United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 100001465 Date Listed: 8/11/2017

Property Name: Tims Ford Hydroelectric Project (TVA Hydroelectric System, 1933-1979 MPS)

County: Franklin State: TN

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper

8-11-2017
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: Period of Significance

The Period of Significance is hereby changed to 1966-1970. This POS corresponds to the construction of the dam and affiliated facilities, an event of exceptional importance locally. The continued importance of the property has not been demonstrated as exceptional.

The TVA FPO and the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

MP-1465

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Tims Ford Hydroelectric Project

Other names/site number: Tims Ford Dam

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Resources of the Tennessee Valley Authority Hydroelectric Project, 1933-1979

2. Location

Street & Number: 461 Powerhouse Road

City or town: Winchester State: Tennessee County: Franklin

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A Zip: 37398

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

[ ] national [X] statewide [X] local

Applicable National Register Criteria: [X] A [ ] B [X] C [ ] D

Patricia Bernard Eggell 11-9-16

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Sr. Program Mgr., Tribal Relations + History + Federal Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ✓ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting Official: Claudette Hoppes **Date** 11-28-16

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer,
Tennessee Historical Commission

Title: **State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

Tims Ford Hydroelectric Project | Franklin County, Tennessee
Name of Property | County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action: 8.11.2017

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private	☐
Public – Local	☐
Public – State	☐
Public – Federal	X

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	☐
District	X
Site	☐
Structure	☐
Object	☐

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
1	1	sites
4	0	structures
0	0	objects
6	2	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Tims Ford Hydroelectric Project | Franklin County, Tennessee
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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/ Energy Facility	INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/ Energy Facility
RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor Recreation	RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

No Style
OTHER: Hydroelectric Dam

Materials:
Principal exterior materials of the property: CONCRETE; STEEL; GLASS; ROCK; EARTH; PORCELAIN

Narrative Description

The Tims Ford Hydroelectric Project is located at mile 133.3 on the Elk River, ten miles west of Winchester (2014 est. pop. 8,547), the seat of Franklin County.[1] It impounds the Tims Ford Reservoir (also called Tims Ford Lake), which extends thirty-four miles to the north/northeast. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 219,600 acre-feet. Construction of the project began in 1966 and was completed in 1970.[2] The Tims Ford Reservoir covers 11,183 land acres.[3] It has shorelines in Franklin and Moore Counties. Total drainage area at the dam is 529 square miles; the uncontrolled streamflow area below the dam is 266 square miles.[4] From Tims Ford Dam, the Elk River flows into the Tennessee River in northern Alabama. The Tims Ford Project takes its

[1] Tennessee Valley Authority, ñTims Ford Dam,ò (Knoxville: Tennessee Valley Authority, 1999), 13.
[2] Tennessee Valley Authority, ñTims Ford Reservoir,ò at webpage http://www.tva.gov/sites/timsford.htm accessed June 25, 2015.
[3] FRIENDS OF TIMS FORD, Plaintiff-Appellant, v. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, United States Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, (2009), at website http://caselaw.findlaw.com/us-6th-circuit/1498852.html#sthash.ImhIpmJs.dpuf accessed June 30, 2015.
[4] Tennessee Valley Authority, ñTims Ford Dam,ò 13.

name from a pioneer ford crossing the Elk River near the city of Winchester. Abner Mansfield Tims, an early Franklin County settler, owned the land where the ford was located.

INVENTORY

The Tims Ford Hydroelectric Project originally consisted of the main embankment (earthen dam) across the river valley, an intake tower above the dam, a powerhouse below the dam and switchyard. Since completion of the original project, a maintenance yard has been added to the property (*see Photos 1-3*).

1. Tims Ford Dam, 1970 (Contributing Structure)

The Tims Ford Dam is an embankment design across the natural river channel (*see Photo 4*). It is constructed of compacted rock fill with upstream sloping and an impervious earth core. Its total length is 1,580 feet, consisting of the 1,421-foot embankment and a 159-foot concrete spillway. The damôs maximum height is 175 feet, and its maximum width is 897 feet at the base. The top of the embankment is at elevation 910 feet above sea level. Running most of the length of the embankment is a thirty-two-foot wide road, for maintenance use only. The spillway is on the left (east) bank and has three gates divided by triangle-shaped concrete piers (*see Photo 5*). Each gate measures forty feet wide by forty-two feet high. The top of the gates are at elevation 895 feet. Discharge capacity is 108,000 cubic feet per second. The spillway gates have three hoists, each with a 72-ton capacity. The motors are located next to the roadway atop the dam (*see Photo 6*). To the west of the row of motors is a concrete building now used for storage (*see Photo 7*). It has concrete aggregate walls, flat concrete roof and solid metal double doors. Below the spillway is a concrete channel to funnel discharge to the river below the powerhouse (*see Photo 8*). On its centerline it is 735 feet in length. Its width is 135 feet. The concrete side walls are twenty feet high and cut native limestone above. The lower part of the channel is natural limestone without concrete. A flight of concrete stairs with metal hand railing descends from the motor deck to an overlook of the spillway channel (*see Photo 9*).

2. Intake, 1970 (Contributing Structure)

The intake at Tims Ford is located above the dam. It is a concrete structure accessed from the top of the dam by a metal walkway supported by piers (*see Photo 10*). The normal maximum operating head is 137 feet. The intake is a circular reinforced concrete tower with an inside diameter of twenty-five feet in its lower portion and twenty-seven feet in its upper portion. The entire structure is 211 feet in height. The intake has one low-level supplementary water release sluice, a three-foot diameter pipe embedded in the concrete of the intake power conduit, controlled by a two-foot-square slide gate installed in the powerhouse service bay. The sluiceway discharges into the powerhouse tailrace. The intake conduit to the powerhouse is 660 feet in length and twenty-feet in diameter. It is steel-lined and concrete-encased within an open trench excavated in the natural rock. The above-reservoir portion of the intake structure is approximately forty feet in height and has exterior concrete walls in six horizontal sections with vertical form board impressions in the concrete (*see Photo 11*). Within this structure are steel power-drive shafts from floor to ceiling (*see Photo 12*). The intake has a two-ton electric service hoist and a twenty-four-ton manual hoist on a common bridge.[5]

[5] Ibid., 15, 21, 23.

3. Powerhouse, 1970 (Contributing Building)

The powerhouse is constructed of concrete and steel, is rectangular in shape and has a flat roof of gravel and tar. The principal dimensions of the building are 129 feet and six inches in length by sixty-five, six inches in width by 134 feet in height. The service bay is fifty-one feet by sixty-five feet, six inches by 112 feet in height. The draft tubes are elbow type, and the paired gates are slide-type, each gate measuring twenty feet, one-inch wide by twelve feet, three-quarter inch high. The powerhouseôs hoist is a twenty-ton monorail, electrically operated. The overhead traveling crane has a capacity of 180 tons from two, ninety-ton main hooks, and two, fifty-ton auxiliary hooks. The excavated tailrace channel is 430 feet long, fifty-four to sixty-four feet wide and two to forty-five feet deep.[6]

The powerhouseôs exterior walls are sectioned into rectangular concrete panels divided by vertical pilasters. The pilasters extend above the concrete wall to divide paired, clerestory fixed windows (*see Photo 13*). The powerhouse is an indoor type and has one generating unit. The main (east) facade has a large access bay and pedestrian entrance. The access bay has a steel, overhead track door and the pedestrian entrance has a glass and aluminum door. This level of the powerhouse has the main deck that overlooks the open-plan generator room (*see Photo 14*). The main deck level has employee facilities including a restroom with an original solid metal door with louvers, original marble stalls and glazed tile floor (*see Photo 15*).The floor of the main deck has original glazed tiles, and the interior walls are exposed structural concrete. The clerestory-level windows are visible on the west, south, and east elevations (*see Photo 16*). The north elevation wall houses the crane that services the generator, located on the lower level (*see Photo 17*). The single Allis-Chalmers generator operates at 62,000 horsepower 180 revolutions per minute at 120 foot head. It is rated at 57,500 kilovolt-amperes at 0.9 power factor, 13.8 kilovolts. A metal staircase connects the main deck to the generator room floor (*see Photo 18*). At the north end of the generator room are enclosed control and electrical switching rooms (*see Photos 19, 20*).

