

Welcome

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is currently SCOPING to obtain feedback on **(1)** reallocation of water storage at Allatoona Lake for water supply and **(2)** Water Control Manual (WCM) Updates for the Weiss and Logan Martin Reservoir Projects for flood risk management. Efforts will be combined into an integrated report and Supplemental Environment Impact Statement (SEIS).



The Oostanaula River, flowing through downtown Rome, GA, terminates where it meets the Etowah River (flowing in from the left at the top of the photo).

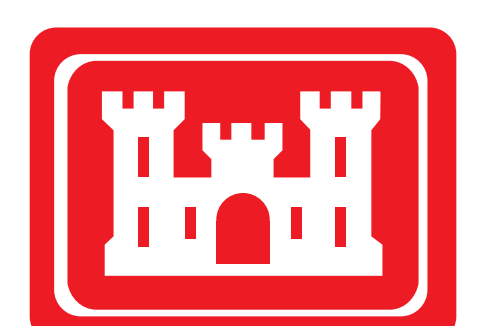
STEP 1: Please sign in at the information table

STEP 2: Visit displays placed around the room in any order to learn more

STEP 3: Provide comments on the Allatoona Lake water supply storage reallocation study and the updates to the Weiss and Logan Martin reservoir project WCMs by one of the following means:

- Submit comments on comment forms.
- Provide input on posters where specified.
- Provide verbal comments at the court reporter station.
- Email comments to **ACT-ACR@usace.army.mil**.
- Mail comments to the USACE Mobile District Commander.

***Comments will be collected through August 15, 2018
for consideration in the next phase of the study process.***



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Mobile District

Purpose and Need

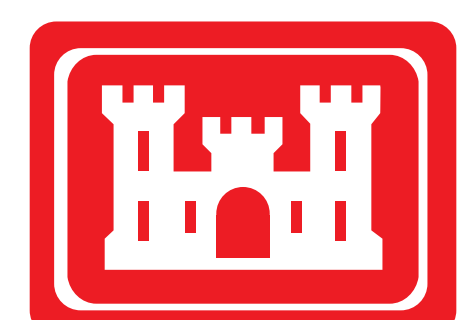
Purpose:

- Evaluate the 2018 water supply request from the State of Georgia seeking to reallocate water storage out of Allatoona Lake
- Evaluate proposed revised operations at two Alabama Power Company (APC) projects: Weiss and Logan Martin projects
- Update any Water Control Manuals (WCMs), as necessary, as a result of changes in operations

Need:

- Respond to the State of Georgia's request for water supply by March 1, 2021 pursuant to the Northern District of Georgia's January 9, 2018 Order
- Produce a Feasibility Report* with an Integrated Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) addressing water supply storage and flood operations
- Produce updated project water control manuals as required by regulation
- Produce an updated Memorandum of Agreement for Alabama Power Company Projects

* Though not required to meet all requirements of a cost-shared feasibility study, this study utilizes aspects of the SMART Planning Feasibility Study Process Framework



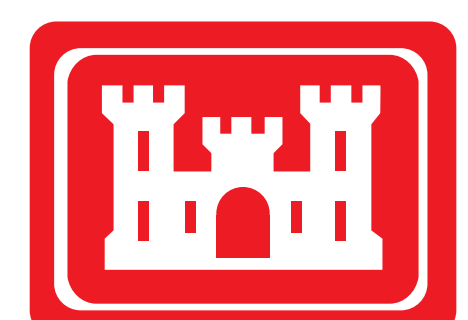
Water Control Manuals

What Are Water Control Manuals?

