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Index Field:	Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)
Project Name:	New River Water Intake Structure and Pump House at Holston Army Ammunition Plant
Project Number:	2025-15

**ADOPTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND
FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY**

NEW RIVER WATER INTAKE STRUCTURE AND PUMP HOUSE AT HOLSTON ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT SECTION 26A
PERMIT
EAXX-455-00-000-1756313381

In May 2023, the United States (U.S.) Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Norfolk District, issued a Final Environmental Assessment (USACE Final EA) to address their proposed construction of a new river water intake structure and pump house at the Holston Army Ammunition Plant (HSAAP, U.S. Army) in Hawkins County, Tennessee.

The HSAAP is a government-owned, contractor-operated explosives production facility, within the City of Kingsport. The HSAAP is part of the U. S. Army Material Command and the U. S. Army Joint Munitions Command. BAE Systems Ordnance Systems, Inc. has operated HSAAP since 1999. The HSAAP river water system was installed in the early 1940s and was originally designed for resiliency and sustainability, which included a second river intake and pumphouse. The HSAAP draws river water from the Holston River for process use in the plant. River water provides two primary functions: (1) Feedstock to the Filtered Water Plant, and (2) Non-contact Cooling Water for various process applications. HSAAP staff estimated current daily river water use to be in the range of 45 to 65 million gallons per day (MGPD), and projections for river water use at full expanded Research Development Explosive/High Melting Explosive (RDX/HMX) production range would be estimated to be as high as approximately 70 to 80 MGPD. The system has degraded over time. The existing pump house and intake structure currently do not meet regulatory requirements with Rule 316(b) of the Clean Water Act, will not meet projected future river water demands, and cannot be upgraded to meet regulatory requirements while production is occurring. The USACE's proposal includes construction of a new intake structure and associated pump house to meet Rule 316(b) compliance requirements while providing adequate capacity for water intake at full RDX/HMX production capacity. The new river water intake facility would be located on the Holston River within the HSAAP property boundary, and the pump house would be located along the western/northern bank of the Holston River, upland adjacent to the new intake structure. The maximum potential land disturbance area would be approximately 10 acres.

In the USACE Final EA, four alternative locations along the Holston River were initially identified as potential site locations. See Figure 1-1 in Section 1.1 of the Final EA (page 1). Based on the screening criteria provided in Table 2.1 of Section 2.2 of the Final EA, Location 2 and Location 3 were carried forward in the EA as reasonable alternatives.

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The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) requires that a Shoreline Construction Permit under Section 26a of the TVA Act be obtained prior to the construction, operation, or maintenance of any dam, appurtenant works, or other obstructions affecting navigation, flood control, or public lands or reservations across, along, or in the Tennessee River or its tributaries, including the Holston River, as detailed in 18 CFR Part 1304. The U.S. Army at HSAAP has submitted an application to TVA requesting a TVA Section 26a permit and water withdrawals for the proposed project. The proposal would include the construction of the new river water intake structure with pump house (106'L x73'Wx35'H) on HSAAP's shoreline section of the Holston River; the construction of a permanent gravel access road; the installation of a fence (2,064 feet); and two temporary staging/stockpile and laydown areas to be used during construction within the 1% annual chance (100-year) floodplain. These actions would require the placement of approximately 10,950 cubic yards of fill. Additionally, the existing facility (150'Lx63'Wx20'H) would be used in conjunction as an emergency backup with the new proposed intake facility. The existing facility would continue to operate under the provisions of the current Section 26a permit and under the combined maximum daily withdrawal limit that would be imposed under the new Section 26 permit. Future operational or structural changes may require additional approval from TVA.

The USACE Final EA, incorporated by reference herein, addresses potential impacts to land use, aesthetics and visual resources, air quality, noise, geology and soils, water resources, biological resources, cultural resources, socioeconomics, transportation, utilities, hazardous and toxic materials, solid and hazardous waste, and occupational health and safety. Based on their analysis, the U.S. Army determined there would be no significant impacts to these resources resulting from proposed actions occurring at Alternative Locations 2 or 3. The Section 26a application received by TVA indicated that the U.S. Army's preferred location would be Alternative Location 3 (see Figure 1-1 of the USACE Final EA).

TVA has independently reviewed the USACE Final EA and the additional information supplied by the U.S. Army that accompanied the Section 26a permit application. The evaluation of new information relevant to the following resource areas is summarized in the Impacts Assessment section below.

Impacts Assessment

Biological Resources – Protected Plant Species

A query of TVA's Regional Natural Heritage database in January 2026 provided eight plant species of concern within 5 miles of the area proposed for construction of the HSAAP new river water intake facility and pump house (see Table 1 below). These species were not assessed in the USACE Final EA. One of the plant species, American ginseng, was mentioned in the Planning Level Surveys of Small Mammals, Bats, Herpetofauna, and Vegetation Final Report (Appendix A of the USACE Final EA) as having been observed in June 2015 in rich forests on the HSAAP property across the Holston River. In coordination for TVA's review of the Final EA, the U.S. Army provided TVA a follow up summary prepared by the USACE that addressed the potential presence of these plant species of concern based on field surveys that were undertaken in

October 2023 throughout the proposed areas of construction (see Attachment A, Additional Plant Species Information).

Table 1. Species of Conservation Concern Known from Within Five Miles of the Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status ²	TN State Status ²	TN State Rank ³
Terrestrial Plants				
American barberry	<i>Berberis canadensis</i>	–	SPCO	S2
Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	–	THR	S3
Mountain Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera dioica</i>	–	SPCO	S2
Sweetbay Magnolia	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	–	THR	S2
Meehanian Mint (Heart-leaf Meehanian)	<i>Meehanian cordata</i>	–	THR	S2
American Ginseng	<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>	--	S-CE	S3S4
Canby's Mountain-lover	<i>Paxistima canbyi</i>	–	END	S1
Mountain Fetter-bush	<i>Pieris floribunda</i>	–	THR	S2

¹ Source: TVA Regional Natural Heritage database (accessed November 2025).