4. Switchyard/Transmission Lines, ca. 1970 (Contributing Structure)

The switchyard is located immediately below the dam at the northeast corner of the powerhouse (*see Photo 21*). There are two station service transformers rated at 500 kVA, 13.8 kV480 V. In 1999 the transformers were replaced.[7] From the switchyard the electrical power is carried by steel transmission lines which extend to the southeast from the property boundary.

5. Access Bridge, 1970 (Contributing Structure)

Across the spillway channel is a concrete access bridge that connects the powerhouse to State Route 50 (*see Photo 22*).[8] This is a three-span, I-beam bridge of concrete and steel and has a concrete deck and solid concrete railing.

6. Maintenance Garage, ca. 2000 (Non-Contributing Building)

Adjacent to the switchyard is a one-bay maintenance garage constructed of split faced concrete block. It has a flat roof and a metal overhead-track door (*see Photo 23*).

[6] Ibid., 23.
[7] Ibid., 26.
[8] Ibid., 15-16.

7. Visitor Overlook, 1970 (Contributing Site)

On the hilltop to the east of the dam is a visitor overlook consisting of a landscaped and paved parking area and a static display of a turbine (*see Photo 24*).

8. Kitchens Cemetery, ca. 1840, (Non-Contributing Site)

This small family cemetery is located just to the southwest of the dam and was acquired when the property was purchased by TVA. The cemetery contains nine known graves of the Kitchens family with the earliest burial dating to 1840 and the latest in 1876. The graves display simple stone headstones of the period. This cemetery is overgrown, restricting photography. It is non-contributing as it is outside the Period of Significance and the historical context of the TVA project.

Tims Ford Hydroelectric Project | Franklin County, Tennessee
Name of Property | County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [X] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [X] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations N/A
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)
Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [X] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ENGINEERING
RECREATION

Period of Significance
1966-1979

Significant Dates
1966, 1970

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Architect: Tennessee Valley Authority; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Builder: Tennessee Valley Authority

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Tims Ford Hydroelectric Project meets National Register Criterion A for its historical and engineering significance at the state and local levels as an integral part of the Tennessee Valley Authority Hydroelectric Project. Its period of significance is from 1966, when the project commenced, to 1979, the closing date for TVA projects on the Tennessee River and its tributaries. The project is significant in the improvement of quality of life through generation of electrical power, control of seasonal flooding, water supply and creation of public recreational facilities. The project was designed to assist in economic development of the Elk River region, provide flood control, recreational opportunities, and improved water quality. The Tims Ford Hydroelectric Project was one of twenty-five constructed by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) for the purposes of generating electrical power from, improving navigation of, and controlling seasonal flooding of the river system of the region. The main objective of the 1933 Tennessee Valley Authority Act was the creation of a continuously navigable nine-foot channel from the mouth of the Tennessee River to Knoxville, as well as flood control, power generation, and public benefits. Construction of the Tims Ford project began in 1966 and it was completed in 1970. The project is less than fifty years of age but meets Criteria Consideration G for its overall role in the design and construction of the TVA Hydroelectric system from 1933 to 1979. This interdependent system consists of twenty-five separate projects on the Tennessee River and its tributaries. The projectôs significance in engineering is reflected in TVAôs overall plan for an integrated system of river management through site-specific designs tested on scaled models. The Normandy project is significant in recreation because of the extensive outdoor opportunities it fostered. The Tims Ford Project meets the registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, ñHistoric Resources of the Tennessee Valley Authority Hydroelectric Project, 1933-1979.ò

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) was created under President Rooseveltôs New Deal program as part of his ñFirst One Hundred Days.ò Roosevelt envisioned ña corporation clothed with the power of government but possessed of the flexibility and initiative of a private enterprise.ò To this end, Congress passed the TVA Act on May 18, 1933.[9] The multi-purpose legislation sought to improve navigation and flood control of the Tennessee River, spur agricultural and industrial development in the Tennessee Valley, and provide for national defense via government facilities in the proximity of Muscle Shoals, Alabama (Sec. 1). The act authorized the TVA Corporation to acquire real estate for the construction of dams, reservoirs, power houses, transmission lines, or navigations projects at any point along the Tennessee River and its tributaries (Sec. 4i).[10]

After TVA completed its dams and locks on the main river, it turned to tributaries including the Elk River. During the 1960s, TVA carried at its mission of economic development with a focus on more remote tributary regions, necessitating close work with community leaders at the local level. Specific programs were tailored to meet local needs, stimulating development and improving quality of life. To that end, TVA established the

[9] ñHistory of the Tennessee Valley Authority,ò at website http://www.policyalmanac.org/economic/archive/ tva_history.shtml accessed April 16, 2015.
[10] Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, at website http://www.policyalmanac.org/economic/archive/tva_history.shtml, accessed April 16, 2015.

Tributary Area Development (TAD) program. Participation by private citizens was crucial to TADôs success, as goals were more localized to individual communities within the broader region. Under the TAD structure, local leaders and residents assumed greater roles than larger TVA projects. TAD projects, therefore, can be seen as a culmination of TVAôs goal to guide state and local agencies into their own planning missions.[11]

An example of TVAôs TAD program, the Tennessee Elk River Development Agency (TERDA) was established by the Tennessee Legislature in 1963 for planning of ñcomprehensive development including the control and development of water resources.ò TERDA and TVA worked together in developing a plan that would maximize benefits and economic growth through resources of the Elk River watershed. Creation of a reservoir on Elk River was an important goal of the agency.[12]

TVA submitted a proposal for two new hydroelectric projects ï Tims Ford and Tellico - to the Bureau of the Budget in late 1964. Both projects had been under consideration for a few years and TVA hoped to secure funding for both projects in President Lyndon Johnsonôs 1966 fiscal budget. Budgetary constraints due to Johnsonôs anti-poverty welfare program and the Vietnam War, however, forced TVA to choose only one of the two hydroelectric projects. Tellico, with a planned model city showcasing TVAôs ñnew mission,ò became the priority. Therefore, Johnson submitted to Congress in January of 1965 a budget that included $5,775,000 to start the Tellico project.[13]

Representative Joe L Evins of Tennesseeôs Fourth Congressional District chaired the House Public Works Subcommittee that had oversight of the projects. Evins had a history of supporting TVA projects; however, the deferred Tims Ford project was located in his district. Evins allowed debate between TVA chairman Wagner and subcommittee members on land development matters surrounding Tellico, before suggesting the substitution of the Tims Ford Project for approval. The subcommittee approved funding for Tims Ford, as did the House Appropriations Committee, and then the U.S. House later that year. Evins claimed the Tellico project had spawned a barrage of letters and petitions opposing the project, which was therefore postponed.[14]

TVA, however, worked to reverse the Houseôs decision in the U.S. Senate, calling on citizen groups, the Mayor of Knoxville, the Knoxville City Council, and the Knoxville Chamber of Commerce to endorse its chosen project at Tellico. The Senate Subcommittee Chairman, Allen Ellender of Louisiana, however, attacked the cost ï benefit ratio of Tellico, calling it overrated. Additionally, Ellender sharply criticized TVA for its plan to invoke eminent domain for profit to prop up the tenuous ratio. TVA called on Senators Al Gore and Ross Bass of Tennessee to support the Tellico project. Ultimately, the Subcommittee and then the Senate reversed the

[11] Richard E. Brown and Glen D. Weber, ñTributary Area Development: TVAôs Approach to Sub-Regional Development,ò *Land Economics* Vol. 45, No. 1 (Feb., 1969), 141.
[12] Tennessee Valley Authority, ñTims Ford Reservoir Land Management and Disposition Plan, Volume II,ò (Knoxville: Tennessee Valley Authority, 2000), 2, 4; available online at https://www.tva.com/environmen t/reports/timsford/plan.pdf , accessed July 10, 2015.
[13] William Bruce Wheeler and Michael J. McDonald , *TVA and the Tellico Dam, 1936-1979: A Bureaucratic Crisis in Post-industrial America*, (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1986), 104-06.
[14] Ibid., 104-06, 160.

