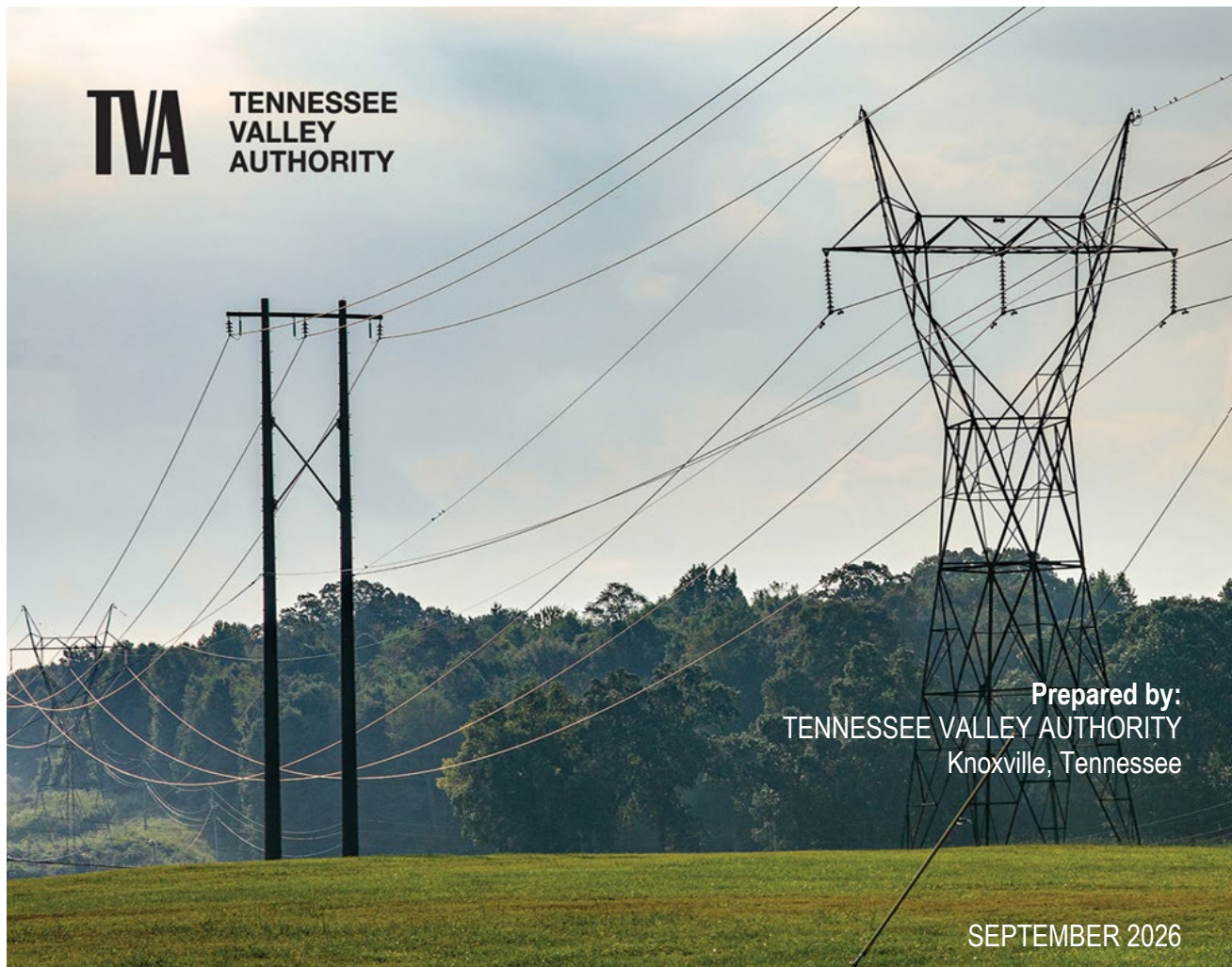


TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ROUTINE PERIODIC VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

FISCAL YEARS 2027, 2028 AND 2029

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

EAXX-455-00-000-1785856949



FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ROUTINE PERIODIC VEGETATION MANAGEMENT FISCAL YEARS 2027, 2028 AND 2029 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) proposes to manage the vegetation within its active transmission system rights-of-way (ROWs) to assure the safe and reliable operation of its powerline transmission facilities. TVA develops long-range vegetation management plans for its transmission system according to industry-wide standards. This planning process includes considerations regarding how and when TVA would control the vegetation growing within its ROWs. TVA has prepared this environmental assessment (EA) to address potential environmental, social, and economic impacts associated with fiscal years 2027, 2028 and 2029 planning cycles for the proposed management of vegetation within its transmission system ROWs. This EA tiers from TVA's programmatic *Transmission System Vegetation Management Environmental Impact Statement* (PEIS) (TVA 2019) and identifies individual transmission line ROW Sectors in which vegetation management activities are proposed.

TVA will perform all vegetation management practices within its transmission system ROWs consistent with an injunction issued on July 31, 2017, by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee, pursuant to *Sherwood v. TVA*, No. 3-12-cv-156. TVA issued the above-mentioned PEIS after the Court in *Sherwood v. TVA* ordered TVA to take a hard look at the consequences of TVA's vegetation management practices through preparation and publication of the PEIS. TVA will not fully implement the PEIS program under this EA. All areas proposed for vegetation management within ROW Sectors have been previously cleared and continuously maintained, and tree work would be limited to immediate hazard trees unless and until a court of competent jurisdiction dissolves the *Sherwood* injunction. The EA analysis was limited to trees that would present a risk to the reliability of the transmission system rather than including tree removal in Buffer Zones, those areas located between the outside edge of the ROW and the wire zone.

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

The purpose of TVA's transmission system vegetation management program is to strategically manage TVA's existing transmission system ROW in a manner consistent with applicable laws, orders, standards, practices and guidance, while providing reliable electricity transmission to TVA's customers and protecting environmental resources to the extent possible. Failure to address vegetation clearance and management of brush, downed vegetation and small trees could result in wildfires, major power outages, and injury to life or property.

The proposed action is the subject of an EA prepared by TVA, and the EA is incorporated by reference. The EA tiers from the broader bounding analysis within the PEIS and incorporates by reference information from the body of related TVA environmental reviews listed therein.

ALTERNATIVES

Two alternatives are addressed in the associated EA. Under the No Action Alternative (Alternative A), TVA would not implement routine vegetation management on ROWs within the TVA power service area. As a result, the existing ROW would increasingly contain vegetation incompatible with TVA's transmission system. The volume of non-compatible woody vegetation within the previously cleared ROWs would

continue to pose an increasing risk of interruption or service loss to the transmission system. TVA's ability to provide reliable service within the TVA power service area would be jeopardized, which would not support TVA's overall mission and would risk violating national electric reliability standards.

The No Action Alternative does not adequately address the potential for service outages from trees growing into the line, falling into the line, or creating a fire hazard to the transmission lines and structures, and thereby creates an increased risk to reliability. The No Action Alternative also does not adequately address the risk to public safety that can stem from wildfires caused by power lines. In addition, the No Action Alternative would lead to a marked increase in worker safety concerns, due to the increased risk of serious injuries and fatalities associated with the increased need to undertake manual removal of large danger trees. Consequently, TVA has determined that the No Action Alternative is not a viable or reasonable vegetation management alternative.

The Action Alternative (Alternative B) involves TVA implementing its yearly process of routine periodic vegetation management in each of TVA's twelve managed Sectors in TVA's power service area encompassing approximately one-third of the transmission system's ROW. Under the Action Alternative, TVA's Preferred Alternative, TVA would use an Integrated Vegetation Management (IVM) approach to perform vegetation management on approximately one-third of TVA's transmission system ROWs, consistent with the PEIS. IVM would be utilized to promote the establishment of a plant community "end-state" dominated by low-growing herbaceous and shrub-scrub species that do not interfere with the safe and reliable operation of the transmission system. The goal of this vegetation management alternative would be to allow compatible vegetation to establish and propagate to reduce the presence of woody species.

TVA would predominantly use herbicides during routine floor vegetation management and a mix of mechanical and manual methods to remove trees. Noxious or invasive plant species would be controlled by a mix of methods dominated by mechanical techniques and herbicide application. By comparison, tall-growing incompatible trees and shrubs typically would be controlled using a more balanced application of all techniques (manual, mechanical, and herbicide).

Under the Action Alternative, compatible trees and shrubs would be allowed in areas maintained actively by others (such as residential or agricultural lands, orchards, forest plantations, or other similar areas). Where terrain conditions provide higher clearances (i.e., ravines, steep slopes, etc.), vegetation may not conflict with the safe and reliable operation of the transmission lines and would not need to be removed.

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The EA evaluates site-specific potential effects on vegetation; wildlife; aquatic ecology; threatened and endangered species and critical habitats; surface water quality; wetlands; managed and natural areas, parks, and recreation; and archaeological and historic resources.

Tree clearing along ROW margins will cause negligible changes to landscape-level plant habitats. Localized herbicide use may cause limited off-target effects, with greater risk in areas containing dense woody vegetation; however, these areas generally lack high-quality herbaceous habitat. In dry ROW areas with rocky or sandy soils, localized herbicide application may enhance rare herbaceous communities.

All vegetation-control methods have the potential to affect wildlife and habitat. Manual methods (mowing, chainsaws, machinery) typically cause more disturbance, noise, and ground disruption than herbicide

applications and may affect caves through sedimentation or contamination. Herbicide use targets woody vegetation while retaining ground cover, reducing erosion and impacts to nesting or burrowing wildlife. TVA herbicides are rated practically non-toxic to slightly toxic to mammals, birds, and terrestrial invertebrates, except Tebuthiuron, which is moderately toxic to mammals. Near aquatic features, TVA uses only U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-registered, TVA-approved herbicides that are safe for aquatic environments and applied according to label directions.

With standard best management practices (BMPs) implemented during floor work and hazard/danger tree removal, and with proper herbicide use, potential effects on surface water, aquatic life, managed/natural areas, and recreation would be insignificant. TVA will continue using the Office-Level Sensitive Area Review (O-SAR) process to identify sensitive resources and adjust activities accordingly. Coordinating with land managers, TVA does not expect significant regional impacts on terrestrial plant or animal ecology.

TVA's Regional Natural Heritage database identified 26 federally listed species and 194 state-listed species within 50 feet of ROW Sectors, plus one federally protected and five proposed species. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) identified 10 additional federally listed terrestrial animals potentially affected.

TVA consulted with USFWS during development of the 2019 PEIS to assess the impacts of routine activities associated with TVA's ROW Vegetation Management program on federally listed species (excluding bats, addressed under separate programmatic consultations in 2018, 2023, and 2024). USFWS issued a 2019 Biological Opinion concurring with TVA's determinations; BMPs and conservation measures from the consultation to avoid and minimize effects to sensitive species will be integrated into TVA's transmission ROW vegetation management procedures.

As part of the consultation, TVA concluded, and the USFWS concurred, that the ROW Vegetation Management program is "likely to adversely affect" the 18 federally listed plant species known to occur in or adjacent to ROW plots or they have a reasonable potential to occur on TVA transmission ROW and be impacted by vegetation management tools into the future. Of these, 12 species (Braun's rock cress, fleshy-fruit glade cress, green pitcher plant, large flowered skullcap, leafy prairie-clover, Mohr's Barbara's buttons, Morefield's leatherflower, Price's potato bean, Pyne's ground plum, Spring Creek bladderpod, white fringeless orchid and whorled sunflower) are known to occur within 50 feet of ROWs proposed for vegetation management during FY27, FY28 and FY29. While the program may affect individual plants from time to time, TVA does not anticipate that vegetation management activities would extirpate any populations from the ROW, and ROW conditions are favorable for most of these species. No suitable off-ROW habitat for fleshy-fruit bladderpod or white fringeless orchid intersects planned work and the open ROW is necessary for the survival of the species at these sites. Proposed TVA ROW vegetation management would result in short-term impacts to individual federally and state-listed plants as well as long-term beneficial impacts to populations of those same species.

For most federally listed terrestrial animal species, the USFWS consultation resulted in "may affect, not likely to adversely affect" determinations. For bats, TVA's programmatic consultation concluded "no adverse effects" to gray bat or Virginia big-eared bat and "likely to adversely affect" determinations for Indiana bat and northern long-eared bat due to tree removal and prescribed burning. USFWS issued a 2018 Biological Opinion and 20-year Incidental Take Statement, updated in 2023 following the uplisting of northern long-eared bat, and in 2024 to incorporate a conference opinion for tricolored bat, currently proposed for federal listing. For federally listed aquatic animal species, species- and/or group-specific

restrictions and guidance (e.g., shoreline management zones) have been developed for all federally listed and most state-listed resources in the study area to avoid impacts to these species. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated for aquatic animal species from the proposed vegetation management work.

Migratory bird species have the potential to be impacted. IPaC identified 45 migratory bird species potentially present. Of these, 12 species are likely to occur in the action area during migration. Proposed actions are not expected to significantly impact migratory bird populations.

Within the ROW Sectors, 19,075 acres of potential wetlands were identified. Mechanical mowing may occur only under dry conditions. Herbicide methods (spot, localized, broadcast, aerial) may be used as needed; aquatic-approved herbicides are required near water features. Consideration of site-specific characteristics would ensure that any potential runoff, leaching, or drift of herbicide is contained when applied in or near a wetland. With these measures and the implementation of standard wetland BMPs within locations where mapped national wetland inventory and O-SAR wetlands are present and vegetation management activities are necessary, no significant wetland impacts are anticipated.

ROWs may contain prehistoric and historic Native American archaeological sites and Traditional Cultural Properties, including intact Unicoi Turnpike/Trail of Tears segments. Only portions of the ROWs subject to this EA have undergone systematic Phase I archaeological surveys since the mid-1990s in association with reviews under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Much of the survey work was conducted during the planning stages and prior to new construction of the transmission lines. As a result, numerous archaeological sites within the transmission system have been identified and evaluated with respect to their eligibility status for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Most ROW vegetation-management activities have little to no potential to affect cultural resources. Activities causing soil disturbance could impact subsurface deposits, but risks are low given that ROWs are already established. Spot or localized herbicide treatments do not affect cultural resources, though broadcast or aerial treatments could affect culturally significant plants if present. Manual vegetation removal poses low risk to subsurface resources; machinery has greater potential to affect above-ground historic resources.

TVA executed a Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, seven state historic preservation officers, and federally recognized tribes with regional interest. The PA provides a streamlined Section 106 compliance process for similar, repetitive TVA operations and maintenance activities, including most ROW vegetation-management actions. Most of the activities associated with ROW vegetation management are covered in this PA.

MITIGATION MEASURES

TVA will implement the routine environmental protection measures as listed in the EA. TVA employs standard practices when constructing, operating, and maintaining transmission lines, structures, and the associated ROW and access roads. These can also be found on TVA's Transmission organization's website. TVA has not identified the need for any nonroutine mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts further.

CONCLUSION AND FINDINGS

Based on the findings listed above and the analyses in the EA, we conclude that the proposed action of implementing vegetation management activities within TVA's transmission system ROW Sectors would not be a major federal action significantly affecting the environment. This finding of no significant impacts is contingent upon adherence to the routine mitigation measures described above. Accordingly, an environmental impact statement is not required.



9/30/2026

Erin Dunsmore, Manager
NEPA Compliance
Tennessee Valley Authority

Date Signed

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CHAPTER 1 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) proposes to manage the vegetation within its transmission line rights-of-way (ROWs) to ensure the safe and reliable operation of its transmission system. TVA proposes targeting previously cleared or maintained areas along certain ROW segments in twelve managed ROW Sectors across TVA's power service area (see Figure 1-1). TVA develops long-range vegetation management plans for its transmission system according to industry-wide standards. This planning process includes considerations regarding how and when TVA would control the vegetation growing within certain regions of its transmission line ROWs. Designated ROW segments are managed on a three-year cycle.

Typically, vegetation management activities consist of herbicide application (90 percent), mechanical control (6 percent - i.e., brush hogs, equipment mounted saws) and manual methods (4 percent - i.e., chainsaw, handsaw). Tree work would be limited to trees that would present an immediate hazard to the reliability of the transmission system.

1.1 PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of TVA's transmission system vegetation management program is to strategically manage TVA's existing transmission system ROW in a manner consistent with applicable laws, orders, standards, practices and guidance, while providing reliable electricity transmission to TVA's customers and protecting environmental resources to the extent possible.

Failure to address vegetation clearance and management of brush, downed vegetation and small trees could result in wildfires, major power outages, and injury to life or property. Neglecting vegetation clearance could cause wildfires, outages, and safety risks. The need for the proposed action includes:

- Enhanced public safety through controlled vegetation management of TVA's transmission lines.
- Effectively manage vegetation that interferes with the safe, efficient and reliable operation of transmission lines so TVA can continue to provide the public safe and reliable electric power in a cost-effective and environmentally sound manner.
- Compliance with North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) standards to maintain transmission lines in a safe and reliable operating condition.

Routine assessment methods to establish a basis for vegetation control measures were evaluated in the *Transmission System Vegetation Management Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement* (PEIS) completed in 2019 (TVA 2019). TVA has prepared this environmental assessment (EA) for fiscal years (FYs) 2027, 2028 and 2029 planning cycles for the proposed management of vegetation within transmission system ROWs. This EA, which tiers from TVA's 2019 PEIS identifies individual transmission line ROW segments in which vegetation management activities are proposed.

1.1.1 The Need for Transmission System Reliability

Reliability of TVA's transmission system is critical because interruptions can cause widespread outages. A single high-voltage line may feed a primary substation, and if that line fails, all secondary substations

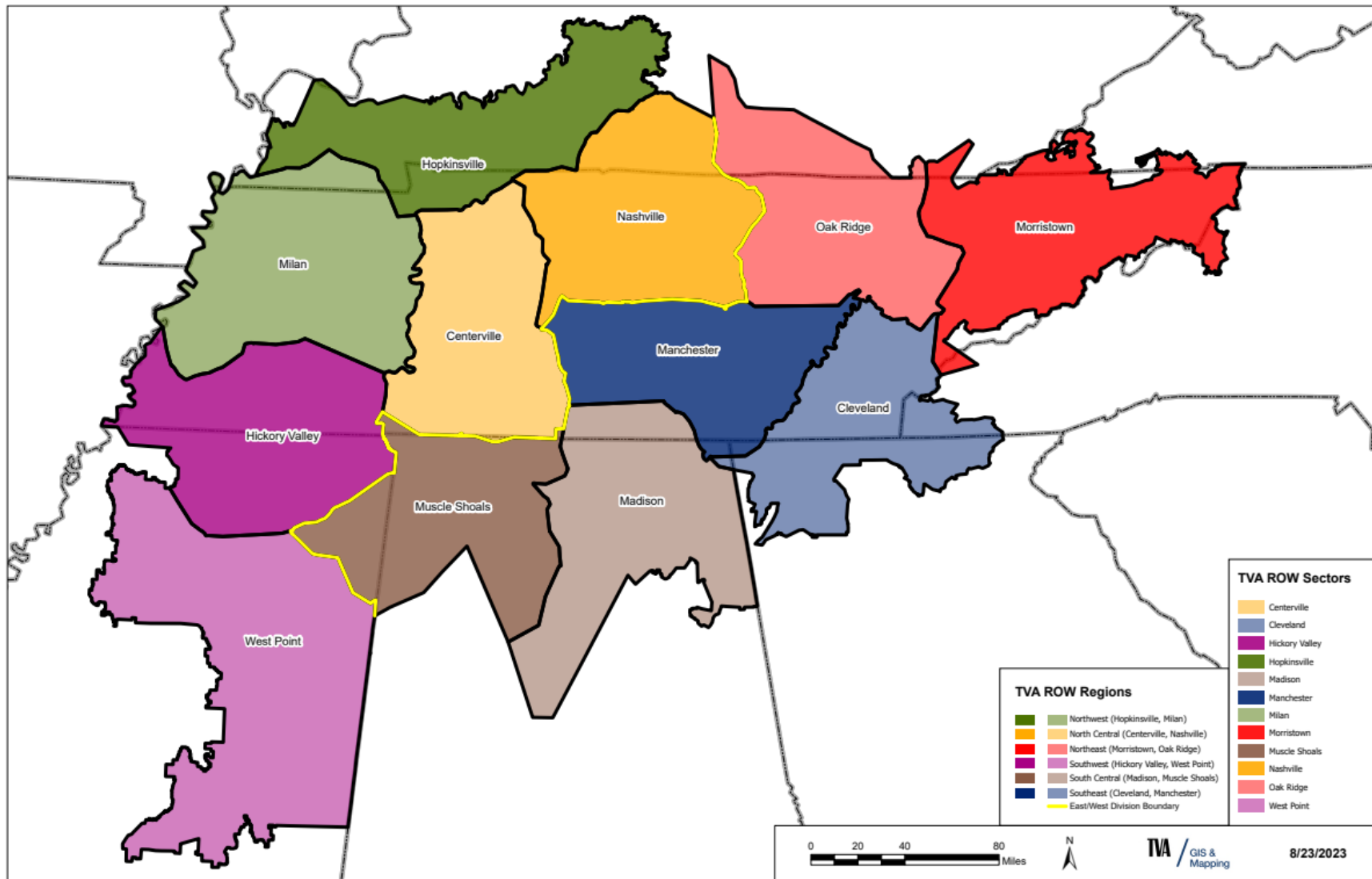


Figure 1-1. TVA Power Service Area – Right-of-Way Sectors and Regions

relying on it—serving homes, businesses, hospitals, and safety infrastructure—also lose power. Thus, failure of one primary substation can affect thousands of people.

NERC began enforcing Reliability Standard FAC-003 on June 18, 2007. This standard requires transmission systems, including TVA's, to maintain vegetation clearances defined by the National Electric Safety Code so the system can withstand single-failure events and maintain adequate voltage. Noncompliance can increase risks of wildfire, major outages, and threats to life or property, and can result in penalties, required mitigation, and fines.

To meet these requirements, TVA manages vegetation on transmission ROWs on a three-year cycle. Floor vegetation work relies more heavily on herbicides to maintain clearance efficiently.

Unchecked vegetation is a major cause of transmission interruptions. On lower-voltage LPC distribution lines, safe clearance distances are easier to maintain because electrical arc potential is lower. On higher-voltage transmission lines, trees and other conductive vegetation pose a greater threat because higher energy levels allow electricity to arc across longer distances to vegetation and then to ground.

1.2 BACKGROUND

1.2.1 TVA's Transmission System

TVA's transmission system consists of a network of more than 16,700 miles of electric transmission lines all contained within approximately 240,500¹ acres of utility ROWs. Most of TVA's transmission system is located on private lands, and TVA typically acquires ROW easements that include the right to manage vegetation to protect transmission lines and the transmission system.

Electricity is provided to its customers by the transmission of electricity, typically ranging from 46,000 to 500,000 volts (46 to 500 kilovolts [kV]). High voltage allows electricity to be transmitted over long distances with maximum efficiency. The electricity is delivered to more than 51 directly served, large industrial customers and to 153 local power companies (LPC). These LPCs typically utilize voltages in the range of 4-kV to 69-kV to connect with end use customers (e.g., residential homes, hospitals, schools, and businesses).

1.2.2 TVA's Vegetation Management Program

TVA's transmission system serves nearly ten million residents in a more than 82,000-square-mile area. For vegetation management purposes this area is divided into six regions consisting of a total of twelve Sectors across TVA's power service area (see Figure 1-1). TVA develops a yearly plan using an integrated vegetation management approach to identify roughly one-third of the transmission system which needs vegetation management within each of the twelve Sectors. The area in Figure 1-1 comprises the study area for this EA and is inclusive of all of TVA's maintained transmission system ROWs. Analysis of impacts to individual ROW segments that undergo vegetation management practices in the EA adopts a Sector area perspective.

TVA's vegetation management program along its ROWs consists of the following basic components:

¹ Approximate acreage as of January 2026.

- Floor work – Vegetation maintenance activities which target previously cleared or maintained areas along the transmission system ROWs. Typically, floor activities consist of mechanical control (e.g., bush hogging and herbicide application).
- Tree work – Vegetation maintenance activities which focus on tree removal or tree trimming. Typically, tree activities consist of manual control (e.g., chainsaw) and mechanical control (e.g., equipment mounted saws and other devices).
- Inspections – Periodic review of transmission system ROW conditions to determine maintenance needs, and any need to adjust the cycle of scheduled work due to emergent conditions.
- Planning and Support – The Transmission ROW manager develops plans to maintain their respective ROWs in a cost-effective, efficient, and environmentally responsible manner to minimize vegetation-related interruptions.
- Communication – Notification of, communication to and education for the property owner.
- Reliability and Compliance – Vegetation management activities maximize reliability of the transmission system. Vegetation maintenance activities also must be compliant where applicable with the NERC Reliability Standard FAC-003. As summarized in Table 1-1, TVA's transmission system ROW can be classified into three broad categories based on the need for routine vegetation maintenance.

Table 1-1. Summary of Routine Vegetation Maintenance Rights and Extent within TVA ROWs

Rights and Extent of Vegetation Maintenance	Percent of ROW¹
Lands Primarily Maintained by Others	51.5%
Lands Subject to Limited Maintenance	2.0%
Lands Actively Maintained by TVA	46.5%
Total	100%
¹ Active transmission ROW	

Compatible vegetation is that which will never grow sufficiently close to a conductor so as to violate the minimum clearance distances. While the floor of the transmission system ROW is often maintained by others in these areas, TVA conducts routine inspection and vegetation management of ditch banks, fence rows, towers, and other features. Trees that are tall enough to either fall within a ROW or grow to an unsafe distance of transmission lines are managed on all lands within and adjacent to the TVA ROW. These areas include ROWs that span open water or deep valleys where vegetation growing at lower elevations cannot threaten the transmission line.

What is “compatible” and “incompatible” vegetation?

Compatible Vegetation: Vegetation will never grow sufficiently close to a conductor so as to violate the minimum clearance distances. Example: low-growing shrubs and herbaceous plants.

Incompatible Vegetation: Vegetation that has the potential to violate minimum clearance distances. Example: young woody trees.

TVA typically also manages danger trees on lands along and adjacent to transmission line ROWs. A danger tree is a tree, located on or off the ROW, that would strike a transmission line structure or come within an unsafe distance of a transmission line conductor if it were to fall toward the line. For most transmission lines, this distance is 5 feet, but for higher voltage lines the distance is generally 10 feet. Danger trees that are or have the potential to be an immediate hazard to the safety and reliability of TVA's transmission line system must be removed. Any reference to danger tree removal includes all trees that fit this definition.

What are “Danger” Trees?

Danger trees are trees located on and off the ROW that are tall enough to fall within an unsafe distance of transmission lines. For most transmission lines, this distance is five feet, but for higher voltage lines, the distance is generally 10 feet.

1.2.2.1 Sherwood v. TVA injunction

TVA's vegetation management practices are subject to an injunction issued on July 31, 2017, by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee, *Sherwood v. TVA*, No. 3-12-cv-156 (Appendix C). This injunction requires “TVA [to] maintain buffer zones on the edges of its ROW in a manner as described in its 1997- and 2008- Line Maintenance Manuals” until TVA prepares and publishes a thorough programmatic PEIS pursuant to NEPA analyzing TVA's ROW vegetation management program, and the district court reviews the sufficiency of that PEIS. In response to and consistent with the injunction, TVA stopped removing woody vegetation except for trees that are an immediate hazard to the reliability of the transmission system and/or safety of the public.

In response to the court order, TVA issued a final PEIS to programmatically address vegetation management within the TVA power system's transmission line ROW on August 30, 2019, and an associated Record of Decision on October 18, 2019 (84 FR 55995) identifying its preferred vegetation management alternative (TVA 2019). Additionally, TVA filed a motion to dissolve the injunction; the Court is currently reviewing the sufficiency of the PEIS in consideration of lifting the injunction. TVA will continue to operate according to the injunction until it is lifted by a court of competent jurisdiction. This EA tiers from the final PEIS referenced above in eliminating repetitive discussion of issues already addressed in the PEIS by summarizing and incorporating by reference the discussion from the same. Issuance of this EA does not indicate an intent to violate the terms and conditions of the injunction but evaluates TVA's potential actions surrounding future potential ROW vegetation management practices and activities once a court has completed their review of the sufficiency of the PEIS.

1.2.3 Vegetation Management Practices

The study area supports a variety of vegetation including trees, brush, and herbaceous plants. As described in TVA's PEIS (2019), ROW vegetation management is necessary to ensure that the source of safe and reliable electric power to TVA's end-users is not interrupted by trees or other vegetation growing under or near the transmission lines. To protect public safety and improve power reliability, TVA maintains different areas within the ROW including a “wire zone” and “border zone” (Figure 1-2).

- Wire zone – Generally, the wire zone includes the area directly under the lines.
- Border zone – The border zones are located between the outside edge of the ROW and the wire zone. The width of this area varies based upon ROW width, voltage, structure type, and structure height.

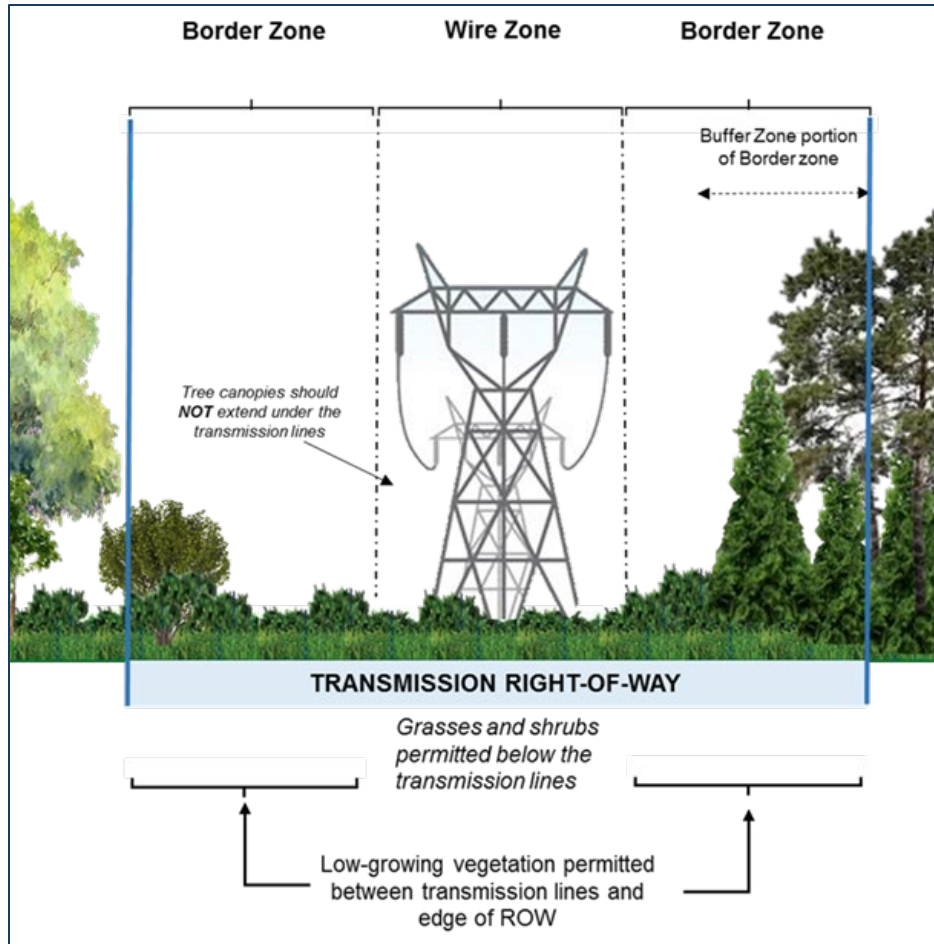


Figure 1-2. Transmission Line Right-of-Way Zones

Within the border zone of some ROWs there is an area that has in the past been considered a “buffer zone.” The buffer zone is a portion of the border zone that has not been subjected to routine maintenance. To reduce the risk of trees or branches falling onto lines, or lines sagging or swaying into trees, incompatible vegetation in the wire zone and border zones should be removed. While the 2017 court injunction is in place, TVA shall continue to maintain the buffer zones on the edges of its ROW according to its 1997- and 2008-Line Maintenance Manuals (TVA 1997; TVA 2008). Consistent with the court order, only trees that present an immediate hazard to the reliability of the transmission system would be removed until the injunction is dissolved.

1.2.4 Emphasis on Integrated Vegetation Management

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and NERC both recognize the American National Standard Institute (ANSI) Tree, Shrub and Other Woody Plant Maintenance-Standard Practices for electric utility ROW as a best management practice (BMP) (ANSI 2012). The concept of Integrated Vegetation Management (IVM) is the basis of this standard and is defined as: A system of managing plant communities in which compatible and incompatible vegetation is identified, action thresholds are considered, control methods are evaluated, and selected control(s) are implemented to achieve a specific objective. Choice of control methods is based on effectiveness, environmental impact, site characteristics, safety, security, and economics. TVA’s IVM process consists of six elements (Figure 1-3).

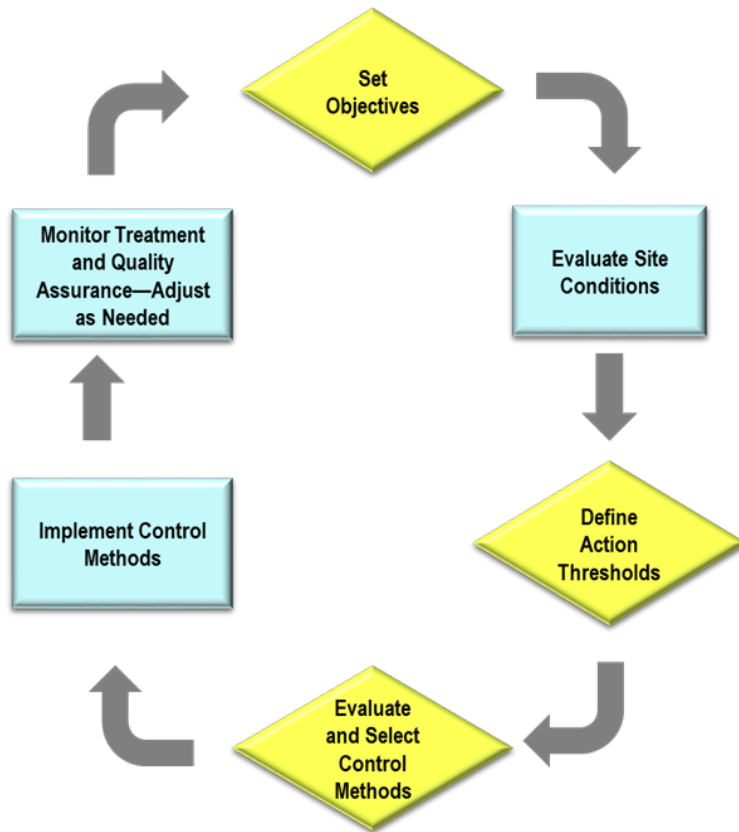


Figure 1-3. TVA Integrated Vegetation Management Process

The goal of IVM is to provide an integrated and balanced approach of vegetation management that considers the overall long-term effect on public health and safety, reliability of electric transmission, environmental stewardship, and cost. As vegetation growth is dynamic, the planning and implementation process is iterative and continuous; this allows flexibility to adjust plans as needed.

Setting objectives, defining action thresholds and selecting site-specific application of tools to control vegetation are all considered in the IVM process. TVA believes that the IVM process provides the greatest flexibility for decisions regarding the transmission system ROWs; thus, the Action Alternative it considers in this EA is based on the IVM concept. Tools are selected based upon a thorough consideration of the end-state and form of the plant communities that are subject to control and an integrated application of TVA's Office-Level Sensitive Area Review (O-SAR) process. The O-SAR process, described below in Section 2.2.2, prescribes the need for site-specific field surveys and particular tool use based on the documented or potential presence of sensitive environmental resources.

1.2.5 Selection of Vegetation Control Methods

The process for selecting from various vegetation management methods is determined based on the location, the existing plant communities, and with the integration results of TVA's O-SAR process. The vegetation control methods or tools and their appropriate uses for various ROW conditions are identified and discussed in TVA's PEIS (2019).

Of the vegetation control methods available for ROW vegetation maintenance (e.g., manual, mechanical, and herbicide/growth regulators), the most suitable approach would be the one that best achieves the management objectives at each site within the ROW (see Table 1-2). The site-specific selection of control methods (individually or in combination) is based on a range of factors including an understanding of environmental resources and their sensitivities, knowledge of specific site characteristics, safety, economics, and current land use issues.

Table 1-2. Vegetation Control Methods Appropriate for Use on TVA Transmission ROWs

	Manual	Mechanical	Herbicide
Agricultural Areas	Usually not many trees requiring control.	Usually not many trees requiring control.	Appropriate for target vegetation control. Agricultural landowner often uses herbicide methods for localized treatments of weeds.
Forested Areas	Manual methods appropriate for tree removal.	Appropriate for dense stands of vegetation and for removal of buffers.	Appropriate for target vegetation control (including invasive weeds), and stump treatments of deciduous trees.
Grassland and Shrub	Usually not many trees requiring control. Would address invasive weeds in very limited cases. Root systems would not be controlled; seeds have the potential to spread.	Appropriate for clearing brush on access roads, or around towers.	Appropriate for general application and for invasive weed control.
Residential Areas	Would address invasive weeds in very limited cases. Weed roots would not be controlled; seeds have the potential to spread.	Would address invasive weeds in very limited cases. Weed roots would not be controlled; seeds have the potential to spread.	Appropriate for controlling invasive weeds, selected application.
Danger Trees Outside the ROW	Manual methods are appropriate for selective removal of danger trees.	Appropriate; however, mechanical methods tend to be non-selective and used for smaller tree heights.	Growth regulator may be appropriate to stunt growth of potential danger trees.

Effective vegetation control along the ROW typically requires the use of a combination of methods depending on the target vegetation type. TVA uses herbicides predominantly during routine floor vegetation management and a mix of manual and mechanical methods to remove trees. Noxious or invasive plant species are controlled by a mix of methods dominated by mechanical techniques and herbicides. By comparison, tall-growing, incompatible trees and shrubs are typically controlled using a more balanced application of all techniques (manual, mechanical, and herbicide). TVA recognizes that each tool has inherent advantages and disadvantages (TVA 2019).

Setting objectives, defining action thresholds, and selecting site-specific application of tools to control vegetation all require consideration as part of the IVM process. Use of all the methods identified (manual, mechanical, and herbicide/growth regulators) is appropriate and necessary to ensure flexibility of application, increased environmental sensitivity, and cost effectiveness for each site-specific application.

1.3 DECISION TO BE MADE

The primary decision before TVA is whether to ensure safe and reliable electric power to TVA's power service area by strategically managing vegetation along its transmission line ROWs consistent with applicable laws, regulations, court orders, standards, practices, and guidance, while protecting environmental resources to the extent possible. If the proposed vegetation management is to occur, other secondary decisions are involved. These include the type and timing of vegetation control methods. TVA's decision will consider factors such as environmental impacts, economic issues, and the availability of resources.

1.4 RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS

Transmission System Vegetation Management PEIS (October 2019)

In 2019, TVA released the PEIS, which is incorporated by reference (TVA 2019). This review more broadly represented a comprehensive analysis of management activities and potential environmental impacts associated with TVA's vegetation management program across all Sectors within the TVA power service area. Various vegetation management methods and tools were considered as part of the analysis. TVA issued a Record of Decision on October 18, 2019, identifying its preferred vegetation management program alternative as a condition-based control strategy with a goal of maintaining ROWs in a meadow-like end-state (84 FR 55995).

Transmission System Routine Periodic Vegetation Management EAs – Fiscal Years 2021 to 2026

Since 2019, TVA has prepared periodic EAs to propose the removal of trees and woody vegetation within the margins of its active transmission system ROW on about one-third of the transmission system ROWs for each fiscal year. This vegetation is considered incompatible with the safe and reliable operation of the transmission system. These ROW areas have been managed on a routine periodic basis as described in TVA's PEIS which evaluated and analyzed TVA's vegetation management program (TVA 2019).

On January 26, 2022, TVA released the Transmission System Incompatible Vegetation Removal in FY23 draft EA for a 30-day public comment period (TVA 2022a). This draft EA proposed the initial removal of about 400 acres of trees and woody vegetation within the margins of its active transmission system ROW. This vegetation is considered incompatible with the safe and reliable operation of the transmission system. These ROW areas would subsequently be managed on a routine periodic basis as described in TVA's PEIS which evaluated and analyzed TVA's vegetation management program (TVA 2019). The proposed activities of this EA are subject to compliance with the injunction and will only be implemented completely when the injunction is dissolved.

On September 27, 2024, TVA issued a final EA and FONSI for its proposal to perform routine vegetation management on about two-thirds of the transmission system ROWs in fiscal years 2025 and 2026 (TVA 2024a). TVA issued final EAs and FONSI for similar proposals on November 9, 2020, addressing FY 2021 (TVA 2020a); on October 1, 2021, addressing FYs 2022 and 2023 (TVA 2021); and on October 19, 2023, addressing FY 2024 (TVA 2023a). The management of vegetation is needed to ensure the transmission system can continue to provide reliable power and to prevent outages related to incompatible vegetation.

Site-specific effects were considered within twelve managed Sectors in areas that had been previously and continuously maintained on a recurring cycle. The EAs tiered from the 2019 PEIS (TVA 2019) which evaluated and analyzed TVA's vegetation management program.

1.5 PRIOR AGENCY AND TRIBAL INVOLVEMENT

During the review of TVA's 2019 PEIS, TVA contacted federal and state agencies, as well as federally recognized Native American tribes represented in the TVA power service area (see Appendix D).

Pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and in consultation with the (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) USFWS, TVA prepared a programmatic Biological Assessment (BA) that evaluated impacts of a suite of TVA routine actions on federally listed bats present in the TVA power service area. This consultation was completed in April 2018, updated in May 2023 in response to the uplisting of the northern long-eared bat from "threatened" to "endangered," and again updated in 2024 to incorporate assessments for tricolored bat, which is proposed for federal listing as endangered. Documentation of this consultation can be found on TVA's Environmental Review website (TVA 2024b). TVA also has consulted with the USFWS on routine vegetation management activities carried out on transmission system ROWs for all other threatened and endangered species. This consultation was completed in May 2019 (Appendix E).

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and in consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; the state historic preservation officers (SHPOs) of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia; and all federally recognized Indian tribes with an interest in the region, TVA prepared a Programmatic Agreement (PA) for existing TVA operation and maintenance activities, including vegetation management. This consultation was completed in February 2020 (Appendix F). Additionally, pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA, TVA previously consulted with applicable federal and state agencies, as well as federally recognized Native American tribes concerning TVA's FY23 ROW Routine Vegetation Management for two transmission line segments (L5103-1 and L5144-1).

Further, TVA coordinated with other federal land management agencies in conjunction with the PEIS. During the PEIS, the National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) served as cooperating agencies contributing on vegetation management practices on TVA transmission system ROWs crossing federal lands in their jurisdiction. Regardless, these agencies would be notified, and consulted with, as appropriate, any transmission line ROW segments proposed for vegetation management. Additionally, has collaborated with the NPS to update the 2019 General Agreement with TVA and the NPS which addresses vegetation management for ROW easements and permits on NPS lands (Appendix G). The updated agreement is consistent with the 2019 General Agreement, and it includes additional contact information for NPS and TVA staff to improve communication and collaboration.

Following the release of the final PEIS, copies or notices of its availability with instructions on access was provided to agencies, federally recognized Indian tribes represented in the TVA power service area, and individuals that had expressed interest in the project.

1.6 SCOPING AND ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED

TVA prepared this EA in compliance with NEPA and TVA's procedures for implementing NEPA (18 CFR 1318). This EA, which tiers from the review of TVA's vegetation management program (TVA 2019), identifies individual transmission line segments in each of the twelve managed ROW Sectors in which

vegetation management activities are proposed (Appendices H, I and J), and provides more site-specific review and analysis, as appropriate. For the purpose of this EA, all areas proposed for vegetation management within ROW segments have been previously cleared and continuously maintained, and tree work would be limited to immediate hazard trees until the injunction is dissolved.

To facilitate “tiering” the PEIS established the process TVA considers when making decisions regarding vegetation management, identified potential environmental impacts associated with vegetation management tools, and established mitigation measures that would minimize environmental impacts (TVA 2019). This EA integrates the findings and conclusions of this analysis.

In the PEIS, TVA determined that the resources listed below could potentially be impacted by the alternatives considered (TVA 2019). These resources were identified based on internal scoping as well as comments received during previous public scoping periods for transmission line projects.

- Vegetation
- Wildlife
- Aquatic Ecology
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Surface Water
- Wetlands
- Managed and Natural Areas, Parks, and Recreation
- Archaeological and Historic Resources

Further, the PEIS concluded that the potential effects of floor-work and hazard/danger tree vegetation management on transmission system ROWs would be minor, short-term, temporary, negligible, and/or none related to air quality and global climate change, geology, groundwater, hydrogeology, floodplains, socioeconomics, transportation, visual resources, land use and prime farmland, solid and hazardous waste, and public health and safety. Further analysis for effects to these resources was not deemed necessary.

TVA’s action would satisfy the requirements of Executive Order (EO) 11988 (Floodplain Management), EO 11990 (Protection of Wetlands), EO 12372 (Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs), EO 13112 as amended by 13751 (Invasive Species), and applicable laws including the Farmland Protection Policy Act, the NHPA of 1966, ESA of 1973, as amended, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Clean Water Act (CWA), and Clean Air Act.

1.7 NECESSARY PERMITS, LICENSES, AND CONSULTATIONS

No federal permits or licenses are required to implement the proposed vegetation management on TVA transmission system ROW.

CHAPTER 2 ALTERNATIVES

As described in Chapter 1, the scope of the potential alternatives is informed by the purpose and need of the proposed action, namely, the need to manage and/or eliminate vegetation that interferes with the safe and reliable operation of the transmission system. A description of the proposed action is provided below in Section 2.1.2. Additional background information about its existing vegetation management practices, as well as the need to address future management along the transmission system ROWs, is also provided.

This chapter has five major sections: 1. A description of alternatives; 2. An explanation of the process of vegetation management; 3. A comparison of anticipated environmental effects by alternative; 4. Identification of mitigation measures; and 5. Identification of the preferred alternative.

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES

The scope of the potential alternatives is informed by the purpose and need of the proposed action, namely, the need to manage and/or eliminate vegetation that interferes with the safe and reliable operation of the transmission system.

Two alternatives (i.e., the No Action Alternative and the Action Alternative) are addressed in the EA. Under the No Action Alternative, TVA would not implement the proposed action. The Action Alternative involves TVA’s proposal to implement its process of routine vegetation management within approximately one-third of its transmission system ROWs within each of the twelve managed Sectors in the TVA power service area during FYs 2027, 2028 and 2029.

2.1.1 Alternative A – The No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, vegetation conditions within the wire zone and border zone of TVA transmission system ROWs would remain unchanged. Vegetation management activities on individual ROW segments previously identified by TVA as needing treatment would not occur.

Under this alternative, TVA could still remove or trim any tree within previously maintained ROW areas, within non-maintained portions of the ROW, or any danger tree located outside the ROW if, in accordance with TVA’s contract rights, the tree is determined to pose an immediate hazard to transmission lines or structures. Tree-removal or trimming activities within remaining buffer areas would be limited as follows:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|
| • 500-kV transmission line. | 200-foot-wide ROW. | Clear and maintain a 150-foot-wide center area and leave a 25-foot-wide non-maintained area on each side of the maintained area. |
| • 500-kV transmission line. | 175-foot-wide ROW. | Clear and maintain a 150-foot-wide center area and leave a 12.5-foot-wide non-maintained area on each side of the maintained area. |
| • 161-kV transmission line. | 150-foot-wide ROW. | Clear and maintain a 100-foot-wide center area and leave a 25-foot-wide non- |

		maintained area on each side of the maintained area.
• 161-kV transmission line.	100-foot-wide ROW.	Clear and maintain the entire 100-foot-wide ROW.
• 161-kV transmission line.	75-foot-wide ROW.	Clear and maintain the entire 75-foot-wide ROW.
• 69-kV transmission line.	75-foot-wide ROW.	Clear and maintain the entire 75-foot-wide ROW.

Floor work would continue to be evaluated on a nominal three-year cycle in previously cleared areas. The existing ROW would continue to contain vegetation that is incompatible with TVA's transmission system. The amount of non-compatible woody vegetation within the previously cleared ROWs would also increase, primarily due to the injunction described earlier (Section 1.2.2.1).

The No Action Alternative does not adequately address the potential for service outages caused by trees growing into transmission lines, falling into them, or creating fire hazards that threaten transmission lines and structures. As a result, this alternative would increase risks to system reliability. It also fails to sufficiently address public safety risks related to wildfires that may originate from power-line interactions. In addition, the No Action Alternative would markedly increase worker-safety concerns due to the greater need for manual removal of large danger trees, which elevates the likelihood of serious injuries or fatalities.

In the 2019 PEIS, the net present value (NPV) of maintaining the transmission system ROW for the next 20 years under the No Action Alternative was estimated to be approximately \$205 million (TVA 2019). Under this alternative, tree work costs could be higher and would continue to increase over time due to the inefficiencies associated with removing only immediate-hazard trees rather than all incompatible vegetation during routine maintenance. These rising costs would result from continued vegetation growth until individual trees meet the definition of an immediate hazard, requiring their removal during the next maintenance cycle. Additional cost increases would also stem from managing new tree growth that occurs because vegetation maintenance is less comprehensive under the injunction's requirements.

As a result, this alternative would not meet the project's purpose and need and is therefore not considered viable or reasonable. It is retained solely to provide a baseline for comparing the environmental impacts of the Action Alternative.

2.1.2 Alternative B – Action Alternative – Perform Routine Periodic Vegetation Management

Under the Action Alternative, TVA proposes, as part of its FY27, FY28 and FY29 planning cycle, to conduct routine vegetation management within approximately one-third of its transmission system ROWs across each of the twelve managed Sectors in the TVA power service area (Figure 1-1; Appendices F and G). TVA would implement an Integrated Vegetation Management (IVM) approach to promote a plant community dominated by low-growing herbaceous and shrub-scrub species that do not interfere with the safe and reliable operation of the transmission system. The purpose of this alternative is to facilitate the establishment and propagation of compatible vegetation and to reduce the occurrence of woody, tall-growing species. TVA would continue to utilize all available assessment tools, including Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data.

TVA's direction for vegetation management within its transmission system ROW incorporates an IVM strategy that allows the use of multiple methods depending on the target vegetation type. The proposed Action Alternative applies this strategy through a carefully planned, multidimensional approach developed in consultation with forestry and habitat experts. IVM is intended to improve safety and reduce power-outage risks by fostering more compatible, self-sustaining ROW ecosystems while meeting applicable regulatory requirements (Appendix K).

The Action Alternative is "context sensitive" in its selection of vegetation-management methods and integrates TVA's O-SAR process to avoid and minimize environmental impacts (Figure 2-1). The scope of the alternative reflects the operational need to remove vegetation that interferes with the safe and reliable operation of transmission structures and conductors. Establishing a stable, low-growing plant community would reduce the intensity of vegetation-control efforts once the desired end-state is achieved at each location.

Routine vegetation management under this alternative includes identifying and removing vegetation incompatible with TVA's end-state objectives. Within ROWs routinely maintained by TVA, floor-level vegetation (i.e., herbaceous communities) has historically been managed on an established cycle using a mixture of treatment methods. In general, vegetation within the ROW would be controlled using a combination of approximately 90 percent herbicide, 6 percent mechanical, and 4 percent manual techniques. TVA's O-SAR process ensures that method selection remains sensitive to site-specific conditions and environmental resources, influencing both floor-work and tree-work decisions (Figure 2-1).

Danger trees would be removed using mechanical or manual methods, depending on local conditions. TVA would continue applying a context-sensitive method-selection process across both floor and tree-work activities, tailored to the environmental setting and vegetation type. This approach supports ecosystems where incompatible vegetation is discouraged and compatible species are favored, creating low-maintenance, resilient habitat conditions. By combining selective herbicide use with physical vegetation removal, the IVM strategy more effectively suppresses incompatible vegetation and encourages compatible species to expand, thereby reducing the likelihood of tall-growing vegetation reestablishing.

As shown in Figure 2-2, TVA generally relies on herbicides for routine floor vegetation maintenance and uses a mix of manual and mechanical techniques for tree removal. Noxious or invasive species are primarily controlled through mechanical methods and herbicide applications, while tall-growing shrubs and trees typically require a balanced combination of manual, mechanical, and herbicide treatments.

Due to the injunction, TVA has ceased routine removal of woody vegetation except for trees that pose an immediate hazard to transmission-system reliability or public safety. As a result, buffer zones and previously cleared ROW areas increasingly contain vegetation incompatible with the transmission system.

Under the Action Alternative, compatible trees and shrubs would be allowed in areas actively maintained by landowners (e.g., residential, agricultural, or forestry uses). Vegetation in locations with naturally greater

TVA's Context-Sensitive Application of Methods

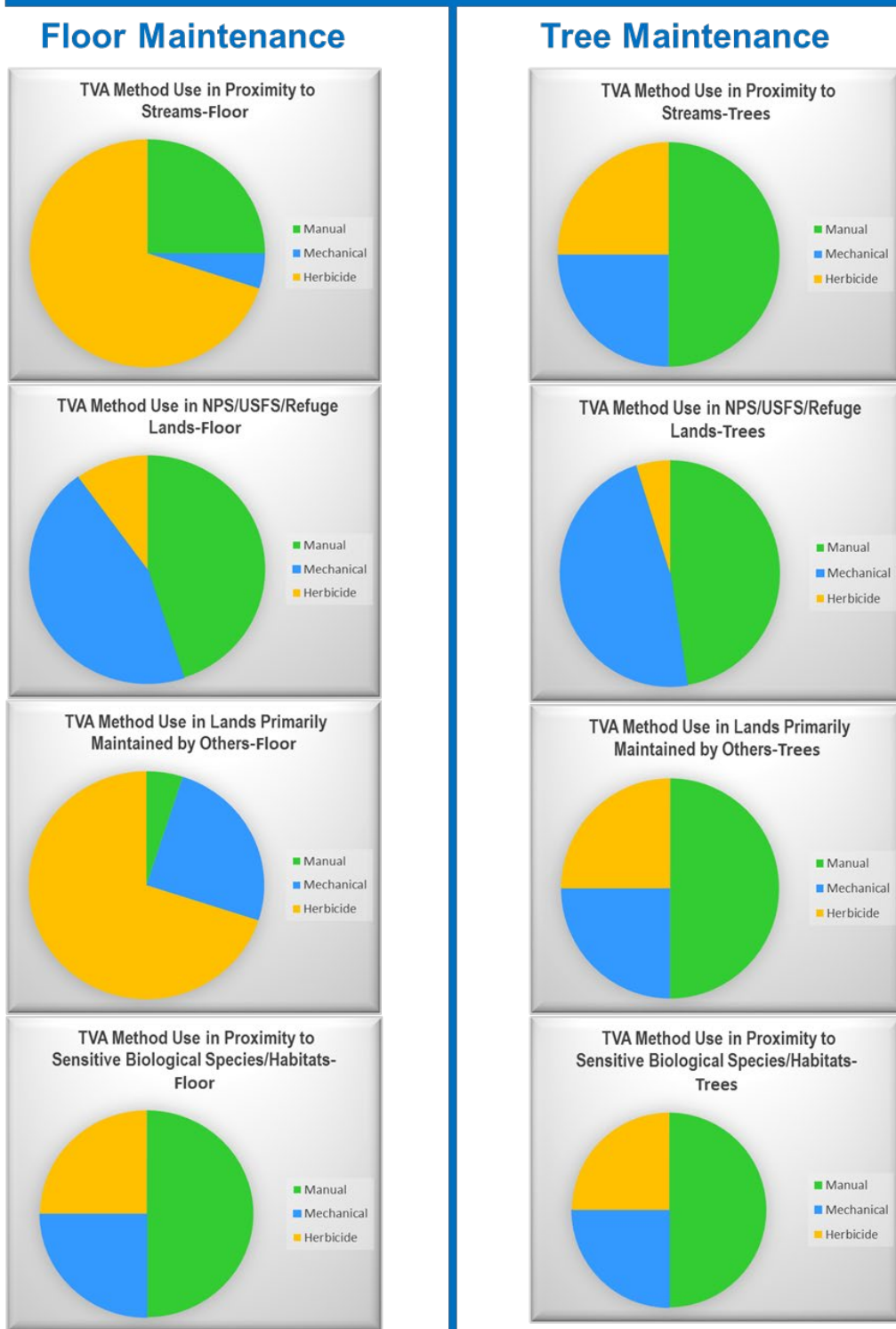


Figure 2-1. TVA's Context Sensitive Application of Vegetation Control Methods

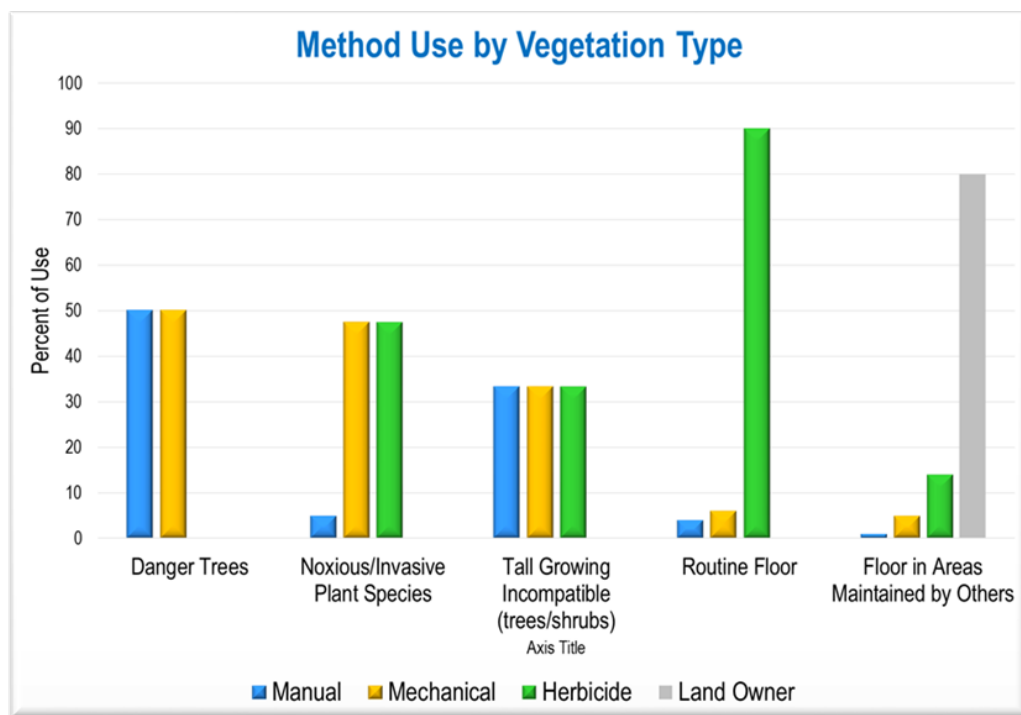


Figure 2-2. Relative Frequency of Method Use by Target Vegetation Type

clearances—such as ravines or steep slopes—may not interfere with safe and reliable line operation and would not require removal. The alternative relies on routine assessments, including aerial and ground inspections, as-needed field evaluations, and information from TVA staff and the public, to determine vegetation-control needs. TVA also uses aerial three-dimensional imagery, including LiDAR, to map vegetation in the wire and border zones and evaluate its current or near-term potential (typically 5 to 10 years, depending on growth rates) to affect transmission-line reliability. These data inform planning for routine and recurring vegetation-maintenance cycles and help identify incompatible vegetation.

TVA would fully implement this alternative only if a court of competent jurisdiction dissolves the *Sherwood* injunction. In 2019, NPV for maintaining the transmission system ROW over 20 years under this alternative was estimated at approximately \$180 million, which is lower than long-term costs under the No Action Alternative.

2.1.3 TVA's Preferred Alternative

TVA's preferred alternative is Alternative B, the Action Alternative – Perform Routine Periodic Vegetation Management which would include removal of trees that are deemed hazardous. This alternative is considered to provide the best balance in enhancing system reliability and safety, minimization of environmental impacts, and striving for cost effectiveness. If chosen, this alternative would only be implemented if the injunction discussed previously (Section 1.2.2.1) is dissolved.

Vegetation management under this alternative would use an IVM approach to establish low-growing herbaceous communities compatible with safe and reliable transmission operations. TVA would also apply condition-based methods, using LiDAR and other assessment tools, to identify and remove incompatible vegetation and danger trees.

Routine maintenance would focus on removing vegetation within the ROW that does not meet TVA's desired end-state. On TVA-managed lands, floor work would occur on previously cleared ROW, typically resulting in a mix of herbaceous and low-growing shrub species that better support transmission reliability and provide improved habitat over time, reducing long-term maintenance needs.

