briefing	Kendra Mansur, Office of the General Counsel
8:35	DFO Briefing	Myers
8:50	River Management and Dam Safety Update	James Everett
9:10	TVA's Integrated Resource Plan	Gary Brinkworth
9:20	Introduce Advice Topic and Questions	Matthews
	Break	
9:35	Stewardship Update	Rebecca Tolene, Tina Guinn, Rebecca Hayden-Morgan
10:45	Floating Houses	Tolene, James Adams, Matthew Higdon, Holly Oswalt
12:00	Lunch / Adjourn for Field Trip	



The Federal Advisory Committee Act and The Regional Resource Stewardship Council

FACA Briefing—Eighth Term
Kendra Mansur, Attorney
Office of General Counsel

Historical Background on Advisory Committees

- President George Washington sought the advice during the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794
- Growth in advisory committees occurred after WWII
- Congressional concerns:
 - —Proliferation of committees
 - —Domination by special interest groups
 - —Lack of transparency and accountability
 - —Waste of federal funds

Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972

- U.S. Congress formally recognized the merits of seeking advice and assistance
- The Act assures that advisory committees provide advice that is relevant, objective and open to the public, and comply with record keeping requirements

Advisory Committees Today

- Play an important role in shaping programs and policies
 - Approximately 1000 committees with more than 60,000 members
 - Advise the President of the United States and the executive branch
 - Subject to FACA and General Services Administration (GSA) Regulations
- 395 Million Spent by All Agencies in 2011
(Source GSA website)

Key Elements of the Federal Advisory Committee Act

Public access

- Meetings (reasonably accessible and timely notice required—generally open to the public)
- Records (available for public inspection, subject to the Freedom of Information Act)

Structured management

- Filed charters
- Expiration after two years
- President reports to Congress
- Attendance of a federal officer

TVA's Regional Resource Stewardship Council

TVA's stewardship activities include:

- Operation of its dams and reservoirs
- Navigation and flood control
- Management of lands in TVA custody and control
- Water quality
- Wildlife
- Recreation
- 26a permitting

Created by TVA “to provide advice on its stewardship activities and the priorities among competing objectives and values”

Key Provisions of Council Charter

Council Provides Advice

- Advice reported to the TVA Board's External Relations Committee
- Term of Council is typically two years with two meetings per year

Balanced Membership

Members include:

- Nominations from the Governors within the Tennessee Valley states
- Four representatives of local power companies of TVA power
- One representative each of TVA's direct-served customers, TVA's navigation program, TVA's flood control program, a recreation interest, and an environmental interest
- Four TVA appointees to ensure a broad range of views

RRSC Meeting Protocols

Agenda

- Joe Hoagland, Vice President, Stakeholder Relations is the Designated Federal Officer (DFO)
Alternate DFO: John Myers, Director, Environmental Policy & Performance
- Agenda prepared and approved by the DFO in consultation with Council Chair, Avis Kennedy
- Agenda distributed to Council and an outline is published in the Federal Register prior to each meeting
- Topics may be submitted to the DFO by any member of the Council, or non-members, including members of the public

Meeting Minutes

- DFO will ensure that minutes are prepared for each meeting, approved by the Chair, and made available to Council members and the public

Voting

- Any member of the Council may make a motion for a vote
- Recommendations to TVA Board shall require an affirmative vote of at least eleven Council members present on that date
- Council members may include minority or dissenting views

Membership

- Balanced Membership
- Professional or personal qualifications to achieve the mission of regional resource stewardship
- Broad range of diverse views and interests, including recreational, environmental, industrial, business, consumer, educational and community leadership



Thank you
for your participation and advice.



DFO Briefing

John Myers, Alternate Designated Federal Officer



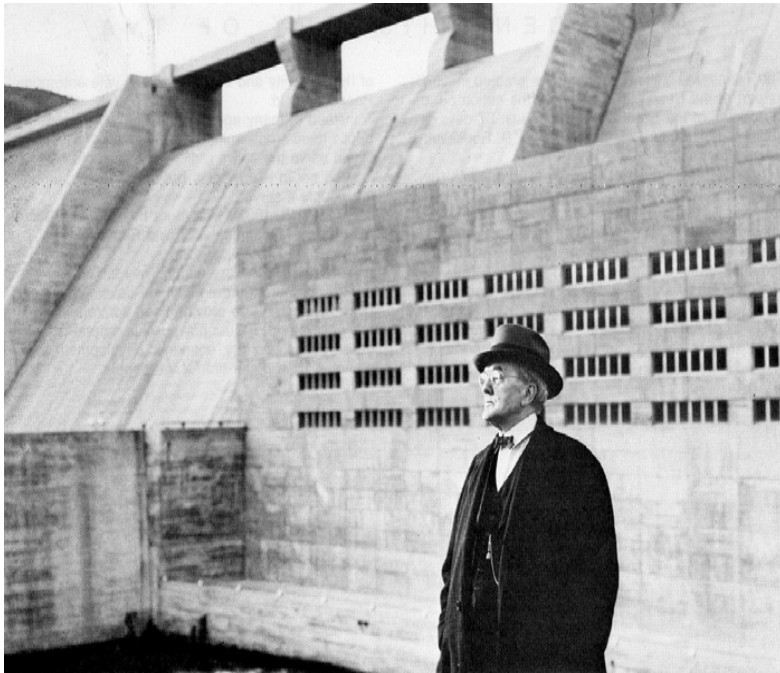
River Management & Dam Safety Update

James Everett

Manager, River Forecast Center Operations Support

April 8, 2015

September 2014 Meeting Review



Senator George Norris

- TVA's Integrated Reservoir System
- Reservoir Operating Policy History and Overview
- 10 year Review of Policy Successes
- Reservoir Operations During Climatic Extremes

Multi-Purpose Reservoir Operations



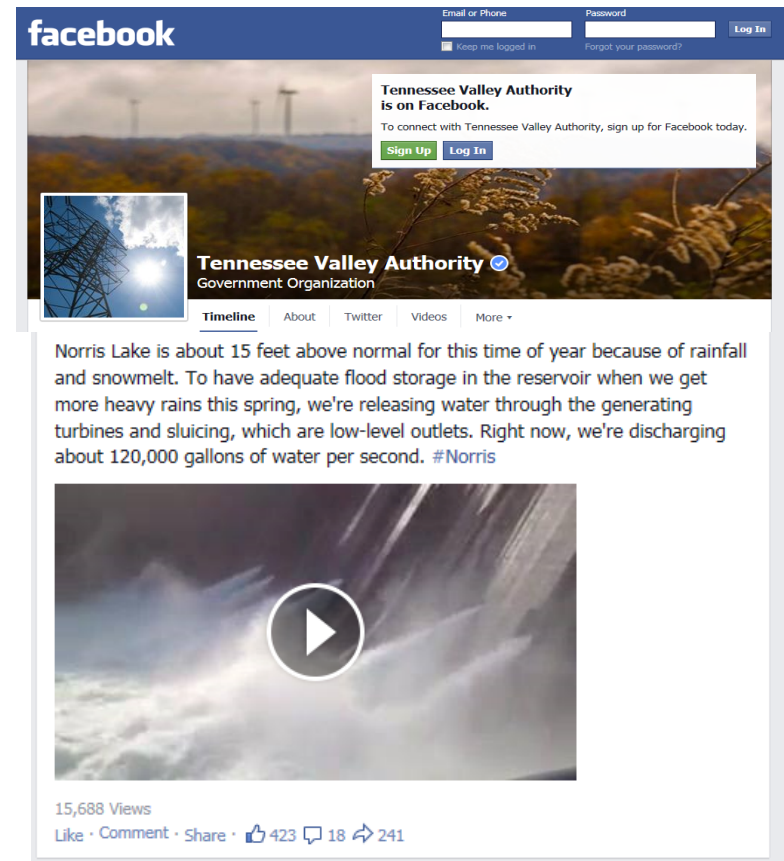
- Flood Damage Reduction
- Navigation
- Hydroelectric Generation
- Water Supply
- Water Quality
- Recreation
- Dam Safety

Some Key Messages

- The Reservoir Operations Study has provided for flexible operation of the system under various competing demands and challenging weather extremes
- Council advised TVA to use this flexibility to continue to improve operational performance through adaptive management practices
- Education and Communication with the public is key to the continued successful management of the River System, including outreach through Social and Traditional Media, Stakeholder engagement, and all levels of government (local, state and federal)
- Consider elevating the beneficial aspect of aquatic species management to demonstrate TVA's commitment to environmental stewardship

Key Messages...continued

- Continued engagement through Social Media and other outlets
- Releasing a spring online newsletter “River Neighbors”
- Personal Outreach with Key Stakeholders, agricultural interests, marina owners, navigation industry, lake associations
- Initiatives for FY16 include benchmarking against similar agencies & expanding metric tracking for various reservoir commitments