² Status Codes: END = Listed Endangered; S-CE = Special Concern, Commercially Exploited; SPCO = Listed Special Concern; THR = Listed Threatened

³ State Ranks: S1 = Critically Imperiled; S2 = Imperiled; S3 = Vulnerable; S4 = Apparently Secure

The summary provided that the area proposed for construction of the new river water intake facility and pump house is disturbed in nature, that the presence of multiple species of non-native, potentially invasive vegetation likely factors into the ability of the species of concern to thrive, and that none of the specified preferential habitat types are present at the project site. TVA reviewed the summary and agrees with the USACE that the proposed project would not impact the eight listed plant species of concern. For all other plant species mentioned in the USACE Final EA, TVA concurs with the USACE's findings on impacts of the project to plant species. No significant impacts are expected to vegetation, threatened or endangered botanical species, or their habitats.

Biological Resources – Protected Animal Species/Wildlife

Since issuance of the USACE Final EA, the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) was uplisted from a candidate for federal listing to proposed as federally threatened under the Endangered Species Act. Impacts to species proposed for federal listing must be made at the jeopardy level. The Final EA stated that some milkweeds and other flowering plant species were present in low densities and that coordination would occur with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to develop measures to avoid impacts for monarch. Further coordination with the U.S. Army determined that vegetation surveys of the project footprint between 2019 and 2023 found that while milkweed (*Asclepias* spp. – family Apocynaceae) and other host and nectar plants were documented, those plants were not prevalent in the areas to be impacted by the proposed construction (Levy et al. 2024). Based on the results of the field survey, and lack of abundant suitable breeding habitat, TVA concludes that the proposed construction of a new river water

New River Water Intake Structure and Pump House at Holston Army Ammunition Plant

intake structure and pump house would not be expected to jeopardize the continued existence of monarch butterfly.

The USACE Final EA identified the nearest bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) nest as occurring approximately 400 feet from the project footprint. The Final EA outlined USFWS avoidance and minimization measures (AMMs) that would be adhered to during construction including maintaining a buffer of at least 660 feet between project activities and the nearest bald eagle nest, maintaining established landscape buffers (if applicable), and creating additional landscape buffers to screen the activity from the nest, if possible. Additionally, the construction activity for the areas within the line-of-sight of the nest would take place outside of the nesting season which was defined as being from December 1 to June 15.

Since issuance of the USACE Final EA, the USFWS revised the regulations for the issuance of permits for eagle incidental take and eagle nest take under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. Updated regulations revised the moratorium for line-of-site work within 660 feet of an active bald eagle nest in Tennessee to encompass November 1 through June 30. A query of TVA's Regional Natural Heritage database in January 2026 provided a record for one nest, that had been identified in 2020 by Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, occurring approximately 213.7 feet from the project footprint, closer than the nest identified in the Final EA of approximately 400 feet. This nearest nest was initially determined by the HSAAP natural resource specialist to be an abandoned osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) nest. However, during observations of the closer of the two nests the week of February 9, 2026, the HSAAP natural resource specialist discovered a pair of bald eagles utilizing the nest. As a result, the U.S. Army requested a General Take Permit from USFWS in February 2026. In March 2026, USFWS issued the U.S. Army at HSAAP a General Bald Eagle Disturbance Take Permit (Permit Number PER31335985; see Attachment B) effective from September 1, 2026, through August 31, 2027. They provided this information to TVA via email communication in March 2026.

AMMs within the General Take Permit satisfactorily address any potential adverse impact to bald eagle nests within 660 feet of the project footprint that could result from the proposed project activities. TVA concurs with the USACE's findings on impacts of the project on terrestrial animal species. With implementation of AMMs in the Bald Eagle General Permit, the proposed actions would comply with Bald Eagle Management Guidelines. No significant impacts are expected to wildlife, threatened or endangered animal species, or their habitats.

Cultural Resources

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and NEPA, USACE has provided TVA documentation of compliance including consultation with the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and federally recognized Indian Tribes pursuant to 36 C.F.R. Part 800.3(f)(2). The USACE initiated consultation with the Tennessee SHPO on January 31, 2023, and received concurrence on February 21, 2023, for the finding of No Effect to Historic Architecture in reference to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's 2006 Program Comment for World War II and Cold War Era Army Ammunition Production Facilities and Plants.

The USACE conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the base in 1997 which identified nine sites that were potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Four of the sites were within the project study areas. The USACE initiated consultation with three federally recognized Indian Tribes including the Cherokee Nation, The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma on February 1, 2023, and committed to an avoidance of archaeological sites within the finalized study area by a minimum of 300 feet. Additional project information was provided in response to Tribal comments on March 16, 2023.

After selecting Alternative Location 3 and during the design phase, The USACE determined that design requirements would not fulfill the previous commitment of a 300-foot avoidance buffer around site 40HW15, and ground-disturbing activities would intrude approximately 100 feet into this buffer. The USACE provided updated information to the Tennessee SHPO regarding the changes to site avoidance and received concurrence to the finding of no adverse effect to historic properties on February 14, 2024.

TVA initiated review of the USACE's Section 106 compliance in October 2025 and identified six additional federally recognized Indian Tribes that have notified TVA of interest for consultation in projects in Hawkins County, Tennessee. TVA requested that the USACE initiate consultation with the six additional tribes pursuant to 36 C.F.R. Part 800.3(f)(2) and requested that the USACE provide additional information regarding the changes to avoidance commitments at 40HW15 to the three previously consulted tribes.

In response to TVA's request for additional tribal consultation, USACE notified TVA that tribal consultation was initiated with the six outstanding tribes on March 10, 2026, with letters sent to the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, Kialegee Tribal Town, The Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Shawnee Tribe, and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town. The USACE also notified TVA that tribal consultation was continued with the three previously consulted tribes on March 10, 2026, and that letters were sent to the Cherokee Nation, The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma with information regarding the changes to previously consulted avoidance commitment. As a result of concurrence from the Tennessee SHPO and tribal consultation regarding the undertaking, TVA concurs with the USACE's finding of No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties.

Water Resources - Floodplains

The water intakes, associated fill, and access roads detailed in the EA are considered repetitive actions by the 1981 TVA Class Review of Repetitive Actions in 100-Year Floodplain. However, one construction staging/stockpile area and one construction laydown area (both areas referred to as construction areas) are proposed within the limits of the Holston River 1-percent annual-chance (100-year) floodplain, which are not considered repetitive actions by the 1981 TVA Class Review of Repetitive Actions in 100-Year Floodplain.