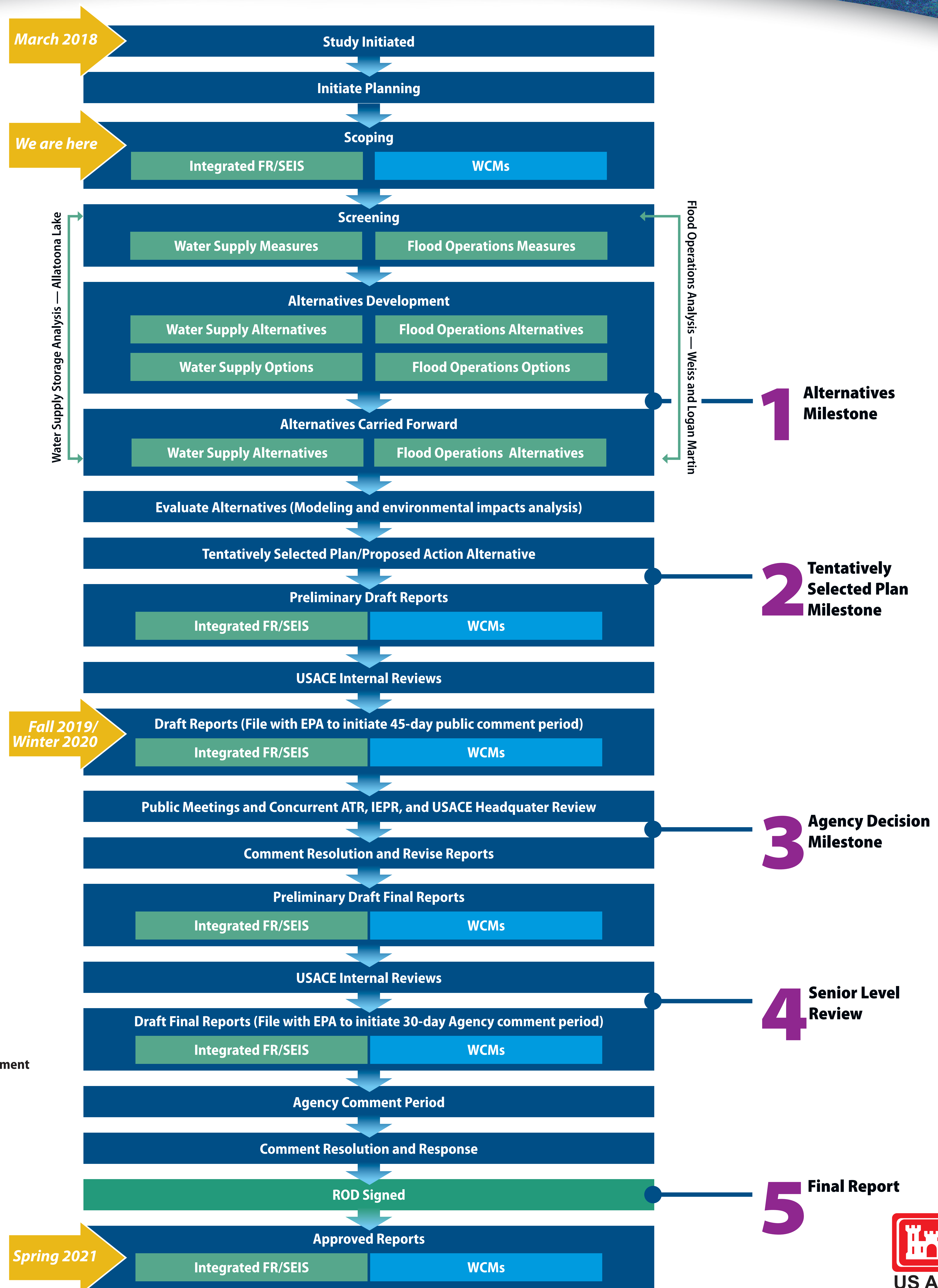
The operations at each federal reservoir managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) are described in water control manuals (WCMs). These manuals outline regulation schedules for each project (including operating criteria, guidelines and guide curves for varying conditions) and specifications for storage and releases from the reservoirs. USACE approved the current Master WCM and individual WCMs for the Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa (ACT) River Basin, except Weiss and Logan Martin, in May 2015.

Why Are Water Control Manuals Updated/Revised?

- To comply with existing federal laws and regulations and established USACE policy
- To capture:
 - Changes in basin hydrology and consumptive demands
 - Changes made in project operations or downstream of projects
 - Improvements in technology
 - New legislation
 - New environmental requirements