Alternative B would involve more coordination with local landowners than the No Action Alternative. While TVA would still remove hazardous trees, it would work with landowners, when requested, to assess vegetation compatibility within or near the ROW. Compatible vegetation may be allowed to remain, supporting improved compliance with reliability standards.

Environmental impacts would be mostly short-term and temporary, occurring during vegetation maintenance. Because work would take place within existing ROW, overall vegetation impacts are considered moderate, with long-term effects tied to repeated disturbances within the ROW. Incorporating TVA's O-SAR process and other BMPs measures would limit long-term impacts while improving habitat quality and reducing management intensity.

Impacts on human-environment factors (land use, socioeconomics, air, noise, cultural resources, waste, and safety) would be localized and temporary. By keeping incompatible vegetation away from transmission lines, this alternative reduces wildfire risk and enhances homeowner safety.

2.2 MANAGING VEGETATION WITHIN TRANSMISSION LINE ROWS

2.2.1 Vegetation Management Framework

TVA annually assesses vegetation conditions along its transmission system ROWs to identify vegetation that could interfere with the safe, efficient, and reliable operation of the transmission system or affect public safety. TVA also complies with the applicable NERC Reliability Standard FAC-003. Maintaining adequate clearance between transmission line conductors and tall-growing vegetation is essential for reliability, safety, and regulatory compliance. As noted in Chapter 1, TVA's vegetation-management responsibilities encompass approximately 240,500 acres of ROW.

The framework for TVA's vegetation management program within its transmission system consists of the following basic components:

- Inspections
- Planning and Support
- Floor work
- Tree work
- Communication
- Reliability and Compliance

Floor work on TVA's transmission system is routine and involves periodic application of vegetation-control measures to maintain herbaceous and low-growing plant communities and prevent future incompatibility with transmission facilities. Vegetation management on lands primarily maintained by others such as cropland, golf courses, orchards, lawns, and other developed areas is largely carried out by landowners through normal landscape and agricultural practices. TVA, however, retains vegetation-management rights within its transmission line easements, and landowners may not undertake activities that violate easement terms or interfere with TVA operations. As resources allow, TVA typically manages vegetation along fence rows, tower sites, ditch banks, and similar features. Floor work uses a range of methods described in Chapter 1 and TVA's vegetation-management program review (TVA 2019) and is generally accomplished through herbicide application supplemented by limited mechanical and manual treatments.

Tree work across TVA's transmission system, including lands maintained by others, focuses on removing incompatible trees to ensure the safety and reliability of transmission facilities. Traditionally, this work included removing trees within the ROW that could threaten line reliability and removing danger trees outside the ROW. However, the injunction requires TVA to maintain buffer zones as described in its 1997- and 2008-Line Maintenance Manuals (TVA 1997; TVA 2008), limiting tree removal to those posing an immediate hazard to the transmission system or public safety. Tree work is generally carried out using manual methods (e.g., chainsaws) and mechanical equipment. Inspections and assessments guide identification and removal of incompatible woody vegetation.

TVA prepares a vegetation-removal plan for each transmission line project based on local terrain, species composition, growth form, and vegetation density. Under the Action Alternative, TVA applies a stepwise process to ensure vegetation management protects environmental resources, considers land use and ownership, and supports health and safety. This process applies only to planned maintenance activities and not to emergency response actions.

Under this approach TVA ensures the following steps are implemented:

- 1. Identify the area of vegetation maintenance and type of required activity to ensure safety and reliability.**
 - a. *Floor work* – Identify the types of vegetation that require control (invasive weeds, tall-growing vegetation).
 - b. *Tree work* – Tree removal of incompatible vegetation that would represent a current or future risk to the transmission system.
- 2. Identify surrounding land use (i.e., urban, forested, agriculture, pasture, etc.) and landowners.**
 - a. Address ROW vegetation maintenance within special use lands associated with NPS, USFS, tribal lands, or other special use/conservation lands in accordance with any existing agreements or regulations.
 - b. Follow TVA process for notifying property owners.
- 3. Evaluate surrounding land uses to determine constraints on vegetation control.** Incorporate appropriate BMPs as described in *A Guide for Environmental Protection and Best Management Practices for Tennessee Valley Authority Construction and Maintenance Activities Revision 4-2022* (TVA 2022b). The manual can be accessed [here](#).
- 4. Identify sensitive or natural resources within an area of activity and implement any special requirements associated with performing work in those areas.**
 - a. Review and interpret O-SAR data (see Section 2.2.2 below).
 - b. Identify appropriate mitigation measures as outlined in TVA's guide for environmental and best management practices (TVA 2022b) for the following resources:
 - Streamside management zones (SMZs).
 - Wetlands.

Environmental Constraint: Streamside Management Zones

BMP Employed: When removing vegetation within an SMZ, TVA uses buffers of a minimum 50 feet on each side of the bank. Buffer width is predetermined based on waterway, primary use, topography, physical barriers, and resource sensitivity. Removal of vegetation within an SMZ is limited to only tall-growing, incompatible species, preserving the low-growing vegetation to minimize disturbance. Stumps must be left in place and all debris from vegetation removal must be removed from within the SMZ.

- Other sensitive resources which can include, but are not limited to, caves, federally and state-listed threatened, endangered or special status species (plants and animals), public water supplies, groundwater, critical or unique wildlife or habitat (e.g., trout streams, designated critical habitat, wading-bird nesting areas, heronries, sinkholes), and cultural resource features.
- c. Evaluate work area for safety factors in relation to TVA personnel and the general public.
- d. Identify areas with steep or unstable slopes (usually greater than 30 percent). Certain types of mechanical equipment may not be feasible in these areas.
- e. Ensure TVA personnel and contractors are properly trained for specific techniques required for special requirements.

5. Determine vegetation control methods.

- a. Consider Steps 1 through 3.
- b. Consider safety.
- c. Consider cost.
- d. Incorporate appropriate BMPs and guidance as described in TVA's guide for environmental and BMPs (TVA 2022b or most current revision) and current TVA Vegetation Management Guidelines as described in Appendix K.

6. Prepare appropriate environmental documentation.

- a. Determine if the work is within the parameters of the PEIS (2019).
- b. If yes, determine if work is covered under an existing Categorical Exclusion or EA.
- c. If not, conduct further environmental review if anticipated impacts are substantially different from those evaluated in the PEIS.
- d. Monitor to determine whether follow-up treatments or mitigation measures are necessary.

7. Determine appropriate debris management method and re-vegetation method if required.

- a. Determine whether reseeding is necessary or appropriate under the circumstances.
- b. Determine appropriate debris management method considering Steps 1 through 3 above.

8. Determine re-inspection requirements.

- a. Determine steps needed to evaluate whether vegetation treatments and/or mitigation measures are working properly and to ensure that other resources are not being adversely affected.
- b. Monitor to determine whether follow-up treatments or mitigation measures are necessary.

2.2.2 TVA's Integrated Sensitive Area Review Process

Sensitive resources within or near TVA transmission ROWs vary widely and may include federally and/or state-listed plant and animal species, caves, rookeries, natural areas, and wetlands. TVA's O-SAR process—an integral part of all vegetation-management activities—provides a framework for identifying and protecting these resources. Every three years, qualified biologists complete a system-wide desktop review using TVA's Regional Natural Heritage database and other digital datasets (e.g., aerial imagery, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps, National Wetland Inventory (NWI) data, EPA Level 4 ecoregion maps,

Natural Resource Conservation Service soils data) to identify where sensitive resources may occur. As field-verified data become available, they are incorporated into this “living” database. O-SAR groups sensitive resources into five categories and supplies guidance that informs vegetation-management planning and method selection.

Table 2-1. Elements of TVA’s Office-Level Sensitive Area Review Database

Sensitive Resource Categories	Data Descriptions
Plants	Locations (documented or potential) of federally or state-listed plant species or unique plant communities.
Aquatic Animals	Locations (documented or potential) of federally or state-listed aquatic animal species.
Terrestrial Animals	Locations (documented or potential) of federally or state-listed terrestrial animal species, bald eagle nests, caves, heron rookeries, osprey nests, Indiana/northern long-eared bat habitat, and other unique resources.
Natural Areas	Locations of federal, state, local, or non-profit lands managed for ecological and/or recreational purposes. A few examples include National Parks, Federally Designated Critical Habitat, Tennessee Designated Natural Areas, state Wildlife Management Areas, and land trust properties.
Wetlands	Includes NWI wetlands; potential wetlands identified by TVA using topographic features, water bodies, soils boundaries, and proximity to NWI; and field verified wetlands delineated during TVA field surveys of transmission system ROW.

Sensitive resources in the O-SAR database are mapped as polygons and assigned a Class level that provides guidance for vegetation-management planning. Sensitive area class definitions for vegetation management activities are provided in Appendix L. This guidance may limit certain control methods, require notification of TVA biologists, or trigger site-specific field surveys. It is a key BMP that defines permissible activities within sensitive areas and supports consistent, flexible decision-making for ROW personnel. On lands managed by NPS and USFS, additional reviews by appropriate agency staff are required prior to the implementation of vegetation management practices. The need for additional review will be determined by TVA’s property rights or existing agreements, and some areas prohibit herbicide use because of specific guidance per the land manager.

2.2.3 Programmatic Agreements and Agency Consultations

TVA also incorporates programmatic agreements and interagency consultations into the development of vegetation-management alternatives, using these program-level, regulatory-based determinations to avoid or minimize adverse effects of TVA actions.

As described in Section 1.5, and in accordance with Section 7 of the ESA, TVA consulted with the USFWS to assess, on a programmatic basis, the impact of 10 overarching TVA routine actions on four federally listed bat species (gray bat, Indiana bat, northern long-eared bat, Virginia big-eared bat) and their habitats. As part of this effort, TVA prepared a programmatic BA, which was submitted to USFWS in 2017. Within the BA, TVA analyzed the effects of 96 routine activities associated with the 10 routine actions. One of the routine actions was maintenance of existing electric transmission assets, which included vegetation management activities along transmission system ROWs.

TVA determined that 21 of the 96 activities will have no effect on Indiana bat or northern long-eared bat; 72 activities may affect but are not likely to adversely affect these two species; and three activities are likely to adversely affect these two species. Potential adverse effects to Indiana bat and northern long-eared bat could result from tree removal (two of three activities) or prescribed fire (one of three activities). Of these, tree removal is identified as an activity that can occur during vegetation maintenance activities. The use of prescribed fire is limited to portions of TVA reservoir lands and would not be used during vegetation management activities. TVA also determined that 21 activities covered under the programmatic BA will have no effect on gray bat or Virginia big-eared bat, and 75 activities may affect, but are not likely to adversely affect these two species. As a component of the BA, TVA committed to implementing conservation measures to avoid and minimize impacts associated with routine actions, as well as to continue conducting conservation measures that may benefit or promote the recovery of the Indiana bat, northern long-eared bat, gray bat, and Virginia big-eared bat.

In response to TVA's programmatic BA on bats and routine actions, the USFWS prepared a programmatic Biological Opinion, concurring with TVA's effects determinations and proposed conservation measures. Completion and issuance of the Biological Opinion by the USFWS in April 2018 concluded the programmatic consultation, which will be carried out over a 20-year term. The consultation was updated in May 2023 in response to uplisting of northern long-eared bat from federally threatened to federally endangered. It was updated again in 2024 to include tricolored bat, which is currently proposed for listing as federally endangered. Documentation of this consultation including the USFWS Biological Opinion can be found on TVA's Environmental Review website (TVA 2024b).

TVA also consulted with USFWS to assess the impacts of routine activities associated with TVA's transmission system ROW vegetation management program on all species listed under the ESA (other than the four federally listed bat species addressed in the programmatic consultation) with potential to occur in the study area. This consultation was completed and the USFWS issued a Biological Opinion in May 2019 concurring with TVA's effects determinations. The Biological Opinion is included in Appendix E. BMPs and conservation measures that were developed in conjunction with this consultation to avoid and minimize effects to sensitive species will be integrated into TVA's ROW vegetation management procedures.

TVA also consulted with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the SHPOs of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia (respectively), and all federally recognized Indian tribes with an interest in the region for existing TVA operation and maintenance activities, including vegetation management. Pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA this consultation was completed in February 2020 (see Appendix D).

2.3 COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES

The environmental impacts of each of the ROW vegetation management alternatives under consideration are summarized in Table 2-2. These summaries are derived from the information and analyses vegetation maintenance methods provided in the Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences sections for each resource in Chapter 3 and/or in TVA's PEIS for resource issues that were determined to be minor, short-term, temporary, negligible, and/or none (TVA 2019).

Table 2-2. Summary and Comparison of Alternatives by Resource Area

Resource Area¹	Impacts From No Action Alternative²	Impacts From Proposed Action Alternative²
Vegetation	No immediate change in baseline condition. However, continued growth of vegetation would change species composition from an herbaceous community to a more shrub/scrub community, and possibly over time changing to one with more wooded/forested species.	Impact to vegetation would be short-term as the areas have undergone routine, vegetation management to be maintained as a low-growing herbaceous community
Wildlife	No immediate change in baseline condition. However, continued growth of vegetation would change species composition over time.	Potential impacts would be negligible as the vegetation has already been routinely managed supporting an herbaceous community. Vegetation managed in a meadow-like state would be of greater value to wildlife.
Aquatic Ecology	No change in baseline condition.	Potential short-term and long-term impacts associated with sedimentation during ROW vegetation management. Impacts to aquatic biota would be avoided or minimized by using TVA's OSAR process and adherence to applicable BMPs.
Threatened and Endangered Species	No change in baseline condition. Impacts to threatened and endangered species would be minimized by using TVA's O-SAR process and adherence to measures in TVA's USFWS ESA consultations and applicable BMPs.	Potential short-term and long-term impacts to threatened and endangered species and habitats because of vegetation management. Impacts would be minimized by using TVA's O-SAR process and adherence to measures in TVA's USFWS ESA consultations and applicable BMPs.
Surface Water	No change in baseline condition.	Potential indirect, minor impacts associated with sedimentation during floor vegetation management. Impacts would be minimized by using TVA's O-SAR process and adherence to routine mitigation measures and applicable BMPs.
Wetlands	No change in baseline condition.	Potential indirect, minor impacts associated with sedimentation during floor vegetation management. Impact minimized by using TVA's O-SAR process and adherence to routine mitigation measures and applicable BMPs.
Managed and Natural Areas	No change in baseline condition.	No change in baseline condition. Impact minimized by using TVA's O-SAR process and adherence to mitigation measures and BMPs.
Cultural Resources	No change in baseline condition.	Provides flexibility in the improvement and management of visual quality of historic properties. In limited cases where impacts during ROW vegetation management exist, those impacts would be minimized through adherence to BMPs and Section 106 or program alternative, such as the PA, where applicable.

¹ TVA previously determined potential effects to other resources not included in this table would be minor, short-term, temporary, negligible, and/or none as a result of routine vegetation management activities (TVA 2019).

² As per the 2017 injunction, only trees that would present an immediate hazard to the reliability of the transmission system would be removed. In the short-term, there would be less need for tree removal. But in the long-term there would be an ever-increasing volume of trees that would be identified as immediate hazards.

2.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ROUTINE AND NON-ROUTINE MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures identified in Chapter 3 to avoid, minimize, or reduce adverse impacts to the environment are summarized below.

2.4.1 Standard Practices and Routine Measures

considered to be BMPs; avoidance measures; or are steps taken in compliance with laws, regulations, or permits in which the responsible party is accountable for following. Each aspect of TVA's vegetation management program (vegetation control, debris management, restoration) varies with respect to their impact to environmental resources.

TVA has prepared comprehensive standard BMPs that represent mitigation measures that are effective in avoiding, minimizing, rectifying, and compensating for effects of vegetation management activities. These BMPs are detailed in TVA's *A Guide for Environmental Protection and Best Management Practices for Tennessee Valley Authority Construction and Maintenance Activities, Revision 4* (TVA 2022b). Topics addressed in this manual include the following:

- Best Management Practices for Construction and Maintenance Activities including Vegetation Management
- Sensitive Resources and Buffer Zones
- Structural Controls, Standards and Specifications
- Seeding/Stabilization Techniques

Practices and procedures are provided that directly relate to the vegetation management activities including initial woody vegetation removal, good housekeeping, waste disposal, herbicide use, and stormwater discharge management. Some of the more specific routine measures applied to reduce the potential for adverse environmental effects during the proposed ROW vegetation management are as follows:

- O-SAR Process
- To minimize the introduction and spread of invasive species in the ROW, access roads and adjacent areas, TVA would follow standard operating procedures consistent with EO 13112 (Invasive Species) for revegetating with noninvasive plant species (TVA 2022b).
- Only EPA-registered and TVA approved herbicides determined to be safe for use near aquatic environments would be used in accordance with label directions.

Routine measures to minimize impacts to listed plants include coordination between TVA botanists and ROW foresters for all sites in each Sector that contain documented rare plant habitat. When necessary, the timing or method of proposed work is modified to protect sensitive plant resources. Examples of how O-SAR is used to avoid negative impacts to rare plant includes the following:

- Timing – Shifting the time frame of vegetation management, including mowing and herbicide application, to avoid impacting a federally or state-listed plant species.
- Flagging – TVA botanists perform field surveys to delineate specific areas where the federally and state-listed species occur on ROW. Instructions on how work should be conducted in these spans would be provided to the herbicide contractor along with maps showing the location of the field

flagged sites. Typically, foliar herbicide would not be applied within flagged areas and any woody vegetation within the relatively small areas would be removed with machetes.

- Conservation Spray – This technique differs from standard foliar application of herbicide because of extensive communication between TVA biologists, ROW foresters and herbicide applicators on the sensitive nature of the site. Direct TVA oversight would occur during application for extra caution and reduced damage to non-target vegetation. While this technique has not been assessed in all situations encountered on ROW, thorough documentation indicated these very targeted, low-volume foliar application of herbicide to woody plants does not appear to negatively impact the federally threatened white fringeless orchid populations on TVA ROW (USFWS 2015).
- Natural Area Cooperation – TVA works with local land managers to coordinate vegetation management within sensitive areas on TVA ROW within natural areas (i.e., National Parks and National Forests). With this model, professional land management agencies can perform ROW vegetation management within TVA ROW while preventing impacts to the sensitive resources, often federally and state-listed plant species. Agreements with land management agencies are made on a case-by-case basis.

Wildlife routine mitigation measures to minimize impacts include the application of the following O-SAR buffers near sensitive wildlife resources associated with the proposed vegetation management actions:

- Cave - 200 feet - No herbicide use within 200 feet of cave due to potentially sensitive subterranean aquatic resource. Hand clearing or small machinery clearing only (i.e., chainsaws, brush hog, mowers). Vehicles and equipment confined to existing access roads. Avoid entering cave.
- Osprey nest - 660 feet - Either 1) Assume presence. No broadcast spraying. Only use brush hogs or mowers for vegetation removal or selective herbicide spraying between March 1 and July 31 within 660 feet of nest site; OR 2) Request seasonal field survey to determine if nest is active.
- Heronry - 660 feet - Either 1) Assume presence. No broadcast spraying. Only use brush hogs or mowers for vegetation removal or selective herbicide spraying between February 1 and July 15 within 660 feet of nest site; OR 2) Request seasonal field survey to determine if nests are active.
- Bald eagle nest - 660 feet - Either 1) Assume presence. No disturbance, spraying, or vegetation clearing would occur between December 1 and July 1 within 660 feet of nest site; OR 2) Request seasonal field survey to determine if nest is active.
- In rare instances in which restricted actions need to take place while osprey or heron nests are active, TVA would coordinate with USDA-WS to ensure any actions comply with the conditions specified under USDA's "Take" permit.
- Streamside salamander habitat in Nashville and Manchester Sectors is protected by O-SAR buffers. With the following measures, impacts to individuals may occur, but impacts to populations are unlikely: herbicides - conservation spray only within 90-foot-wide SMZ; mowing would be avoided within the 90-foot-wide SMZ from November to July, or until streams are dry.
- Mitchell's satyr butterfly habitat occurs within wetlands and is protected by wetland BMPs including the use of mats and other techniques to minimize disturbance to soils and hydrology within delineated wetlands and buffers. Vehicles, equipment, and herbicide spraying are prohibited in potential habitat areas in May, June, August and September.

Routine mitigation measures in wetlands to minimize impacts include implementation of the following wetland BMPs (TVA 2022b) within locations where mapped NWI and O-SAR wetlands are present and vegetation management activities are necessary:

- Work in wetland areas would occur on a dry season schedule (September to mid-November) when practicable.
- Soils ruts would not exceed 12 inches; if necessary, low ground pressure equipment would be used, such as rubberized tracks, wide tires, or lightweight ATVs in mapped wetlands to adequately minimize soil rutting/compaction/disturbance.
- Woody wetland vegetation should be cut less than 12 inches from ground level.
- Woody debris would be removed outside identified wetland area.
- Stumps would be left intact, no grubbing.
- Water flow into or out of mapped wetlands would not be restricted during work activities.
- Erosion control techniques would be implemented within 50 feet of identified wetland areas where soil disturbance is proposed.
- Existing contours within wetlands would be restored to preconstruction specifications.
- Disturbed and exposed wetland soils would be seeded upon completion of work (or within 14 days, whichever comes first).

Mitigation measures in and near Natural Areas to minimize impacts include:

- The appropriate land manager would be contacted before implementing vegetation maintenance activities to coordinate timing of the ROW maintenance such to minimize impacts to visitors, park operations, scheduled hunting, etc.
- Opportunities would be sought to partner with natural area managers to plan and conduct vegetation management that would meet multiple natural resource management objectives.
- Where available, existing site-specific vegetation management plans would be utilized for ROWs that cross managed lands.

Archaeological and Historic Resources mitigation measures to minimize impacts to include:

- Archaeologically sensitive areas (including known Trail of Tears National Historic Trail routes with the potential for intact deposits) and cemeteries would be restricted to hand-clearing only and no mechanized equipment would be allowed within the boundaries. If such activities are proposed that fall outside of those described in the PA's Appendix A, then TVA would follow the Section 106 process as set forth by the PA for those portions of the transmission system ROW.

A summary of impacts associated with each of the vegetation methods is provided in Appendix M.

2.4.2 Non-Routine Mitigation Measures

Any additional project-specific mitigation measures, such as avoiding areas identified from desktop reviews as having a high probability of any sensitive resources, have been identified on a site-specific basis and would follow the routine mitigation measures described above.

CHAPTER 3 **AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES**

This chapter describes the baseline environmental conditions (affected environment) of environmental resources in the project area and the anticipated environmental consequences (or impacts) that would occur from implementation of the alternatives described in Chapter 2. Within this chapter, the environmental impacts analyzed may be beneficial or adverse. Impact severity is dependent upon the relative magnitude and intensity and resource sensitivity. In this document, four descriptors are used to characterize the level of impacts as follows:

- No Impact – resource not present or affected by project alternatives under consideration.
- Minor (or Small) – environmental effects are not detectable or are so minor that they would neither destabilize nor noticeably alter any important attribute of the resource.
- Moderate – environmental effects are sufficient to alter noticeably, but not to destabilize, important attributes of the resource.
- Large – environmental effects are clearly noticeable and are sufficient to destabilize important attributes of the resource.

For historic and cultural resources TVA has adopted effects determinations in accordance with the NHPA. For federally protected species, TVA has used effects determinations developed in accordance with the ESA Section 7 guidance in assessing the significance of impacts.

3.1 **SCOPE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW**

TVA prepared this EA to comply with NEPA and TVA regulations to implement NEPA. This EA, which tiers from the 2019 PEIS, identifies individual transmission line segments in each of the twelve managed ROW Sectors that vegetation management activities are proposed, and provides more site-specific review and analysis, as appropriate. For the purpose of this EA, all areas proposed for vegetation management within ROW segments have been previously cleared and continuously maintained, and tree work would be limited to immediate hazard trees until the *Sherwood* injunction (see Section 1.2.2.1) is dissolved.

To facilitate “tiering,” the PEIS established the process TVA considers when making decisions regarding vegetation management, identified potential environmental impacts associated with vegetation management tools, and established mitigation measures that would minimize environmental impacts (TVA 2019). This EA integrates the findings and conclusions of this analysis.

In the PEIS, TVA determined that the resources listed below could potentially be impacted by the alternatives considered (TVA 2019). These resources were identified based on internal scoping as well as comments received during previous public scoping periods for transmission line projects.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| • Vegetation | • Surface Water |
| • Wildlife | • Wetlands |
| • Aquatic Ecology | • Managed and Natural Areas |
| • Threatened and Endangered Species | • Archaeological and Historic Resources |

Further, the PEIS concluded that the potential effects of floor-work and hazard/danger tree vegetation management on transmission system ROWs would be minor, short-term, temporary, negligible, and/or none related to air quality and global climate change, geology, groundwater, hydrogeology, floodplains, socioeconomics, transportation, visual resources, land use and prime farmland, solid and hazardous waste, and public health and safety. Thus, any further analysis of the effects to these resources was not deemed necessary.

3.2 REASONABLY FORESEEABLE FUTURE ACTIONS

The geographic area includes locations where TVA maintains transmission system ROWs, and current land uses are mostly the maintained ROW corridors with some nearby agricultural, residential, and industrial areas. Reasonably foreseeable future actions may include nearby infrastructure projects, changes in adjacent land use, and recurring infrastructure or related activities within the region. Anticipated actions also include routine vegetation-management maintenance within the ROWs, with variations depending on location and timing.

As described in the PEIS (TVA 2019), other potential natural resource impacts of this disturbance within the ROW include the following:

- Limited disturbance and erosion of soils resulting from vegetation removal, traffic of maintenance equipment, and localized manual clearing activities.
- Potential for small, localized and short-term alteration of water quality from runoff including residual herbicides and sedimentation through erosion from disturbed surfaces are mitigated by use of O-SAR process and adherence to BMPs.
- Potential for small, localized and short-term effects on aquatic biota are minimized by use of the O-SAR process and adherence to BMPs.
- Potential removal of bat roost trees.
- Potential inadvertent spraying or damage to listed or sensitive plant species and communities.
- Potential for recruitment of sensitive herbaceous plant species within suitable areas of the ROW
- Potential for increased habitat and support for pollinator species.
- Disturbance and displacement of wildlife (disturbance or removal of habitats).
- Relatively increased long-term habitat quality associated with ROW floor end-state.
- Potential for generation of woody debris that may impede or alter flood flows.
- Potential for reduced frequency of vegetative controls in localized areas of the ROW that are established by inherently more compatible herbaceous and shrub communities.

However, sound planning and the incorporation of TVA's O-SAR process as a BMP measure and the incorporation of other established TVA ROW vegetation management BMPs (TVA 2022b) and established transmission-related environmental protection practices (Appendix K) would minimize the effects to sensitive resources (Appendices N, O and P) from this alternative. Each of the above effects would be localized and short-term disturbances that are not expected to result in notable or destabilizing effects on any of the above resources. These reasonably foreseeable future actions in the proposed project area are expected to result in minor to moderate adverse effects on local vegetation. Effects on aquatic and

terrestrial species and their habitats would be minimized and mitigated through the implementation of BMPs and compliance with required mitigation measures.

Impacts on factors related to the human environment (land use, socioeconomics, air, noise, cultural resources, solid/hazardous waste, public and worker safety, etc.) and landowners/managers (residential, recreational, agricultural, commercial, industrial, NPS, USFS, city, county, and state) specific to this vegetation management approach would occur as a result of the repetitive and intensive maintenance disturbance on the ROW. Periodic recurring vegetation control of the floor would be conducted in conjunction with other vegetation management actions within Buffer Zones and along the edges of the ROW where danger trees may represent a risk to reliability and safety. The potential impacts of this repeated disturbance within the ROW to elements of the human environment include the following:

- Periodic presence of work crews on private and public lands within project areas.
- Transient movement of equipment and work crews on the associated roadway network.
- Localized air, greenhouse gas and noise emissions from operated equipment.
- Visual intrusion of workers and equipment.
- Disturbance of cultural resource sites.
- Periodic intrusions into the immediate viewshed of sacred sites.
- Management of debris.
- Need for access and local coordination efforts with affected landowners.
- Exposure of the public and workers to herbicides and other safety hazards.

Each of the above effects would be localized and short-term and are not expected to result in notable or destabilizing effects on any of the above resources. Additionally, impacts to cultural, historic and Traditional Cultural Properties would be minimized by sound planning and the incorporation of mitigation measures such as TVA ROW vegetation management BMPs (TVA 2022b) and the executed Section 106 PA (Appendix E). They also may be minimized by adhering to any conditions or program alternative established in the Section 106 process. As such, impacts from this alternative on the elements of the human environment are minor.

3.3 VEGETATION

The analysis of potential effects to vegetation includes the areas within the existing ROWs in TVA's transmission system. O-SAR buffers are maintained around sensitive resources near TVA ROWs, and the size of these buffers varies by resource.

3.3.1 Affected Environment

The twelve vegetation management Sectors (see Figure 1-1) intersect nine distinct Level III ecoregions (Omernik 1987). The ecoregions support a diverse array of plant communities including deciduous, mixed evergreen-deciduous, and evergreen forest, as well as herbaceous vegetation (see Figure 3-1). Many

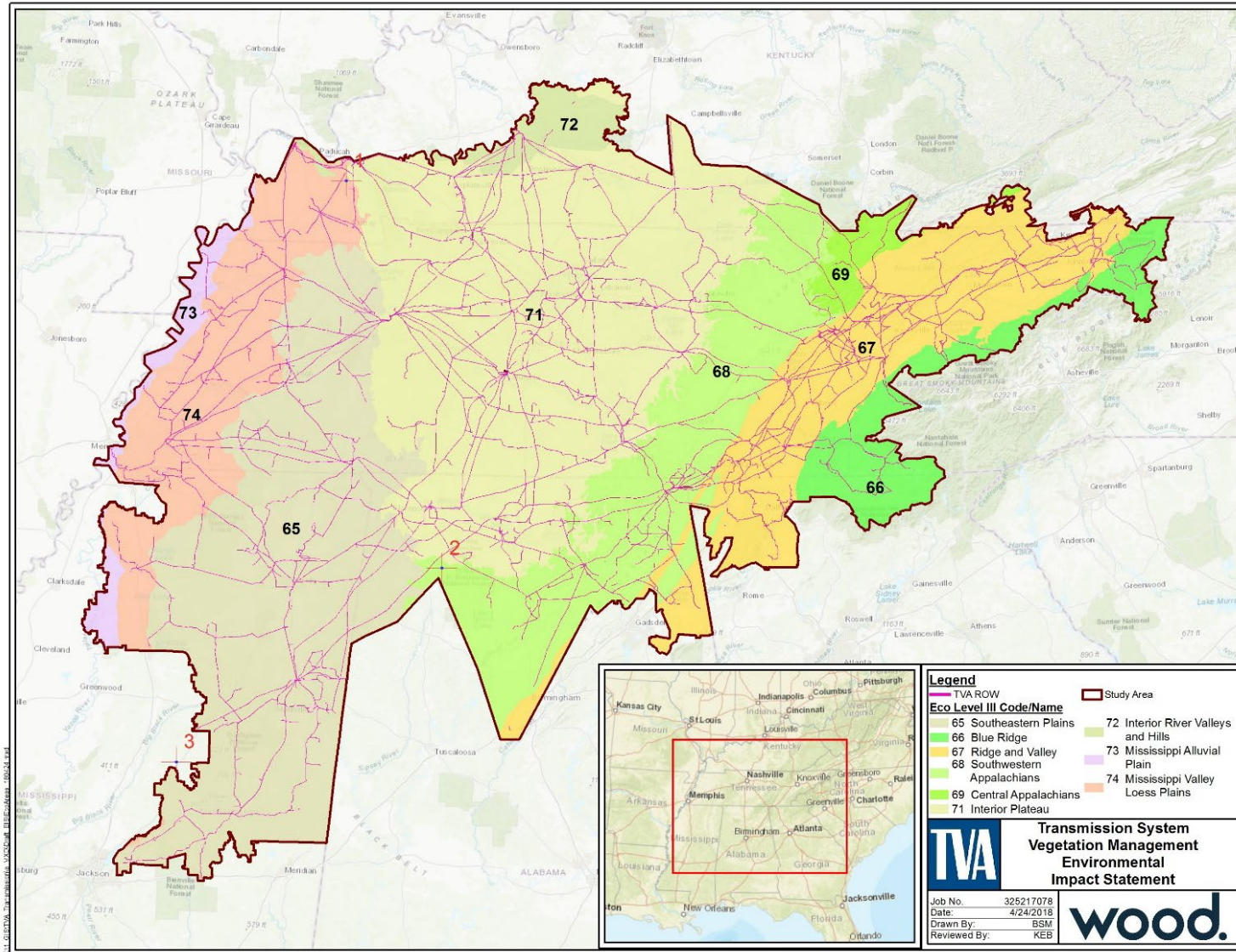


Figure 3-1. Level III Ecoregions Within the TVA Power Service Area

types of specific plant communities occur throughout the TVA power service area including bottomland hardwood, mixed mesophytic, upland oak-hickory, and swamp forests along with an array of herbaceous communities (TVA 2019).

Specific plant communities located on and adjacent to TVA transmission system ROWs vary greatly across the TVA power service area. Plant communities can range from highly disturbed, early-successional habitats dominated by invasive species to rich, diverse herbaceous communities that possess landscape level conservation importance. The relative quality of plant habitats found in any given ROW depends on a multitude of factors, including many that are unrelated to vegetation management decisions implemented by TVA. Factors outside of TVA control that influence plant communities include land use (previous and current), geology, landscape position, soil texture, depth to bedrock, aspect, and rainfall.

Plant communities within and adjacent to TVA ROWs are often highly disturbed and dominated by weedy species typical of pastures, lawns, and developed areas. However, portions of the TVA transmission system intersect habitats of regional conservation significance. Many of these communities—such as glades, prairies, barrens, marshes, bogs, fens, and seeps—are rare, restricted to small geographic areas, and vulnerable to human activities. Native grasslands, once more common in the southeastern U.S., have declined due to agriculture, development, fire suppression, and invasive species (Noss 2013). As a result, some maintained ROWs support the remaining relatively intact grassland habitats on the landscape. Approximately 20 globally rare herbaceous communities identified by NatureServe may occur within TVA transmission system ROWs (TVA 2019). Within the vegetation management Sectors, high-value grassland habitats are most likely in the Inner Nashville Basin; the Eastern Highland Rim; the Cumberland Plateau and Plateau Escarpment; the Blackland Prairie; the Southern Table Plateau; the Crawford-Mammoth Cave Uplands and adjacent Western Pennyroyal Karst Plain; and limited areas of the Ridge and Valley (TVA 2019).

Invasive plants are widespread throughout the TVA power service area. Although generally less established in the highest-quality grassland habitats, invasive species are common across many ROWs, including those scheduled for vegetation management. EO 13112 (Invasive Species), issued in February 1999, directs federal agencies to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species, manage existing populations, and restore affected ecosystems. EO 13751 (Safeguarding the Nation From the Impacts of Invasive Species), issued in December 2016, amends EO 13112 and reaffirms federal responsibilities for coordinated invasive species management.

The proportion of invasive species on a particular ROW is strongly influenced by land uses outside TVA's control. Past and current uses, such as intensive grazing, agriculture, and residential or commercial development, can degrade native communities and increase the likelihood of invasive plant establishment. TVA vegetation management activities, and ROWs more broadly, can function both as pathways for invasive species spread and as refuges for rare grassland communities and species.

3.3.2 Environmental Consequences

3.3.2.1 Alternative A – The No Action Alternative

Under both the No Action Alternative and the Action Alternative there would be no change to the current process authorized by the *Sherwood* injunction by which TVA manages vegetation along the transmission system ROW. Floor work would continue to be evaluated on a three-year cycle in previously cleared areas, but incompatible woody vegetation would continue to increase, particularly due to the injunction, resulting in progressively denser and unmanaged growth. Impacts to vegetation are considered to be moderate as the

routine maintenance of vegetation would periodically impact plant communities across the broader transmission system, but they would not destabilize the general plant communities of the study area. **Alternative B – Perform Routine Periodic Vegetation Management**

Under the Action Alternative, TVA would manage vegetation along ROWs with an IVM approach to promote the establishment of a low-growing herbaceous plant community. In general, vegetation within the ROW would be controlled using a combination of approximately 90 percent herbicide, 6 percent mechanical, and 4 percent manual techniques. Tree clearing along the ROW margins would result in a negligible overall change to plant habitats present on the landscape.

TVA would also use an approach that is condition based for identification and removal of trees deemed as hazardous that would use LiDAR and other assessment techniques. Due to the 2017 *Sherwood v. TVA* litigation, TVA stopped removing woody vegetation in ROWs (except for trees identified as an immediate hazard). As a result, the existing ROW continued to contain vegetation incompatible with TVA's transmission system. The volume of non-compatible woody vegetation is also increasing in previously cleared ROWs due to compliance with the court injunction order.

Localized herbicide applications may cause some off-target effects. In ROWs with high woody stem density, even targeted treatments can affect non-target species. However, these high-stem areas generally do not support high-quality herbaceous habitats due to site-specific factors unrelated to TVA management (e.g., landowner use, soil type, landscape position). In contrast, drier ROWs with rocky or sandy soils naturally support fewer woody stems, and localized herbicide use in these areas can promote herbaceous communities that are rare or of high conservation value in the southeastern U.S.

Mowing removes most woody stems, but regrowth varies by site conditions. In dry, sandy, or rocky areas, tree establishment is slow, and mowing can help maintain high-quality native plant communities. In most other TVA-region habitats, however, woody plants reestablish quickly and rapidly outcompete herbaceous species. Repeated mowing also encourages stump resprouting and dense woody growth, which is especially problematic in wetlands or in areas with rich soils. Relying on mowing alone, or as the primary management tool, reduces species diversity and promotes dominance by woody plants capable of vigorous root resprouting.

TVA uses the O-SAR process (see Section 2.2.2) to avoid impacts to important plant habitats within ROWs by limiting the use of certain vegetation management methods in areas likely to contain grasslands dominated by native plant species. Broadcast and aerial herbicide is restricted on about 17 percent (about 41,000 acres) of TVA ROWs that are likely to contain important habitat. Manual, mechanical, and localized herbicide methods can be used in these areas. These methods likely serve to preserve important herbaceous habitats by eliminating trees that rapidly encroach into open areas without appropriate disturbance.

Direct impacts to herbaceous plant communities' vegetation under this alternative would continue to have a recurring impact on plants within the ROW. Such effects would include crushing, damaging, accidental treatment or removal of both target and non-target vegetation. However, because this is part of an existing management program it would not result in widespread alteration of the overall plant community. Therefore, overall impacts to vegetation are considered to be moderate as the routine maintenance of vegetation would periodically impact plant communities across the broader transmission system, but they would not destabilize the general plant communities of the study area.

3.4 WILDLIFE

The analysis of potential effects to wildlife includes the areas within or adjacent to the existing ROWs in TVA's transmission system. O-SAR buffers are maintained around sensitive resources near TVA ROWs, and the size of these buffers varies by resource. The following O-SAR buffers would be applied near sensitive wildlife resources associated with the FY27, FY28 and FY29 vegetation management actions:

- Cave - 200 feet - No herbicide use within 200 feet of cave due to potentially sensitive subterranean aquatic resources. Hand clearing or small machinery clearing only (i.e.: chainsaws, brush hog, mowers). Vehicles and equipment confined to existing access roads. Avoid entering cave.
- Bald eagle nest- No disturbance, spraying or vegetation clearing within 660 feet of actively nesting eagles. Typical nesting dates fall between Oct. 1-May 30 in AL, GA, & MS, Nov.1-June 30 in NC & TN, Nov. 1-Jul 15 in KY, & Dec. 15-Jul 15 in VA ; Either 1) Assume presence OR 2) Request seasonal field survey to determine if nest is active.
- Osprey nest - 660 feet - Either 1) Assume presence. No broadcast spraying. Only use brush hogs or mowers for vegetation removal or selective herbicide spraying between March 1 and July 31 within 660 feet of nest site; OR 2) Request seasonal field survey to determine if nest is active.
- Heronry - 660 feet - Either 1) Assume presence. No broadcast spraying. Only use brush hogs or mowers for vegetation removal or selective herbicide spraying between February 1 and July 15 within 660 feet of nest site; OR 2) Request seasonal field survey to determine if nests are active.
- In rare instances in which restricted actions need to take place while osprey or heron nests are active, TVA would coordinate with U.S. Department of Agriculture Wildlife Services (USDA-WS) to ensure any actions comply with the conditions specified under USDA's "Take" permit.

3.4.1 Affected Environment

The proposed study area includes segments of ROW within each of the twelve managed ROW Sectors across the TVA region (see Figure 1-1). Wildlife habitat within and around the segments proposed for maintenance in FY27, FY28 and FY29 ranges in quality. Low-quality habitat includes maintained lawns near residential and industrial areas as well as disturbed forest fragments. Moderate-quality habitat consists of early successional and herbaceous communities within and along transmission system ROWs bordered by forest edges (edge habitats). Higher-quality habitat includes contiguous blocks of forest or herbaceous habitat, managed for a diversity of species. Important habitats found within and along transmission system ROWs include riparian corridors, bluffs, swamps, grasslands, rivers and associated stream tributaries, reservoirs, islands, larger un-fragmented forested landscapes, and karst (cave) habitats.

Transmission system ROW corridors are typically dominated by open herbaceous habitats. Undeveloped open lands are comprised of cultivated fields, hayland/pasture, shrub/scrub, and other non-forested cover types. Secondary growth or young trees that have grown up since the last maintenance cycle that are scattered in otherwise open herbaceous habitats within the ROW may occur in sections of ROW that are needing maintenance. Mature, forested habitat may be present in ROWs under lines that span valleys or steep mountain sides. Riparian and wetland habitats within and near TVA transmission system ROW corridors are associated with stream valleys, depressional areas, reservoir systems and areas with localized groundwater discharge. Coupled with unique features such as vernal pools, oxbows, bluffs and islands, these areas provide a diverse array of nesting and foraging habitats for wildlife. Birds, mammals,

reptiles, amphibians, and invertebrates that are commonly found in these areas have been described in the PEIS (TVA 2019).

O-SAR buffers are maintained around sensitive resources near TVA ROWs. The size of these buffers varies by resource. Review of the TVA Regional Natural Heritage database in April 2026 indicated that near ROWs proposed for maintenance in FY27, FY28 and FY29, there are approximately 113 known caves within 200 feet and 1,174 osprey nests, 41 heronries, and 56 bald eagle nests within 660 feet (See Table 3-1).

Table 3-1. Total Number of Terrestrial Animal Resources Where O-SAR Restrictions Overlap TVA ROW Vegetation Management Proposed in Fiscal Years 2027, 2028, and 2029¹

Fiscal Year	Terrestrial Animal Federally and State-listed Species			
	Caves	Osprey	Heronries	Bald Eagle
2027	36	277	11	14
2028	32	403	12	22
2029	45	494	18	20

¹ Source: TVA Regional Natural Heritage Database, queried April 2026.

Several bald eagle nests occur on TVA transmission line structures. These large nests are typically built on the highest crossbeam of the tower. However, most nests known from within 660 feet of TVA transmission lines are in trees adjacent to the transmission system ROW. Eagle nest records in the TVA Regional Natural Heritage database include those recently used as well as those that haven't been used in a decade or more, as eagle nests are Federally protected whether occupied or not.

Most osprey nests documented in Table 3-1 are located on transmission towers within the ROWs. While osprey can and do build nests anywhere on the tower with a suitable platform, most are built on the highest crossbeam of the towers. Nests are typically about 70 to 100 feet off the ground from where vegetation management actions would occur.

Hérons located on tower structures tend to build nests in the lower sections of the towers where beams intersect. Therefore, they are typically closer to the ground where routine floor vegetation management could occur. The remainder of heronries are in trees within 660 feet of the ROW proposed for maintenance.

Migratory Birds of Conservation Concern

Review of the USFWS's Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) database resulted in the identification of 44 migratory bird species of conservation concern that have the potential to occur in the TVA power service area (USFWS 2026a). Of these species, 12 breed outside the TVA region (Table 3-2).

Table 3-2. Migratory Birds of Conservation Concern with Potential to Occur within Rights of Way Proposed for Vegetation Management in Fiscal Years 2027, 2028, or 2029¹

Common Name	Scientific Name	Breeding Period
American golden plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	Breeds outside TVA PSA
American kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	Apr 1 to Aug 31
Bachman's sparrow	<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	May 1 to Sep 30
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Sep 1 to Aug 31
Black skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	May 20 to Sep 15
Black-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	May 15 to Oct 15
Black-capped chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapillus praticus</i>	Apr 10 to Jul 31
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	May 20 to Jul 31
Brown-headed nuthatch	<i>Sitta pusilla</i>	Mar 1 to July 15
Canada warbler	<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	May 20 to Aug 10
Cerulean warbler	<i>Setophaga cerulea</i>	Apr 23 to Jul 20
Chimney swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Mar 15 to Aug 25
Chuck-will's-widow	<i>Antrostomus carolinensis</i>	May 10 to Jul 10
Coastal (Wayne's) black-throated green warbler	<i>Setophaga virens waynei</i>	May 1 to Aug 15
Eastern whip-poor-will	<i>Antrostomus vociferus</i>	May 1 to Aug 20
Field sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	Mar 1 to Aug 15
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Breeds outside TVA PSA
Golden-winged warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	May 1 to Jul 20
Grasshopper sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum perpallidus</i>	June 1 to Aug 20
Gull-billed tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	May 1 to Jul 31
Henslow's sparrow	<i>Centronyx henslowii</i>	May 1 to Aug 31
Kentucky warbler	<i>Geothlypis formosa</i>	Apr 20 to Aug 20
King rail	<i>Rallus elegans</i>	May 1 to Sep 5
Leconte's sparrow	<i>Ammospiza leconteii</i>	Breeds outside TVA PSA
Least tern	<i>Sternula antillarum antillarum</i>	Apr 25 to Sep 5
Lesser yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Breeds outside TVA PSA
Little blue heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Mar 10 to Oct 15
Marbled godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	Breeds outside TVA PSA
Northern saw-whet owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	Mar 1 to Jul 31
Painted bunting	<i>Passerina ciris</i>	Apr 25 to Aug 15
Pectoral sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Breeds outside TVA PSA
Prairie warbler	<i>Setophaga discolor</i>	May 1 to Jul 31
Prothonotary warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Apr 1 to Jul 31
Red-headed woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	May 10 to Sep 10
Ruddy turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres morinella</i>	Breeds outside TVA PSA
Rusty blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Breeds outside TVA PSA
Semipalmated sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Breeds outside TVA PSA
Short-billed dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Breeds outside TVA PSA
Swallow-tailed kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Mar 10 to June 30
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus</i>	Breeds outside TVA PSA
Willet	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>	Apr 20 to Aug 5
Wilson's plover	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>	Apr 1 to Aug 20
Wood thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	May 10 to Aug 31
Yellow rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	Breeds outside TVA PSA

¹ Source: USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation, ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov. Queried April 2026

The remaining 32 species could be found in the project area during the proposed actions. Adults of all species are expected to be mobile and flush if disturbed, however nests, eggs, and young of species that breed in the area could potentially be impacted by ROW vegetation management. Species that nest in herbaceous and shrub habitat are at higher risk than species that nest in forested areas.

3.4.2 Environmental Consequences

3.4.2.1 Alternative A – The No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative there would be no change to the current process authorized by the *Sherwood* injunction by which TVA manages vegetation along the transmission system ROW. Further, there would be no change to the current state of vegetation within the wire or border zone of TVA transmission system ROWs, and the existing ROW would continue to contain vegetation incompatible with TVA's transmission system. Impacts to wildlife would be minor to moderate as the routine maintenance of vegetation would periodically displace wildlife across the broader transmission system.

3.4.2.2 Alternative B – Perform Routine Periodic Vegetation Management

Under Alternative B, vegetation removal could create minor to moderate, but short-term effects on wildlife. Each method of vegetation control that may be used during vegetation management activities has the potential to impact wildlife species and their habitats directly and indirectly. A more thorough impact analysis of each vegetative control method on wildlife can be found in the PEIS (TVA 2019). Manual control methods typically have greater potential for disturbance than herbicide applications. Mowing, chainsaws, and soil/ground disturbance due to machinery and heavy equipment could directly impact species in the path of the machinery should they be unable to flee from the vegetation or burrows in the ground being impacted. Increased levels of noise could also stress nearby individuals. Ground disturbance resulting in sedimentation or contamination could impact sensitive cave systems deep underground.

Herbicide application is less damaging to soils when applied in small quantities from backpack mounted sprayers. ROW maintenance activities focus herbicide application to woody species therefore leaving ground cover available for wildlife. This minimizes erosion, sedimentation, and potential damage to nesting and tunneling wildlife. However, there is concern over the potential toxicity of the herbicide on non-target organisms (wildlife) and subterranean cave systems. TVA does not typically apply herbicides at the maximum recommended concentration, and low-volume backpack spraying should never reach maximum application rates. All herbicides currently used by TVA have been determined to be practically non-toxic to slightly toxic to mammals, birds and terrestrial invertebrates including bees, with the exception of Tebuthiuron which was determined to be moderately toxic to mammals. When working near aquatic features, TVA uses EPA-registered herbicides determined to be safe for use near aquatic environments. See TVA's PEIS for additional detailed impact analyses (TVA 2019).

TVA has several practices in place that minimize impacts to sensitive wildlife/terrestrial ecology. BMPs are used near all regulated aquatic features and include use of mats on wetlands and the use of EPA-registered herbicides determined to be safe for use near aquatic environments (TVA 2022b). TVA also uses TVA's O-SAR process to avoid impacts to important terrestrial animals and their habitats by limiting the use of certain practices altogether or during sensitive times of year. Each ROW proposed for FY27, FY28 and FY29 vegetation management transect several O-SAR buffer zones which define a sensitive resource. These buffers identify potential modifications to TVA ROW vegetation management actions to minimize impacts to sensitive resources.

Migratory birds could be affected by the proposed vegetation-management actions. The USFWS IPaC system identifies 44 species that may occur in the action area (Table 3-2), but 12 of these species are only present during migration or winter. Because migration stopovers are brief and vegetation management in ROWs occurs quickly, the likelihood of these species being present during maintenance activities is low. Many of the migratory species are shorebirds that primarily use mudflats along lakes and rivers where little vegetation removal would occur and where TVA BMPs protect aquatic resources.

Some species, such as northern saw-whet owl and rusty blackbird, occur only during migration or winter. If present, individuals would be able to flush when disturbed outside of the nesting season. Potential effects to owls roosting in tree cavities would be limited to occasional mature hazard trees removed along ROW edges; additional forest interior habitat would remain available. As described in Section 3.4.1, 32 species may occur during the breeding season, when birds are more sensitive to disturbance.

Special precautions are implemented around bald eagle nests through the O-SAR process (TVA 2019, Section 3.2.2). No nesting golden eagles are known in or near the action areas, so impacts would only occur if individuals were foraging in the ROW during maintenance; they are expected to flush in response to disturbance. Several species—such as Bachman’s sparrow, black-billed cuckoo, cerulean warbler, golden-winged warbler, and Henslow’s sparrow—are uncommon breeders in the area, reducing the likelihood of affecting immobile life stages (eggs and nestlings).

Other breeding species use interior forests, cavities, or structures (e.g., American kestrel, black-capped chickadee, chimney swift, wood thrush). Potential impacts to their nests would be limited to localized hazard-tree removal along ROW edges during nesting months. Species that nest in extensive herbaceous ROW vegetation (e.g., Henslow’s sparrow, Kentucky warbler) generally occupy habitat types not targeted by proposed maintenance. Direct impacts would likely be limited to machinery movement.

Species nesting near water (e.g., king rail, little blue heron, prothonotary warbler) would be protected by aquatic buffers. Species that nest in woody shrubs or young trees at forest edges or fields (e.g., black-billed cuckoo, golden-winged warbler, painted bunting, prairie warbler) have the greatest potential for impact, as the shrubs and saplings they use would be targeted for removal. If maintenance occurs during nesting season, herbicide application or mechanical removal could affect eggs or nestlings; however, EPA guidance indicates no adverse impacts to birds directly sprayed with herbicide. Because vegetation management occurs year-round on a three-year cycle, impacts would occur only if work coincides with the nesting season.

Overall, the proposed actions are not expected to significantly affect migratory bird populations. TVA is meeting its obligations under EO 13186 by developing a Memorandum of Understanding with USFWS and implementing an Avian Management Plan.

Vegetation-management activities result in ROWs dominated by herbaceous plants. These habitats would otherwise revert to forest and are often scarce elsewhere in the landscape (Section 3.1.1). They support wildlife, including pollinators and some migratory birds that rely on open or early-successional habitats. Areas with young woody regrowth also benefit species that use shrubland conditions. Although impacts may occur to species present during maintenance, the vegetation-management actions are also responsible for maintaining the long-term habitat conditions these species require.

Direct impacts to wildlife under this alternative would continue to have periodic impacts on wildlife within and adjacent to the ROW. However, because this is part of an existing management program it would not result in widespread alteration of wildlife populations. Therefore, overall impacts to wildlife are considered to be minor to moderate as the routine maintenance of vegetation would periodically impact wildlife habitat and populations. Also, O-SAR buffers described above would be applied near sensitive wildlife resources associated with the FY27, FY28 and FY29 vegetation management actions to minimize potential impacts.

3.5 AQUATIC ECOLOGY

The twelve managed ROW Sectors (see Figure 1-1) encompass portions of several major watersheds that support high aquatic biodiversity. Several of these Sectors are within the ROWs proposed for maintenance in FY27, FY28 and FY29. The analysis of potential effects to aquatic ecology includes the local watersheds and focuses on watercourses within or immediately adjacent to the existing ROWs in TVA's transmission system (see Figure 3-2).

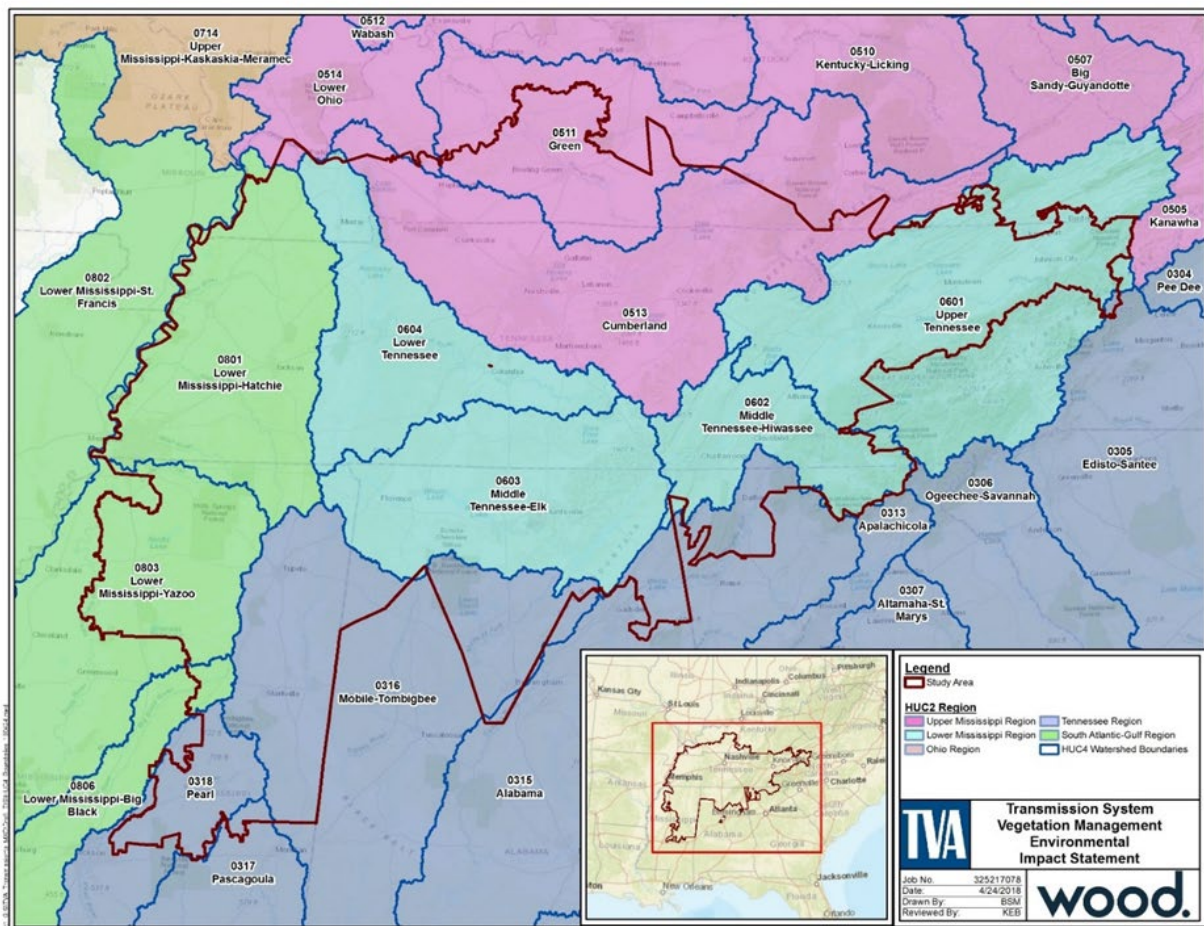


Figure 3-2. Major Watersheds of the TVA Study Area

3.5.1 Affected Environment

Tennessee is reported to support approximately 319 fish species, including native and introduced species (Etnier and Starnes 1993) and 132 freshwater mussels (Parmalee and Bogan 1998). The Tennessee and Cumberland rivers have the highest number of endemic fish, mussel, and crayfish species in North America

(Schilling and Williams 2002). The other major drainages within the TVA region share a diversity of aquatic life equal to or greater than the Tennessee River drainage (TVA 2026b). There are approximately 42,000 miles of perennial streams and 46 TVA managed reservoirs in the study area (TVA 2020b). Most beneficial uses (as designated by the states) are supported in most water bodies in the study area including for fish and aquatic life support.

Fish species within the twelve Sectors are represented by approximately 30 families with the largest being the perch family (more than 90 species), followed by minnows (more than 80 species), catfish (more than 20 species), suckers (21 species), and sunfishes (more than 20 species). The most diverse watershed within the twelve Sectors is the Tennessee River watershed with an estimated 205 native species (Etnier and Starnes 1993).

As described in the PEIS, TVA has been monitoring the health of the major reservoirs within the Tennessee River system since 1990 to evaluate ecological conditions. A multi-metric approach known as the Reservoir Fish Assemblage Index is used to evaluate ecological conditions for fish communities because of their importance in the aquatic food web and because fish life cycles are long enough to integrate conditions over time. Though altered from human activity, main stream reservoirs support healthy fish communities and generally rate good or fair based on attained Reservoir Fish Assemblage Index scores (McDonough and Hickman 1999). The number of species ranged from around 50 to 90 species per reservoir (TVA 2004).

Stream habitats in the study area include very large rivers (e.g., Mississippi and lower Tennessee), large rivers (e.g., lower Cumberland and upper Tennessee), medium rivers (e.g., lower Duck and Clinch), small rivers (e.g., Little, Buffalo), and numerous perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams (Meyer et al. 2007). Each of these stream habitat types have a characteristic fish composition with diversity generally increasing downstream along a gradient of increasing stream size, habitat heterogeneity, and habitat availability (Schlosser 1987). Therefore, larger streams and rivers are the most diverse systems in the study area. However, smaller streams (e.g., headwater streams and tributaries) are the most likely to be encountered during TVA vegetation maintenance activities due to their abundance throughout the study area. Smaller streams are characterized by small-bodied species such as small minnows, madtom catfishes, darters, and sculpins (Schlosser 1987). Darter species contribute heavily to the overall fish diversity in headwater streams in the study area with 73 species found in smaller reaches (Meyer et al. 2007). Some fish species found in the study area only use headwater streams for spawning and nursery areas. For example, the federally threatened slackwater darter lives in pools of perennial streams, but it migrates upstream to spawn in “slack water” formed by shallow springs, seeps, or flooded fields that slowly run off into adjacent headwater streams (Etnier and Starnes 1993).

Benthic (bottom dwelling) macroinvertebrate populations typically found in TVA’s reservoir system and non-reservoir aquatic environments are described in the PEIS (TVA 2019). Because benthic macroinvertebrates are relatively immobile, negative impacts to aquatic ecosystems can be detected earlier in benthic macroinvertebrate communities than in fish communities. Benthic invertebrates are a vital part of the food chain of aquatic ecosystems. Benthic invertebrate communities are strongly affected by seasonal thermal stratification in reservoirs, varying dissolved oxygen concentrations and large water level fluctuations. Poor benthic community ratings are typical of tributary reservoirs. Macroinvertebrate communities of reservoirs are generally low in diversity and comprised of tolerant taxa.

