INACTIVE - ALL ITEMS SUPERSEDED OR OBSOLETE

Schedule Number: NC1-142-85-03

All items in this schedule are inactive. Items are either obsolete or have been superseded by newer NARA approved records schedules.

Description:

- Item 1.B was accessioned by NARA, accession number 4NN-142-89-2.
- Item 1.C was accessioned by NARA in 1992.

Date Reported: 07/28/2022
REQUEST FOR RECORDS DISPOSITION AUTHORITY
(See Instructions on reverse)

TO: GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE, WASHINGTON, DC 20408

FROM (Agency or establishment):
Tennessee Valley Authority

MAJOR SUBDIVISION:

MINOR SUBDIVISION:

NAME OF PERSON WITH WHOM TO CONFER:
Ronald E. Brewer

TELEPHONE EXT:
FTS 858-2520

NOTIFICATION TO AGENCY:
In accordance with the provisions of 44 USC 3303a, the disposal request, including amendments, is approved except for items that may be marked “disposition not approved” or “withdrawn” in column 10. If no records are proposed for disposal, the signature of the Archivist is not required.

NAME OF PERSON WITH WHOM TO CONFER:
Ronald E. Brewer

TELEPHONE EXT:
FTS 858-2520

DATE RECEIVED:
2-08-85

CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE:
I hereby certify that I am authorized to act for this agency in matters pertaining to the disposal of the agency’s records, that the records proposed for disposal in this Request of ______ page(s) are not now needed for the business of this agency or will not be needed after the retention periods specified, and that written concurrence from the General Accounting Office, if required under the provisions of Title 8 of the GAO Manual for Guidance of Federal Agencies, is attached.

A GAO concurrence □ is attached, or □ is unnecessary

B DATE:
12-28-84

C SIGNATURE OF AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE:
Ronald E. Brewer

D TITLE:
Assistant TVA Archivist

ITEM NO

DESCRIPTION OF ITEM
(With Inclusive Dates or Retention Periods)

Forestry Relations Correspondence File

This series of records documents the activities of TVA’s Forestry Program since its conception in 1933. The administrative records cover the organizational structure and reorganizations, administrative codes, policies and procedures, annual and monthly progress reports, and speeches and articles prepared by employees within the organization. The administrative records are separated from program records by file classification codes.

The following documents the evolution of the organization with a brief description of the responsibilities of the organization during the given time periods.

5/1933 Forestry and Soil Erosion Division

Planned and supervised soil erosion control and forestry work in the Tennessee Valley watershed. This included: forest protection, reforestation planting and similar work performed in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the State Forest Service.
Forestry Division (name change only)
Responsibilities remained the same.

Forestry Relations Department
Was responsible for the coordination and integration of policies of TVA relating to forestry and general watershed protection as obtained through forestry methods. This included surveys, experimentation, and recommendations with regard to forestry, its relation to TVA's water control program, management and protection of forests, and their stocking of forests.

Division of Forestry Relations
(Departments became division)

Division of Forestry Development
(Same responsibilities)

Division of Forestry, Fisheries, and Wildlife
Was responsible for the formulation, recommendation, investigation, and creation of programs in forestry, fisheries, and wildlife directed toward maximum sustained production and use of these resources for their contribution to the regional economy and environment. It maintained cooperative relationships with Federal, State, and other appropriate agencies and industries concerned with these resources.

Division of Land and Forest Resources
Formulated, recommended, and carried out plans, policies, and programs for the development, protection, and management of the forest, wildlife, recreational, archaeological, and historical resources of the Tennessee Valley region. The programs were directed toward environmental education and protection and optimum sustained production.
Activities to develop and use these resources were aimed at providing people with the multiple benefits of timber, wildlife, and associated healthy vegetation, and natural beauty. The division developed and administered cooperative relationships to strengthen State and local activities in management of forestry, recreation (including recreation resources), and wildlife, and was the principal point of contact with public and quasi-public agencies. It was responsible for ensuring multidisciplinary land use planning on TVA lands and directed the management of TVA's dam reservation and reservoir lands.

Division of Land and Economic Resources

Division of Land and Forest Resources was merged with the Division of Economic and Community Development to become Land and Economic Resources. (The program records maintained by the new organization will be scheduled as a separate series.)

Specific functions documented in the program records are as follows:

Forestry research activities were conducted to provide information regarding forest resources (growth and draining of timber, ownership, forest taxation, wood-using industries), forest products marketing (distribution and consumption), and experiments and investigations in forest management, silviculture, forest protection, and forest influences; to test and demonstrate superior forest trees and tree crops, minor forest products including seasonal crops, chemical products (tannins, essential oils, and medicinals); to gather data during the operation of an experimental forest nursery and testing grounds at Norris for the development and application of new or improved techniques; and to explore and test techniques of harvesting, transporting, processing, and use of biomass materials as a
supplemental or alternative energy source.

Examples of past research activities are:

- Fence post timber preservative demonstrations, a 15-year study, conducted to encourage more use of treated fence posts and timbers and to enlist active participation of timber operators to the point where they will set up and operate small commercial treating plants through use of a method of treatment—soaking with oil-soluble preservatives. Demonstrations were arranged by TVA field foresters and held throughout the Tennessee Valley to acquaint timber operators, farmer organizations, and other individuals with the potential of fence post and other timber preservation. The results were measured by the increase of service life of forest products made available to all areas of the Valley.

- Forest fertilizer test demonstration plots program was conducted from 1963-76 to determine if standing tree species in the Tennessee Valley respond with increased growth to applications of major plant nutrients on soils deficient in those elements. Forty-three test areas, three acres in size, were used for the application of nitrogen at one rate, a combination of nitrogen and phosphorus, and as untreated check. From the demonstrations, quantitative information of the effects of fertilizer on timber yields was obtained and used in conjunction with other refined research studies.