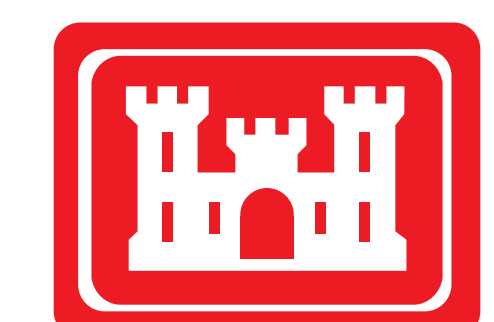


Study Process and Schedule



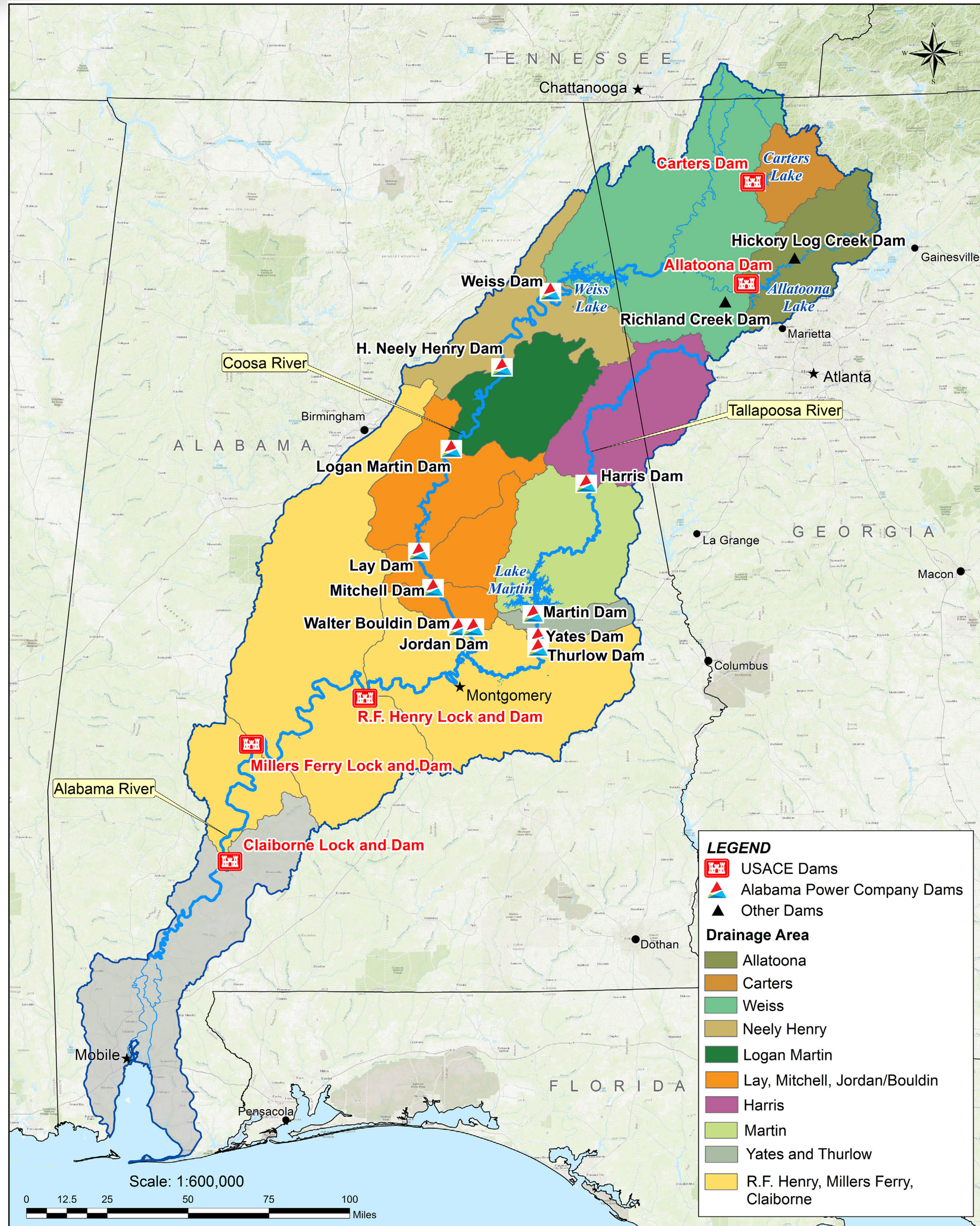
Legend:

- DMP – Decision Management Plan
- FR – Feasibility Report
- SEIS – Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
- WCM(s) – Water Control Manual (s)
- USACE – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- ATR – Agency Technical Review
- IEPR – Independent External Peer Review
- ROD – Record of Decision
- EPA – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