The USACE performed a No Practicable Alternative Analysis with a floodplain public notice that was published on the TVA website from March 26, 2026, through April 9, 2026 (see Attachment C). No comments were received. The public notice detailed the efforts the USACE plans to

minimize and mitigate any potential harm to the natural and beneficial values of the floodplain. TVA has therefore concluded that the proposed project is consistent with Executive Order 11988.

Mitigation and Special Permit Conditions

In addition to the standard conditions for a Section 26a permit, TVA would require the U.S. Army at HSAAP to implement the following mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, or resolve adverse impacts on the environment:

Floodplains

1. Use best management practices during the construction of the project,
2. Develop an evacuation plan for removal of flood-damageable equipment and materials from the floodplain in the event of a flood or high-flow event,
3. Locate lower-value and/or floodable equipment and material at lower elevations of the stockpile and laydown areas, and
4. Stage the flood damageable equipment and materials in the laydown and stockpile areas to limit the amount of time in the areas to the greatest extent practicable.

Water Supply

TVA has reviewed the forecasted water needs for HSAAP. HSAAP staff have indicated that a maximum peak day water withdrawal of 80 million gallons per day (MGD) will be needed in the foreseeable future. Therefore, TVA's Section 26a permit for HSAAP will have a maximum peak day water withdrawal limit of 80 MGD. This peak day limit is a combined limit for HSAAP's new and existing intakes in the Holston River drainage area.

TVA's Section 26a permit for the HSAAP is subject to any withdrawal limitations imposed by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC). If TDEC's permitted withdrawal volume is less than that of TVA's maximum permitted peak day withdrawal volume, TVA will reissue the Section 26a permit with a volume that will match TDEC's approval.

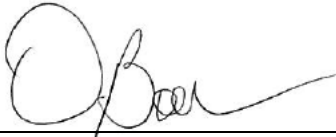
HSAAP will be required to report annual water usage to TVA by March 1 of each year. This reporting will be for all intakes on the Holston River.

Conclusion and Findings

Consistent with TVA's procedures implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), TVA has independently reviewed the USACE Final EA to determine that TVA's actions are adequately addressed therein (see 18 CFR 1318.104). TVA finds that the USACE Final EA adequately addresses the potential impacts associated with TVA's action of permitting the Holston River intake for Alternative Location 3. TVA also finds that the additional information provided by the USACE is not substantial new information about the significance of adverse effects that bear on the proposed action or its impacts (see 18 CFR 1318.103).

TVA is therefore adopting the USACE Final EA for the purposes of TVA's permitting action under

Section 26a and water withdrawals. Based on the findings listed above and the analyses in the Final EA, TVA concludes that the proposed action of issuing a Section 26a permit for all structures located within the 1% annual chance (100-year) floodplain would not result in significant impacts. Accordingly, an environmental impact statement is not required.



S. Dawn Booker
Senior Manager, NEPA Compliance
Environmental Compliance Planning

6/23/2026

Date Signed

Reference

Levy, F., Cole, B. G., McCullough, B. A., & Walker, E. S. (2024). Exceptional diversity in the vascular flora of the Holston Army Ammunition Plant, Hawkins County, Tennessee. *Castanea*, 89(2), 115–143. <https://doi.org/10.2179/0008-7475.89.2.115>

Attachment A – Additional Plant Species Information

**Prepared by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District 29 January 2026
In Support of Tennessee Valley Authority 26a Permit Application for
Holston Army Ammunition Plant River Water Intake Facility and Pump Station**

Revised on 15 May 2026 to amend and add species of concern

In response to the request by Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) to address the potential presence of eight floral species of concern within the area proposed for construction of the Holston Army Ammunition Plant (HSAAP) new River Water Intake Facility and Pump House, forms generated by the Architect/Engineer for purposes of wetland delineation were reviewed to provide perspective on the vegetative communities present and to specifically determine if any of the species of concern were identified. The species of concern in question are as follows:

- 1) American barberry (*Berberis canadensis*)
- 2) Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*)
- 3) Mountain honeysuckle (*Lonicera dioica*)
- 4) Sweetbay magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*)
- 5) Meehanian mint (*Meehanian cordata*)
- 6) Canby's mountain-lover (*Paxistima canbyi*)
- 7) Mountain fetter-bush (*Pieris floribunda*)
- 8) American Ginseng (*Panax quinquefolius*)

Characterization of the Species of Concern

The online database of the Flora of the Southeastern United States, hosted by University of North Carolina (<https://fsus.ncbg.unc.edu/>), provides general habitat descriptions for each species:

Berberis canadensis – Rocky woods, forest openings, glades, usually over mafic rocks (such as diabase) or calcareous rocks (such as limestone), sometimes along fencerows (presumably spread by birds).

Juglans cinerea – Moist, nutrient-rich forests.

Lonicera dioica – Seepages, bogs, rocky woods, shrubby mountain bogs at high elevations, rocky ridgetop thickets over amphibolite.

Magnolia virginiana – Pocosins, bay forests, and swamps in the Coastal Plain, stream head pocosins, swamps, and sandhill seeps in the Sandhills, bogs and peaty swamps in the Piedmont and Mountains.

Meehanian cordata – Moist, rocky, forested slopes, especially in rich boulderfield forests.

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Paxistima canbyi – On calcareous bluffs and cliffs (generally near the top of the cliffs or bluffs, rarely far below the crest), mostly on limestone and dolostone, but rarely on greenstone or shale.

Pieris floribunda – Acid wooded slopes, heath balds at high elevations, summits of Piedmont monadnocks, sometimes escaped from cultivation.

Panax quinquefolius - Cove forests, mesic hardwood forests, generally in nutrient-rich forests though tending to avoid the richest coves.

HSAAP New River Water Intake Facility and Pump House Site Characterization

Field surveys were undertaken throughout the proposed areas of construction in October of 2023. Those surveys entailed identification of vegetative species, characterization of soils, and identification of features of surface waters/hydrologic indicators with the purpose of delineating wetlands and waters subject to jurisdiction by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Nashville District and Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC). A map and aerial photo detailing the area of investigation (outlined in red) are provided in Figures 1 and 2 below.