Houseôs decision, reinstating Tellico as the priority for funding. Ultimately, both the Tellico to Tims Ford Projects were approved.[15]

President Johnson signed the Public Works Appropriation Act on October 28, 1965, providing $5.7 million for Tims Ford. Construction of the Tims Ford project began March 28, 1966. The dam was closed on December 1, 1970. The plantôs single generator was placed in commercial operation on March 1, 1972. Construction materials for the dam, spillway, and power facilities included 85,400 cubic yards of concrete, 1,771,000 cubic yards of earth, 1,646,000 cubic yards of rock, and 2,642,000 cubic yards or fill material.[16]

Employment for the project began in early March of 1966, with the hiring of carpenters, electricians, mason, riggers, equipment operators, and other unclassified laborers. A year later, total employment was just above 100 workers. This number grew sharply over the next few months, peaking at 380 workers in late August of 1967. At that time, office clerks, engineers, and stenographers were hired on, and construction labor began to decline. Total labor increased fell during winter months and increased during summer months for the remainder of the project. Office staff remained constant at just over twenty people.[17] The Tims Ford project required the purchase of 21,383 acres of land, of which 4,085 required clearing. The project displaced 215 families and relocated 318 graves.[18]

In the course of the project, a total of 31.8 miles of roads and highways were adjusted. Nine bridges were built across the Tims Ford Reservoir, and 131 miles of utility lines were adjusted or constructed.[19] The initial cost for the project, including one generating unit and switchyard was $52,277,635. Reservoir release improvements came to $2,000,000.[20]

SIGNIFICANCE IN ENGINEERING

The Tims Ford project was engineered to be in tandem with TVAôs overall hydroelectric system. The Tims Ford Dam controls flooding while also providing water that flows into the Wheeler Reservoir and in turn, through the Wheeler Hydroelectric Project.

In 1986 the plantôs sluice unit was installed to provide a minimum continuous flow of water to benefit aquatic ecosystems below the dam. The sluice or ñsmallò unit usually operates when the main unit is shut down. Typical discharge flow rate is eighty cubic feet per second. The unit generator is a surplus motor from the cancelled Hartsville nuclear project. The Hitachi, Ltd. Motor has an output of 1,250 horsepower and voltage of 6,600 volts. The sluice unit was place in commercial operation on January 14, 1987.[21]

[15] Ibid., 107, 110.
[16] Tennessee Valley Authority, ñTims Ford Dam,ò ii, 42.
[17] Ibid., 44.
[18] Ibid., 15.
[19] Ibid.
[20] Ibid., 13.
[21] Ibid., 25.

In 1991, TVA Board of Directors approved reservoir release improvements under its Lake Improvement Plan (LIP), chiefly to address oxygenation of waters. Testing at Tims Ford indicated a target minimum dissolved oxygen level of six (6) mg/L. This target would be achieved with the installation of air and oxygen injection equipment. Blower and compressor systems inject air at the large and small hydro turbines respectively. Oxygen is injected at the penstock for the large unit and to the sluice line for the small unit.[22]

Tims Ford was the first plant in the TVA Hydro-Modernization Program to upgrade its power train. Major improvements included turbine replacement and auxiliary systems upgrades. The improvements occurred between October 16, 1992 and June 8, 1993. The total budget was $2.6 million and resulted in a net capacity gain of 8.7 mW.[23]

The hydraulic turbine was manufactured by Voith, and the generator, by Hitachi, Ltd. The turbine type is diagonal flow, fixed blade. It has a rated capacity of 54,800 horsepower at 134-foot net head. It has a rated speed of 180 revolutions per minute and a maximum runaway speed of 333 revolutions per minute. The generator type is enclosed, water-cooled, vertical shaft. It has a rated capacity of 57,500 kVA, 51,750 kW. Its efficiency at 100 percent rated kVA, 0.9 pf, is 97.65 percent.[24]

SIGNIFICANCE IN RECREATION

Following World War II, as middle class American households gained wealth and indoor electricity, a by-product was outdoor leisure time. The TVAôs contribution to recreational activities is noteworthy. The agencyôs hydroelectric projectsô reservoirs attract outdoor enthusiasts who enjoy fishing, boating, camping, and hiking in the environs the TVA helped create, re-forest, and conserve. The agency operates some 100 public recreation areas throughout the TVA region.

In March of 1967, TVA and TERDA worked to produce a Preliminary Land Use map and outline for the Tims Ford Reservoir Development Plan. The plan included an estimated 1,800 acres for a state park, thirty-six public recreation and access points amounting to 900 acres, eight commercial recreation sites totaling 980 acres, and seven industrial sites comprising 300 acres. Between 1970 and 1996, TERDA transferred 1,680 acres for Tims Ford State Park, allocated land for two municipal parks (Winchester and Estill Springs), and developed nine boat launches, two private marinas, and Devil Step Campground.[25] Tims Ford State Park opened in 1978 and is home to Bear Trace Gold Course, designed by Jack Nicklaus in 1999.

SUMMARY

The Tims Ford Hydroelectric Project was one of twenty-five constructed by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) for the purpose of generating electrical power from, improving navigation of, and controlling seasonal flooding of the river system of the region. The project was designed to produce electrical power, assist in flood

[22] Ibid., 40.
[23] Ibid., 23.
[24] Ibid., 26.
[25] Tennessee Valley Authority, ñTims Ford Reservoir Land Management and Disposition Plan, Volume II.ò

control and overall water supply on the Elk River as well as provide recreational opportunities through boating and fishing.

The Tims Ford Hydroelectric Project meets National Register criterion A for its historical significance as an integral part of the Tennessee Valley Authority Hydroelectric Project. The project is less than fifty years of age but meets Criteria Consideration G for its overall role in the design and construction of the TVA hydroelectric system from 1933 to 1979. This interdependent system consists of twenty-five separate projects on the Tennessee River and its tributaries. The Tims Ford dam and powerhouse have not been significantly altered since their original construction in 1970 and retains their engineering qualities that render them National Register-eligible. The Tims Ford Hydroelectric Project meets the registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, ñHistoric Resources of the Tennessee Valley Authority Hydroelectric Project, 1933-1979.ò

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

Brown Richard E. and Glen D. Weber. ñTributary Area Development: TVAôs Approach to Sub-Regional Development.ò *Land Economics Vol. 45, No. 1* (Feb., 1969).

ñEconomic Development.ò At webpage http://www.tva.com/econdev/index.htm. Accessed May 5, 2015.

FRIENDS OF TIMS FORD, Plaintiff-Appellant, v. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, United States Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, (2009). At website http://caselaw.findlaw.com/us-6th-circuit/1498852.html#sthash.ImhIpmJs.dpuf. Accessed June 30, 2015.

ñHistory of the Tennessee Valley Authority.ò At website http://www.policyalmanac.org/economic/archive/tva_history.shtml. Accessed April 16, 2015.

Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933. At website http://www.policyalmanac.org/economic/archive/tva_history.shtml. Accessed April 16, 2015.

Tennessee Valley Authority. ñTims Ford Dam.ò Knoxville: Tennessee Valley Authority, 1999.