In contrast, benthic macroinvertebrate populations in non-reservoir aquatic environments are often comprised of assemblages that are representative of lotic habitats. Composition and quality of such communities are often correlated with such factors as stream size and placement within the watershed, surrounding land uses and proximity to point source and non-point source discharges. Within rural portions of TVA's transmission system ROW, smaller streams may be expected to be composed of benthic invertebrates that are less tolerant of low dissolved oxygen levels and representative of a wide range of sub-habitats. For example, higher gradient riffle environments may be expected to support greater abundances of organisms that are clingers or swimmers. Smaller headwater streams within ROW may be dominated by only a few species, though all classes of invertebrates may be found.

Freshwater mussels are excellent indicators of water quality and habitat stability. Mussels provide many other important ecosystem services including filtering large quantities of water. The overall native mussel community has decreased from 42 species to 21 species (four of which invaded post-dam construction) due to loss of flow-sensitive species (Sickel et al. 2007). Main stream tailwaters, like those off Kentucky Lake, are areas of highest mussel diversity in the regulated TVA system. Remaining riverine mussel species reach greater abundance and diversity in flowing main stream reaches, but their status remains only fair due to overall low diversity, low abundances, and low reproductive success for some species (TVA 2004). Dennis (1984) provided a detailed account of the distribution of mussels by stream size throughout the Tennessee River watershed (see Table I-19 in Dennis 1984). The greatest number of mussels (about 70 percent of species) are found in medium to large streams.

3.5.2 Environmental Consequences

3.5.2.1 Alternative A – The No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, vegetation conditions within the wire zone and border zone would remain unchanged, and TVA would not perform routine vegetation management on ROW segments previously identified as needing treatment. Because no clearing or chemical treatment would occur, direct impacts to aquatic ecology would be minimal. Floor work would continue to be evaluated on a three-year cycle in previously cleared areas, but incompatible woody vegetation would continue to increase, particularly due to the injunction, resulting in progressively denser and unmanaged growth.

As vegetation continues to grow unmanaged, shading and root structures that stabilize soils would remain intact. This would help maintain existing sediment and nutrient conditions in adjacent streams. The absence of active ground-disturbing maintenance would also avoid temporary increases in runoff, turbidity, or pollutant mobilization that can impact aquatic ecosystems.

3.5.2.2 Alternative B – Perform Routine Periodic Vegetation Management

transmission system vegetation management activities have little potential to directly or indirectly affect the aquatic ecology of waterways within the study area, regardless of the methods applied. Potential effects include ground disturbing activities such as the removal of vegetation that could result in minor and temporary erosion, sedimentation, and increased water temperatures; overspray or spills of non-aquatic rated herbicides into aquatic environments; and leaks of oil or fuel that could alter water quality. However, these impacts are expected to be rare and effects minimal because TVA employs a host of BMPs that are designed to minimize environmental impacts like soil disturbance/erosion, stream bank destabilization, instream deposition of woody debris, damage to instream habitats (vehicle/equipment traffic), and inadvertent discharge of herbicides or other petrochemical to aquatic environments.

Herbicide application has the potential to impact water quality via inadvertent application to stream channels, excess surface runoff, spray drift, and leaching through the soil profile (Annett et al. 2014; Tatum et al. 2017), however, TVA employs standard operating procedures (e.g., label-directed use) and BMPs specifically designed to eliminate these risks. For example, overspray has the highest potential to acutely affect aquatic organisms (Rolando et al. 2017). Algae, microorganisms, macroinvertebrates, amphibians, and fish are affected by exposure to consistently elevated levels of herbicide (Warren et al. 2003; Warrington et al. 2017), but, in the environment, organism exposure would fluctuate due to varying physical and climatic conditions. Field measures for concentration and durations of exposure to herbicides are typically well below standard toxicity endpoints (Scarborough et al. 2015; Rolando et al. 2017). For example, glyphosate-based herbicides have a low-runoff risk and rapidly dissipate when introduced to aquatic environments (Rolando et al. 2017). Acute and chronic toxicity of herbicides to aquatic organisms is dependent on herbicide type, concentration, exposure time, and varies by species; but overall risks of aquatic ecosystem exposure to herbicides are low when used within legal label recommendations and applied by trained applicators.

Spot application is intended to use the least amount of herbicide possible to treat individual plants. Similarly, localized herbicide application consists of treating individual or small groupings of plants via basal, low-volume foliar, granular, and bare-ground treatments to minimize any overspray or excess runoff. Heavy rains could carry herbicides (e.g., granular pellet) offsite and into adjacent streams; however, rain would also serve to dilute any excess herbicide and limit any acute or chronic effects (Scarborough et al. 2015). Additionally, broadcast application methods using mechanized equipment also have the potential for ground-disturbing impacts (as described above). Inadvertent application to aquatic environments via overspray and drift are most likely with broadcast and aerial application methods. Drift is the airborne movement of herbicides through wind or evaporation to non-target areas. As described in the PEIS (TVA 2019), TVA uses BMPs (i.e., SMZs), prior planning, proper herbicide mixtures, and advanced technologies to reduce or eliminate drift during application. TVA uses EPA-registered herbicides determined to be safe for use near aquatic environments applied according to manufacturer's label directions. Therefore, herbicide toxicity to aquatic ecosystems is unlikely under TVA's standard procedures.

TVA uses the O-SAR review process to identify sensitive aquatic resources within ROWs and provide guidance or modify actions to minimize the potential for impacts within SMZs or unique/ important aquatic habitats. These areas are denoted in the O-SAR database, and when vegetation management is scheduled to occur within these areas, TVA biologists and ROW foresters work together to ensure the species and/or habitats are protected. For proposed work planned during FY27, FY28 and FY29, the TVA biologist would coordinate individually with TVA ROW foresters for all sites in each Sector for every ROW that contains O-SAR aquatic zones. This would ensure that the most potentially damaging tools, like broadcast herbicide, would not be used in these areas and the FY27, FY28 and FY29 floor work would not have significant impacts to aquatic ecology.

3.6 THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

The analysis of potential effects to endangered and threatened species and their habitats includes records of occurrence within a 5-mile radius for plants, 3-mile radius for terrestrial animals, and within 10-digit hydrologic unit code² (HUC) watershed for aquatic animals. The TVA study area provides habitat for

² The U.S. is divided and subdivided into hydrologic units by the U. S. Geological Survey. There are six levels of classification. A 10-digit HUC is the fifth (watershed) level of classification.

numerous species of plants and animals that have declining populations or are otherwise rare and considered to be endangered, threatened, or of special concern at the national and/or state level.

3.6.1 Regulatory Framework

The Endangered Species Act, 16 United States Code [USC] §§ 1531-1543 (ESA) was passed to conserve the ecosystems upon which threatened and endangered species depend, and to conserve and recover those species. An endangered species is defined by the ESA as any species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. A threatened species is defined as one likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant part of its range. Areas known as critical habitats, essential to the conservation of federally listed species, can also be designated under the ESA. The ESA establishes programs to conserve and recover federally listed species and makes their conservation a priority for federal agencies. Under Section 7 of the ESA, federal agencies are required to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on federally listed species and critical habitats. If the proposed action has the potential to affect these resources, the federal agency is required to consult with the USFWS.

There are laws protecting listed species in all seven states in the study area. In a few states, protection is limited to species listed under the ESA, but in other states, legal protections are extended to additional species designated by the state as endangered, threatened, or other classifications such as “in need of management.”

Conservation measures and avoidance and minimization measures identified in the following sections, as well as routine use of BMPs and project planning and environmental review processes, in some cases apply to state-listed species and habitats as well as to federally listed species and habitats. TVA has consulted with USFWS per Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA concerning the potential impacts of routine vegetation maintenance activities to affect federally threatened and endangered species within the study area. This consultation was completed and the USFWS issued a Biological Opinion in May 2019 concurring with TVA’s effects determinations (USFWS 2019). TVA had previously consulted with USFWS on a suite of TVA routine actions on federally listed bats present in the TVA power service area. This consultation was completed in April 2018, updated in May 2023 in response to uplisting of northern long-eared bat from threatened to endangered, and updated again in 2024 in response to the proposed listing of tricolored bat as endangered (TVA 2024b).

3.6.2 Affected Environment

According to the USFWS IPaC database (USFWS 2026a), 212 species listed under the ESA as endangered, threatened, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing may exist within the TVA transmission Sectors (23 terrestrial animals or amphibians, 34 plants, 155 aquatic animals). Critical habitats for 49 federally listed species are located within the study area (3 terrestrial, 5 plants, 41 aquatic). In addition, a July 2026 review of the TVA Regional Natural Heritage database indicated that about 1,147 individual plant and animal species have been formally listed as protected species or otherwise identified as a species of conservation concern in this area by one or more of the states.

Of the nine ecoregions within the TVA power service area, the highest concentrations of terrestrial and aquatic species federally listed under the ESA occur in the Blue Ridge ecoregion (see Figure 3-1). Relatively few listed species occur in the Mississippi Alluvial Plain ecoregion. The taxonomic groups within the power service area with the highest proportion of species listed under the ESA are fish and mollusks. Factors contributing to the high proportions of vulnerable species in these groups include the high number

of endemic species within the study area and the alteration of their habitats that increased the risk to these species. River systems with the highest numbers of listed aquatic species include the Coosa, Cumberland, and Tennessee rivers (TVA 2026b).

Population status trends for federally listed species in the TVA study area are variable (i.e., increasing, stable, or decreasing). For example, populations of a few listed species have increased, primarily because of conservation efforts, to the point where they are no longer listed under the ESA (e.g., bald eagle, peregrine falcon, snail darter, and Tennessee coneflower). Other species have had their listing status downgraded from endangered to threatened (e.g., large-flowered skullcap, small whorled pogonia, and red-cockaded woodpecker) due to increased population estimates and habitat protections. Among the federally listed species with populations that continue to decline are the American hart's tongue fern, northern long-eared bat and eastern hellbender. The formerly common tricolored bat was proposed in 2022 for listing as endangered under the ESA due to dramatic population declines caused by white-nose syndrome. This pathogen was first reported in the TVA study area in 2009, and signs of mortality were first observed in 2011 (Samoray 2011). Population trends of many of the other listed species in the TVA study area are poorly understood.

Many species listed under the ESA occur in the immediate vicinity of the TVA transmission system ROW and could potentially be affected by its vegetation management. A summary of federally and state-listed species occurrences within 50 feet of TVA ROW where FY27, FY28 and FY29 planned vegetation management is proposed is provided in Table 3-3. A report of these federally and state-listed species occurrences identified from the TVA Regional Natural Heritage database can found in Appendices L (2027), M (FY28) and N (FY29).

Table 3-3. Total Federally Listed and State-Protected Species Occurrences Previously Reported from Within 50 feet of TVA ROW Where Vegetation Management is Proposed¹

TVA Right-of-Way Vegetation Management Sectors	Federally and State-listed Species				
	Plants	Terrestrial Animals			Aquatic Animals
		Bat	Eagle	Other	
2027	302	22	6	206	16
2028	195	11	9	256	36
2029	313	26	8	264	30

¹ Source: TVA Regional Natural Heritage database, queried April 2026. Tally includes all federally listed species and all species listed or tracked by individual states.

The major habitats supporting federally listed species in the TVA study area include free-flowing rivers and streams, caves, limestone cedar glades, high elevation areas, shorelines and bluff/rock outcrops. TVA has taken multiple actions to minimize the adverse effects of vegetation management on federally listed species (e.g., seasonal restrictions on select activities to avoid impacts to federally listed roosting bats and nesting turtles) (TVA 2020b) and has taken steps to conserve listed species occurring in other habitats.

3.6.2.1 Plants

A July 2026 review of the TVA Regional Natural Heritage database indicated that 28 occurrences of 12 federally listed plants and 591 occurrences of 220 state-listed plants are known to occur within 50 feet of

ROWs proposed for vegetation management during FY27, FY28 and FY29. The federally listed plant species known to occur in and/or adjacent to ROWs are described below in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4. Federally Listed Plant Species with O-SAR Restrictions¹

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status ²	Sector ³
Braun's rock-cress	<i>Arabis perstellata</i>	LE	Nashville
Fleshy-fruit glade-cress	<i>Leavenworthia crassa</i>	LE	Muscle Shoals
Green pitcher plant	<i>Sarracenia oreophila</i>	LE	Madison
Large flowered skullcap	<i>Scutellaria montana</i>	LT	Manchester
Leafy prairie-clover	<i>Dalea foliosa</i>	LE	Manchester and Milan
Mohr's Barbara's buttons	<i>Marshallia mohrii</i>	LT	Madison
Morefield's leatherflower	<i>Clematis morefieldii</i>	LE	Madison
Price's potato bean	<i>Apios priceana</i>	LT	Hopkinsville
Pyne's ground plum	<i>Astragalus bibullatus</i>	LE	Manchester
Spring Creek bladderpod	<i>Lesquerella perforata</i>	LE	Nashville
White fringeless orchid	<i>Platanthera integrilabia</i>	LT	Madison
Whorled sunflower	<i>Helianthus verticillatus</i>	LE	Hickory Valley

¹ Source: TVA Regional Natural Heritage database, queried April 2026.

² Status Codes: LE = Listed Endangered; LT = Listed Threatened; PE = Proposed Endangered; SAT = Similarity of Appearance (Threatened).

Complete lists of species known to be present within and immediately adjacent to ROWs are found in Appendices N (FY27), O (FY28) and P (FY29). TVA records known locations of these species so vegetation management activities can be planned in a manner to avoid and/or minimize impacts in those areas. There are about 2,500 documented or potential sites for federally or state-listed plant species recorded in the O-SAR database within TVA ROW across the entire TVA power service area. As described in Section 2.2.2, TVA uses this information to assign class rankings to sensitive areas that are used to guide management decisions regarding vegetation maintenance activities in the vicinity of recorded features. The location of all federally and state-listed plant species is recorded in the O-SAR database. Federally and state-listed plant species are most likely to occur where ROW plots intersect regions that support intact grassland habitat as described in Section 3.3.1.

3.6.2.2 Terrestrial Animals

Review of the TVA Regional Natural Heritage database in April 2026 indicated there are records of six federally listed or proposed species (gray bat, northern long-eared bat, Indiana bat, tricolored bat, alligator snapping turtle and eastern hellbender), one federally protected species (bald eagle), and 23 state-listed terrestrial animal species (described below) within 50 feet of the ROWs proposed for vegetation management in FY27, FY28 or FY29 (see Appendices N, O and P). Seven additional federally listed species have O-SAR polygons and associated restrictions that apply to ROW segments scheduled for maintenance in FY27, FY28 or FY29 (See Table 3-5). Review of the USFWS IPaC database system indicated 10 additional federally listed species or species proposed for federal listing may be present in the TVA region (Virginia big-eared bat, eastern black rail, piping plover, rufa red knot, whooping crane, bog turtle, gopher tortoise, painted snake coiled forest snail, monarch butterfly, and spruce-fir moss spider) (USFWS 2026a). Appendices N, O and P provide a complete list of species known to be present within and immediately adjacent to the TVA transmission system ROWs.

Table 3-5. Federally Listed Terrestrial Animal Species with O-SAR Restrictions¹

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status ²	Sector ³
Carolina northern flying squirrel	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus coloratus</i>	LE	MT
Gray bat	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	LE	CL, CV, HK, HV, MC, MD, ML, MS, MT, NA, OR
Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	LE	CL, CV, HK, HV, MC, MD, ML, MS, MT, NA, OR
Northern long-eared bat	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	LE	CL, CV, HK, MC, MD, MS, MT, NA, OR
Tri-colored bat	<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	PE	CL, CV, HK, HV, MC, MD, ML, MS, MT, NA, OR, WP
Red-cockaded woodpecker	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	LT	WP
Black warrior waterdog	<i>Necturus alabamensis</i>	LE	MD, MS
Flattened musk turtle	<i>Sternotherus depressus</i>	LT	MS
Ringed map turtle	<i>Graptemys oculifera</i>	LT	WP
Pearl river map turtle	<i>Graptemys pearlensis</i>	LT	WP
Mitchell's satyr butterfly	<i>Neonympha mitchellii mitchellii</i>	LE	HV, MS, WP

¹ Source: TVA Regional Natural Heritage database, queried April 2026.

² Status Codes: LE = Listed Endangered; LT = Listed Threatened; PE = Proposed Endangered; SAT = Similarity of Appearance (Threatened).

³ ROW Sector Abbreviations: CL = Cleveland; CV = Centerville; HK = Hopkinsville; HV = Hickory Valley; MC = Manchester; MD = Madison; ML = Milan; MS = Muscle Shoals; MT = Morristown; NA = Nashville; OR = Oak Ridge; WP = West Point

TVA records known locations of these species so vegetation management activities can be planned in a manner to avoid and/or minimize impacts in those areas. Descriptions of habitat requirements and potentially affected habitat for all 47 federally and state-listed species can be found in Appendix Q.

3.6.2.3 Aquatic Animals

TVA's Regional Natural Heritage database indicated 10 federally and/or state-listed aquatic species, or species proposed for listing, are known to occur within 50 feet of the TVA ROW proposed for vegetation management in FY27, 14 federally and/or state-listed aquatic species known to occur within 50 feet of the TVA ROW proposed for vegetation management in FY28, and 14 federally and/or state-listed aquatic species known to occur within 50 feet of the TVA ROW proposed for vegetation management in FY29 (Table 3-6, Table 3-7 and Table 3-8). The watersheds of the Tennessee, Cumberland and Coosa rivers support an unusually diverse group of aquatic animals, but human activities have resulted in adverse impacts to the streams and aquatic organisms therein (Etnier and Starnes 1993). Previous evidence suggests pristine stream habitats in the Tennessee River system had been inhabited by 91 freshwater mussel species (Parmalee and Bogan 1998). Mussels were beginning to be affected by human activities by the mid-1800s, and many freshwater mussels were already extirpated before the Tennessee River impoundments (dams) were constructed (TVA 2020b). The lack of early fish collections does not allow a similar comment about the impact of these activities to Tennessee River fish assemblages, but there likely were species of Tennessee River fish that became extinct before they were known to science (TVA 2020b). Diversity was higher in the study area in the past. However, exceptional species diversity is still observed in fish; mollusks, crayfish, aquatic insects and various other invertebrate groups.

Table 3-6. Federally and State-Listed or Proposed Aquatic Animal Species Known to Occur Within 50 feet of Proposed Vegetation Management in Fiscal Year 2027¹

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status ²	State	State Status ²	State Rank ³	Sector ⁴
CRAYFISHES						
Nashville crayfish	<i>Orconectes shoupi</i>	E, PDL	TN	E	S1S2	NA
FISHES						
Flame chub	<i>Hemitremia flammea</i>	-	TN	D	S3	CV
Redband darter	<i>Etheostoma luteovinctum</i>	-	TN	D	S4	MC
Redlips darter	<i>Etheostoma maydeni</i>	-	TN	T	S2	OR
Southern cavefish	<i>Typhlichthys subterraneus</i>	-	TN	D	S3	HK
Striated darter	<i>Etheostoma striatulum</i>	UR	TN	T	S1	MC
MUSSELS						
Dromedary pearlymussel	<i>Dromus dromas</i>	E, XN	KY	E	S1	OR
Slabside pearlymussel	<i>Pleuroaia dolabelloides</i>	E	TN	E	S2	CL
Tan riffleshell	<i>Epioblasma florentina walkeri</i>	E	TN	E	S1	CV
SNAILS						
Spiny riversnail	<i>Io fluvialis</i>	UR	TN	-	S2	MT

¹ Source: TVA Natural Heritage Database, queried 01/28/2026.² Status Codes: D = Deemed in Need of Management; E = Listed Endangered; PDL = Petitioned for Delisting; T = Threatened; UR = Under Review for Federal Listing; XN = Nonessential Experimental Population³ State Ranks: S1 = Critically Imperiled; S2 = Imperiled; S3 = Vulnerable; S4 = Apparently Secure⁴ ROW Sector Abbreviations: CL = Cleveland, CV = Centerville, HK = Hopkinsville, HV = Hickory Valley, MC = Manchester, MD = Madison, ML = Muscle Shoals, MT = Morristown, NA = Nashville, OR = Oak Ridge, WP = West Point**Table 3-7. Federally and State-Listed or Proposed Aquatic Animal Species Known to Occur Within 50 feet of Proposed Vegetation Management in Fiscal Year 2028¹**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status ²	State	State Status ²	State Rank ³	Sector ⁴
CRAYFISHES						
Nashville crayfish	<i>Orconectes shoupi</i>	E, PDL	TN	E	S1S2	NA
FISHES						
Blackside dace	<i>Phoxinus cumberlandensis</i>	T	TN	T	S2	OR
Blue sucker	<i>Cycleptus elongatus</i>	-	TN	T	S2	HV
Egg-mimic darter	<i>Etheostoma pseudovulatum</i>	UR	TN	E	S1	CV
Snail darter	<i>Percina tanasi</i>	DL	TN	T	S2S3	CL
Tangerine darter	<i>Percina aurantiaca</i>	-	GA, TN	D	S3	CL, MT
Tuscumbia darter	<i>Etheostoma tuscumbia</i>	UR	AL	SP	S2	MD
MUSSELS						
Coosa creekshell	<i>Leaunio umbrans</i>	UR	GA	-	-	CL
Cumberland elktoe	<i>Alasmidonta atropurpurea</i>	E	TN	E	S1S2	OR
Fanshell	<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>	E, XN	TN	E	S1	HV
Fine-lined pocketbook	<i>Lampsilis altilis</i>	T	GA	T	S2	CL
Southern clubshell	<i>Pleurobema decisum</i>	E	GA	E	S1	CL
Southern pigtoe	<i>Pleurobema georgianum</i>	E	GA	E	S1	CL
SNAILS						

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status ²	State	State Status ²	State Rank ³	Sector ⁴
Anthony's river snail	<i>Athearnia anthonyi</i>	E, XN	AL	SP	S1	MD

¹ Source: TVA Natural Heritage Database, queried 01/28/2026.

² Status Codes: D = Deemed in Need of Management; DL = Delisted; E = Listed Endangered; PDL = Petitioned for Delisting; SP = State Protected; T = Threatened; UR = Under Review for Federal Listing; XN = Nonessential Experimental Population

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

⁴ ROW Sector Abbreviations: CL = Cleveland, CV = Centerville, HK = Hopkinsville, HV = Hickory Valley, MC = Manchester, MD = Madison, ML = Muscle Shoals, MT = Morristown, NA = Nashville, OR = Oak Ridge, WP = West Point

Table 3-8. Federally and State-Listed or Proposed Aquatic Animal Species Known to Occur Within 50 feet of Proposed Vegetation Management in Fiscal Year 2029

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status ²	State	State Status ²	State Rank ³	Sector ⁴
CRAYFISHES						
Hiwassee crayfish	<i>Cambarus hiwasseeensis</i>	-	NC	WL	S3S4	CL
Nashville crayfish	<i>Orconectes shoupi</i>	E, PDL	TN	E	S1S2	NA
FISHES						
Arrow darter	<i>Etheostoma sagitta</i>	-	KY	S	S3	MT
Flame chub	<i>Hemitremia flammea</i>	-	AL	T	S3	MS
Highfin carpsucker	<i>Carpodes velifer</i>	-	TN	D	S2S3	HV
Piebald madtom	<i>Noturus gladiator</i>	UR	TN	D	S3	HV
Tennessee dace	<i>Chrosomus tennesseensis</i>	-	TN	D	S3	OR
MUSSELS						
Alabama creekmussel	<i>Strophitus connasaugaensis</i>	-	GA	E	S1	CL
Fine-lined pocketbook	<i>Lampsilis altilis</i>	T	GA	T	S2	CL
Georgia pigtoe	<i>Pleurobema hanleyianum</i>	E	GA	E	S1	CL
Rayed kidneyshell	<i>Ptychobranhus greenii</i>	E	GA	E	S1	CL
Smooth rabbitsfoot	<i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i>	T	AL	T	S1	MD
Southern clubshell	<i>Pleurobema decisum</i>	E	GA	E	S1	CL
Southern pigtoe	<i>Pleurobema georgianum</i>	E	GA	E	S1	CL
SNAILS						
Anthony's river snail	<i>Athearnia anthonyi</i>	E, XN	AL	SP	S1	MD

¹ Source: TVA Natural Heritage Database, queried 01/28/2026.

² Status Codes: D = Deemed in Need of Management; E = Listed Endangered; PDL = Petitioned for Delisting; S = Special Concern; T = Threatened; UR = Under Review for Federal Listing; WL = Watch List; XN = Nonessential Experimental Population

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

⁴ ROW Sector Abbreviations: CL = Cleveland, CV = Centerville, HK = Hopkinsville, HV = Hickory Valley, MC = Manchester, MD = Madison, ML = Muscle Shoals, MT = Morristown, NA = Nashville, OR = Oak Ridge, WP = West Point

3.6.3 Environmental Consequences

3.6.3.1 Alternative A – The No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative there would be no change to the current process authorized by the *Sherwood* injunction by which TVA manages vegetation along the transmission system ROW. Further, there would be no change to the current state of vegetation within the wire or border zone of TVA transmission system ROWs, and the existing ROW would continue to contain vegetation incompatible with TVA's transmission system. Impacts to threatened and endangered species would be minor to moderate

and TVA biologists and ROW foresters would collaborate to ensure the listed plant, terrestrial animal and aquatic animal habitats are protected.

3.6.3.2 Alternative B – Perform Routine Periodic Vegetation Management

Under the Action Alternative, TVA would manage vegetation along ROWs with an IVM approach to promote the establishment of a low-growing herbaceous plant community. In general, vegetation within the ROW would be controlled using a combination of approximately 90 percent herbicide, 6 percent mechanical and 4 percent manual techniques.

Before annual vegetation-management work, TVA reviews each transmission ROW to identify sensitive species and habitats and to select appropriate vegetation-control methods, conservation measures, BMPs, and avoidance/minimization practices. This screening process (O-SAR) ensures that vegetation-management activities avoid significant impacts to federally or state-listed species. For example, if a listed plant population is present, TVA would use hand clearing, mechanical clearing, or spot-herbicide application instead of broad or aerial herbicide treatments.

Plants

Slightly less than 1 percent (about 2,000 acres) of TVA ROW is known to contain rare plant habitats (TVA 2019). These areas are denoted as Class 2 sites in the O-SAR database, and when vegetation maintenance is scheduled to occur in these areas, TVA biologists and TVA ROW foresters would collaborate to ensure the habitats are protected. For proposed work planned during FY27, FY28 and FY29, the TVA botanist would coordinate with ROW foresters for all sites in each Sector that contain documented rare plant habitat. Sometimes the proposed work would not affect species of concern. Other times the timing or method of proposed work is altered to protect sensitive plant resources. The PEIS outlined several examples of how O-SAR is used to avoid negative impacts to rare plants. Methods likely to be used include the following:

- Timing – Shifting the time frame of vegetation management, including mowing and herbicide application, to avoid impacting a federally or state-listed plant species.
- Flagging – TVA botanists perform field surveys to delineate specific areas where the federally and state-listed species occur on ROW. Instructions on how work should be conducted in these spans would be provided to the herbicide contractor along with maps showing the location of the field flagged sites. Typically, foliar herbicide would not be applied within flagged areas and any woody vegetation within the relatively small areas would be removed with machetes.
- Conservation Spray – This technique differs from standard foliar application of herbicide because of extensive communication between TVA biologists, ROW foresters and herbicide applicators on the sensitive nature of the site. Direct TVA oversight would occur during application for extra caution and reduced damage to non-target vegetation. While this technique has not been assessed in all situations encountered on ROW, thorough documentation indicated these very targeted, low-volume foliar applications of herbicide to woody plants does not appear to negatively impact the federally threatened white fringeless orchid populations on TVA ROW (USFWS 2015).
- Natural Areas Cooperation – TVA works with local land managers to coordinate vegetation management within sensitive areas on TVA ROW within natural areas (i.e., National Parks). With this model, professional land management agencies can perform ROW vegetation management within TVA ROW while preventing impacts to the sensitive resources, often federally and state-

listed plant species. Agreements with land management agencies are made on a case-by-case basis.

Twelve federally listed plant species known to occur in and/or adjacent to ROW plots proposed for FY27, FY28 and FY29 work (see Table 3-4). During preparation of the PEIS (TVA 2019), TVA concluded, and USFWS concurred, that the ROW Vegetation Management program is likely to adversely affect these 12 plant species. However, while the program may affect individual plants from time to time, TVA does not anticipate that vegetation management activities would extirpate any populations from the ROW. In fact, conditions found in the ROW where these species occur are favorable for the plants; no suitable off-ROW habitat occurs adjacent to occurrences of fleshy-fruit gladeceess and white fringeless orchid that would intersect planned FY27, FY28 and FY29 vegetation management work. The open ROW is necessary for the survival of the species at these sites. Proposed FY27, FY28 and FY29 vegetation management would result in minor short-term impacts to individual federally and state-listed plants as well as long-term beneficial impacts to populations of those same species.

Terrestrial Animals

The proposed actions could impact all federally and state-listed terrestrial animal species recorded within 50 feet of the Action Alternative study area; however, the severity of those impacts ranges greatly. Listed species with potential to be impacted have been identified by USFWS's IPaC, TVA's Regional Natural Heritage Database, and/or O-SAR system and will be addressed below.

TVA's use of the O-SAR process to identify sensitive areas for listed species and modify actions to minimize the potential for impacts (seasonal restrictions, restricted activities), as well as the implementation of standard BMPs, resulted in a may affect, but not likely to adversely affect determination for most federally listed terrestrial animal species. No effects are anticipated for some species. Actions are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any species proposed for federal listing. TVA consulted with USFWS in 2019 to assess the impacts of routine activities associated with TVA's transmission system ROW vegetation management program on all species listed under the ESA (other than the bat species addressed in the programmatic consultation) with potential to occur in the study area. This consultation was completed and the USFWS issued a Biological Opinion in May 2019 concurring with TVA's effects determinations (USFWS 2019). Species listed or added to the project area since 2019 have been addressed through informal consultation (USFWS 2026b, USFWS 2026c).

Carolina northern flying squirrel habitat is delineated in the O-SAR database. Proposed vegetation management activities intersect occupied areas (Table 3-4) and surveys are required if mature trees are to be removed in these areas. Broadcast spraying of herbicide is prohibited in this area. With these measures in place, activities are not likely to adversely affect this species (USFWS 2019).

TVA has determined that none of the activities associated with vegetation management have the potential to adversely affect gray bat or Virginia big-eared bat. Vegetation management activities (primarily tree removal) were determined to be likely to adversely affect Indiana bat and northern long-eared bat. Proposed actions would not jeopardize the continued existence of tricolored bat. The USFWS issued Biological Opinions in 2018, 2023, and a Conference Opinion in 2024 (for tricolored bat), concurring with TVA's effects determinations and issued an Incidental Take Statement that authorizes TVA's ROW vegetation management practices over a 20-year term. Documentation of these consultations, including the USFWS Biological Opinions, can be found on TVA's Environmental Review website (TVA 2024b).

Little brown bat foraging habitat would be protected through BMPs that maintain water quality. This state-listed species could be affected if actively roosting in trees that are removed along ROW edges, and the loss of a maternity colony could affect local populations. Southeastern bats and eastern small-footed bats typically use caves, buildings, or rock cavities for maternity and summer roosts, which would not be affected by vegetation management. Any adults roosting in trees are expected to flush during disturbance. With BMPs protecting aquatic foraging areas, population-level impacts to these species are unlikely.

Meadow jumping mouse may be affected if present in ROW areas that require mowing, although periodic maintenance is necessary to maintain suitable habitat for this species. Loss of individuals would not affect overall populations. USFWS identified eastern black rail, piping plover, and rufa red knot at two Mississippi River crossings in Arkansas where TVA transmission lines span the Mississippi River. Informal consultation determined the project is not likely to adversely affect these species (USFWS 2026b). Red-cockaded woodpecker populations are well documented and proposed vegetation management activities intersect occupied areas in Bienville National Forest (Table 3-4). O-SAR buffers restrict activities during the breeding season, and coordination with land managers would occur before tree work. TVA and USFWS have concluded routine vegetation management is not likely to adversely affect red-cockaded woodpecker (USFWS 2019).

Whooping cranes winter in the TVA region, primarily in agricultural fields. Therefore, TVA has determined that the likelihood of TVA vegetation management intersecting occupied habitat for the whooping crane is negligible. TVA activities on National Wildlife Refuge and National Park land are not likely to adversely affect this species (USFWS 2019) and activities elsewhere are not likely to jeopardize their continued existence. Bald eagle and osprey nest protection measures are addressed in Section 3.2. Virginia rail breeding habitat in emergent wetlands is unlikely to be disturbed, and adults would relocate if disturbed. No population impacts are expected. Fish crows and cerulean warblers nest in mature trees, which are generally not targeted for removal. Impacts would occur only if an active nest were present in a hazard tree, and such isolated nest loss would not affect populations.

Bachman's sparrow, golden-winged warbler, and blue-winged warbler nest near the ground and could be affected if shrubs or seedlings used for nesting are removed. Machinery could also impact nests. However, vegetation management maintains the open habitat these species require, occurs outside nesting season in many cases, and is conducted on a three-year cycle. Therefore, actions are not expected to impact populations of Bachman's sparrow, golden-winged warbler, or blue winged warbler.

Alligator snapping turtles occur in large water bodies. BMPs would be used to avoid impacts to water quality and all activities would occur on land. Nests may be vulnerable to heavy equipment operating adjacent to rivers and lakes, but proposed actions are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of alligator snapping turtles. The bog turtle is listed as threatened in the northern part of its range but is listed due to similarity of appearance in the southern part of the range. Species listed under a similarity of appearance are not biologically endangered and are not subject to ESA Section 7 consultation. No record of this species is known near TVA ROWs and populations of bog turtle in the region would not be significantly impacted by the proposed actions. Gopher tortoise was flagged by IPaC at the boundary of the West Point transmission Sector. This species' range does not intersect any TVA ROWs and would not be affected by the proposed actions.

USFWS determined that the proposed actions may affect but are not likely to adversely affect flattened musk turtle, ringed map turtle and Pearl River map turtle. Seasonal restrictions and BMPs in SMZs

minimize sedimentation and herbicide runoff. Impacts to these three species as well as state-listed map turtles are expected to be negligible. Southeastern five-lined skinks may be impacted during mowing or equipment operation, but population-level effects are unlikely. Black Mountain salamander, Black Warrior waterdog and eastern hellbender are aquatic species. BMPs and use of approved herbicides near water will minimize water-quality impacts. Population-level effects are expected to be negligible, and USFWS concluded the action is not likely to adversely affect Black Warrior waterdog.

Streamside salamander habitat in Nashville and Manchester Sectors is protected by conservation measures associated with TVA O-SAR buffers. With the following measures, impacts to individuals may occur, but impacts to populations are unlikely: herbicide - conservation spray only within 90-foot-wide SMZ; mowing would be avoided within the 90-foot-wide SMZ from November to July, or until streams are dry.

Green salamanders prefer shaded rock outcrops and crevices away from ROW areas, making impacts unlikely. Northern crawfish frog uses meadow-like habitat that would not be targeted for vegetation management due to the lack of woody species. Therefore, the potential for impacts would be limited to the movement of machinery within the ROW to access other areas in need of vegetation management. Northern crawfish frog populations are not expected to be significantly impacted by the proposed actions. Painted snake-coiled forest snail is endemic to Crow Creek Valley but not known from TVA ROWs. USFWS has concurred that adverse effects are unlikely (USFWS 2019).

Mitchell's satyr butterfly habitat occurs within wetlands and is protected by BMPs including the use of mats and other techniques to minimize disturbance to soils and hydrology within delineated wetlands and buffers. Vehicles, equipment, and herbicide spraying are prohibited in potential habitat areas in May, June, August and September. The use of BMPs within wetlands allows for maintenance of habitat for Mitchell's satyr. Consultation with the USFWS determined that the proposed actions may affect but were not likely to adversely affect Mitchell's satyr butterfly (USFWS 2019). Monarch butterflies benefit from early-successional habitat maintained in ROWs. Monarchs are currently proposed for listing as federally threatened and are not subject to ESA Section 7 consultation. The proposed actions may impact individual butterflies or caterpillars but would not jeopardize the continued existence of this species.

Standard BMPs protect aquatic habitat for acuminate snaketail and Margaret's river cruiser. Additional restrictions apply where known habitat occurs. No significant impacts are expected. Duck River cave beetle and *Nesticus barri* spider are protected by 200-foot buffers around caves, within which only limited clearing is allowed. With these measures, impacts are not expected. Spruce-fir moss spider habitat intersects less than 1 mile of TVA ROW, and suitable moss mats are absent. TVA has determined and USFWS concurred that ROW vegetation maintenance activities would have no effect on the federally endangered spruce-fir moss spider (USFWS 2019).

Aquatic Animals

TVA has established species- and habitat-specific restrictions, including SMZ guidance, for all federally listed and most state-listed resources in the study area. Limited disturbance and erosion of soils resulting from vegetation removal, traffic of maintenance equipment, and localized manual clearing activities are expected. The potential for small, localized and short-term alteration of water quality from runoff including residual herbicides and sedimentation through erosion from disturbed surfaces are mitigated by use of the O-SAR process and adherence to BMPs. With these measures in place, no impacts to listed aquatic animal species are anticipated from the proposed FY27, FY28 and FY29 vegetation-management actions.

3.7 SURFACE WATER

The analysis of potential effects to aquatic resources included the local watershed but was focused on watercourses within or immediately adjacent to the existing ROWs in TVA's transmission system.

3.7.1 Affected Environment

Water resources in the TVA region are essential for human health, ecological integrity, recreation, and domestic and industrial water supply. The study area includes major watershed systems such as the Tennessee and Cumberland River basins, along with portions of the lower Mississippi, Green, Pearl, Tombigbee, Alabama/Coosa and lower Ohio River basins (see Figure 3-2). These basins contain a wide range of flowing waters from large rivers to small streams where typical riffle, run, and pool features would be expected depending on channel size and flow. The Tennessee River basin forms the central portion of the study area, extending 652 miles from Knoxville, Tennessee, to its confluence with the Ohio River near Paducah, Kentucky. The Cumberland River basin spans approximately 17,600 square miles from southeastern Kentucky to its junction with the Ohio River. Other surrounding basins, such as the lower Mississippi and Green River, drain extensive areas that contribute to regional hydrology.

Overall, freshwater resources in the TVA region generally support aquatic life, recreation, agriculture, and both public and industrial water supply. Water quality across most of the region is considered good and remains integral to sustaining these uses.

3.7.1.1 Regulatory Framework

Water quality is regulated primarily under the federal CWA, which establishes surface-water standards and requires permits (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination (NPDES), Section 404) for pollutant discharges and dredge-and-fill activities. Additional federal laws—such as Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), and Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)—also support protection of surface and groundwater. Each state in the TVA power service area maintains water-quality classifications, criteria, and antidegradation policies that protect existing uses and require safeguards when regulated activities may affect water resources.

3.7.2 Environmental Consequences

3.7.2.1 Alternative A – The No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, vegetation conditions within the wire zone and border zone would remain unchanged, and TVA would not perform routine vegetation management on ROW segments previously identified as needing treatment. Because no clearing or chemical treatment would occur, direct impacts to surface water and water quality would be minimal. Floor work would continue to be evaluated on a three-year cycle in previously cleared areas, but incompatible woody vegetation would continue to increase, particularly due to the injunction, resulting in progressively denser and unmanaged growth.

As vegetation continues to grow unmanaged, shading and root structures that stabilize soils would remain intact. This would help maintain existing sediment and nutrient conditions in adjacent streams. The absence of active ground-disturbing maintenance would also avoid temporary increases in runoff, turbidity, or pollutant mobilization that can occur during vegetation-clearing activities.

TVA may still remove or trim individual trees within maintained or unmaintained portions of the ROW, or danger trees located outside the ROW, when they pose an immediate hazard to transmission safety. These

hazard-tree removals are limited, targeted actions and unlikely to meaningfully affect surface water quality because they involve minimal disturbance and occur only as needed for system reliability. Overall, under Alternative A, surface water quality is expected to remain consistent with existing conditions, and no significant direct or indirect impacts are anticipated.

3.7.2.2 Alternative B – Perform Routine Periodic Vegetation Management

Under Alternative B, vegetation removal could create minor, short-term effects on surface water quality. Clearing vegetation may slightly increase sediment-laden runoff, alter localized nutrient levels, and cause small changes in stream temperature or dissolved oxygen where tree cover is reduced. Potential pollutants—such as litter or leaks from equipment—could also enter runoff if not properly managed. These effects are expected to be minor because work occurs in existing ROWs and TVA applies established protective practices.

To minimize impacts, TVA would evaluate stream classifications, designated uses, and any state-listed impairments before work begins. All vegetation-management activities would comply with applicable federal, state, and local requirements, including state storm-water permits, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 404/401 permitting, and water-quality certifications. Where required, TVA would prepare state-specific storm-water BMP plans identifying measures tailored to the site.

TVA would implement its standard BMPs (TVA 2022b), ensuring containment of wastes, control of runoff, and prevention of pollutant discharge into nearby waters. These BMPs include restricting ground disturbance near streams, maintaining buffers, and limiting sediment transport during vegetation clearing.

Herbicide use has the potential to affect water quality if misapplied; therefore, all pesticide/herbicide treatments would comply with the NPDES General Permit for Pesticide Applications, including development of a discharge-management plan if thresholds apply. Only EPA-registered, TVA-approved herbicides would be used, and application would follow label restrictions designed to avoid impacts near waterbodies.

With proper implementation of BMPs, permit compliance, and careful herbicide application, effects to surface water and water quality under Alternative B would be minor, temporary, and no significant impacts are anticipated.

3.8 WETLANDS

The analysis of potential wetland presence was conducted at the ecoregion level (Level III, Omnerick 1987). Because wetland habitat and extent can vary across ecoregions, wetlands are discussed relative to typical wetland resources by ecoregion.

3.8.1 Regulatory Framework

Activities in wetlands are regulated by state and federal agencies to ensure no more than minimal impacts to the aquatic environment and no net loss of wetland resources. Under CWA §404, activities resulting in the discharge of dredge or fill material in jurisdictional wetlands, and any secondary wetland impacts, such as forested wetland clearing, must be authorized by the USACE through a Nationwide, Regional, or Individual Permit. CWA §401 mandates state water quality certification for projects requiring USACE approval and permitting. Lastly, EO 11990 requires federal agencies such as TVA to minimize wetland destruction, loss, or degradation, and preserve and enhance natural and beneficial wetland values, while carrying out agency responsibilities. Compliance with USACE permitting is required for regulated activities

within jurisdictional waters of the U.S., which could include mitigation based on their review of TVA's proposed impacts.

3.8.2 Affected Environment

Wetlands are those areas inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater such that vegetation adapted to saturated soil conditions are prevalent. Due to their landscape position, vegetation structure, and influence on downstream hydrology, wetlands provide a suite of benefits valued by society. These include toxin absorption and sediment retention for improved water quality, storm water impediment and attenuation for flood control, shoreline buffering for erosion protection, and provision of fish and wildlife habitat for commercial, recreational, and conservation purposes. Examples of wetland habitats include bottomland forests, swamps, wet meadows, isolated depressions, and shoreline fringe along watercourses or impoundments.

Wetlands in the TVA power service area consist of palustrine and lacustrine systems. Palustrine wetlands include all inland, non-tidal, freshwater wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, or emergent vegetation. These wetlands include bottomland hardwood forests, scrub-shrub wetlands, beaver ponds, wet meadows and marshes, and highland bogs. Lacustrine wetlands are open-water ecosystems associated with lakes, such as aquatic bed wetlands (Cowardin et al. 1979). These wetlands are found within TVA reservoirs as well as other lakes and ponds.

On TVA transmission system ROWs where conductor clearance is necessary, management aims to maintain low-stature wetland vegetation. Therefore, wetland communities on TVA ROWs consist predominantly of emergent (erect, rooted, or floating) wetland plants. These typically include water lilies, cattails, grasses, rushes, bulrushes, sedges, smartweeds, reeds, and other hydrophytic (wet site) species. Emergent wetlands often occur along streams in poorly drained depressions and along the edges of water bodies, and experience varying water depths (EPA 2017a). Perennial plants typically dominate and remain present for most of the growing season, which can lead to a similar appearance of these wetlands year after year in areas with relatively stable climatic conditions (Federal Geographic Data Committee 2013).

The vegetation maintenance cycles for FY27, FY28 and FY29 comprise a total of 240,411 acres of ROW, divided into twelve Sectors. To evaluate wetland presence within these ROW Sectors, TVA utilizes NWI data, O-SAR data, and ground-truthed (field mapped) wetland data. NWI is a nationwide inventory of U.S. wetlands established by the USFWS (USFWS 2026). The O-SAR uses higher resolution and more current aerial imagery, hydrological data, and soils information to map additional potential wetland areas to supplement NWI data. The O-SAR dataset references all ground-truthed wetland delineations that have taken place within a ROW. Ground-truthed wetlands represent all wetland areas that have been verified by a field survey. Although field mapped wetlands are the most accurate type of wetland data, only a small percentage of the total ROW Sector acres have been field surveyed. Therefore, estimating total vegetation management impacts for wetlands relies on predictive NWI and O-SAR data, which is only an estimate and has not been verified. Accordingly, a total of 33,711 acres of mapped and potential wetland areas have been identified within the ROW Sectors proposed for cyclical vegetation management activities. This wetland area represents 14 percent of the total ROW footprint proposed for vegetation management (Table 3-9).

Table 3-9. TVA Transmission System ROWs Proposed for Vegetation Management

ROW Sector	Ecoregion Location ¹	Total ROW Sector Acres	NWI Acres	O-SAR Acres	Ground Truthed Acres	Total Mapped/Potential Wetland Acres ²	Percent of ROW Sector Mapped/Potential Wetland
Centerville	IP	20,802	496	1721	74	2059	10%
Cleveland	BR, R&V,	18,122	496	1249	140	1705	9%
	SW App						
Hickory Valley	MSV LP,	18,570	1247	2125	615	3197	17%
	SE Plains						
Hopkinsville	IP, IRV&H,	18,907	715	1750	212	2342	12%
	MSV LP						
Madison	IP, R&V	19,483	875	2228	231	2898	15%
	SW App						
Manchester	IP, R&V,	20,856	665	1616	152	2149	10%
	SW App						
Milan	IP, MS AP,	21,424	1832	4194	504	5150	24%
	MSV LP,						
	SE Plains						
Morristown	BR, R&V	20,110	510	2008	53	2404	12%
Muscle Shoals	IP, SE Plains	20,373	1694	1834	267	3229	16%
	SW App						
Nashville	IP	20,800	587	1255	37	1777	9%
Oak Ridge	IP, R&V,	21,030	589	1088	138	1651	8%
	SW App						
West Point	SE Plains	19,934	2275	3600	850	5150	26%
TOTAL		240,411	11,981	24,668	3,273	33,711	14%

¹ Ecoregion Level III (EPA 2017b): BR=Blue Ridge; IP=Interior Plateau; IRV&H=Interior River Valley and Hills; R&V=Ridge and Valley; MS AP=Mississippi Alluvial Plain; MSV LP=Mississippi Valley Loess Plains; SE Plains= Southeast Plains; SW App=Southwestern Appalachians.

² NWI and O-SAR acres represent potential wetland areas. Ground-truthed acres represent wetland areas confirmed by field surveys. Total mapped/potential acres combine total NWI, O-SAR, and ground-truthed areas, while correcting for overlap of these layers.

Wetland type and abundance vary across TVA Sectors due to differences in ecoregions, topography, and hydrology. In the Blue Ridge (BR), Ridge and Valley (R&V), and Southwestern Appalachia (SW App)

ecoregions—represented in the Cleveland and Morristown Sectors—steep mountain terrain limits wetland formation. Wetlands here are generally small and occur along stream drainages or in localized areas where runoff can pool. In R&V and SW App, gentler valleys allow wetlands to develop in floodplains and valley floors, including seepage fens and other groundwater-fed features (Weakley and Schafale 1994).

In the Interior Plateau (IP) and Interior River Valley and Hills (IRVH)—covering Oak Ridge, Madison, Manchester, Centerville, Nashville, and portions of Muscle Shoals and Hopkinsville Sectors—lower elevations and karst geology support wetlands in sinkholes, limestone seeps, and river valleys. Although much of IRVH is agricultural land, bottomland hardwood and swamp forests remain common in wet lowlands.

In the Mississippi Alluvial Plain (MAP), Mississippi Valley Loess Plains (MSVLP), and Southeast Plains (SEP)—which include the Milan, Hickory Valley, West Point, and portions of Muscle Shoals and Hopkinsville Sectors—flat terrain results in high wetland prevalence. Many wetlands occur in agricultural settings and require limited vegetation maintenance, while extensive bottomland deciduous forests may require maintenance to emergent conditions for ROW compatibility.

Across all ecoregions, wetlands in narrow valley bottoms can often be spanned by transmission lines from adjacent uplands. Wider valley flats or long river valleys may require structures within wetland areas to maintain safe conductor clearance.

The mapped wetland location data generated for ROW vegetation management purposes is a guide to use for planning vegetation management activities in wetlands. The data sets capture identifiable potential for wetland occurrence within the ROW Sectors proposed for maintenance. However, not all areas identified as wetlands may need vegetation maintenance. Wetlands on ROWs may be maintained at low stature through existing land use (farming, pasture) or may be inundated sufficiently to deter sapling establishment. Therefore, the true extent of affected wetlands would be determined on a case-by-case basis by ROW foresters who are informed by these datasets on the locations for potential wetland presence.

3.8.3 Environmental Consequences

3.8.3.1 Alternative A – The No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, vegetation conditions within the wire zone and border zone would remain unchanged, and TVA would not perform routine vegetation management on ROW segments previously identified as needing treatment. Because no clearing or chemical treatment would occur, direct impacts to wetlands would be minimal. Floor work would continue to be evaluated on a three-year cycle in previously cleared areas, but incompatible woody vegetation would continue to increase, particularly due to the injunction, resulting in progressively denser and unmanaged growth.

TVA may still remove or trim individual trees within maintained or unmaintained portions of the ROW, or danger trees located outside the ROW, when they pose an immediate hazard to transmission safety. Because hazard tree removal would only occur along ROW edges and typically result in the removal of one or few trees in one location, no significant wetland impacts would be anticipated. Overall, under Alternative A, wetland impacts are expected to remain consistent with existing conditions, and no significant direct or indirect impacts are anticipated.

3.8.3.2 Alternative B – Perform Routine Periodic Vegetation Management

Under Alternative B, vegetation removal could create minor impacts to wetlands. Because most of the wetland areas have only been identified through desktop resources, potential impacts due to vegetation maintenance activities may occur at wetlands that are not previously identified. Therefore, to ensure compliance with wetland regulations, wetland O-SAR data is only applicable to vegetation management activities occurring within the routinely cleared (three-year cycle) ROW corridor and associated access road work resulting in less than 0.1 acre of disturbance.

Impacts over 0.1 acre commonly require agency notification and potential mitigation to ensure no more than minimal impacts to the aquatic environment, in accordance with state and federal wetland regulations. Thus, an environmental review separate from O-SAR is conducted for vegetation management outside of the routinely cleared (three-year cycle) ROW corridor and associated access road work where greater than 0.1 acre of impact is proposed. In addition, as a general practice, vegetation maintenance crews remain alert to wetland indicators such as standing water, soil saturation, etc., and work accordingly to protect and identify previously unmapped wetland resources.

Most often, however, vegetation management activities may be conducted with minimal wetland disturbance and without regulated wetland impacts. The proposed methods for vegetation management on the affected ROW Sectors include mechanical mowing, hand clearing, herbicide application, and hazard tree removal. The NWI and O-SAR dataset provide a means of implementing avoidance strategies or BMPs when conducting these activities to ensure temporary or nominal impacts in areas identified as potential wetlands.

The following BMPs (TVA 2022b) would be implemented within locations where mapped NWI and O-SAR wetlands are present and vegetation management activities are proposed:

- Work in wetland areas would occur on a dry season schedule (September to mid-November) when practicable.
- Soil ruts would not exceed 12 inches; if necessary, low ground pressure equipment would be used, such as rubberized tracks, wide tires, or lightweight equipment (ATVs) in mapped wetlands to adequately minimize soil rutting/compaction/disturbance.
- Woody wetland vegetation should be cut less than 12 inches from ground level.
- Woody debris would be removed outside identified wetland areas.
- Stumps would be left intact; no grubbing.
- Only aquatic approved herbicides would be permissible.
- Water flow into or out of mapped wetlands would not be restricted during work activities.
- Erosion control techniques would be implemented within 50 feet of identified wetland areas where soil disturbance is proposed.
- Existing contours within wetlands would be restored to preconstruction specifications.
- Disturbed and exposed wetland soils would be seeded upon completion of work (or within 14 days, whichever comes first).

The wetland review process provides locations for potential and known wetland locations across TVA's ROWs proposed for vegetation management. This represents a total of 33,711 acres, or 14 percent of the total ROW footprint proposed for vegetation management in FY27, FY28 and FY29. ROW crews would consult the wetland dataset and ensure wetland best management practices are followed at mapped wetland locations. The use of the wetland data, however, is restricted to specific actions or thresholds. If the proposed vegetation management activity exceeds the impact acreage threshold or involves otherwise regulated activities, a wetland delineation would be conducted to ensure appropriate wetland compliance is achieved.

With wetland datasets informing vegetation management planning, wetland delineations completed when required, and the proper use of BMPs, permit compliance measures, and carefully controlled herbicide application, impacts to wetlands under Alternative B would be minor. No direct or indirect significant wetland effects are anticipated.

3.9 MANAGED AND NATURAL AREAS, PARKS AND RECREATION

Numerous areas across the TVA region are recognized and, in many cases, managed for their recreational, biological, historic and scenic resources. These areas are owned by 1) federal and state agencies 2) local governments 3) non-governmental organizations such as the Nature Conservancy 4) regional land trusts and private corporations and 5) private individuals.

Parks, managed areas and ecologically significant sites are typically managed for one or more of the following objectives:

- Recreation - managed for outdoor recreation or open space. Examples include national, state and local parks and recreation areas, reservoirs (TVA and other), picnic and camping areas; trails and greenways, and TVA small wild areas.
- Species/Habitat Protection - places with endangered or threatened plants or animals, unique natural habitats, or habitats for valued fish or wildlife populations. Examples include national and state wildlife refuges, mussel sanctuaries, TVA habitat protection areas and nature preserves.
- Resource Production/Harvest - lands managed for production of forest products, hunting and fishing. Examples include national and state forests, state game lands and wildlife management areas and national and state fish hatcheries.
- Scientific/Educational Resources - lands protected for scientific research and education. Examples include biosphere reserves, research natural areas, environmental education areas, TVA ecological study areas and federal research parks.
- Historic Resources - lands with significant historic resources. Examples include national battlefields and military parks, state historic sites and state archeological areas.
- Scenic Resources - areas with exceptional scenic qualities or views. Examples include national and state scenic trails, scenic areas, wild and scenic rivers, Nationwide Rivers Inventory streams and wilderness areas.
- Agricultural Resources - lands with significant local agricultural production and open space value, often in areas where suburban development is increasing. Examples include working family farms protected by conservation easements

3.9.1 Affected Environment

The TVA Regional Natural Heritage database indicated the twelve ROW vegetation management Sectors (see Figure 1-1) include numerous parks, managed areas and ecologically significant sites. This data includes the type, location, management entity, and contact information for each site, and may include pertinent federally and state-listed species and habitat information. TVA's O-SAR process uses this information, in conjunction with the transmission system ROW clearing spatial data, to develop site-specific guidance for each natural area that is to be used during scheduled ROW maintenance each year.

In general, natural areas are more concentrated in the eastern portion of the TVA region. The May 2026 database analysis found a total of 467 natural areas in FY27 Sectors, 428 natural areas in FY28 Sectors, and 518 natural areas in FY29 Sectors that would either be crossed by TVA transmission system ROWs or located within 0.1 mile of the ROWs proposed for the vegetation management activities (Table 3-10).

Table 3-10. Summary of Natural Areas Within Each Vegetation Management Sector

Sector	Number of Natural Areas		
	FY27	FY28	FY29
Centerville	42	35	44
Cleveland	75	76	62
Hickory Valley	21	27	25
Hopkinsville	37	44	49
Madison	52	56	56
Manchester	63	76	89
Milan	23	30	22
Morristown	81	55	54
Muscle Shoals	54	40	40
Nashville	44	58	74
Oak Ridge	79	73	73
West Point	27	17	33
TOTAL¹	467	428	518

¹ Natural areas may span multiple Sectors and total do not include duplicated natural areas

Appendices R, S and T include a complete list of natural areas by Sector for FY27, FY28 and FY29, respectively. Areas crossed by TVA transmission system ROWs include NPS units, USFS areas, National Wildlife Refuges, and numerous state wildlife management areas, state parks, state forests, local parks, and conservation easements.

3.9.2 Environmental Consequences

3.9.2.1 Alternative A – The No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, vegetation conditions within TVA transmission line ROWs would remain unmanaged, allowing incompatible woody vegetation to continue increasing over time. Because vegetation management on identified segments would not occur, this alternative could contribute incrementally to long-term vegetation growth within ROWs. However, these changes would remain largely confined to the ROW and would not introduce new activities or disturbances that could interact cumulatively with other actions on adjacent managed or natural areas.

Hazard-tree removals, which may continue in previously maintained or non-maintained areas of the ROW or outside the ROW when trees pose an immediate safety risk, would be infrequent, localized, and conducted only as needed. These limited actions are not expected to generate cumulative effects on recreational use, park operations, scenic resources, or habitat conditions within nearby managed or natural areas.

Because the No Action Alternative does not involve routine vegetation clearing, herbicide use, or coordination with land managers, it does not add new stressors that could cumulatively affect natural-area values, recreational opportunities, or park resources. Regional land-management trends, including ongoing stewardship by federal, state, local or nongovernmental entities, would continue independently of TVA's vegetation conditions within the ROW.

Overall, direct and indirect impacts to managed and natural areas, parks, and recreation under the No Action Alternative would be minor and insignificant, as unchanged ROW vegetation conditions and occasional hazard-tree removals would not meaningfully interact with other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future actions in the region.

3.9.2.2 Alternative B – Perform Routine Periodic Vegetation Management

Under Alternative B, TVA would perform routine vegetation management within established transmission line ROWs using its IVM approach and the TVA Regional Natural Heritage database to identify and protect nearby managed and natural areas. The O-SAR process incorporates natural-area data including site type, location, and any rare species or habitats to develop site-specific guidance for each ROW segment.

Before work begins, vegetation-management crews review the O-SAR dataset to identify areas requiring special consideration and ensure that all standard BMPs are followed. Where indicated, TVA coordinates with land managers (federal, state, local, or non-governmental organization partners) to schedule work in a way that avoids conflicts with recreation, visitor use, hunting seasons, or park operations. TVA may also use or adapt existing site-specific vegetation management plans for ROWs crossing managed lands.

Mitigation under Alternative B would include:

- Following BMPs in A Guide for Environmental Protection and Best Management Practices for TVA Construction and Maintenance Activities Revision 4-2022.
- Coordinating with land managers when vegetation maintenance could affect recreational use or planned activities.
- Seeking opportunities to align vegetation management activities with natural-resource management goals.
- Using site-specific plans where they exist to further minimize impacts.

With these measures, and because vegetation management is limited to the existing ROW, no significant effects on managed and natural areas, parks, or recreation are anticipated under Alternative B.

3.10 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The area of potential effect (APE) with respect to archaeological resources included the entire ROW width for the transmission line segments and the associated temporary access roads. Portions of the ROWs subject to this EA have undergone systematic Phase I archaeological surveys since the mid-1990s in

association with compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Much of the survey work was conducted at the planning stages and prior to new construction of transmission lines. As a result, numerous archaeological sites within the ROWs have been identified and evaluated with respect to their eligibility status for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

3.10.1 Affected Environment

3.10.1.1 Regulatory Framework

Federal agencies, including TVA, are required by NEPA and the NHPA (16 USC 470) to consider the possible effects of their undertakings on historic properties. Additional cultural resource laws that protect historic resources include the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 469-469c), Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 USC 470aa-470mm) and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act 925 USC 3001-3013).

TVA executed a PA in consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, seven SHPOs, and federally recognized Indian tribes with an interest in the region. The PA establishes a program alternative for meeting TVA's Section 106 obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act and allows TVA to carry out compliance more efficiently by conducting consultation at the programmatic level rather than on each individual undertaking.

The PA outlines procedures and criteria for an alternative Section 106 review process applicable to existing TVA operation and maintenance activities that are similar and repetitive in nature. Because the majority of vegetation management activities conducted within transmission line ROWs fall into this category, they are addressed under this PA. As a result, most ROW vegetation management actions may proceed under the streamlined review framework, with additional project-specific consultation only required when activities fall outside those categories described in the PA.