New River Water Intake Structure and Pump House at Holston Army Ammunition Plant

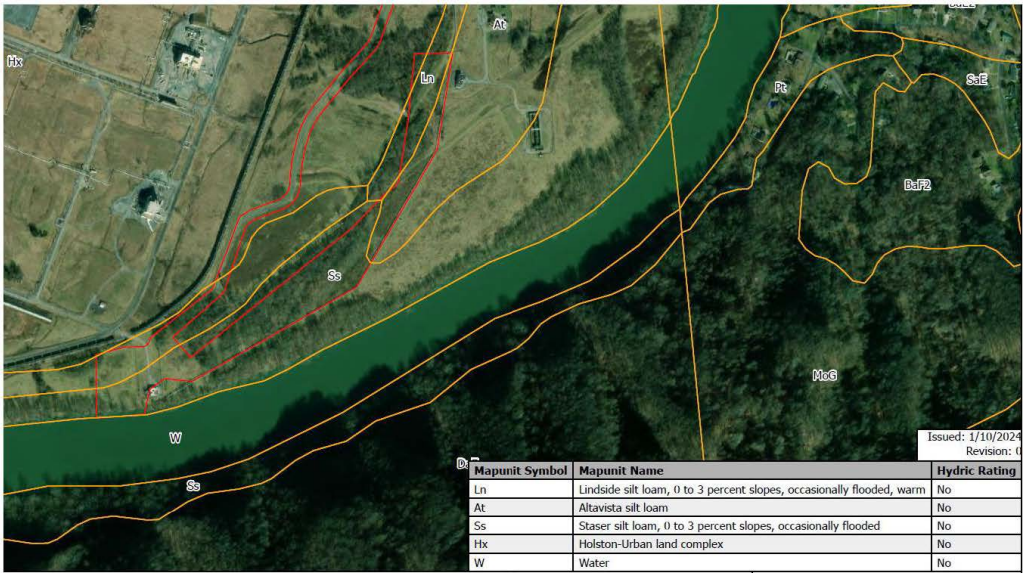


Figure 2: Aerial Photo with Soil Type Designations

The wetland delineation identified two types of wetland features within the site boundaries, artificial drainageways conveying non-contact cooling water used within the plant for manufacturing purposes along with floodplain wetlands.

Wetland vegetation in the drainageways consisted of box elder (*Acer negundo*) and sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) in the tree stratum; box elder and green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) in the shrub/sapling stratum; and false nettle (*Boehmeria cylindrica*), Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimenium*), panicled aster (*Symphotrichum lanceolatum*), Pennsylvania smartweed (*Persicaria pensylvanica*), and marsh-pepper smartweed (*Persicaria hydropiperoides*) in the herb stratum. These wetland areas were underlain with sandy loam or clay loam soils, some of which had been historically compacted due to disturbance, likely from heavy equipment used to create the drainage conveyances in the past.

Upland areas alongside drainageways were characterized by box elder in the tree stratum; green ash, box elder, spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*), and sawtooth blackberry (*Rubus argutus*) in the shrub/sapling stratum; and field paspalum (*Paspalum laeve*), hairy crabgrass (*Digitaria sanguinalis*), giant cane (*Arundinaria gigantea*), yellow foxtail (*Setaria pumila*), Carolina horsenettle (*Solanum carolinense*), panicled aster, and splitbeard bluestem (*Andropogon ternarius*) in the herb stratum. These upland areas were underlain by loamy soils which also showed signs of historical compaction beneath 12 inches of depth.

Wetland vegetation in the floodplain areas did not consistently contain mature trees. The shrub/sapling stratum consisted of box elder and green ash while the herb stratum was dominated by common bentgrass (*Agrostis capillaris*), soft rush (*Juncus effusus*), yellow foxtail, creeping Jenny (*Lysimachia nummularia*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), and Frank's sedge (*Carex frankii*). These wetland areas were underlain with clay loam soils which also showed signs of historical compaction beneath 8 inches of depth.

Upland areas alongside floodplains did not consistently contain mature trees. The shrub/sapling stratum consisted of box elder while the herb stratum was dominated by common bentgrass, Chinese bushclover (*Lespedeza cuneata*), beaked panic grass (*Coleataenia anceps*), white snakeroot (*Ageratina altissima*), yellow foxtail, and sawtooth blackberry. These upland areas were underlain by loamy soils which also showed signs of historical compaction beneath 8 inches of depth.

Site photos demonstrating the vegetative communities present are included below in Figures 3-6.



Figure 3: Typical scrub/shrub wetland adjacent to floodplain



Figure 4: Typical upland adjacent to floodplain (note tire tracks)



Figure 5: Typical wetland area alongside drainageway



Figure 6: Typical upland area alongside drainageway

New River Water Intake Structure and Pump House at Holston Army Ammunition Plant

Discussion

None of the species of concern were identified in the field when scientists performed the wetland delineation in October of 2023. The proposed site of the new river water intake and pump station is disturbed in nature, as evidenced by the finding of mechanical compaction of soils in the area and the photographs of the surrounding features which include visible tire tracks. Additionally, the presence of multiple species of non-native, potentially invasive vegetation (Japanese stiltgrass, hairy crabgrass, creeping Jenny, and Chinese bushclover) likely factors into the ability of the species of concern to thrive. None of the specified preferential habitat types described in the Characterization of the Species of Concern section above are present at the project site. For these collective reasons, the U.S. Army respectfully requests that TVA come to a finding that there is no likelihood for this project to impact any of the eight stated plant species.

Attachment B - General Bald Eagle Disturbance Take Permit

New River Water Intake Structure and Pump House at Holston Army Ammunition Plant



General Eagle Permit - Disturbance Take - Non-Commercial

Permit Number: PER31335985

Version Number: 0

Effective: 2026-09-01 **Expires:** 2027-08-31

Issuing Office:
Department of the Interior
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, Virginia 22041-3803
eaglegeneralpermits@fws.gov

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Eric L. Kershner".

Eric L. Kershner
Chief, Division of Bird Conservation, Permits, and
Regulations
Migratory Bird Program, U.S. Fish and Wildlife

Permittee:

US Army
4509 West Stone Drive
Kingsport, Tennessee 37660
(423) 578-6276

Subpermittees:

There will not be any sub-permittees under this permit. All activities under this permit wi

Name and Title of Principal Officer:

Jeffrey Worley

Primary Contact Information:

Jared Kwitowski, (423) 578-6276

Authority: Statutes and Regulations: 16 U.S.C. 668-668(d), 16 U.S.C 703-712 50 CFR Part 13, 50 CFR 22.280



General Eagle Permit - Disturbance Take - Non-Commercial

Permit Number: PER31335985

Version Number: 0

Effective: 2026-09-01 **Expires:** 2027-08-31

Location where authorized activity may be conducted:

Location: Hawkins/Kingsport/TN

Latitude, Longitude: 36.524474, -82.621715

Eagle Nest Location Coordinates: 36.52496, -82.61868

New River Water Intake Structure and Pump House at Holston Army Ammunition Plant



General Eagle Permit - Disturbance Take - Non-Commercial

Permit Number: PER31335985

Version Number: 0

Effective: 2026-09-01 **Expires:** 2027-08-31

General Permit Requirements and Conditions:

General Permit Conditions – Bald Eagle Disturbance

Definitions (as defined in 50 CFR 22.6):

Alternate Nest means one of potentially several nests within a nesting territory that is not an in-use nest at the current time. When there is no in-use nest, all nests in the territory are alternate nests.