- A cooperative program was conducted with State, Federal and local agencies, landowners, timber operators, forest products trade associations, and citizen groups for watershed protection and forest development in tributary watersheds, forestry problems areas, and throughout the Tennessee Valley. This program was designed to secure and expedite economical forestry methods in woodland development control through reforestation. The following describes two major cooperative programs in which TVA participated.

- In 1933-34, TVA established two nurseries, one at Clinton, Tennessee, and one at Muscle Shoals, Alabama. The nurseries were used to produce needed
seedlings until State facilities could be expanded to meet the requirements. The nurseries provided seedlings free of charge to Valley landowners until 1957. TVA continued mass production of tree seedlings at these nurseries until 1960 when State nurseries were capable of supplying the demands. From their initiation through 1968 the two nurseries produced more than 603 million seedlings for planting on private, TVA, and other Federal lands.

- In 1962, "plant trees-grow jobs" was the largest reforestation program launched in cooperation with the State Divisions of Forestry to reforest seven States in seven years. Experience showed that, without promotional efforts at a moderate-to-high level, it is difficult to maintain a high rate of tree planting. TVA developed and produced promotional ideas and material for use by State organizations, provided organizational assistance to citizen groups, and assisted the States in informing landowners of the value and benefits of tree planting.

During the next seven years reforestation promotion reached an intensity never before achieved. Since the creation of "plant trees-grow jobs" program, the annual planting rate has remained well above 40,000 acres. Other benefits reaped were financial returns to landowners averaging, in 1962, $13 million per year over the life of the area; for every 1,000 acres of planted pines, 10 new jobs were created in industry, and 250,000 acres supplied the wood requirement for a new pulpmill. Soil erosion has been virtually eliminated on areas where landowners practiced tree planting, therefore, improving overall water quality, reducing soil loss, and providing useful products from former nonproductive lands.

- In June 1963, President Kennedy assigned TVA the task of developing the Land Between The Lakes as a demonstration in resource development into a natural outdoor recreation and conservation education center. A 10-year management plan and related correspondence included in this series of records documents the detailed planning and preparation for the recreation-education complex. The major objective of the project was to restore and/or improve the depleted resources of Land Between The Lakes in order to provide an opportunity to serve
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<td>recreational and educational needs of a rapidly urbanizing society. Goals identified were to increase native wildlife for observation, hunting, and youth and adult education; improve land and water resources for a source of food and habitat for fish and wildlife and improve quality of timber; and establish and interpret demonstrations of resource management practices employed on Land Between The Lakes to enable the public to understand how conservation activities provide for wise and productive use of natural resources. (Land Between The Lakes is a separate organizational unit within TVA, therefore, records documenting the implementation and current operation of this project will be scheduled as a separate series.)</td>
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<td>A fish and wildlife development program included limnological studies of reservoirs and tributary streams; surveys and technical studies of fish and wildlife species and their environments affected by TVA reservoir development; analyses of problems and opportunities for development and utilization of fisheries and wildlife resources; and cooperation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Atomic Energy Commission (presently DOE) concerning the affect of reservoir operations, stream sanitation, and disposition of radioactive wastes on fish life.</td>
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<td>Land use forecast system and a land use planning process are principal methods utilized by TVA for planning the use of reservoir land. Under the forecast system, offices and divisions review the land base acquired and identify land suitable for future use. The land use planning process is based on active participation by other TVA organizations, government agencies, private organizations, and citizens. Comments from these groups are used to identify regional and local land use needs and to develop general reservoir management goals and objectives. During the processes described above, extensive data is gathered about social, economic, and environmental conditions around the reservoir area. The data is analyzed in conjunction with the reservoir management goals and objectives in the preparation of a reservoir plan. The plan serves as guidance for all administrative land use and resource management decisions on the involved reservoir. The reservoir plans will be continually revised as land management decisions are made to accomodate growth pressures, economic trends, public needs and environmental conditions and standards.</td>
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Recreation resources program is responsible for planning and implementing activities to stimulate, guide, and contribute to regional recreation resources development. This is accomplished through three project areas: streams, trails, and natural areas; reservoir recreation; and community recreation. Recreational facilities are built and operated by TVA on selected reservoirs to help meet the need for public access to lakes and for use of TVA lands and shorelines. Recreational areas designated and developed by TVA are boat-launching ramps, day-use areas, group camps, public campgrounds, and informal public-use areas. Fees may be assessed for use of public campgrounds and group camps and camping use of informal public-use areas. No fees are charged for use of boat-launching ramps, day-use areas, and unimproved land. Onsite management is provided at public campgrounds and other recreation areas as required. Assistance is provided to city and county governments in architectural designing and landscaping of recreational areas.

The environmental/energy education program plans, organizes, and directs the development of TVA's overall program to enhance citizen awareness and concern for the region's resources and environment and their relationship to the well-being of people within the Valley. A network of formal environmental/energy programs was established that included energy conservation, fish and wildlife, and visits to nature centers and power facilities. This education was offered to States, universities, and local school systems. Specific TVA lands are managed to provide visitor opportunities in informal interpretation.

This series contains three (3) file segments:

File segment 1933-1955 arranged by the TVA Divisional System and containing 126 cu.ft.;

File segment 1956-1969 arranged by the TVA Divisional System and containing 74 cu.ft.;

File segment 1970-March 1984 arranged by the Alpha-numeric System and containing 1130 cu.ft.
1. **DISPOSITION:**

   **A.** File segment 1933-1955:
   Permanent; Offer to NARS in May 1987.

   **B.** File segment 1956-1969:
   Permanent; Offer to NARS in May 1987.

   **C.** File segment 1970-1984:
   Permanent; Offer to NARS in May 1990.

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