Reservoir System Update

Rainfall/Runoff

- Tracking below normal CYTD

Hydroelectric Generation

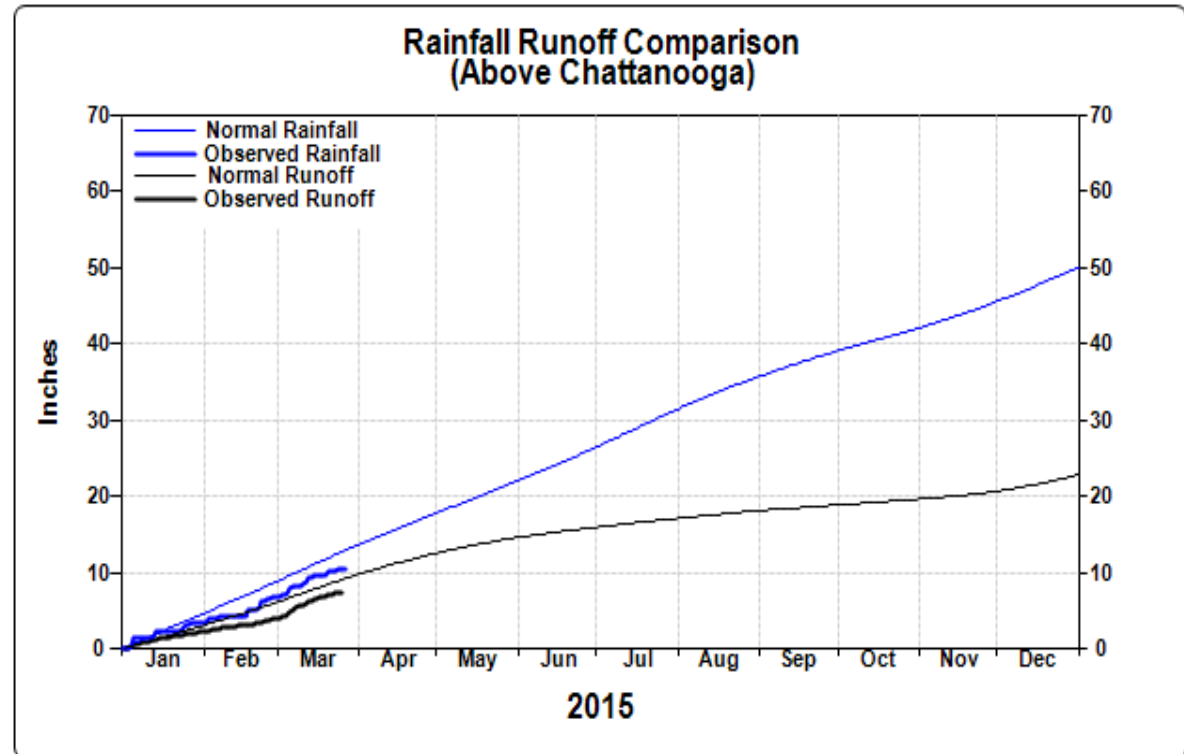
- 87% of normal CYTD

Flood Damage Reduction

- Norris averts \$62M at Clinton, TN
- Coordination with TN Valley Farmers

Recreation

- Tributaries filling on target
- River guide expo
- Whitewater season underway





Dam Safety Update – Boone Dam



Boone Dam



Boone Dam



Sink Hole Discovery



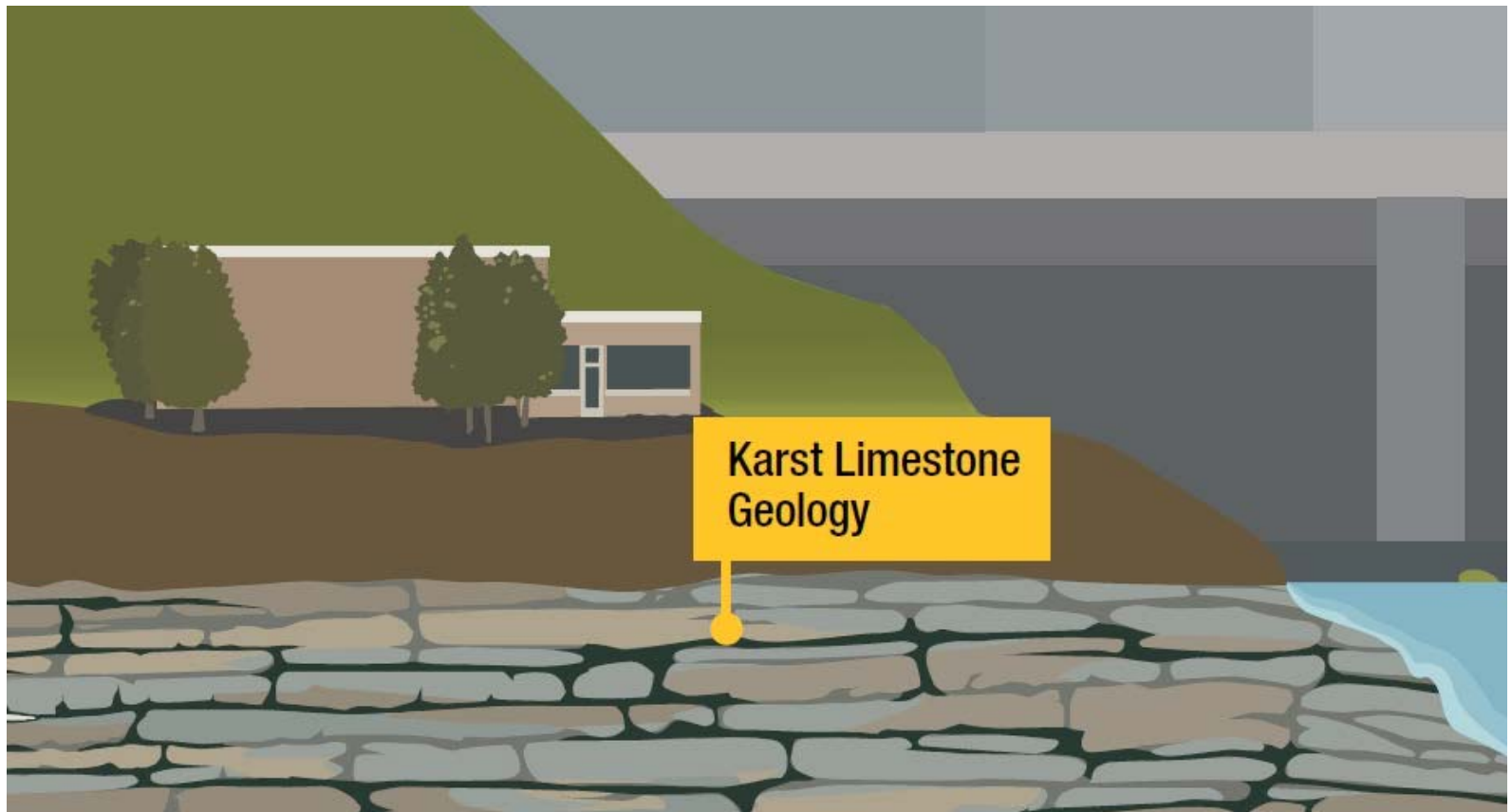
Sink Hole Repair



Seeping with Sediment



Karst Geology



Boone Lake

Operating Range

- 1350 – 1355 Feet Above Sea Level
- About 30 feet lower than summer pool
- About 10 feet lower than winter pool



Downstream



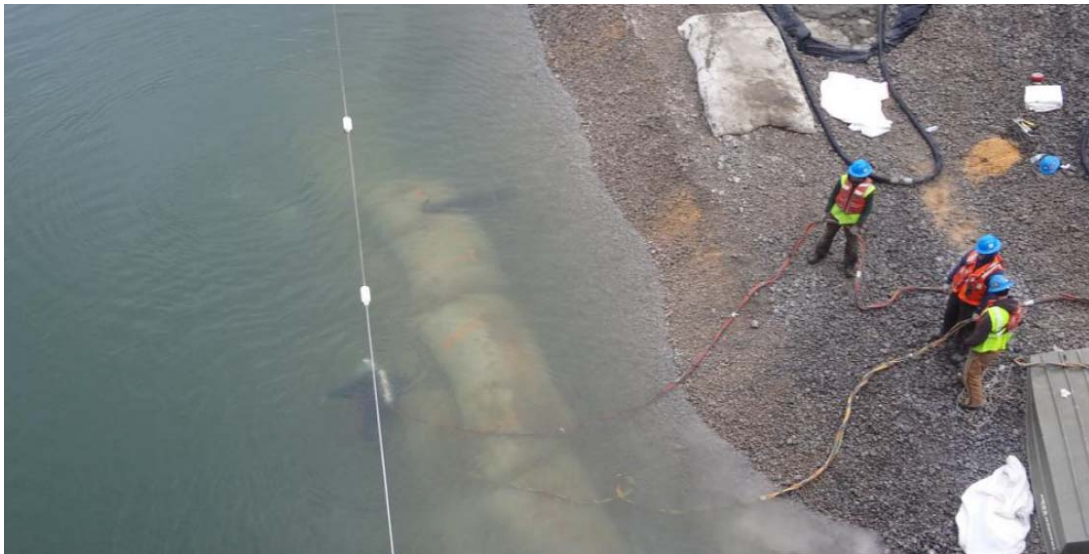
Drilling, Sub-surface Investigation, Instrumentation



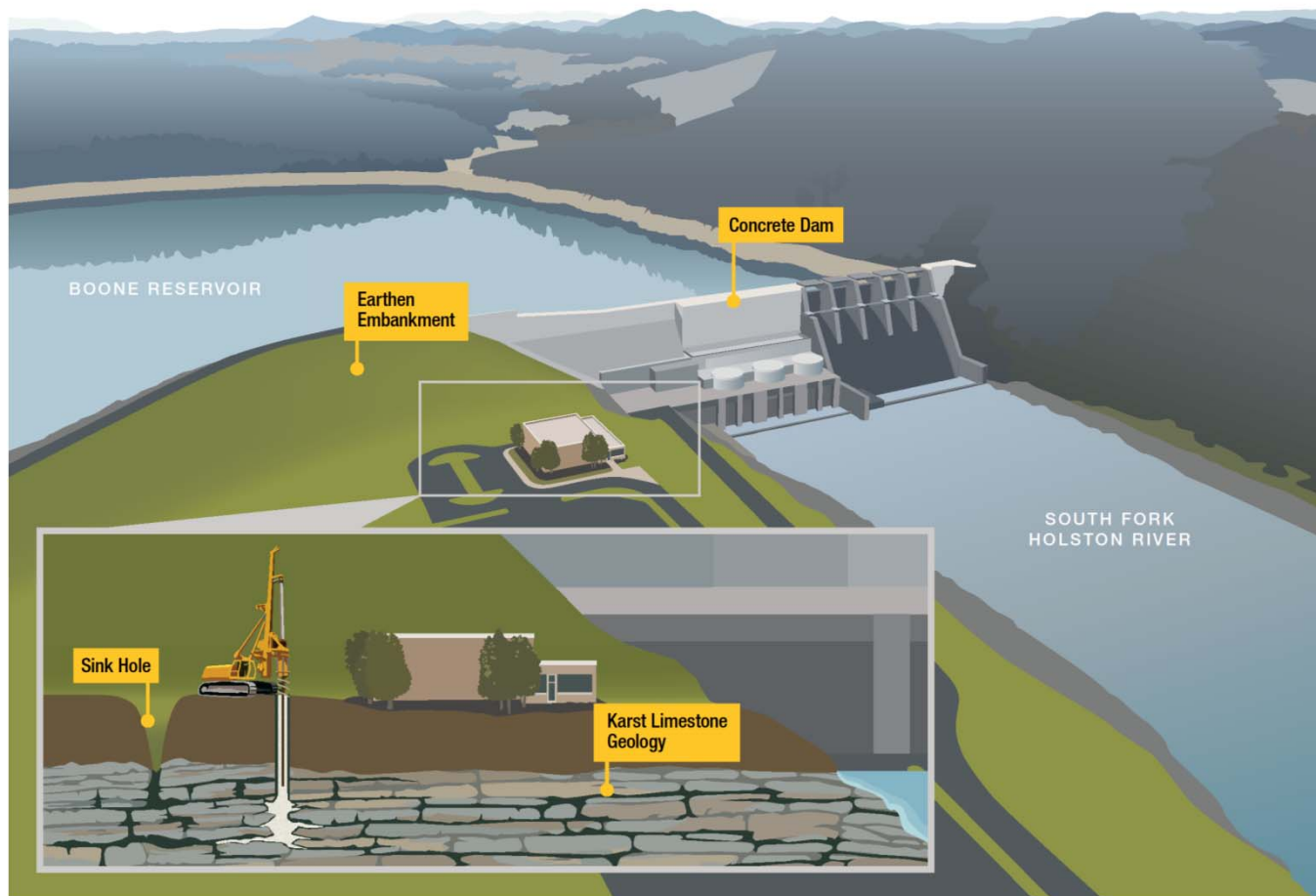
Filter Installation



Filter Installation



Boone Dam Project



Boone Dam Summary

- Safety of downstream communities, industries and the public is the top priority
- Keeping the lake at below normal levels reduces the risk to areas downstream of the dam
- Modified water levels significantly impact the recreation benefits of Boone Reservoir, but do not affect the other operating objectives such as water supply/quality, hydropower, and flood control
- TVA is working with partnering agencies to address concerns of the public
- Injection of grout is anticipated to begin this spring and further repair options are under review and moving forward in parallel with on-going activities
- TVA is utilizing world-renowned experts, including a Independent Review Board to review and provide input regarding our course of action