3.10.1.2 Archaeological Sites

Prehistoric archaeological sites in the TVA study area vary widely, from small lithic scatters to large village sites. Most occur in subsurface deposits, where intact cultural materials may remain below the disturbed plowzone. Early Paleoindian and Archaic sites are typically sparse and dispersed across upland and lowland settings, while Middle and Late Archaic sites are more common across the landscape. Later Woodland, Mississippian, and Protohistoric sites frequently occur along major river terraces—often representing long-term settlements with dense archaeological deposits. Lithic procurement areas also occur throughout the region.

Historic-era archaeological sites generally reflect industrial, military, and domestic activities dating from the late 18th through early 20th centuries. These sites may include above-ground features such as structural remnants, wells, cisterns, chimneys, and Civil War earthworks, as well as subsurface features including foundations, cellars, and privies. Industrial sites may involve mills, iron furnaces, plantations, blacksmith shops, taverns, and early worker camps. Domestic sites, small communities and farmsteads, are the most common historic site type. Historic cemeteries also occur within TVA ROWs and may include both marked and unmarked graves.

The study area contains culturally important places, including Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs). A TCP is eligible for the NRHP due to its association with living cultural practices or beliefs rooted in a community's history and identity. Cultural landscapes, geographic areas containing cultural and natural resources linked

to significant events or traditions, may also be present. TVA does not disclose sensitive cultural-resource information provided by consulting tribes.

Segments of the Congressionally designated Trail of Tears National Historic Trail occur throughout the region. Analysis indicates approximately 435 points where Trail of Tears routes intersect TVA transmission lines within ROWs proposed for vegetation management, most located along existing improved roadways that follow historic alignments.

3.10.2 Environmental Consequences

3.10.2.1 Alternative A – The No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, vegetation conditions within the wire zone and border zone would remain unchanged, and TVA would not conduct vegetation management on ROW segments previously identified as needing treatment. These areas would continue to experience natural vegetation growth, including incompatible woody species, but no new ground disturbance associated with routine vegetation management would occur.

Because no vegetation-management activities would be implemented in those zones, the potential for impacts to cultural resources, including prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and TCPs, would be minimal. Cultural resources present within the ROW would remain unaffected by routine clearing, mechanized equipment, herbicide application, or other maintenance methods normally used under the Action Alternative. Tree removal or trimming could still occur when TVA determines that any tree, whether inside the maintained ROW, in non-maintained portions of the ROW, or outside the ROW as a danger tree, poses an immediate hazard to transmission lines or structures, consistent with TVA's contract rights. These hazard-tree actions may involve limited ground disturbance or removal of individual trees; however, such activities are narrow in scope, occur only where necessary for system safety and reliability, and are unlikely to affect subsurface cultural deposits or above-ground historic features. Overall, under Alternative A, cultural resources within TVA transmission system ROWs would remain largely undisturbed, and no appreciable impacts to cultural resources are anticipated.

3.10.2.2 Alternative B – Perform Routine Periodic Vegetation Management

Under Alternative B, vegetation management would occur within established transmission line ROWs, where prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and TCPs such as Trail of Tears segments may be present. Most vegetation management activities have little to no potential to affect cultural resources because they occur in previously disturbed areas and involve limited ground disturbance.

Soil-disturbing methods such as mechanical removal could affect subsurface archaeological deposits, but impacts are expected to be minimal due to restricted work areas and the routine nature of the activity. Manual vegetation control and spot herbicide applications would not disturb archaeological materials. Use of machinery may disturb above-ground historic features where they occur, though such features are uncommon within most ROWs.

TVA implements vegetation management consistent with its Section 106 PA with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, seven SHPOs, and federally recognized tribes. If any activity under Alternative B falls outside the PA's Appendix A categories, TVA would follow the full Section 106 review procedures under the PA.

Overall, Alternative B would result in low potential for effects on cultural resources due to existing protections, limited disturbance, and TVA's established compliance framework.

3.11 UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Unavoidable adverse impacts are those effects on natural and human resources that would remain after the implementation of mitigation measures and BMPs. Mitigation measures and BMPs are applied to avoid, minimize, or compensate for potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed action.

Vegetation management within the ROW requires controlling plant growth, which constitutes an adverse effect; however, this effect is necessary to support the safe, efficient, and reliable operation of the existing transmission system. Sound planning, incorporation of TVA's O-SAR process as a BMP, and use of established transmission-system BMPs identified in this EA would reduce adverse effects associated with vegetation management activities.

The presence of personnel and noise generated during vegetation maintenance activities may temporarily disturb wildlife within the ROW. Wildlife is expected to avoid active work areas, and TVA employs mitigation measures identified in Sections 2.4.1 and 3.4.2 to protect specific species and habitats. These adverse effects would be temporary, short-term and localized.

Additional unavoidable adverse impacts would vary depending on the vegetation control method selected. Although each method results in some level of unavoidable impact, TVA considers the environmental setting and cost effectiveness when determining the most appropriate control method.

With implementation of appropriate BMPs and adherence to permit requirements, any remaining unavoidable adverse effects would be minor.

3.12 RELATIONSHIP OF SHORT-TERM USES AND LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY

NEPA requires disclosure of the relationship between short-term uses of the environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity. For this EA, vegetation maintenance activities, including controlling vegetation within TVA transmission system ROWs, represent short-term uses of the environment. Long-term productivity refers to the degree to which the natural productivity of land is converted to and sustained for developed uses, such as the construction and operation of TVA transmission infrastructure.

Under Alternative B, the Action Alternative, TVA would continue to manage vegetation height within the ROW to ensure the safe and reliable operation of existing transmission facilities. The long-term productivity of ROW lands has already been altered by prior construction and ongoing transmission use. The presence of transmission lines limits certain land uses (e.g., mining, timber production), and implementation of a vegetation management program would not further affect the long-term productivity of these lands.

Accordingly, while the vegetation management activities constitute short-term uses of the environment, they do not change the long-term productivity of the ROW, which is already committed to transmission system operations.

3.13 IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES

A resource commitment is considered irreversible when the use of that resource results in impacts that limit future options and cannot be reversed, reclaimed, or repaired. Irreversible commitments typically pertain to nonrenewable resources, such as minerals or cultural resources, or resources that are renewable only over long periods, such as soil productivity. A resource commitment is considered irretrievable when the use or consumption of a resource cannot be recovered for future use until reclamation or restoration is

successfully implemented. Irretrievable commitments generally relate to losses of production, harvest, or other natural resource uses and are not necessarily irreversible.

Vegetation maintenance activities require labor and the consumption of fossil fuels for vehicles and equipment. These resources would be irreversibly consumed under any alternative; however, their limited use in TVA's vegetation management program is not expected to meaningfully affect the overall future availability of these resources.

Lands within TVA's transmission system ROWs were previously committed to uses compatible with safe and reliable electric transmission when the facilities were constructed. Although this commitment is long-term, it is not irretrievable, as transmission lines could be decommissioned in the future and the lands reallocated to other uses. Additionally, lands primarily maintained by others, such as croplands, orchards, and similar working lands, would remain productive under any alternative because vegetation management activities would not alter their productivity. No new transmission lines would be constructed under either the No Action Alternative or the Action Alternative, and vegetation management would not limit potential future uses of the land should transmission infrastructure be removed. Therefore, no additional land areas or natural resources would be irretrievably committed under any alternative.

3.14 NEPA COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION

Consistent with 18 CFR 1318.106(e) and 1318.301(f), TVA certifies that this document represents TVA's good-faith effort to fulfill the requirements of NEPA within the Congressional timeline established at NEPA Section 107(g) and according to page limits established at NEPA Section 107(e) and that the NEPA process is substantially complete. In this document, TVA prioritizes documentation of the most important considerations required by NEPA within the Congressionally mandated page limits based on its expert judgement. Any considerations addressed briefly or unaddressed are, in TVA's judgment, comparatively not of a substantive nature that meaningfully inform the consideration of environmental effects and the resulting decision on how to proceed. In TVA's expert opinion, the factors mandated by NEPA have been thoroughly considered, and in TVA's judgement, the analysis contained in this document is adequate to inform and reasonably explain TVA's final decision regarding the proposed federal action.

CHAPTER 4 LITERATURE CITED

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Appendix A – List of Preparers

Appendix A – List of Preparers

NEPA PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Kelly Baxter

Education: M.S., Plant Science and Landscape Systems; B.S., Botany
Project Role: NEPA Project Manager
Experience: 19 years in project management, managing and performing NEPA analyses; and land management

Brent O’Keefe

Education: M.S., Biology/Fisheries; B.S., Wildlife Management
Project Role: Program Manager, Transmission Projects Environmental Support
Experience: 3 years in environmental compliance and permitting and related project and program management

Laura Wood

Education: M.S., Secondary Science Education, B.S., Ecology & Environmental Science
Project Role: Program Manager, Transmission Projects Environmental Support
Experience: 9 years in environmental compliance and permitting and related project and program management

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

Zachery Dirnberger

Education: M.A., Anthropology
Project Role: Archaeologist
Experience: 8 years in archaeology and cultural resources management

Rebecca Howell

Education: M.S., Wildlife and Fisheries Science; B.A., Biology
Project Role: Wetlands
Experience: 7 years conducting field biology, 5 years technical writing, 8 years compliance with NEPA and the Clean Water Act

David Nestor

Education: B.S., Aquaculture Fisheries, & Wildlife Biology
Project Role: Vegetation, Threatened and Endangered Plant Species
Experience: 17 years conducting field biology, technical writing, and compliance with NEPA and the Endangered Species Act

Julia Prins

Education: B.A., Biology
Project Role: Vegetation, Threatened and Endangered Plant Species
Experience: 17 years conducting field biology, technical writing, and compliance with NEPA and the Endangered Species Act

Matt Reed

Education: M.S., Wildlife and Fisheries Science
Project Role: Aquatic Ecology, Threatened and Endangered Aquatic Animal Species

Experience: 16 years working with threatened and endangered aquatic species, 10 years compliance with NEPA, the Endangered Species Act and CWA compliance and steam assessments

Chloe Sweda

Education: B.S., Geography, Minor Ecology, Earth and Environmental Sciences

Project Role: Natural and Managed Areas, Parks and Recreation

Experience: 17 years in natural resource management

Jesse Troxler

Education: M.S., Wildlife; B.S., Biology

Project Role: Wildlife and Threatened and Endangered Terrestrial Animal Species

Experience: 14 years biological data collection, 10 years technical writing, 10 years compliance with NEPA and the Endangered Species Act

Appendix B – Symbols, Acronyms, and Abbreviations

Appendix B – SYMBOLS, ACRONYMS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

acre	A unit measure of land area equal to 43,560 square feet.
access road	A dirt, gravel, or paved road that is either temporary or permanent, and is used to access the right-of-way and transmission line structures for construction, maintenance, or decommissioning activities.
ANSI	American National Standard Institute
BA	Biological Assessment
APE	Area of potential effect
BMP	Best Management Practices
border zone	The border zone is the area located between the outside edge of the ROW and the wire zone. The width of this area varies based upon ROW width, voltage, structure type, and structure height.
buffer zone	A portion of the Border Zone on some transmission ROWs that has not been subjected to routine maintenance.
compatible vegetation	Compatible vegetation is that which will never grow sufficiently close to a conductor to violate the minimum clearance distances.
conductors	Cables that carry electrical current
CWA	Clean Water Act
danger tree	Tree located on or off the ROW that, under maximum sag and blowout conditions, could strike a transmission line structure or come within an unsafe distance of a transmission line if it were to fall toward the line. For most transmission lines, this distance is five feet, but for higher voltage lines, the distance is generally 10 feet.
EA	environmental assessment
easement	A legal agreement giving TVA the right to use property for a purpose such as a right-of-way for constructing, maintaining, and operating a transmission line.
EIS	environmental impact statement
EO	Executive Order
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ephemeral stream	Watercourses or ditches that only have water flowing after a rain event; also called a wet-weather conveyance.
ESA	Endangered Species Act
feller buncher	A piece of heavy equipment that grasps a tree while cutting it, which can then lift the tree and place it in a suitable location for disposal; this equipment is used to prevent trees from falling into sensitive areas, such as a wetland

floor work	Vegetation management activities typically consisting of mechanical control (e.g., brush hogging) and herbicide application which target previously cleared or maintained areas along the transmission rights-of-way to achieve an end-state vegetation community consisting of a mix of herbaceous and low-growing shrub species.
FY	Fiscal year; TVA's fiscal year runs from October 1 to September 30
groundwater	Water located beneath the ground surface in the soil pore spaces or in the pores and crevices of rock formations.
hazard	Vegetation at risk to the reliability of the transmission system and/or safety of the public. An <i>immediate hazard</i> is any vegetation that upon inspection potentially presents a jeopardy or risk to public safety or the transmission system reliability during the period from the date of inspection or evaluation until the next scheduled Preventative Maintenance tree maintenance activity.
incompatible vegetation	Incompatible vegetation is that which has the potential to grow sufficiently close to a conductor to violate the minimum clearance distances.
HUC	Hydrologic unit code
inspections	Periodic review of the condition of transmission system rights-of-way by means of aerial inspections, ground inspections, and as-needed, field inspections to determine maintenance needs, and any need to adjust the cycle of scheduled work due to emergent conditions.
IPaC	Information for Planning and Consultation. An information, planning and assessment database that can be used to help determine the potential impacts of a project to species regulated by the USFWS.
IVM	Integrated Vegetation Management
kV	Symbol for kilovolt (1kV equals 1,000 volts)
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LPC	Local Power Company
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NPV	Net Present Value
NWI	National Wetland Inventory
O-SAR	Office-Level Sensitive Area Review
outage	An interruption of the electric power supply to a user
PA	Programmatic Agreement

PEIS	Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
riparian	Related to or located on the banks of a river or stream
ROW	Right-of-way, a corridor containing a transmission line
runoff	That portion of total precipitation that eventually enters a stream or river
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SMZ	Streamside Management Zone
structure	A pole or tower that supports a transmission line
substation	A facility connected to a transmission line used to reduce voltage so that electric power may be delivered to a local power distributor or user.
TCP	Traditional Cultural Properties
threatened species	A species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future
tree work	Vegetation maintenance activities consisting of manual control (e.g., chainsaw) and mechanical control (e.g., equipment mounted saws and other devices) which focus on tree removal or tree trimming.
TWRA	Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency
U.S.	United States
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
wetland	A marsh, swamp, or other area of land where the soil near the surface is saturated or covered with water, especially one that forms a habitat for wildlife
wire zone	The wire zone includes the area directly under the lines

**Appendix C – U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee,
Sherwood v. TVA, No. 3:12-CV-156-TAV-HBG**

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

DONNA W. SHERWOOD, et al.,	)	
	)	
Plaintiffs,	)	
	)	
v.	)	No.: 3:12-CV-156-TAV-HBG
	)	
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY,	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	

INJUNCTION ORDER

For the reasons discussed in the Memorandum Opinion and Order entered contemporaneously with this Injunction Order, and for good cause being shown, it is hereby ordered, adjudged, and decreed as follows:

IT IS ORDERED that TVA is **ENJOINED** from further implementing the transmission line right-of-way vegetation management practice that has come to be known in this litigation as the “15-foot rule” until TVA has prepared and published an environmental impact statement pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (“NEPA”), 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321–4370m12. TVA shall submit a request for dissolution of the injunction after completion of the procedural steps necessary to comply with NEPA. Plaintiffs will then have the opportunity to state their position with respect to the dissolution of the injunction.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the terms of this injunction will remain in effect until the Court grants TVA’s request for dissolution of the injunction.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that TVA will maintain buffer zones on the edges of its rights-of-way as described in TVA’s 1997 and 2008 Line Maintenance Manuals:

a. When re-clearing 500-kV transmission lines on ROWs that are 200 feet wide, TVA will re-clear 150 feet, that is, 75 feet from centerline to outside edges, leaving a 25-foot buffer zone on each side.

b. On the more recently purchased 500-kV transmission line ROWs where 175 feet is all that is purchased, TVA will re-clear 150 feet, that is, 75 feet from centerline to outside edges, leaving a 12.5-foot buffer zone on each side.

c. When re-clearing 161-kV transmission lines, the structure type and height will determine the width.

i. On multiple-pole structures and single- and double-circuit steel tower lines where TVA has 150 feet of easement, TVA will re-clear 100 feet, that is, 50 feet from centerline to outside edges, leaving a 25-foot buffer zone on each side. Where TVA only has 100 feet of ROW, the entire 100 feet is re-cleared.

ii. On lines that utilize single-pole structures where TVA has an easement of 75 feet, the entire 75 feet will be re-cleared.

iii. On 69-kV transmission lines, re-clearing will be accomplished.

d. On easements with multiple transmission lines, the “centerline to outside edges” will apply to the transmission line nearest the outside boundary.

TVA will leave the existing trees in the wire zone so long as they do not pose an immediate hazard to the transmission lines.

TVA may remove or trim any trees in the wire zone of the right-of-way, or in the buffer zones of the right-of-way, or any danger tree outside the right-of-way, in accordance with its contract rights, that it deems to present an immediate hazard to its transmission lines.

In using the term “re-clearing” in this Order the Court is simply utilizing the terminology that TVA has used in its Line Maintenance Manuals and is making no determination as to whether TVA either has or has not cleared the right-of-way previously.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that where TVA has previously allowed a given landowner to trim his or her own trees, TVA shall continue to do so, except that TVA will have the right to immediately remove or trim any tree that it deems to present an immediate hazard to its transmission lines.

The Court accepts TVA’s representations that it has budgeted \$15 million for its yearly vegetation management and \$14 million for vegetation management during Fiscal Year 2018 through 2020. TVA shall report its quarterly and cumulative annual spending levels to plaintiffs when those figures are reasonably available through its accounting department.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that TVA shall post a copy of this Order and any subsequent substantive Order in a prominent location on its website to inform the public and in particular the landowners on the right-of-way that TVA has been enjoined from further implementing the 15-foot rule, and to inform the public and landowners as to the practices that TVA is being ordered to follow pursuant to this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that TVA is required to pay plaintiffs' reasonable attorney's fees and costs in this litigation related to the NEPA and mootness issues pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act ("EAJA") with reasonableness to be determined by the Court in accordance with the EAJA if the parties cannot agree on the amount.

TVA will inform the Court within **thirty (30) days** after entry of this Order of the measures taken to inform TVA employees and contractors involved in transmission line right-of-way vegetation management of the terms of this injunction.

If a party seeks to modify any provision of the injunction, the parties must first meet and confer, in order to attempt to reach agreement before applying to the Court.

The Court retains continuing jurisdiction to enforce this Order through contempt or otherwise, to clarify the injunction should the need arise, to determine whether the injunction should be dissolved, and for such other proceedings as may be appropriate.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/ Thomas A. Varlan
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

**Appendix D – Federal and State Agencies, and Federally Recognized
Native American Tribes Represented in the TVA Power Service Area
that were Recipients of the Programmatic Transmission System
Vegetation Management Environmental Impact Statement**

Agencies and Tribal Recipients of the Programmatic Transmission System Vegetation Management Environmental Impact Statement

Following is a list of the federal and state agencies, and federally recognized Native American tribes represented in the TVA power service area who received copies of the Transmission System Vegetation Management EIS (PEIS) or notices of its availability with instructions on how to access the PEIS on the project web page.

Federal Agencies

- USDA Forest Service, Region 8, Atlanta, GA
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, Atlanta, GA
- Department of Interior, Atlanta, GA
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Southeast Region Office, Atlanta, GA
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Frankfort, KY
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Asheville, NC
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Abingdon, VA
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Cookeville, TN
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Gloucester, VA
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Daphne, AL
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Athens, GA
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Nashville District
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Memphis District
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District
- Economic Development Administration, Atlanta, GA
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Federally Recognized Tribes

- Cherokee Nation
- Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians
- United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma
- The Chickasaw Nation
- Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
- Poarch Band of Creek Indians
- Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas
- Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town
- Kialegee Tribal Town
- Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
- Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
- Jena Band of Choctaw
- Mississippi Band of Choctaw
- Seminole Tribe of Florida
- Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
- Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
- Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
- Shawnee Tribe

State Agencies

Alabama

- Department of Agriculture and Industries
- Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
- Department of Economic and Community Affairs
- Department of Environmental Management
- Department of Transportation
- Alabama Historic Commission
- Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments
- North-Central Alabama Regional Council of Governments
- Northwest Alabama Council of Local Governments

Georgia

- Georgia State Clearinghouse
- Historic Preservation Division

Kentucky

- Department for Local Government
- Department for Environmental Protection
- Energy and Environment Cabinet
- Department for Energy Development and Independence
- Department for Natural Resources
- Kentucky Heritage Council

Mississippi

- Northeast Mississippi Planning and Development District
- Department of Finance and Administration
- Department of Environmental Quality
- Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks
- Historic Preservation Division

North Carolina

- North Carolina State Clearinghouse
- Office of Archives and History

Tennessee

- Department of Environment and Conservation
- Office of Policy and Planning
- Tennessee Historical Commission
- Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency
- First Tennessee Development District
- East Tennessee Development District
- Southeast Tennessee Development District
- Upper Cumberland Development District
- South Central Tennessee Development District
- Greater Nashville Regional Council
- Southwest Tennessee Development District
- Memphis Area Association of Governments
- Northwest Tennessee Development District

Virginia

- Office of Environmental Review
- Department of Historic Resources

Appendix E – Agency Correspondence and Consultation on Federally Listed Threatened and Endangered Species (Except Bats, Bog Turtle, Monarch Butterfly and Alligator Snapping Turtle) on the Impacts of Routine Vegetation Management Activities

Due to length, Appendix E is included as a separate attachment on the [NEPA project webpage](#)

**Appendix F – National Historic Preservation Act Programmatic
Agreement on TVA Operation and Management Activities**

Due to length, Appendix F is included as a separate attachment on the [NEPA project webpage](#)

Appendix G – General Agreement Addressing TVA Right-of-Way Easements and Permits on National Park Service Lands

**GENERAL AGREEMENT
ON VEGETATION MANAGEMENT FOR POWERLINE RIGHTS-OF-WAY**

Between

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

and

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

I. Purpose

This General Agreement (GA) is entered into by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) and the National Park Service (NPS) and addresses vegetation management for electric transmission and distribution line right-of-way (ROWs) easements and permits (referred to throughout this GA as powerline ROWs) on NPS lands. The GA will help facilitate cooperation and coordination among TVA and the NPS regarding vegetation management within and immediately adjacent to existing and future powerline ROWs and associated facilities. Specifically, the GA will expedite implementation of cost-effective and environmentally sound vegetation management plans, procedures, and practices for powerline ROWs that will identify and, if possible, reduce any potential adverse environmental and cultural impacts while enhancing the ability of utilities to provide uninterrupted electrical service to customers and address public safety, including the public safety risks that may arise from wildfires caused by inadequate vegetation management.

This GA does not substitute for park-specific agreements, which should be established, or updated where existing, between TVA and individual NPS parks to address issues specific to that park unit, including consideration and/or protection of cultural resources, protection of state and federally listed species and habitats, and other similar relevant issues.

II. Authorities

TVA is a federal agency and instrumentality of the United States, created by and existing pursuant to the TVA Act (1933) to foster the social and economic welfare of the people in the Tennessee River Valley, promote stewardship of the region's natural resources, provide low-cost energy, and improve flood control and navigation of the Tennessee River and its tributaries. In furtherance of that mission, TVA operates and maintains the nation's largest public power system, including hydropower, coal, gas, nuclear, solar and wind generation facilities, auxiliary structures and electrical distribution lines and facilities. Also, in furtherance of that mission, TVA maintains approximately 240,500 acres of transmission line ROW powerline easements, collectively over 16,450 circuit miles.

The NPS is directed to manage all national park lands to protect and preserve natural and cultural resources, pursuant to the National Park Service Organic Act, 54 U.S.C. 100101. The NPS is responsible for managing nearly 84 million acres with over 400 units of the National Park System. The mission of the NPS is to preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of current

and future generations. The NPS also has management responsibilities over other areas, including parts of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, National Trails System, National Heritage Areas, and NPS Affiliated Areas, which are closely linked in importance and purpose to those areas directly managed by the NPS. Each park unit has its own enabling legislation that defines the purpose of the park and other specifics related to resource protections. Management, including the issuance of permits, for each NPS unit is directed by each unit's superintendent.

III. Coordination and Cooperation

A number of TVA 's powerline easements pass through NPS land. Therefore, coordination and cooperation between TVA and the NPS is important to enhance electric transmission reliability, increase maintenance efficiencies, reduce management costs, prevent the spread of invasive plants, reduce fuel loads, reduce the risk of wildfires, and minimize other potential environmental and cultural resource impacts and human safety risks. This coordination and cooperation should include each party's best efforts toward the following goals:

- A. Completion of natural resource surveys to identify sensitive habitats and threatened and endangered flora within TVA ROWs on NPS land where appropriate.
- B. Sharing data on state and federal listed species and protected habitats within and adjacent to ROWs to ensure that ROW access and management within ROWs protects sensitive species and habitats to the full extent possible.
- C. Development of vegetation management plans that identify vegetation control prescriptions within a given year for each powerline ROW on NPS land. Such vegetation management plans must comply with applicable federal mandates and policies, be consistent with operations and maintenance plans for each power line and consider requirements for Federal reliability standards.
- D. Develop protocols for maintenance, access, and safety. This includes protocols for wildfire management and response.

IV. Roles and Responsibilities

- A. Both TVA and the NPS will:
 - a. Facilitate coordination with each other at the local level to develop vegetation management plans and cooperate to complete any necessary vegetation surveys for plan development. In addition, the Parties will work together on any necessary land use authorizations for powerline ROWs on NPS lands.
 - b. Promote safety during vegetation management activities associated with powerline ROWs on NPS lands. The parties to this GA acknowledge that:
 - i. In general, the safety of electric utility workers and the public at transmission and distribution facilities is the responsibility of TVA. Moreover, TVA will conduct their operations in accordance with applicable National Electrical Safety Code and Occupational Safety and Health Administration standards, and the terms and conditions in the ROW authorizations, and other worker protection standards where applicable.

- ii. The NPS will coordinate with TVA to develop appropriate measures to ensure personal and public safety and protection of NPS lands and resources during vegetation management activities.
 - c. Address the management of trees that have the potential to interfere with the reliable operation of TVA's transmission system in all vegetation management plans and authorizations.
 - d. Prevent and control the spread of invasive species through a proactive and integrated management approach along powerline ROWs on NPS lands.
 - e. Work together to identify resource protection needs or cooperative resource management opportunities within TVA ROWs on NPS lands, such as pollinator enhancement projects and/or establishment of early successional habitat through the use of selective herbicide applications or other methods.
 - f. Coordinate their efforts to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. NPS and TVA will work together to address any cultural or tribal resources potentially affected by vegetation management and seek ways to balance and integrate cultural and natural resource management, including working together to identify opportunities for selective herbicide use to avoid potential impacts to cultural resources
 - g. Coordinate measures to protect sensitive species or habitats.
 - h. Consider the impacts of various vegetation management strategies on other resources, such as potential impacts to water quality from herbicide use or soil erosion.
 - i. Consider wetland impacts, both permanent and temporary, from vegetation management actions, such as use of heavy equipment, changes to the plant community and potential hydrology alterations.
 - j. Work together to establish site-specific wildfire prevention and response plans.
- B. TVA will:
- a. Provide the NPS with the necessary information for development of the proposed or revised vegetation management plan for ROWs on NPS lands. The information will include vegetation surveys, proposed treatment procedures and herbicide or pesticide use, maps, best management practices, and mitigation measures.
 - b. Develop site-specific vegetation management plans collaboratively with the NPS.
 - c. Collaborate and coordinate with the NPS on vegetation management activities associated with the powerline ROW with individual parks.
 - d. Ensure that TVA employees and contractors are informed on the terms and conditions of applicable ROW permits and approved vegetation management plans to best ensure compliance and avoid unauthorized boundary encroachment and resource damage.
 - e. Ensure this GA is disseminated to appropriate TVA staff and contractors within three months of the effective date.

C. NPS will:

- a. To the extent practicable and consistent with other NPS obligations and priorities, strive to review requests for any required, non-emergency vegetation management for powerline ROWs on NPS lands within 60 calendar days of receipt from TVA.
- b. Review and provide park-level input on draft vegetation management plans, including wildlife protection requirements and mitigation measures.
- c. When necessary, the NPS will use information provided by TVA to develop permit terms and conditions.
- d. Ensure this GA is disseminated to all appropriate units of the National Park System within three months of the effective date.
- e. Identify cultural resources on NPS lands that may need to be addressed in ROW vegetation plans and any related resource protection requirements; information regarding certain cultural resources, including their exact location, may be legally protected under Federal law and require safeguarding.

V. Principal Contacts

The principal contacts for this GA are:

Christopher Ellis
Senior Manager, Right-of-Way
Tennessee Valley Authority
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Niki Stephanie Nicholas
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Superintendent, Little River Canyon National Preserve
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Wendy Hart Ross
Superintendent, Natchez Trace Parkway
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Superintendent, Russell Cave National Monument
3729 County Road 98
Bridgeport, AL 35740
(256) 495-2672
RUCA_Superintendent@nps.gov

VI. Implementation, Amendments and Termination

This GA will become effective on the date it is fully executed and will remain in effect for five years, unless it is terminated in writing by TVA or NPS prior to its expiration. This GA may be amended with the written consent of TVA and NPS.

VII. Non-Funding-Obliging Document

Each party will fund its own participation under this GA and will carry out its separate activities in a coordinated and mutually beneficial manner. Nothing in this Agreement obligates the NPS to expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress, or to

involve the NPS in any contract or other obligation for the further expenditure of money in excess of such appropriations or allocations.

Although TVA is committed to cooperating with the NPS to the full extent possible, nothing in this Agreement shall obligate TVA to spend funds in excess of its annual ROW vegetation management budget.

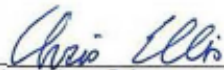
VIII. Limitations

This GA is not intended to and does not create any right, benefit, or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity, by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person. This GA has no legal effect on existing or future land use authorizations for powerline ROWs on NPS lands.

Nothing in this Agreement obligates TVA or the NPS to expand their respective legal obligations under the National Environmental Policy Act, the Endangered Species Act, National Historic Preservation Act, or any other law or regulation applicable to their respective activities on TVA ROW powerline easements.

IX. Authorized Representatives

In Witness Hereof, the Parties hereto have signed their names and executed this General Agreement.



Christopher Ellis
Senior Manager
Tennessee Valley Authority

9-21-26

Date

BENJAMIN WEST

Digitally signed by
BENJAMIN WEST
Date: 2026.09.23
16:43:19 -04'00'

for Darrell L. Echols
Southeast Regional Director (Acting)
National Park Service

9/23/2026

Date

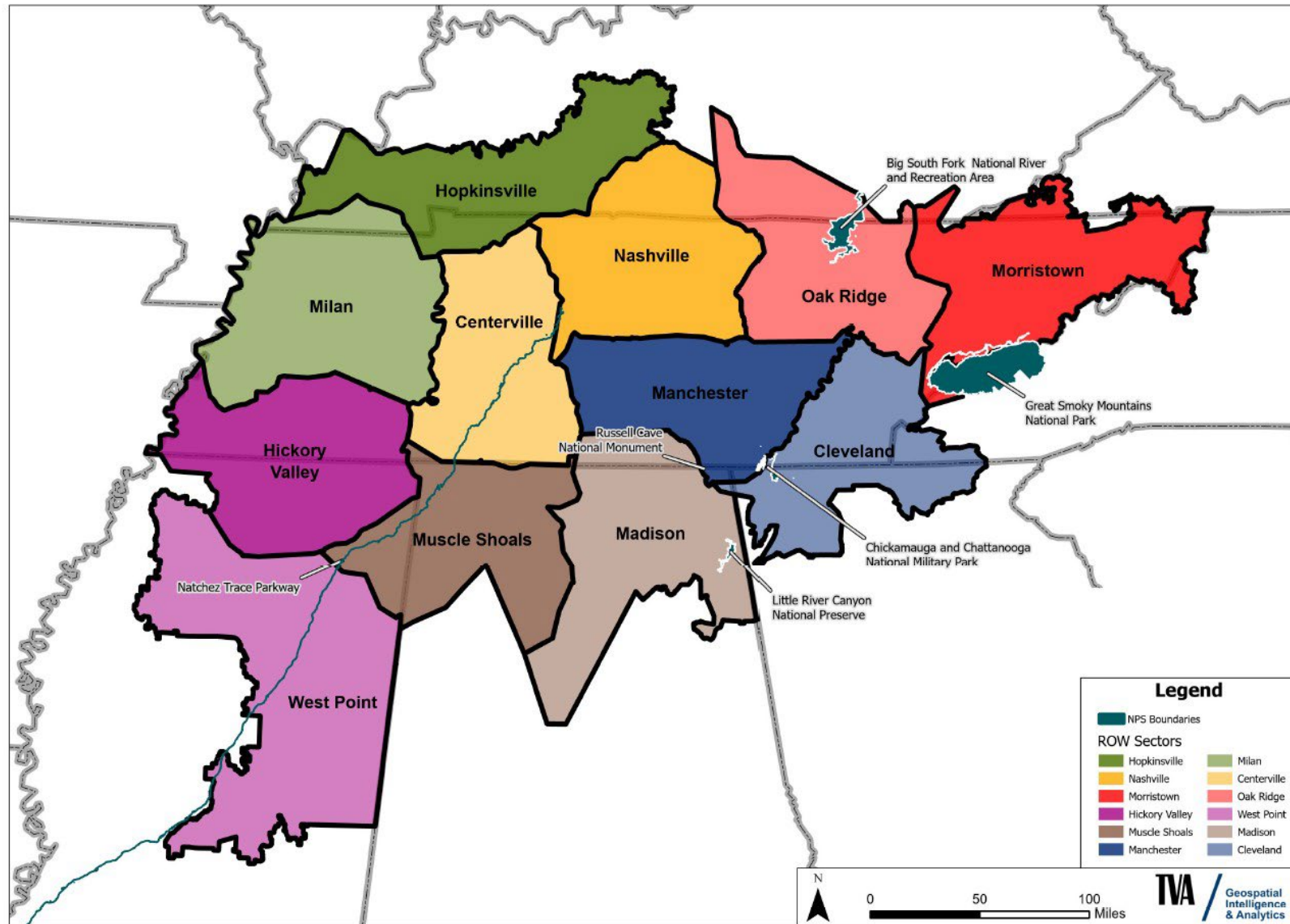
Additional Contacts

National Park Service

Park	Name	Title	Email
Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area	Tom Blount	Chief of Resource Management	tom_blount@nps.gov
Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area	Marie Tackett	Botanist	marie_tackett@nps.gov
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park	Maryann Neubert	Chief of Resource Management	maryann_neubert@nps.gov
Great Smoky Mountains National Park	Josh Johnson	Lands Specialist	joshua_m_johnson@nps.gov
Great Smoky Mountains National Park	Brian Roberts	Supervisory Forester	james_roberts@nps.gov
Little River Canyon National Preserve	Mary Shew	Resource Management Specialist	mary_shew@nps.gov
Natchez Trace Parkway	Chris Smith	Chief of Resource Management	christina_smith@nps.gov
Russell Cave National Monument	Angela Bates	Interpretation and Resource Manager	angela_bates@nps.gov

Tennessee Valley Authority

Sector	Name	Title	Email
East Area	Austin Varnell	ROW East Area Manager	avarnell@tva.gov
Muscle Shoals	Logan Martinez	ROW Forester	lamartinez6@tva.gov
Madison	Mike Canales	ROW Forester	mlcanales@tva.gov
Manchester	Matt Heard	ROW Forester	mjheard@tva.gov
Cleveland	Bo Butler	ROW Forester	eabutler2@tva.gov
Oak Ridge	Austin Varnell	ROW East Area Manager	avarnell@tva.gov
Morristown	Victor Schulenberg	ROW Forester	vischulenberg@tva.gov
West Area	Dylan Cornette	ROW West Area Manager	dwcornette@tva.gov
Centerville	Matthew Townsend	ROW Forester	mptownsend@tva.gov
Nashville	Kate Basinger	ROW Forester	kebasinger@tva.gov
Hopkinsville	Grant Strunk	ROW Forester	gistrunk@tva.gov
Milan	Luke Harris	ROW Forester	laharris7@tva.gov
Hickory Valley	Joel Walen	ROW Forester	jawalen@tva.gov
West Point	Austin Byrd	ROW Forester	atbyrd@tva.gov



Tennessee Valley Authority Right-of-Way Sectors and National Park Service Lands

**Appendix H – Fiscal Year 2027 Planning Cycle - Transmission Line
Segments by Sector Proposed for Vegetation Management**

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Centerville	CV	DAVIDSON-MONTGOMERY
Centerville	CV	BROWNS FERRY-MAURY
Centerville	CV	MT PLEASANT-ELK RIDGE
Centerville	CV	JOHNSONVILLE-MONSANTO1
Centerville	CV	LAWRENCEBURG-PULASKI
Centerville	CV	JOHNSONVILLE-CENTERVILLE
Centerville	CV	JOHNSONVILLE-MT PLEASANT1
Centerville	CV	JOHNSONVILLE-CUMBERLAND
Centerville	CV	CENTERVILLE-WAYNESBORO
Centerville	CV	JOHNSONVILLE-MCEWEN
Centerville	CV	COLUMBIA-MT PLEASANT

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Cleveland	CL	ALPHA - COLVARD
Cleveland	CL	APALACHIA-E CLEVELAND 1
Cleveland	CL	APALACHIA -E CLEVELAND 2
Cleveland	CL	BASIN -TOCCOA
Cleveland	CL	BULL RUN- WATTS BAR NP 500 KV
Cleveland	CL	CENTER POINT - MOSS LAKE
Cleveland	CL	CONCORD - W RINGGOLD
Cleveland	CL	E CLEVELAND - CATOOSA
Cleveland	CL	E CLEVELAND-MCDONALD
Cleveland	CL	FT LOUDOUN - ATHENS
Cleveland	CL	HIWASSEE - MURPHY
Cleveland	CL	SEQUOYAH NP - CHARLESTON 1
Cleveland	CL	SEQUOYAH-CHICKAMAUGA 1
Cleveland	CL	SEQUOYAH-WATTS BAR HP
Cleveland	CL	W RINGGOLD - ALPHA
Cleveland	CL	WATTS BAR-ROANE
SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Hickory Valley	HV	BOLIVAR-WHITESVILLE
Hickory Valley	HV	BURNSVILLE-TRI STATE
Hickory Valley	HV	COLBERT-SELMER
Hickory Valley	HV	CORDOVA-FREEPORT
Hickory Valley	HV	CORDOVA-HICKORY VALLEY 2
Hickory Valley	HV	CORDOVA-S JACKSON
Hickory Valley	HV	CORINTH-BIGGERSVILLE
Hickory Valley	HV	HICKORY VALLEY-WHITESVILLE
Hickory Valley	HV	MARTINTOWN-ENTERPRISE

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Hickory Valley	HV	NEW ALBANY-BELDEN
Hickory Valley	HV	NEW ALBANY-CORINTH
Hickory Valley	HV	NEW ALBANY-HOLLY SPRINGS
Hickory Valley	HV	PICKWICK-CORINTH
Hickory Valley	HV	PICKWICK-TRI STATE
Hickory Valley	HV	SHELBY-DELL
Hickory Valley	HV	UNION-NEW ALBANY

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Hopkinsville	HK	BARKLEY-HOPKINSVILLE
Hopkinsville	HK	BARKLEY-OAKWOOD SW ST
Hopkinsville	HK	KENTUCKY DAM-EARLINGTON
Hopkinsville	HK	KENTUCKY DAM-ROCKCASTLE
Hopkinsville	HK	MARSHALL-C33(DOE)
Hopkinsville	HK	PARADISE-HOPKINSVILLE 1
Hopkinsville	HK	PARADISE-HOPKINSVILLE 2
Hopkinsville	HK	SHAWNEE-C-33(DOE)
Hopkinsville	HK	SHAWNEE-C-37(DOE)
Hopkinsville	HK	SHAWNEE-CLINTON

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Madison	MD	ALBERTVILLE-ALBERTVILLE DST
Madison	MD	BELLEFONT-SCOTTSBORO
Madison	MD	BROWNS FERRY-MADISON 1
Madison	MD	BROWNS FERRY-MAURY
Madison	MD	FT PAYNE-GROVE OAK
Madison	MD	GOOSE POND-FT PAYNE
Madison	MD	GUNTERSVILLE-FARLEY
Madison	MD	HUNTSVILLE-DECATUR
Madison	MD	MADISON-FARLEY1
Madison	MD	SCOTTSBORO-HENAGAR
Madison	MD	WIDOWS CR-GOOSE POND
Madison	MD	WIDOWS CR-MADISON

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Manchester	MC	BELFAST-CORNERSVILLE
Manchester	MC	CHICKAMAUGA -MOCCASIN 1
Manchester	MC	FRANKLIN-AEDC
Manchester	MC	FRANKLIN-BELFAST
Manchester	MC	FRANKLIN-WINCHESTER
Manchester	MC	GREAT FALLS - SPRING CITY
Manchester	MC	GREAT FALLS-MCMINNVILLE
Manchester	MC	GREAT FALLS-W COOKEVILLE
Manchester	MC	MAURY-RUTHERFORD
Manchester	MC	RACCOON MTN PS-RACCOON MTN1
Manchester	MC	RUTHERFORD-MURFREESBORO
Manchester	MC	WARTRACE-MANCHESTER
Manchester	MC	WATTS BAR HP - ROCKWOOD
Manchester	MC	WATTS BAR HP - SPRING CITY
Manchester	MC	WIDOWS CREEK - NICKAJACK
Manchester	MC	WIDOWS CREEK-OGLETHORPE 1
Manchester	MC	WIDOWS CREEK-OGLETHORPE 2
Manchester	MC	WIDOWS CREEK-RACCOON MTN
Manchester	MC	WIDOWS CREEK-RACCOON MTN 1
Manchester	MC	WIDOWS CR-GOOSE POND
Manchester	MC	WIDOWS CR-MADISON
Manchester	MC	WINCHESTER-WATTS BAR FP

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Milan	ML	CLINTON-GREAT LAKES
Milan	ML	CLINTON-MARTIN
Milan	ML	DYERSBURG-HWAY 412
Milan	ML	DYERSBURG-RICHWOOD
Milan	ML	GLEASON-WEAKLEY
Milan	ML	HWAY 412-NEW TIPTONVILLE
Milan	ML	JOHNSONVILLE-GLEASON
Milan	ML	JOHNSONVILLE-MARTIN
Milan	ML	JOHNSONVILLE-PARIS
Milan	ML	JOHNSONVILLE-PARIS
Milan	ML	LAGOON CR-WEAKLEY
Milan	ML	MURRAY-MAYFIELD
Milan	ML	SHELBY-LAGOON
Milan	ML	UNION CITY-GREAT LAKES
Milan	ML	UNION CITY-N UNION CITY
Milan	ML	WEAKLEY-DYERSBURG1
Milan	ML	WEAKLEY-HWAY 412
Milan	ML	WEAKLEY-MILAN
Milan	ML	WEAKLEY-UNION CITY1

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Morristown	MT	ALCOA - NIXON ROAD
Morristown	MT	ALCOA SW STA - NIXON ROAD 2
Morristown	MT	CHEROKEE-DOUGLAS
Morristown	MT	DOUGLAS-PIGEON FORGE 1
Morristown	MT	DOUGLAS-WALTERS
Morristown	MT	FONTANA - ALCOA SW STA 2
Morristown	MT	JOHN SEVIER-JONESBOROUGH SW STA
Morristown	MT	JOHN SEVIER-VOLUNTEER
Morristown	MT	JOHN SEVIER-WHITE PINE 1
Morristown	MT	PHIPPS BEND-POCKET
Morristown	MT	PHIPPS BEND-SULLIVAN
Morristown	MT	VOLUNTEER-PHIPPS BEND
Morristown	MT	WATUGA-S HOLSTON

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Muscle Shoals	MS	COLBERT-LOWNDES
Muscle Shoals	MS	COLBERT-REYNOLDS 1
Muscle Shoals	MS	COLBERT-SELMER
Muscle Shoals	MS	COLBERT-TUPELO
Muscle Shoals	MS	TRINITY-CULLMAN
Muscle Shoals	MS	TRINITY-DECATUR 2
Muscle Shoals	MS	TRINITY-DECATUR E.C.
Muscle Shoals	MS	WILSON HP-FLORENCE
Muscle Shoals	MS	WILSON HP-SHOALS
Muscle Shoals	MS	WILSON-WHEELER

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Nashville	NA	CENTER HILL-GORDONSVILLE
Nashville	NA	CENTER HILL-LEBANON
Nashville	NA	DALE HOLLOW-BYRDS TOWN
Nashville	NA	DAVIDSON-W NASHVILLE1
Nashville	NA	GALATIN-W NASHVILLE
Nashville	NA	GALLATIN FP-W COOKEVILLE
Nashville	NA	GREAT FALLS-CENTER HILL
Nashville	NA	MAURY-E FRANKLIN1
Nashville	NA	MONTGOMERY-WILSON
Nashville	NA	RADNOR-E FRANKLIN1
Nashville	NA	RUTHERFORD-SMYRNA
Nashville	NA	S NASHVILLE-W NASHVILLE
Nashville	NA	W COOKEVILLE-LIVINGSTON
Nashville	NA	WILSON-LEBANON

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Oak Ridge	OR	BRAYTOWN-WARTBURG
Oak Ridge	OR	BULL RUN - N KNOXVILLE 2
Oak Ridge	OR	BULL RUN FP - NORRIS
Oak Ridge	OR	BULL RUN-VOLUNTEER
Oak Ridge	OR	FT. LOUDOUN-ALCOA 1
Oak Ridge	OR	FT. LOUDOUN-ALCOA 2
Oak Ridge	OR	MELTON HILL -LENOIR CITY
Oak Ridge	OR	N KNOXVILLE - EAGLE BEND
Oak Ridge	OR	NORRIS - CLINTON
Oak Ridge	OR	NORRIS -COAL CREEK 2
Oak Ridge	OR	NORRIS -MCCREARY CO
Oak Ridge	OR	VOLUNTEER - N KNOXVILLE 2
Oak Ridge	OR	WATTS BAR-ROANE

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
West Point	WP	BATESVILLE-COFFEEVILLE
West Point	WP	BATESVILLE-OXFORD
West Point	WP	BATESVILLE-W BATESVILLE
West Point	WP	MCGREGORS CHAPEL-OXFORD
West Point	WP	PHILADELPHIA-MIDWAY
West Point	WP	STURGIS-CALHOUN CITY
West Point	WP	UNION-MCGREGORS CHAPEL
West Point	WP	WEST POINT-MIDWAY

**Appendix I – Fiscal Year 2028 Planning Cycle - Transmission Line
Segments by Sector Proposed for Vegetation Management**

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Centerville	CV	CENTERVILLE-MONSANTO
Centerville	CV	CLARKSVILLE-W NASHVILLE
Centerville	CV	COLBERT-LAWRENCEBURG
Centerville	CV	COLUMBIA-W COLUMBIA
Centerville	CV	CUMBERLAND-MONTGOMERY
Centerville	CV	DICKSON-DAVIDSON
Centerville	CV	JOHNSONVILLE-MT PLEASANT2
Centerville	CV	MAURY-MT PLEASANT
Centerville	CV	MONSANTO-NAT CARBON
Centerville	CV	MT PLEASANT-LAWRENCEBURG
Centerville	CV	PULASKI-FAYETTEVILLE
Centerville	CV	WAYNESBORO DST-CLIFTON CITY
Centerville	CV	WHEELER-Mt PLEASANT 1

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Cleveland	CL	APALACHIA - BASIN
Cleveland	CL	ATHENS-ETOWAH SW STA
Cleveland	CL	CENTER POINT - MOSS LAKE
Cleveland	CL	CHARLESTON - ATHENS
Cleveland	CL	E CLEVELAND - CHARLESTON
Cleveland	CL	LOOPERS FARM - ALPHA
Cleveland	CL	MURPHY-MARBLE
Cleveland	CL	MURPHY - TOCCOA RIVER
Cleveland	CL	OGLETHORPE-CONCORD
Cleveland	CL	OGLETHORPE - ROCK SPRING
Cleveland	CL	ROCK SPRING - CENTER POINT
Cleveland	CL	ROPER - MEAG
Cleveland	CL	WATTS BAR HP - ATHENS
Cleveland	CL	WATTS BAR-VOLUNTEER
Cleveland	CL	WIDOWS CREEK-OGLETHORPE 2

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Hickory Valley	HV	ALLEN-HORN LAKE
Hickory Valley	HV	BENTON-CORDOVA
Hickory Valley	HV	BOLIVAR-TOONE
Hickory Valley	HV	BOONEVILLE-BOONEVILLE DST
Hickory Valley	HV	BURNSVILLE-CORINTH
Hickory Valley	HV	COUNCE-HICKORY VALLEY
Hickory Valley	HV	HAYWOOD-CORDOVA
Hickory Valley	HV	HENDERSON-JACKS CR
Hickory Valley	HV	HENDERSON-JACKSON

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Hickory Valley	HV	HOLLY SPRINGS-OXFORD
Hickory Valley	HV	PICKWICK-COUNCE
Hickory Valley	HV	PICKWICK-SAVANNAH
Hickory Valley	HV	PICKWICK-STR 190(S JACKSON)

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Hopkinsville	HK	CUMBERLAND-MARSHALL
Hopkinsville	HK	HOPKINSVILLE-CLARKSVILLE
Hopkinsville	HK	HOPKINSVILLE DST-EDGOTEN
Hopkinsville	HK	MAYFIELD-HICKORY GROVE
Hopkinsville	HK	MONTGOMERY-OAKWOOD
Hopkinsville	HK	OHIO CO-STEPHENSBURG
Hopkinsville	HK	PARADISE-E BOWLING GREEN
Hopkinsville	HK	PARADISE-GOODLETTSVILLE
Hopkinsville	HK	PARADISE-MONTGOMERY
Hopkinsville	HK	PARADISE-N NASHVILLE

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Madison	MD	ALBERTVILLE-FT PAYNE
Madison	MD	ARAB-FAIRVIEW
Madison	MD	BESSEMER(APCO)-S BESSEMER
Madison	MD	COLLINSVILLE-GERALDINE
Madison	MD	EAST POINT-GUNTERSVILLE
Madison	MD	FAYETTEVILLE-SALEM
Madison	MD	GOOSE POND-SCOTTSBORO
Madison	MD	GUNTERSVILLE-ALBERTVILLE
Madison	MD	GUNTERSVILLE-GOOSE POND
Madison	MD	MADISON-FARLEY2
Madison	MD	MADISON-GOOSE POND
Madison	MD	TIMS FORD-WINCHESTER
Madison	MD	WIDOWS CR-FT PAYNE
Madison	MD	WIDOWS CR-MILLER

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Manchester	MC	FRANKLIN-WARTRACE 1
Manchester	MC	NICKAJACK - OGLETHORPE
Manchester	MC	NICKAJACK-RACCOON MOUNTAIN
Manchester	MC	MURFREESBORO-WARTRACE
Manchester	MC	SEQUOYAH-FRANKLIN
Manchester	MC	WATTS BAR HP-GREAT FALLS
Manchester	MC	WIDOWS CREEK- MOCCASIN
Manchester	MC	WIDOWS CREEK-RACCOON MTN
Manchester	MC	WIDOWS CREEK-ROCK SPRINGS
Manchester	MC	WIDOWS CREEK-SEQUOYAH
Manchester	MC	WIDOWS CR-MILLER
Manchester	MC	WIDOWS CR-WINCHESTER

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Milan	ML	BUD CROCKETT--W LEXINGTON
Milan	ML	CLINTON-FULTON
Milan	ML	COVINGTON-ALAMO
Milan	ML	COVINGTON-DYERSBURG
Milan	ML	DYERSBURG-BONICORD
Milan	ML	FULTON-PILOT OAK
Milan	ML	JACKSON-AMERISTEEL
Milan	ML	JOHNSONVILLE-BUD CROCKETT
Milan	ML	JOHNSONVILLE-S JACKSON
Milan	ML	MADISON WEST-McKELLAR
Milan	ML	MAYFIELD-PILOT OAK
Milan	ML	MILAN-ALAMO
Milan	ML	MILAN-MIDDALE
Milan	ML	PARIS-MAYFIELD

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Morristown	MT	BOONE-FT PATRICK HENRY
Morristown	MT	BOONE-SULLIVAN
Morristown	MT	ELIZABETHTON-SHOUNDS
Morristown	MT	ELIZABETHTON-NE JOHNSON CITY
Morristown	MT	FONTANA - SANTEEHLAH
Morristown	MT	JOHN SEVIER-BOONE
Morristown	MT	JOHN SEVIER-CHEROKEE 1
Morristown	MT	JOHN SEVIER-FT PATRICK HENRY
Morristown	MT	JONESBOROUGH-ERWIN
Morristown	MT	NE JOHNSON CITY-ELIZABETHTON
Morristown	MT	NE JOHNSON CITY-ERWIN
Morristown	MT	NORRIS-PINEVILLE
Morristown	MT	PHIPPS BEND-PHIPPS BEND IND PK
Morristown	MT	SULLIVAN-BLUFF CITY 1
Morristown	MT	SULLIVAN-BLUFF CITY 2
Morristown	MT	SULLIVAN-BROADFORD
Morristown	MT	SULLIVAN-ELIZABETHTON
Morristown	MT	SULLIVAN-NAGEL
Morristown	MT	SULLIVAN-NE JOHNSON CITY 1
Morristown	MT	TUSCULUM-WASHINGTON COLLEGE
Morristown	MT	VOLUNTEER-MORRISTOWN
Morristown	MT	WATUGA-WILBUR

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Muscle Shoals	MS	ARDMORE-ATHENS
Muscle Shoals	MS	ARDMORE-ELKTON
Muscle Shoals	MS	ARDMORE-PEACH ORCHARD
Muscle Shoals	MS	ATHENS-BROWNS FERRY
Muscle Shoals	MS	BROWNS FERRY-MADISON 1
Muscle Shoals	MS	BROWNS FERRY-WEST POINT
Muscle Shoals	MS	COLBERT-BURNSVILLE
Muscle Shoals	MS	COLBERT-LAWRENCEBURG
Muscle Shoals	MS	COLBERT-PICKWICK
Muscle Shoals	MS	GUNTOWN-KIRKVILLE
Muscle Shoals	MS	LIMESTONE-ATHENS
Muscle Shoals	MS	MARGERUM-BURNSVILLE
Muscle Shoals	MS	MEC-TRINITY 1
Muscle Shoals	MS	TRINITY-DECATUR 1
Muscle Shoals	MS	WILSON-COLBERT
Muscle Shoals	MS	WHEELER-TRINITY
Muscle Shoals	MS	WILSON-TRINITY

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Nashville	NA	BOWLING GREEN-GALLATIN FP
Nashville	NA	CLARKSVILLE-W NASHVILLE
Nashville	NA	CORDELL HULL-S CARTHAGE
Nashville	NA	DAVIDSON-PINHOOK
Nashville	NA	DAVIDSON RD-DAVIDSON
Nashville	NA	E BOWLING GREEN-PORTLAND
Nashville	NA	GALLATIN-MURFREESBORO
Nashville	NA	GREAT FALLS-W COOKEVILLE
Nashville	NA	MAURY-DAVIDSON
Nashville	NA	MAURY-SATURN1
Nashville	NA	MURFREESBORO RD-AIRPORT
Nashville	NA	MURFREESBORO-SMYRNA 1
Nashville	NA	PARADISE-GOODLETTSVILLE
Nashville	NA	PARADISE-N NASHVILLE
Nashville	NA	PIN HOOK-CAIN RIDGE
Nashville	NA	PIN HOOK-MURFREESBORO RD
Nashville	NA	PIN HOOK-SMYRNA 2
Nashville	NA	PINHOOK-WILSON
Nashville	NA	RADNOR-CAIN RIDGE
Nashville	NA	RADNOR-CRAIGHEAD
Nashville	NA	RUTHERFORD-E FRANKLIN
Nashville	NA	SMYRNA-PIN HOOK
Nashville	NA	S NASHVILLE-AIRPORT
Nashville	NA	S NASHVILLE-CRAIGHEAD
Nashville	NA	SUMMER SHADE- E BOWLING GREEN
Nashville	NA	W NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON RD

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Oak Ridge	OR	BRAYTOWN-PETROS
Oak Ridge	OR	BULL RUN-ELZA
Oak Ridge	OR	BULL RUN-LONSDALE1
Oak Ridge	OR	BULL RUN - LONSDALE 2
Oak Ridge	OR	CLINTON - EAGLE BEND
Oak Ridge	OR	ELZA - HUNTSVILLE
Oak Ridge	OR	FARRAGUT - MELTON HILL
Oak Ridge	OR	FT LOUDOUN -JENA
Oak Ridge	OR	FT LOUDOUN-LOUDON
Oak Ridge	OR	KINGSTON-BULL RUN
Oak Ridge	OR	KINGSTON FP - FT LOUDOUN
Oak Ridge	OR	KINGSTON FP-LOUDON 1
Oak Ridge	OR	LONSDALE - N KNOXVILLE
Oak Ridge	OR	LONSDALE - W HILLS
Oak Ridge	OR	NORRIS -COAL CREEK 1
Oak Ridge	OR	NORRIS-PINEVILLE
Oak Ridge	OR	OAK RIDGE-FLAT FORK
Oak Ridge	OR	ROCKWOOD - PEAVINE SW STA
Oak Ridge	OR	ROCKWOOD - ROANE1
Oak Ridge	OR	SUMMERSHADE-BULLITT CO
Oak Ridge	OR	VOLUNTEER - N KNOXVILLE 1
Oak Ridge	OR	WATTS BAR-VOLUNTEER
Oak Ridge	OR	W COOKEVILLE-ALGOOD
Oak Ridge	OR	W COOKEVILLE - PEAVINE SW STA

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
West Point	WP	BATESVILLE-BLUE GOOSE
West Point	WP	BROWNS FERRY-WEST POINT
West Point	WP	COFFEEVILLE-NEWS PRINT
West Point	WP	COLUMBUS-COLLEGE STREET
West Point	WP	COLUMBUS-DEKALB
West Point	WP	LEAKE-SINGLETON
West Point	WP	PHILADELPHIA-DEKALB
West Point	WP	RED HILLS-STURGIS
West Point	WP	STARKVILLE-STURGIS
West Point	WP	STURGIS-PHILADELPHIA
West Point	WP	UNION-TUPELO1
West Point	WP	W COLUMBUS SW STA - SEVERCORR SW STA
West Point	WP	W POINT - W COLUMBUS SW STA
West Point	WP	WEST POINT-LOWNDES 1
West Point	WP	WEST POINT-W VERNON

**Appendix J – Fiscal Year 2029 Planning Cycle - Transmission Line
Segments by Sector Proposed for Vegetation Management**

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Centerville	CV	CENTERVILLE-MONSANTO
Centerville	CV	CLARKSVILLE-W NASHVILLE
Centerville	CV	COLBERT-LAWRENCEBURG
Centerville	CV	COLUMBIA-W COLUMBIA
Centerville	CV	CUMBERLAND-MONTGOMERY
Centerville	CV	DICKSON-DAVIDSON
Centerville	CV	JOHNSONVILLE-MT PLEASANT2
Centerville	CV	MAURY-MT PLEASANT
Centerville	CV	MONSANTO-NAT CARBON
Centerville	CV	MT PLEASANT-LAWRENCEBURG
Centerville	CV	PULASKI-FAYETTEVILLE
Centerville	CV	WAYNESBORO DST-CLIFTON CITY
Centerville	CV	WHEELER-Mt PLEASANT 1

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Cleveland	CL	APALACHIA - BASIN
Cleveland	CL	ATHENS-ETOWAH SW STA
Cleveland	CL	CENTER POINT - MOSS LAKE
Cleveland	CL	CHARLESTON - ATHENS
Cleveland	CL	E CLEVELAND - CHARLESTON
Cleveland	CL	LOOPERS FARM - ALPHA
Cleveland	CL	MURPHY-MARBLE
Cleveland	CL	MURPHY - TOCCOA RIVER
Cleveland	CL	OGLETHORPE-CONCORD
Cleveland	CL	OGLETHORPE - ROCK SPRING
Cleveland	CL	ROCK SPRING - CENTER POINT
Cleveland	CL	ROPER - MEAG
Cleveland	CL	WATTS BAR HP - ATHENS
Cleveland	CL	WATTS BAR-VOLUNTEER
Cleveland	CL	WIDOWS CREEK-OGLETHORPE 2
SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Hickory Valley	HV	ALLEN-HORN LAKE
Hickory Valley	HV	BENTON-CORDOVA
Hickory Valley	HV	BOLIVAR-TOONE
Hickory Valley	HV	BOONEVILLE-BOONEVILLE DST
Hickory Valley	HV	BURNSVILLE-CORINTH
Hickory Valley	HV	COUNCE-HICKORY VALLEY
Hickory Valley	HV	HAYWOOD-CORDOVA
Hickory Valley	HV	HENDERSON-JACKS CR
Hickory Valley	HV	HENDERSON-JACKSON