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ACT River Basin



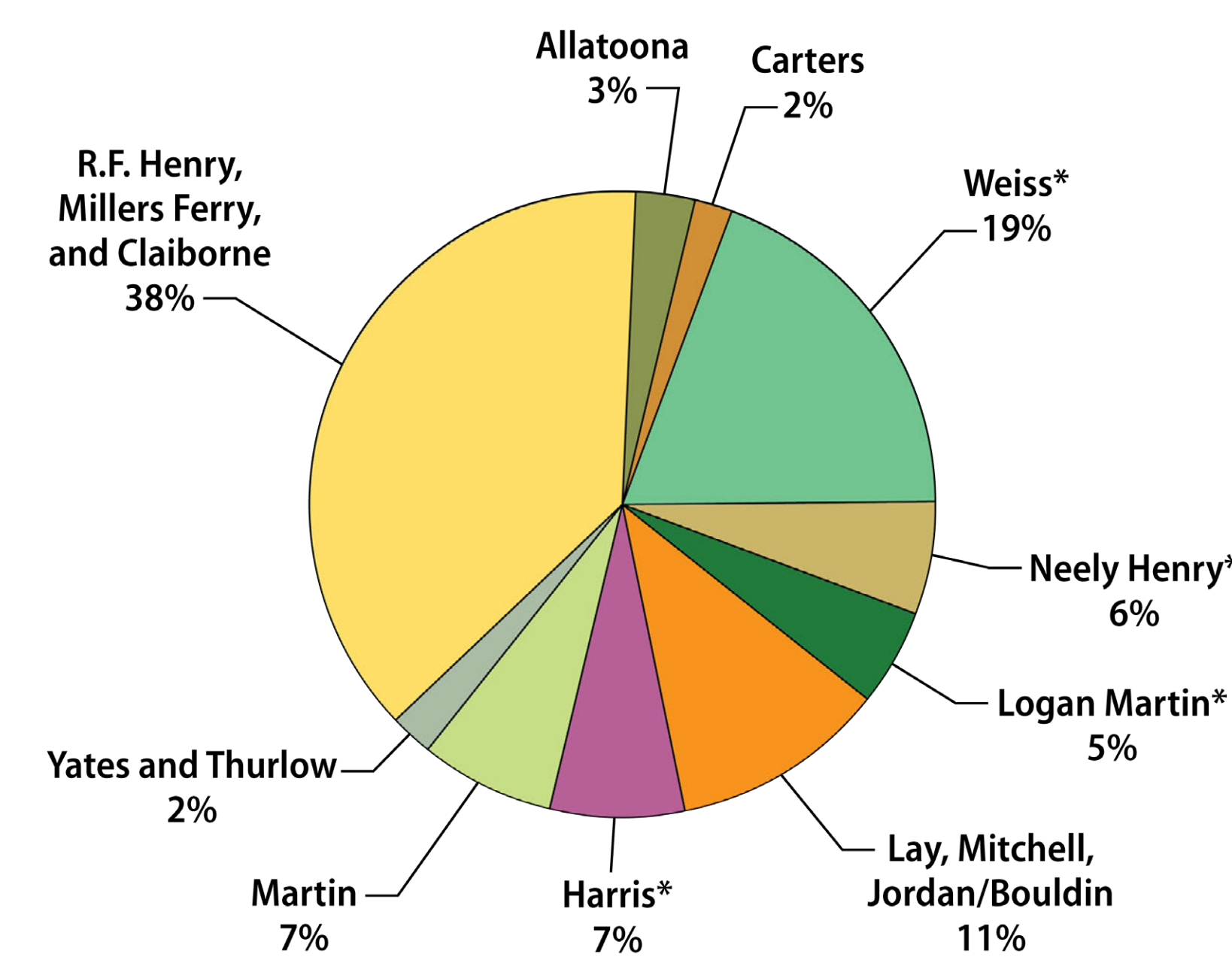
Federally Authorized Purposes

Flood Risk Management
Hydropower
Navigation
Recreation
Water Supply
Water Quality
Fish & Wildlife