More Information

www.tva.gov/boonedrawdown

www.facebook.com/TVA



Dam Safety Update – Pickwick Dam



Pickwick Dam



Downstream



Key Differences vs. Boone

- Newly performed seismic analysis (using newer technology and models) found poor performance of earthen portion of dam during extreme earthquake event
- Downstream topography – Wide/flat floodway at Pickwick vs. narrow riverine sections below Boone
- Both include interim risk reduction measures while long term solutions are developed

Pickwick Dam Summary

- Safety of downstream communities, industries and the public is the top priority
- Pickwick Reservoir will return to normal summer lake levels on schedule by mid-April, dependent on rainfall
- TVA is installing multiple layers of seismic detection equipment that will send a notification to TVA and the National Weather Service of any change in the embankment. TVA is working with partnering agencies to address concerns of the public
- In the weeks ahead, TVA will work with local emergency management agencies, media and others to raise awareness of the alert system, educate the Pickwick community, and provide information



Questions?

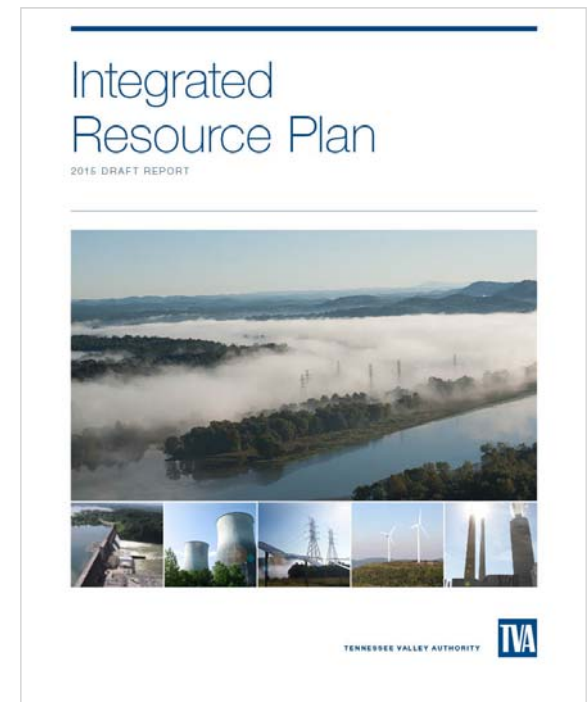


2015 Integrated Resource Plan

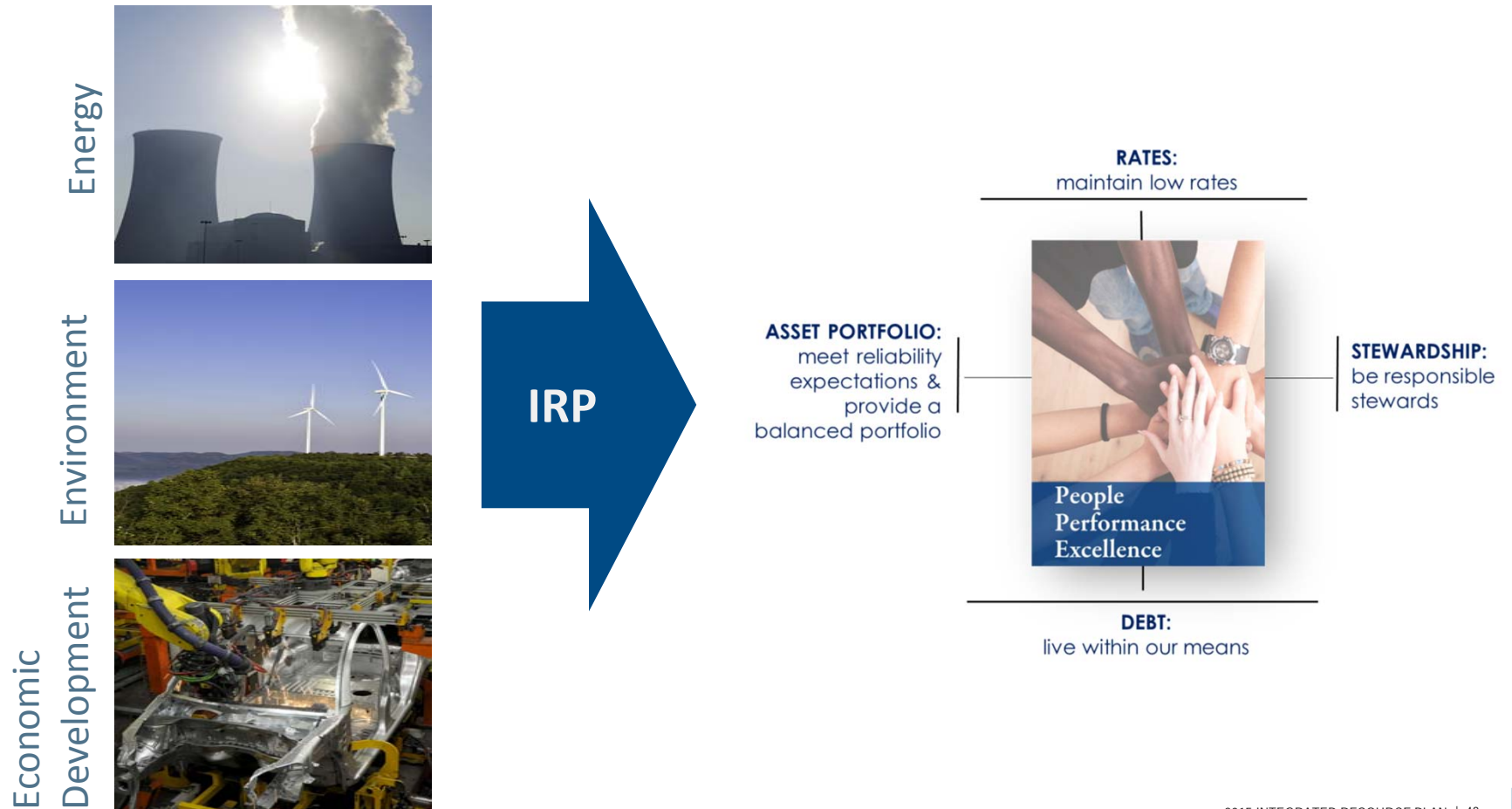
Overview of the Draft Results
Spring 2015

The Future of Our Energy Supply

- TVA power will still be reliable, affordable and sustainable
- We will rely more on cost-effective energy efficiency
- There will be more solar and wind power, and less coal
- Natural gas will play a bigger role
- TVA will continue to provide for economic growth in the Tennessee Valley



TVA's Mission is the Cornerstone



Selected Scenarios and Strategies

External Factors Shaping the Environment

Scenarios
1 - Current Outlook
2 - Stagnant Economy
3 - Growth Economy
4 - De-Carbonized Future
5 - Distributed Marketplace

TVA's Response & Portfolio Goals

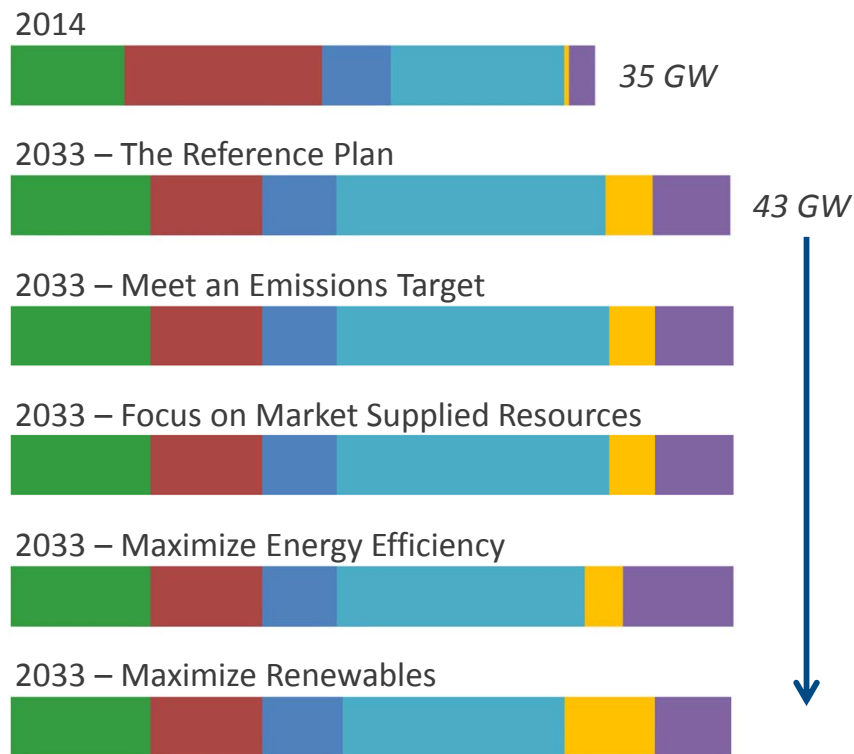
Strategies
A - The Reference Plan
B - Meet an Emissions Target
C - Focus on Long-Term, Market-Supplied Resources
D - Maximize Energy Efficiency
E - Maximize Renewables

Key Criteria Used to Evaluate Strategy Performance

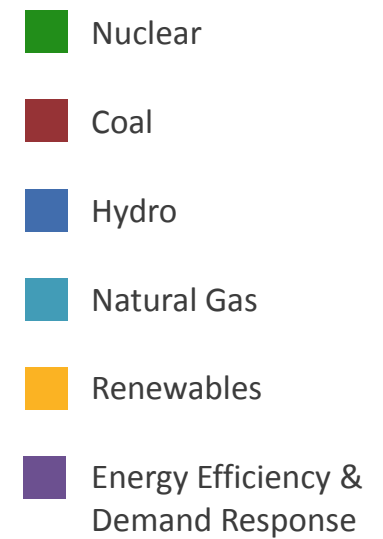
Cost	Identifies long-range and shorter term system costs
Financial Risk	Measures the uncertainty around the cost of various plans
Environmental Stewardship	Captures multiple measures related to the environmental “footprint”
Valley Economics	Measures per capita income & employment changes
Flexibility	Determines how easily the generation fleet can follow load swings