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Hickory Valley	HV	HOLLY SPRINGS-OXFORD
Hickory Valley	HV	PICKWICK-COUNCE
Hickory Valley	HV	PICKWICK-SAVANNAH
Hickory Valley	HV	PICKWICK-STR 190(S JACKSON)

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Hopkinsville	HK	CUMBERLAND-MARSHALL
Hopkinsville	HK	HOPKINSVILLE-CLARKSVILLE
Hopkinsville	HK	HOPKINSVILLE DST-EDGOTEN
Hopkinsville	HK	MAYFIELD-HICKORY GROVE
Hopkinsville	HK	MONTGOMERY-OAKWOOD
Hopkinsville	HK	OHIO CO-STEPHENSBURG
Hopkinsville	HK	PARADISE-E BOWLING GREEN
Hopkinsville	HK	PARADISE-GOODLETTSVILLE
Hopkinsville	HK	PARADISE-MONTGOMERY
Hopkinsville	HK	PARADISE-N NASHVILLE

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Madison	MD	ALBERTVILLE-FT PAYNE
Madison	MD	ARAB-FAIRVIEW
Madison	MD	BESSEMER(APCO)-S BESSEMER
Madison	MD	COLLINSVILLE-GERALDINE
Madison	MD	EAST POINT-GUNTERSVILLE
Madison	MD	FAYETTEVILLE-SALEM
Madison	MD	GOOSE POND-SCOTTSBORO
Madison	MD	GUNTERSVILLE-ALBERTVILLE
Madison	MD	GUNTERSVILLE-GOOSE POND
Madison	MD	MADISON-FARLEY2
Madison	MD	MADISON-GOOSE POND
Madison	MD	TIMS FORD-WINCHESTER
Madison	MD	WIDOWS CR-FT PAYNE
Madison	MD	WIDOWS CR-MILLER

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Manchester	MC	FRANKLIN-WARTRACE 1
Manchester	MC	NICKAJACK - OGLETHORPE
Manchester	MC	NICKAJACK-RACCOON MOUNTAIN
Manchester	MC	MURFREESBORO-WARTRACE
Manchester	MC	SEQUOYAH-FRANKLIN
Manchester	MC	WATTS BAR HP-GREAT FALLS
Manchester	MC	WIDOWS CREEK- MOCCASIN
Manchester	MC	WIDOWS CREEK-RACCOON MTN
Manchester	MC	WIDOWS CREEK-ROCK SPRINGS
Manchester	MC	WIDOWS CREEK-SEQUOYAH
Manchester	MC	WIDOWS CR-MILLER
Manchester	MC	WIDOWS CR-WINCHESTER

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Milan	ML	BUD CROCKETT--W LEXINGTON
Milan	ML	CLINTON-FULTON
Milan	ML	COVINGTON-ALAMO
Milan	ML	COVINGTON-DYERSBURG
Milan	ML	DYERSBURG-BONICORD
Milan	ML	FULTON-PILOT OAK
Milan	ML	JACKSON-AMERISTEEL
Milan	ML	JOHNSONVILLE-BUD CROCKETT
Milan	ML	JOHNSONVILLE-S JACKSON
Milan	ML	MADISON WEST-McKELLAR
Milan	ML	MAYFIELD-PILOT OAK
Milan	ML	MILAN-ALAMO
Milan	ML	MILAN-MIDDALE
Milan	ML	PARIS-MAYFIELD

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Morristown	MT	BOONE-FT PATRICK HENRY
Morristown	MT	BOONE-SULLIVAN
Morristown	MT	ELIZABETHTON-SHOUNDS
Morristown	MT	ELIZABETHTON-NE JOHNSON CITY
Morristown	MT	FONTANA - SANTEEHLAH
Morristown	MT	JOHN SEVIER-BOONE
Morristown	MT	JOHN SEVIER-CHEROKEE 1
Morristown	MT	JOHN SEVIER-FT PATRICK HENRY
Morristown	MT	JONESBOROUGH-ERWIN
Morristown	MT	NE JOHNSON CITY-ELIZABETHTON
Morristown	MT	NE JOHNSON CITY-ERWIN
Morristown	MT	NORRIS-PINEVILLE
Morristown	MT	PHIPPS BEND-PHIPPS BEND IND PK
Morristown	MT	SULLIVAN-BLUFF CITY 1
Morristown	MT	SULLIVAN-BLUFF CITY 2
Morristown	MT	SULLIVAN-BROADFORD
Morristown	MT	SULLIVAN-ELIZABETHTON
Morristown	MT	SULLIVAN-NAGEL
Morristown	MT	SULLIVAN-NE JOHNSON CITY 1
Morristown	MT	TUSCULUM-WASHINGTON COLLEGE
Morristown	MT	VOLUNTEER-MORRISTOWN
Morristown	MT	WATUGA-WILBUR

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Muscle Shoals	MS	ARDMORE-ATHENS
Muscle Shoals	MS	ARDMORE-ELKTON
Muscle Shoals	MS	ARDMORE-PEACH ORCHARD
Muscle Shoals	MS	ATHENS-BROWNS FERRY
Muscle Shoals	MS	BROWNS FERRY-MADISON 1
Muscle Shoals	MS	BROWNS FERRY-WEST POINT
Muscle Shoals	MS	COLBERT-BURNSVILLE
Muscle Shoals	MS	COLBERT-LAWRENCEBURG
Muscle Shoals	MS	COLBERT-PICKWICK
Muscle Shoals	MS	GUNTOWN-KIRKVILLE
Muscle Shoals	MS	LIMESTONE-ATHENS
Muscle Shoals	MS	MARGERUM-BURNSVILLE
Muscle Shoals	MS	MEC-TRINITY 1
Muscle Shoals	MS	TRINITY-DECATUR 1
Muscle Shoals	MS	WILSON-COLBERT
Muscle Shoals	MS	WHEELER-TRINITY
Muscle Shoals	MS	WILSON-TRINITY

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Nashville	NA	BOWLING GREEN-GALLATIN FP
Nashville	NA	CLARKSVILLE-W NASHVILLE
Nashville	NA	CORDELL HULL-S CARTHAGE
Nashville	NA	DAVIDSON-PINHOOK
Nashville	NA	DAVIDSON RD-DAVIDSON
Nashville	NA	E BOWLING GREEN-PORTLAND
Nashville	NA	GALLATIN-MURFREESBORO
Nashville	NA	GREAT FALLS-W COOKEVILLE
Nashville	NA	MAURY-DAVIDSON
Nashville	NA	MAURY-SATURN1
Nashville	NA	MURFREESBORO RD-AIRPORT
Nashville	NA	MURFREESBORO-SMYRNA 1
Nashville	NA	PARADISE-GOODLETTSVILLE
Nashville	NA	PARADISE-N NASHVILLE
Nashville	NA	PIN HOOK-CAIN RIDGE
Nashville	NA	PIN HOOK-MURFREESBORO RD
Nashville	NA	PIN HOOK-SMYRNA 2
Nashville	NA	PINHOOK-WILSON
Nashville	NA	RADNOR-CAIN RIDGE
Nashville	NA	RADNOR-CRAIGHEAD
Nashville	NA	RUTHERFORD-E FRANKLIN
Nashville	NA	SMYRNA-PIN HOOK
Nashville	NA	S NASHVILLE-AIRPORT
Nashville	NA	S NASHVILLE-CRAIGHEAD
Nashville	NA	SUMMER SHADE- E BOWLING GREEN
Nashville	NA	W NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON RD

SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
Oak Ridge	OR	BRAYTOWN-PETROS
Oak Ridge	OR	BULL RUN-ELZA
Oak Ridge	OR	BULL RUN-LONSDALE1
Oak Ridge	OR	BULL RUN - LONSDALE 2
Oak Ridge	OR	CLINTON - EAGLE BEND
Oak Ridge	OR	ELZA - HUNTSVILLE
Oak Ridge	OR	FARRAGUT - MELTON HILL
Oak Ridge	OR	FT LOUDOUN -JENA
Oak Ridge	OR	FT LOUDOUN-LOUDON
Oak Ridge	OR	KINGSTON-BULL RUN
Oak Ridge	OR	KINGSTON FP - FT LOUDOUN
Oak Ridge	OR	KINGSTON FP-LOUDON 1
Oak Ridge	OR	LONSDALE - N KNOXVILLE
Oak Ridge	OR	LONSDALE - W HILLS
Oak Ridge	OR	NORRIS -COAL CREEK 1
Oak Ridge	OR	NORRIS-PINEVILLE
Oak Ridge	OR	OAK RIDGE-FLAT FORK
Oak Ridge	OR	ROCKWOOD - PEAVINE SW STA
Oak Ridge	OR	ROCKWOOD - ROANE1
Oak Ridge	OR	SUMMERSHADE-BULLITT CO
Oak Ridge	OR	VOLUNTEER - N KNOXVILLE 1
Oak Ridge	OR	WATTS BAR-VOLUNTEER
Oak Ridge	OR	W COOKEVILLE-ALGOOD
Oak Ridge	OR	W COOKEVILLE - PEAVINE SW STA
SECTOR NAME	SECTOR ABBREVIATION	PRIMARY LINE NAME
West Point	WP	BATESVILLE-BLUE GOOSE
West Point	WP	BROWNS FERRY-WEST POINT
West Point	WP	COFFEEVILLE-NEWS PRINT
West Point	WP	COLUMBUS-COLLEGE STREET
West Point	WP	COLUMBUS-DEKALB
West Point	WP	LEAKE-SINGLETON
West Point	WP	PHILADELPHIA-DEKALB
West Point	WP	RED HILLS-STURGIS
West Point	WP	STARKVILLE-STURGIS
West Point	WP	STURGIS-PHILADELPHIA
West Point	WP	UNION-TUPELO1
West Point	WP	W COLUMBUS SW STA - SEVERCORR SW STA
West Point	WP	W POINT - W COLUMBUS SW STA
West Point	WP	WEST POINT-LOWNDES 1
West Point	WP	WEST POINT-W VERNON

Appendix K – Transmission Environmental Protection Procedures – ROW Vegetation Management Guidelines

Transmission Environmental Protection Procedures

Right-Of-Way Vegetation Management Guidelines

1.0 Overview

- A. The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) must manage the vegetation on its rights-of-way and easements to ensure emergency maintenance access and routine access to structures, switches, conductors, and communications equipment. In addition, TVA must maintain adequate clearance, as specified by the National Electrical Safety Code, between conductors and tall growing vegetation and other objects. This requirement applies to vegetation within the right-of-way (ROW) as well as to trees located off the right-of-way.
- B. Each year TVA assesses the conditions of the vegetation on and along its rights-of-way. This is accomplished by aerial inspections, ground inspections, periodic field inspections, aerial photography, LiDAR data and information from TVA personnel, property owners and the general public. TVA utilizes this data to evaluate vegetation clearances and identifies vegetation on and off ROW that does or could potentially pose a risk to reliability.
- C. TVA transmission foresters develop a vegetation re-clearing plan that is specific to each line segment and is based on terrain conditions, species mix, growth, and density.

2.0 Right-of-Way Management Methods

- A. TVA takes an Integrated Vegetation Management (IVM) approach that is based on a carefully planned, multi-dimensional strategy developed in consultation with forestry and habitat experts. Integrated vegetation management aims to improve safety and prevent power outages by creating healthy and self-sustaining ecosystems in ROWs while ensuring compliance with regulatory standards (NERC 2006). These ecosystems foster beneficial, attractive and low-maintenance habitat while discouraging tall, woody species and other, more benign forms of vegetation can thrive. Integrated vegetation management encourages early successional native habitats that pose less threat to power reliability yet offer safe havens for desirable plants and animals. By combining selective use of herbicides with physical removal, integrated vegetation management can more thoroughly eradicate unsuitable vegetation and allow more compatible species to fill in, making it more difficult for tall-growing trees to re-establish.

TVA executes its transmission vegetation maintenance on a 3-year cycle based on data that is acquired by various inspection methods. LiDAR, ground inspection and aerial inspection data are utilized to evaluate the next year's scheduled work to determine the annual vegetation maintenance work scope. LiDAR technology provides a detailed vegetation threat analysis that can be used to assess risk as well as prioritize vegetation management work plans. This detailed analysis supports TVA's efforts to target incompatible species as well as promote the growth of compatible vegetation. This precision management approach is effective in reducing overall environmental impact by limiting work to specific areas of incompatibility.

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- B. TVA uses a variety of herbicides specific to the species present with a variety of possible application techniques. The method most often implemented is selective application from the ground with backpack sprayers or vehicle-mounted sprayers. However, other techniques and methods, such as those described in section 3.0, may be utilized when circumstances dictate. Any herbicides used are applied in accordance with applicable state and federal laws and regulations. Only herbicides registered with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) are used.
- C. In very steep terrain, in sensitive environmental areas, in extensive wetlands, at stream banks, and in sensitive property owner land use areas, hand clearing may be utilized. Hand clearing is recognized as one of the most hazardous occupations documented by the Occupational Health and Safety Administration.
- D. TVA does not encourage tree re-clearing by individual property owners because of the high hazard potential of hand clearing, possible interruptions of the line, and electrical safety considerations for untrained personnel that might do the work.
- E. Mechanical mowers not only cut the tall saplings and seedlings on the right-of-way, it also shatters the stump and the supporting near-surface root crown. The tendency of resistant species to re-sprout from the root crown and shattered stumps can produce a multi-stem dense stand in the immediate area. Repeated use of mowers on short cycle re-clearing with many original stumps re-growing in the above manner can create a single species thicket or monoculture. With the original large root system and multiple stems, the resistant species can produce re-growth at the rate of 5-10 feet in a year. In years with high rainfall, the growth can reach 12-15 feet in a single year. These dense, monoculture stands can become nearly impenetrable for even large tractors. Such stands have low diversity, little wildlife food or nesting potential, and become a property owner concern. Selective herbicide application may be used to control monoculture stands.

3.0 Herbicide Program

- A. TVA has worked with universities (such as Mississippi State University, University of Tennessee, Purdue University and others), chemical manufacturers, other utilities, U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) personnel to explore options for vegetation control. The results have provided strong recommendations to use species-specific, low volume herbicide applications in more situations. Research, demonstrations, and other right-of-way programs show a definite improvement of rights-of-way treated with selective low-volume applications of new herbicides using a variety of application techniques and timing. Table 1 below identifies herbicides currently used on TVA rights-of-way. Table 2 identifies pre-emergent herbicides currently being used on bare ground areas on TVA rights-of-way and in substations. Table 3 identifies TGRs that may be used on tall trees that have special circumstances that require trimming on a regular cycle, e.g., restrictions on complete removal. The rates of application utilized are those listed on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) approved label and consistent with utility standard practice throughout the Southeast.

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Table 1 - Herbicides Currently Used on TVA Rights-of-Way

Trade Name	Active Ingredient	Label Signal Word
Accord/Accord XRT II	Glyphosate/Liquid	Caution
Arsenal	Imazapyr/Liquid/Granule	Caution
Chopper	Imazapyr/RTU	Caution
Clearstand	Imazapyr/Metsulfuron Methyl/Liquid	Caution
Escort	Metsulfuron Methyl/Dry Flowable	Caution
Garlon 4 Ultra	Triclopyr/Liquid	Caution
Habitat	Imazapyr/Liquid	Caution
Krenite S	Fosamine Ammonium	Caution
Milestone VM	Aminopyralid/Liquid	Caution
Pathfinder II	Triclopyr/RTU	Caution
Polaris	Imazapyr/Liquid	Caution
Rodeo	Glyphosate/Liquid	Caution
Roundup	Glyphosate/Liquid	Caution
Roundup Pro	Glyphosate	Caution
Stalker	Imazapyr/Liquid	Caution
Streamline	Aminocyclopyrachlor/ Metsulfuron Methyl/Liquid	Caution
Transline	Clopyralid/Liquid	Caution
Viewpoint	Imazapyr/Aminocyclopyrachlor/ Metsulfuron Methyl/Liquid	Caution

Table 2 - Pre-Emergent Herbicides Currently Used for Bare Ground Areas TVA Rights-of-Way

Trade Name	Active Ingredients	Label Signal Word
Arsenal 5G	Imazapyr/Granule	Caution
Sahara	Diuron/Imazapyr	Caution
SpraKil SK-26	Tebuthiuron/Diuron/Granules	Caution
SpraKil S-5	Tebuthiuron/Granules	Caution
Topsite	Diuron/Imazapyr	Caution

Table 3 - Tree Growth Regulators (TGRs) Currently Used on TVA Rights-of-Way

Trade Name	Active Ingredients	Label Signal Word
Profile 2SC	TGR-paclobutrazol	Caution
TGR	Flurprimidol	Caution

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- B. The herbicides listed in Table 1 and 2 and TGRs listed in Table 3 have been evaluated in extensive studies in support of registration applications and label requirements. Many have been reviewed in the USFS vegetation management environmental impact statements (EISs), and those evaluations are incorporated here by reference (USFS 1989a, 1989b, 2002a, and 2002b). Electronic copies can be accessed at <https://cdxnodengn.epa.gov/cdx-enepa-public/action/eis/search>. The result of these reviews has been a consistent finding of limited environmental impact beyond that of control of the target vegetation. All the listed herbicides have been found to be of low environmental toxicity when applied by trained applicators that are following the label and registration procedures, including prescribed measures, such as buffer zones, to protect threatened and endangered species.
- C. Low volume herbicide applications are recommended since research demonstrates much wider plant diversity after such applications. There is better ground erosion protection and more wildlife food plants and cover plants develop. In most situations, there is increased development of wild flowering plants, pollinator plants and shrubs. In conjunction with herbicides, the diversity and density of low-growing plants provide control of tall-growing species through competition.
- D. Herbicides are used in place of rotary mowing to avoid damage to nesting and tunneling wildlife. This method retains ground cover year around with a better mix of food species and associated high- protein insect populations for birds in the right seasons. Most also report less damage to soils (even when compared with rubber-tired equipment).
- E. Best Management Practices (BMPs) governing application of herbicides are contained within *A Guide for Environmental Protection and Best Management Practices for Tennessee Valley Authority Transmission Construction and Maintenance Activities* (TVA 2017) which is incorporated by reference. Herbicides can be liquid, granular, or powder and can be applied aerially or by ground equipment and may be selectively applied or broadcast, depending on the site requirements, species present, and condition of the vegetation. Water quality considerations include measures taken to keep herbicides from reaching streams whether by direct application or through runoff of or flooding by surface water. “Applicators” must be trained, licensed, and follow manufacturers’ label instructions, USEPA guidelines, and respective state regulations and laws.
- F. When herbicides are used, their potential adverse impacts are considered in selecting the compound, formulation, and application method. Herbicides that are designated “Restricted Use” by USEPA require application by or under the supervision of applicators certified by the respective state control board. Applications are done either by TVA or by contractors in accordance with the following guidelines identified in the TVA BMP manual (TVA 2017):
 - 1. The sites to be treated are selected and application directed by the appropriate TVA official.
 - 2. A pre-flight walking or flying inspection is made within 72 hours prior to applying herbicides aerially. This inspection ensures that no land use changes have occurred, that sensitive areas are clearly identified to the pilot, and that buffer zones are maintained.
 - 3. Aerial application of liquid herbicides will normally not be made when surface wind speeds exceed 5 miles per hour, in areas of fog, or during periods of temperature inversion.

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4. Pellet application will normally not be made when the surface wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour or on frozen or water saturated soils.
 5. Herbicide application should follow manufacturers' label specifications.
 6. Application during unstable, unpredictable, or changing weather patterns is avoided. Equipment and techniques are used that are designed to ensure maximum control of the spray swath with minimum drift.
 7. Herbicides are not applied to surface water or wetlands unless specifically labeled for aquatic use. Filter and buffer strips will conform at least to federal and state regulations and any label requirements. The use of aerial or broadcast application of herbicides is not allowed within a streamside management zone (SMZ) adjacent to perennial streams, ponds, and other water sources containing sensitive aquatic resources. Hand application of aquatic use herbicides are used only selectively for use within SMZs containing sensitive aquatic resources.
 8. For aerial applications, buffers and filter strips (200 feet minimum width) are maintained next to agricultural crops, gardens, farm animals, orchards, apiaries, horticultural crops, and other valuable vegetation.
 9. Herbicides are not applied in the following areas or times: (a) in city, state, and national parks or forests or other special areas without written permission and/or required permits; (b) off the right-of-way; and (c) during rainy periods or during the 48-hour interval prior to rainfall predicted with a 20 percent or greater probability by local forecasters when soil active herbicides are used.
- G. TVA currently uses primarily low volume applications of foliar and basal applications, e.g., Accord (Glyphosate), Arsenal (Imazapyr), Clearstand (Imazapyr/ Metsulfuron Methyl), Milestone VM (Aminopyralid) and Streamline (Aminocyclopyrachlor / Metsulfuron Methyl).

4.0 Benefits

- A. Proper maintenance—including vegetation management—of the ROW and its supporting facilities is crucial to ensuring the reliable transmission of affordable electrical power. Unmanaged and poorly maintained vegetation can cause electricity outages, wildfires, soil erosion, and water quality issues. Utility companies that adopt long-term IVM approaches often benefit from significant vegetation management cost savings, which can be reflected in customer rates.
- B. ROW also provides important wildlife habitats. As wildlife habitats in the United States are lost to development, these ROWs become increasingly important. The IVM approach can create natural, diverse, and sustaining ecosystems, such as a meadow transition habitat. A variety of wildlife species (including threatened and endangered species) consider these habitats home, such as butterflies, songbirds, small mammals, and deer. These habitats also encourage the growth of native plant species and can increase plant diversity.
- C. Invasive and exotic species are often a problem on the ROW, and, consequently, the surrounding land. IVM techniques (such as selective herbicide application) can minimize this problem, while ensuring native and endangered species are not affected.

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5.0 References

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Appendix L – Sensitive Areas Class Definitions for Re-clearing

TVA Sensitive Areas Class Definitions for Right-of-Way Re-clearing

Plants

Class 1: No broadcast herbicide application. Alternatives are: 1) Select spray woody plants, 2) Mechanical or hand-clearing, 3) Request field surveys by TVA botanist to determine if species exists in the subject area.

Class 2: Contact TVA botanist at least three weeks before conducting maintenance activities in subject areas to determine if the proposed activities require restrictions.

Natural Areas

Class 1: No broadcast herbicide application. Alternatives are: 1) Select spray woody plants, 2) Mechanical or hand-clearing, 3) Request field surveys by TVA Biological Compliance staff to determine if species exists in the subject area.

Class 2: Must contact area land manager prior to entering or conducting maintenance in subject area. No broadcast herbicide application. Alternatives are: 1) Select spray woody plants, 2) Mechanical or hand-clearing, 3) Request field surveys by TVA Biological Compliance staff to determine if species exists in the subject area.

Class 3: Contact TVA Natural Areas biologist at least three weeks before conducting maintenance activities to determine if the proposed activities require restrictions.

Wetland Areas

Class 1: Wetland/potential wetland- Refer to "Wetlands ROW Re-clearing and Pole Replacement Guidelines" for restrictions.

Terrestrial Animal Areas

Class BALDEAGLE: Bald Eagle nest- Either 1) Assume presence. No disturbance, spraying or vegetation clearing between Dec. 1 - July 1 within 660 feet of nest site; OR 2) Request seasonal field survey to determine if nest is active.

Class CAVE: Cave - No herbicide use within 200 ft of cave due to potentially sensitive subterranean aquatic resource. Hand or small machinery clearing only (ie: chainsaws, bush hog, mowers). Vehicles and equipment confined to existing access roads. Avoid entering cave.

Class HERONOSPREY: Heronry and Osprey - Either 1) Assume presence. No broadcast spraying. Only use bushhogs or mowers for vegetation removal or selective herbicide spraying between February 1 and July 15 within 660 feet of nest site; OR 2) Request seasonal field survey to determine if nests are active.

Class HERONRY: Heronry - Either 1) Assume presence. No broadcast spraying. Only use bushhogs or mowers for vegetation removal or selective herbicide spraying between February 1 and July 15 within 660 feet of nest site; OR 2) Request seasonal field survey to determine if nests are active.

Class IBAT: Potential Indiana Bat Summer Roosting Habitat - Cut trees with exfoliating bark Nov 15 - Mar 31. If cutting necessary outside of time restriction a bat and/or habitat survey is required.

Class IBATNLEBAT: Potential Indiana Bat and Northern Long-Eared Bat Summer Roosting Habitat-Cut trees with exfoliating bark during the following seasons differentiated by state: VA, KY, TN and NC = Nov 15-Mar 31; AL, MS and GA = Dec 1 - Mar 15. If cutting necessary outside of time restriction a bat and/or habitat survey is required.

Class NLEBAT: Potential Northern Long-Eared Bat Summer Roosting Habitat - Cut trees with exfoliating bark during the following seasons differentiated by state: VA and KY = Nov 15 - Mar 31; TN and NC = Oct 15 - Mar 31; AL, MS, and GA = Dec 1 - Mar 15. If cutting necessary outside of time restriction a bat and/or habitat survey is required.

Class OSPREY: Osprey nest - Either 1) Assume presence. No broadcast spraying. Only use bushhogs or mowers for vegetation removal or selective herbicide spraying between March 1 and July 15 within 660 feet of nest site; OR 2) Request seasonal field survey to determine if nests are active.

Class SPECIAL: Special Circumstance - Contact TVA Terrestrial Zoologist at least three weeks before conducting maintenance activities in buffered area to determine if the proposed activities require restrictions.

Aquatic Animal Areas

Class 1: No broadcast herbicide application. Alternatives are: 1) Select spray woody plants, 2) Mechanical or hand-clearing, 3) Request field surveys by TVA aquatic biologist to determine if species exists in the subject area.

Class 2: Contact TVA aquatic biologist at least three weeks before conducting maintenance activities in subject areas to determine if the proposed activities require restrictions.

ROW ACCESS

O-SAR data is appropriate and applicable to projects where all vehicular access to or within the ROW is existing and no access road improvements are required. The data provided in O-SAR does not apply to work involving road building, upgrading, improvement, or repair, such as but not limited to additional fill greater than 0.10 -acre, new or upgraded stream crossings, and vegetation removal outside the originally cleared ROW footprint. In such cases, a separate environmental review is necessary.

**Appendix M – Summary of Vegetation Management Method Impacts as
Assessed in TVA's 2019 Programmatic Transmission System
Vegetation Management Environmental Impact Statement**

Appendix Table M-1. Summary of Impacts Associated with Vegetation Management Methods as Assessed in TVA's 2019 Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement

Resource	Manual	Mechanical	Herbicides	Debris Management	Restoration
Vegetation	Potential impact on non-target vegetation; may result in benefits to some herbaceous species due to improved light penetration. Tree removal may result in conversion of forest or tree dominated communities to herbaceous communities.	May result in substantial impacts to non-target vegetation, potential and increase the spread of invasive species due to soil disturbance. Some methods may reduce adverse effects by minimizing soil disturbance. Repeated mowing may promote dense regrowth of woody stems that suppress herbaceous species.	Direct effects to targeted vegetation. Spot or localized spraying result in reduced impacts to non-target vegetation and may result in some positive effects on species composition. Broadcast and aerial application methods may have high potential for negative impacts to vegetation, including non-target vegetation.	Some methods may hinder or impede plant growth and restoration of treated areas.	Little potential to negatively affect transmission ROW vegetation because standard BMPs would dictate revegetation efforts to avoid the use of invasive weed species.
Wildlife	Lower potential for toxic inputs; less disturbing to soils; short-term noise and odor disturbance; disruptive to wildlife due to more frequent treatments; potential for localized direct injury to wildlife.	Promotes early successional habitat favorable to wildlife; less disruptive to wildlife due to less frequent treatments; short-term disturbance of wildlife; habitat alteration, impact to less mobile biota; short-term soil disturbance.	Use can create low-growing habitat beneficial to some wildlife; less disruptive to wildlife due to less frequent treatments; potential for herbicide toxicity to non-target wildlife, soil, and water.	Leaving debris can be beneficial by creating cover, nutrient recycling, and erosion control; leaving debris increases wildfire fuel load and can harbor tree diseases and pests; debris piles alter habitat; offsite debris removal involves mechanical equipment that increases wildlife disturbance and erosion.	Minor temporary impacts associated with increased erosion and potential for fuel, oil leaks or spills. Impacts minimized with standard BMPs. Overall long-term benefit to habitat.

Appendix Table M-1. Summary of Impacts Associated with Vegetation Management Methods as Assessed in TVA's 2019 Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement

Resource	Manual	Mechanical	Herbicides	Debris Management	Restoration
Aquatic Ecology	Minor potential for sedimentation; minor chance of chainsaw oil/fuel leaks/spills; likely no impacts to aquatic biota.	Minor potential for sedimentation and stream bank destabilization from soil-disturbing mechanical equipment; minor amounts of cut debris reaching streams; minor chance of oil/fuel leaks/spills; minor potential for altered water quality and impacts to aquatic biota. Minimized through the use of BMPs.	Minor potential for sedimentation from equipment; minimized through the use of BMPs. Potential for herbicides to reach waterways (rarely at toxic concentrations); potential acute and chronic impacts minimized through BMPs, prior planning, proper herbicide mixtures, and advanced technology to reduce or eliminate drift during application.	Minor impacts to aquatic biota as TVA manages placement of debris to avoid placement proximate to streams or other aquatic environments. Minor positive impact as large woody debris can provide fish habitat; wood chips and mulch can reduce erosion.	Minor potential for sedimentation from soil-disturbing equipment; minor amounts of cut debris reaching streams. Overall long-term benefit to the aquatic environment due to reduced erosion and sedimentation.
Threatened and Endangered Species ¹	TVA uses the Office-Level Sensitive Area Review (O-SAR) process to avoid and minimize impacts to federally and state-listed species that are known to occur on transmission ROWs and select methods that are least likely to negatively impact those resources.	TVA uses the O-SAR process to avoid impacts to federally and state-listed species that are known to occur on transmission ROWs and select methods that are least likely to negatively impact those resources.	Similar to Vegetation, Wildlife, and Aquatic Ecology impacts. TVA uses the O-SAR process to avoid impacts to federally and state-listed species that are known to occur on transmission ROWs and select methods that are least likely to negatively impact those resources.	TVA uses the O-SAR process to avoid impacts to federally and state-listed species that are known to occur on transmission ROWs and select methods that are least likely to negatively impact those resources.	Minor temporary impacts associated with increased erosion and potential for fuel, oil leaks or spills. Impacts minimized with standard BMPs and SMZs. Overall long-term benefit to habitat.
Surface Water	Temporary, minor impacts from potential sedimentation; less impact relative to mechanical control.	Temporary, minor impacts from potential fuel/lubricant leaks and spills and sedimentation from soil-disturbing heavy equipment. Minimized through use of BMPs.	Minor potential for herbicides to reach surface waters through leaching, drift, or runoff and potential for sedimentation from heavy equipment. No significant impact expected due to BMPs, prior planning, proper implementation, and proper application of herbicides.	Excess vegetation debris in surface water may alter flows; potential fuel/lubricant leaks and spills; sedimentation from soil-disturbing heavy equipment. Impacts expected to be temporary and minor through use of BMPs.	Minor, temporary impacts from the use of soil disturbing equipment. Overall long-term benefit to water quality due to reduced erosion and sedimentation.

Appendix Table M-1. Summary of Impacts Associated with Vegetation Management Methods as Assessed in TVA's 2019 Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement

Resource	Manual	Mechanical	Herbicides	Debris Management	Restoration
Wetlands	Little/no impact on non-target wetland areas. Tree removal may result in conversion of wetland type and reduction in wetland function; forested wetland conversion may be considered a jurisdictional activity by wetland regulatory agencies.	Minor potential for vehicular rutting and disturbance of wetland soils. Impact minimized with the use of BMPs such as matting, low ground pressure equipment, and dry season work. Tree removal may result in conversion of wetland type and reduction in wetland function; forested wetland conversion may be considered a jurisdictional activity by wetland regulatory agencies.	Impacts to non-target wetland areas due to runoff, leach, or drift of herbicides. Conversion of forest to emergent wetland may result in reduction of wetland function.	Debris left in wetlands may be considered a regulated fill by wetland regulatory agencies due to potential for obstructing flow, altering existing contours, changing water storage, and/or conversion to upland.	Positive benefit to wetlands as restoration would prevent the spread of invasive weeds within the wetlands, promote the establishment of low-growing vegetation, and promote wildlife habitat.
Floodplains	No impact.	No significant impact; greater impact relative to manual or selective herbicide. Impacts mitigated through the use of BMPs, and measures taken to comply with EO 11988 and the National Flood Insurance Program.	No significant impact. Impacts mitigated through the use of BMPs, and measures taken to comply with EO 11988 and the National Flood Insurance Program.	Debris left in floodplains can impede the flow of water and create obstructions in the floodplain and floodway. Impacts mitigated through the use of BMPs, and measures taken to comply with EO 11988 and the National Flood Insurance Program.	No impact.
Geology/Soils	No impact.	No impact to geology. Potential for localized soil disturbance and erosion.	No impact to geology or soils.	No impact on geology. Potential beneficial impact in erosion control.	No impact on geology. Potential beneficial impact in erosion control.
Groundwater	No impact.	Potential impact associated with contaminant release in	Potential impact associated with contaminant release in proximity to	Potential impact associated with contaminant release in	Potential impact associated with

Appendix Table M-1. Summary of Impacts Associated with Vegetation Management Methods as Assessed in TVA's 2019 Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement

Resource	Manual	Mechanical	Herbicides	Debris Management	Restoration
		proximity to groundwater recharge zones. Impact would be mitigated by BMPs and are anticipated to be minor.	groundwater recharge zones. Impact would be mitigated by BMPs and are anticipated to be minor.	proximity to groundwater recharge zones. Impact would be mitigated by BMPs and are anticipated to be minor.	contaminant release in proximity to groundwater recharge zones. Impact would be mitigated by BMPs and are anticipated to be minor.
Land Use and Land Ownership/Management	No impact to land use, potential short-term disruption of character of lands. Vegetation management on state and federal lands must adhere to existing Land and Resource Management Plans, Special Use Permits, as well as programmatic or related agreements.	No impact to land use, potential short-term disruption of character of lands. Vegetation management on state and federal lands must adhere to existing Land and Resource Management Plans, Special Use Permits, as well as programmatic or related agreements.	No impact to land use, potential short-term disruption of character of lands. Vegetation management on state and federal lands must adhere to existing Land and Resource Management Plans, Special Use Permits, as well as programmatic or related agreements.	No impact to land use, potential short-term disruption of character of lands. Vegetation management on state and federal lands must adhere to existing Land and Resource Management Plans, Special Use Permits, as well as programmatic or related agreements.	No impact to land use. Vegetation management on state and federal lands must adhere to existing Land and Resource Management Plans, Special Use Permits, as well as programmatic or related agreements.
Prime Farmland	No impact	Localized potential for disturbance or degradation of prime farmland soils from use of mechanized equipment. Minimized using BMPs.	No impact.	No impact.	No impact.
Natural Areas, Parks, Recreation	Minor, short-term impacts from equipment noise and presence of work crews.	Minor, short-term impact from equipment noise and work crews associated with trimming. Impacts from clearing would be greater as	Potential impacts from noise and odors from application of selective targeting herbicides. Minor beneficial impact associated with erosion protection, enhanced wildlife food and cover, and greater diversity. Greater minor, temporary	Minor impacts from large debris left in place as it could interfere with recreation activities. Short-term impacts from burning due to presence of smoke and work crews.	Minor temporary impact associated with increased pedestrian traffic and noise. Long-term benefit due to

Appendix Table M-1. Summary of Impacts Associated with Vegetation Management Methods as Assessed in TVA's 2019 Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement

Resource	Manual	Mechanical	Herbicides	Debris Management	Restoration
		the character of vegetation could change.	impact from aerial application indiscriminate treatment of vegetation.		enhancement of Natural Areas.
Cultural	No impact on subsurface cultural deposits when cutting methods are employed. Pulling methods have the potential to disturb cultural deposits depending on size of plant and root ball. Caution should be used when cutting or pulling near above-ground historic remains (i.e. foundations, cemeteries) and sacred sites.	If machinery causes soil disturbance, subsurface cultural deposits could be affected. Impacts would be minimized through adherence to BMPs and Section 106 program alternatives, such as the PA, where applicable. Activities that would have the potential to effect historic properties would require Section 106 review on an individual basis.	No impact to subsurface cultural deposits.	No impact to subsurface deposits.	No impact to subsurface deposits.
Visual Resources	Pruned trees and shrubs, exposed stumps, and the resulting debris may seem unsightly to some viewers.	Can leave swaths of disturbed areas that can contrast with surrounding vegetation.	Areas of browned vegetation can be unsightly. However, the impact would be temporary as vegetation would eventually reestablish.	Felled logs and scattered branches can contrast with the surrounding landscape; stacking as windrows can reduce the unkempt look. Mulching and chipping can improve the visual landscape by covering bare earth with woodchips.	Minor, temporary visual discord due to the presence of additional personnel and equipment. Long-term improvement aesthetic condition.

Appendix Table M-1. Summary of Impacts Associated with Vegetation Management Methods as Assessed in TVA's 2019 Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement

Resource	Manual	Mechanical	Herbicides	Debris Management	Restoration
Public and Worker Health & Safety	Minimal impact on public safety, minor potential for worker safety in conjunction with type and frequency of tool use and environmental conditions.	Minor potential for public safety issues, improved worker safety in proportion to treated area.	Low potential for public exposure to herbicides; selectively higher risk to workers based on herbicide active ingredient, tool use, and environmental conditions. Potential adverse effects mitigated and minimized by training, safety equipment, and adherence to labeling guidelines.	Debris left in place has potential implications on worker safety. Burning has potential minor localized effects on public and worker health and safety.	Additional workforce increases short-term safety risk. Long-term increase in worker safety through development of a plant community that is compatible to ROW management.
Solid and Hazardous Waste	Low impact. Minor generation of waste oil/fluids from maintenance of equipment.	Maintenance on equipment generates waste oils/fluids. Potential spills/releases of fuel/fluids. Generation of waste containers.	Potential accidental releases/spills. Generation of waste containers for herbicides.	Low impact related to use of mechanized equipment. Reduction in solid waste when debris is left to compost.	Low impact related to use of mechanized equipment.
Transportation	Little to no impact.	No impact with side-wall trimming (from air). Minor traffic volume generated by construction workforce.	No impact with aerial spraying of herbicides. Minor traffic volume generated by construction workforce.	Short-term increase in traffic volumes due to additional haul trucks needed for debris transport. No impact when debris is managed on site.	Minor traffic volume generated by construction workforce.
Air Quality and Climate Change	No impact to overall air quality; mobilization of work crews to and from project sites represents a negligible increase in roadway traffic.	No impact to overall air quality; mobilization of work crews to and from project sites, represents minimal localized and temporary emissions from combustion engines.	No impact to overall air quality; in addition to crew mobilization, minor impacts may be from mechanical methods and airborne herbicide constituents.	Chipping, mulching, etc. would have impacts similar to manual control methods; pile burning would produce local smoke and particulate emissions; overall minor impacts to air quality would be temporary and local.	No impact to overall air quality; in addition to crew transport-related impacts minimal localized and temporary emissions from combustion engines.
Noise	Loud intermittent and short-term noise from use of chainsaws.	Loud intermittent and short-term increase in noise from transport of equipment and	Limited and minor noise from crews on foot. Loud intermittent noise from aerial spraying.	Loud noise from transport of equipment and crews and use	Intermittent and short-term increase in noise from transport of equipment and crews

Appendix Table M-1. Summary of Impacts Associated with Vegetation Management Methods as Assessed in TVA's 2019 Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement

Resource	Manual	Mechanical	Herbicides	Debris Management	Restoration
		crews and use of chainsaws and mechanized equipment.		of heavy mulchers and chippers.	and use of chainsaw and mechanized equipment.
Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice	Minor short-term impact to local economies due to increased workforce.	Minor short-term impact to local economies due to increased workforce.	Minor short-term impact to local economies due to increased workforce.	Minor short-term impact to local economies due to increased workforce.	Minor short-term impact to local economies due to increased workforce.

**Appendix N – List of Threatened and Endangered Species Where
Vegetation Management is Proposed in Fiscal Year 2027**

Appendix Table N-1. Federally Listed and State-Protected Animal and Plant Species Occurrences Previously Reported from Within 50 Feet of TVA ROW Where Vegetation Management is Proposed in Fiscal Year 2027¹

Common Name ²	Scientific Name ²	Federal Status ³	State	State Status ³	State Rank ⁴	Sites	Sector ⁵
AQUATIC ANIMALS							
Cumberland elktoe	<i>Alasmidonta atropurpurea</i>	E	TN	E	S1S2		OR
Anthony's river snail	<i>Athearnia anthonyi</i>	E, XN	AL	SP	S1		MD
Boxclaw crawfish	<i>Cambarus distans</i>	-	GA	-	S1		MC
Blue sucker	<i>Cycleptus elongatus</i>	-	TN	T	S2		HV, OR
Fanshell	<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>	E, XN	TN	E	S1		HV
Egg-mimic darter	<i>Etheostoma pseudovulatum</i>	UR	TN	E	S1		CV
Tuscumbia darter	<i>Etheostoma tuscumbia</i>	UR	AL	SP	S2		MD
Fine-lined pocketbook	<i>Lampsilis altilis</i>	T	GA	T	S2		CL
Ornate rocksnail	<i>Lithasia geniculata</i>	-	TN	-	S2		MC
Rugose rocksnail	<i>Lithasia jayana</i>	-	TN	-	SX		MC
Tangerine darter	<i>Percina aurantiaca</i>	-	TN	D	S3		MT
Snail darter	<i>Percina tanasi</i>	DL	TN	T	S2S3		CL
Blackside dace	<i>Phoxinus cumberlandensis</i>	T	TN	T	S2		OR
Southern clubshell	<i>Pleurobema decisum</i>	E	GA	E	S1		CL
Southern pigtoe	<i>Pleurobema gergianum</i>	E	GA	E	S1		CL
Round pigtoe	<i>Pleurobema sintoxia</i>	-	AL	SP	S1		ML
Skirted hornsnail	<i>Pleurocera pyrenella</i>	-	AL	-	S2		MD
Pink heelsplitter	<i>Potamilus alatus</i>	-	MS	-	S2		HV
Coosa creekshell	<i>Villosa vanuxemensis umbrans</i>	UR	GA	-	-		CV
PLANTS							
Southern maidenhair fern	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	-	MS	-	S2	1	WP
Yellow giant-hyssop	<i>Agastache nepetoides</i>	-	GA	-	S1	1	CL
Yellow giant-hyssop	<i>Agastache nepetoides</i>	-	AL	-	S1	1	MD
Price's potato-bean	<i>Apios priceana</i>	T	TN	E	S3	1	HK

Appendix Table N-1. Federally Listed and State-Protected Animal and Plant Species Occurrences Previously Reported from Within 50 Feet of TVA ROW Where Vegetation Management is Proposed in Fiscal Year 2027¹

Common Name ²	Scientific Name ²	Federal Status ³	State	State Status ³	State Rank ⁴	Sites	Sector ⁵
Canada wild-ginger	<i>Asarum canadense</i> var. <i>reflexum</i>	-	MS	-	S3	1	WP
Tennessee milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus tennesseensis</i>	-	TN	S	S3	1	NA
Spreading false-foxglove	<i>Aureolaria patula</i>	-	TN	S	S3	1	OR
Cream wild indigo	<i>Baptisia bracteata</i> var. <i>leucophaea</i>	-	KY	S	S3	9	HK
Nuttall's rayless golden-rod	<i>Bigelovia nuttallii</i>	-	AL		S3	1	MD
Smooth blephilia	<i>Blephilia subnuda</i>	-	AL		S1S2	3	MD
Tall bellflower	<i>Campanulastrum americanum</i>	-	MS		S3S4	1	WP
Asa gray sedge	<i>Carex grayi</i>	-	GA		S2?	1	CL
Hairy sharp-scaled Sedge	<i>Carex oxylepis</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	-	MS		S2S3	1	WP
Red turtlehead	<i>Chelone obliqua</i>	-	TN	S	S1	1	ML
Yellowwood	<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i>	-	MS		S2	1	WP
Bastard toad-flax	<i>Comandra umbellata</i>	-	AL		S1	2	MD
Woodland tickseed	<i>Coreopsis pulchra</i>	-	AL		S2	1	MD
American smoke-tree	<i>Cotinus obovatus</i>	-	AL		S2	3	MD
Gattinger prairie-clover	<i>Dalea gattingeri</i>	-	AL		S3	1	MS
Dwarf larkspur	<i>Delphinium tricorne</i>	-	GA		S2?	1	CL
Creamflower tick-trefoil	<i>Desmodium ochroleucum</i>	-	AL		S2	1	MD
Dutchman's breeches	<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>	-	AL		S2	1	MD
Glade fern	<i>Diplazium pycnocarpon</i>	-	MS		S2S3	1	WP
Wedge-leaf Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba cuneifolia</i>	-	AL		S3	1	MD
Crested woodfern	<i>Dryopteris cristata</i>	-	TN	T	S2	1	OR
Eastern purple coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	-	MS		S3	1	WP
Bald spikerush	<i>Eleocharis erythropoda</i>	-	MS	STNS	S1	1	MS
Svenson's wild-rye	<i>Elymus svensonii</i>	-	TN	T	S2	1	NA
White-bract thoroughwort	<i>Eupatorium leucolepis</i>	-	TN	E	S1	1	MC

Appendix Table N-1. Federally Listed and State-Protected Animal and Plant Species Occurrences Previously Reported from Within 50 Feet of TVA ROW Where Vegetation Management is Proposed in Fiscal Year 2027¹

Common Name ²	Scientific Name ²	Federal Status ³	State	State Status ³	State Rank ⁴	Sites	Sector ⁵
Creeping aster	<i>Eurybia surculosa</i>	-	GA	W1	S1	4	CL
Creeping aster	<i>Eurybia surculosa</i>	-	AL	STNS	S1	4	MD
Viscid bushy goldenrod	<i>Euthamia gymnospermoides</i>	-	TN	E	S1	2	MS
Big-head evax	<i>Evax prolifera</i>	-	MS	STNS	S1	1	WP
American columbo	<i>Frasera caroliniensis</i>	-	AL		S2	1	MD
Hairy umbrella-sedge	<i>Fuirena squarrosa</i>	-	TN	S	S1	1	CV
Dwarf huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia dumosa</i>	-	TN	T	S3	2	MC
Eggert's sunflower	<i>Helianthus eggertii</i>	DL	TN	S	S3	1	MC
Longleaf sunflower	<i>Helianthus longifolius</i>	-	AL		S1S2	6	MD
Naked-stem sunflower	<i>Helianthus occidentalis</i>	-	TN	S	S2	1	MC
Green violet	<i>Hybanthus concolor</i>	-	MS		S3	2	WP
Straggling St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum dolabriforme</i>	-	GA		S3	1	CL
St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum nudiflorum</i>	-	TN	S	S2	1	MC
Barrens St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum sphaerocarpum</i>	-	GA		S1	1	CL
Narrow blue flag	<i>Iris prismatica</i>	-	TN	T	S2S3	1	MC
Smooth veiny peavine	<i>Lathyrus venosus</i>	-	AL		S1	1	MD
Michaux leavenworthia	<i>Leavenworthia uniflora</i>	-	AL		S2	1	MD
Narrowleaf bushclover	<i>Lespedeza angustifolia</i>	-	TN	T	S2	2	MC
Grooved yellow flax	<i>Linum sulcatum</i>	-	MS		S3	1	WP
Fraser loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia fraseri</i>	-	TN	E	S2	1	CV
Small sundrops	<i>Oenothera perennis</i>		KY	E	S1S2	3	HV
False gromwell	<i>Onosmodium molle</i> ssp. <i>subsetosum</i>	-	AL		S1	2	MD
Smoother sweet-cicely	<i>Osmorhiza longistylis</i>	-	MS		S3S4	5	WP
Allegheny-spurge	<i>Pachysandra procumbens</i>	-	MS		S3	1	WP
American ginseng	<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>	-	GA		S3	1	CL

Appendix Table N-1. Federally Listed and State-Protected Animal and Plant Species Occurrences Previously Reported from Within 50 Feet of TVA ROW Where Vegetation Management is Proposed in Fiscal Year 2027¹

Common Name ²	Scientific Name ²	Federal Status ³	State	State Status ³	State Rank ⁴	Sites	Sector ⁵
Kral's beardtongue	<i>Penstemon kralii</i>	-	AL		S1	2	MD
Limestone fame-flower	<i>Phemeranthus calcaricus</i>	-	TN	S	S3	5	MC, NA
Roundleaf fameflower	<i>Phemeranthus teretifolius</i>	-	TN	T	S2	1	MC
Yellow-crested orchid	<i>Platanthera cristata</i>	-	TN	S	S2S3	2	MC
Yellow fringeless orchid	<i>Platanthera integra</i>	-	TN	E	S1	1	MC
White fringeless orchid	<i>Platanthera integrilabia</i>	T	TN	E	S2S3	4	MC
Rose pogonia	<i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i>	-	TN	E	S2	2	MC
Greek valerian	<i>Polemonium reptans</i>	-	MS		S2S3	1	WP
Maryland milkwort	<i>Polygala mariana</i>	-	TN	S	S1	1	CV
Nuttall's milkwort	<i>Polygala nuttallii</i>	-	TN	E	S1	1	MC
Dense-flowered smartweed	<i>Polygonum densiflorum</i>	-	GA		S3?	1	CL
Shadow-witch orchid	<i>Ponthieva racemosa</i>	-	MS		S2	1	WP
Barbed rattlesnake-root	<i>Prenanthes barbata</i>	-	TN	S	S2	3	MD, HV
Mountain-mint	<i>Pycnanthemum curvipes</i>	-	AL		S1?	1	MD
Mountain-mint	<i>Pycnanthemum muticum</i>	-	MS		S2S3	5	WP
Nuttall's oak	<i>Quercus texana</i>	-	KY	T	S2S3	1	HV
Lance-leaved buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus lanceolata</i>	-	MS		S2	1	WP
Beakrush	<i>Rhynchospora perplexa</i>	-	TN	T	S2	1	MC
Granite gooseberry	<i>Ribes curvatum</i>	-	TN	T	S1	1	MC
Bay starvine	<i>Schisandra glabra</i>	-	TN	T	S2	1	ML
Sunnybell	<i>Schoenolirion croceum</i>	-	TN	T	S3	3	NA
Large-flowered skullcap	<i>Scutellaria montana</i>	T	TN	T	S4	2	MC
Cumberland rosinweed	<i>Silphium brachiatum</i>	-	AL		S2	3	MD
Compass-plant	<i>Silphium laciniatum</i>	-	TN	T	S2	1	ML
Mohr's Rosin-weed	<i>Silphium mohrii</i>	-	AL		S1	3	MD

Appendix Table N-1. Federally Listed and State-Protected Animal and Plant Species Occurrences Previously Reported from Within 50 Feet of TVA ROW Where Vegetation Management is Proposed in Fiscal Year 2027¹

Common Name ²	Scientific Name ²	Federal Status ³	State	State Status ³	State Rank ⁴	Sites	Sector ⁵
Prairie-dock	<i>Silphium pinnatifidum</i>	-	AL		S2	2	MS
Great Plains ladies'-tresses	<i>Spiranthes magnicamporum</i>	-	MS		S2	2	WP
Water stitchwort	<i>Stellaria fontinalis</i>	-	TN	S	S3	1	NA
Water stitchwort	<i>Stellaria fontinalis</i>	-	TN	S	S3	2	NA
Death-camas	<i>Stenanthium tennesseense</i>	-	TN	T	S2	3	MC
Zigzag bladderwort	<i>Utricularia subulata</i>	-	TN	T	S1	1	MC
Eggleston's violet	<i>Viola egglestonii</i>	-	GA		S2	1	CL
Northern prickly-ash	<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>	-	TN	S	S2	1	NA
Southern wildrice	<i>Zizaniopsis miliacea</i>	-	KY	T	S1S2	1	HV
TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS							
Streamside salamander	<i>Ambystoma barbouri</i>	UR	TN	E	S2	5	NA
Green salamander	<i>Aneides aeneus</i>	UR	AL	SP	S3	2	MC, MD
Green salamander	<i>Aneides aeneus</i>	UR	TN	-	S3S4	1	OR
Fish crow	<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	-	KY	S	S3B	1	HK
Southeastern five-lined skink	<i>Eumeces inexpectatus</i>	-	KY	S	S2S3	1	HK
Map turtle	<i>Graptemys geographica</i>	-	GA	R	S1	1	CL
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	DL	AL	SP	S4B	4	MD, MS
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	DL	KY	S	S3B, S3S4, N	3	HK
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	DL	TN	-	-	2	CV, MT
Gray bat	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	E	KY	T	S2	1	HK
Gray bat	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	E	TN	E	S2	1	MC
Eastern small-footed bat	<i>Myotis leibii</i>	-	TN	D	S2S3	1	OR
Northern long-eared bat	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	E	NC	T	S2	2	CL
Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	E	KY	E	S1S2	1	HK
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	-	AL	SP	S4	42	MD, MS

Appendix Table N-1. Federally Listed and State-Protected Animal and Plant Species Occurrences Previously Reported from Within 50 Feet of TVA ROW Where Vegetation Management is Proposed in Fiscal Year 2027¹

Common Name ²	Scientific Name ²	Federal Status ³	State	State Status ³	State Rank ⁴	Sites	Sector ⁵
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	-	KY	S	S3S4B	20	HK, ML
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	-	MS	-	S3	2	HV
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	-	TN	-	S3B	163	CL, CV, HV, MC, MD, ML, MT, NA, OR
Tricolored bat	<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	PE	KY	T	S2	4	HK
Northern crawfish frog	<i>Rana areolata circulosa</i>	-	KY	S	S3	3	HK
Cerulean warbler	<i>Setophaga cerulea</i>	-	TN	D	S3B	1	OR
Golden-winged warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	UR	TN	T	S3B	1	OR
Meadow jumping mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	PS	AL	SP	S1	1	MD

¹ Source: TVA Natural Heritage database, queried April 2026.

² Species can be listed in the table multiple times if they occur more than one state.