Disturb means to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, 1) injury to an eagle, 2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or 3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior.

Eagle nest means any assemblage of materials built, maintained, or used by bald eagles or golden eagles for the purpose of reproduction. An eagle nest remains an eagle nest until it becomes so diminished, or the nest substrate upon which it is built fails, that the nest is no longer usable and is not likely to become usable to eagles, as determined by a Federal, Tribal, or State eagle biologist.

In-use nest means a bald eagle or golden eagle nest that contains one or more viable eggs or dependent young, or, for golden eagles only, has had adult eagles on the nest within the past 10 days during the breeding season.

Incidental take means take that is foreseeable and results from, but is not the purpose of, an activity.

Nesting territory means the area that contains one or more eagle nests within the home range of a mated pair of eagles, regardless of whether such nests were built by the current resident pair.

Practicable means available and capable of being done after taking into consideration existing technology, logistics, and cost in light of a mitigation measure's beneficial value to eagles and the activity's overall purpose, scope, and scale.

Definitions for the purposes of these permit conditions:

Breeding season refers to the period of time where eagles are breeding, or are preparing to breed. Actual breeding season dates can vary slightly between breeding pairs and from year to year. For bald eagles, the Service uses the date ranges listed by state in Table 1 (located at the end of this permit).

Occupied nest means an in-use bald eagle nest or an alternate bald eagle nest that has had attending adults within the past 10 days during the first 3 months of the breeding season.



General Eagle Permit - Disturbance Take - Non-Commercial

Permit Number: PER31335985

Version Number: 0

Effective: 2026-09-01 **Expires:** 2027-08-31

General Permit Requirements and Conditions:

A. Authorization.

You are authorized to disturb bald eagles at the nest location listed above under "Location" where authorized activity may be conducted.

(1) Disturbance is authorized provided there is no practicable alternative to avoiding or minimizing it. The authorization applies only to disturbance take resulting from activities and infrastructure described in your general permit application and conducted in accordance with the terms of this permit.

(2) Disturbance is authorized for activities associated with building construction and maintenance, linear infrastructure construction and maintenance, alteration of shorelines and water bodies, alteration of vegetation (including timber management), prescribed burn operations, motorized recreational activities, nonmotorized recreational activities, aircraft operation, and loud intermittent noises (including blasting). You must remain in compliance only with the permit conditions in C(1) and the conditions associated with your activity type(s) you are conducting.

B. Prohibited. This permit does not authorize:

(1) Take of eagle nests, including by substantively modifying nesting substrate sufficient to render the substrate unsuitable for eagle nesting, except as authorized in C(8) for prescribed burn operations.

(2) Disturbance of golden eagles.

(3) Incidental or intentional take that results in injury or death of eagles.

(4) Possession of eagles, nestlings, or eggs.

(5) Permanent take of any eagle territory. Your activities must not eliminate the potential for future nesting activity within any eagle territory.

C. Avoidance and Minimization. You must implement the avoidance and minimization measures set forth below for the activity type(s) you are conducting under this permit. Breeding season dates are listed in Table 1 below.

(1) *All Activities:*

(a) You must review the Service's National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines (BEMG) (available at [National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines pdf](#)) and conduct your activity consistent with these guidelines. You must document in writing any applicable BEMG recommendations you do not implement with a justification as to why the measure is not practicable.

New River Water Intake Structure and Pump House at Holston Army Ammunition Plant



General Eagle Permit - Disturbance Take - Non-Commercial

Permit Number: PER31335985

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Effective: 2026-09-01 **Expires:** 2027-08-31

General Permit Requirements and Conditions:

(b) In many areas bald eagles have demonstrated tolerance to human activity. If bald eagles have demonstrated tolerance to your activity or similar activities within the same distance to the nest, you may opt to not implement all of the conditions in Condition C. You must document in writing any applicable conditions you do not implement with a justification as to how you determined the condition is not warranted.

(c) You must avoid activities that may affect the survivability of the nest tree or other natural nesting substrate. The nest location must be identified on plans and communicated to contractors or other third parties doing work at your site. You must preserve the root integrity of the nest tree by avoiding heavy equipment operation, soil compaction, or ground disturbance greater than 12 inches deep within the nest tree's dripline or 50 feet, whichever is greater.

(d) To the maximum degree practicable, avoid conducting activities that may disturb eagles during severe weather such as heavy rain, severe thunderstorms, high winds, or extreme temperatures (high or low) to ensure adult eagles can provide necessary warmth and shelter for eggs and nestlings while they are vulnerable to such weather events.

(2) Construction of Buildings and Infrastructure .

Exterior construction includes exterior building construction as well as related activities. No measures are required for unoccupied nests. For nests that are occupied or status is unknown, you must, to the extent practicable:

(a) Initiate exterior construction and related activities within 330 feet of the nest outside the breeding season.

(b) Initiate exterior construction within 660 feet of the nest as late in the breeding season as possible to avoid the time of year when eagles are most susceptible to disturbance. To the extent practicable, avoid conducting exterior construction within 660 feet of the nest during the first three months of the breeding season.

(c) Initiate exterior construction at the furthest possible distance from the nest to allow the eagles the opportunity to adjust to your activities. Work toward the nest such that any activity to be conducted nearest to the nest occurs last.

(d) Avoid exterior construction within 660 feet of the nest before and for two hours after sunrise and also for two hours before and after sunset to allow eagles time each day to care for nestlings.

(e) Minimize noise and visibility of exterior construction for activities that will occur within 660 feet



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of the nest. For example, create barriers using available natural and artificial barriers such as screening vegetation, topography, or vertical structures.

