

or cause to be removed any such structure or facility anchored, installed, constructed, or moored without such license, permit, or approval, whether such license or approval has once been obtained and subsequently canceled, or whether it has never been obtained. TVA's removal costs shall be charged to the owner of the structure, and payment of such costs shall be a condition of approval for any future facility proposed to serve the tract of land at issue or any tract derived therefrom whether or not the current owner caused such charges to be incurred. In addition, any applicant with an outstanding removal charge payable to TVA shall, until such time as the charge be paid in full, be ineligible to receive a permit or approval from TVA for any facility located anywhere along or in the Tennessee River or its tributaries. TVA shall not be responsible for the loss of property associated with the removal of any such structure or facility including, without limitation, the loss of any navigable boat or vessel moored at such a facility. Any costs voluntarily incurred by TVA to protect and store such property shall be removal costs within the meaning of this section, and TVA may sell such property and apply the proceeds toward any and all of its removal costs. Small businesses seeking expedited consideration of the economic impact of actions under this section may contact TVA's Supplier and Diverse Business Relations staff, TVA Procurement, 1101 Market Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402-2801.

§1304.407 Development within flood control storage zones of TVA reservoirs.

(a) Activities involving development within the flood control storage zone on TVA reservoirs will be reviewed to determine if the proposed activity qualifies as a repetitive action. Under TVA's implementation of Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management, repetitive actions are projects within a class of actions TVA has determined to be approvable without further review and documentation related to flood control storage, provided the loss of flood control storage caused by the project does not exceed one acre-foot.

A partial list of repetitive actions includes:

- (1) Private and public water-use facilities;
- (2) Commercial recreation boat dock and water-use facilities;
- (3) Water intake structures;
- (4) Outfalls;
- (5) Mooring and loading facilities for barge terminals;
- (6) Minor grading and fills; and
- (7) Bridges and culverts for pedestrian, highway, and railroad crossings.

(b) Projects resulting in flood storage loss in excess of one acre-foot will not be considered repetitive actions.

(c) For projects not qualifying as repetitive actions, the applicant shall be required, as appropriate, to evaluate alternatives to the placement of fill or the construction of a project within the flood control storage zone that would result in lost flood control storage. The alternative evaluation would either identify a better option or support and document that there is no reasonable alternative to the loss of flood control storage. If this determination can be made, the applicant must then demonstrate how the loss of flood control storage will be minimized.

(1) In addition, documentation shall be provided regarding:

(i) The amount of anticipated flood control storage loss;

(ii) The cost of compensation of the displaced flood control storage (how much it would cost to excavate material from the flood control storage zone, haul it to an upland site and dispose of it);

(iii) The cost of mitigation of the displaced flood control storage (how much it would cost to excavate material from another site within the flood control storage zone, haul it to the project site and use as the fill material);

(iv) The cost of the project; and

(v) The nature and significance of any economic and/or natural resource benefits that would be realized as a result of the project.

(2) TVA may, in its discretion, decline to permit any project that would result in the loss of flood control storage.

(d) Recreational vehicles parked or placed within flood control storage zones of TVA reservoirs shall be

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deemed an obstruction affecting navigation, flood control, or public lands or reservations within the meaning of section 26a of the Act unless they:

- (1) Remain truly mobile and ready for highway use. The unit must be on its wheels or a jacking system and be attached to its site by only quick disconnect type utilities;
- (2) Have no permanently attached additions, connections, foundations, porches, or similar structures; and
- (3) Have an electrical cutoff switch that is located above the flood control zone and fully accessible during flood events.

§ 1304.408 Variances.

The Vice President or the designee thereof is authorized, following consideration whether a proposed structure or other regulated activity would adversely impact navigation, flood control, public lands or reservations, power generation, the environment, or sensitive environmental resources, or would be incompatible with surrounding uses or inconsistent with an approved TVA reservoir land management plan, to approve a structure or activity that varies from the requirements of this part in minor aspects.

§ 1304.409 Indefinite or temporary moorage of recreational vessels.

- (a) Recreational vessels' moorage at unpermitted locations along the water's edge of any TVA reservoir may not exceed 14 consecutive days at any one place or at any place within one mile thereof.
- (b) Recreational vessels may not establish temporary moorage within the limits of primary or secondary navigation channels.
- (c) Moorage lines of recreational vessels may not be placed in such a way as to block or hinder boating access to any part of the reservoir.
- (d) Permanent or extended moorage of a recreational vessel along the shoreline of any TVA reservoir without approval under section 26a of the TVA Act is prohibited.

§ 1304.410 Navigation restrictions.

- (a) Except for the placement of riprap along the shoreline, structures, land based or water use, shall not be located

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within the limits of safety harbors and landings established for commercial navigation.

- (b) Structures shall not be located in such a way as to block the visibility of navigation aids. Examples of navigation aids are lights, dayboards, and directional signs.
- (c) The establishment of "no-wake" zones outside approved harbor limits is prohibited at marinas or community dock facilities that are adjacent to or near a commercial navigation channel. In such circumstances, facility owners may, upon approval from TVA, install a floating breakwater along the harbor limit to reduce wave and wash action.

§ 1304.411 Fish attractor, spawning, and habitat structures.

- Fish attractors constitute potential obstructions and require TVA approval.
- (a) Fish attractors may be constructed of anchored brush piles, log cribs, and/or spawning benches, stake beds, vegetation, or rock piles, provided they meet "TVA Guidelines for Fish Attractor Placement in TVA Reservoirs" (TVA 1997).
 - (b) When established in connection with an approved dock, fish attractors shall not project more than 30 feet out from any portion of the dock.
 - (c) Any floatable materials must be permanently anchored.

§ 1304.412 Definitions.

- Except as the context may otherwise require, the following words or terms, when used in this part 1304, have the meaning specified in this section.
- 100-year floodplain* means that area inundated by the one percent annual chance (or 100-year) flood.
 - 500-year floodplain* means that area inundated by the 0.2 percent annual chance (or 500-year) flood; any land susceptible to inundation during the 500-year or greater flood.
 - Act* means the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended.
 - Applicant* means the person, corporation, State, municipality, political subdivision or other entity making application to TVA.
 - Application* means a written request for the approval of plans pursuant to the regulations contained in this part.