_____.ñTims Ford Reservoir.ò At webpage http://www.tva.gov/sites/Tims Ford.htm. Accessed May 6, 2015.

_____. ñTims Ford Reservoir Land Management and Disposition Plan, Volume II.ò Knoxville: Tennessee Valley Authority, 2000), 2, 4. Available online at https://www.tva.com/environmen t/reports/timsford/plan.pdf. Accessed July 10, 2015.

Wheeler William Bruce and Michael J. McDonald. *TVA and the Tellico Dam, 1936-1979: A Bureaucratic Crisis in Post-industrial America*. Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1986.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):		Primary location of additional data:	
	preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)	**X**	State Historic Preservation Office
	previously listed in the National Register		Other State agency
	previously determined eligible by the National Register	**X**	Federal agency
	designated a National Historic Landmark		Local government
	recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #		University
	recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #		Other
	recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #	Name of repository: Tennessee Valley Authority Knoxville, TN	
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):			

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property å 353 acres **USGS Quadrangle** Lois 80 NE

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

1. Latitude: 35.200705 Longitude: -86.286595
2. Latitude: 35.200557 Longitude: -86.263007
3. Latitude: 35.186553 Longitude: -86.286523
4. Latitude: 35.186614 Longitude: -86.262388

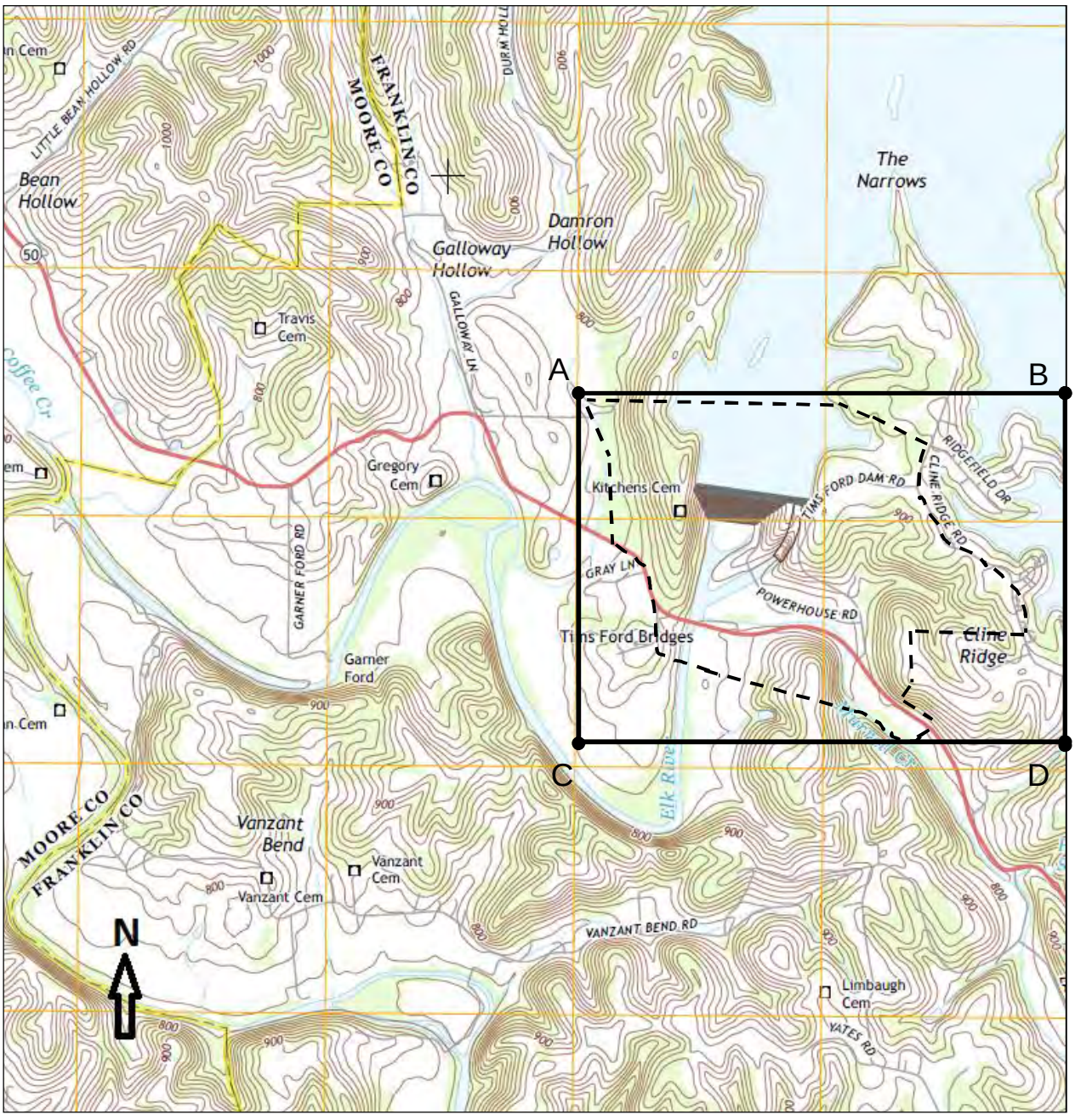
Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the Tims Ford Hydroelectric Project is depicted as a dashed line on the accompanying USGS Topographical Quadrangle and TVA site plan map. On the northeast, the boundary begins at the west of the intersection of Cline Ridge Road and Ridgefield Drive. The boundary follows Cline Ridge Road to the southeast and then turns due west to cut across Cline Ridge. The boundary then drops due south and follows the woodland tree line, turns to the west to cross Highway 50, and follows Murrell Creek for a short distance before turning to the northwest and continues until it crosses the Elk River. On the west side of Elk River, the boundary turns north and follows the curve of Highway 50 going northwest until it meets the tree line of the woodlands on the north side of the road. Then the boundary turns north and continues along the tree line until it crosses a private gravel road. The boundary turn to the east to cross Tims Ford Lake, then on the east bank of the lake turns to the southeast to meet the starting point.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes all facilities necessary for the operation of the hydroelectric project and/or associated with the mission of TVA of power generation, navigation, and public recreation. The boundary omits other TVA lands not directly associated with hydroelectric production.