- (f) Minimize infrastructure or other project component inspection activities within 330 feet of the nest.
- (g) For inspections within 330 feet of the nest,
 - (i) Inform all individuals of the nest's location, including scheduled and unscheduled inspectors;
 - (ii) Conduct all inspection activities from closed cab vehicles whenever practicable;
 - (iii) Inform inspectors to limit their time within 330 feet of the nest, including limiting unnecessary noise and visual disturbance; and
 - (iv) Avoid approaching the nest directly on foot.

(3) Maintenance of Buildings and Infrastructure .

Conditions (a)-(b) are required for all nests, regardless of status. For nests that are occupied or status is unknown, conditions (c)-(i) are also required, unless eagles have demonstrated tolerance to maintenance activities. To the maximum extent practicable, conduct vegetation alteration outside of the breeding season. You must also, to the extent practicable:

- (a) Follow state and federal guidelines, laws, and labels and instructions at all times if using pesticides, herbicides, or other chemicals during facility maintenance. To the maximum degree practicable, avoid the use of anticoagulant rodenticides. Anticoagulant rodenticides are a leading cause of eagle death. This permit does not authorize the killing or injury of eagles resulting from chemical or pesticide exposure.
- (b) Avoid material and equipment storage within 330 feet of the nest. Do not store or stage materials and equipment within the dripline of the nest tree, or 50 feet, whichever is greater.
- (c) Minimize material and equipment storage and staging within 660 feet of the nest tree. If you must use areas within 600 feet of the nest for staging during the breeding season, reduce the visibility of material or equipment by creating natural or artificial barriers using screening vegetation, topography, or vertical structures.
- (d) If maintenance, restoration, and landscaping activities are visible from the nest, avoid these activities within 660 feet of the nest before and for two hours after sunrise and for two hours before and

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after sunset.

(e) When conducting maintenance, restoration, and landscaping activities within 660 feet of the nest, begin as late in the breeding season as possible. To the maximum degree practicable, avoid conducting such activities within 660 feet of the nest during the first three months of the breeding season.

(f) Initiate and conduct maintenance, restoration, and landscaping activities at the furthest possible distance from the nest and work toward the nest such that any activity to be conducted nearest the nest occurs last.

(g) Minimize the use of open cab equipment when conducting activities within 330 feet of an eagle nest.

(h) Avoid the use of heavy equipment or loud machinery within 330 feet of an eagle nest.

(i) Avoid the use of netting adjacent to any water features to reduce risk of eagle entanglement.

(4) Alteration of shorelines and water bodies .

Conditions (a)-(d) are required for all nests, regardless of status. For nests that are occupied or status is unknown, conditions (e)-(f) are also required. To the maximum extent practicable, conduct alteration outside of the breeding season.

(a) Avoid draining or drawing down any existing waterbodies within 660 feet of an eagle nest at a rate faster than normal water usage or evaporation.

(b) When altering shoreline or waterbody boundaries or conducting any associated geotechnical work within 660 feet of an eagle nest, you must:

(i) Avoid work within 660 feet of the nest before and for two hours after sunrise also for two hours before and after sunset.

(ii) Initiate work within 660 feet of the nest as late in the breeding season as possible. Avoid conducting work within 660 feet of the nest during the first three months of the breeding season.

(iii) Initiate work and related activities within 330 feet of the nest outside the breeding season.

(iv) Initiate work at the furthest possible distance from the nest. Work toward the nest such that any activity to be conducted nearest to the nest occurs last.



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(v) Minimize noise and visibility of exterior construction for activities that will occur within 660 feet of the nest. For example, create barriers using available natural and artificial barriers such as screening vegetation, topography, or vertical structures.

(c) Remove dams and other infrastructure for controlling water outside of the breeding season.

(d) To the maximum degree practicable, construct new dams and infrastructure for controlling water outside of the breeding season. If construction must occur during the breeding season, you must:

(i) Avoid construction within 660 feet of the nest before and for two hours after sunrise and also for two hours before and after sunset.

(ii) Initiate construction within 660 feet of the nest as late in the breeding season as possible. To the extent practicable, avoid conducting construction within 660 feet of the nest during the first three months of the breeding season.

(iii) Initiate construction and related activities within 330 feet of the nest outside the breeding season.

(iv) Initiate construction at the furthest possible distance from the nest. Work toward the nest such that any activity to be conducted nearest to the nest occurs last.

(v) Minimize noise and visibility of construction for activities that will occur within 660 feet of the nest. For example, create barriers using available natural and artificial barriers such as screening vegetation, topography, or vertical structures.

(e) Design and construct new, or modifications to existing, water bodies in a manner that protects the nest tree, including all practicable measures to protect soil and prevent erosion that would destabilize the tree.

(5) Alteration of Vegetation.

Conditions (a)-(e) are required for all nests, regardless of status. For nests that are occupied or status is unknown, condition (f) is also required. To the maximum extent practicable, conduct vegetation alteration outside of the breeding season. You must also, to the extent practicable:

(a) Minimize the amount of tree or significant vegetation removal within 660 feet of the nest.

(b) Avoid clearcutting trees within 330 feet of the nest tree at any time.

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(c) Retain the maximum number of mature trees practicable within 660 feet of the nest. Prioritize retaining mature trees within 330 feet of the nest, trees adjacent to foraging areas, and trees with documented use as perch or roost trees.

(d) Take every practical precaution, such as using a professional tree service, to fell trees near the nest tree in such a way that they do not contact the nest tree, especially the crown of the nest tree.

(e) Remove vegetation for chipping, burning, or other disposal methods that may cause disturbance at least 660 feet from the nest.

(f) If conducting timber operations or forestry, avoid new construction of log transfer facilities, in-water log storage areas, new road construction, and chain saw or yarding operations within 330 feet of the nest.

(g) For any vegetation removal that must occur during the breeding season within 660 feet of the nest, begin at the furthest possible distance from the nest and work toward the nest such that any removal to be conducted nearest to the nest occurs last.

(6) *Prescribed Burns.*

Conditions (a)-(d) are required for all nests, regardless of status. For nests that are occupied or status is unknown, conditions (e) and (f) are also required. You must, to the extent practicable:

(a) Conduct prescribed burns outside of the breeding season. If prescribed burns are conducted during the breeding season, you must document in writing with a justification as to why (e.g., human safety, federal mandates).