The Generation Fleet Will Be Cleaner

Potential Capacity Mix Under Current Planning Scenario

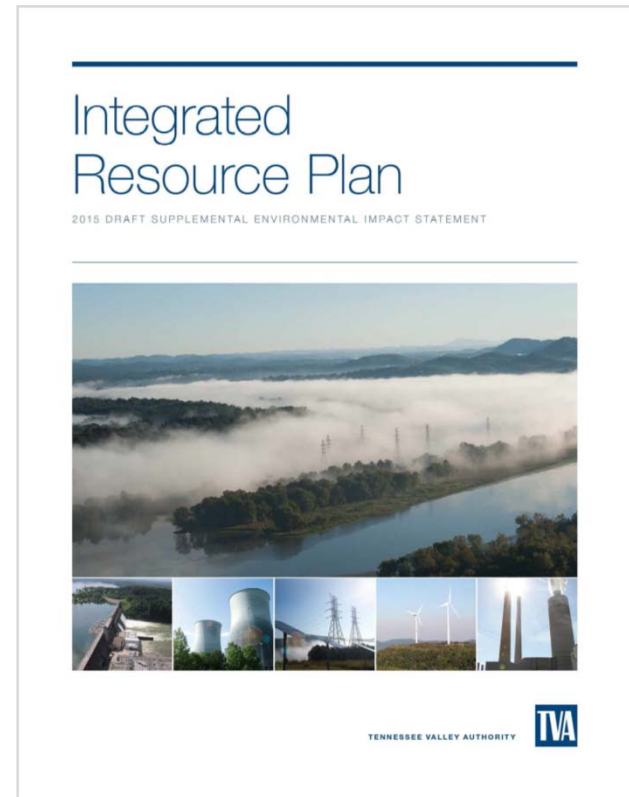


Resource Types



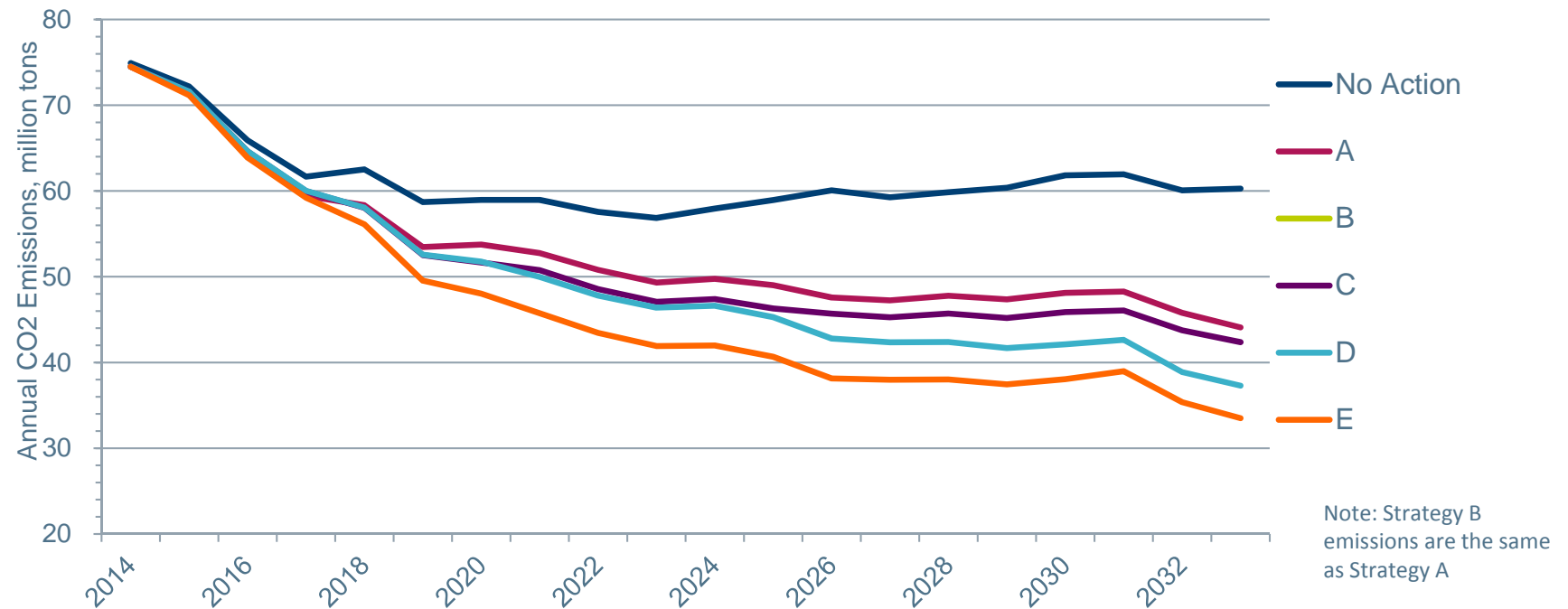
Purpose and Approach of the EIS

- Decision-makers informed of environmental impacts
- Public involvement
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
- System-wide study of environmental impacts
- Subsequent site-specific studies



CO₂ Emissions Typical of Study Trends

CO₂ Emissions by Alternative Strategy



Strategies

A - The Reference Plan

B - Meet an Emissions Target

C - Focus on Long-Term Market Supplied Resources

D - Maximize Energy Efficiency

E - Maximize Renewables

Getting To A Recommendation



Cost of Power

Keeping electricity affordable



Reliability

Maintaining availability of supply and ability to deliver



Portfolio Mix

Seeking a balanced portfolio that minimizes risk and diversifies resources

Next Steps

- Complete public comment period and take input into consideration in final analysis
- Complete sensitivity case analysis to better understand resource mix choices
- Identify target power supply mix and recommend to Board
- Release final IRP and SEIS reports



Comment Period

March 13 – April 27, 2015

March 19 *Chattanooga, TN*

April 6 *Knoxville, TN*

April 9 Huntsville, AL

April 14 Tupelo, MS

April 15

April 21

April 22

Memphis, TN

Nashville, TN

Bowling Green, KY

Meeting Time:

7:00 – 8:30 PM local time



Advice Topic and Questions

- What standards (*safety, environmental or other*) for floating houses should be highest priority if a future management strategy is developed?
- In your opinion, which management alternative(s) could most effectively address the issues at hand?
- Should TVA charge a fee to help fund management activities? If so, how much?
- How can we achieve a high level of cooperation and compliance with TVA floating house regulations?

BREAK TIME





Stewardship Update - Introduction

Rebecca Tolene

Vice President, Natural Resources and Real Property Services



Natural Resource Plan Annual Update

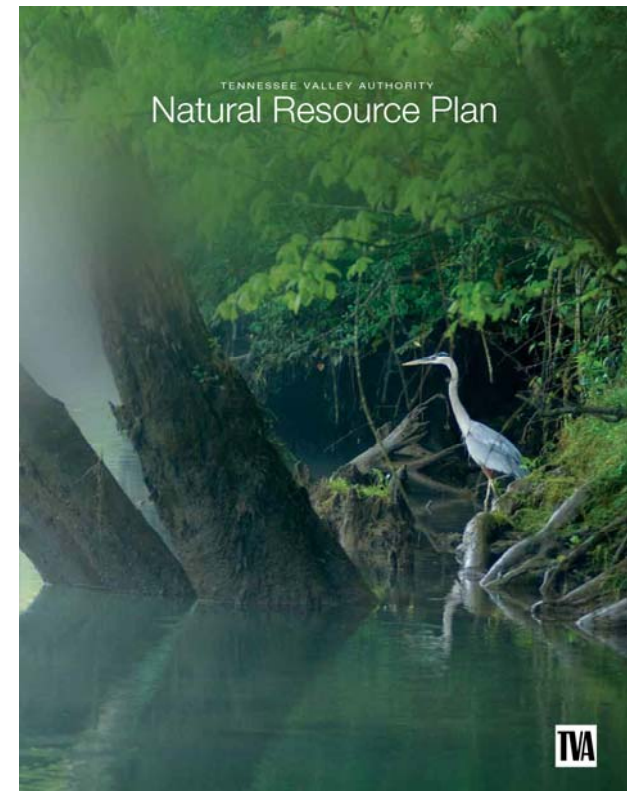
Tina Guinn
Manager, Programs and Planning

What is the Natural Resource Plan (NRP)?

The NRP is a high level strategy for responsible management of natural and cultural resources over the next 20 years

The NRP is designed to:

- Integrate the objectives of six resource areas
- Provide optimum public use benefits
- Balance competing and sometimes conflicting resource uses
- Provide clarity and transparency to the public



Where are we?

A Moment to Advance

After three years of implementation, the Natural Resource Plan (NRP) is slated to move from Phase I to Phase II.

Is TVA Ready?

Has TVA fulfilled the Keys to Success in Phase I (years one to three) sufficiently to move into Phase II (years four and five)? **Yes.**

PHASE I ▶

Establish a Foundation for Success While Maintaining Baseline Activities

Keys to Success

- Maintain current efforts to meet regulatory and legal requirements
- Expand data management and information sharing opportunities
- Gain a better understanding of the resource base and current conditions
- Develop and maintain partnerships to support implementation efforts
- Strengthen integration between resource areas during implementation
- Establish an NRP assessment process and metrics to measure results
- Begin adapting reservoir land plans to single-use parcel allocation methodology

PHASE II ▶

Implement Programs to Sustain, Maintain and Improve Resource Conditions

Keys to Success

- Evaluate NRP implementation efforts and refresh the plan based on progress
- Continue to address resource needs through a systematic implementation approach
- Establish or partner with a foundation and trust fund to support expansion of NRP programs
- Continue to strengthen collaborative working environments
- Finish updating remaining reservoir land plans to single-use parcel allocation

