stream flow withdrawals, pumped storage, or a combination of any of these. Different design concepts will also be addressed. In addition, as required by NEPA, the no action alternative will also be analyzed. One alternative, construction of a surface impoundment directly on Yellow Creek will not be considered at this time because of the potential impacts to large areas of regulated wetlands. Potentially important issues for discussion in the EIS include:

 Effects on stream discharge, water quality, and availability;

2. Impacts on terrestrial and aquatic ecology, including threatened and endangered species and habitat loss;

3. Impacts on floodplains, wetlands, recreation, and existing land uses; and

4. Socioeconomic, historic, archeological, and cultural effects associated with completion of the project and alternatives to it.

This list is not intended to be all inclusive, nor is it intended to be a predetermination of impacts. As scoping and preparation of the EIS proceeds, other issues may be revealed which will necessitate further analyses.

TVA and COE invite comments on the above issues. Comments are also requested on environmental issues which should not be viewed as important and which should not be discussed in detail in the EIS.

Sometime during the scoping period, a public meeting will be held in Vernon (Lamar County) to receive comments about the scope of this EIS. Details about this meeting will be announced in area newspapers. Comments received at this meeting will be accorded the same weight as written comments.

As noted, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (Mobile District) will participate in this EIS process as a joint lead agency. Other Federal Agencies may also become cooperating agencies.

After the scoping process and the initial environmental analyses are completed, TVA and COE will prepare a draft EIS. A Notice of Availability of the draft EIS, soliciting public comments, will be published in the **Federal Register** and area newspapers. Those persons who choose not to comment on the scope of the document at this time, but wish to receive a copy of the draft for their review and comment, should write to the above address.

Dated: June 30, 1995.

Kathryn J. Jackson,

Senior Vice President/Resource Group. [FR Doc. 95–16847 Filed 7–7–95; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 8120–01–M

Adoption of Final Environmental Impact Statement

AGENCY: Tennessee Valley Authority. **ACTION:** Adoption of Final Environmental Impact Statement.

SUMMARY: In accordance with TVA's procedures implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and consistent with 40 CFR 1506.3 (1993), TVA has decided to adopt a Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (FSEIS) that was issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in late April 1995. This FSEIS is entitled, "Final Environmental Statement related to the operation of Watts Bar Nuclear Plant Units 1 and 2, Supplement No. 1.' Notice of the availability of this FSEIS was published in the Federal Register on May 5, 1995 (60 FR 22,389). TVA has determined that the FSEIS meets the standards for an adequate FSEIS and can be adopted.

ADDRESSES: The FSEIS can be inspected by the public at the following places:

- TVA Corporate Library, East Tower
- Building, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee 37902; TVA Corporate Library, Signal Place,
- 1101 Market Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402; and

TVA Technical Library, A100 National Environmental Research Center, CTR 1E, Muscle Shoals, Alabama 35660. Copies of the FSEIS may also be obtained by writing or calling: Dale V. Wilhelm, Team Leader, Environmental Management Staff, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT 8C–K, Knoxville, Tennessee 37902, (615) 632–6693.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jon M. Loney, Manager, Environmental Management Staff, Tennessee Valley Authority, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT 8C–K, Knoxville, Tennessee 37902, (615) 632–2201.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On or about April 21, 1995, NRC released a FSEIS on the operation of TVA's Watts Bar Nuclear Plant (WBN). The supplement addresses changes in the plant design and the environment that occurred after NRC issued its "Final Environmental Statement" in 1978 on the operation of the plant. NRC concluded in the FSEIS that there have been no significant changes in potential environmental impacts associated with plant operation from those evaluated in its 1978 document. The FSEIS also concluded that TVA's preoperational and operational environmental and radiological monitoring programs were appropriate for establishing baseline

conditions and for assessing resulting environmental impacts. Finally, the FSEIS concluded that the analysis of severe accident mitigation design alternatives for the plant demonstrated that none would be cost beneficial for further mitigating environmental impacts beyond the procedural changes which TVA had already committed to implement.

Background

TVA is the electric supplier to an 80,000 square mile area containing parts of seven States. It and the distributors of the electricity, which TVA generates, serve about 7.5 million people. TVA currently has 25,600 megawatts of generating capacity on its system. This includes coal-fired units, nuclear units, hydro-electric units, combustion turbines, and pumped storage hydro units.

TVA's WBN is located in Rhea County, Tennessee, approximately 13 kilometers (8 miles) southeast of Spring City, Tennessee, and 80 kilometers (50 miles) northeast of Chattanooga, Tennessee. The site is located adjacent to TVA's Watts Bar Dam Reservation at Tennessee River Mile 528. WBN is a two unit pressurized water reactor nuclear plant. Each of its units has a nameplate capacity of 1,170 megawatts. TVA expects to load fuel in Unit 1 in the Fall of 1995. Unit 2 is approximately 65 percent complete. Alternatives to TVA completing Unit 2 are being evaluated as part of an integrated resource planning (IRP) process and an associated EIS. The IRP is scheduled to be completed in December 1995. In December 1994, the TVA Board of Directors announced that based on interim data from the IRP, it would not be in TVA's or its customers' interests for TVA itself to complete Unit 2.

In August 1970, TVA proposed to construct and operate WBN in order to meet forecasted power needs in the TVA region. The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), now NRC, issued construction permits for the two units on January 23, 1973. TVA commenced construction of WBN in 1973. In 1976, TVA applied to NRC for licenses to operate WBN.

At the time TVA sought operating licenses, construction of WBN Unit 1 was 85 percent complete and Unit 2 was 65 percent complete. TVA's proposed fuel loading dates for the units were December 1979 and September 1980, respectively. However, licensing of the plant was delayed and the construction permits for the units were extended by NRC. The delay was due in part to installation of modifications that NRC ordered for most nuclear plants following the 1979 incident at the Three