(b) Remove fuels (e.g., leaves, woody debris) near the nest tree to avoid fire climbing the tree. This includes fuels that present a hazard to the nest tree, fuels that are on or close to the bole of the nest tree, and fuels that may loft embers near the nest tree such as palm trees or high shrubs or bushes. To the extent practical, this measure must be performed outside of the breeding season or when the eagle nest is not occupied.

(c) Avoid creating new fire breaks or fire lines within 660 feet of any bald eagle nest at any time of year. Perform maintenance on any pre-existing fire breaks within 660 feet of a bald eagle nest outside of the breeding season or when the eagle nest is not occupied.

(d) Utilize smoke management and ignition techniques that minimize the amount and duration of flame and smoke impacts to the nest (e.g., igniting a backing or flank fire).



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(e) Minimize the presence of and any activities of ground crews within 660 feet of the nest.

(f) Do not conduct a prescribed burn during weather and wind conditions that are likely to expose the nest to fire or smoke.

(g) You are authorized for the incidental take of eagle nests that occurs during a prescribed burn, provided that incidental take occurs after application of all avoidance and minimization measures. This authorization does not include take caused by lack of due diligence or negligence; for example, failure to identify nest locations prior to conducting an activity.

(7) Motorized and Nonmotorized Recreation.

No measures are required for unoccupied nests. For nests that are occupied or status is unknown, you must, to the extent practicable:

(a) Install signs to create a minimum 330 feet nest buffer around the nest. Signs may be temporary or permanent. Signs should inform recreationists that they are entering an important eagle use area, unless you document doing so is likely to increase risk to eagles.

(b) Close trails, roads, or boat launch areas within 660 feet of the nest. You may reduce this buffer if adult eagles have shown tolerance to use, and you document how you have determined eagles are tolerant to use.

(c) If visiting recreationists are likely to engage in eagle watching, either set up an area for recreationists to view the nest from greater than 660 feet or instruct recreationists to remain at least 330 feet from the nest and observe eagles from their vehicles or from behind natural or artificial barriers. If eagles have demonstrated tolerance, viewing can occur at closer distances. You must document how you have determined eagles are tolerant to viewing within 330 feet.

(d) Do not authorize recreational activities such as camping (including campfires), boating, fishing, and hunting within 330 feet of a nest. You may reduce this buffer if adult eagles have shown tolerance to use, and you document how you have determined eagles are tolerant to use.

(8) Aircraft operation.

No measures are required for unoccupied nests. For nests that are occupied or status is unknown, you must, to the extent practicable:

(a) Avoid any helicopter and fixed-wing aircraft flights within 1,000 feet of an eagle nest during the first three months of the breeding season or until the adults are observed in incubating position.

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(b) Avoid helicopter and fixed-wing aircraft flights within 1,000 feet of an eagle nest at a frequency more than once per day.

(c) Minimize the duration that any helicopter and fixed-wing aircraft spends within 1,000 feet of an eagle nest, not to exceed 3 minutes when passing within 1,000 feet of an eagle nest.

(d) This permit does not authorize disturbance with unmanned aircraft systems (i.e., UAS or drones). Any UAS use must be in a manner that does not cause disturbance, as defined in 50 CFR 22.6.

(9) *Blasting and other loud intermittent activity.*

No measures are required for unoccupied nests. For nests that are occupied or status is unknown, you must, to the extent practicable:

(a) Avoid blasting and any activities that produce other loud intermittent noise within one-half-mile of the nest during the breeding season. If occupancy is known, conduct blasting activities only during the period between when eggs are laid (e.g., adults are incubating position) to when nestlings are at least nine weeks old. Nestling age can be determined by size (i.e., approaching adult size) and posture (e.g., erect, starting to stand on edge of nest).

(b) Use all available methods and technology to reduce the noise generated by your activity. These may include but are not limited to blast mats, vibratory pile driving, or constructed sound barriers.

D. Monitoring. You must, to the maximum degree practicable, observe the permitted eagle nest, sufficient to:

(1) Determine nest status (i.e., occupied or unoccupied) during the breeding season (see Table 1), and

(2) If occupied, determine nest fate (i.e., fledged young or failed to fledge young).

Observations must be performed in a manner that does not cause additional disturbance to breeding eagles. For example, observe the nest from beyond 660 feet or from behind screening vegetation or structures.

E. Reporting. You must submit an annual report of nest status and, if occupied, nest fate using Form 3-202-15 (Eagle Incidental Take Annual Report). Your annual report is due within 30 days of the expiration of your permit or prior to requesting renewal of your permit, whichever is first. An annual report is required, even if no eagle activity was observed or no activities were conducted.



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F. Subpermittees. You may designate subpermittees to conduct some or all of your permitted activities. A subpermittee is an individual to whom you have provided written authorization to conduct some or all of the permitted activities in your absence. Authorized subpermittees are any person who is (1) employed by or under contract to you for the activities specified in this permit, or (2) otherwise designated a subpermittee by you in writing. As the permittee, you are legally responsible for ensuring that your subpermittees are adequately trained and adhere to the terms of your permit.

You and any subpermittees must carry a legible paper or electronic copy of this permit and subpermittee designation letter and display it upon request whenever you are exercising its authority. Subpermittees must be at least 18 years of age. You are responsible for maintaining current records of who you have designated as a subpermittee, including copies of any designation letters provided to individuals not named above.

G. Other Conditions.

(1) You must comply with all of the regulations and permit conditions in 50 CFR parts 10, 13, 21, and 22.

(2) You must keep records of all activities conducted under this permit, including any subpermittee activities carried out under the authority of this permit (see 50 CFR § 13.46).

(3) By accepting this permit, you are authorizing the Service to inspect the location and records relating to the activity (see 50 CFR § 13.21(e)). Service or Service contractors may require access to your project site to ensure general permitting is consistent with eagle preservation. The Service will provide reasonable notice for requests to access sites and negotiate with the permittee about practicable and appropriate access conditions to protect human health and safety and address physical, logistical, or legal constraints.

(4) You are responsible for ensuring that the permitted activity complies with all Federal, Tribal, State, and local laws. This permit is not valid if implementing any of its provisions may affect a listed, proposed, or candidate species or designated or proposed critical habitat under the federal Endangered Species Act, nor has the potential to cause effects to cultural resources or historic properties protected by the National Historic Preservation Act.