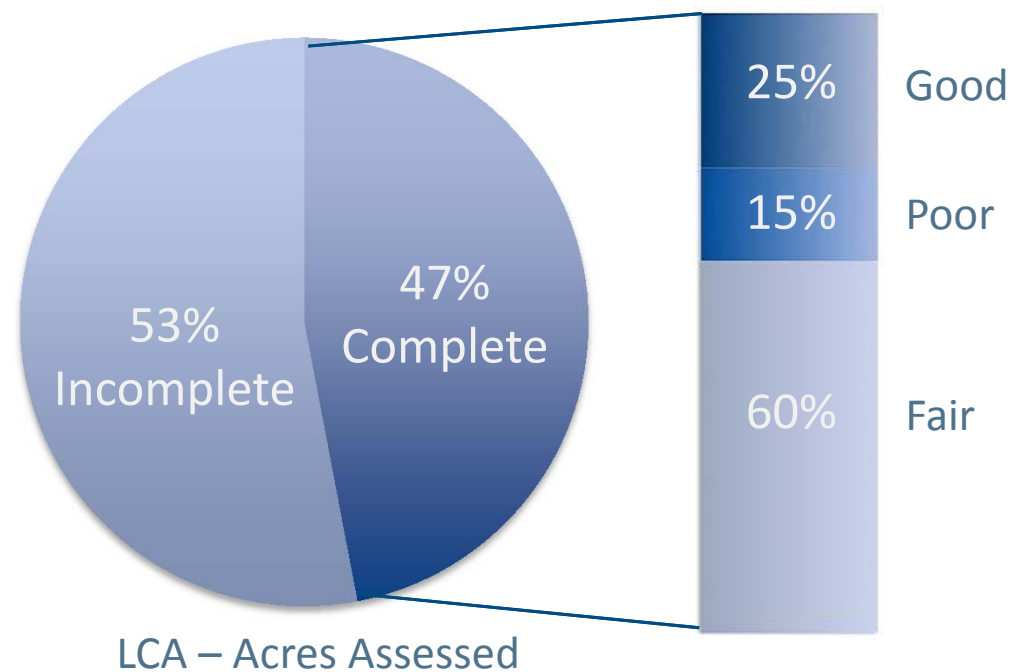
From the NRP - *Fig. 2.1 Overview of the NRP implementation strategy*

Key: Expand data management and information sharing opportunities

- ATLAS
 - Integration of all data to one system
- Cultural Database
 - Three year project to build system
 - Data sharing abilities with tribes, universities and state/federal agencies
- Public access to Stream Monitoring data
- New MapViewer interface on public website for both developed and dispersed recreation information
- Geospatial data that can be updated in real time for use by outside agencies/partners

Key: Gain a better understanding of the resource base and current condition.

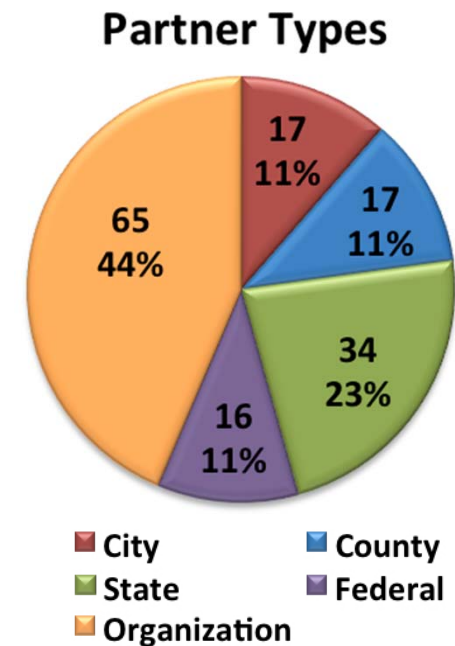
- Land Condition Assessments (LCA)
- Forest Roads
- Dispersed Recreation
- Trails
- Natural Areas Monitoring
- Recreation Inventory
- Cultural Resource Surveys
- Stream Monitoring



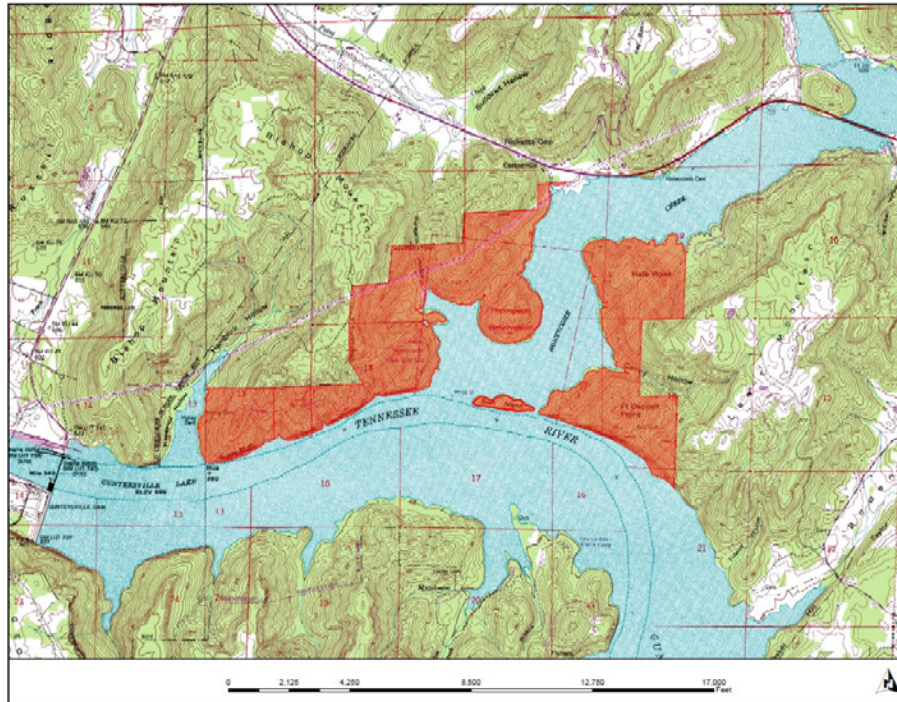
Key: Develop and maintain partnerships to support implementation efforts.

TVA looks for partnerships that

- Support NRP programs
- Fill a gap where a good project may not happen without assistance
 - Elk River
 - Bear Creek
- Involve volunteers and local communities
- Bring many groups together



Key: Strengthen integration between resource areas during implementation.



Honeycomb Trail Project

Required cultural review prompted staff to use annual survey funding for trail and surrounding area; information will be used for interpretive signage.



Key: Strengthen integration between resource areas during implementation.



Ground Penetrating Radar



Magnetic Gradiometer



Sandhill Cranes

Hiwassee Island Project

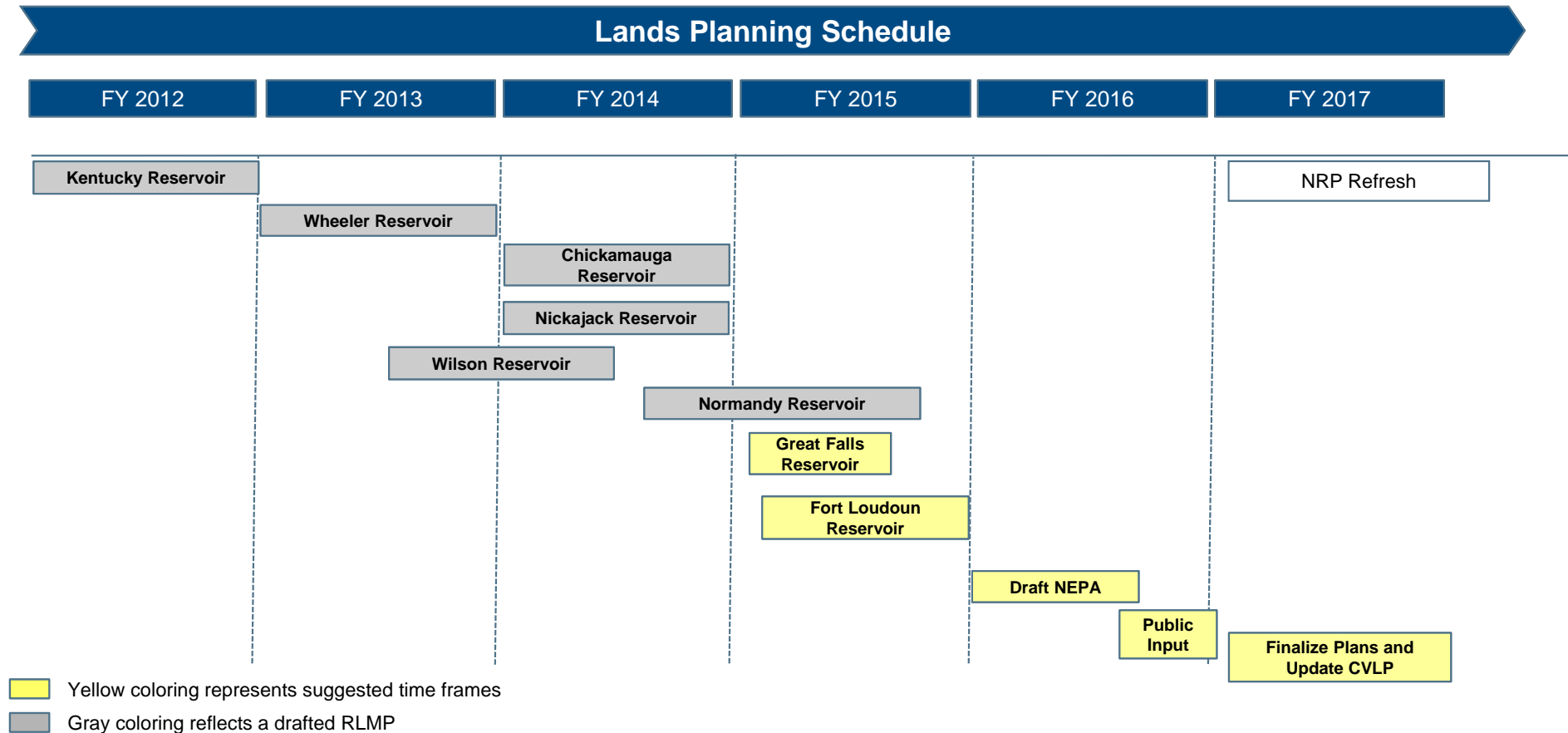
Key: Establish a NRP assessment process and metrics to measure results.