National Register Boundary for Tims Ford Hydroelectric Project



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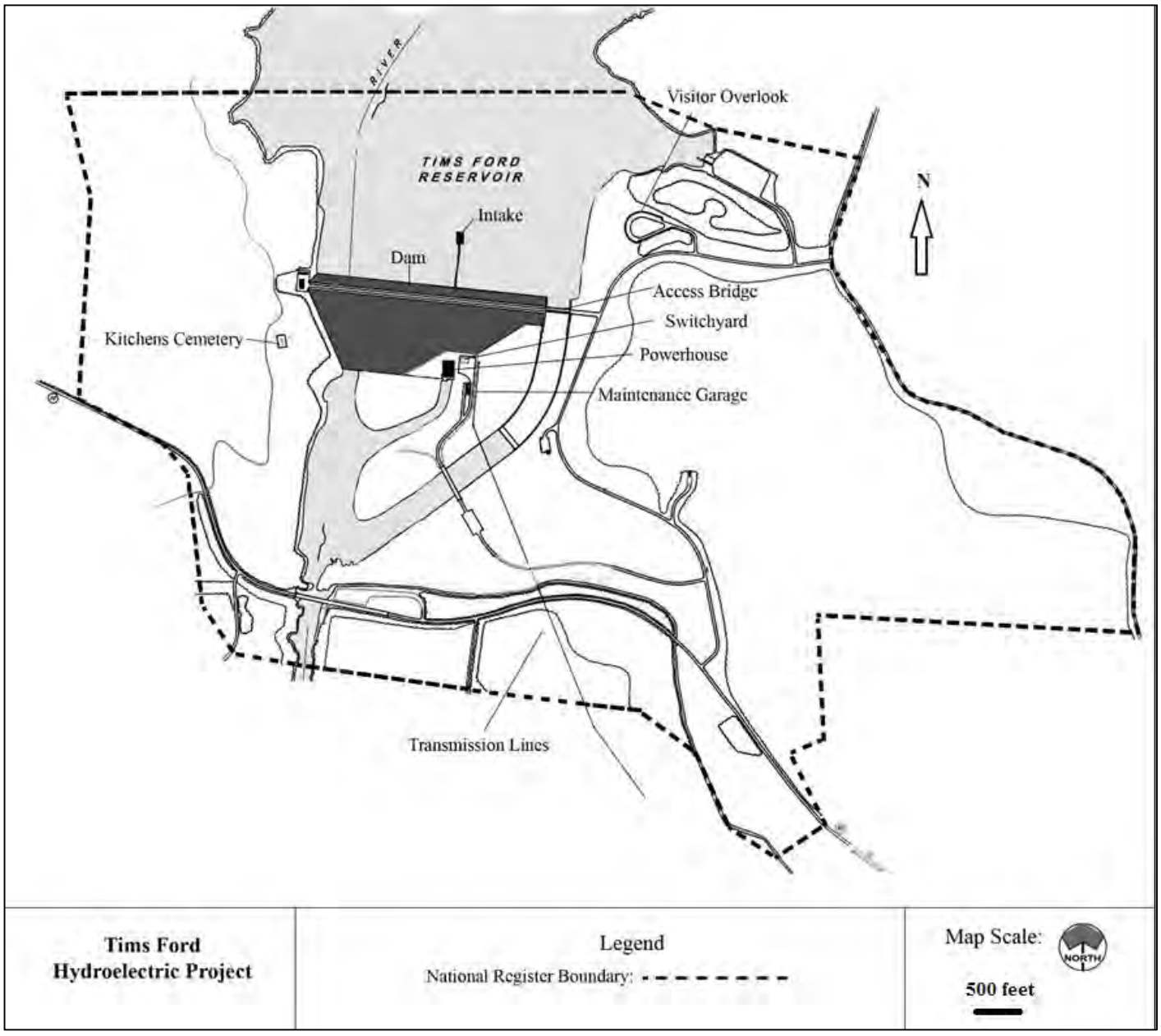
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000
FEET



Site plan and National Register boundary for the Tims Ford Hydroelectric Project.

Tims Ford Hydroelectric Project | Franklin County, Tennessee
Name of Property | County and State

11. Form Prepared By

Name: Andra Kowalczyk Martens; Phil Thomason
Organization: Thomason and Associates
Street & Number: P.O. Box 121225 Date: October 6, 2016
City or Town: Nashville Telephone: 615-385-4960
E-mail: Thomason@bellsouth.net State: TN Zip Code: 37212

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to map.
- **Photographs (**refer to Tennessee Historical Commission National Register *Photo Policy* for submittal of digital images and prints**)**
- **Additional items:** (additional supporting documentation including historic photographs, historic maps, etc. should be included on a Continuation Sheet following the photographic log and sketch maps)

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo Log

Name of Property: Tims Ford Hydroelectric Project
City or Vicinity: Winchester
County: Franklin State: TN
Photographer: Philip Thomason
Date Photographed: May 20, 2015

Photo 1 of 24 Atop spillway overlooking powerhouse, view to southwest.

Photo 2 of 24 View of dam from intake walkway above dam, view to southeast.

Photo 3 of 24 View from boat ramp and trail, view to north.

Photo 4 of 24 Rock embankment, south side of dam, view to northwest.

Photo 5 of 24 Three-gate spillway, view to north from below dam.

Photo 6 of 24 Gate hoists, view to west.

Photo 7 of 24 Concrete storage building, next to gate hoists, view to southeast.

Photo 8 of 24 Atop dam looking over spillway, view to south.

Photo 9 of 24 Stairway on west side of dam to lower level, view to south.

Photo 10 of 24 Intake on north side of dam, view to west.

Photo 11 of 24 Intake, south elevation, view to north.

Photo 12 of 24 Intake interior, view to southeast.

Photo 13 of 24 Powerhouse, east elevation, view to west.

Photo 14 of 24 Powerhouse interior, generator from visitor overlook.

Photo 15 of 24 Powerhouse interior, restrooms.

Photo 16 of 24 Powerhouse interior from overlook, view to southwest.

Photo 17 of 24 Powerhouse interior, crane above generator room.

Photo 18 of 24 Powerhouse interior, metal staircase from generator room floor.

Photo 19 of 24 Powerhouse interior, control room.

Photo 20 of 24 Powerhouse interior, electrical switching room.

Photo 21 of 24 Switchyard, view to north.

Photo 22 of 24 Access bridge over spillway, view to southeast.

Photo 23 of 24 Maintenance garage, view to north.

Photo 24 of 24 Parking area southeast of dam, view to south.