³ Status Codes: D = Deemed in Need of Management; DL = Delisted but still Monitored; E = Listed Endangered; PE = Proposed Endangered; PS = Partial Status; S = Listed Special Concern; SP = State Protected; T = Listed Threatened; UR = Under Review

⁴ State Ranks: S1 = Critically Imperiled; S2 = Imperiled; S3 = Vulnerable; S4 = Apparently Secure; B = Breeding; N = Nonbreeding; S? = Inexact or uncertain; S#S# = Denotes a range of ranks because the exact rarity of the element is uncertain (e.g., S1S2)

⁵ ROW Sector Abbreviations: CL = Cleveland, CV = Centerville, HK = Hopkinsville, HV = Hickory Valley, MC = Manchester, MD = Madison, ML = Muscle Shoals, MT = Morristown, NA = Nashville, OR = Oak Ridge, WP = West Point

**Appendix O – List of Threatened and Endangered Species Where
Vegetation Management is Proposed in Fiscal Year 2028**

Appendix Table O-2. Federally Listed and State-Protected Animal and Plant Species Occurrences Previously Reported from Within 50 Feet of TVA ROW Where Vegetation Management is Proposed in Fiscal Year 2028¹

Common Name ²	Scientific Name ²	Federal Status ³	State	State Status ³	State Rank ⁴	Sites	Sector ⁵
AQUATIC ANIMALS							
Hiwassee crayfish	<i>Cambarus hiwasseeensis</i>	-	NC	WL	S3S4		CL
Highfin carpsucker	<i>Carpionodes velifer</i>	-	TN	D	S2S3		HV
Tennessee dace	<i>Chrosomus tennesseensis</i>	-	TN	D	S3		OR
Alabama shiner	<i>Cyprinella callistia</i>	-	MS	-	S3		WP
Arrow darter	<i>Etheostoma sagitta</i>	-	KY	S	S3		MT
Flame chub	<i>Hemitemia flammea</i>	-	AL	-	S3		ML
Fine-lined pocketbook	<i>Lampsilis altilis</i>	T	GA	T	S2		CL
Muddy rocksnail	<i>Lithasia salebrosa</i>	-	TN	-	S2		HV
Piebald madtom	<i>Noturus gladiator</i>	UR	TN	D	S3		HV
Nashville crayfish	<i>Orconectes shoupi</i>	E, PDL	TN	E	S1S2		NA
Southern clubshell	<i>Pleurobema decisum</i>	E	GA	E	S1		CL
Southern pigtoe	<i>Pleurobema gergianum</i>	E	GA	E	S1		CL
Georgia pigtoe	<i>Pleurobema hanleyianum</i>	E	GA	E	S1		CL
Rayed kidneyshell	<i>Ptychobranhus greenii</i>	E	GA	E	S1		CL
Smooth rabbitsfoot	<i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i>	T	AL	-	-		MD
Alabama creekmussel	<i>Strophitus connasaugaensis</i>	-	GA	E	S1		CL
PLANTS							
Ohio buckeye	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	-	MS	-	S2	3	WP
Little River canyon onion	<i>Allium speculae</i>	-	AL	-	S2	1	MD
Round-leaved serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i>	-	TN	T	S2	1	MC
Western hairy rock-cress	<i>Arabis hirsuta</i>	-	TN	T	S1	1	NA
Pyne's ground plum	<i>Astragalus bibullatus</i>	E	TN	E		1	MC
Canadian milkvetch	<i>Astragalus canadensis</i>	-	AL	-	S1	2	MD
Tennessee milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus tennesseensis</i>	-	TN	S	S3	7	NA, MC
Spreading false-foxglove	<i>Aureolaria patula</i>	-	TN	S	S3	3	OR

Appendix Table O-2. Federally Listed and State-Protected Animal and Plant Species Occurrences Previously Reported from Within 50 Feet of TVA ROW Where Vegetation Management is Proposed in Fiscal Year 2028¹

Common Name ²	Scientific Name ²	Federal Status ³	State	State Status ³	State Rank ⁴	Sites	Sector ⁵
Eastern prairie blue wild indigo	<i>Baptisia aberrans</i>	-	GA	-	S2	1	CL
Nuttall's rayless golden-rod	<i>Bigelowia nuttallii</i>	-	AL	-	S3	2	MD
Smooth blephilia	<i>Blephilia subnuda</i>	-	AL	-	S1S2	5	MD
Wild hyacinth	<i>Camassia scilloides</i>	-	MS	-	S2	1	WP
Broadwing sedge	<i>Carex alata</i>	-	KY	T	S1S2	3	HV
Epiphytic sedge	<i>Carex decomposita</i>	-	KY	T	S2	3	HK
Straw sedge	<i>Carex straminea</i>	-	KY	T	S2?	2	HK
Bastard toad-flax	<i>Comandra umbellata</i>	-	AL	-	S1	4	MD
Woodland tickseed	<i>Coreopsis pulchra</i>	-	AL	-	S2	4	MD
Pale corydalis	<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>	-	KY	S	S3?	2	HK
American smoke-tree	<i>Cotinus obovatus</i>	-	AL	-	S2	4	MD
Harper's dodder	<i>Cuscuta harperi</i>	-	AL	-	S2	1	MD
White prairie-clover	<i>Dalea candida</i>	-	KY	S	S3	2	HK
Leafy prairie-clover	<i>Dalea foliosa</i>	E	TN	E	S2S3	1	NA
Gattinger prairie-clover	<i>Dalea gattingeri</i>	-	GA	-	S2S3	1	CL
Purple prairie-clover	<i>Dalea purpurea</i>	-	KY	S	S3?	2	HK
Bog oat-grass	<i>Danthonia epilis</i>	-	TN	S	S1S2	4	MC
Tall larkspur	<i>Delphinium exaltatum</i>	-	TN	E	S2	3	OR
Creamflower tick-trefoil	<i>Desmodium ochroleucum</i>	-	AL	-	S2	1	MD
Panic-grass	<i>Dichanthelium ensifolium</i> ssp. <i>curtifolium</i>	-	TN	E	S1	1	MC
Mountain bush-honeysuckle	<i>Diervilla sessilifolia</i> var. <i>rivularis</i>	-	AL	-	S2	1	MD
Wedge-leaf Whitlow-grass	<i>Draba cuneifolia</i>	-	KY	E	S1	1	HK
Dwarf sundew	<i>Drosera brevifolia</i>	-	TN	T	S2	1	MC
Harper's umbrella-plant	<i>Eriogonum harperi</i>	-	AL	-	S1	1	MS
Yellow trout-lily	<i>Erythronium rostratum</i>	-	TN	S	S2	1	CV

Appendix Table O-2. Federally Listed and State-Protected Animal and Plant Species Occurrences Previously Reported from Within 50 Feet of TVA ROW Where Vegetation Management is Proposed in Fiscal Year 2028¹

Common Name ²	Scientific Name ²	Federal Status ³	State	State Status ³	State Rank ⁴	Sites	Sector ⁵
Godfrey's thoroughwort	<i>Eupatorium godfreyanum</i>	-	TN	S	S1	1	OR
Creeping aster	<i>Eurybia surculosa</i>	-	AL	-	S1	1	MD
Viscid bushy goldenrod	<i>Euthamia gymnospermoides</i>	-	TN	E	S1	1	CV
Evolvulus	<i>Evolvulus nuttallianus</i>	-	TN	S	S3	4	NA
American columbo	<i>Frasera carolinensis</i>	-	MS	-	S3	1	WP
Hairy umbrella-sedge	<i>Fuirena squarrosa</i>	-	TN	S	S1	1	HV
Dwarf huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia dumosa</i>	-	TN	T	S3	1	MC
Manna-grass	<i>Glyceria acutiflora</i>	-	KY	E	S1S2	2	HK
Short's hedge-hyssop	<i>Gratiola viscidula</i>	-	KY	S	S3	1	HK
Shortleaf beardgrass	<i>Gymnopogon brevifolius</i>	-	TN	S	S1S2	1	MC
Rough pennyroyal	<i>Hedeoma hispida</i>	-	KY	T	S2	1	HK
Eggert's sunflower	<i>Helianthus eggertii</i>	-	TN	S	S3	6	CV, NA
Longleaf sunflower	<i>Helianthus longifolius</i>	-	AL	-	S1S2	5	MD
Naked-stem sunflower	<i>Helianthus occidentalis</i>	-	TN	S	S2	1	OR
Straggling St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum dolabriforme</i>	-	GA	-	S3	2	CL
St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum nudiflorum</i>	-	TN	S	S2	3	MC
Butler's quillwort	<i>Isoetes butleri</i>	-	AL	-	S2	1	MS
Twinleaf	<i>Jeffersonia diphylla</i>	-	AL	-	S2	1	MD
Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	-	AL	-	S1	1	MD
Plain's rush	<i>Juncus filipendulus</i>	-	KY	T	S2?	3	HK
Alabama glade-cress	<i>Leavenworthia alabamica</i>	-	AL	-	S2	2	MS
Fleshy-fruit glade-cress	<i>Leavenworthia crassa</i>	E	AL	-	S2	1	MS
Glade cress	<i>Leavenworthia exigua</i> var. <i>exigua</i>	-	GA	T	S2	1	CL
Michaux leavenworthia	<i>Leavenworthia uniflora</i>	-	AL	-	S2	1	MS
Spring creek bladderpod	<i>Lesquerella perforata</i>	E	TN	E	S1	2	NA

Appendix Table O-2. Federally Listed and State-Protected Animal and Plant Species Occurrences Previously Reported from Within 50 Feet of TVA ROW Where Vegetation Management is Proposed in Fiscal Year 2028¹

Common Name ²	Scientific Name ²	Federal Status ³	State	State Status ³	State Rank ⁴	Sites	Sector ⁵
Turk's cap lily	<i>Lilium superbum</i>	-	MS	-	S3S4	3	WP
Fraser loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia fraseri</i>	-	TN	E	S2	1	CV
Swamp loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia terrestris</i>	-	TN	E	S1	1	CV
Hispid falsemallow	<i>Malvastrum hispidum</i>	-	KY	T	S2?	1	HK
Ozark bunchflower	<i>Melanthium woodii</i>	-	TN	S	S2	1	OR
Hairy false gromwell	<i>Onosmodium hispidissimum</i>	-	TN	E	S1	2	HV
Western false gromwell	<i>Onosmodium molle ssp. occidentale</i>	-	GA	-	S1	1	CL
Limestone adder's-tongue	<i>Ophioglossum engelmannii</i>	-	AL,GA	-	S3	2	MS, CL
Smoother sweet-cicely	<i>Osmorhiza longistylis</i>	-	MS	-	S3S4	1	WP
American ginseng	<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>	-	TN	S-CE	S3S4	1	OR
Duck river bladderpod	<i>Paysonia densipila</i>	-	AL	-	S1	2	MS
Limestone fame-flower	<i>Phemeranthus calcaricus</i>	-	TN	S	S3	11	NA
Fame-flower	<i>Phemeranthus mengesii</i>	-	TN	T	S2	4	MC
Roundleaf fameflower	<i>Phemeranthus teretifolius</i>	-	AL	-	S1	2	MD
Yellow-crested orchid	<i>Platanthera cristata</i>	-	TN	S	S2S3	1	MC
White fringeless orchid	<i>Platanthera integrilabia</i>	T	TN	E	S2S3	1	MC
Rose pogonia	<i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i>	-	TN	E	S2	1	MC
Prairie parsley	<i>Polytaenia nuttallii</i>	-	MS	-	S2	1	WP
Pickereel weed	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	-	KY	T	S1S2	1	HK
Spotted pondweed	<i>Potamogeton pulcher</i>	-	KY	T	S1S2	1	HK
Barbed rattlesnake-root	<i>Prenanthes barbata</i>	-	TN,AL	S	S2	2	MD, CV
Mountain-mint	<i>Pycnanthemum muticum</i>	-	MS	-	S2S3	7	WP
Nuttall's oak	<i>Quercus texana</i>	-	KY	T	S2S3	1	HK
Tall beakrush	<i>Rhynchospora macrostachya</i>	-	KY	E	S1	1	HK
Granite gooseberry	<i>Ribes curvatum</i>	-	AL,TN	T	S1	5	MD, MC

Appendix Table O-2. Federally Listed and State-Protected Animal and Plant Species Occurrences Previously Reported from Within 50 Feet of TVA ROW Where Vegetation Management is Proposed in Fiscal Year 2028¹

Common Name ²	Scientific Name ²	Federal Status ³	State	State Status ³	State Rank ⁴	Sites	Sector ⁵
Missouri gooseberry	<i>Ribes missouriense</i>	-	TN	S	S2	1	NA
Sun-facing coneflower	<i>Rudbeckia heliopsidis</i>	-	AL	-	S2	1	MD
Cumberland rose gentian	<i>Sabatia capitata</i>	-	TN	E	S2	5	MC
Sessile-fruited arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria rigida</i>	-	TN	E	S1	1	MC
Pussy willow	<i>Salix humilis</i>	-	AL	-	S2S3	1	MD
Sunnybell	<i>Schoenolirion croceum</i>	-	AL	-	S2	2	MS, MD
Large-flowered skullcap	<i>Scutellaria montana</i>	T	TN	T	S4	3	MC
Spikemoss	<i>Selaginella arenicola</i> ssp. <i>riddellii</i>	-	AL	-	S2	1	MD
Spikemoss	<i>Selaginella rupestris</i>	-	AL	-	S2S3	1	MD
Wild pink	<i>Silene caroliniana</i> ssp. <i>pennsylvanica</i>	-	TN	T	S1S2	1	MS
Ovate catchfly	<i>Silene ovata</i>	-	TN	E	S2	1	CV
Cumberland rosinweed	<i>Silphium brachiatum</i>	-	AL, TN	E	S3	2	MD
Mohr's rosin-weed	<i>Silphium mohrii</i>	-	AL	-	S1	2	MD
Prairie-dock	<i>Silphium pinnatifidum</i>	-	GA, KY	S	S3	2	HK, CL
Steeple-bush	<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>	-	AL	-	S1	2	MD
Yellow nodding ladies'-tresses	<i>Spiranthes ochroleuca</i>	-	TN	E	S1	1	MS
Water stitchwort	<i>Stellaria fontinalis</i>	-	TN	S	S3	1	NA
White heath aster	<i>Symphyotrichum ericoides</i>	-	MS	-	S2	1	WP
White heath aster	<i>Symphyotrichum priceae</i>	-	KY	E	S1	4	HK
Soft-haired thermopsis	<i>Thermopsis mollis</i>	-	AL	-	S1	1	MD
Mapleleaf viburnum	<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	-	MS	-	S1	1	WP
Eggleston's violet	<i>Viola egglestonii</i>	-	GA	-	S2	1	CL
TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS							
Streamside salamander	<i>Ambystoma barbouri</i>	UR	TN	E	S2	1	NA
Hellbender	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>	PS	TN	E	S3	1	HV
Black mountain salamander	<i>Desmognathus welteri</i>	-	TN	D	S3	1	OR

Appendix Table O-2. Federally Listed and State-Protected Animal and Plant Species Occurrences Previously Reported from Within 50 Feet of TVA ROW Where Vegetation Management is Proposed in Fiscal Year 2028¹

Common Name ²	Scientific Name ²	Federal Status ³	State	State Status ³	State Rank ⁴	Sites	Sector ⁵
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	DL	AL		S4B	7	MD, MS
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	DL	TN		-	1	MC
Gray bat	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	E	AL		S2	1	MD
Gray bat	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	E	KY	T	S2	1	HK
Gray bat	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	E	TN	E	S2	5	MC, OR
Eastern small-footed bat	<i>Myotis leibii</i>	-	TN	D	S2S3	1	OR
Little brown bat	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	UR	TN	T	S3	3	MC, OR
Northern long-eared Bat	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	E	TN	T	S2	7	CL, OR
Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	E	TN	E	S1	1	OR
A cave obligate spider	<i>Nesticus barri</i>	-	AL	-	S3	1	MD
Acuminate snaketail	<i>Ophiogomphus acuminatus</i>	-	TN	-	S2	1	CV
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		AL		S4	72	MD, MS
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		KY		S3S4B	15	HK, ML
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		MS		S3	7	HV, WP CL, CV, HV, MC,
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		TN		S3B	140	MD, ML, MT, NA, OR
Tricolored bat	<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	-	AL	T	S3	1	MD
Tricolored bat	<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	-	TN	T	S2S3	6	MC, MT, OR
Bachman's sparrow	<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	-	TN	E	S1B	2	HV, OR
Duck river cave beetle	<i>Pseudanophthalmus tullahoma</i>	-	TN	-	S1	1	MC
Cerulean warbler	<i>Setophaga cerulea</i>	-	TN	D	S3B	1	OR
Blue-winged warbler	<i>Vermivora pinus</i>	-	NC	SR	S2B	1	CL
Meadow jumping mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	PE	TN	-	S4	1	NA

¹ Source: TVA Regional Natural Heritage database, queried April 2026.

² Species can be listed in the table multiple times if they occur more than one state.

³ Status Codes: D = Deemed in Need of Management; DL = Delisted but still Monitored; E = Listed Endangered; PE = Proposed Endangered; PS = Partial Status; SR = Significantly Rare; SLNS = State Listed, no status assigned; S = Listed Special Concern; S-CE = Special Concern/ Commercially Exploited; T = Listed Threatened; UR = Under Review

⁴ State Ranks: S1 = Critically Imperiled; S2 = Imperiled; S3 = Vulnerable; S4 = Apparently Secure; B = Breeding; N = Nonbreeding; S? = Inexact or uncertain; S#S# = Denotes a range of ranks because the exact rarity of the element is uncertain (e.g., S1S2)

⁵ ROW Sector Abbreviations: CL = Cleveland, CV = Centerville, HK = Hopkinsville, HV = Hickory Valley, MC = Manchester, MD = Madison, ML = Muscle Shoals, MT = Morristown, NA = Nashville, OR = Oak Ridge, WP = West Point

**Appendix P – List of Threatened and Endangered Species Where
Vegetation Management is Proposed in Fiscal Year 2029**

Appendix Table P-3. Federally Listed and State-Protected Animal and Plant Species Occurrences Previously Reported from Within 50 Feet of TVA ROW Where Vegetation Management is Proposed in Fiscal Year 2029¹

Common Name ²	Scientific Name ²	Federal Status ³	State	State Status ³	State Rank ⁴	Sites	Sector ⁵
AQUATIC ANIMALS							
Hiwassee crayfish	<i>Cambarus hiwasseeensis</i>	-	NC	WL	S3S4		CL
Highfin carpsucker	<i>Carpionodes velifer</i>	-	TN	D	S2S3		HV
Tennessee dace	<i>Chrosomus tennesseensis</i>	-	TN	D	S3		OR
Alabama shiner	<i>Cyprinella callistia</i>	-	MS	-	S3		WP
Arrow darter	<i>Etheostoma sagitta</i>	-	KY	S	S3		MT
Flame chub	<i>Hemitemia flammea</i>	-	AL	-	S3		ML
Fine-lined pocketbook	<i>Lampsilis altilis</i>	T	GA	T	S2		CL
Muddy rocksnail	<i>Lithasia salebrosa</i>	-	TN	-	S2		HV
Piebald madtom	<i>Noturus gladiator</i>	UR	TN	D	S3		HV
Nashville crayfish	<i>Orconectes shoupi</i>	E, PDL	TN	E	S1S2		NA
Southern clubshell	<i>Pleurobema decisum</i>	E	GA	E	S1		CL
Southern pigtoe	<i>Pleurobema gergianum</i>	E	GA	E	S1		CL
Georgia pigtoe	<i>Pleurobema hanleyianum</i>	E	GA	E	S1		CL
Rayed kidneyshell	<i>Ptychobranhus greenii</i>	E	GA	E	S1		CL
Smooth rabbitsfoot	<i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i>	T	AL	-	-		MD
Alabama creek mussel	<i>Strophitus connasaugaensis</i>	-	GA	E	S1		CL
PLANTS							
Ohio buckeye	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	-	MS	-	S2	3	WP
Little river canyon onion	<i>Allium speculae</i>	-	AL	-	S2	1	MD
Round-leaved Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i>	-	TN	T	S2	1	MC
Western hairy rock-cress	<i>Arabis hirsuta</i>	-	TN	T	S1	1	NA
Pyne's ground plum	<i>Astragalus bibullatus</i>	E	TN	E		1	MC
Canadian milkvetch	<i>Astragalus canadensis</i>	-	AL	-	S1	2	MD
Tennessee milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus tennesseensis</i>	-	TN	S	S3	7	NA, MC
Spreading false-foxglove	<i>Aureolaria patula</i>	-	TN	S	S3	3	OR
Eastern prairie blue wild indigo	<i>Baptisia aberrans</i>	-	GA	-	S2	1	CL

Appendix Table P-3. Federally Listed and State-Protected Animal and Plant Species Occurrences Previously Reported from Within 50 Feet of TVA ROW Where Vegetation Management is Proposed in Fiscal Year 2029¹

Common Name ²	Scientific Name ²	Federal Status ³	State	State Status ³	State Rank ⁴	Sites	Sector ⁵
Nuttall's rayless golden-rod	<i>Bigelovia nuttallii</i>	-	AL	-	S3	2	MD
Smooth blephilia	<i>Blephilia subnuda</i>	-	AL	-	S1S2	5	MD
Wild hyacinth	<i>Camassia scilloides</i>	-	MS	-	S2	1	WP
Broadwing sedge	<i>Carex alata</i>	-	KY	T	S1S2	3	HV
Epiphytic sedge	<i>Carex decomposita</i>	-	KY	T	S2	3	HK
Straw sedge	<i>Carex straminea</i>	-	KY	T	S2?	2	HK
Bastard toad-flax	<i>Comandra umbellata</i>	-	AL	-	S1	4	MD
Woodland tickseed	<i>Coreopsis pulchra</i>	-	AL	-	S2	4	MD
Pale corydalis	<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>	-	KY	S	S3?	2	HK
American smoke-tree	<i>Cotinus obovatus</i>	-	AL	-	S2	4	MD
Harper's dodder	<i>Cuscuta harperi</i>	-	AL	-	S2	1	MD
White prairie-clover	<i>Dalea candida</i>	-	KY	S	S3	2	HK
Leafy prairie-clover	<i>Dalea foliosa</i>	E	TN	E	S2S3	1	NA
Gattinger prairie-clover	<i>Dalea gattingeri</i>	-	GA	-	S2S3	1	CL
Purple prairie-clover	<i>Dalea purpurea</i>	-	KY	S	S3?	2	HK
Bog oat-grass	<i>Danthonia epilis</i>	-	TN	S	S1S2	4	MC
Tall larkspur	<i>Delphinium exaltatum</i>	-	TN	E	S2	3	OR
Creamflower tick-trefoil	<i>Desmodium ochroleucum</i>	-	AL	-	S2	1	MD
Panic-grass	<i>Dichanthelium ensifolium</i> ssp. <i>curtifolium</i>	-	TN	E	S1	1	MC
Mountain bush-honeysuckle	<i>Diervilla sessilifolia</i> var. <i>rivularis</i>	-	AL	-	S2	1	MD
Wedge-leaf whitlow-grass	<i>Draba cuneifolia</i>	-	KY	E	S1	1	HK
Dwarf sundew	<i>Drosera brevifolia</i>	-	TN	T	S2	1	MC
Harper's umbrella-plant	<i>Eriogonum harperi</i>	-	AL	-	S1	1	MS
yellow trout-lily	<i>Erythronium rostratum</i>	-	TN	S	S2	1	CV
Godfrey's thoroughwort	<i>Eupatorium godfreyanum</i>	-	TN	S	S1	1	OR
Creeping aster	<i>Eurybia surculosa</i>	-	AL	-	S1	1	MD
Viscid bushy goldenrod	<i>Euthamia gymnospermoides</i>	-	TN	E	S1	1	CV

Appendix Table P-3. Federally Listed and State-Protected Animal and Plant Species Occurrences Previously Reported from Within 50 Feet of TVA ROW Where Vegetation Management is Proposed in Fiscal Year 2029¹

Common Name ²	Scientific Name ²	Federal Status ³	State	State Status ³	State Rank ⁴	Sites	Sector ⁵
Evolvulus	<i>Evolvulus nuttallianus</i>	-	TN	S	S3	4	NA
American columbo	<i>Frasera caroliniensis</i>	-	MS	-	S3	1	WP
Hairy umbrella-sedge	<i>Fuirena squarrosa</i>	-	TN	S	S1	1	HV
Dwarf huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia dumosa</i>	-	TN	T	S3	1	MC
Manna-grass	<i>Glyceria acutiflora</i>	-	KY	E	S1S2	2	HK
Short's hedge-hyssop	<i>Gratiola viscidula</i>	-	KY	S	S3	1	HK
Shortleaf beardgrass	<i>Gymnopogon brevifolius</i>	-	TN	S	S1S2	1	MC
Rough pennyroyal	<i>Hedeoma hispida</i>	-	KY	T	S2	1	HK
Eggert's sunflower	<i>Helianthus eggertii</i>	-	TN	S	S3	6	CV, NA
Longleaf sunflower	<i>Helianthus longifolius</i>	-	AL	-	S1S2	5	MD
Naked-stem sunflower	<i>Helianthus occidentalis</i>	-	TN	S	S2	1	OR
Straggling St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum dolabriforme</i>	-	GA	-	S3	2	CL
St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum nudiflorum</i>	-	TN	S	S2	3	MC
Butler's quillwort	<i>Isoetes butleri</i>	-	AL	-	S2	1	MS
Twinleaf	<i>Jeffersonia diphylla</i>	-	AL	-	S2	1	MD
Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	-	AL	-	S1	1	MD
Plain's rush	<i>Juncus filipendulus</i>	-	KY	T	S2?	3	HK
Alabama glade-cress	<i>Leavenworthia alabamica</i>	-	AL	-	S2	2	MS
Fleshy-fruit gladecress	<i>Leavenworthia crassa</i>	E	AL	-	S2	1	MS
Glade cress	<i>Leavenworthia exigua</i> var. <i>exigua</i>	-	GA	T	S2	1	CL
Michaux leavenworthia	<i>Leavenworthia uniflora</i>	-	AL	-	S2	1	MS
Spring creek bladderpod	<i>Lesquerella perforata</i>	E	TN	E	S1	2	NA
Turk's cap lily	<i>Lilium superbum</i>	-	MS	-	S3S4	3	WP
Fraser loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia fraseri</i>	-	TN	E	S2	1	CV
Swamp loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia terrestris</i>	-	TN	E	S1	1	CV
Hispid falsemallow	<i>Malvastrum hispidum</i>	-	KY	T	S2?	1	HK
Ozark bunchflower	<i>Melanthium woodii</i>	-	TN	S	S2	1	OR

Appendix Table P-3. Federally Listed and State-Protected Animal and Plant Species Occurrences Previously Reported from Within 50 Feet of TVA ROW Where Vegetation Management is Proposed in Fiscal Year 2029¹

Common Name ²	Scientific Name ²	Federal Status ³	State	State Status ³	State Rank ⁴	Sites	Sector ⁵
Hairy false gromwell	<i>Onosmodium hispidissimum</i>	-	TN	E	S1	2	HV
Western false gromwell	<i>Onosmodium molle ssp. occidentale</i>	-	GA	-	S1	1	CL
Limestone adder's-tongue	<i>Ophioglossum engelmannii</i>	-	AL,GA	-	S3	2	MS, CL
Smoother sweet-cicely	<i>Osmorhiza longistylis</i>	-	MS	-	S3S4	1	WP
American ginseng	<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>	-	TN	S-CE	S3S4	1	OR
Duck River bladderpod	<i>Paysonia densipila</i>	-	AL	-	S1	2	MS
Limestone fame-flower	<i>Phemeranthus calcaricus</i>	-	TN	S	S3	11	NA
Fame-flower	<i>Phemeranthus mengesii</i>	-	TN	T	S2	4	MC
Roundleaf fameflower	<i>Phemeranthus teretifolius</i>	-	AL	-	S1	2	MD
Yellow-crested orchid	<i>Platanthera cristata</i>	-	TN	S	S2S3	1	MC
White fringeless orchid	<i>Platanthera integrilabia</i>	T	TN	E	S2S3	1	MC
Rose pogonia	<i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i>	-	TN	E	S2	1	MC
Prairie parsley	<i>Polytaenia nuttallii</i>	-	MS	-	S2	1	WP
Pickereel weed	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	-	KY	T	S1S2	1	HK
Spotted pondweed	<i>Potamogeton pulcher</i>	-	KY	T	S1S2	1	HK
Barbed rattlesnake-root	<i>Prenanthes barbata</i>	-	TN,AL	S	S2	2	MD, CV
Mountain-mint	<i>Pycnanthemum muticum</i>	-	MS	-	S2S3	7	WP
Nuttall's oak	<i>Quercus texana</i>	-	KY	T	S2S3	1	HK
Tall beakrush	<i>Rhynchospora macrostachya</i>	-	KY	E	S1	1	HK
Granite gooseberry	<i>Ribes curvatum</i>	-	AL,TN	T	S1	5	MD, MC
Missouri gooseberry	<i>Ribes missouriense</i>	-	TN	S	S2	1	NA
Sun-facing coneflower	<i>Rudbeckia heliopsisidis</i>	-	AL	-	S2	1	MD
Cumberland rose gentian	<i>Sabatia capitata</i>	-	TN	E	S2	5	MC
Sessile-fruited arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria rigida</i>	-	TN	E	S1	1	MC
Pussy willow	<i>Salix humilis</i>	-	AL	-	S2S3	1	MD
Sunnybell	<i>Schoenolirion croceum</i>	-	AL	-	S2	2	MS, MD
Large-flowered skullcap	<i>Scutellaria montana</i>	T	TN	T	S4	3	MC

Appendix Table P-3. Federally Listed and State-Protected Animal and Plant Species Occurrences Previously Reported from Within 50 Feet of TVA ROW Where Vegetation Management is Proposed in Fiscal Year 2029¹

Common Name ²	Scientific Name ²	Federal Status ³	State	State Status ³	State Rank ⁴	Sites	Sector ⁵
Spikemoss	<i>Selaginella arenicola ssp. riddellii</i>	-	AL	-	S2	1	MD
Spikemoss	<i>Selaginella rupestris</i>	-	AL	-	S2S3	1	MD
Wild pink	<i>Silene caroliniana ssp. pennsylvanica</i>	-	TN	T	S1S2	1	MS
Ovate catchfly	<i>Silene ovata</i>	-	TN	E	S2	1	CV
Cumberland rosinweed	<i>Silphium brachiatum</i>	-	AL, TN	E	S3	2	MD
Mohr's rosin-weed	<i>Silphium mohrii</i>	-	AL	-	S1	2	MD
Prairie-dock	<i>Silphium pinnatifidum</i>	-	GA, KY	S	S3	2	HK, CL
Steeple-bush	<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>	-	AL	-	S1	2	MD
Yellow nodding ladies'-tresses	<i>Spiranthes ochroleuca</i>	-	TN	E	S1	1	MS
Water stitchwort	<i>Stellaria fontinalis</i>	-	TN	S	S3	1	NA
White heath aster	<i>Symphyotrichum ericoides</i>	-	MS	-	S2	1	WP
White heath aster	<i>Symphyotrichum priceae</i>	-	KY	E	S1	4	HK
Soft-haired Thermopsis	<i>Thermopsis mollis</i>	-	AL	-	S1	1	MD
Mapleleaf viburnum	<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	-	MS	-	S1	1	WP
Eggleston's violet	<i>Viola egglestonii</i>	-	GA	-	S2	1	CL
TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS							
Streamside salamander	<i>Ambystoma barbouri</i>	UR	TN	E	S2	1	NA
Hellbender	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>	PS	TN	E	S3	1	HV
Black mountain salamander	<i>Desmognathus welteri</i>	-	TN	D	S3	1	OR
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	DL	AL		S4B	7	MD, MS
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	DL	TN		-	1	MC
Gray bat	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	E	AL		S2	1	MD
Gray bat	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	E	KY	T	S2	1	HK
Gray bat	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	E	TN	E	S2	5	MC, OR
Eastern small-footed bat	<i>Myotis leibii</i>	-	TN	D	S2S3	1	OR
Little brown bat	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	UR	TN	T	S3	3	MC, OR
Northern Long-eared bat	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	E	TN	T	S2	7	CL, OR

Appendix Table P-3. Federally Listed and State-Protected Animal and Plant Species Occurrences Previously Reported from Within 50 Feet of TVA ROW Where Vegetation Management is Proposed in Fiscal Year 2029¹

Common Name ²	Scientific Name ²	Federal Status ³	State	State Status ³	State Rank ⁴	Sites	Sector ⁵
Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	E	TN	E	S1	1	OR
A cave obligate spider	<i>Nesticus barri</i>	-	AL	-	S3	1	MD
Acuminate snaketail	<i>Ophiogomphus acuminatus</i>	-	TN	-	S2	1	CV
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		AL		S4	72	MD, MS
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		KY		S3S4B	15	HK, ML
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		MS		S3	7	HV, WP
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		TN		S3B	140	CL, CV, HV, MC, MD, ML, MT, NA, OR
Tricolored bat	<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	-	AL	T	S3	1	MD
Tricolored bat	<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	-	TN	T	S2S3	6	MC, MT, OR
Bachman's sparrow	<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	-	TN	E	S1B	2	HV, OR
Duck River cave beetle	<i>Pseudanophthalmus tullahoma</i>	-	TN	-	S1	1	MC
Cerulean warbler	<i>Setophaga cerulea</i>	-	TN	D	S3B	1	OR
Blue-winged warbler	<i>Vermivora pinus</i>	-	NC	SR	S2B	1	CL
Meadow jumping mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	PE	TN	-	S4	1	NA

¹ Source: TVA Regional Natural Heritage database, queried April 2026.

² Species can be listed in the table multiple times if they occur more than one state.

³ Status Codes: D = Deemed in Need of Management; DL = Delisted but still Monitored; E = Listed Endangered; PE = Proposed Endangered; PS = Partial Status; SR = Significantly Rare; SLNS = State Listed, no status assigned; S = Listed Special Concern; S-CE = Special Concern/ Commercially Exploited; T = Listed Threatened; UR = Under Review

⁴ State Ranks: S1 = Critically Imperiled; S2 = Imperiled; S3 = Vulnerable; S4 = Apparently Secure; B = Breeding; N = Nonbreeding; S? = Inexact or uncertain; S#S# = Denotes a range of ranks because the exact rarity of the element is uncertain (e.g., S1S2)

⁵ ROW Sector Abbreviations: CL = Cleveland, CV = Centerville, HK = Hopkinsville, HV = Hickory Valley, MC = Manchester, MD = Madison, ML = Muscle Shoals, MT = Morristown, NA = Nashville, OR = Oak Ridge, WP = West Point

**Appendix Q – Habitat Requirements of Federally and State-Listed
Terrestrial Animal Species in the Vicinity of Vegetation Management
During Fiscal Years 2027, 2028 and 2029 Planning Cycles**

Habitat Requirements of Federally and State-Listed Terrestrial Animal Species in the Vicinity of Vegetation Management During Fiscal Years 2027, 2028 and 2029 Planning Cycles

Species specific information is from Cornell (2021), NatureServe (2021), Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (2021) and Scott and Redmond (2021).

Spruce-fir moss spiders are known only from Fraser fir and red spruce forest communities of the highest elevations of the southern Appalachian Mountains in western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee. This species can be found in damp, well drained moss mats growing on rock outcrops and boulders in well shaded areas of these forests. This species was identified by IPaC as potentially present in the project area.

Monarch butterflies are a highly migratory species, with eastern United States (U.S.) populations overwintering in Mexico. Summer breeding habitat in the US requires milkweed plant species, on which adults exclusively lay eggs for larvae to develop and feed on. Adults will drink nectar from other blooming wildflowers when milkweeds are not in bloom. This species has not been tracked historically by Natural Heritage programs, but the USFWS has determined that this species could occur within the project area.

Mitchell's satyr butterflies require wetlands with a strong sedge component and a tree canopy nearby. Suitable habitat for this species exists in areas of forested wetland scattered across the ROW. Seven O-SAR polygons for Mitchell's satyr are located in areas proposed for vegetation management in Fiscal Year (FY) 27/28/29 within the Hickory Valley, Muscle Shoals, and West Point Sectors.

Painted snake coiled forest snail can be found within crevices or under ledges of limestone in areas with karst topography. This species prefers areas with dense, mature forest and moist conditions, but tend to avoid areas with heavy moss growth. USFWS had determined that this species may occur in the project area.

Acuminate snaketail is a species of dragonfly that inhabits clear streams, often with exposed bedrock. This state-listed species requires high water quality. Their range is probably naturally limited to the western Highland Rim physiographic region and major drivers of decline include logging, agriculture, and stream gravel removal which cause stream substrates to become unstable, open, and silted. Records of this species are known along ROW in the Centerville Sector.

Duck River Cave beetle is a cave obligate in the genus *Pseudanophthalmus* which typically occur in twilight zone or deeper in or on moist soil, often near streams or drip areas. This state-listed species (especially larvae) probably does burrow some as they are often found under rocks or debris. *P. tullahoma* is critically imperiled and thought to inhabit 3 or fewer sites including a record near ROW in the Manchester Sector. *Nesticus barri*, a cave obligate spider, that is also state-listed, is known from about 60 caves in the southern Cumberland Plateau, including a record near ROW in the Madison Sector.

The streamside salamander is a state-listed as endangered amphibian known from records within 50 feet of TVA ROW proposed for vegetation management in the Nashville Sector in FY27/28/29. Streamside salamanders inhabit upland deciduous forests in regions of rolling topography, mostly in areas with limestone bedrock. This species breeds most frequently in first- and second-order streams, less frequently in ponds from December through early April. Hatching occurs in April, followed by metamorphosis in May and June, and migration from late October through March.

Green salamanders, primarily considered a rock-crevice dwelling species, typically inhabit shaded rock outcrops in mixed mesophytic forests between 500 and 1,300 meters in elevation. Breeding females require cool, clean and moist horizontal crevices or narrow chambers to suspend their eggs from an overhead substrate. One record of this state-listed species has been recorded within the Manchester Sector proposed for vegetation management in FY27/28/29.

Black Mountain salamander are a state-listed as in-need-of-management amphibian species which reside in mountain brooks, spring runs, and roadside puddles in the mountainous terrain of temperate forests. This species has been observed within 50 feet of FY27/28/29 proposed activities in the Oak Ridge Sector.

Eastern hellbenders favor larger, fast-flowing, streams and rivers with large shelter rocks. Eggs are laid in depressions created beneath large rocks or submerged logs. One historical record of the state-listed hellbender is known from within 50 feet of the proposed action areas at Pickwick Dam in the Hickory Valley Sector. Sedimentation is one of the larger threats to suitable habitat for this species as it fills in space under rocks preventing them from being used as shelter or nesting habitat.

Black Warrior waterdog is a federally listed as threatened species present in the Madison and Muscle Shoals Sectors. It is only found in streams within the Black Warrior River Basin in Alabama and prefers substrates dominated by clay or bedrock with little sand, also containing abundant rock crevices and rock slabs for retreats (shelter) and areas for egg laying. No records are known within 50 feet of TVA ROW, but one O-SAR buffer is present on a ROW scheduled to be maintained in FY27/28/29 in the Madison Sector.

Northern crawfish frogs are associated with moist meadows, pasturelands, river floodplains, pine scrub, and golf courses. They use crayfish and rodent burrows for shelter and can be found under logs and in sewers. They breed from late February to early May in seasonal and permanent ponds primarily located in agricultural landscapes. Records of this state-listed species are known within 50 feet of a ROW proposed for FY25/FY26 vegetation management actions in the Hopkinsville Sector.

Southeastern five-lined skinks are found in a variety of wooded habitats but generally prefer drier sites than similar species. They are often seen on fallen trees, limbs, stumps, logs, fences, and rock piles; and will occasionally climb trees when threatened. Females lay 3 to 8 eggs under rotten logs, stumps, rocks, or leaf litter during the spring or early summer. Females remain with the eggs during the 2-to-8-week incubation period. This state-listed species has been observed in the Hopkinsville Sector ROW proposed for vegetation management in FY27/28/29.

Bog turtle populations within the southern populations and occurring within the TVA power service area are considered federally threatened due to similarity of appearance to populations in the northern U.S. This species inhabits slow, shallow rivulets of bogs, marshy meadows, spring seeps, wet cow pastures, and shrub swamps. Management for meadow-like vegetation on ROWs may benefit this species. Although no records are known within the proposed action area, this species was flagged by an IPaC database search, and an O-SAR buffer exists within ROW to be maintained in FY27/28/29. Mechanical equipment could crush turtles or nests and would be prohibited in wetlands near known records should they be reported in the future.

Flattened musk turtles are a federally listed as threatened species endemic to the upper Black Warrior River system in the Madison and Muscle Shoals Sectors. Its optimum habitat appears to be free-flowing large creeks or small rivers with vegetated shallows about 2 to 5 feet deep with a detectable current and an abundance of crevices, rocks, or boulders. This species may nest within 100 feet of riverbanks in full to partial sun areas and may be vulnerable to stream sedimentation and injury when nesting. One O-SAR buffer is present in the Muscle Shoals Sector proposed for vegetation management in FY27/28/29.

Map turtles are a state-listed species in Georgia and inhabit slow rivers and lakes with mud bottoms, basking logs, and abundant aquatic vegetation. This species is often found in mill ponds, oxbows, and river overflow ponds. Eggs are laid in nests dug in soft soil or sand. Hatchlings emerge from mid-August to September or sometimes overwinter in nests and emerge the following spring. This species has been recorded near ROW in the Cleveland Sector.

Ringed map turtles are federally listed as a threatened species found in the Pearl River system and its tributaries. They are most abundant in streams with a moderate to fast current that contain numerous basking logs near sand and gravel bars. Sedimentation and pollution are the major threats to this species. One O-SAR buffer for this species intersects the proposed FY27/28/29 vegetation management in the West Point Sector.

Alligator snapping turtles have been proposed as federally threatened. This is a highly aquatic reptile species that emerges from water only for nesting, rarely for basking. This species is restricted to river and stream drainages that flow into the Gulf of Mexico. They generally live in the deepest waters of large rivers, canals, lakes, and swamps; hatchlings and juveniles usually live in smaller streams. Eggs are laid approximately 160-feet from a body of water in sandy floodplain soils. This species is believed to be extirpated from much of its former range but was identified by IPaC as present in the TVA region.

Bachman's sparrow inhabits dry, open woods, especially pines. This state-listed species used to thrive in longleaf pine forests found all over the southeastern U.S. Much of the habitat for this species has disappeared due to conversion of forest for timber harvest and development, as well as fire from fire suppression. Remaining habitats are fragmented, and populations of this species have been in decline since the 1960s. With the loss of longleaf pine forests, the species has also adapted to use brushy, open fields. This type of habitat can be found within maintained ROWs that would otherwise be lost due to forest regeneration. Two records are known from ROW proposed for vegetation management in FY27/28/29 in the Hickory Valley and Oak Ridge Sectors.

Fish crows inhabit beaches, bays, lagoons, inlets, swamps, near marshes, and, less frequently, deciduous or coniferous woodland. In inland situations, they primarily use bald cypress swamps along major watercourses, also garbage dumps and towns. This state-listed species nests in trees and has been observed within 50 feet of the ROW in the Hopkinsville Sector proposed for vegetation management in FY27/28/29.

Eastern black rails nest across North America, in riparian marshes, coastal prairies, saltmarshes, and impounded wetlands. Away from tidal habitat, this species nests in a variety of wet meadows, marsh edges (including along creeks and rivers), around farm ponds, and even in hayfields with standing water. Migrating birds and wintering birds select habitats with the same characteristics as breeding habitats, but some occur in dry rice fields, among other rail species, as well. This species was identified by IPaC as possibly occurring in the project area.

Piping plover can be found during migration stopovers on expansive sand flats, sandy mudflats, and ash ponds, particularly in manmade reservoirs, where habitat has a high level of heterogeneity. Red knots occasionally appear at interior locations in eastern North America, where they frequent shorelines of large lakes or even freshwater marshes. These shorebirds were identified by USFWS as potentially occurring within the TVA power service area.

Whooping Crane is a large bird that once occurred throughout North America but has declined to three populations that breed in Canada and winter in coastal Texas. In the Eastern United States, a small captive-raised population breeds in Wisconsin and overwinters in Florida. Migration habitat includes marshes, shallow lakes, lagoons, and grain fields. The whooping crane is listed as endangered in the Southwest (USFWS Region 2). Outside of this region, the whooping crane is categorized as a non-essential experimental population. For the purposes of consultation, non-essential experimental populations are treated as threatened species on National Wildlife Refuge and National Park land (require consultation under 7(a)(2) of the ESA) and as a proposed species on private land (no section 7(a)(2) requirements, but Federal agencies must not jeopardize their existence (section 7(a)(4)).

Cerulean warblers utilize closed canopy habitat within forested stands containing numerous well-spaced, large trees. These areas are typically within old-growth, deciduous stands, particularly in floodplains or other moist areas. This state-listed species nests in mature trees and has been observed within 50 feet of ROW proposed for vegetation management in the Oak Ridge and the Manchester Sectors in FY27/28/29.

Golden-winged warblers breed in second growth areas with patches of shrubs, scattered trees, and grassy ground cover such as abandoned pastures and shrubby fields, old shrubby strip-mine benches, and rarely clear cuts. This state-listed species nests on or near the ground. This species was observed within 50 feet of the ROW in the Oak Ridge Sector in habitat proposed for vegetation management in FY27/28/29.

Blue-winged warblers nest on brushy hillsides, second growth, partly open situations with saplings, bogs, woodland edge and clearings, stream edges, overgrown pastures, swamps. This state-listed species nests close to or on the ground, in bushes, weeds, or grasses, or under bushes, or between exposed roots of stumps. Blue winged warbler has been observed in the ROW proposed for vegetation management in FY27/28/29 in the Cleveland Sector.

Red-cockaded woodpeckers are listed as federally endangered and although no records are known within 50 feet of ROW proposed for vegetation management, O-SAR buffers protect known colonies in the West Point Sector. This species typically inhabits open, mature pine forests with a dense groundcover consisting of a variety of grass, forb, and shrub species. These woodpeckers were extirpated from most of their habitat by the clearing of mature pines. ROW vegetation management promotes their preferred groundcover but is incompatible with large trees.

Carolina northern flying squirrels are federally listed as endangered species that lives at high elevations in the Appalachian Mountains. This species was identified by IPaC and is protected by O-SAR buffers in the Morristown Sector. It feeds on lichens that grow on trees (live, dead, standing, or fallen). The lichens are very slow growing and require specific moisture levels and substrate to grow. Even select spraying could kill unintended pockets of lichen.

Meadow Jumping Mice prefer open-grassy fields, but also use hay fields, shrubby fields, fence rows, and edges of woods. This state-listed species is frequently found in moist areas or near water. Records are known in the Nashville and Madison Sector ROWs proposed for maintenance in FY27/28/29.

Eastern small-footed bats inhabit caves during winter. Summer roosts and nursery sites include caves, buildings, and cavities in the ground or beneath rocks. This state-listed species forages over ponds and streams as well as in riparian forests, upland forests, clearings and ridgetops. One record of this species has been recorded in Norris Dam in the Oak Ridge Sector within 50 feet of ROW proposed for vegetation management in FY27, 28, and 29.

Little brown bats primarily hibernate in caves and mines. During summer, females form nursing colonies in cliff crevices, hollow trees, under loose tree bark, or in undisturbed parts of buildings such as attics. Colonies are usually close to water bodies where these bats prefer to forage. Foraging also occurs among trees in open areas. This state-listed species has suffered extreme declines due to white-nose syndrome. The nearest known little brown bat records occur in two caves within 50 feet of the ROW, one in the Hopkinsville Sector and one in the Oak Ridge Sector both proposed for vegetation management in FY27/28/29.

Tricolored bats are found hanging in trees among clumps of live and dead leaves, in tree cavities, caves, mines, buildings, bridges, and rock crevices in summer. In winter, they roost in caves, mines, or other cave-like structures including box culverts and dams. They forage in forested areas and over water. Four records are known within 50 feet of the ROW in the Hopkinsville Sector proposed for vegetation management in FY27. For proposed FY28 vegetation management, records are present in the Oak Ridge, Morristown, Madison, Manchester, and Hopkinsville Sectors. Known throughout the TVA region, this species has seen dramatic population declines in recent years due to white-nose syndrome.

Virginia big-eared bats are federally listed as endangered and inhabit caves year-round. Cave disturbances could affect them. Protective 200-foot buffers have been placed around each known cave to prevent access, disturbance or contamination by chemicals and sediment. This species was identified by IPaC as potentially occurring in the project area.

Gray bats are federally listed as endangered and inhabit caves year-round. Bats roost in different caves throughout the year, dispersing from colonies at dusk to forage along waterways. Gray bat records exist

within 3 miles of the proposed actions and species was documented within 50 feet of the Hopkinsville, Manchester, Madison, and Oak Ridge Sectors.

Indiana bats inhabit caves during winter and migrate during summer to roost under exfoliating bark and within cavities of trees (typically greater than or equal to 5 inches in diameter). Foraging occurs along riparian areas and along the tops of trees such as along a forested edge or tree line. Indiana bats have been recorded in both Hopkinsville and Oak Ridge Sector plots proposed for vegetation management in FY27/28/29. Some habitat requirements overlap between Indiana bats and northern long-eared bats which roost in caves or cave-like structures in winter and utilize cave-like structures as well as live and dead trees with exfoliating bark and crevices in the summer. Northern long-eared bat have been recorded on Cleveland and Oak Ridge Sector plots proposed for vegetation management in FY27/28/29.

**Appendix R – Fiscal Year 2027 Planning Cycle - Natural Areas Crossed
by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for
Vegetation Management**

Appendix Table R-1. Fiscal Year 2027 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Centerville Sector

CENTERVILLE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
CV	Barkley Reservoir Reservation	81082.86	Multiple	Multiple
CV	Cheatham Lake - US Army Corps of Engineers	7724.45	Multiple	TN
CV	Cheatham Reservoir Reservation	6616.16	Multiple	TN
CV	Cheatham Wildlife Management Area Wildlife Observation Area	19887.64	Cheatham	TN
CV	DCH <i>Epioblasma brevidens</i> (Final)	11056.59	Multiple	Multiple
CV	DCH <i>Epioblasma capsaeformis</i> (Final)	11056.59	Multiple	Multiple
CV	DCH <i>Pleuroaia dolabelloides</i> (Final)	11769.08	Multiple	Multiple
CV	DCH <i>Ptychobranhus subtentus</i> (Final)	12865.19	Multiple	Multiple
CV	DCH <i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i> (Final)	3920.33	Multiple	Multiple
CV	Conservation Easement Land Trust of Tennessee	1771.97	Multiple	TN
CV	Duck River Bottoms State Wildlife Observation Area	174.42	Humphreys	TN
CV	Duck River State Endangered Mussel Sanctuary	6338.49	Multiple	TN
CV	Duck River State Wildlife Management Area	1078.507	Maury	TN
CV	Duck River- Tennessee State Scenic River	466.03	Multiple	TN
CV	Happy Hollow Wildlife Management Area - TWRA	1549.11	Hickman	TN
CV	Conservation Easement Land Trust of Tennessee	777.88	Humphreys	TN
CV	Kentucky Reservoir Reservation	135396	Multiple	Multiple
CV	Lake Barkley	51637.75	Multiple	Multiple
CV	Little Piney Creek	1794.65	Hickman	TN
CV	M.T.S.U. State Wildlife Management Area	863.84	Hickman	TN
CV	Natchez Trace National Parkway	44142.14	Multiple	Multiple
CV	Natchez Trace Scenic Trail	1496.01	Multiple	TN
CV	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Sycamore Creek	35.81	Multiple	TN
CV	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Elk River	276.99	Multiple	TN
CV	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Red River	232.01	Multiple	Multiple
CV	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Piney River	27.85	Multiple	TN
CV	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Richland Creek	165.05	Multiple	TN
CV	Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge	51918.29	Multiple	TN
CV	Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge/Big Sandy Unit/Duck River Bottoms	2044.706	Multiple	TN
CV	The Land Trust for Tennessee Easement	470.61	Hickman	TN
CV	Yanahli Wildlife Management Area	13708.29	Maury	TN

Appendix Table R-2. Fiscal Year 2027 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Cleveland Sector

CLEVELAND SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
CL	Agricultural Conservation Easement	67.54	Bradley	TN
CL	Apalachia Reservoir Reservation	1453.68	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Atlantic Coast Conservancy/Pelican Coast Conservancy Conservation Easement	129.39	Hamilton	TN
CL	The Nature Conservancy- Conservation Easement	463.74	Bradley	TN
CL	Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest	868225.9	Multiple	GA
CL	Cherokee (South) State Wildlife Management Area	312955.2	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Cherokee Indian Reservation	53949.47	Multiple	NC
CL	Cherokee National Forest - Hiwassee Ranger District	149733.4	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Cherokee National Forest - Ocoee Ranger District	121499.2	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Cherokee National Forest - ownership boundaries	656051.3	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Chickamauga Reservoir Reservation	103.92	Hamilton	TN
CL	Chilhowee Dairy Farm	220.28	Polk	TN
CL	Conservation Easement – Land Trust for Tennessee	88.44	Hamilton	TN
CL	Crockford-Pigeon Mountain Wildlife Management Area	20770.91	Multiple	GA
CL	DCH <i>Epioblasma metastriata</i> (Final)	4045.52	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Epioblasma othcaloogensis</i> (Final)	3303.04	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Etheostoma trisella</i> (Final)	1674.5	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Etheostoma trisella</i> (Final)	5887.99	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Hamiota altilis</i> (Final)	3362.01	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Leptoxis foremani</i> (Final)	649.24	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Medionidus acutissimus</i> (Final)	6703.85	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Medionidus parvulus</i> (Final)	2629.11	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Myotis sodalis</i> (Final)	2089321	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Noturus munitus</i> (Proposed)	702.7	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Percina antesella</i> (Final)	407.98	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Pleurobema decisum</i> (Final)	5448.41	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Pleurobema georgianum</i> (Final)	2629.11	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Pleurobema hanleyianum</i> (Final)	634.61	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Pleurobema perovatum</i> (Final)	7329.92	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Pleurobema dolabellodes</i> (Final)	11769.08	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Ptychobranhus greenii</i> (Final)	5196.98	Multiple	Multiple

Appendix Table R-2. Fiscal Year 2027 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Cleveland Sector

CLEVELAND SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
CL	DCH <i>Ptychobranchnus subtentus</i> (Final)	12865.19	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Eastern Cherokee	2734.43	Cherokee	NC
CL	Foothills Wildlife Management Area	6247.71	Blount	TN
CL	Georgia Alabama Land Trust- Conservation Easement	1.85	Walker	GA
CL	Georgia Alabama Land Trust- Conservation Easement	100.03	Multiple	GA
CL	Georgia-Alabama Land Trust- Conservation Easement	1671.61	Whitfield	GA
CL	Georgia Department of Natural Resources - Chief Vann House HS	33.96	Murray	GA
CL	Georgia Department of Natural Resources - Chief Vann House HS	47.06	Murray	GA
CL	Grandfather Mountain Preserve	68618.44	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Griffin Conservation Property	331.22	Multiple	TN
CL	Harrison Bay State Park	1844.44	Hamilton	TN
CL	Hiwassee Refuge State Wildlife Management Area	8054.03	Multiple	TN
CL	Hiwassee Reservoir Reservation	6256.08	Cherokee	NC
CL	Hiwassee River State Mussels Sanctuary	161.39	Polk	TN
CL	Hiwassee State Scenic River	1280.658	Multiple	Multiple
CL	John Muir National Recreation/State Scenic Trail	168.37	Polk	TN
CL	Mann Conservation Easement	149.63	Roane	TN
CL	Meigs County Park	242.73	Meigs	TN
CL	Nantahala National Forest	1327388	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Nantahala National Forest / Nantahala State Game Land	530464.6	Multiple	Multiple
CL	National Forest- North Carolina	1042224	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Conasauga River	226.26	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Hiwassee River	76.32	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Nationwide Rivers Inventory -South Chickamauga Creek	34.24	Catoosa	GA
CL	Nickajack Reservoir State Mussel Sanctuary	777.11	Hamilton	TN
CL	North Cherokee NF and Wildlife Management Area	334706.5	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Prater Island Conservation Easement- US Army Corps of Engineers	103.32	Multiple	GA
CL	Prater Island Mitigation Bank	105.39	Multiple	GA
CL	Raccoon Creek State Wildlife Management Area	4714.16	Jackson	AL
CL	Riley Creek Islands TVA HPA	25.56	Roane	TN
CL	Conservation Easement- Land Trust for Tennessee	29.64	Hamilton	TN

Appendix Table R-2. Fiscal Year 2027 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Cleveland Sector

CLEVELAND SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
CL	Skipping Rock Dairy	95.99	Roane	TN
CL	Sleepy Hollow Herb Farm	29.34	Whitfield	GA
CL	Tellico Dam and Reservoir Reservation	25657.41	Multiple	TN
CL	Town of Murphy and Cherokee County - Konaheta Park	9.83	Cherokee	NC
CL	Trail of Tears (Section)	4.95	Bradley	TN
CL	Watts Bar Dam and Reservoir Reservation	43581.58	Multiple	TN
CL	Watts Bar State Wildlife Management Area	1247.32	Multiple	TN

Appendix Table R-3. Fiscal Year 2027 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Hickory Valley Sector

HICKORY VALLEY SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
HV	Chambers Creek Wetland- TWRA	487.71	Hardin	TN
HV	DCH Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica (Final)	3920.33	Multiple	Multiple
HV	Divide Canal Section Wildlife Management Area	16409.88	Multiple	MS
HV	Forgey Park - Germantown	5.656176	Shelby	TN
HV	Conservation Easement- Wolf River Conservancy	30.92	Shelby	TN
HV	Grays Creek 78 - Wolf River Conservancy	78.33	Shelby	TN
HV	Hatchie River - State Scenic River	7622.274	Multiple	TN
HV	Holly Springs National Forest	529411	Multiple	MS
HV	Kentucky Reservoir Mussel Sanctuary	72.08917	Hardin	TN
HV	Kentucky Reservoir NO. 2 Sate Mussel Sanctuary	818.43	Hardin	TN
HV	Kentucky Reservoir Reservation	135396	Multiple	Multiple
HV	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Hatchie River	496.19	Multiple	Multiple
HV	Naval Support Activity Mid-South	3407.1	Shelby	TN
HV	Conservation Easement- Land Trust for Tennessee	422.71	Hardeman	TN
HV	Pickwick Dam Reservation	156.16	Hardin	TN
HV	Pickwick Landing State Resort Park	1623.84	Hardin	TN
HV	Pickwick Reservoir Reservation	156.16	Hardin	TN
HV	Presidents Island Wildlife Management Area	5669.18	Shelby	TN
HV	Richardson's Landing- Boat Launch Area/Fossil Site	30.02	Tipton	TN
HV	Sardis Reservoir Reservation	51801.73	Multiple	MS
HV	Sharp Forest-Mississippi State University College of Forestry Resources	1659.58	Multiple	Multiple
HV	Shelby Farms Park	60.2	Shelby	TN
HV	Shelby Farms Park- Land Trust for TN	3983.52	Shelby	TN
HV	Southwind Community	12950.13	Shelby	TN
HV	Tennessee- Tombigbee Waterway	13793.61	Multiple	Multiple
HV	Tenn-Tom Mitigation Protection Planning Site	13793.61	Multiple	Multiple
HV	US Naval Air Station at Millington	3407.1	Shelby	TN
HV	Whiteville Lake WMA	637.13	Hardeman	TN

Appendix Table R-4. Fiscal Year 2027 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Hopkinsville Sector

HOPKINSVILLE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
HK	Acree Creek Biosphere Reserve Core Area	878.0807	Stewart	TN
HK	ACUB / Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration - Funded Easement	613.93	Montgomery	TN
HK	ACUB / Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration - Funded Easement	303.03	Montgomery	TN
HK	Barkley Lake Wildlife Management Area	601.7735	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Barkley Reservoir Reservation	81082.86	Multiple	KY
HK	Barnett Woods Designated State Natural Area and TNC Preserve	195.2772	Montgomery	TN
HK	Bayou De Chien Outstanding Resource Water	416.3	Multiple	KY
HK	Cumberland River Mussel Sanctuary	71.67	Lyon	KY
HK	DCH Myotis sodalis (Final)	2089321	Multiple	Multiple
HK	DCH Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica (Final)	3920.33	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Dyers Creek Recreation Area	30.18	Stewart	TN
HK	Environmental Education Biosphere Reserve Core Area	3744.94	Multiple	KY
HK	Fort Campbell Military Reservation/State Wildlife Management Area	104278.8	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Hancock Biological Station	83.01049	Calloway	KY
HK	Kentucky Dam State Non-Game Wildlife Natural Area	159.9639	Livingston	KY
HK	Kentucky Reservoir Reservation	135396	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Lake Barkley	51637.75	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Land Between The Lakes / Ky State Wildlife Management Area	132997	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Land Between the Lakes Biosphere Reserve	133034.8	Multiple	KY
HK	Land Between the Lakes Environmental Education Area	5334.09	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area	27960.34	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Land Between the Lakes Potential National Natural Landmark	138852.7	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Land Between the Lakes Wildlife Management Area	64028.76	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Mayfield Creek Swamp Macrosite	11284.53	Multiple	KY
HK	Mineral Mound State Park	610.6998	Lyon	KY
HK	Murphy's Pond	1161.31	Hickman	KY
HK	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Cumberland River 3	67.04	Multiple	KY
HK	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Red River	232.01	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Nationwide Rivers Inventory-Cumberland River	208.4474	Multiple	KY

Appendix Table R-4. Fiscal Year 2027 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Hopkinsville Sector

HOPKINSVILLE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
HK	Obion Creek Nature Preserve	2991.57	Hickman	KY
HK	Easement Corporation- KY- Conservation Easement	605.74	Trigg	KY
HK	Pond Hollow Biosphere Reserve Core Area	8375.55	Trigg	KY
HK	Sand Creek Outstanding Resource Water	40.22	Hickman	KY
HK	Tennessee River (RM 12 to 22.4 -KY Lake Dam) Outstanding Resource Water	1700.59	Multiple	KY
HK	Tennessee River Mussel Sanctuary	751.0429	Multiple	KY
HK	West Kentucky State Wildlife Management Area	7768.653	McCracken	KY
HK	Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)	221.08	Hickman	KY
HK	Wooten's Bluff	17.19	Montgomery	TN
HK	Wootens Bluff State Protection Planning Site	6.132839	Montgomery	TN

Appendix Table R-5. Fiscal Year 2027 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Madison Sector

MADISON SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
MD	Agricultural Conservation Easement	206.33	Limestone	AL
MD	Bice Mountain/Bingham Mountain Potential National Natural Landmark	4104	Multiple	AL
MD	Crow Creek Refuge State Wildlife Management Area	404.4673	Jackson	AL
MD	Crow Creek State Wildlife Management Area	3432.85	Jackson	AL
MD	DCH Cambarus cracens (Final)	423.2	Multiple	AL
MD	DCH Epioblasma metastrata (Final)	4045.52	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH Epioblasma othcaloogensis (Final)	3303.04	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH Etheostoma trisella (Final)	1674.5	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH Etheostoma trisella (Final)	5887.99	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH Hamiota altilis (Final)	3362.01	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH Leptoxis foremani (Final)	649.24	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH Medionidus acutissimus (Final)	6703.85	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH Medionidus parvulus (Final)	2629.11	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH Pleurobema decisum (Final)	5448.41	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH Pleurobema georgianum (Final)	2629.11	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH Pleurobema hanleyianum (Final)	634.61	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH Pleurobema perovatum (Final)	7329.92	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH Pleuronaia dolabelloides (Final)	11769.08	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH Ptychobranhus greenii (Final)	5196.98	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH Ptychobranhus subtentus (Final)	12865.19	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica (Final)	3920.33	Multiple	Multiple
MD	Echota Cherokee	326770.1	Multiple	AL
MD	Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program- Conservation Easement	198.23	DeKalb	AL
MD	Georgia Alabama Land Trust- Conservation Easement	51.85	Jackson	AL
MD	Greenbrier Spring Pygmy Sunfish Site	1552.06	Limestone	AL
MD	Huntsville Land Trust - Conservation Easement	48.69	Madison	AL
MD	Huntsville- Madison County Botanical Garden	28.83	Madison	AL
MD	James D. Martin/Skyline State Wildlife Management Area	60806.44	Multiple	Multiple
MD	Land Trust for Northern Alabama, PPIN 32240	81.76	Madison	AL
MD	Land Trust for Northern Alabama, Wade Mountain Nature Preserve	137.7	Madison	AL
MD	Land Trust for Northern Alabama, Wade Mountain Nature Preserve	20.59	Madison	AL

Appendix Table R-5. Fiscal Year 2027 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Madison Sector

MADISON SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
MD	Land Trust for Northern Alabama, Wade Mountain Nature Preserve	64.14	Madison	AL
MD	Land Trust for Northern Alabama, Wade Mountain Nature Preserve	58.1	Madison	AL
MD	Mathis Mountain Conservation Easement - Land Trust of North Alabama	17.06	Madison	AL
MD	Mud Creek Wetlands Registered Heritage Area/ WMA	8196.11	Jackson	AL
MD	Muddy Bottoms TVA Habitat Protection Area	287.53	Madison	AL
MD	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Elk River	276.99	Multiple	Multiple
MD	North Alabama Land Trust- Conservation Easement	5.24	Madison	AL
MD	North Alabama Land Trust- Conservation Easement	26.77	Madison	AL
MD	North Alabama Land Trust- Conservation Easement	16.48	Madison	AL
MD	North Alabama Land Trust- Conservation Easement	41.37	Madison	AL
MD	North Alabama Land Trust- Conservation Easement	6.86	Madison	AL
MD	North Alabama Land Trust- Conservation Easement	17.06	Limestone	AL
MD	North Alabama Land Trust- Conservation Easement	149.98	Madison	AL
MD	North Alabama Land Trust- Conservation Easement	77.02	Madison	AL
MD	North Alabama Land Trust- Conservation Easement	569.58	Madison	AL
MD	North Alabama Land Trust- Conservation Easement	107.75	Madison	AL
MD	Paint Rock River Project	2674.09	Multiple	Multiple
MD	Raccoon Creek State Wildlife Management Area	4714.16	Jackson	AL
MD	Redstone Arsenal Military Reservation	38385.31	Madison	AL
MD	Section Bluff TVA Small Wild Area	509.92	Jackson	AL
MD	Spring Pygmy Sunfish Greenbrier Site	1552.06	Limestone	AL
MD	Swan Creek State Wildlife Management Area	9515.97	Multiple	AL
MD	Tim's Ford Reservoir Reservation	14717.09	Multiple	TN
MD	United Cherokee ANI-YUN-WIYA Nation	5931.09	Marshall	AL
MD	Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)	38.44	Limestone	AL
MD	Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge	37553.98	Multiple	AL
MD	Wheeler Reservoir Reservation	95205.86	Multiple	AL

Appendix Table R-6. Fiscal Year 2027 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Manchester Sector

