

DRAFT
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
FOR PROPOSED
SMALL BOAT ACCESS CHANNELS IN THE
ALABAMA RIVER, ALABAMA

1. INTRODUCTION: This environmental assessment was prepared utilizing a systematic, interdisciplinary approach integrating the natural and social sciences and the design arts with planning and decision making. The proposed action and its alternatives are evaluated in multiple contexts for short-term and long-term effects and for adverse and beneficial effects. This assessment indicates the effects on the human environment are well known and do not involve unique or unknown risk. It is not anticipated that this is a precedent-setting action, nor does it represent a decision in principle about any future consideration.

a. Location: Alabama River, Alabama (reference Figures 1 and 2 and Table 1).

b. Proposed Action: Dredging would open the mid-stream access at the mouths of channels to boat ramps and sloughs. These sites and their locations are identified in Table 1. The mouths would be dredged on an as-needed basis to a channel depth of approximately 3-5 feet at mean low water. Each site would require 3-21 days during May-December for completion of maintenance and dredging. Hydraulic pipeline, dredge, dragline, or clamshell would be used to perform the work. Disposal would be in approved open-water disposal sites immediately downstream of the dredge location. The proposed action includes the initial dredging/disposal activities at each of these four areas, plus periodic maintenance dredging and disposal as the need arises.

c. Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action: Of the four proposed small boat access channels, two will provide small boat access to hundreds of acres of open water for boater recreation use while the other two will provide access to the shoreline where the Gees Bend Ferry loads and unloads vehicles. The two sites that will provide access to open water recreation use are Sand Island North and Gees Creek. The ferry sites are Gees Bend Ferry North and South. The ferry is for public use and is maintained by Wilcox County and funded by the State of Alabama.

d. Authority: The project was authorized by Public Law 14, 79th Congress, in accordance with the River and Harbor Act of 1899, on 2 March 1945.