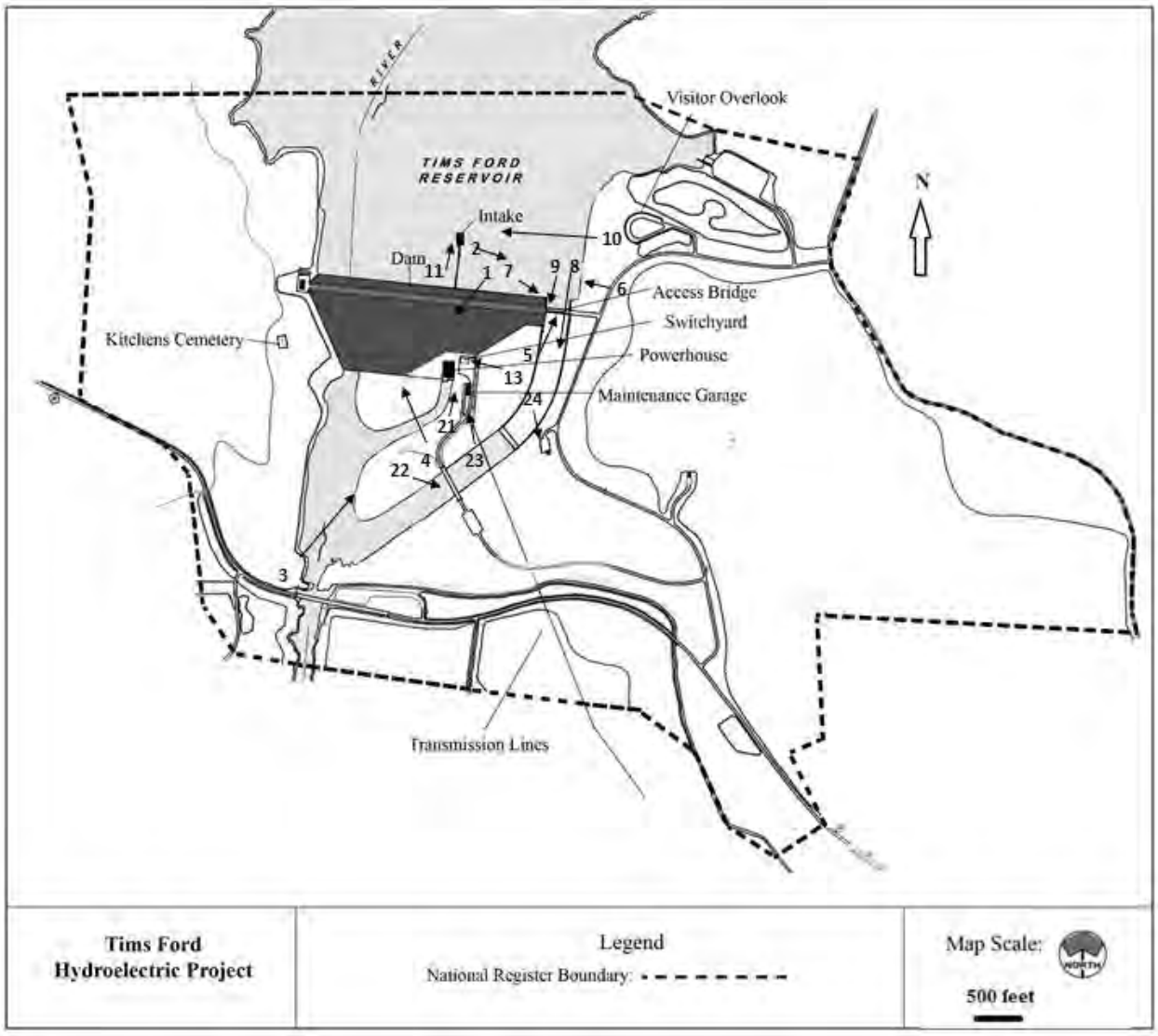
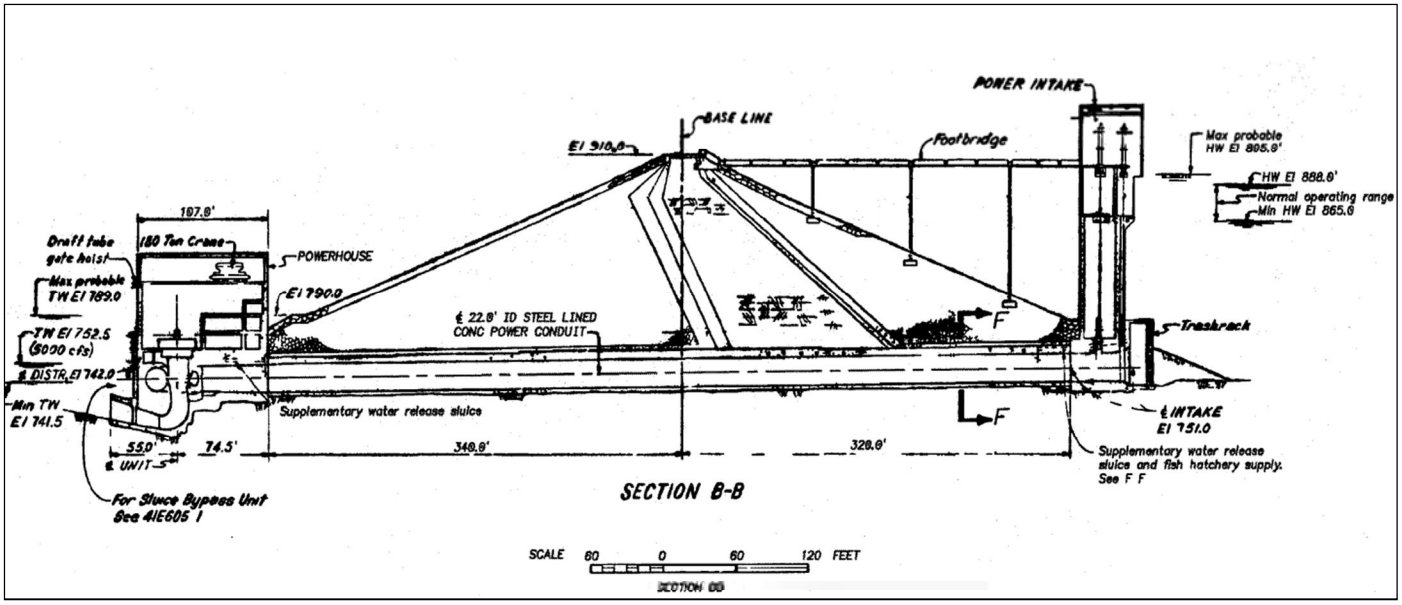


Photo Key Map for Tims Ford Hydroelectric Project
(See 11 x 17" map for enlarged view)

Schematic



Section of Tim Fords Intake and Sluice

Property Owner:

(This information will not be submitted to the National Park Service, but will remain on file at the Tennessee Historical Commission)

Name	Tennessee Valley Authority ï Pat Ezzell		
Street & Number	400 West Summit Hill Drive 460WT7D-K	Telephone	865-632-6461
City or Town	Knoxville	State/Zip	TN 37902