FY15 Goals - February	FYTD Actual	Status	Threshold	Target	Stretch	Comments
Complete percentage of NRM Stewardship Program Projects as approved by the pre-PAB (include PO&R, RLU&P)	14%	On Target	95%	97%	100%	8 of 58 Completed; Project total at 63
Deliver draft NRP Program Guidelines designated as Phase II.	40%	On Target	8	10	11	Three guidelines over 80% complete; one at 60% completion; NA guidelines complete on 03.03.15; developing action plan for those at less than 50% completion in next three weeks
Complete draft Normandy and Great Falls Land Plans, and begin Fort Loudoun and Beech Reservoir Land Plans	40%	On Target	all milestones completed on time	two completed ahead of schedule	all completed ahead of schedule	Normandy Completed on 02.23.15 (12 days ahead of schedule); Ft. Loudoun kick off was 03.02.15 (on time)
Conduct Comprehensive Land Condition Assessments on 10,000 acres	44%	On Target	90%	94%	100%	4,384.5 acres assessed 100% target
Complete High Priority Land Tasks – 100% Health & Safety, 50% Compliance & Protection, 25% Asset Preservation, 20% Other Critical Tasks	34%	On Target				219 task complete (C-15 AP-192, OC-9, PHS-3) 100 % of target

Key: Establish a NRP assessment process and metrics to measure results

FY15 Goals - February	FYTD Actual	Status	Threshold	Target	Stretch	Comments
Commercial operations site assessments completed for security assurance	98%	On Target	80%	90%	100%	51 of 52 targeted assessments completed.
Implement strategy TVA campgrounds	0	On Target	83%	100%	100%	Operational contracts for all 6 campgrounds were offered to Recreation Resource Management, Inc. 12/22/2014.
Complete PO&R targeted stewardship projects	7%	On Target	85%	93%	100%	15 of 211 projects completed.
Fund and complete eco-tourism partnership pilot projects	0	On Target	1 partnership	2 partnerships	4 partnerships	Working with communities for Tourism Outreach Partnerships
Assess Dam Reservations for recreation maintenance/capital needs	0	On Target	13 dam reservations	16 dam reservations	19 dam reservations	Exhibits and scorecards for the assessments have been developed and 7 assessments have begun.
"Good News" stories from outside sources	12	On Target	40	50	70	

Key: Begin adapting reservoir land plans





Caring for Natural Resources Is in Our DNA

[Find Out More](#)

www.tva.gov

What we're doing



You're Going to Need a Bigger Weekend

Read how TVA is working to enhance outdoor recreation in the Valley.



The Value of Water

Learn about TVA's clean water initiatives.



Caring for Our Natural Lands

Find out what TVA is doing to balance the use of the land for multiple purposes.



Plants and Wildlife

Find out what TVA is doing to protect species diversity in the Valley.



Protecting Our Heritage

Learn how TVA helps to preserve remnants of our past.



How You Can Help

Read about TVA's outreach and education efforts and how volunteers can make a difference.

Our Partners

From state wildlife agencies helping us provide access to hunters and fishers, to county and city partners developing public access along the water, to local organizations committed to natural resource enhancement and protection, our partners are important. We rely on dozens of partnerships with hundreds of volunteers to help us keep the Tennessee Valley healthy.





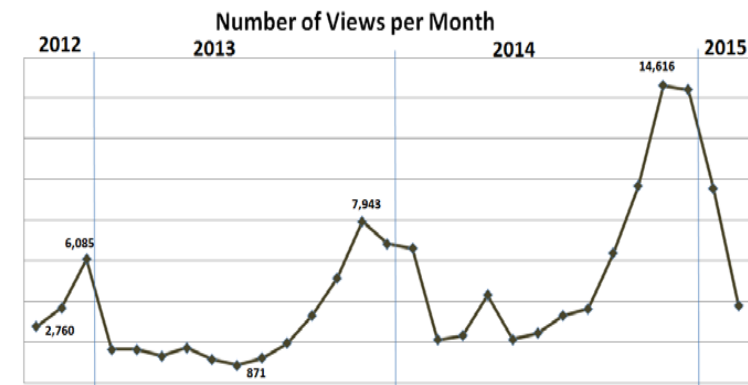
Stewardship Activities

Rebecca Hayden Morgan

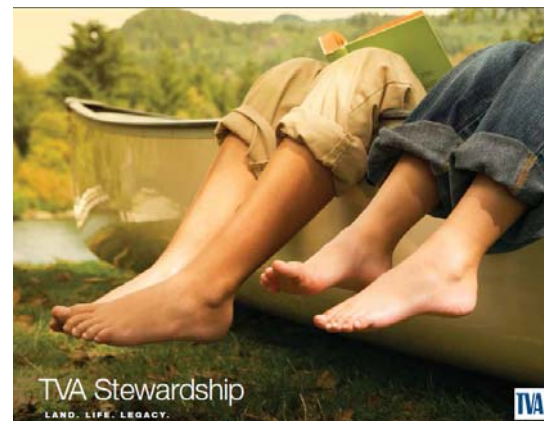
Natural Resource Management East Region

Enhancing Communication

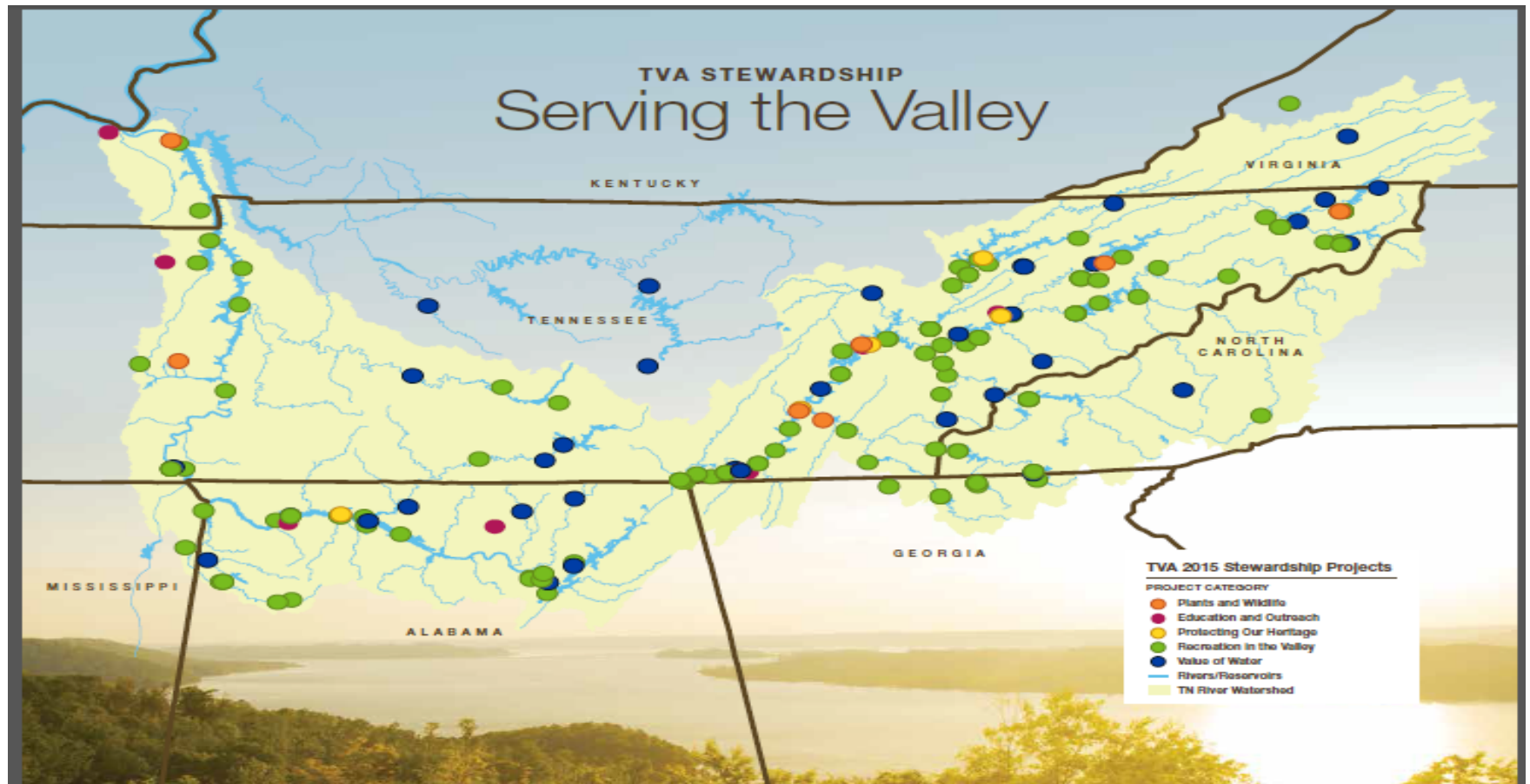
- FY15 Stewardship book
- Additional visitors centers open with BVI
- River Neighbors publication – Mid-April
- Tennessee River Adventures
- Generated YTD 24 (+) positive news stories
- External website enhancements
- Social media



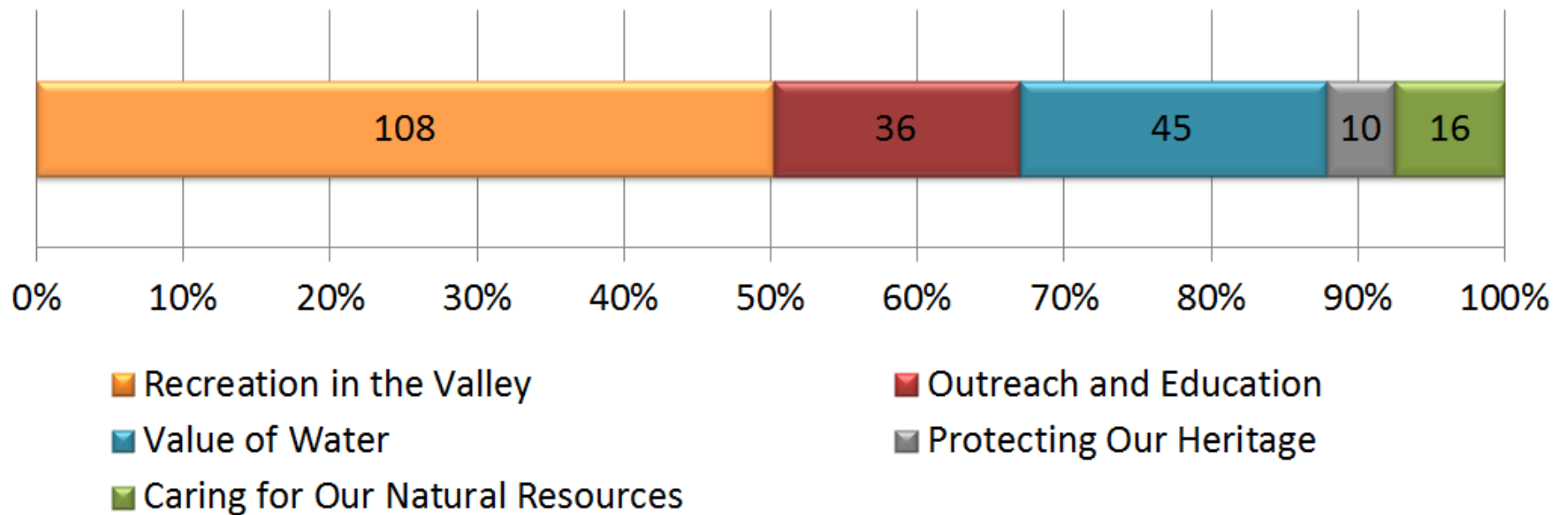
	Requests Received	% Handled by PLIC
FY 2009	10,234	75%
FY 2010	11,661	76%
FY 2011	12,430	76%
FY 2012	11,971	73%
FY 2013	11,139	76%
FY 2014	8,970 **	72%
to date FY 2015	3,798	73%