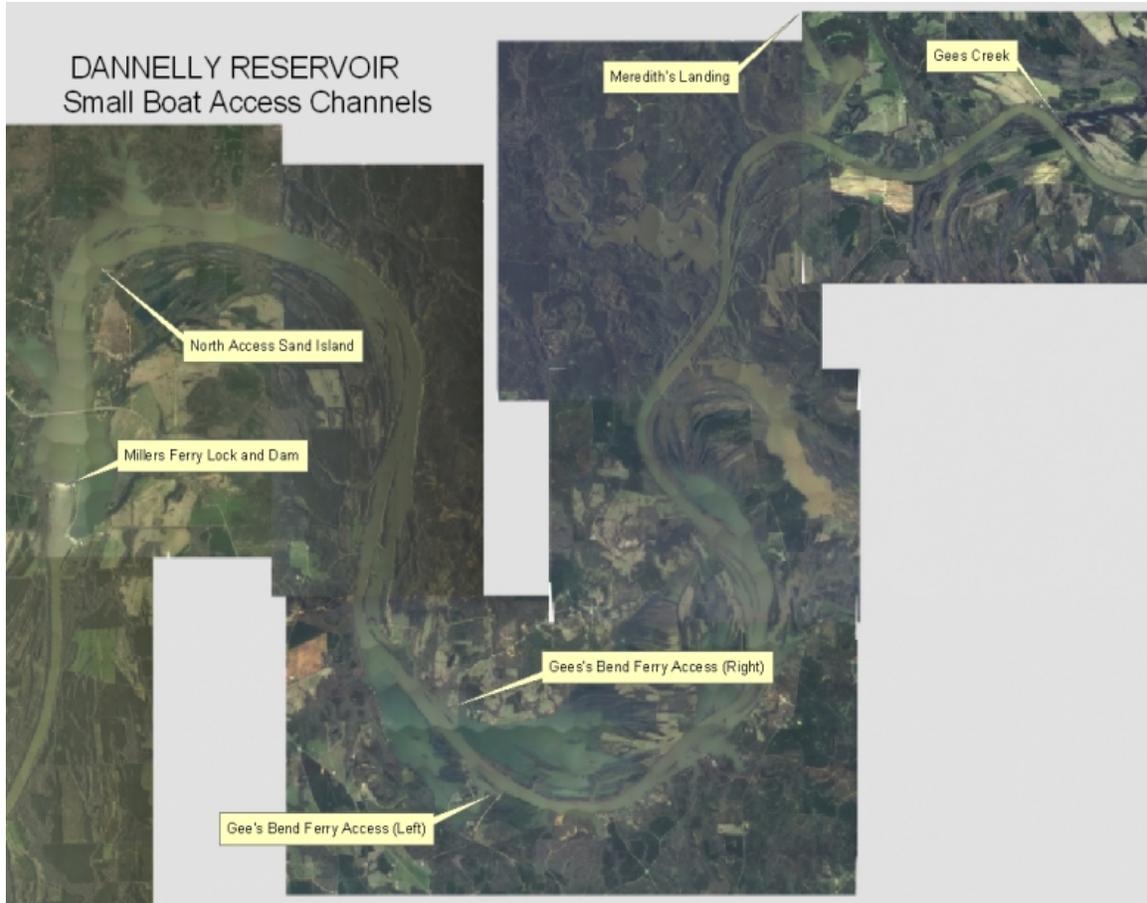


Figure 2: Small Boat Access Channels

2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING WITHOUT THE PROJECT:

a. General Environmental Setting. The proposed project area is in the central prairie or black belt region of the Coastal Plain province in the State of Alabama. The central prairie has a mean average elevation of 200 feet. The contact between formations of Cretaceous and Tertiary Ages are in the vicinity.

The prairie bluff formation of the Cretaceous Age is chalky limestone approximately 12 feet thick. The Ripley formations of hard, calcareous sandstone, clayey sand, soft friable argillaceous sandstone, and a basal layer of micaceous silty sand underlie it. Atop the prairie bluff is the Clayton formation of the Tertiary Age. The Clayton formation consists of indurated clay with chalky limestone layers and a substrate of soft, friable argillaceous sandstone interspersed with hard calcareous sandstone. Terrace deposits occur near the river and alluvial deposits underlie the flood plain.

b. Significant Resource Description.

(1) Water Quality. Water in the Alabama River is generally of good chemical quality. The river is classified for fish and wildlife purposes for its entire length, except at Millers Ferry Lock and Dam. The water upstream and downstream of Millers Ferry

Lock and Dam is classified as a public water supply. In 1987, analysis for dissolved oxygen, temperature, pH, conductivity, alkalinity, turbidity, Kjeldahl nitrogen, nitrate-nitrite nitrogen, total ammonia nitrogen, total phosphorus, ortho phosphorus, calcium, magnesium, hardness, iron manganese, zinc, lead, chromium, cadmium, barium, nickel, copper, arsenic, mercury, total organic carbon pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's) indicated no significant water quality issues. However in recent years the Alabama Department of Environmental Management has performed dissolved oxygen, temperature and conductivity monitoring along the Alabama River Basin at various locations including Alabama River at Highway 31 during eight months of 2007 as well as R.E. Woodruff Lake forebay, Dannelly Reservoir forebay and Claiborne Lake forebay in August 2004, 2005 and 2007. In which there was some low dissolved oxygen problems in the forebay areas during the hot summer stratification period of August 2007.

(2) Fishery Resources. Sport fishes in the Alabama River basin include largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*), smallmouth bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*), striped bass (*Morone saxatilis*), spotted bass (*Micropterus punctulatus*), crappie (*Pomoxis* spp.), catfish (*Ictalurus* spp.), bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), and sunfish (*Lepomis* spp.). Other species are drum (*Aplodinotus grunniens*), buffalo (*Ictiobus bubalus*), carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), Alabama shad (*Alosa alabamae*), striped mullet (*Mugil cephalus*), Gulf sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi*), and the Atlantic needlefish (*Strongylura marina*). It is estimated that at least 144 species of fish have been documented from the Alabama River subbasin.

(3) Wildlife Resources. The proposed project area is open water adjacent to bottomland hardwood forests and cypress-tupelo-gum swamps. The adjacent areas are excellent habitat for game species such as white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), squirrels (*Sciurus* spp.), and turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*). Upland game species in the vicinity are quail (*Colinus virginianus*), Eastern cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), and dove (*Columbigallina passerina*). Other species common to the areas are raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), bobcat (*Felis rufus*), snipe (*Capella gallinago*), and woodcock (*Scolopax minor*).

(4) Wetlands. Palustrine marshes, swamps and bottomland hardwoods are common adjacent to the Alabama River and its tributaries. Generally, the habitat quality of these areas is high. The discharge site for material removed from each small boat access channel would be in the Alabama River adjacent to the navigation channel immediately downstream of the small boat access channel to be dredged.