Site Plan and National Register Boundary for the Tims Ford Hydroelectric Project

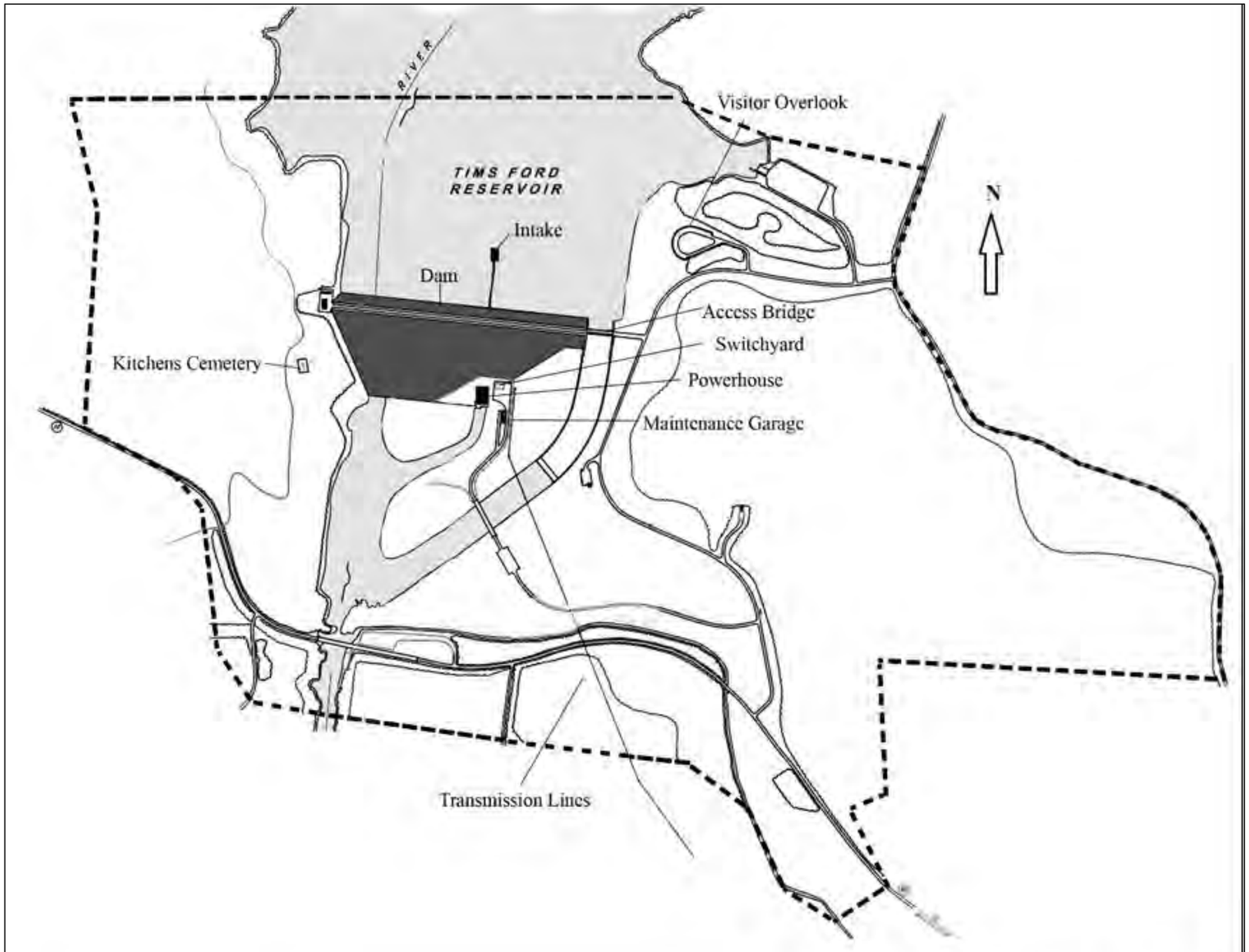
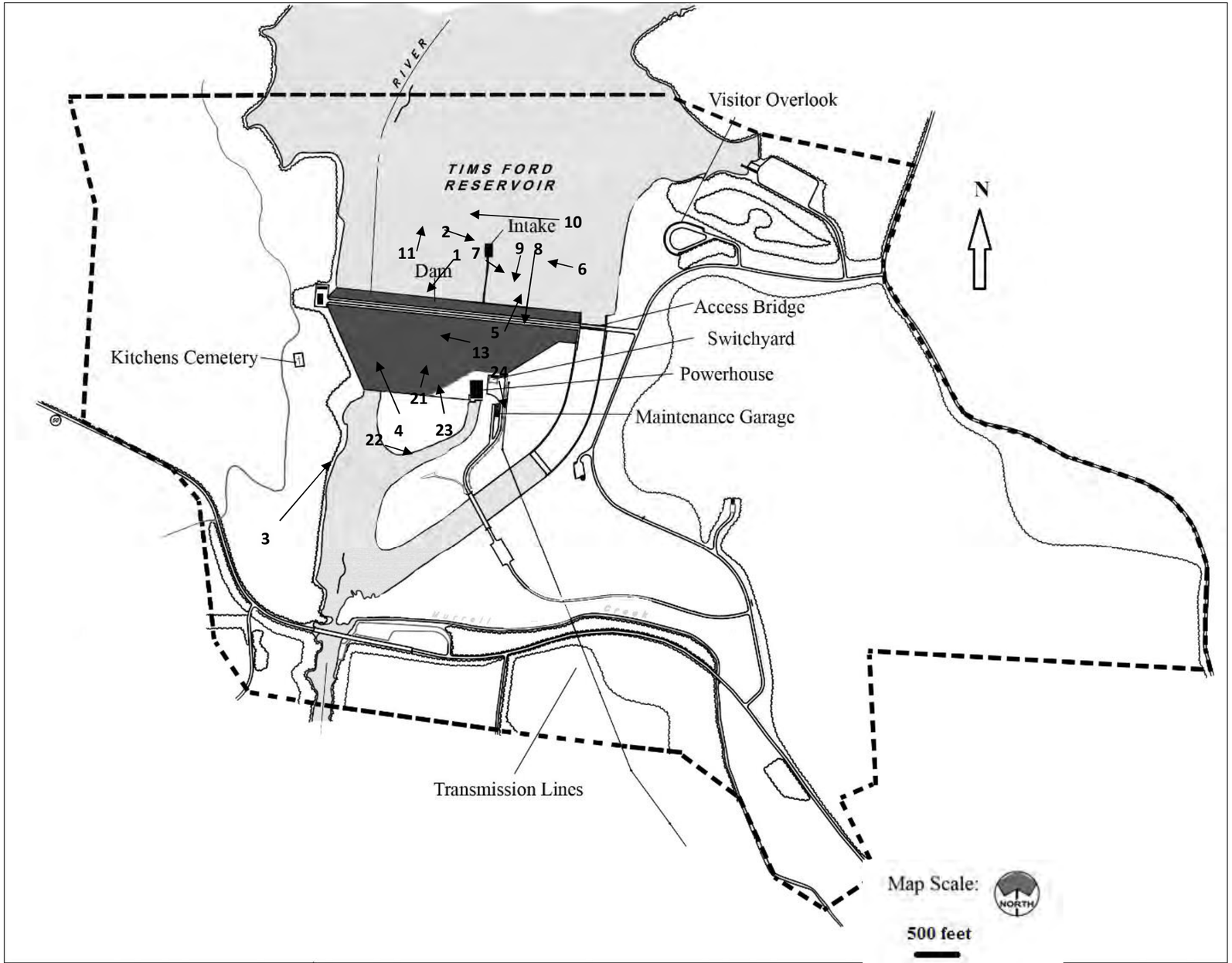
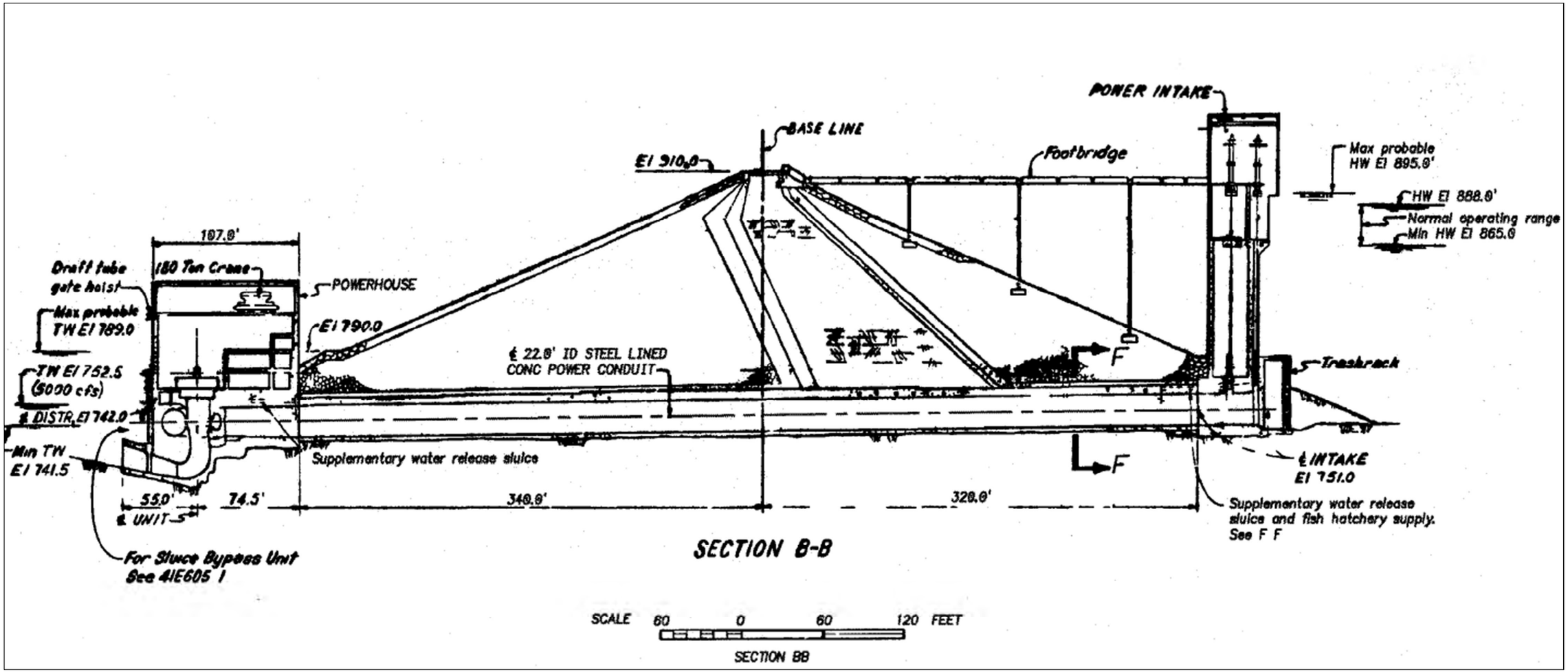


Photo Key Map for the Tims Ford Hydroelectric Project ***(Intake interior photo #12; Powerhouse interior photos #14-20)***