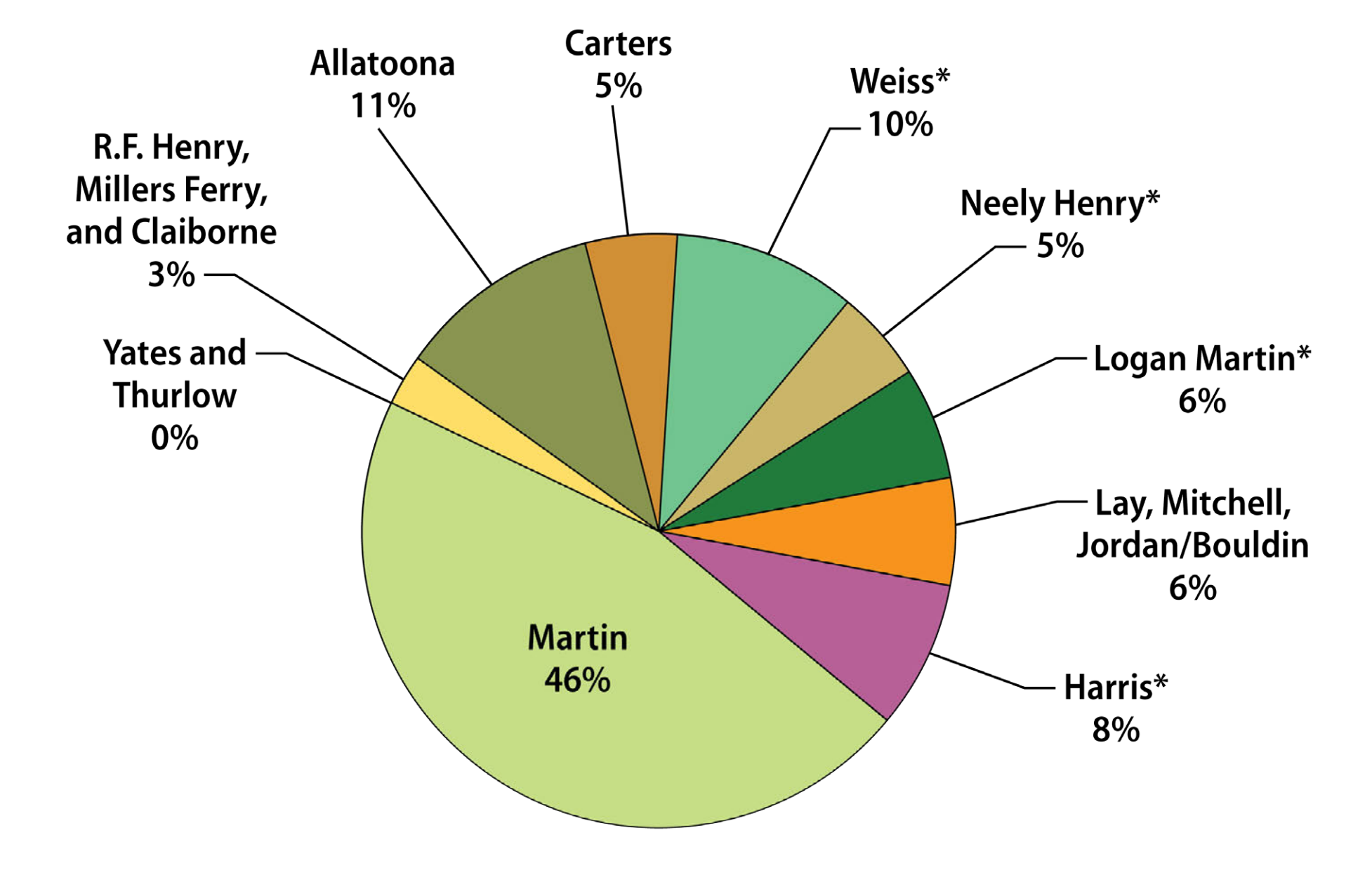
	Flood Risk Management	Hydropower	Navigation	Recreation	Water Supply	Water Quality	Fish & Wildlife
USACE Projects							
Carters Dam and Lake	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Allatoona Dam and Lake	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Robert F. Henry Lock and Dam/ R.E. "Bob" Woodruff Lake		●	●	●		●	●
Millers Ferry Lock and Dam/ William "Bill" Dannelly Lake		●	●	●		●	●
Claiborne Lock and Dam and Lake			●	●		●	●
Alabama Power Company (APC) Projects *							
Weiss Dam and Lake	●		●				
Logan Martin Dam and Lake	●		●				
H. Neely Henry Dam and Lake	●		●				
Harris Dam and Lake	●		●				

* USACE has oversight of these four Alabama Power Company projects pursuant to Public Law 83-436, approved June 28, 1954.