MANCHESTER SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
MC	AEDC Arnold Engineering Development Center	39289.34	Coffee	TN
MC	AEDC Double Powerline Barrens	293.54	Franklin	TN
MC	AEDC Military Reservation	33066.1	Multiple	TN
MC	AEDC Powerline Barrens Registered State Natural Area	34.58	Coffee	TN
MC	AEDC RAILROAD BARRENS (PLANT HABITAT)	222.89	Multiple	TN
MC	AEDC ROWLAND (ROLLINS) CREEK	1150.25	Multiple	TN
MC	AEDC Spring Creek Road Barrens	578.82	Franklin	TN
MC	AEDC Tullahoma Barrens	39289.34	Multiple	TN
MC	AEDC Wildlife Management Area & Woods Reservoir	39289.34	Multiple	TN
MC	Atlantic Coast Conservancy/Pelican Coast Conservancy Conservation Easement D201401A	31.04	Hamilton	TN
MC	Land Trust of TN Conservation Easement	266.83	Williamson	TN
MC	Bledsoe State Forest	6902.66	Multiple	TN
MC	Bridgestone/Firestone Centennial Wilderness	15641.62	Multiple	TN
MC	Caney Creek State WMA	82.97	Multiple	TN
MC	Center Hill Lake- US Army Corps of Engineers	39704.26	Multiple	TN
MC	Charles Creek	38.62	Multiple	TN
MC	Cumberland Springs Former Wildlife Management Area-Privately Owned/Cumberland Springs Hunting Land and Commercial Leasing	7003.55	Multiple	TN
MC	Cumberland Trail 1	13951.26	Multiple	TN
MC	Cumberland Trail State Park	16570.51	Multiple	TN
MC	Cummings Cove Wildlife Management Area	1200.42	Multiple	TN
MC	DCH Chrosomus saylori (Final)	318.04	Multiple	TN
MC	DCH Epioblasma brevidens (Final)	11056.59	Multiple	Multiple
MC	DCH Epioblasma capsaeformis (Final)	11056.59	Multiple	Multiple
MC	DCH Erimonax monachus (Final)	4423.79	Multiple	Multiple
MC	DCH Pleuronaia dolabelloides (Final)	11769.08	Multiple	Multiple
MC	DCH Ptychobranchnus subtentus (Final)	12865.19	Multiple	Multiple
MC	DCH Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica (Final)	3920.33	Multiple	Multiple
MC	Double Powerline Barrens	293.54	Multiple	TN
MC	Duck River State Endangered Mussel Sanctuary	6338.49	Multiple	TN

Appendix Table R-6. Fiscal Year 2027 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Manchester Sector

MANCHESTER SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
MC	Duck River- Tennessee State Scenic River	466.03	Multiple	TN
MC	Fall Creek Falls State Park/State Natural Area	26546.5	Multiple	TN
MC	GAAL Land Trust Easement	1.85	Walker	GA
MC	Georgia Alabama Land Trust- Conservation Easement	589.9	Multiple	GA
MC	Georgia-Alabama Land Trust- Conservation Easement	1671.61	Dade	GA
MC	Conservation Easement- Land Trust for TN	24.14	Multiple	TN
MC	Conservation Easement- Land Trust for TN	109	Bledsoe	TN
MC	Great Falls Reservoir Reservation	1300.94	Multiple	TN
MC	Guntersville Reservoir State Mussel Sanctuary	1258.71	Multiple	Multiple
MC	Hiwassee Refuge State Wildlife Management Area	8054.03	Multiple	TN
MC	Conservation Easement - Land Trust for TN	95.87	Rhea	TN
MC	Land Trust for Tennessee- Conservation Easement	26.76	Moore	TN
MC	Laurel Snow Designated State Natural Area	2233.82	Rhea	TN
MC	Lifeline Foods, LLC	4.3	Bledsoe	TN
MC	Mountain Creek	57.22	Multiple	TN
MC	National Rivers Inventory - Charles Creek	38.62	Multiple	TN
MC	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Collins River	1614.2	Multiple	TN
MC	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Johnson Creek	9.19	Grundy	TN
MC	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Overall Creek	36.85	Rutherford	TN
MC	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Richland Creek	165.05	Multiple	TN
MC	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Sequatchie River	280.55	Multiple	TN
MC	Newby Branch Forest Camp	55.34	Rhea	TN
MC	Nickajack Cave	401.85	Marion	TN
MC	Nickajack Cave State Wildlife Observation Area	401.85	Multiple	Multiple
MC	Nickajack Cave TVA Habitat Protection Area/Small Wild Area	401.85	Marion	TN
MC	Nickajack Dam Reservation	91.84	Hamilton	TN
MC	Nickajack Reservoir State Mussel Sanctuary	777.11	Multiple	TN
MC	Normandy Reservoir Reservation	7890.09	Bledsoe	TN
MC	Organic Farm	16.6201	Rhea	TN
MC	Piney River Tree Farm - Bowater Recreation Complex	19845.96	Jackson	AL
MC	Raccoon Creek State Wildlife Management Area	4714.16	Multiple	TN

Appendix Table R-6. Fiscal Year 2027 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Manchester Sector

MANCHESTER SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
MC	Raccoon Mountain Pumped Storage State Wildlife Observation Area	646.79	Multiple	TN
MC	Rock Island State Park	1208.91	Bledsoe	TN
MC	Conservation Easement- Land Trust for Tennessee	133.41	Multiple	TN
MC	Scales Mountain Knobs State Natural Area	318.61	Rutherford	TN
MC	Spring Creek Road Barrens - AEDC	293.5	Multiple	TN
MC	Tennessee Land Trust ID 329	2493.79	Multiple	TN
MC	Tennessee River Gorge	29407.87	Marion	TN
MC	Tennessee River Gorge Trust Easement	215.72	Multiple	TN
MC	Tennessee River Gorge Trust -Grant Tract	912.6	Multiple	TN
MC	Timberland Investment Resources Recreation Area (Formerly Bowater)	17701.84	Multiple	TN
MC	Tim's Ford Reservoir Reservation	14717.09	Franklin	TN
MC	University of Tennessee Space Institute	230.66	Multiple	TN
MC	Watts Bar Dam and Reservoir Reservation	43581.58	Multiple	TN
MC	West Harpeth River	60.17	Williamson	TN
MC	Whites Creek Public Hunting Area	45.65	Multiple	TN
MC	Whites Creek TVA SWA	171.09	Rhea	TN
MC	Woerner Bledsoe Farm Conservation Easement- Land Trust for TN	89.64	Bledsoe	TN
MC	Woods Reservoir Reservation	6441.83	Multiple	TN
MC	Yanahli Wildlife Management Area	13708.29	Maury	TN

Appendix Table R-7. Fiscal Year 2027 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Milan Sector

MILAN SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
ML	Agricultural Conservation Easement	115.3	Obion	TN
ML	Agricultural Conservation Easement	163.88	Crockett	TN
ML	Agricultural Conservation Easement	117.19	Haywood	TN
ML	Agricultural Conservation Easement	42.03	Dyer	TN
ML	Agricultural Conservation Easement	45.39	Gibson	TN
ML	Bayou De Chien Outstanding Resource Water	416.3	Multiple	KY
ML	Bogota State Wildlife Management Area	2686.32	Dyer	TN
ML	Camden State Wildlife Management Area	3721.72	Benton	TN
ML	Cane Creek of Bayou De Chien Outstanding Resource Water	209.47	Multiple	KY
ML	Emergency Watershed Protection Program - Floodplain Easement (EWPP-FPE)	341	Multiple	TN
ML	Emergency Watershed Protection Program- Floodplain Easement	220.53	Madison	TN
ML	Hatchie River - State Scenic River	7622.274	Multiple	Multiple
ML	Hop-In Wildlife Refuge -TWRA	653.18	Obion	TN
ML	J. Clark Akers Wildlife Complex- TWRA	22344.44	Multiple	TN
ML	Kentucky Reservoir Reservation	135396	Multiple	Multiple
ML	Murray State University Campus	2665.72	Calloway	KY
ML	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Hatchie River	496.19	Multiple	Multiple
ML	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Obion River	132.14	Multiple	TN
ML	Obion River State Wildlife Management Area	8859.54	Multiple	TN
ML	Reelfoot State Wildlife Management Area	464.9695		
ML	Sand Creek Outstanding Resource Water	40.22	Hickman	KY
ML	South Fork of Bayou De Chien Outstanding Resource Water	198.95	Multiple	KY
ML	Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge	51918.29	Multiple	TN
ML	Tigrett State Wildlife Management Area	9093.28	Multiple	TN
ML	Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)	12.44	Obion	TN
ML	Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)	221.08	Hickman	KY

Appendix Table R-8. Fiscal Year 2027 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Morristown Sector

MORRISTOWN SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
MT	Berry Island TVA Ecological Study Area	176.41	Hawkins	TN
MT	Boone Reservoir Reservation	4908.52	Multiple	TN
MT	Buffalo Springs State Fish Hatchery	188.4772	Grainger	TN
MT	Buffalo Springs State Wildlife Management Area	336.36	Grainger	TN
MT	Cherokee (North) State Wildlife Management Area	229570.8	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Cherokee (South) State Wildlife Management Area	312955.2	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Cherokee Dam Reservation	334.39	Multiple	TN
MT	Cherokee National Forest - Unake Ranger District	342448.7	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Cherokee National Forest - ownership boundaries	656051.3	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Cherokee Reservoir Reservation	38340.54	Multiple	TN
MT	Cumberland Trail State Park	16570.51	Multiple	TN
MT	DCH Alasmodonta atropurpurea (Final)	1682.45	Multiple	Multiple
MT	DCH Epioblasma brevidens (Final)	11056.59	Multiple	Multiple
MT	DCH Epioblasma capsaeformis (Final)	11056.59	Multiple	Multiple
MT	DCH Erimonax monachus (Final)	4423.79	Multiple	Multiple
MT	DCH Erimystax cahni (Final)	4281.54	Multiple	Multiple
MT	DCH Myotis sodalis (Final)	2089321	Multiple	Multiple
MT	DCH Pleuronaia dolabelloides (Final)	11769.08	Multiple	Multiple
MT	DCH Ptychobranhus subtentus (Final)	12865.19	Multiple	Multiple
MT	DCH Quadrula cylindrica strigillata (Final)	6830.46	Multiple	Multiple
MT	DCH Villosa perpurpurea (Final)	7528.3	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Douglas Dam Reservation	123.7	Sevier	TN
MT	Foothills National Parkway	3613.14	Blount	TN
MT	Foothills Wildlife Management Area	6247.71	Blount	TN
MT	Fort Loudoun Dam Reservation	14005.26	Multiple	TN
MT	French Broad River (West)	78.91	Multiple	TN
MT	FT. Loudoun Reservoir Reservation	14005.26	Multiple	TN
MT	Grandfather Mountain Preserve	604.16	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	518442.7	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Hawkins Cave	8.83	Campbell	TN
MT	Conservation Easement Land Trust for TN	706.09	Greene	TN

Appendix Table R-8. Fiscal Year 2027 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Morristown Sector

MORRISTOWN SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
MT	Lower French Broad and Lower Holston Nonessential Experimental Population Status	4790.05	Multiple	TN
MT	Mossy Creek TVA Ecological Study Area	38340.54		
MT	Nantahala National Forest	1327388	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Nantahala National Forest / Nantahala State Game Land	530464.6	Multiple	Multiple
MT	National Forest- North Carolina	1042224	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Clinch River 1	80.22	Multiple	TN
MT	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - French Broad River (West)	78.91	Multiple	TN
MT	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Holston River	128.09	Multiple	TN
MT	Norris Dam Cave TVA Habitat Protection Area	2.45	Anderson	TN
MT	Norris Dam Reservation	114.55	Multiple	TN
MT	Norris Dam State Resort Park	2799.85	Multiple	TN
MT	Norris Municipal Watershed	2257.36	Anderson	TN
MT	Norris Songbird Trail State Wildlife Observation Area	58.9	Multiple	TN
MT	North Cherokee NF and Wildlife Management Area	334706.5	Multiple	Multiple
MT	North Cumberland Wildlife Management Area	150784.4	Multiple	TN
MT	Oak Grove River Bluffs TVA Habitat Protection Area	10.49	Campbell	TN
MT	Pisgah National Forest	1123035	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Pisgah State Game Land	511249.4	Multiple	Multiple
MT	River Bluff TVA Small Wild Area	278.71	Anderson	TN
MT	Royal Blue State Wildlife Management Area	30269.32	Multiple	TN
MT	Sevier County Park	282.06	Sevier	TN
MT	South Doyle High School Park	49.87	Knox	TN
MT	South Holston Dam and Reservoir Reservation	8942.43	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Stinking Creek	50.82	Campbell	TN
MT	Sundquist Wildlife Management Area	88450.81	Multiple	TN
MT	Trotter Bluff TVA Small Wild Area	43.18	Sevier	TN
MT	TVA Programmatic Agreement 2003 (French Broad)	1956.42	Multiple	TN
MT	TVA Programmatic Agreement 2003 (Holston)	2419.58	Multiple	TN
MT	UT Organic Farms Unit	89.21	Knox	TN
MT	Waterfall Creek Potential National Natural Landmark	1123035	Multiple	TN

Appendix Table R-9. Fiscal Year 2027 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Muscle Shoals Sector

MUSCLE SHOALS SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
MS	Bruton Branch Recreation Area	186.79	Hardin	TN
MS	Bull Mountain Creek Protection Planning Site	2229.9	Itawamba	MS
MS	Burton Branch Primitive Area - Unit of Pickwick Landing State Park	207.1539	Hardin	TN
MS	Canal Section WMA	29406.14	Multiple	MS
MS	DCH Epioblasma brevidens (Final)	11056.59	Multiple	Multiple
MS	DCH Epioblasma capsaeformis (Final)	11056.59	Multiple	Multiple
MS	DCH Medionidus acutissimus (Final)	6703.85	Multiple	Multiple
MS	DCH Pleurobema decisum (Final)	5448.41	Multiple	Multiple
MS	DCH Pleurobema perovatum (Final)	7329.92	Multiple	Multiple
MS	DCH Pleuronaia dolabelloides (Final)	11769.08	Multiple	Multiple
MS	DCH Ptychobranhus greenii (Final)	5196.98	Multiple	Multiple
MS	DCH Ptychobranhus subtentus (Final)	12865.19	Multiple	Multiple
MS	DCH Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica (Final)	3920.33	Multiple	Multiple
MS	Divide Canal Section Wildlife Management Area	16409.88	Multiple	MS
MS	Dry Creek Wildlife Management Area	4055.4	Hardin	TN
MS	East Fork Tombigbee River Macrosite	8100.78	Multiple	MS
MS	Echota Cherokee	326770.1	Multiple	AL
MS	Freedom Hills Wildlife Management Area	39489.55	Multiple	AL
MS	Lauderdale Wildlife Management Area	24535.71	Multiple	Multiple
MS	Muscle Shoals Reservation	2427.5	Multiple	AL
MS	Natchez Trace National Parkway	44142.14	Multiple	Multiple
MS	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Elk River	276.99	Multiple	Multiple
MS	Old First Quarters TVA Small Wild Area	26.16871	Multiple	AL
MS	Pickwick Dam and Reservoir Reservation	156.16	Hardin	TN
MS	Pickwick Landing State Resort Park	1623.84	Hardin	TN
MS	Reelfoot State Wildlife Management Area	186.7851	Multiple	TN
MS	River Heritage Park	26.59	Lauderdale	AL
MS	Swan Creek State Wildlife Management Area	9515.97	Multiple	AL
MS	Tennessee River/Wilson Dam Nonessential Experimental Population	4692.18	Multiple	AL
MS	Tennessee- Tombigbee Waterway	13793.61	Multiple	Multiple

Appendix Table R-9. Fiscal Year 2027 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Muscle Shoals Sector

MUSCLE SHOALS SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
MS	Tenn-Tom Mitigation Protection Planning Site	13793.61	Multiple	Multiple
MS	Veterans Park	95.7	Lauderdale	AL
MS	Wheeler Dam Tailwater Restricted Mussel Harvest Area	2028.64	Multiple	AL
MS	Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge	37553.98	Multiple	AL
MS	Wheeler Reservoir Reservation	95205.86	Multiple	AL
MS	Wilson Dam Reservation	245.41	Multiple	AL
MS	Wilson Dam Tailwater Restricted Mussel Harvest Area	1365.5	Multiple	AL

Appendix Table R-10. Fiscal Year 2027 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Nashville Sector

NASHVILLE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
NA	Bells Bend Park	819.98	Davidson	TN
NA	Caney Fork Access Site	15.19	DeKalb	TN
NA	Center Hill Lake- US Army Corps of Engineers	39704.26	Multiple	TN
NA	Center Hill Marsh	7.66	DeKalb	TN
NA	Center Hills Bluffs Protection Planning Site	79.08	Multiple	TN
NA	Cheatham Lake - USACOE	7724.45	Multiple	TN
NA	Cheatham Reservoir Reservation	6616.16	Multiple	TN
NA	Cordell Hull Reservoir Reservation- USACOE	26773.34	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Cordell Hull State Wildlife Management Area	17194.97	Multiple	TN
NA	Cumberland River NO. 3 State Mussel Sanctuary	1409.16	Smith	TN
NA	Dale Hollow Lake	25640.91	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Dale Hollow Lake - USACOE	44755.69	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Dale Hollow National Fish Hatchery	38.57	Clay	TN
NA	Dale Hollow Reservoir Reservation	26586.53	Multiple	Multiple
NA	DCH Myotis sodalis (Final)	2089321	Multiple	Multiple
NA	DCH Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica (Final)	3920.33	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Dillion Pond Park	22.3	Overton	TN
NA	Edgar Evins State Park	935.4757	DeKalb	TN
NA	Edgar Evins State Park Wildlife Management Area	6087.19	DeKalb	TN
NA	Gallatin Steam Plant Wildlife Management Area	1718.9	Sumner	TN
NA	Goodman Farm	164.65	Robertson	TN
NA	Great Falls Dam Reservation	18.38	Warren	TN
NA	Great Falls Reservoir Reservation	1300.94	Multiple	TN
NA	Highland Rim Experiment Station	374.56	Robertson	TN
NA	Conservation Easement Land Trust of TN	427.29	Smith	TN
NA	Mill Creek Macrosite/Sevenmile Creek Stream Mitigation Site and City of Nashville Greenways Sevenmile Park	998.0618	Multiple	TN
NA	Mill Creek Site	2352.71	Multiple	TN
NA	Mountain Creek	57.22	Multiple	TN
NA	Natchez Trace National Parkway	44142.14	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Natchez Trace Scenic Trail	1496.01	Multiple	Multiple

**Appendix Table R-10. Fiscal Year 2027 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments
Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Nashville Sector**

NASHVILLE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
NA	National Rivers Inventory - Roaring River	91.43	Multiple	Multiple
NA	National Rivers Inventory-Blackburn Fork of Roaring River	3.746421	Jackson	TN
NA	National Rivers Inventory-Obey River	20.00276	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Sycamore Creek	35.81	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Red River	232.01	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Sulphur Fork Red River	68.69	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Caney Fork	65.75	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- East Blackburn Fork	17.69	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Overall Creek	36.85	Rutherford	TN
NA	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Smith Fork Creek	72.16	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Obed National Wild and Scenic River	18.14	Clay	TN
NA	Old Hickory Reservoir Reservation	23997.87	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Old Hickory State Wildlife Management Area	26682.04	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Pine Creek	35.13	DeKalb	TN
NA	Rock Island State Park	1208.91	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Scales Mountain Knobs State Natural Area	318.61	Rutherford	TN
NA	Shelby Bottoms Natural Area	997.14	Davidson	TN
NA	Shelby Park	343.3137	Davidson	TN
NA	Sink Creek	52.94	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Spring Creek	65.18	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Spring Creek Bottom and Glade	1354.09	Wilson	TN
NA	Standing Stone State Forest and Wildlife Management Area	8007.52	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Standing Stone State Park	1054.75	Overton	TN
NA	Standing Stone State Rustic Park	151.5539	Overton	TN
NA	Tennessee Land Trust ID 396	65.35	Smith	TN
NA	The Land Trust for Tennessee Easement	149.84	Multiple	Multiple
NA	University School of Nashville	100.2358	Davidson	TN
NA	Upper Cumberland Wildlife Rehabilitation Center	7.65	Putnam	TN
NA	West Harpeth River	60.17	Williamson	TN

Appendix Table R-11. Fiscal Year 2027 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Oak Ridge Sector

OAK RIDGE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
OR	Adrian Burnett Elementary School Park	10.77	Knox	TN
OR	Bridgestone/Firestone Centennial Wilderness	15641.62	Multiple	TN
OR	Browder Woods Registered State Natural Area	197.01	Loudon	TN
OR	Bull Run Knobs	188.27	Knox	TN
OR	Chaffin Property- Conservation Easement held by Foothills Land Conservancy	105.86	Knox	TN
OR	Clinch State Scenic River	3234.87	Multiple	TN
OR	Cline Property- Foothills Land Conservancy	486.2	Loudon	TN
OR	Cordell Hull Reservoir Reservation- USACE	26773.34	Multiple	Multiple
OR	Cumberland Trail 1	13951.26	Multiple	TN
OR	Cumberland Trail State Park	16570.51	Multiple	TN
OR	Dale Hollow Lake	25640.91	Multiple	Multiple
OR	Dale Hollow Lake - USACE	44755.69	Multiple	Multiple
OR	Dale Hollow National Fish Hatchery	38.57	Clay	TN
OR	Dale Hollow Reservoir Reservation	26586.53	Multiple	Multiple
OR	DCH Alasmidonta atropurpurea (Final)	1682.45	Multiple	Multiple
OR	DCH Epioblasma brevidens (Final)	11056.59	Multiple	Multiple
OR	DCH Epioblasma capsaeformis (Final)	11056.59	Multiple	Multiple
OR	DCH Erimonax monachus (Final)	4423.79	Multiple	Multiple
OR	DCH Etheostoma susanae (Final)	378.11	Multiple	Multiple
OR	DCH Myotis sodalis (Final)	2089321	Multiple	Multiple
OR	DCH Ptychobranchnus subtentus (Final)	12865.19	Multiple	Multiple
OR	DCH Villosa perpurpurea (Final)	7528.3	Multiple	Multiple
OR	Dillion Pond Park	22.3	Overton	TN
OR	Eagle Bend Hatchery State Wildlife Observation Area	43.96	Anderson	TN
OR	East Fork Ridge Protection Planning Site	134.72	Anderson	TN
OR	Emory River Conservation Easement - TDEC	19102.17	Multiple	TN
OR	Fall Creek Falls State Park/State Natural Area	26546.5	Multiple	TN
OR	Fort Loudoun Dam Reservation	14005.26	Multiple	TN
OR	Fort Loudoun Reservoir Reservation	14005.26	Multiple	TN
OR	Haw Ridge Park	762.22	Anderson	TN
OR	Hawkins Cave	8.83	Campbell	TN

Appendix Table R-11. Fiscal Year 2027 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Oak Ridge Sector

OAK RIDGE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
OR	Marsh Creek (Basin Above RM 24) Outstanding Resource Water	27.38	Multiple	Multiple
OR	Melton Hill Dam Reservation	1063.86	Anderson	TN
OR	Murphy Hills Park	0.98	Knox	TN
OR	National Rivers Inventory - Roaring River	91.43	Multiple	TN
OR	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Clinch River 1	80.22	Multiple	TN
OR	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - White Oak Creek	38.52	Multiple	TN
OR	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- East Blackburn Fork	17.69	Multiple	TN
OR	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Sequatchie River	280.55	Multiple	TN
OR	Nationwide Rivers Inventory-Cumberland River	208.4474	Multiple	Multiple
OR	Nationwide Rivers Inventory-Emory River	88.16	Multiple	TN
OR	Norris Dam Cave TVA Habitat Protection Area	2.45	Anderson	TN
OR	Norris Dam Reservation	114.55	Multiple	TN
OR	Norris Dam State Resort Park	2799.85	Multiple	TN
OR	Norris Municipal Watershed	2257.36	Anderson	TN
OR	Norris Songbird Trail State Wildlife Observation Area	58.9	Multiple	TN
OR	North Cumberland Wildlife Management Area	150784.4	Multiple	TN
OR	North Ridge Trail	103.13	Anderson	TN
OR	Oak Grove River Bluffs TVA Habitat Protection Area	10.49	Campbell	TN
OR	Oak Ridge National Laboratory Reservation	32848.61	Multiple	TN
OR	ORR Black Oak Ridge Conservation Easement	2962.94	Roane	TN
OR	Powell High School Park	23.53	Knox	TN
OR	Pumping Station Embayment TVA Habitat Protection Area	6.12624	Anderson	TN
OR	River Bluff TVA Small Wild Area	278.71	Anderson	TN
OR	Royal Blue State Wildlife Management Area	30269.32	Multiple	TN
OR	Spring Creek	65.18	Multiple	TN
OR	Sterchi Hills Park - Knoxville	11.4	Knox	TN
OR	Stinking Creek	50.82	Campbell	TN
OR	Sundquist Wildlife Management Area	88450.81	Multiple	TN
OR	Sweetser Property-Conservation Easement	14.11	Knox	TN
OR	TDEC Emory River Conservation Easement	19102.17	Multiple	TN
OR	Tellico Dam and Reservoir Reservation	25657.41	Multiple	TN

Appendix Table R-11. Fiscal Year 2027 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Oak Ridge Sector

OAK RIDGE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
OR	Tennessee Land Trust ID 329	2493.79	Multiple	TN
OR	Tommy Schumpert Park	177.93	Knox	TN
OR	University of Tennessee Arboretum/State Wildlife Observation Area	374.65	Anderson	TN
OR	Watts Bar Dam and Reservoir Reservation	43581.58	Multiple	TN
OR	Watts Bar State Wildlife Management Area	1247.32	Multiple	TN

Appendix Table R-12. Fiscal Year 2027 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the West Point Sector

WEST POINT SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
WP	Canal Section WMA	29406.14	Multiple	MS
WP	DCH Medionidus acutissimus (Final)	6703.85	Multiple	Multiple
WP	DCH Pleurobema decisum (Final)	5448.41	Multiple	Multiple
WP	DCH Pleurobema perovatum (Final)	7329.92	Multiple	Multiple
WP	East Fork Tombigbee River Macrosite	8100.78	Multiple	MS
WP	Enid Reservoir Reservation	45156.63	Multiple	MS
WP	Holly Springs National Forest	529411	Multiple	MS
WP	Nanih Waiya Wildlife Management Area	7842.25	Multiple	MS
WP	Natchez Trace National Parkway	44142.14	Multiple	Multiple
WP	National Rivers Inventory-Noxubee River	54.95472	Multiple	MS
WP	Osborn Prairie	291.5657	Oktibbeha	MS
WP	Sam D. Hamilton Noxubee National Wildlife Refuge	48528.6	Multiple	MS
WP	Sardis Reservoir Reservation	51801.73	Multiple	MS
WP	Southern Conservation Trust - Walker & Walker	49.81	Lafayette	MS
WP	Tennessee- Tombigbee Waterway	13793.61	Multiple	Multiple
WP	Tenn-Tom Mitigation Protection Planning Site	13793.61	Multiple	MS
WP	Wildcat Brake Management Area	2341.24	Yalobusha	MS

**Appendix S – Fiscal Year 2028 Planning Cycle - Natural Areas Crossed
by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for
Vegetation Management**

Appendix Table S-1. Fiscal Year 2028 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Centerville Sector

CENTERVILLE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
CV	Alexander Cave	205.04	Multiple	TN
CV	Barkley Lake Wildlife Management Area	65947.6	Multiple	Multiple
CV	Barkley Reservoir Reservation	81082.86	Multiple	Multiple
CV	Beaver Dam Creek WMA	6716.85	Hickman	TN
CV	Buffalo State Scenic River	436.54	Multiple	TN
CV	Cheatham Lake - US Army Corps of Engineers	7724.45	Multiple	TN
CV	Cheatham Reservoir Reservation	6616.16	Multiple	TN
CV	Cheatham Wildlife Management Area Wildlife Observation Area	19887.64	Cheatham	TN
CV	David Crockett State Park	1001.77	Lawrence	TN
CV	DCH <i>Etheostoma boschungii</i> (Final)	853.39	Multiple	Multiple
CV	DCH <i>Pleuronaia dolabellodes</i> (Final)	11769.08	Multiple	Multiple
CV	DCH <i>Ptychobranhus subtentus</i> (Final)	12865.19	Multiple	Multiple
CV	DCH <i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i> (Final)	3920.33	Multiple	Multiple
CV	Duck River Megasite Fee - The Nature Conservancy - Fee Ownership	205.04	Multiple	TN
CV	Duck River State Endangered Mussel Sanctuary	6338.49	Multiple	TN
CV	Eagle Creek State Wildlife Management Area	23166.32	Wayne	TN
CV	Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program	237.04	Dickson	TN
CV	Hick Hill WMA	3583.23	Lewis	TN
CV	Kentucky Reservoir Reservation	135396	Multiple	Multiple
CV	Conservation Easement- Land Trust for TN	278.13	Maury	TN
CV	Lake Barkley	51637.75	Multiple	Multiple
CV	Land Trust for Tennessee- Conservation Easement	305.24	Maury	TN
CV	Little Grinders Registered State Natural Area	602.37	Lewis	TN
CV	Mark's Slough	475.78	Montgomery	TN
CV	Natchez Trace National Parkway	44142.14	Multiple	Multiple
CV	Natchez Trace Scenic Trail	1496.01	Multiple	TN
CV	National Rivers Inventory - Cypress Creek	54.2	Lauderdale	AL
CV	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Sycamore Creek	35.81	Multiple	TN
CV	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Elk River	276.99	Multiple	Multiple
CV	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Red River	232.01	Multiple	Multiple

Appendix Table S-1. Fiscal Year 2028 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Centerville Sector

CENTERVILLE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
CV	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Green River	28.57	Wayne	TN
CV	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Harpeth River	166.49	Multiple	TN
CV	Shoal Creek Nonessential Experimental Population	1306.53	Multiple	Multiple
CV	Stewart State Forest	4271.13	Stewart	TN
CV	Swan Conservation Trust	1541.61	Lewis	TN
CV	Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge	51918.29	Multiple	TN
CV	Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge/Big Sandy Unit/Duck River Bottoms	2044.706	Multiple	TN
CV	The Land Trust for Tennessee Conservation Easement	621.75	Lewis	TN
CV	The Land Trust for Tennessee Easement	762.08	Montgomery	TN
CV	Tie Camp Wildlife Management Area	7690.99	Wayne	TN
CV	Wells Creek Cryptoexplosive Structure Potential NA	17.07	Multiple	TN
CV	Williamsport Lake and WMA	1729.02	Maury	TN

Appendix Table S-2. Fiscal Year 2028 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Cleveland Sector

CLEVELAND SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
CL	Apalachia Reservoir Reservation	1453.68	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Atlantic Coast Conservancy NCED ID 1032214	213.76	Walker	GA
CL	Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest- Ownership Boundaries (1 of 4)	1263065	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests Boundary (2 OF 4)	229941.7	Multiple	GA
CL	Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest	868225.9	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Chatuge Reservoir Reservation	7552.03	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Cherokee (South) State Wildlife Management Area	312955.2	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Cherokee County Open Space	1.57	Cherokee	NC
CL	Cherokee Indian Reservation	53949.47	Multiple	NC
CL	Cherokee National Forest - Hiwassee Ranger District	149733.4	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Cherokee National Forest - Ocoee Ranger District	121499.2	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Cherokee National Forest - ownership boundaries	656051.3	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park	8230.26	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Chickamauga Shoreline TVA HPA	54.42	Multiple	TN
CL	Chief Vann House HS - Georgia DNR	1.71	Murray	GA
CL	DCH <i>Epioblasma metastrata</i> (Final)	4045.52	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Epioblasma othcaloogensis</i> (Final)	3303.04	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Etheostoma trisella</i> (Final)	1674.5	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Etheostoma trisella</i> (Final)	5887.99	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Hamiota altalis</i> (Final)	3362.01	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Medionidus acutissimus</i> (Final)	6703.85	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Medionidus parvulus</i> (Final)	2629.11	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Myotis sodalis</i> (Final)	2089321	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Noturus munitus</i> (Proposed)	702.7	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Pleurobema decisum</i> (Final)	5448.41	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Pleurobema georgianum</i> (Final)	2629.11	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Pleurobema perovatum</i> (Final)	7329.92	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Pleurobema dolabelloides</i> (Final)	11769.08	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Ptychobranhus greenii</i> (Final)	5196.98	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Ptychobranhus subtentus</i> (Final)	12865.19	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Emergency Watershed Protection Program - Floodplain Easement (EWPP-FPE)	134.76	Gordon	GA

Appendix Table S-2. Fiscal Year 2028 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Cleveland Sector

CLEVELAND SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
CL	Enota Certified Organic Farm and Garden	868227.2	Townes	GA
CL	Fourth Fractional Township Wildlife Management Area	829.55	Polk	TN
CL	Grandfather Mountain Preserve	2.09	Cherokee	NC
CL	Hiwassee Reservoir Reservation	6256.08	Cherokee	NC
CL	Mayfield Farm Conservation Easement	727.85	McMinn	TN
CL	Nantahala National Forest	1327388	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Nantahala National Forest / Nantahala State Game Land	530464.6	Multiple	Multiple
CL	National Forest- North Carolina	1042224	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Conasauga River	226.26	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Ocoee River	29.76	Polk	TN
CL	Nationwide Rivers Inventory -South Chickamauga Creek	34.24	Catoosa	GA
CL	NC Division of Mitigation Services Easement (Martins Creek II?)	93.9	Cherokee	NC
CL	North Cherokee NF and Wildlife Management Area	334706.5	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Nottley Dam Reservation	46.38	Union	GA
CL	Nottley Reservoir Reservation	4046.31	Union	GA
CL	Ocoee NO. 2 Reservoir Reservation	153.42	Polk	TN
CL	Ocoee NO. 3 Reservoir Reservation	51.95	Polk	TN
CL	Ocoee River Gorge	1293.3	Polk	TN
CL	Ocoee River/Ruths Golden Aster Protection Planning Site	1293.3	Polk	TN
CL	Ocoee State Bear Reserve	18191.27	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Oostanula Creek Stream Mitigation Site	146.69	McMinn	TN
CL	Raccoon Creek State Wildlife Management Area	4714.16	Jackson	AL
CL	River's Edge Farm	58.51	Cherokee	NC
CL	Tellico Dam and Reservoir Reservation	25657.41	Multiple	TN
CL	Tennessee Land Trust ID 95	17.28	McMinn	TN
CL	The Land Trust for Tennessee Easement	218.91	Loudon	TN
CL	Town of Murphy and Cherokee County - Konaheta Park	9.83	Cherokee	NC
CL	Watts Bar Dam Reservation	43581.58	Multiple	TN
CL	Watts Bar Reservoir Reservation	43581.58	Walker	GA

Appendix Table S-3. Fiscal Year 2028 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Hickory Valley Sector

HICKORY VALLEY SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
HV	Big Hill Pond State Park	4242.59	McNairy	TN
HV	Brags, LLC - Conservation Easement Mississippi Land Trust	845.38	Benton	MS
HV	DCH <i>Helianthus verticillatus</i> (Final)	1543.47	Multiple	Multiple
HV	DCH <i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i> (Final)	3920.33	Multiple	Multiple
HV	Graham Lake Waterfowl Management Area/ Graham Lake Marsh Project	2080.81	Multiple	MS
HV	Grays Creek Wetland- TWRA	288.5	Hardeman	TN
HV	Hatchie National Wildlife Refuge	11711.9	Haywood	TN
HV	Hatchie River - State Scenic River	7622.274	Multiple	TN
HV	Holly Springs National Forest	529411	Multiple	MS
HV	Kentucky Reservoir NO. 2 Sate Mussel Sanctuary	818.43	Hardin	TN
HV	Kentucky Reservoir Reservation	135396	Multiple	Multiple
HV	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Hatchie River	496.19	Multiple	Multiple
HV	Pickwick Dam and Reservoir Reservation	156.16	Hardin	TN
HV	Sardis Reservoir Reservation	51801.73	Multiple	MS
HV	Savannah City Park	7.646891	Hardin	TN
HV	Shaws Creek Bottoms	10538.71	Multiple	TN
HV	Tennessee- Tombigbee Waterway	13793.61	Multiple	Multiple
HV	Tenn-Tom Mitigation Protection Planning Site	13793.61	Multiple	Multiple
HV	Walker Branch Hills Designated State Natural Area	381.3089	Hardin	TN
HV	William B Clark Designated State Natural Area	476.38	Fayette	TN
HV	Wolf River Macrosite	13834.94	Multiple	Multiple
HV	Wolf River WMA and Ghost River State Natural Area	11303.05	Multiple	Multiple
HV	Wolf River WMA Unit 2	768.1	Fayette	TN

Appendix Table S-4. Fiscal Year 2028 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Hopkinsville Sector

HOPKINSVILLE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
HK	ACUB / Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration - Funded Easement	63.45	Christian	KY
HK	ACUB / Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration - Funded Easement	55.15	Christian	KY
HK	ACUB / Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration - Funded Easement	33.89	Christian	KY
HK	Agricultural Conservation Easement	431.7732	Logan	KY
HK	Agricultural Conservation Easement	3.32	Marshall	KY
HK	Agricultural Conservation Easement	11.43	Marshall	KY
HK	Agricultural Conservation Easement	567.95	Marshall	KY
HK	Agricultural Conservation Easement	222.72	Multiple	KY
HK	Agricultural Conservation Easement	131.14	Marshall	KY
HK	Barkley Lake Wildlife Management Area	601.7735	Stewart	TN
HK	Barkley Reservoir Reservation	81082.86	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Bayou De Chien Outstanding Resource Water	416.3	Multiple	KY
HK	BRIGGS LAKE	18.18	Logan	KY
HK	Butler County Preserve 03	56.16	Butler	KY
HK	Buzzard Knob	413.67	Logan	KY
HK	Clarks River National Wildlife Refuge	17650.37	Multiple	KY
HK	Cross Creeks National Wildlife Refuge	8785.105	Stewart	TN
HK	Cross Creeks National Wildlife Refuge Wildlife Observation Area	79.205	Stewart	TN
HK	Cypress Creek Swamp Nature Preserve	2732.905	Marshall	KY
HK	Cypress Creek Swamp TVA Habitat Protection Area	160.01	Marshall	KY
HK	DCH <i>Myotis sodalis</i> (Final)	2089321	Multiple	Multiple
HK	DCH <i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i> (Final)	3920.33	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Excel Clark Mitigation	65.7	Butler	KY
HK	Fort Campbell Military Reservation/State Wildlife Management Area	104278.8	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Grasslands Reserve Program	119.24	Marshall	KY
HK	Hogskin Ridge Bottomland Forest	9226.12	Multiple	KY
HK	Conservation Easement	517.58	Christian	KY
HK	Kentucky Reservoir Reservation	135396	Multiple	Multiple

Appendix Table S-4. Fiscal Year 2028 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Hopkinsville Sector

HOPKINSVILLE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
HK	Lake Barkley	51637.75	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Lake Malone	834.81	Multiple	KY
HK	Lake Malone State Fishing Lake	985.43	Multiple	KY
HK	National Rivers Inventory-Long Creek	3.185602	Stewart	TN
HK	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Barren River	193.72	Multiple	KY
HK	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Elk Fork (Red River)	71.1	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Gasper River	93.71	Multiple	KY
HK	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Red River	232.01	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - South Fork Red River	71.87	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - West Fork Red River	117.25	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Green River	249.08	Multiple	KY
HK	NRCS Wetland Reserve Program (Permanent Easement)	9200.89	Multiple	Multiple
HK	NRCS Wetland Reserve Program (permanent easement)	2790.677	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Purchase Of Agricultural Easement Corporation Ky - Conservation Easement	132.55	Logan	KY
HK	Purchase Of Agricultural Easement Corporation Ky - Conservation Easement	131.59	Logan	KY
HK	Peabody Wildlife Management Area	69655.84	Multiple	KY
HK	Stewart State Forest	4271.13	Stewart	TN
HK	Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge/Big Sandy Unit	21465.53	Multiple	TN
HK	The Land Trust for Tennessee Easement	116.46	Robertson	TN
HK	The Land Trust for Tennessee Easement	461.37	Christian	KY
HK	Whippoorwill Creek Outstanding Resource Water	190.0531	Multiple	KY

Appendix Table S-5. Fiscal Year 2028 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Madison Sector

MADISON SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
MD	Agricultural Conservation Easement	45.4	Jackson	AL
MD	Bear Hollow Mountain Wildlife Management Area TWRA	16696.09	Multiple	Multiple
MD	Carter Caves Protection Planning Site/ Designated State Natural Area	923.11	Franklin	TN
MD	Cave Mountain TVA Small Wild Area	81.14	Marshall	AL
MD	Cherokee Tribe of Northeast Alabama	21850.69	Multiple	AL
MD	Coon Gulf SWA	2389.09	Jackson	AL
MD	DCH <i>Cambarus cracens</i> (Final)	423.2	Multiple	AL
MD	DCH <i>Epioblasma metastrata</i> (Final)	4045.52	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Epioblasma othcaloogensis</i> (Final)	3303.04	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Etheostoma trisella</i> (Final)	1674.5	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Etheostoma trisella</i> (Final)	5887.99	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Hamiota altilis</i> (Final)	3362.01	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Hamiota perovalis</i> (Final)	4713.24	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Helianthus verticillatus</i> (Final)	1543.47	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Medionidus acutissimus</i> (Final)	6703.85	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Medionidus parvulus</i> (Final)	2629.11	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Pleurobema decisum</i> (Final)	5448.41	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Pleurobema georgianum</i> (Final)	2629.11	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Pleurobema perovatum</i> (Final)	7329.92	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Pleuronaia dolabelloides</i> (Final)	11769.08	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Ptychobranhus greenii</i> (Final)	5196.98	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Ptychobranhus subtentus</i> (Final)	12865.19	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i> (Final)	3920.33	Multiple	Multiple
MD	Echota Cherokee	326770.1	Multiple	AL
MD	Flint River Mitigation Bank	340.41	Madison	AL
MD	Flintville State Fish Hatchery/Wildlife Management Area	704.35	Lincoln	TN
MD	Franklin-Marion State Forest	6803.12	Multiple	TN
MD	Georgia Alabama Land Trust C-01013.00.00	341.28	Marshall	AL
MD	Georgia-Alabama Land Trust Easement #564	138.8	Marshall	AL
MD	Georgia-Alabama Land Trust Easement #946	316.83	Jackson	AL
MD	Guntersville Dam Reservation	217.91	Marshall	AL

Appendix Table S-5. Fiscal Year 2028 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Madison Sector

MADISON SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
MD	Guntersville Dam Tailwater Restricted Mussel Harvest Area	296.0037	Marshall	AL
MD	Hambrick Hollow TVA Habitat Protection Area	109.6528	Marshall	AL
MD	Honeycomb Creek TVA Small Wild Area	271.5368	Marshall	AL
MD	James D. Martin/Skyline State Wildlife Management Area	60806.44	Multiple	Multiple
MD	Lake Guntersville State Park	5780.769	Marshall	AL
MD	Land Trust of North Alabama-Monte Sano Mountain Preserve	586.1	Madison	AL
MD	Mink Creek TVA HPA	141.69	Jackson	AL
MD	Monte Sano State Park	2490.12	Madison	AL
MD	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Elk River	276.99	Multiple	Multiple
MD	Nationwide Rivers Inventory-Black Warrior River, Mulberry Fork River	120.28	Multiple	AL
MD	North Alabama Land Trust- Blevins Gap Preserve	1097.06	Madison	AL
MD	North Sauty Creek State Wildlife Management Area	4718.4	Jackson	AL
MD	Paint Rock River Project	2674.09	Multiple	Multiple
MD	Raccoon Creek State Wildlife Management Area	4714.16	Jackson	AL
MD	South Sauty Creek TVA SWA	1082.06	Multiple	AL
MD	Thompson Hollow TVA Habitat Protection Area	25.61813		
MD	Tim's Ford Reservoir Reservation	14717.09	Multiple	TN
MD	United Cherokee ANI-YUN-WIYA Nation	5931.09	Marshall	AL
MD	Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)	11.06	Jackson	AL
MD	Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge	37553.98	Multiple	AL
MD	Wheeler Reservoir Reservation	95205.86	Multiple	AL

Appendix Table S-6. Fiscal Year 2028 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Manchester Sector

MANCHESTER SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
MC	AEDC Arnold Engineering Development Center	39289.34	Multiple	TN
MC	AEDC Bluehole Hollow	247.7067	Coffee	TN
MC	AEDC Double Powerline Barrens	293.54	Multiple	TN
MC	AEDC Military Reservation	33066.1	Multiple	TN
MC	AEDC Railroad Barrens (Plant Habitat)	222.89	Multiple	TN
MC	AEDC Rowland (Rollins) Creek	1150.25	Multiple	TN
MC	AEDC Tullahoma Barrens	39289.34	Coffee	TN
MC	AEDC Wildlife Management Area & Woods Reservoir	39289.34	Multiple	TN
MC	Aetna Slopes Property - TN River Gorge Trust	1640.33	Marion	TN
MC	Atlantic Coast Conservancy/Pelican Coast Conservancy Conservation Easement E201105	305.46	Rhea	TN
MC	Atlantic Coast Conservancy/Pelican Coast Conservancy Conservation Easement E201120	2089.26	Sequatchie	TN
MC	Bear Hollow Mountain Wildlife Management Area TWRA	16696.09	Multiple	Multiple
MC	Big Forks Tree Farm Conservation Easement - State of TN	2961.91	Multiple	TN
MC	Bledsoe State Forest	6902.66	Multiple	TN
MC	Bowater Tract - Tennessee River Gorge Trust	750.7	Multiple	TN
MC	Boyds Farm - TVA Natural Resource Management Property	288.09	Marion	TN
MC	Braswell Tract Conservation Easement - Land Trust for Tennessee	459.21	Franklin	TN
MC	Brumalow Creek	1033.29	Multiple	TN
MC	Burns Island Archaeological Site - TVA	250.5	Marion	TN
MC	Caney Creek State WMA	82.97	Multiple	TN
MC	Carter Caves Protection Planning Site/ Designated State Natural Area	923.11	Franklin	TN
MC	Carter Patten Conservation Easement - State of Tennessee	1118.79	Multiple	TN
MC	Center Hill Lake- US Army Corps of Engineers	39704.26	Multiple	TN
MC	Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park	8230.26	Multiple	Multiple
MC	Cumberland Trail 1	13951.26	Multiple	TN
MC	Cumberland Trail State Park	16570.51	Multiple	Multiple
MC	Cummings Cove Wildlife Management Area	1200.42	Multiple	TN
MC	DCH <i>Pleuroaia dolabelloides</i> (Final)	11769.08	Multiple	Multiple
MC	DCH <i>Ptychobranchnus subtentus</i> (Final)	12865.19	Multiple	Multiple

Appendix Table S-6. Fiscal Year 2028 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Manchester Sector

MANCHESTER SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
MC	DCH <i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i> (Final)	3920.33	Multiple	Multiple
MC	Duck River State Endangered Mussel Sanctuary	6338.49	Multiple	TN
MC	Fall Creek Falls State Park/State Natural Area	26546.5	Multiple	TN
MC	Franklin-Marion State Forest	6803.12	Multiple	TN
MC	Conservation Easement- Land Trust for TN	142.98	Sequatchie	TN
MC	Georgia Alabama Land Trust - Conservation Easement	421.41	Jackson	AL
MC	Georgia Alabama Land Trust - Conservation Easement	589.9	Dade	GA
MC	Georgia-Alabama Land Trust Easement #344	75.11	Jackson	AL
MC	Great Falls Reservoir Reservation	1300.94	Multiple	TN
MC	Guntersville Reservoir State Mussel Sanctuary	1258.71	Multiple	Multiple
MC	Hawkins Cove Designated State Natural Area	0	Franklin	TN
MC	Highway 55 Oak Barren	298.04	Coffee	TN
MC	ICSES TVA Project (Carbon Offset Sites)	22.33	Rhea	TN
MC	Lost and Champion Coves-University of the South - Conservation Easement Land Trust for Tennessee	2767.03	Franklin	TN
MC	Merritt Farm Conservation Easement - Land Trust for Tennessee	110.62	Franklin	TN
MC	Mount Roosevelt State Wildlife Management Area	8476.02	Multiple	TN
MC	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Cane Creek	82.97	Multiple	TN
MC	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Collins River	1614.2	Multiple	TN
MC	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Johnson Creek	9.19	Multiple	TN
MC	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Middle Fork Stones River	39.56	Rutherford	TN
MC	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Standifer Creek	9.56	Sequatchie	TN
MC	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - West Fork Stones River (South)	21.28	Rutherford	TN
MC	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- North Chickamauga Creek	43.33	Multiple	TN
MC	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Overall Creek	36.85	Rutherford	TN
MC	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- PINEY CREEK	39.19	Multiple	TN
MC	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Sequatchie River	280.55	Multiple	TN
MC	Natural Bridge Designated State Natural Area	2767.03	Franklin	TN
MC	Nickajack Cave State Wildlife Observation Area	401.85	Marion	TN
MC	Nickajack Cave TVA Habitat Protection Area/Small Wild Area	401.85	Multiple	Multiple
MC	Nickajack Dam Reservation	91.84	Marion	TN

Appendix Table S-6. Fiscal Year 2028 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Manchester Sector

MANCHESTER SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
MC	Normandy Dam Reservation	297.05	Multiple	TN
MC	Normandy Fish Hatchery	165.88	Bedford	TN
MC	Normandy Reservoir Reservation	7890.09	Multiple	TN
MC	North Chickamauga Creek Gorge Designated State Natural Area	7106.76	Multiple	TN
MC	North Chickamauga Creek Wildlife Management Area	3037.07	Multiple	TN
MC	Piney River Tree Farm - Bowater Recreation Complex	19845.96	Multiple	TN
MC	Poe Branch Wetland - TWRA	90.71	Hamilton	TN
MC	Post Property Conservation Easement - Land Trust for Tennessee	435.28	Marion	TN
MC	Raccoon Creek State Wildlife Management Area	4714.16	Jackson	AL
MC	Raccoon Mountain Pumped Storage State Wildlife Observation Area	646.79	Multiple	TN
MC	Rock Island State Park	1208.91	Multiple	TN
MC	Rumbling Falls Cave System	10134.9	Van Buren	TN
MC	Russell Cave National Monument	321.99	Jackson	AL
MC	Short Springs Designated State Natural Area	217.0564	Coffee	TN
MC	Smith Tract Conservation Easement - Land Trust for Tennessee	783.87	Franklin	TN
MC	Spring Creek Road Barrens - AEDC	293.5	Multiple	TN
MC	Tennessee River Gorge	29407.87	Multiple	TN
MC	Tennessee River Gorge Trust Easement	215.72	Multiple	TN
MC	Tennessee River Gorge Trust -Grant Tract	912.6	Marion	TN
MC	Tennessee River Gorge Trust- Little Cedar Mountain Tract	806.94	Marion	TN
MC	Tennessee River Gorge Trust Properties (Formerly Bowater Property)	1398.9	Multiple	TN
MC	Timberland Investment Resources Recreation Area (Formerly Bowater)	17701.84	Multiple	TN
MC	Tim's Ford Reservoir Reservation	14717.09	Multiple	TN
MC	University of TN Space Institute	230.66	Franklin	TN
MC	Upper Elk River Bottoms	1484.76	Multiple	TN
MC	Watts Bar Dam and Reservoir Reservation	43581.58	Multiple	TN
MC	West Harpeth River	60.17	Williamson	TN
MC	Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)	27.91	Jackson	AL
MC	Conservation Easement- Land Trust for Tennessee	3571.15	Van Buren	TN
MC	Woods Reservoir Reservation	6441.83	Multiple	TN

Appendix Table S-7. Fiscal Year 2028 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Milan Sector

MILAN SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
ML	Agricultural Conservation Easement	15.86	Tipton	TN
ML	Bayou De Chien Outstanding Resource Water	416.3	Multiple	KY
ML	Camp Mack Morris Boy Scout Camp	214.9336	Benton	TN
ML	Cane Creek of Bayou De Chien Outstanding Resource Water	209.47	Multiple	KY
ML	Col. Forrest V. Durand Wetland - State Habitat Area	389.44	Madison	TN
ML	Emergency Watershed Protection Program - Floodplain Easement (EWPP-FPE)	341	Madison	TN
ML	Hatchie National Wildlife Refuge	11711.9	Haywood	TN
ML	Hatchie River - State Scenic River	7622.274	Multiple	TN
ML	Jackson Creek	63.81051	Graves	KY
ML	Jackson Creek Outstanding Resource Water	23.92	Graves	KY
ML	Kentucky Reservoir Reservation	135396	Multiple	Multiple
ML	Lake Graham State Fishing Lake/Wildlife Observation Area	867.26	Madison	TN
ML	Natchez Trace State Forest	36889.86	Multiple	TN
ML	NATCHEZ TRACE STATE Forest and WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA	38194.74	Multiple	TN
ML	Natchez Trace State Resort Park	8244.76	Multiple	TN
ML	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Hatchie River	496.19	Multiple	Multiple
ML	NRCS Wetland Reserve Program (Permanent Easement)	9200.89	Multiple	Multiple
ML	Parker Branch Wetland - TWRA	263.57	Gibson	TN
ML	South Fork of Bayou De Chien Outstanding Resource Water	198.95	Multiple	KY
ML	Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge	51918.29	Multiple	TN
ML	Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge/Big Sandy Unit	21465.53	Multiple	TN
ML	Wetlands Reserve Program	94.57	Gibson	TN
ML	Wetlands Reserve Program	200.76	Henderson	TN

Appendix Table S-8. Fiscal Year 2028 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Morristown Sector

MORRISTOWN SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
MT	Ataya Tracts Molpus South - The Nature Conservancy	88960.73	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Badget Rd #1 Park	62.2	Multiple	TN
MT	Bays Mountain Addition State Protection Planning Site	242.7779	Hawkins	TN
MT	Big Laurel Branch Wilderness Study Area	6365.1	Multiple	TN
MT	Boone Reservoir Reservation	4908.52	Multiple	TN
MT	C.F. Ataya WMA - KY	54825.8	Multiple	KY
MT	Cave Burial	25.95	Knox	TN
MT	Cherokee (North) State Wildlife Management Area	229570.8	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Cherokee (South) State Wildlife Management Area	312955.2	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Cherokee Dam Reservation	334.39	Multiple	TN
MT	Cherokee National Forest - Unake Ranger District	342448.7	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Cherokee National Forest - ownership boundaries	656051.3	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Cherokee Reservoir Reservation	38340.54	Multiple	TN
MT	Chimney Rock	1290.2	Campbell	TN
MT	Cove Creek Peninsula Wildlife Management Area	2604.16	Campbell	TN
MT	Cumberland Trail State Park	16570.51	Multiple	TN
MT	Davy Crockett Birthplace State Park	98.03	Greene	TN
MT	DCH <i>Myotis sodalis</i> (Final)	2089321	Multiple	Multiple
MT	DCH <i>Pleuronaia dolabelloides</i> (Final)	11769.08	Multiple	Multiple
MT	DCH <i>Ptychobranchus subtentus</i> (Final)	12865.19	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Doe Mountain State Recreation Area	17721.57	Johnson	TN
MT	Fontana Dam Reservation	138.27	Multiple	NC
MT	Fort Loudoun Dam Reservation	14005.26	Multiple	TN
MT	FT. Loudoun Reservoir Reservation	14005.26	Multiple	TN
MT	FT. Patrick Henry Reservoir Reservation	459.65	Multiple	TN
MT	Grainger County Park	94.56938	Grainger	TN
MT	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	518442.7	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Hawkins Cave	8.83	Campbell	TN
MT	House Mountain Designated State Natural Area	505.4127	Knox	TN
MT	John Tarleton Park	70.17	Knox	TN

Appendix Table S-8. Fiscal Year 2028 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Morristown Sector

MORRISTOWN SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
MT	Kentucky Ridge Forest Wildlife Management Area	3395.144	Bell	KY
MT	Kentucky Ridge State Forest	11793.02	Bell	KY
MT	Lick Creek Mitigation Bank	36.14	Greene	TN
MT	Lower French Broad and Lower Holston Nonessential Experimental Population Status	4790.05	Multiple	TN
MT	Lower Pine Mountain Macrosite	19662.56	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Morrill's Cave Designated State Natural Area	46.05342	Sullivan	TN
MT	Mossy Creek TVA Ecological Study Area	38340.54	Multiple	TN
MT	Nantahala National Forest	1327388	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Nantahala National Forest / Nantahala State Game Land	530464.6	Multiple	Multiple
MT	National Forest- North Carolina	1042224	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Clinch River 1	80.22	Multiple	TN
MT	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Holston River	128.09	Multiple	TN
MT	Norris Dam Cave TVA Habitat Protection Area	2.45	Anderson	TN
MT	Norris Dam Reservation	114.55	Multiple	TN
MT	Norris Dam State Resort Park	2799.85	Multiple	TN
MT	Norris Songbird Trail State Wildlife Observation Area	58.9	Multiple	TN
MT	North Cherokee NF and Wildlife Management Area	334706.5	Multiple	Multiple
MT	North Cumberland Wildlife Management Area	150784.4	Multiple	TN
MT	Overmountain Victory Scenic Trail	1304.11	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Proposed Wilderness Study Area - Cherokee National Forest	806.7198	Multiple	TN
MT	Conservation Easement - Land Trust For TN	133.34	Greene	TN
MT	Sundquist Wildlife Management Area	88450.81	Multiple	TN
MT	TVA Programmatic Agreement 2003 (Holston)	2419.58	Multiple	TN
MT	Unicoi State Bear Reserve	59185.69	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Warriors Path State Park	986.38	Sullivan	TN
MT	Watauga River Bluffs Designated State Natural Area and TNC Preserve	50.14279	Multiple	TN
MT	Wilbur Cliffs	369.37	Carter	TN
MT	Wilbur Dam Reservation	2.24	Carter	TN
MT	Wilbur Lake State Wildlife Observation Area	107	Carter	TN
MT	Wilbur Reservoir Reservation	71.42	Carter	TN

Appendix Table S-9. Fiscal Year 2028 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Muscle Shoals Sector

MUSCLE SHOALS SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
MS	Buttahatchie Macrosite	3522.91	Multiple	MS
MS	DCH <i>Etheostoma boschungii</i> (Final)	853.39	Multiple	Multiple
MS	DCH <i>Hamiota perovalis</i> (Final)	4713.24	Multiple	Multiple
MS	DCH <i>Leavenworthia crassa</i> (Final)	30.28	Multiple	AL
MS	DCH <i>Medionidus acutissimus</i> (Final)	6703.85	Multiple	Multiple
MS	DCH <i>Pleurobema decisum</i> (Final)	5448.41	Multiple	Multiple
MS	DCH <i>Pleurobema perovatum</i> (Final)	7329.92	Multiple	Multiple
MS	DCH <i>Pleuonaia dolabelloides</i> (Final)	11769.08	Multiple	Multiple
MS	DCH <i>Ptychobranhus greenii</i> (Final)	5196.98	Multiple	Multiple
MS	DCH <i>Ptychobranhus subtentus</i> (Final)	12865.19	Multiple	Multiple
MS	DCH <i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i> (Final)	3920.33	Multiple	Multiple
MS	Devils Den TVA Habitat Protection Area	252.51	Franklin	AL
MS	Dime Bluffs and Ravines Rare plants.	242.9588	Franklin	AL
MS	Echota Cherokee	326770.1	Multiple	AL
MS	Florence Municipal Park	72.12645	Lauderdale	AL
MS	Freedom Hills Wildlife Management Area	39489.55	Multiple	AL
MS	Mallard-Fox Creek Wildlife Management Area Alabama	3908.96	Multiple	AL
MS	McFarland Park	327.87	Lauderdale	AL
MS	Mountain View Ravines	666.278	Franklin	AL
MS	Muscle Shoals Reservation	2427.5	Multiple	AL
MS	Natchez Trace National Parkway	44142.14	Multiple	Multiple
MS	National Rivers Inventory - Cypress Creek	54.2	Lauderdale	AL
MS	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Buttahatchee River	303.6	Multiple	Multiple
MS	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Elk River	276.99	Multiple	Multiple
MS	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Bear Creek	3612	Multiple	AL
MS	Pickwick Dam and Reservoir Reservation	156.16	Hardin	TN
MS	Seven Mile Island State Wildlife Management Area	6035.31	Multiple	AL
MS	Shoal Creek Nonessential Experimental Population	1306.53	Multiple	Multiple
MS	Tennessee River/Wilson Dam Nonessential Experimental Population	4692.18	Multiple	AL
MS	Tennessee- Tombigbee Waterway	13793.61	Multiple	Multiple

Appendix Table S-9. Fiscal Year 2028 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Muscle Shoals Sector

MUSCLE SHOALS SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
MS	Tenn-Tom Mitigation Protection Planning Site	13793.61	Multiple	Multiple
MS	Wheeler Dam Tailwater Restricted Mussel Harvest Area	2028.64	Multiple	AL
MS	Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge	37553.98	Multiple	AL
MS	Wheeler Reservoir Reservation	95205.86	Multiple	AL
MS	Wilson Dam Reservation	245.41	Multiple	AL
MS	Wilson Dam Tailwater Restricted Mussel Harvest Area	1365.5	Multiple	AL

Appendix Table S-10. Fiscal Year 2028 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Nashville Sector