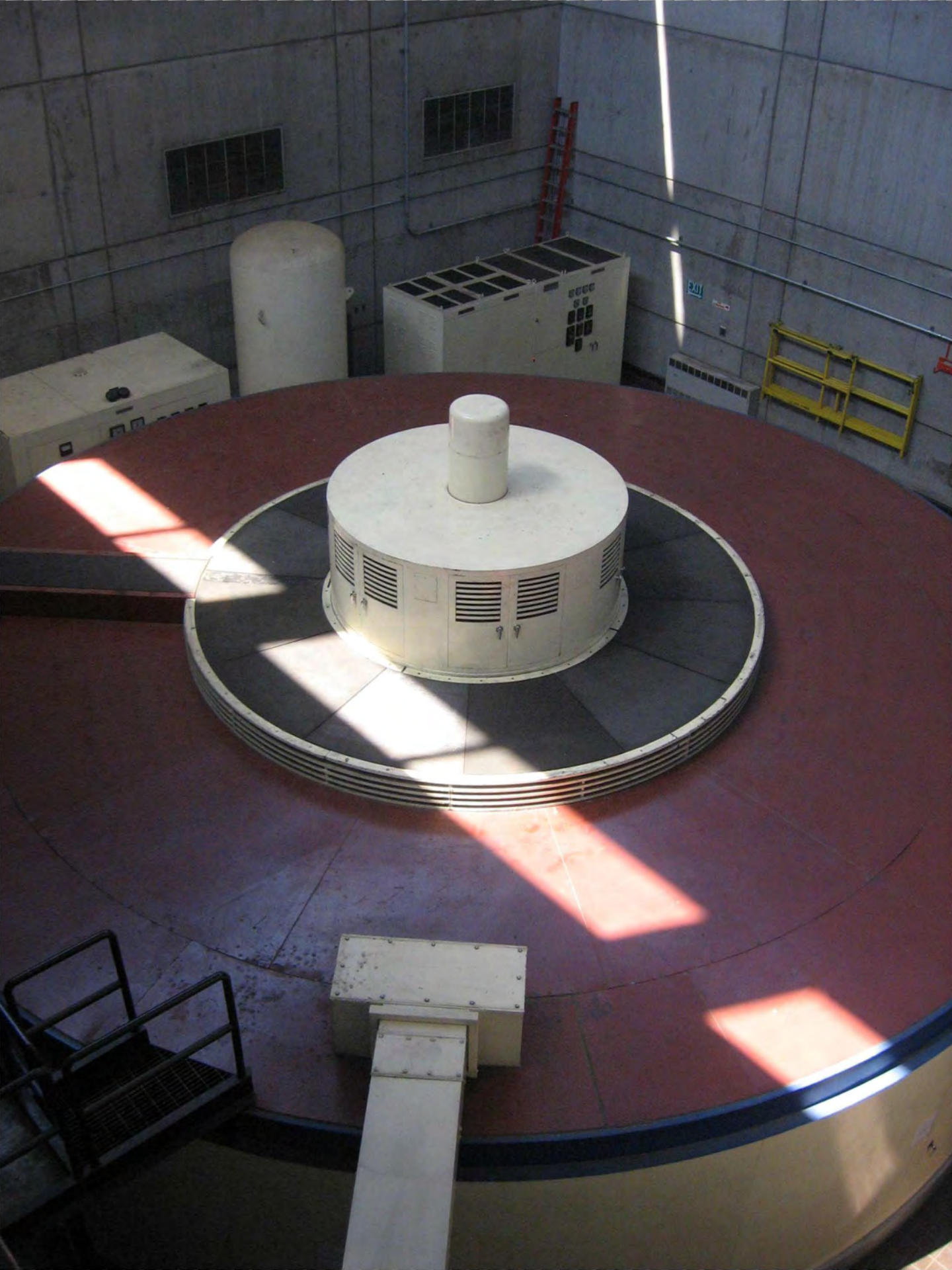


Tims Ford Hydroelectric Project	Legend National Register Boundary: - - - - - -	Map Scale: 1”=200’ NORTH

SCHEMATIC


POWER INTAKE
BASE LINE
EI 910.0
Footbridge
Max probable HW EI 895.0'
HW EI 888.0'
Normal operating range
Min HW EI 865.0
107.0'
Draft tube gate hoist
180 Ton Crane
POWERHOUSE
Max probable TW EI 789.0
EI 790.0
℄ 22.0' ID STEEL LINED CONC POWER CONDUIT
TW EI 752.5 (5000 cfs)
℄ DISTR EI 742.0
Trashrack
Min TW EI 741.5
Supplementary water release sluice
℄ INTAKE EI 751.0
55.0'
℄ UNIT 5
74.5'
340.0'
320.0'
Supplementary water release sluice and fish hatchery supply. See F F
For Sluice Bypass Unit See 41E605 1
SECTION B-B
SCALE 60 0 60 120 FEET
SECTION BB


PHILADELPHIA




CAUTION
HEARING
PROTECTION
REQUIRED
IN THIS AREA

KNAACK

CLARK


EXIT


FIRE
EXTINGUISHER
ADULT CPR
CPR


DEAN LOVE VICKIE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination
Property Name:	Tims Ford Hydroelectric Project
Multiple Name:	Tennessee Valley Authority Hydroelectric System, 1933-1979 MPS
State & County:	TENNESSEE, Franklin

Date Received:	Date of Pending List:	Date of 16th Day:	Date of 45th Day:	Date of Weekly List:
6/30/2017	7/27/2017	8/11/2017	8/14/2017	

Reference number:	MP100001465
Nominator:	State

Reason For Review:

__ Appeal	__ PDIL	__ Text/Data Issue
__ SHPO Request	__ Landscape	__ Photo
__ Waiver	__ National	__ Map/Boundary
__ Resubmission	__ Mobile Resource	__ Period
__ Other	__ TCP	X Less than 50 years
	__ CLG	

__X__ Accept _____ Return _____ Reject __8/11/2017__ Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:	Meets registration requirements of MPS
Recommendation/ Criteria	Accept / A 7 C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : ~~No~~ Yes

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

Thomason&Associates
preservation planners

June 21, 2017

Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places, Keeper
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C Street NW
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Loether,

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) contracted with Thomason and Associates, Preservation Planners to complete nominations to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for twenty-five of its hydroelectric projects. Three nominations - for the Norris, Guntersville, and Wheeler Hydroelectric Projects - were previously submitted, resulting in listing in the NRHP in 2016. The TVA proposes the nomination of the remaining twenty-two hydroelectric projects. The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copies of the nominations of:

Georgia: the Nottely Hydroelectric Project;
Kentucky: the Kentucky Hydroelectric Project;
North Carolina: the Apalachia, Chatuge, Fontana, and Hiwassee Hydroelectric Projects; and
Tennessee: the Boone, Cherokee, Chickamauga, Douglas, Fort Loudoun, Fort Patrick Henry, Melton Hill, Nickajack, Normandy, Ocoee No. 3, Pickwick Landing, South Holston, Tellico, Tims Ford, Watts Bar, and Watauga Hydroelectric Projects.

The overall context for these nominations, the MPDF "Historic Resources of the Tennessee Valley Authority Hydroelectric System, 1933-1979" was approved by your office on March 12, 2016. The enclosed nominations have been reviewed by TVA as well as the respective State Review Boards and enclosed are the twenty-two physical signed copies of the signature pages of each nomination. All local governments have been notified of the intent to list these hydroelectric projects in the National Register.

We are pleased to submit these nominations to you which recognize the diverse history and contributions made by the Tennessee Valley Authority to our nation.

Please contact me if any additional information is needed.

Sincerely,

Philip Thomason
Principal

cc. Pat Ezell, Senior Program Manager, TVA

Enc/

p.o. box 121225 nashville, tn 37212 615.385.4960 www.thomasonandassociates.com

Tennessee Valley Authority, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902

August 9, 2017

Mr. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places, Keeper
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C Street NW
Washington, D. C. 20240

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Please contact me if any additional information is needed.

Sincerely,

Pat Bernard Ezzell

Patricia Bernard Ezzell
Federal Preservation Officer
Communications

Enclosures