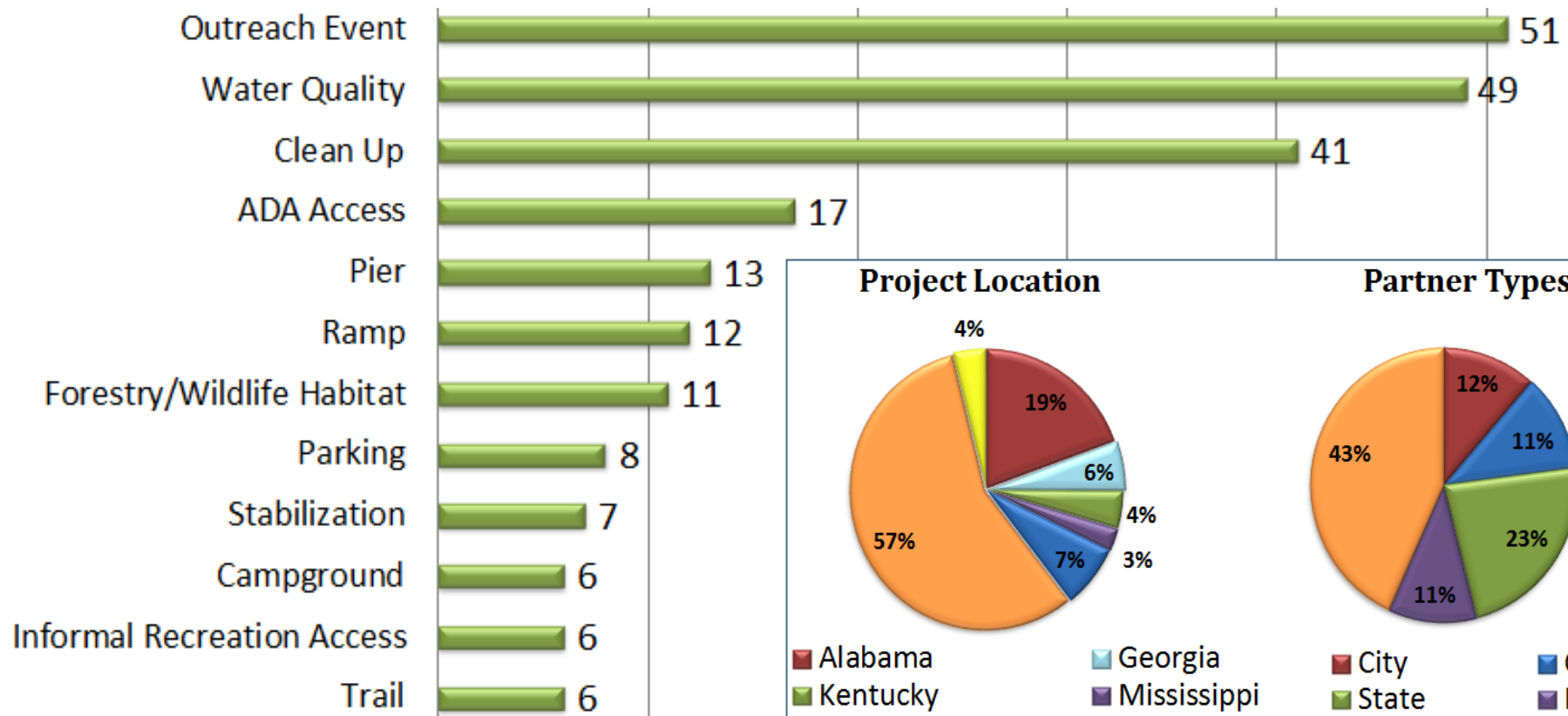
As Part of TVA's Mission....



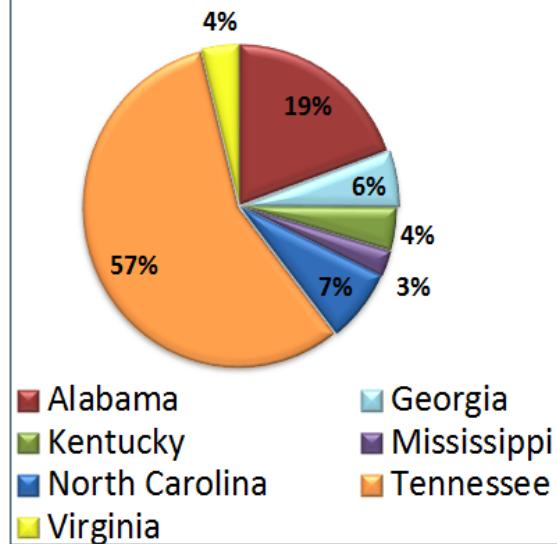
Stewards of the Valley's Resources



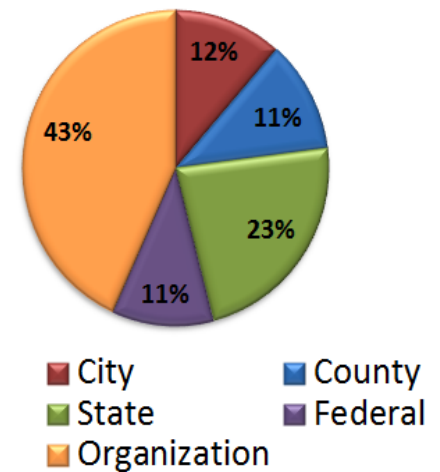
Who, What, and Where



Project Location



Partner Types



Aligning Interests: Public Engagement

- 3 Major Public Outreach Days
- Clean up events including
Living Lands & Waters Barge Tour
- Education and Outreach programs
 - Volunteer Program
 - TVA Science Kids
 - Citizen Science: Discover Life in America
 - River Works Discovery
 - Children's World Water Monitoring
 - Shoreline Permitting Outreach
 - Community Outreach Support



VIDEO

BREAK TIME





Floating Houses

James Adams
Matthew Higdon
Holly Oswalt

Floating Houses

TVA Concerns



- Residential-type proposals on water
- Structures presented as houseboats but designed and used primarily for habitation at a fixed location

- Need to clarify or update regulations with changing times
- Owner/public/investor expectations



Floating Houses

Examples: Nonnavigables - Manufactured Houseboats - Floating Houses



Floating Houses

Residential-Type Use / Harbor Limits



Floating Houses

Disposal and Removal from Reservoir

January 2011 – Moored in Marina



April 2013 – Report from Stakeholder



Floating Houses

Disposal and Removal from Reservoir

April 2013 – Report from Stakeholder



July 2013 – TVA Cleans up – Approximate Cost \$7,000



Floating Houses

Electrical Supply



Floating Houses

Anchoring



Floating Houses

Anchoring



Floating Houses

Sewage Disposal (black water and grey water)



Floating Houses

Chronology – How we got here

- Section 26a of the TVA Act of 1933 requires that no dam, appurtenant works, or other obstruction affecting navigation, flood control, or public lands or reservations shall be constructed, operated, or maintained across, along, or in the Tennessee River or its tributaries until plans for such... have been approved by the Board.
- In the 1950's, floating cabins or nonnavigable houseboats began to appear on some TVA reservoirs and this trend continued through the 1960's and 1970's.
- In October 1971, TVA published regulations to address several issues: flotation, treatment of sewage, harbor limits, assigning numbers, etc.; no new nonnavigable houseboats after June 30, 1972.

Floating Houses

Chronology – How we got here

- In 1977, TVA amended 26a regulations to prohibit all new nonnavigable houseboats except for those in existence before February 15, 1978. A nonnavigable houseboat under TVA rules means any houseboat not compliant with 5 criteria regarding navigability, state, and federal requirements for vessels.
- In 2003, TVA clarified Section 26a rules for nonnavigable houseboats and added a provision governing sanitation.
- By 2000 - 2011, unpermitted new structures were being built with the primary design and use for habitation, not for recreational boating and navigation.

Floating Houses

Chronology – How we got here

- Owners of many structures installed a small motor and steering mechanism, and displayed a state boat registration number in an attempt to meet the criteria for navigability under TVA rules.
- Norris and Fontana Reservoirs saw the most growth in floating house construction.
- TVA also began to receive inquiries about constructing floating house subdivisions on TVA reservoirs.

Floating Houses

RRSC Feedback

October 13, 2011, and September 24, 2014, presentations to RRSC resulted in advice and guidance for TVA to consider as highlighted below:

- Establish a policy regarding privately-owned floating houses.
- Work with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, other agencies, distributors, and marina owners to address issues and ensure consistency in policy, rules, and enforcement. Put together a task force of affected agencies to create a uniform approach.
- Be an aggressive leader in ensuring compliance (enforce permit requirements, harbor limits, 14-day mooring limit outside marinas).

Floating Houses

RRSC Feedback

- Contemplate a range of management approaches ---- e.g., prohibiting; how to handle future expansion; feasibility of floating subdivisions; not restricting structures in a marina slip.
- Determine required resources to safely manage if allowed, and whether management of these structures is a good use of ratepayers' money.
- Safety is of paramount concern.
- Moor all floating houses in permitted harbor limits with utilities connected to piers.

Floating Houses

Steps Taken

- In early 2014, a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review was initiated to directly address issues and determine how to better manage floating houses.
- Interagency work team established and collaborating with TVA
 - Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
 - Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency
 - Tennessee Department of Commerce and Insurance
 - North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources
 - North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission
 - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Floating Houses

Steps Taken

- Face-to-face meetings held with the marina owners and distributors most affected.
- Range of management alternatives analyzed through the NEPA process incorporating guidance and concerns expressed by the RRSC.

Floating Houses

NEPA Review

- TVA is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to determine the future policy for managing floating houses and nonnavigable houseboats.
- A Notice of Intent was published in the Federal Register April 30, 2014, to conduct an environmental review.
- A 90-day public scoping period ended July 29, 2014.
- Five public scoping meetings were conducted and a scoping report is available summarizing the comments submitted by the public and other agencies.

Floating Houses

Scoping Issues

Prevalent scoping comments and issues:

- Safety of electrical, mooring, and anchoring systems
- Water quality: proper management of black water and grey water
- Need stronger regulation, policing, enforcement
- Need minimum safety and environmental standards with regular inspection
- Consider an annual registration and inspection fee
- Economic, financial, and personal loss if prohibit/remove floating houses
- Grandfather floating houses and continue to allow nonnavigable houseboats

Floating Houses

EIS Update

- The NEPA review is programmatic in nature and applies to all TVA reservoirs.
- A draft EIS is being completed to analyze six management alternatives.
- The draft is expected to be ready for release and public comment by June 2015.
- A 90-day public comment period is planned and public meetings will be scheduled along with an on-line presentation and session.
- TVA will address the comments and questions submitted during the 90-day period in the final EIS.
- Questions about the NEPA review process?