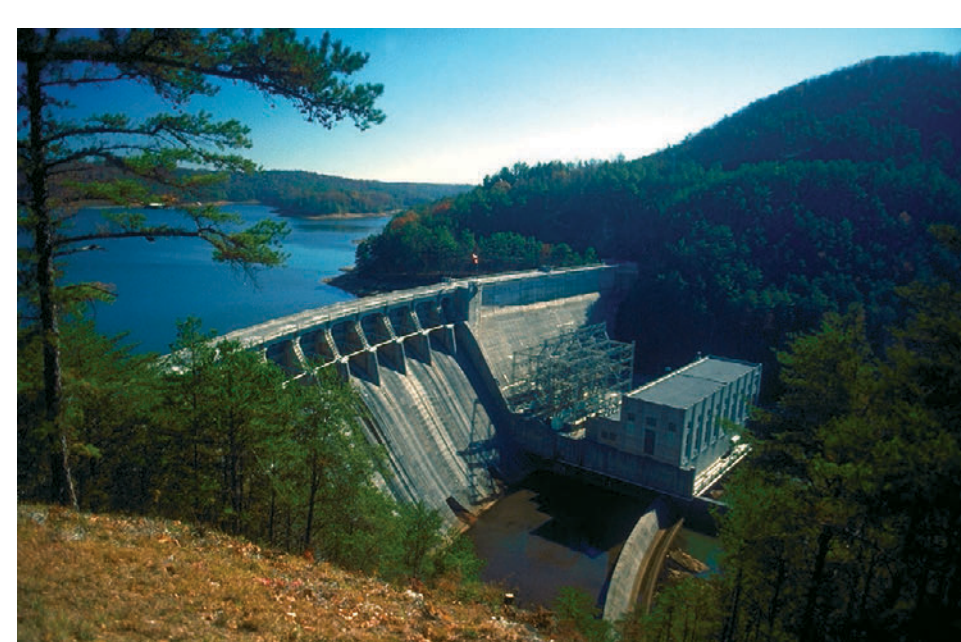
Drainage Area



Conservation Storage (acre-feet)



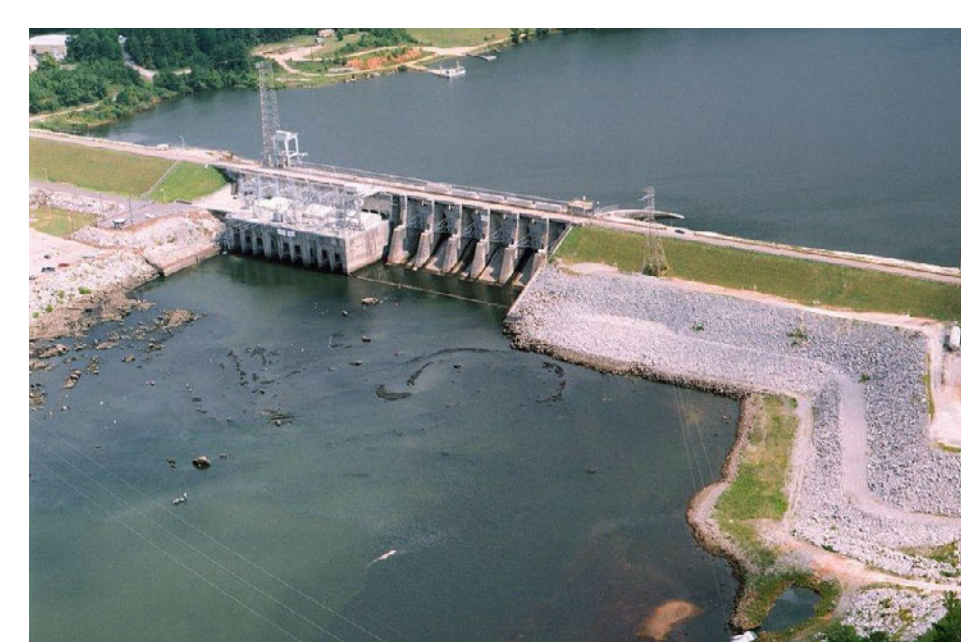
Carters Dam



Allatoona Dam



Weiss Dam



Logan Martin Dam



R.F. Henry Lock and Dam



Millers Ferry Lock and Dam



Claiborne Lock and Dam

Water Supply Storage Reallocation Considerations

What is a municipal and industrial (M&I) water supply?