(5) The Service may amend, suspend, or revoke a permit issued under this subpart if new information indicates that revised permit conditions are necessary, or that suspension or revocation is necessary, to safeguard local or regional eagle populations. This provision is in addition to the general criteria for amendment, suspension, and revocation of Federal permits set forth in 50 CFR § 13.23,

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13.27, and 13.28. General permits cannot be amended by the permit holder.

(6) Notwithstanding the provisions of 50 CFR § 13.26, you remain responsible for all outstanding monitoring requirements and mitigation measures required under the terms of the permit for take that occurs prior to cancellation, expiration, suspension, or revocation of the permit.

(7) The Service will regularly evaluate whether the take of bald eagles authorized under general permits remains compatible with the preservation of eagles. If the Service finds, through the best available information, that the general permit program is not compatible with the preservation of bald eagles and golden eagles, the Service may suspend issuing general permits in all or in part after publishing a notice in the Federal Register. If the Service suspends general permitting, take currently authorized under this general permit remains authorized until expiration unless you are notified otherwise.

Table 1. Bald eagle breeding season dates by state or portions of states.

State	Breeding Season		State	Breeding Season	
	Beginning	Ending		Beginning	Ending
Alabama	1-Oct	30-May	Nebraska	1-Dec	15-Jul
Alaska	1-Mar	31-Aug	Nevada	1-Dec	31-Jul
Arizona	15-Oct	15-Jul	New Hampshire	15-Feb	15-Aug
Arkansas	1-Nov	30-Jun	New Jersey	1-Jan	31-Jul
California	1-Dec	15-Aug	New Mexico	15-Oct	15-Jul
Colorado	1-Dec	31-Jul	New York	1-Jan	31-Aug
Connecticut	1-Jan	31-Jul	North Carolina	1-Nov	30-Jun
Delaware	15-Dec	30-Jun	North Dakota	15-Jan	31-Aug
District of	15-Dec	15-Jul	Ohio	1-Jan	31-Jul

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Columbia					
Florida	1-Oct	30-May	Oklahoma – except panhandle	1-Oct	30-May
Georgia	1-Oct	30-May	Oklahoma – panhandle only	15-Oct	15-Jul
Idaho	1-Jan	15-Aug	Oregon	1-Jan	15-Aug
Illinois	15-Dec	31-Jul	Pennsylvania	1-Jan	31-Jul
Indiana	15-Dec	31-Jul	Rhode Island	1-Jan	31-Jul
Iowa	1-Jan	31-Jul	South Carolina	1-Oct	30-May
Kansas	1-Dec	31-Jul	South Dakota	15-Jan	31-Aug
Kentucky	1-Nov	15-Jul	Tennessee	1-Nov	30-Jun
Louisiana	1-Oct	30-May	Texas – east of 100th meridian	1-Oct	30-May
Maine	1-Feb	30-Aug	Texas – west of 100th meridian	15-Oct	15-Jul
Maryland	15-Dec	30-Jun	Utah	1-Dec	31-Jul
Massachusetts	15-Jan	31-Aug	Vermont	1-Feb	15-Aug
Michigan	15-Jan	15-Aug	Virginia	15-Dec	15-Jul
Minnesota	15-Jan	15-Aug	Washington	1-Jan	15-Aug
Mississippi	1-Oct	30-May	West Virginia	1-Dec	15-Jul
Missouri	15-Dec	15-Jul	Wisconsin	15-Jan	15-Aug

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General Permit Requirements and Conditions:

Montana	15-Jan	31-Aug	Wyoming	1-Jan	15-Aug
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Attachment C – Floodplains Public Notice

New River Water Intake Structure and Pump House at Holston Army Ammunition Plant

Public Notice - Tennessee Valley Authority No Practicable Alternative for Staging/Stockpile and Laydown Areas in the 1% Annual Chance, 100-year Floodplain

March 26, 2026

Notice is hereby given that the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is proposing to approve under Section 26a a proposed raw water intake on the Holston River near Kingsport, in Hawkins County, Tennessee. The US Army Corps of Engineers prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed intake, which TVA is considering adopting. Among other facilities addressed in the EA, one construction staging/stockpile area and one construction laydown area (both areas referred to as construction areas) are proposed within the limits of the Holston River 1-percent annual-chance (100-year) floodplain, and are therefore subject to analysis under Presidential Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management. The approximate locations of the proposed construction areas are shown in the attached figure by the red clouds.

There is no practicable alternative to locating the construction areas within the 1-percent annual-chance (1% AC) floodplain for the following reasons. Due to the nature of the of the production activities at Holston Army Ammunition Plant (HSAAP), there are limited areas within the plant that are suitable for storage of materials due to their presence within explosive arcs. There are no suitable staging areas in close enough proximity to the intake site to be practicable for construction.

Therefore, TVA has determined that there is no practicable alternative to locating the construction areas within the 1% AC floodplain.

All practicable design measures to minimize harm to the floodplain have been identified by TVA. These measures include:

1. Using best management practices during the lifetime of the staging areas,
2. Developing an evacuation plan for removal of flood-damageable equipment and materials from the floodplain in the event of a flood or high-flow event,
3. Locating lower-value and/or floodable equipment and material at lower elevations of the stockpile and laydown areas, and
4. Staging the flood damageable equipment and materials in the laydown and stockpile areas to limit the amount of time in the areas to the greatest extent practicable.

TVA has therefore concluded that the proposed project is consistent with Executive Order 11988 because:

1. There is no practicable alternative to locating the staging areas in the floodplain,
2. The proposed project will be designed to minimize to the extent practicable harm to or within the floodplain,
3. The proposed project would conform with applicable state and local floodplain protection standards, and

4. Identifiable impacts to the floodplain are negligible.

Any party wishing to comment on the action's potential to affect floodplains should email comments to gtzimmerman@tva.gov on or before April 9 , 2026.

New River Water Intake Structure and Pump House at Holston Army Ammunition Plant

4040283 Holston Ordnance Intake 26a



March 26, 2026

Flood Hazard Zones

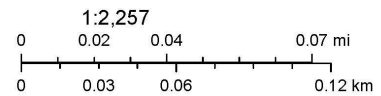
Zone Type

- 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Regulatory Floodway
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard

Flood Hazard Boundaries

LN_TYP

- SFHA / Flood Zone Boundary
- Counties
- States
- Tennessee River Watershed



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