NASHVILLE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
NA	Alvin G Beaman Park- State Natural Area	1643.17	Davidson	TN
NA	Barren River Lake	21173.39	Multiple	KY
NA	Barren River Lake State Wildlife Management Area	9922.71	Multiple	KY
NA	Barren River Reservoir Reservation	19053.88	Multiple	KY
NA	Branstetter Farm Conservation Easement - Land Trust for Tennessee	110.41	Davidson	TN
NA	Cedar Glades Protection Planning Site	7840.59	Wilson	TN
NA	Cedars of Lebanon State Forest	791.8409	Wilson	TN
NA	Center Hill Lake- US Army Corps of Engineers	39704.26	Multiple	TN
NA	Chaney Lake State Nature Preserve	175.65	Warren	KY
NA	Cheatham Lake - US Army Corps of Engineers	7724.45	Multiple	TN
NA	Cheatham Reservoir Reservation	6616.16	Multiple	TN
NA	Cordell Hull Reservoir Reservation- USACOE	26773.34	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Couchville Cedar Glade Designated State Natural Area	127.8	Davidson	TN
NA	Cumberland River NO. 3 State Mussel Sanctuary	1409.16	Smith	TN
NA	DCH <i>Myotis sodalis</i> (Final)	2089321	Multiple	Multiple
NA	DCH <i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i> (Final)	3920.33	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Drakes Creek	150.4968	Warren	KY
NA	Ellington Agricultural Campus	177.33	Davidson	TN
NA	Foggy Hollow Farm	27.46	Cheatham	TN
NA	Foxhedge Conservation Easement - Land Trust for Tennessee	344.84	Williamson	TN
NA	Gallatin Steam Plant Wildlife Management Area	1718.9	Sumner	TN
NA	Great Falls Dam Reservation	18.38	Warren	TN
NA	Great Falls Reservoir Reservation	1300.94	Multiple	TN
NA	Green Valley Creek Stream Mitigation Site	11.53	Putnam	TN
NA	Greenhill Woods Registered Natural Area (Kentucky)	535.9998	Warren	KY
NA	Harpeth River Park	69.9	Multiple	TN
NA	Hatcher Property Conservation Easement - Land Trust for Tennessee	28.35	Williamson	TN
NA	Highland Rim Experiment Station	374.56	Robertson	TN
NA	Hobson Pike Glade	20.75	Davidson	TN
NA	J. Percy Priest Lake - US Army Corps of Engineers	33686.57	Multiple	TN
NA	Jamie Summers Farms	70.27	Simpson	KY

Appendix Table S-10. Fiscal Year 2028 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Nashville Sector

NASHVILLE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
NA	Land Trust for Tennessee	44.22	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Long Hunter State Park/ Jason Allen Arboretum	2682.2	Multiple	TN
NA	Mill Creek - Indian Creek Drainage	227.8458	Davidson	TN
NA	Mill Creek - Nolensville Headwaters	862.16	Multiple	TN
NA	Mill Creek - Upper Owl Creek Drainage	431.33	Williamson	TN
NA	Mill Creek Macrosite/Sevenmile Creek Stream Mitigation Site and City of Nashville Greenways Sevenmile Park	998.0618	Multiple	TN
NA	Mill Creek Site	2352.71	Multiple	TN
NA	Conservation Easement, Land Trust for Tennessee	49.93299	Davidson	TN
NA	Natchez Trace National Parkway	44142.14	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Natchez Trace Parkway	2.37	Davidson	TN
NA	Natchez Trace Scenic Trail	1496.01	Multiple	TN
NA	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Sycamore Creek	35.81	Multiple	TN
NA	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Barren River	193.72	Multiple	KY
NA	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - East Fork Stones River	45.53	Rutherford	TN
NA	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Elk Fork (Red River)	71.1	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Red River	232.01	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - South Fork Red River	71.87	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Stones River	61.74	Multiple	TN
NA	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Harpeth River	166.49	Multiple	TN
NA	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Overall Creek	36.85	Rutherford	TN
NA	Old Hickory Reservoir Reservation	23997.87	Multiple	TN
NA	Old Hickory State Wildlife Management Area	26682.04	Multiple	TN
NA	Ozburn Hollow Farm Conservation Easement - Land Trust for Tennessee	460.02	Williamson	TN
NA	Percy Priest State Wildlife Management Area	10817.2	Multiple	TN
NA	Rock Island State Park	1208.91	Multiple	TN
NA	Stones River Cedar Glade And Barrens Designated State Natural Area	210.64	Rutherford	TN
NA	Stones River National Battlefield	707.957	Rutherford	TN
NA	Tennessee Land Trust ID 395	93.52	Davidson	TN
NA	Tennessee Land Trust ID 407	504.27	Robertson	TN
NA	The Land Trust for Tennessee Conservation Easement	99.5	Williamson	TN

Appendix Table S-10. Fiscal Year 2028 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Nashville Sector

NASHVILLE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
NA	The Land Trust for Tennessee Easement	176.36	Davidson	TN
NA	The Land Trust for Tennessee Easement	461.37	Robertson	TN
NA	Trevecca Nazarene University and Arboretum	65.37	Davidson	TN
NA	University School of Nashville	100.2358	Davidson	TN
NA	West Harpeth River	60.17	Williamson	TN
NA	Conservation Easement	292.83	Sumner	TN
NA	Williams Mitigation Bank - Tennessee Wildlife Federation Ilf Site	29.98	Putnam	TN

Appendix Table S-11. Fiscal Year 2028 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Oak Ridge Sector

OAK RIDGE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
OR	Badget Rd #1 Park	62.2	Multiple	TN
OR	Ball Camp Park and AYSO Fields	16.34	Knox	TN
OR	Bearden Middle School Park	26.77	Knox	TN
OR	Bethel Valley Embayment TVA HPA	3.64	Anderson	TN
OR	Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area	122510.1	Multiple	Multiple
OR	Brushy Valley Park	9.82722	Anderson	TN
OR	Bull Run Wetland TVA Habitat Protection Area	2.76	Anderson	TN
OR	Bull Run Knobs	188.27	Knox	TN
OR	Cave Burial	25.95	Knox	TN
OR	Conservation Easement held by Foothills Land Conservancy	105.86	Knox	TN
OR	Foothills Land Conservancy	486.2	Loudon	TN
OR	Cordell Hull Reservoir Reservation- USACE	26773.34	Multiple	Multiple
OR	Cove Creek Peninsula Wildlife Management Area	2604.16	Campbell	TN
OR	Cumberland Forests- UT Ag Experiment Station	8637.33	Multiple	TN
OR	Cumberland Trail 1	13951.26	Multiple	TN
OR	Cumberland Trail State Park	16570.51	Multiple	TN
OR	DCH <i>Myotis sodalis</i> (Final)	2089321	Multiple	Multiple
OR	DCH <i>Ptychobranhus subtentus</i> (Final)	12865.19	Multiple	Multiple
OR	Dunn Park	5.6	Knox	TN
OR	Fall Creek Falls State Park/State Natural Area	26546.5	Multiple	TN
OR	Fort Loudoun Dam Reservation	14005.26	Multiple	TN
OR	Frozen Head State Natural Area	22760.41	Multiple	TN
OR	FT. Loudoun Reservoir Reservation	14005.26	Multiple	TN
OR	Grassy Creek TVA HPA	271.24	Roane	TN
OR	Green River (RM 207.8 to 30.5-Green River Lake Dam) Outstanding Resource Water	1533.56	Multiple	KY
OR	The Nature Conservancy- Conservation Easement	71.71	Metcalfe	KY
OR	Haw Ridge Park	762.22	Anderson	TN
OR	Hawkins Cave	8.83	Campbell	TN
OR	Hope Creek Colony Bluffs TVA Habitat Protection Area	10.44299	Loudon	TN

Appendix Table S-11. Fiscal Year 2028 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Oak Ridge Sector

OAK RIDGE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
OR	Hundred Acre Pond	1786.972	Hart	KY
OR	John Tarleton Park	70.17	Knox	TN
OR	Karns High School Park	62.98426	Knox	TN
OR	Meadow Creek Soccer Complex	11.46988	Knox	TN
OR	Melton Hill Dam Reservation	1063.86	Anderson	TN
OR	Mount Roosevelt State Wildlife Management Area (WMA)	8476.02	Multiple	TN
OR	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Clinch River 1	80.22	Multiple	TN
OR	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Green River	249.08	Multiple	KY
OR	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Sequatchie River	280.55	Multiple	TN
OR	Norris Dam Cave TVA Habitat Protection Area	2.45	Anderson	TN
OR	Norris Dam Reservation	114.55	Multiple	TN
OR	Norris Dam State Resort Park	2799.85	Multiple	TN
OR	Norris Songbird Trail State Wildlife Observation Area	58.9	Multiple	TN
OR	North Cumberland Wildlife Management Area	150784.4	Multiple	TN
OR	North Eagle Bend TVA Habitat Protection Area	0.91	Anderson	TN
OR	North Ridge Trail	103.13	Anderson	TN
OR	Northwest Sports Complex	60.23277	Knox	TN
OR	NRCS Wetland Reserve Program (Permanent Easement)	9200.89	Multiple	Multiple
OR	Oak Ridge National Laboratory Reservation	32848.61	Multiple	TN
OR	Pellissippi State Community College Park	135.74	Knox	TN
OR	Penrose Farm Conservation Easement	145.84	Knox	TN
OR	Pong Gap Elementary School Park	10.98	Knox	TN
OR	Powell Middle School Park	22.32	Knox	TN
OR	Railroad Slope TVA Habitat Protection Area	3.829508	Anderson	TN
OR	Ridgedale Elementary School Park	11.96	Knox	TN
OR	Roane County Park	96.84	Roane	TN
OR	State Scenic River - Clinch River	3234.9	Multiple	TN
OR	Sundquist Wildlife Management Area	88450.81	Multiple	TN
OR	Sweetser Property-Conservation Easement	14.11	Knox	TN
OR	Tellico Dam and Reservoir Reservation	25657.41	Multiple	TN

Appendix Table S-11. Fiscal Year 2028 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Oak Ridge Sector

OAK RIDGE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
OR	Tennessee Technological University	87.29089	Putnam	TN
OR	The Land Trust for Tennessee Easement	218.91	Loudon	TN
OR	Upper Bull Run Bluffs TVA Habitat Protection Area	19.99331	Anderson	TN
OR	Watts Bar Dam and Reservoir Reservation	43581.58	Multiple	TN
OR	Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)	4.5	Roane	TN
OR	Williams Tract Protection Planning Site	609.1	Putnam	TN

Appendix Table S-12. Fiscal Year 2028 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the West Point Sector

WEST POINT SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
WP	Black Belt Branch Experiment Station	558.54	Noxubee	MS
WP	Buttahatchie Macrosite	3522.91	Multiple	MS
WP	Choctaw State WMA	20847.05	Multiple	MS
WP	Columbus Military Reservation	4483.01	Lowndes	MS
WP	Coonewah Creek Chalk Bluffs	84.85	Lee	MS
WP	Coonewah Creek Chalk Bluffs Unique geologic feature.	339.8324	Lee	MS
WP	DCH <i>Hamiota perovalis</i> (Final)	4713.24	Multiple	Multiple
WP	DCH <i>Medionidus acutissimus</i> (Final)	6703.85	Multiple	Multiple
WP	DCH <i>Pleurobema decisum</i> (Final)	5448.41	Multiple	Multiple
WP	DCH <i>Pleurobema perovatum</i> (Final)	7329.92	Multiple	Multiple
WP	Ellis Tract Mississippi Land Trust	265.06	Lowndes	MS
WP	Enid Reservoir Reservation	45156.63	Multiple	MS
WP	Grenada Reservoir Reservation	88984.33	Multiple	MS
WP	Grenada State Waterfowl Management Area	57817.67	Multiple	MS
WP	Holly Springs National Forest	529411	Multiple	MS
WP	Luxapallila Creek Recreation Area	335.5803	Lowndes	MS
WP	Mississippi Choctaw Reservation	32248.11	Multiple	MS

Appendix Table S-11. Fiscal Year 2028 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Oak Ridge Sector

OAK RIDGE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
WP	Nanah Waiya Wildlife Management Area	7842.25	Multiple	MS
WP	Natchez Trace National Parkway	44142.14	Multiple	Multiple
WP	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Buttahatchee River	303.6	Multiple	MS
WP	Nationwide Rivers Inventory-Noxubee River	60.85346	Noxubee	MS
WP	Noxubee River at Shaqualak	5759.15	Noxubee	MS
WP	Plum Creek Bluff	241.97	Noxubee	MS
WP	Plymouth Bluff Nature and Cultural Studies Center	234	Lowndes	MS
WP	Private John Allen National Fish Hatchery	30.66	Lee	MS
WP	Sardis Reservoir Reservation	51801.73	Multiple	MS
WP	Springdale Natural Area/WMA	1499.58	Lafayette	MS
WP	Tennessee- Tombigbee Waterway	13793.61	Multiple	Multiple
WP	Tenn-Tom Mitigation Protection Planning Site	13793.61	Multiple	Multiple
WP	Tn-Tom Columbus Reservoir Reservation	4122.1	Multiple	MS
WP	Tombigbee National Forest	119504.7	Multiple	MS
WP	Young Family Limited Partnership	1324.1	Multiple	MS

**Appendix T – Fiscal Year 2029 Planning Cycle - Natural Areas Crossed
by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for
Vegetation Management**

Appendix Table T-13. Fiscal Year 2029 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Centerville Sector

CENTERVILLE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
CV	Alexander Cave	205.04	Multiple	TN
CV	Barkley Lake Wildlife Management Area (WMA)	65947.6		
CV	Barkley Reservoir Reservation	81082.86	Multiple	Multiple
CV	Beaver Dam Creek WMA	6716.85	Hickman	TN
CV	Buffalo State Scenic River	436.54	Multiple	TN
CV	Cheatham Lake - US Army Corps of Engineers	7724.45	Multiple	TN
CV	Cheatham Reservoir Reservation	6616.16	Multiple	TN
CV	Cheatham Wildlife Management Area Wildlife Observation Area	19887.64	Cheatham	TN
CV	David Crockett State Park	1001.77	Lawrence	TN
CV	Designated Critical Habitat (DCH) <i>Etheostoma boschungii</i> (Final)	853.39	Multiple	Multiple
CV	DCH <i>Pleurotaia dolabellodes</i> (Final)	11769.08	Multiple	Multiple
CV	DCH <i>Ptychobranchus subtentus</i> (Final)	12865.19	Multiple	Multiple
CV	DCH <i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i> (Final)	3920.33	Multiple	Multiple
CV	Duck River Megasite Fee - The Nature Conservancy - Fee Ownership	205.04	Multiple	TN
CV	Duck River State Endangered Mussel Sanctuary	6338.49	Multiple	TN
CV	Eagle Creek State Wildlife Management Area	23166.32	Wayne	TN
CV	Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program	237.04	Dickson	TN
CV	Hick Hill WMA	3583.23	Lewis	TN
CV	Kentucky Reservoir Reservation	135396	Multiple	Multiple
CV	Conservation Easement- Land Trust for TN	278.13	Maury	TN
CV	Lake Barkley	51637.75	Multiple	Multiple
CV	Land Trust for Tennessee- Conservation Easement	305.24	Maury	TN
CV	Little Grinders Registered State Natural Area	602.37	Lewis	TN
CV	Mark's Slough	475.78	Montgomery	TN
CV	Natchez Trace National Parkway	44142.14	Multiple	Multiple
CV	Natchez Trace Scenic Trail	1496.01	Multiple	TN
CV	National Rivers Inventory - Cypress Creek	54.2	Lauderdale	AL
CV	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Sycamore Creek	35.81	Multiple	TN
CV	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Elk River	276.99	Multiple	Multiple
CV	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Red River	232.01	Multiple	Multiple

Appendix Table T-13. Fiscal Year 2029 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Centerville Sector

CENTERVILLE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
CV	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Green River	28.57	Wayne	TN
CV	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Harpeth River	166.49	Multiple	TN
CV	Shoal Creek Nonessential Experimental Population	1306.53	Multiple	Multiple
CV	Stewart State Forest	4271.13	Stewart	TN
CV	Swan Conservation Trust	1541.61	Lewis	TN
CV	Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge	51918.29	Multiple	TN
CV	Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge/Big Sandy Unit/Duck River Bottoms	2044.706	Multiple	TN
CV	The Land Trust for Tennessee Conservation Easement	621.75	Lewis	TN
CV	The Land Trust for Tennessee Easement	762.08	Montgomery	TN
CV	Tie Camp Wildlife Management Area	7690.99	Wayne	TN
CV	Wells Creek Cryptoexplosive Structure Potential NA	17.07	Multiple	TN
CV	Williamsport Lake and WMA	1729.02	Maury	TN

Appendix Table T-14. Fiscal Year 2029 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Cleveland Sector

CLEVELAND SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
CL	Apalachia Reservoir Reservation	1453.68	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Atlantic Coast Conservancy NCED ID 1032214	213.76	Walker	GA
CL	Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest- Ownership Boundaries (1 of 4)	1263065	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests Boundary (2 OF 4)	229941.7	Multiple	GA
CL	Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest	868225.9	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Chatuge Reservoir Reservation	7552.03	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Cherokee (South) State Wildlife Management Area	312955.2	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Cherokee County Open Space	1.57	Cherokee	NC
CL	Cherokee Indian Reservation	53949.47	Multiple	NC
CL	Cherokee National Forest - Hiwassee Ranger District	149733.4	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Cherokee National Forest - Ocoee Ranger District	121499.2	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Cherokee National Forest - ownership boundaries	656051.3	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park	8230.26	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Chickamauga Shoreline TVA HPA	54.42	Multiple	TN
CL	Chief Vann House HS - Georgia DNR	1.71	Murray	GA
CL	Designated Critical Habitat (DCH) <i>Epioblasma metastrata</i> (Final)	4045.52	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Epioblasma othcaloogensis</i> (Final)	3303.04	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Etheostoma trisella</i> (Final)	1674.5	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Etheostoma trisella</i> (Final)	5887.99	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Hamiota altalis</i> (Final)	3362.01	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Medionidus acutissimus</i> (Final)	6703.85	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Medionidus parvulus</i> (Final)	2629.11	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Myotis sodalis</i> (Final)	2089321	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Noturus munitus</i> (Proposed)	702.7	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Pleurobema decisum</i> (Final)	5448.41	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Pleurobema georgianum</i> (Final)	2629.11	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Pleurobema perovatum</i> (Final)	7329.92	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Pleurobema dolabelloides</i> (Final)	11769.08	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Ptychobranhus greenii</i> (Final)	5196.98	Multiple	Multiple
CL	DCH <i>Ptychobranhus subtentus</i> (Final)	12865.19	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Emergency Watershed Protection Program - Floodplain Easement (EWPP-FPE)	134.76	Gordon	GA

Appendix Table T-14. Fiscal Year 2029 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Cleveland Sector

CLEVELAND SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
CL	Enota Certified Organic Farm and Garden	868227.2	Townes	GA
CL	Fourth Fractional Township Wildlife Management Area	829.55	Polk	TN
CL	Grandfather Mountain Preserve	2.09	Cherokee	NC
CL	Hiwassee Reservoir Reservation	6256.08	Cherokee	NC
CL	Farm Conservation Easement	727.85	McMinn	TN
CL	Nantahala National Forest	1327388	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Nantahala National Forest / Nantahala State Game Land	530464.6	Multiple	Multiple
CL	National Forest- North Carolina	1042224	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Conasauga River	226.26	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Ocoee River	29.76	Polk	TN
CL	Nationwide Rivers Inventory -South Chickamauga Creek	34.24	Catoosa	GA
CL	NC Division of Mitigation Services Easement (Martins Creek II?)	93.9	Cherokee	NC
CL	North Cherokee NF and Wildlife Management Area	334706.5	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Nottley Dam Reservation	46.38	Union	GA
CL	Nottley Reservoir Reservation	4046.31	Union	GA
CL	Ocoee NO. 2 Reservoir Reservation	153.42	Polk	TN
CL	Ocoee NO. 3 Reservoir Reservation	51.95	Polk	TN
CL	Ocoee River Gorge	1293.3	Polk	TN
CL	Ocoee River/Ruths Golden Aster Protection Planning Site	1293.3	Polk	TN
CL	Ocoee State Bear Reserve	18191.27	Multiple	Multiple
CL	Oostanula Creek Stream Mitigation Site	146.69	McMinn	TN
CL	Raccoon Creek State Wildlife Management Area	4714.16	Jackson	AL
CL	River's Edge Farm	58.51	Cherokee	NC
CL	Tellico Dam and Reservoir Reservation	25657.41	Multiple	TN
CL	Tennessee Land Trust ID 95	17.28	McMinn	TN
CL	The Land Trust for Tennessee Easement	218.91	Loudon	TN
CL	Town of Murphy and Cherokee County - Konaheta Park	9.83	Cherokee	NC
CL	Watts Bar Dam Reservation	43581.58	Multiple	TN
CL	Watts Bar Reservoir Reservation	43581.58	Walker	GA

Appendix Table T-15. Fiscal Year 2029 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Hickory Valley Sector

HICKORY VALLEY SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
HV	Big Hill Pond State Park	4242.59	McNairy	TN
HV	Brags, LLC - Conservation Easement Mississippi Land Trust	845.38	Benton	MS
HV	Designated Critical Habitat <i>Helianthus verticillatus</i> (Final)	1543.47	Multiple	Multiple
HV	Designated Critical Habitat <i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i> (Final)	3920.33	Multiple	Multiple
HV	Graham Lake Waterfowl Management Area/ Graham Lake Marsh Project	2080.81	Multiple	MS
HV	Grays Creek Wetland- TWRA	288.5	Hardeman	TN
HV	Hatchie National Wildlife Refuge	11711.9	Haywood	TN
HV	Hatchie River - State Scenic River	7622.274	Multiple	TN
HV	Holly Springs National Forest	529411	Multiple	MS
HV	Kentucky Reservoir No. 2 State Mussel Sanctuary	818.43	Hardin	TN
HV	Kentucky Reservoir Reservation	135396	Multiple	Multiple
HV	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Hatchie River	496.19	Multiple	Multiple
HV	Pickwick Dam and Reservoir Reservation	156.16	Hardin	TN
HV	Sardis Reservoir Reservation	51801.73	Multiple	MS
HV	Savannah City Park	7.646891	Hardin	TN
HV	Shaws Creek Bottoms	10538.71	Multiple	TN
HV	Tennessee- Tombigbee Waterway	13793.61	Multiple	Multiple
HV	Tenn-Tom Mitigation Protection Planning Site	13793.61	Multiple	Multiple
HV	Walker Branch Hills Designated State Natural Area	381.3089	Hardin	TN
HV	William B Clark Designated State Natural Area	476.38	Fayette	TN
HV	Wolf River Macrosite	13834.94	Multiple	Multiple
HV	Wolf River WMA and Ghost River State Natural Area	11303.05	Multiple	Multiple
HV	Wolf River WMA Unit 2	768.1	Fayette	TN

Appendix Table T-16. Fiscal Year 2029 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Hopkinsville Sector

HOPKINSVILLE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
HK	ACUB / Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration - Funded Easement	63.45	Christian	KY
HK	ACUB / Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration - Funded Easement	55.15	Christian	KY
HK	ACUB / Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration - Funded Easement	33.89	Christian	KY
HK	Agricultural Conservation Easement	431.7732	Logan	KY
HK	Agricultural Conservation Easement	3.32	Marshall	KY
HK	Agricultural Conservation Easement	11.43	Marshall	KY
HK	Agricultural Conservation Easement	567.95	Marshall	KY
HK	Agricultural Conservation Easement	222.72	Multiple	KY
HK	Agricultural Conservation Easement	131.14	Marshall	KY
HK	Barkley Lake Wildlife Management Area	601.7735	Stewart	TN
HK	Barkley Reservoir Reservation	81082.86	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Bayou De Chien Outstanding Resource Water	416.3	Multiple	KY
HK	Briggs Lake	18.18	Logan	KY
HK	Butler County Preserve 03	56.16	Butler	KY
HK	Buzzard Knob	413.67	Logan	KY
HK	Clarks River National Wildlife Refuge	17650.37	Multiple	KY
HK	Cross Creeks National Wildlife Refuge	8785.105	Stewart	TN
HK	Cross Creeks National Wildlife Refuge Wildlife Observation Area	79.205	Stewart	TN
HK	Cypress Creek Swamp Nature Preserve	2732.905	Marshall	KY
HK	Cypress Creek Swamp TVA Habitat Protection Area	160.01	Marshall	KY
HK	DCH <i>Myotis sodalis</i> (Final)	2089321	Multiple	Multiple
HK	DCH <i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i> (Final)	3920.33	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Excel Clark Mitigation	65.7	Butler	KY
HK	Fort Campbell Military Reservation/State Wildlife Management Area	104278.8	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Grasslands Reserve Program	119.24	Marshall	KY
HK	Hogskin Ridge Bottomland Forest	9226.12	Multiple	KY
HK	Conservation Easement	517.58	Christian	KY
HK	Kentucky Reservoir Reservation	135396	Multiple	Multiple

Appendix Table T-16. Fiscal Year 2029 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Hopkinsville Sector

HOPKINSVILLE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
HK	Lake Barkley	51637.75	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Lake Malone	834.81	Multiple	KY
HK	Lake Malone State Fishing Lake	985.43	Multiple	KY
HK	National Rivers Inventory-Long Creek	3.185602	Stewart	TN
HK	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Barren River	193.72	Multiple	KY
HK	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Elk Fork (Red River)	71.1	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Gasper River	93.71	Multiple	KY
HK	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Red River	232.01	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - South Fork Red River	71.87	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - West Fork Red River	117.25	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Green River	249.08	Multiple	KY
HK	NRCS Wetland Reserve Program (Permanent Easement)	9200.89	Multiple	Multiple
HK	NRCS Wetland Reserve Program (permanent easement)	2790.677	Multiple	Multiple
HK	Purchase Of Agricultural Easement Corporation Ky - Conservation Easement	132.55	Logan	KY
HK	Purchase Of Agricultural Easement Corporation Ky - Conservation Easement	131.59	Logan	KY
HK	Peabody Wildlife Management Area	69655.84	Multiple	KY
HK	Stewart State Forest	4271.13	Stewart	TN
HK	Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge/Big Sandy Unit	21465.53	Multiple	TN
HK	The Land Trust for Tennessee Easement	116.46	Robertson	TN
HK	The Land Trust for Tennessee Easement	461.37	Christian	KY
HK	Whippoorwill Creek Outstanding Resource Water	190.0531	Multiple	KY

Appendix Table T-17. Fiscal Year 2029 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Madison Sector

MADISON SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
MD	Agricultural Conservation Easement	45.4	Jackson	AL
MD	Bear Hollow Mountain Wildlife Management Area TWRA	16696.09	Multiple	Multiple
MD	Carter Caves Protection Planning Site/ Designated State Natural Area	923.11	Franklin	TN
MD	Cave Mountain TVA Small Wild Area	81.14	Marshall	AL
MD	Cherokee Tribe of Northeast Alabama	21850.69	Multiple	AL
MD	Coon Gulf Small Wild Area	2389.09	Jackson	AL
MD	DCH <i>Cambarus cracens</i> (Final)	423.2	Multiple	AL
MD	DCH <i>Epioblasma metastrata</i> (Final)	4045.52	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Epioblasma othcaloogensis</i> (Final)	3303.04	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Etheostoma trisella</i> (Final)	1674.5	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Etheostoma trisella</i> (Final)	5887.99	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Hamiota altilis</i> (Final)	3362.01	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Hamiota perovalis</i> (Final)	4713.24	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Helianthus verticillatus</i> (Final)	1543.47	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Medionidus acutissimus</i> (Final)	6703.85	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Medionidus parvulus</i> (Final)	2629.11	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Pleurobema decisum</i> (Final)	5448.41	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Pleurobema georgianum</i> (Final)	2629.11	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Pleurobema perovatum</i> (Final)	7329.92	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Pleurobema dolabelloides</i> (Final)	11769.08	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Ptychobranhus greenii</i> (Final)	5196.98	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Ptychobranhus subtentus</i> (Final)	12865.19	Multiple	Multiple
MD	DCH <i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i> (Final)	3920.33	Multiple	Multiple
MD	Echota Cherokee	326770.1	Multiple	AL
MD	Flint River Mitigation Bank	340.41	Madison	AL
MD	Flintville State Fish Hatchery/Wildlife Management Area	704.35	Lincoln	TN
MD	Franklin-Marion State Forest	6803.12	Multiple	TN
MD	Georgia Alabama Land Trust C-01013.00.00	341.28	Marshall	AL
MD	Georgia-Alabama Land Trust Easement #564	138.8	Marshall	AL
MD	Georgia-Alabama Land Trust Easement #946	316.83	Jackson	AL
MD	Guntersville Dam Reservation	217.91	Marshall	AL

Appendix Table T-17. Fiscal Year 2029 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Madison Sector

MADISON SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
MD	Guntersville Dam Tailwater Restricted Mussel Harvest Area	296.0037	Marshall	AL
MD	Hambrick Hollow TVA Habitat Protection Area	109.6528	Marshall	AL
MD	Honeycomb Creek TVA Small Wild Area	271.5368	Marshall	AL
MD	James D. Martin/Skyline State Wildlife Management Area	60806.44	Multiple	Multiple
MD	Lake Guntersville State Park	5780.769	Marshall	AL
MD	Land Trust of North Alabama-Monte Sano Mountain Preserve	586.1	Madison	AL
MD	Mink Creek TVA Habitat Protection Area	141.69	Jackson	AL
MD	Monte Sano State Park	2490.12	Madison	AL
MD	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Elk River	276.99	Multiple	Multiple
MD	Nationwide Rivers Inventory-Black Warrior River, Mulberry Fork River	120.28	Multiple	AL
MD	North Alabama Land Trust- Blevins Gap Preserve	1097.06	Madison	AL
MD	North Sauty Creek State Wildlife Management Area	4718.4	Jackson	AL
MD	Paint Rock River Project	2674.09	Multiple	Multiple
MD	Raccoon Creek State Wildlife Management Area	4714.16	Jackson	AL
MD	South Sauty Creek TVA SWA	1082.06	Multiple	AL
MD	Thompson Hollow TVA Habitat Protection Area	25.61813		
MD	Tim's Ford Reservoir Reservation	14717.09	Multiple	TN
MD	United Cherokee ANI-YUN-WIYA Nation	5931.09	Marshall	AL
MD	Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)	11.06	Jackson	AL
MD	Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge	37553.98	Multiple	AL
MD	Wheeler Reservoir Reservation	95205.86	Multiple	AL

Appendix Table T-18. Fiscal Year 2029 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Manchester Sector

MANCHESTER SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
MC	AEDC Arnold Engineering Development Center	39289.34	Multiple	TN
MC	AEDC Bluehole Hollow	247.7067	Coffee	TN
MC	AEDC Double Powerline Barrens	293.54	Multiple	TN
MC	AEDC Military Reservation	33066.1	Multiple	TN
MC	AEDC Railroad Barrens (Plant Habitat)	222.89	Multiple	TN
MC	AEDC Rowland (Rollins) Creek	1150.25	Multiple	TN
MC	AEDC Tullahoma Barrens	39289.34	Coffee	TN
MC	AEDC Wildlife Management Area & Woods Reservoir	39289.34	Multiple	TN
MC	Aetna Slopes Property - TN River Gorge Trust	1640.33	Marion	TN
MC	Atlantic Coast Conservancy/Pelican Coast Conservancy Conservation Easement E201105	305.46	Rhea	TN
MC	Atlantic Coast Conservancy/Pelican Coast Conservancy Conservation Easement E201120	2089.26	Sequatchie	TN
MC	Bear Hollow Mountain Wildlife Management Area TWRA	16696.09	Multiple	Multiple
MC	Big Forks Tree Farm Conservation Easement - State of Tennessee	2961.91	Multiple	TN
MC	Bledsoe State Forest	6902.66	Multiple	TN
MC	Bowater Tract - Tennessee River Gorge Trust	750.7	Multiple	TN
MC	Boyds Farm - TVA Natural Resource Management Property	288.09	Marion	TN
MC	Conservation Easement - Land Trust for Tennessee	459.21	Franklin	TN
MC	Brumalow Creek	1033.29	Multiple	TN
MC	Burns Island Archaeological Site - TVA	250.5	Marion	TN
MC	Caney Creek State WMA	82.97	Multiple	TN
MC	Carter Caves Protection Planning Site/ Designated State Natural Area	923.11	Franklin	TN
MC	Carter Patten Conservation Easement - State of Tennessee	1118.79	Multiple	TN
MC	Center Hill Lake- US Army Corps of Engineers	39704.26	Multiple	TN
MC	Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park	8230.26	Multiple	Multiple
MC	Cumberland Trail 1	13951.26	Multiple	TN
MC	Cumberland Trail State Park	16570.51	Multiple	Multiple
MC	Cummings Cove Wildlife Management Area	1200.42	Multiple	TN
MC	DCH <i>Pleuroaia dolabelloides</i> (Final)	11769.08	Multiple	Multiple
MC	DCH <i>Ptychobranchnus subtentus</i> (Final)	12865.19	Multiple	Multiple

Appendix Table T-18. Fiscal Year 2029 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Manchester Sector

MANCHESTER SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
MC	DCH <i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i> (Final)	3920.33	Multiple	Multiple
MC	Duck River State Endangered Mussel Sanctuary	6338.49	Multiple	TN
MC	Fall Creek Falls State Park/State Natural Area	26546.5	Multiple	TN
MC	Franklin-Marion State Forest	6803.12	Multiple	TN
MC	Conservation Easement- Land Trust for Tennessee	142.98	Sequatchie	TN
MC	Georgia Alabama Land Trust - Conservation Easement	421.41	Jackson	AL
MC	Georgia Alabama Land Trust - Conservation Easement	589.9	Dade	GA
MC	Georgia-Alabama Land Trust Easement #344	75.11	Jackson	AL
MC	Great Falls Reservoir Reservation	1300.94	Multiple	TN
MC	Guntersville Reservoir State Mussel Sanctuary	1258.71	Multiple	Multiple
MC	Hawkins Cove Designated State Natural Area	0	Franklin	TN
MC	Highway 55 Oak Barren	298.04	Coffee	TN
MC	ICSES TVA Project (Carbon Offset Sites)	22.33	Rhea	TN
MC	Lost and Champion Coves-University of the South - Conservation Easement Land Trust for Tennessee	2767.03	Franklin	TN
MC	Merritt Farm Conservation Easement - Land Trust for Tennessee	110.62	Franklin	TN
MC	Mount Roosevelt State Wildlife Management Area	8476.02	Multiple	TN
MC	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Cane Creek	82.97	Multiple	TN
MC	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Collins River	1614.2	Multiple	TN
MC	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Johnson Creek	9.19	Multiple	TN
MC	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Middle Fork Stones River	39.56	Rutherford	TN
MC	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Standifer Creek	9.56	Sequatchie	TN
MC	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - West Fork Stones River (South)	21.28	Rutherford	TN
MC	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- North Chickamauga Creek	43.33	Multiple	TN
MC	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Overall Creek	36.85	Rutherford	TN
MC	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- PINEY CREEK	39.19	Multiple	TN
MC	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Sequatchie River	280.55	Multiple	TN
MC	Natural Bridge Designated State Natural Area	2767.03	Franklin	TN
MC	Nickajack Cave State Wildlife Observation Area	401.85	Marion	TN
MC	Nickajack Cave TVA Habitat Protection Area/Small Wild Area	401.85	Multiple	Multiple
MC	Nickajack Dam Reservation	91.84	Marion	TN

Appendix Table T-18. Fiscal Year 2029 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Manchester Sector

MANCHESTER SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
MC	Normandy Dam Reservation	297.05	Multiple	TN
MC	Normandy Fish Hatchery	165.88	Bedford	TN
MC	Normandy Reservoir Reservation	7890.09	Multiple	TN
MC	North Chickamauga Creek Gorge Designated State Natural Area	7106.76	Multiple	TN
MC	North Chickamauga Creek Wildlife Management Area	3037.07	Multiple	TN
MC	Piney River Tree Farm - Bowater Recreation Complex	19845.96	Multiple	TN
MC	Poe Branch Wetland - TWRA	90.71	Hamilton	TN
MC	Post Property Conservation Easement - Land Trust for Tennessee	435.28	Marion	TN
MC	Raccoon Creek State Wildlife Management Area	4714.16	Jackson	AL
MC	Raccoon Mountain Pumped Storage State Wildlife Observation Area	646.79	Multiple	TN
MC	Rock Island State Park	1208.91	Multiple	TN
MC	Rumbling Falls Cave System	10134.9	Van Buren	TN
MC	Russell Cave National Monument	321.99	Jackson	AL
MC	Short Springs Designated State Natural Area	217.0564	Coffee	TN
MC	Conservation Easement - Land Trust for Tennessee	783.87	Franklin	TN
MC	Spring Creek Road Barrens - AEDC	293.5	Multiple	TN
MC	Tennessee River Gorge	29407.87	Multiple	TN
MC	Tennessee River Gorge Trust Easement	215.72	Multiple	TN
MC	Tennessee River Gorge Trust -Grant Tract	912.6	Marion	TN
MC	Tennessee River Gorge Trust- Little Cedar Mountain Tract	806.94	Marion	TN
MC	Tennessee River Gorge Trust Properties (Formerly Bowater Property)	1398.9	Multiple	TN
MC	Timberland Investment Resources Recreation Area (Formerly Bowater)	17701.84	Multiple	TN
MC	Tim's Ford Reservoir Reservation	14717.09	Multiple	TN
MC	University of TN Space Institute	230.66	Franklin	TN
MC	Upper Elk River Bottoms	1484.76	Multiple	TN
MC	Watts Bar Dam and Reservoir Reservation	43581.58	Multiple	TN
MC	West Harpeth River	60.17	Williamson	TN
MC	Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)	27.91	Jackson	AL
MC	Conservation Easement- Land Trust for Tennessee	3571.15	Van Buren	TN
MC	Woods Reservoir Reservation	6441.83	Multiple	TN

Appendix Table T-19. Fiscal Year 2029 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Milan Sector

MILAN SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
ML	Agricultural Conservation Easement	15.86	Tipton	TN
ML	Bayou De Chien Outstanding Resource Water	416.3	Multiple	KY
ML	Camp Mack Morris Boy Scout Camp	214.9336	Benton	TN
ML	Cane Creek of Bayou De Chien Outstanding Resource Water	209.47	Multiple	KY
ML	Col. Forrest V. Durand Wetland - State Habitat Area	389.44	Madison	TN
ML	Emergency Watershed Protection Program - Floodplain Easement (EWPP-FPE)	341	Madison	TN
ML	Hatchie National Wildlife Refuge	11711.9	Haywood	TN
ML	Hatchie River - State Scenic River	7622.274	Multiple	TN
ML	Jackson Creek	63.81051	Graves	KY
ML	Jackson Creek Outstanding Resource Water	23.92	Graves	KY
ML	Kentucky Reservoir Reservation	135396	Multiple	Multiple
ML	Lake Graham State Fishing Lake/Wildlife Observation Area	867.26	Madison	TN
ML	Natchez Trace State Forest	36889.86	Multiple	TN
ML	Natchez Trace State Forest and Wildlife Management Area	38194.74	Multiple	TN
ML	Natchez Trace State Resort Park	8244.76	Multiple	TN
ML	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Hatchie River	496.19	Multiple	Multiple
ML	NRCS Wetland Reserve Program (Permanent Easement)	9200.89	Multiple	Multiple
ML	Parker Branch Wetland - TWRA	263.57	Gibson	TN
ML	South Fork of Bayou De Chien Outstanding Resource Water	198.95	Multiple	KY
ML	Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge	51918.29	Multiple	TN
ML	Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge/Big Sandy Unit	21465.53	Multiple	TN
ML	Wetlands Reserve Program	94.57	Gibson	TN
ML	Wetlands Reserve Program	200.76	Henderson	TN

Appendix Table T-20. Fiscal Year 2029 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Morristown Sector

MORRISTOWN SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
MT	Ataya Tracts Molpus South - The Nature Conservancy	88960.73	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Badget Rd #1 Park	62.2	Multiple	TN
MT	Bays Mountain Addition State Protection Planning Site	242.7779	Hawkins	TN
MT	Big Laurel Branch Wilderness Study Area	6365.1	Multiple	TN
MT	Boone Reservoir Reservation	4908.52	Multiple	TN
MT	C.F. Ataya WMA - KY	54825.8	Multiple	KY
MT	Cave Burial	25.95	Knox	TN
MT	Cherokee (North) State Wildlife Management Area	229570.8	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Cherokee (South) State Wildlife Management Area	312955.2	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Cherokee Dam Reservation	334.39	Multiple	TN
MT	Cherokee National Forest - Unake Ranger District	342448.7	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Cherokee National Forest - ownership boundaries	656051.3	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Cherokee Reservoir Reservation	38340.54	Multiple	TN
MT	Chimney Rock	1290.2	Campbell	TN
MT	Cove Creek Peninsula Wildlife Management Area	2604.16	Campbell	TN
MT	Cumberland Trail State Park	16570.51	Multiple	TN
MT	Davy Crockett Birthplace State Park	98.03	Greene	TN
MT	DCH <i>Myotis sodalis</i> (Final)	2089321	Multiple	Multiple
MT	DCH <i>Pleuroanaia dolabellodes</i> (Final)	11769.08	Multiple	Multiple
MT	DCH <i>Ptychobranchus subtentus</i> (Final)	12865.19	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Doe Mountain State Recreation Area	17721.57	Johnson	TN
MT	Fontana Dam Reservation	138.27	Multiple	NC
MT	Fort Loudoun Dam Reservation	14005.26	Multiple	TN
MT	FT. Loudoun Reservoir Reservation	14005.26	Multiple	TN
MT	FT. Patrick Henry Reservoir Reservation	459.65	Multiple	TN
MT	Grainger County Park	94.56938	Grainger	TN
MT	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	518442.7	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Hawkins Cave	8.83	Campbell	TN
MT	House Mountain Designated State Natural Area	505.4127	Knox	TN
MT	John Tarleton Park	70.17	Knox	TN

Appendix Table T-20. Fiscal Year 2029 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Morristown Sector

MORRISTOWN SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
MT	Kentucky Ridge Forest Wildlife Management Area	3395.144	Bell	KY
MT	Kentucky Ridge State Forest	11793.02	Bell	KY
MT	Lick Creek Mitigation Bank	36.14	Greene	TN
MT	Lower French Broad and Lower Holston Nonessential Experimental Population Status	4790.05	Multiple	TN
MT	Lower Pine Mountain Macrosite	19662.56	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Morrill's Cave Designated State Natural Area	46.05342	Sullivan	TN
MT	Mossy Creek TVA Ecological Study Area	38340.54	Multiple	TN
MT	Nantahala National Forest	1327388	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Nantahala National Forest / Nantahala State Game Land	530464.6	Multiple	Multiple
MT	National Forest- North Carolina	1042224	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Clinch River 1	80.22	Multiple	TN
MT	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Holston River	128.09	Multiple	TN
MT	Norris Dam Cave TVA Habitat Protection Area	2.45	Anderson	TN
MT	Norris Dam Reservation	114.55	Multiple	TN
MT	Norris Dam State Resort Park	2799.85	Multiple	TN
MT	Norris Songbird Trail State Wildlife Observation Area	58.9	Multiple	TN
MT	North Cherokee NF and Wildlife Management Area	334706.5	Multiple	Multiple
MT	North Cumberland Wildlife Management Area	150784.4	Multiple	TN
MT	Overmountain Victory Scenic Trail	1304.11	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Proposed Wilderness Study Area - Cherokee National Forest	806.7198	Multiple	TN
MT	Conservation Easement - Land Trust For TN	133.34	Greene	TN
MT	Sundquist Wildlife Management Area	88450.81	Multiple	TN
MT	TVA Programmatic Agreement 2003 (Holston)	2419.58	Multiple	TN
MT	Unicoi State Bear Reserve	59185.69	Multiple	Multiple
MT	Warriors Path State Park	986.38	Sullivan	TN
MT	Watauga River Bluffs Designated State Natural Area and TNC Preserve	50.14279	Multiple	TN
MT	Wilbur Cliffs	369.37	Carter	TN
MT	Wilbur Dam Reservation	2.24	Carter	TN
MT	Wilbur Lake State Wildlife Observation Area	107	Carter	TN
MT	Wilbur Reservoir Reservation	71.42	Carter	TN

Appendix Table T-21. Fiscal Year 2029 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Muscle Shoals Sector

MUSCLE SHOALS SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
MS	Buttahatchie Macrosite	3522.91	Multiple	MS
MS	DCH <i>Etheostoma boschungii</i> (Final)	853.39	Multiple	Multiple
MS	DCH <i>Hamiota perovalis</i> (Final)	4713.24	Multiple	Multiple
MS	DCH <i>Leavenworthia crassa</i> (Final)	30.28	Multiple	AL
MS	DCH <i>Medionidus acutissimus</i> (Final)	6703.85	Multiple	Multiple
MS	DCH <i>Pleurobema decisum</i> (Final)	5448.41	Multiple	Multiple
MS	DCH <i>Pleurobema perovatum</i> (Final)	7329.92	Multiple	Multiple
MS	DCH <i>Pleuonaia dolabelloides</i> (Final)	11769.08	Multiple	Multiple
MS	DCH <i>Ptychobranhus greenii</i> (Final)	5196.98	Multiple	Multiple
MS	DCH <i>Ptychobranhus subtentus</i> (Final)	12865.19	Multiple	Multiple
MS	DCH <i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i> (Final)	3920.33	Multiple	Multiple
MS	Devils Den TVA Habitat Protection Area	252.51	Franklin	AL
MS	Dime Bluffs and Ravines Rare plants.	242.9588	Franklin	AL
MS	Echota Cherokee	326770.1	Multiple	AL
MS	Florence Municipal Park	72.12645	Lauderdale	AL
MS	Freedom Hills Wildlife Management Area	39489.55	Multiple	AL
MS	Mallard-Fox Creek Wildlife Management Area Alabama	3908.96	Multiple	AL
MS	McFarland Park	327.87	Lauderdale	AL
MS	Mountain View Ravines	666.278	Franklin	AL
MS	Muscle Shoals Reservation	2427.5	Multiple	AL
MS	Natchez Trace National Parkway	44142.14	Multiple	Multiple
MS	National Rivers Inventory - Cypress Creek	54.2	Lauderdale	AL
MS	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Buttahatchee River	303.6	Multiple	Multiple
MS	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Elk River	276.99	Multiple	Multiple
MS	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Bear Creek	3612	Multiple	AL
MS	Pickwick Dam and Reservoir Reservation	156.16	Hardin	TN
MS	Seven Mile Island State Wildlife Management Area	6035.31	Multiple	AL
MS	Shoal Creek Nonessential Experimental Population	1306.53	Multiple	Multiple
MS	Tennessee River/Wilson Dam Nonessential Experimental Population	4692.18	Multiple	AL
MS	Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway	13793.61	Multiple	Multiple

Appendix Table T-21. Fiscal Year 2029 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Muscle Shoals Sector

MUSCLE SHOALS SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
MS	Tennessee-Tombigbee Mitigation Protection Planning Site	13793.61	Multiple	Multiple
MS	Wheeler Dam Tailwater Restricted Mussel Harvest Area	2028.64	Multiple	AL
MS	Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge	37553.98	Multiple	AL
MS	Wheeler Reservoir Reservation	95205.86	Multiple	AL
MS	Wilson Dam Reservation	245.41	Multiple	AL
MS	Wilson Dam Tailwater Restricted Mussel Harvest Area	1365.5	Multiple	AL

Appendix Table T-22. Fiscal Year 2029 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Nashville Sector

NASHVILLE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
NA	Alvin G Beaman Park- State Natural Area	1643.17	Davidson	TN
NA	Barren River Lake	21173.39	Multiple	KY
NA	Barren River Lake State Wildlife Management Area	9922.71	Multiple	KY
NA	Barren River Reservoir Reservation	19053.88	Multiple	KY
NA	Branstetter Farm Conservation Easement - Land Trust for Tennessee	110.41	Davidson	TN
NA	Cedar Glades Protection Planning Site	7840.59	Wilson	TN
NA	Cedars of Lebanon State Forest	791.8409	Wilson	TN
NA	Center Hill Lake- US Army Corps of Engineers	39704.26	Multiple	TN
NA	Chaney Lake State Nature Preserve	175.65	Warren	KY
NA	Cheatham Lake - US Army Corps of Engineers	7724.45	Multiple	TN
NA	Cheatham Reservoir Reservation	6616.16	Multiple	TN
NA	Cordell Hull Reservoir Reservation- USACOE	26773.34	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Couchville Cedar Glade Designated State Natural Area	127.8	Davidson	TN
NA	Cumberland River NO. 3 State Mussel Sanctuary	1409.16	Smith	TN
NA	DCH <i>Myotis sodalis</i> (Final)	2089321	Multiple	Multiple
NA	DCH <i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i> (Final)	3920.33	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Drakes Creek	150.4968	Warren	KY
NA	Ellington Agricultural Campus	177.33	Davidson	TN
NA	Foggy Hollow Farm	27.46	Cheatham	TN
NA	Foxhedge Conservation Easement - Land Trust for Tennessee	344.84	Williamson	TN
NA	Gallatin Steam Plant Wildlife Management Area	1718.9	Sumner	TN
NA	Great Falls Dam Reservation	18.38	Warren	TN
NA	Great Falls Reservoir Reservation	1300.94	Multiple	TN
NA	Green Valley Creek Stream Mitigation Site	11.53	Putnam	TN
NA	Greenhill Woods Registered Natural Area (Kentucky)	535.9998	Warren	KY
NA	Harpeth River Park	69.9	Multiple	TN
NA	Conservation Easement - Land Trust for Tennessee	28.35	Williamson	TN
NA	Highland Rim Experiment Station	374.56	Robertson	TN
NA	Hobson Pike Glade	20.75	Davidson	TN
NA	J. Percy Priest Lake - US Army Corps of Engineers	33686.57	Multiple	TN
NA	Jamie Summers Farms	70.27	Simpson	KY

Appendix Table T-22. Fiscal Year 2029 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Nashville Sector

NASHVILLE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
NA	Land Trust for Tennessee	44.22	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Long Hunter State Park/ Jason Allen Arboretum	2682.2	Multiple	TN
NA	Mill Creek - Indian Creek Drainage	227.8458	Davidson	TN
NA	Mill Creek - Nolensville Headwaters	862.16	Multiple	TN
NA	Mill Creek - Upper Owl Creek Drainage	431.33	Williamson	TN
NA	Mill Creek Macrosite/Sevenmile Creek Stream Mitigation Site and City of Nashville Greenways Sevenmile Park	998.0618	Multiple	TN
NA	Mill Creek Site	2352.71	Multiple	TN
NA	Conservation Easement, Land Trust for Tennessee	49.93299	Davidson	TN
NA	Natchez Trace National Parkway	44142.14	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Natchez Trace Parkway	2.37	Davidson	TN
NA	Natchez Trace Scenic Trail	1496.01	Multiple	TN
NA	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Sycamore Creek	35.81	Multiple	TN
NA	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Barren River	193.72	Multiple	KY
NA	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - East Fork Stones River	45.53	Rutherford	TN
NA	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Elk Fork (Red River)	71.1	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Red River	232.01	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - South Fork Red River	71.87	Multiple	Multiple
NA	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Stones River	61.74	Multiple	TN
NA	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Harpeth River	166.49	Multiple	TN
NA	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Overall Creek	36.85	Rutherford	TN
NA	Old Hickory Reservoir Reservation	23997.87	Multiple	TN
NA	Old Hickory State Wildlife Management Area	26682.04	Multiple	TN
NA	Ozburn Hollow Farm Conservation Easement - Land Trust for Tennessee	460.02	Williamson	TN
NA	Percy Priest State Wildlife Management Area	10817.2	Multiple	TN
NA	Rock Island State Park	1208.91	Multiple	TN
NA	Stones River Cedar Glade And Barrens Designated State Natural Area	210.64	Rutherford	TN
NA	Stones River National Battlefield	707.957	Rutherford	TN
NA	Tennessee Land Trust ID 395	93.52	Davidson	TN
NA	Tennessee Land Trust ID 407	504.27	Robertson	TN
NA	The Land Trust for Tennessee Conservation Easement	99.5	Williamson	TN

Appendix Table T-22. Fiscal Year 2029 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Nashville Sector

NASHVILLE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
NA	The Land Trust for Tennessee Easement	176.36	Davidson	TN
NA	The Land Trust for Tennessee Easement	461.37	Robertson	TN
NA	Trevecca Nazarene University and Arboretum	65.37	Davidson	TN
NA	University School of Nashville	100.2358	Davidson	TN
NA	West Harpeth River	60.17	Williamson	TN
NA	Conservation Easement	292.83	Sumner	TN
NA	Williams Mitigation Bank - Tennessee Wildlife Federation Ilf Site	29.98	Putnam	TN

Appendix Table T-23. Fiscal Year 2029 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Oak Ridge Sector

OAK RIDGE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
OR	Badget Rd #1 Park	62.2	Multiple	TN
OR	Ball Camp Park and AYSO Fields	16.34	Knox	TN
OR	Bearden Middle School Park	26.77	Knox	TN
OR	Bethel Valley Embayment TVA HPA	3.64	Anderson	TN
OR	Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area	122510.1	Multiple	Multiple
OR	Brushy Valley Park	9.82722	Anderson	TN
OR	Bull Run Wetland TVA Habitat Protection Area	2.76	Anderson	TN
OR	Bull Run Knobs	188.27	Knox	TN
OR	Cave Burial	25.95	Knox	TN
OR	Conservation Easement held by Foothills Land Conservancy	105.86	Knox	TN
OR	Foothills Land Conservancy	486.2	Loudon	TN
OR	Cordell Hull Reservoir Reservation- USACE	26773.34	Multiple	Multiple
OR	Cove Creek Peninsula Wildlife Management Area	2604.16	Campbell	TN
OR	Cumberland Forests- UT Ag Experiment Station	8637.33	Multiple	TN
OR	Cumberland Trail 1	13951.26	Multiple	TN
OR	Cumberland Trail State Park	16570.51	Multiple	TN
OR	DCH <i>Myotis sodalis</i> (Final)	2089321	Multiple	Multiple
OR	DCH <i>Ptychobranhus subtentus</i> (Final)	12865.19	Multiple	Multiple
OR	Dunn Park	5.6	Knox	TN
OR	Fall Creek Falls State Park/State Natural Area	26546.5	Multiple	TN
OR	Fort Loudoun Dam Reservation	14005.26	Multiple	TN
OR	Frozen Head State Natural Area	22760.41	Multiple	TN
OR	Fort Loudoun Reservoir Reservation	14005.26	Multiple	TN
OR	Grassy Creek TVA HPA	271.24	Roane	TN
OR	Green River (RM 207.8 to 30.5-Green River Lake Dam) Outstanding Resource Water	1533.56	Multiple	KY
OR	The Nature Conservancy- Conservation Easement	71.71	Metcalfe	KY
OR	Haw Ridge Park	762.22	Anderson	TN
OR	Hawkins Cave	8.83	Campbell	TN
OR	Hope Creek Colony Bluffs TVA Habitat Protection Area	10.44299	Loudon	TN
OR	Hundred Acre Pond	1786.972	Hart	KY

Appendix Table T-23. Fiscal Year 2029 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Oak Ridge Sector

OAK RIDGE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
OR	John Tarleton Park	70.17	Knox	TN
OR	Karns High School Park	62.98426	Knox	TN
OR	Meadow Creek Soccer Complex	11.46988	Knox	TN
OR	Melton Hill Dam Reservation	1063.86	Anderson	TN
OR	Mount Roosevelt State Wildlife Management Area	8476.02	Multiple	TN
OR	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Clinch River 1	80.22	Multiple	TN
OR	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Green River	249.08	Multiple	KY
OR	Nationwide Rivers Inventory- Sequatchie River	280.55	Multiple	TN
OR	Norris Dam Cave TVA Habitat Protection Area	2.45	Anderson	TN
OR	Norris Dam Reservation	114.55	Multiple	TN
OR	Norris Dam State Resort Park	2799.85	Multiple	TN
OR	Norris Songbird Trail State Wildlife Observation Area	58.9	Multiple	TN
OR	North Cumberland Wildlife Management Area	150784.4	Multiple	TN
OR	North Eagle Bend TVA Habitat Protection Area	0.91	Anderson	TN
OR	North Ridge Trail	103.13	Anderson	TN
OR	Northwest Sports Complex	60.23277	Knox	TN
OR	NRCS Wetland Reserve Program (Permanent Easement)	9200.89	Multiple	Multiple
OR	Oak Ridge National Laboratory Reservation	32848.61	Multiple	TN
OR	Pellissippi State Community College Park	135.74	Knox	TN
OR	Penrose Farm Conservation Easement	145.84	Knox	TN
OR	Pong Gap Elementary School Park	10.98	Knox	TN
OR	Powell Middle School Park	22.32	Knox	TN
OR	Railroad Slope TVA Habitat Protection Area	3.829508	Anderson	TN
OR	Ridgedale Elementary School Park	11.96	Knox	TN
OR	Roane County Park	96.84	Roane	TN
OR	State Scenic River - Clinch River	3234.9	Multiple	TN
OR	Sundquist Wildlife Management Area	88450.81	Multiple	TN
OR	Conservation Easement	14.11	Knox	TN
OR	Tellico Dam and Reservoir Reservation	25657.41	Multiple	TN
OR	Tennessee Technological University	87.29089	Putnam	TN

Appendix Table T-23. Fiscal Year 2029 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the Oak Ridge Sector

OAK RIDGE SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
OR	The Land Trust for Tennessee Easement	218.91	Loudon	TN
OR	Upper Bull Run Bluffs TVA Habitat Protection Area	19.99331	Anderson	TN
OR	Watts Bar Dam and Reservoir Reservation	43581.58	Multiple	TN
OR	Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)	4.5	Roane	TN
OR	Williams Tract Protection Planning Site	609.1	Putnam	TN

Appendix Table T-24. Fiscal Year 2029 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the West Point Sector

WEST POINT SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
WP	Black Belt Branch Experiment Station	558.54	Noxubee	MS
WP	Buttahatchie Macrosite	3522.91	Multiple	MS
WP	Choctaw State WMA	20847.05	Multiple	MS
WP	Columbus Military Reservation	4483.01	Lowndes	MS
WP	Coonewah Creek Chalk Bluffs	84.85	Lee	MS
WP	Coonewah Creek Chalk Bluffs Unique geologic feature.	339.8324	Lee	MS
WP	DCH <i>Hamiota perovalis</i> (Final)	4713.24	Multiple	Multiple
WP	DCH <i>Medionidus acutissimus</i> (Final)	6703.85	Multiple	Multiple
WP	DCH <i>Pleurobema decisum</i> (Final)	5448.41	Multiple	Multiple
WP	DCH <i>Pleurobema perovatum</i> (Final)	7329.92	Multiple	Multiple
WP	Ellis Tract Mississippi Land Trust	265.06	Lowndes	MS
WP	Enid Reservoir Reservation	45156.63	Multiple	MS
WP	Grenada Reservoir Reservation	88984.33	Multiple	MS
WP	Grenada State Waterfowl Management Area	57817.67	Multiple	MS
WP	Holly Springs National Forest	529411	Multiple	MS
WP	Luxapallila Creek Recreation Area	335.5803	Lowndes	MS
WP	Mississippi Choctaw Reservation	32248.11	Multiple	MS
WP	Nanih Waiya Wildlife Management Area	7842.25	Multiple	MS

Appendix Table T-24. Fiscal Year 2029 - Natural Areas Crossed by or Occurring within 0.1-Mile of Right-of-Way Segments Proposed for Vegetation Management in the West Point Sector

WEST POINT SECTOR	NAME	ACRES	COUNTY	STATE
WP	Natchez Trace National Parkway	44142.14	Multiple	Multiple
WP	Nationwide Rivers Inventory - Buttahatchee River	303.6	Multiple	MS
WP	Nationwide Rivers Inventory-Noxubee River	60.85346	Noxubee	MS
WP	Noxubee River at Shaqualak	5759.15	Noxubee	MS
WP	Plum Creek Bluff	241.97	Noxubee	MS
WP	Plymouth Bluff Nature and Cultural Studies Center	234	Lowndes	MS
WP	Private John Allen National Fish Hatchery	30.66	Lee	MS
WP	Sardis Reservoir Reservation	51801.73	Multiple	MS
WP	Springdale Natural Area/WMA	1499.58	Lafayette	MS
WP	Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway	13793.61	Multiple	Multiple
WP	Tennessee-Tombigbee Mitigation Protection Planning Site	13793.61	Multiple	Multiple
WP	Tennessee-Tombigbee Columbus Reservoir Reservation	4122.1	Multiple	MS
WP	Tombigbee National Forest	119504.7	Multiple	MS
WP	Young Family Limited Partnership	1324.1	Multiple	MS