- A water that is provided for consumption by residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial users

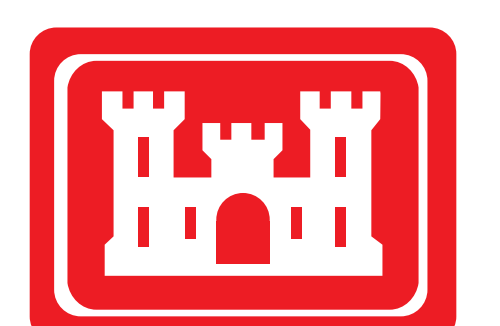
Who are M&I water supply users?

- Residential users — single- and multi-family dwellings
- Commercial and industrial users — retailers, restaurants, manufacturing plants, and agricultural plants (processing plants)
- Institutional users — schools, universities, and hospitals
- Other users — public water needs (fire fighting and streetcleaning)

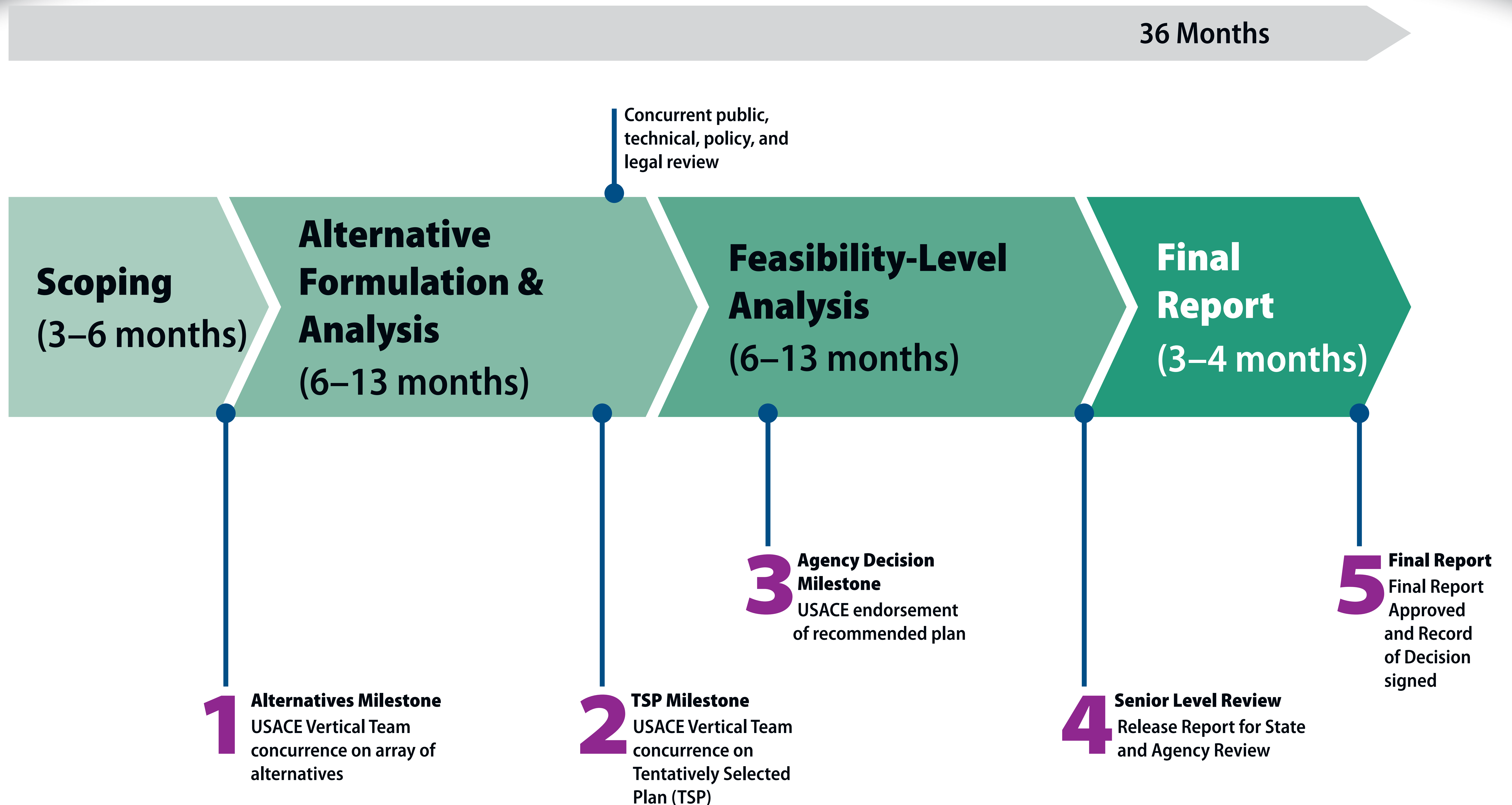


What is a water supply storage reallocation study?