Floating Houses

EIS Management Alternatives

- No Action Alternative – Current Management
- Alternative A – Allow Existing and New Floating Houses
- Alternative B1 – Grandfather Existing and Prohibit New
- Alternative B2 – Grandfather but Sunset Existing and Prohibit New
- Alternative C – Prohibit New and Remove Unpermitted
- Alternative D – Enforce Current Regulations and Manage through Marinas and Permits

Floating Houses

EIS Management Alternatives

No Action Alternative – Current Management

- TVA would continue to use discretion in enforcing its Section 26a regulations. Current regulations would not be updated and TVA would continue to rely on 18 CFR 1304, [Subpart B: Regulation of Nonnavigable Houseboats](#).

Alternative A – Allow Existing and New Floating Houses

- Allow mooring of existing and new floating houses meeting minimum standards within permitted marina harbor limits. Require modification or removal of unapproved structures. Update and enforce rules to set minimum standards for safety and wastewater issues. Permits issued for nonnavigables under the 1978 regulations would remain valid if compliant with the current permit. Nonnavigables with permits would not be subject to new standards if they comply with current permit.

Floating Houses

EIS Management Alternatives

Alternative B1 – Grandfather Existing and Prohibit New

- Approve existing floating houses that meet minimum standards and allow mooring within permitted marina harbor limits. Nonnavigable houseboats approved by TVA prior to February 15, 1978, and compliant with a current permit would continue to be allowed. TVA would require modification or removal of unapproved structures. Prohibit new floating houses designed and used primarily for human habitation rather than navigation and transportation. Update rules; establish and enforce new standards to address safety and water/waste issues.

Floating Houses

EIS Management Alternatives

Alternative B2 – Grandfather but Sunset Existing and Prohibit New

- Approve existing floating houses that meet minimum standards and allow mooring within permitted marina harbor limits. Establish a sunset date (30 years) when all floating houses and nonnavigables must be removed from TVA reservoirs. Update and enforce rules to prohibit new floating houses and establish standards. Continue to allow nonnavigable houseboats approved by TVA prior to February 15, 1978, and compliant with a current permit but subject to the 30-year sunset date.

Floating Houses

EIS Management Alternatives

Alternative C – Prohibit New and Remove Unpermitted

- Prohibit new and existing unpermitted floating houses built primarily for human habitation rather than navigation or transportation. Continue to allow nonnavigable houseboats approved by TVA prior to February 15, 1978, and compliant with a current permit. Require removal of all unapproved structures. Update and enforce rules to replace the nonnavigable houseboat prohibition with a broader prohibition on floating houses. New standards would not be issued.

Floating Houses

EIS Management Alternatives

Alternative D – Enforce Current Regulations and Manage through Marinas and Permits

- Enforce current TVA Section 26a regulations related to nonnavigable houseboats and manage the proliferation of floating houses indirectly through marina land use agreements and Section 26a permits. TVA would not update current rules or standards and would require modification or removal of unapproved structures.

Floating Houses

Alternatives – More Explanation

- Under the No Action/Current Management Alternative and Alternative D, regulations and standards would not be updated. Floating houses could meet the criteria for navigability in Section 26a rules ([18 CFR 1304.101](#)).
- Under Alternative C, TVA regulations would be updated and clarified to prohibit floating houses. Nonnavigables compliant with current permits would be allowed but floating houses must be removed at owners expense within 6 months. TVA would seek enforcement/citation authority.
- Alternatives A, B1, and B2 would require updating regulations and new standards. TVA would seek enforcement/citation authority. The following slides are germane to A, B1, B2.

Floating Houses

Requirements Applied to Alternatives A, B1, B2

- Ground fault protection not exceeding 100 milliamperes at main marina feeder circuit, branch circuits, structure, or individual circuits.
- Protect exposed electrical cables where feasible by trenching or placing in cable trays or conduit.
- Comply with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 70 (National Electric Code), NFPA 303 for marinas, boatyards, floating buildings.
- Un-encased Styrofoam prohibited.
- Grey water and black water discharge prohibited on No Discharge Reservoirs.

Floating Houses

Requirements Applied to Alternatives A, B1, B2

- Treat grey water and black water through Marine Sanitation Device (MSD) on Discharge Reservoirs.
- No expansion of existing structures allowed unless TVA deems essential for compliance with standards (such as additional holding tank capacity).

Floating Houses

Requirements Applied to Alternatives A, B1, B2

- If new floating houses are allowed (Alternative A), maximum size 1,000 square feet and 1 story; moored in marina slip with all utilities connected to slip.
- TVA considers exchange and retirement of one or more permitted nonnavigable houseboats for a new floating house meeting standards with equal footprint but no more than 1,000 square feet including decks and walkways.
- Floating house owners pay an annual registration fee to TVA.
- Owners certify initial inspection is completed by required deadline. Inspect every five years documenting compliance with electrical, sanitary, water supply, flotation, and mooring standards.
- Marinas / floating house owners certify yearly the structure meets required standards.

Floating Houses

Requirements Applied to Alternatives A, B1, B2

- At TVA's request, marinas/owners provide records to document holding tanks on No Discharge Reservoirs are being pumped regularly and waste is properly disposed and treated.
- Nonnavigable houseboats must be in compliance with current TVA permit conditions. If not, the structure must comply with all new standards and rules for floating houses or be removed from the reservoir.
- All nonnavigable houseboats must replace un-encased Styrofoam by an established date.

Floating Houses

Next Steps

- Complete the draft EIS for release and conduct public meetings during the 90-day comment period. Meeting locations: LaFollette, TN; Bryson City, NC; Kingsport, TN; Parsons, TN.
- Current plans also include streaming one public session during the comment period.
- Issue final EIS and TVA's decision in late 2015.
- If necessary under the selected management alternative, update TVA regulations through a separate formal rulemaking process.
- Any updated regulations would be implemented in 2016.

Floating Houses

For Information - How To Be Involved

- Visit TVA website: www.tva.gov/floatinghouses/index.htm
- Attend public meetings
- Provide written comments via website, public meetings, or by mail
- Invite TVA to meet with your group or association
- Invite TVA to visit your site or facility for discussion

Questions?

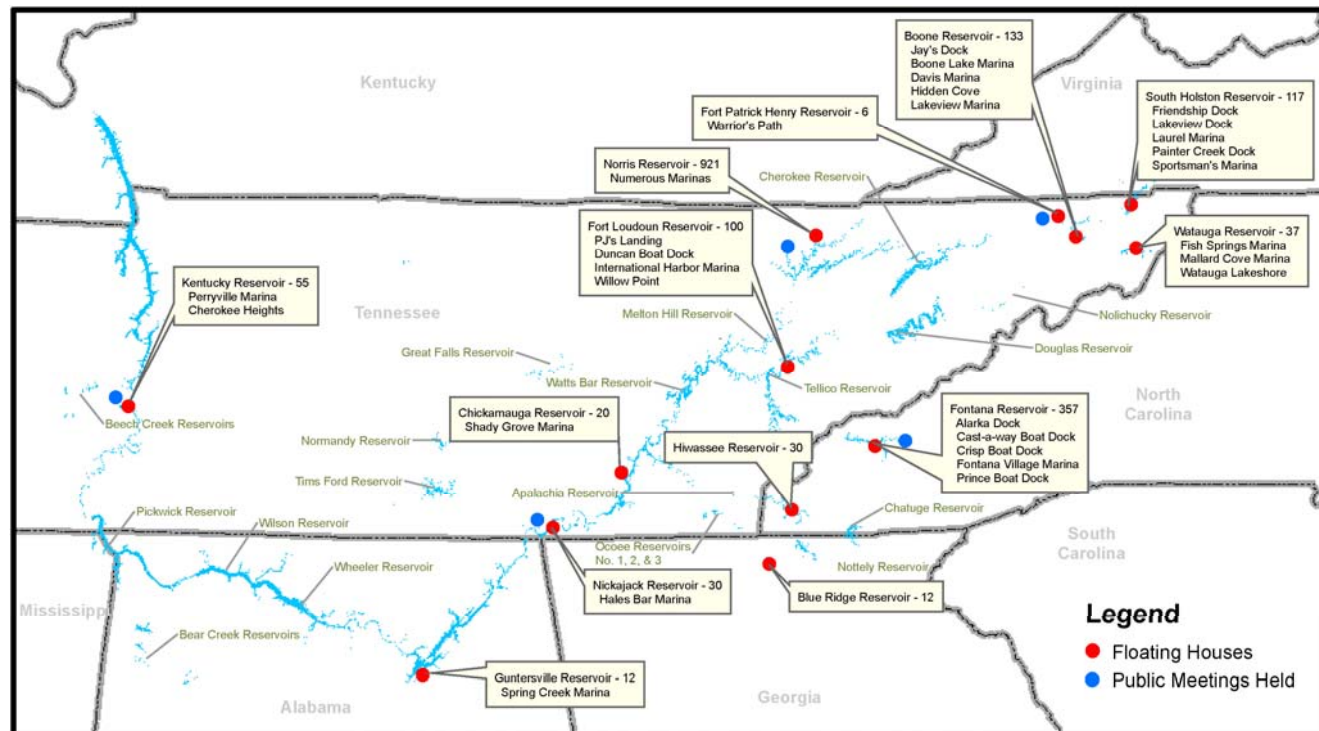
Floating Houses

Designed and Used for Navigation or Habitation?



Floating Houses

Locations of Floating Houses and Public Meetings





Lunch and
Adjourn for Field Trip



Regional Resource Stewardship Council

April 8 and 9, 2015
Muscle Shoals, Alabama

Agenda

8:00	Welcome and Recap	Myers / Matthews
8:15	Discussion and Initial Advice	Matthews / Council
9:00	Public Comment Period	Matthews
10:00	Break	
10:15	Council Discussion and Advice	Matthews / Council
11:30	Wrap Up and Adjourn	Kennedy/Hoagland
12:00	Lunch	



Recap from Day 1

John Myers
Alternate DFO

Floating Houses

Designed and Used for Navigation or Habitation?





Council Discussion and Initial Advice

Advice Topic and Questions

- What standards (*safety, environmental or other*) for floating houses should be highest priority if a future management strategy is developed?
- In your opinion, which management alternative(s) could most effectively address the issues at hand?
- Should TVA charge a fee to help fund management activities? If so, how much?
- How can we achieve a high level of cooperation and compliance with TVA floating house regulations?

Public Comment Period

- **Public participation is appreciated**
- **This is a listening session; responses are typically not provided**



BREAK TIME





Council Discussion and Advice

Advice Topic and Questions

- What standards (*safety, environmental or other*) for floating houses should be highest priority if a future management strategy is developed?
- In your opinion, which management alternative(s) could most effectively address the issues at hand?
- Should TVA charge a fee to help fund management activities? If so, how much?
- How can we achieve a high level of cooperation and compliance with TVA floating house regulations?



Wrap Up and Adjourn



Thank you and please travel safely!