- An investigation of various water supply measures to reallocate storage under the authority of the 1958 Water Supply Act
- Addresses a water supply request
- Identifies the most likely- least costly water supply alternative compared to reallocation out of the reservoir
- Provides a tentative recommendation for reallocation in terms of quantity and cost



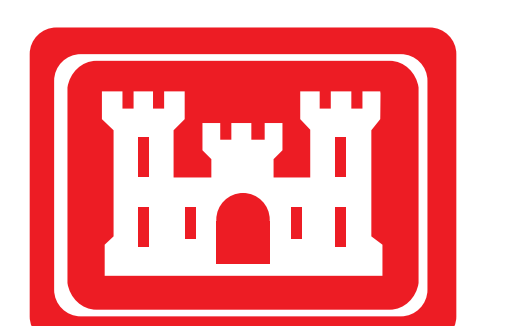
SMART Planning Feasibility Study Milestones*



SMART planning is:

S: Specific M: Measurable A: Attainable R: Risk Informed T: Timely

*Though not required to meet all requirements, this study utilizes aspects of the SMART Planning Feasibility Study Process Framework



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Socioeconomics

Social Effects

Allatoona and Carters projects provide benefits for the surrounding social environment through project purposes such as recreation, navigation, hydropower, municipal and industrial water supply, and flood control.



Carters Lake

Recreation

The Allatoona and Carters projects provide significant benefits through recreational opportunities such as boating, camping, fishing, hunting, picnicking, sightseeing, and waterskiing. The ACT River Basin federal projects had approximately 7.4M project visits in 2016.

Navigation

There are no specific regulation requirements to support navigation at the Allatoona or Carters projects. The seasonal variation in reservoir storage does redistribute downstream flows, however, and other operations at Allatoona provide a benefit to downstream navigation south of Montgomery, Alabama.



Carters Dam

Hydropower

Electricity is generated from the projects during periods of high usage to assist in meeting peak power demands, reducing the cost of power generation, and reducing the need for additional sources of power production. In 2017, the ACT River Basin federal projects (Allatoona was online for a partial year) produced 1.1M mega watt hours representing \$50 million in revenue.

Municipal and Industrial Water Supply

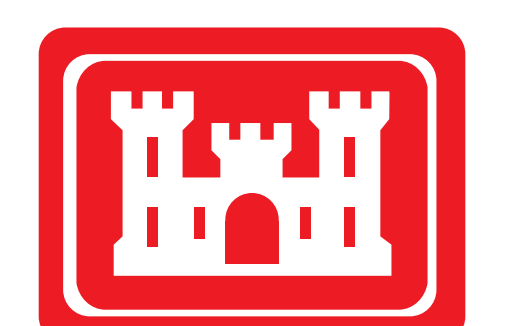
- Water storage from Allatoona Lake is allocated for withdrawal for the City of Cartersville, Georgia, and the Cobb County-Marietta Water Authority.
- Water storage from Carters Project is allocated for withdrawal for the City of Chatsworth, Georgia.

Flood Risk Management

A major benefit of the Allatoona and Carters projects is their capacity to store water and later release it in moderate amounts to prevent downstream flooding impacts.

Flood Damages Prevented Downstream from Allatoona and Carters Projects

Year	Allatoona w/Rome	Carters w/Rome
1987	\$10,504,000	\$0
1990	\$58,480,400	\$219,100
1991	\$1,014,276	\$1,037,157
1992	\$1,646,639	\$1,076,319
1993	\$5,063,316	\$5,076,316
1994	\$878,077	\$736,434
1995	\$13,554,749	\$10,207,062
1996	\$148,249,653	\$148,161,613
1997	\$26,155,013	\$26,155,013
1998	\$89,575,134	\$84,483,008
2003	\$1,077,822	\$144,401
2004	\$11,405,309	\$425,559
2009	\$8,721	\$3,364
2010	\$20,330,262	\$285,474
2013	\$27,195,304	\$255,367
2014	\$10,794,432	\$1,104,165
2015	\$4,402,686	\$324,055
2016	\$16,164,471	\$273,497
2017	\$540,273	\$307,337
Total	\$465,395,428	\$280,303,526
Average	\$15,012,756	\$9,042,049



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