(5) Endangered Species. Threatened and endangered species with potential to exist in the proposed project area are the Gray bat (*Myotis grisescens*), Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*), Florida panther (*Felis concolor coryi*), bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*), Bachman's warbler (*Vermivora bachmanii*), wood stork (*Mycteria americana*), red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*), American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*), eastern indigo snake (*Drymarchon coralais couperi*), gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*), Alabama red-bellied turtle (*Pseudemys alabamensis*), Red Hills salamander

(*Phaeognathus hubrichti*), blue shiner (*Cyprinella caerulea*), Gulf sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi*), Alabama sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus suttkusi*), southern acornshell (*Epioblasma othcaloogensis*), fine-lined pocketbook (*Lampsilis altilis*), southern combshell (*Epioblasma othcaloogensis*), Coosa moccasinshell (*Medionidus parvulus*), southern pigtoe (*Pleurobema georgianum*), tulotoma snail (*Tulotoma magnifica*), orange-nacre mucket (*Lampsilis perovalis*), heavy pigtoe mussel (*Pleurobema taitianum*), southern clubshell (*Pleurobema decisum*), Alabama pearlshell (*Margaritifera marrianae*), Alabama moccasinshell (*Medionidus acutissimus*) and Georgia rockcress (*Arabis georgiana*).

(6) Historic and Archeological Resources. In the early 1800s, plantations and farms were located up and down the Alabama River. Numerous landings were established and keelboats and flatboats brought the products of the land to markets in Mobile. With the introduction of the steamboat, transportation of cotton became a thriving industry. There were almost 200 landings between Montgomery and Mobile before the Civil War and hundreds of steamboats provided dependable means of transportation. Historic research conducted in archeological surveys have identified at least 50 reported shipwrecks and submerged cultural resources in reaches from River Mile (RM) 0 to RM 236.1 of the Alabama-Coosa Rivers. Review of lists of historic vessel losses and other pertinent documents has revealed the potential for steamboat wrecks in proximity to some of the proposed dredging and/or within-bank disposal areas.

There are two known steamboat wrecks and two historic landings within the vicinity of the Dannelly Reservoir small boat access channels dredging/disposal areas. The steamer *Pittsburg* sank at Prairie Bluff Landing within a half mile of the North Access Sand Island work. There are no recorded wrecks or landings at Gees Bend Left and Right Descending work areas. The steamer *Sunny South* and McMillian's Landing are located within a half mile of Gees Creek work area. These historic properties will not be impacted or affected if construction activities remain within their perspective work areas.

Any vessels or floating equipment should not anchor or tie up near these historic properties. Dredging contract specifications should identify these sensitive areas that should be avoided or monitored during dredging/disposal activities.

(7) Navigation. The Alabama River has a Federally maintained navigation channel. The small boat access channels and disposal areas are not within the main navigation channel.

(8) Recreation. Recreation at the dredging and disposal sites is water-dependent. Boating, fishing, water skiing, etc. are recreational opportunities common to the proposed project sites.

(9) Hazardous and Toxic Materials. The proposed project sites are water bottoms of the State of Alabama. None of the locations proposed for dredging or as dredged material disposal sites are known to have supported, generated or to have received

hazardous wastes, hazardous materials, solid wastes, or petroleum products. The project locations are rural and there are no industries sited nearby.

There is no electricity at the sites and therefore no threats from PCB are at the sites. There is no underground storage tanks located in the proposed project areas.

(10) Vegetation. Lowlands adjacent to the Alabama River are timbered with oak (*Quercus* spp.), sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), hickory (*Carya* spp.), and elm (*Ulmus* spp.). As elevation increases, dominant species are yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*), mulberry (*Morus* spp.) and red bay (*Persea borbonia*).

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE RECOMMENDED PLAN: Maintenance dredging and disposal operations for small boat access channels, boat ramps, and sloughs (reference Table 1) is proposed to continue on the ACR project. The access channels, boat ramps and sloughs would be dredged on an as-needed basis to a channel depth of 3-5 feet at mean low water. Each site would require 3-5 days during May-December for completion of maintenance and dredging. Work would be performed by hydraulic pipeline dredge, dragline, or clamshell. The discharge site for material removed from each small boat access channel would be open-water of the Alabama River adjacent to the navigation channel immediately downstream of the small boat access channel to be dredged.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE RECOMMENDED PLAN:

a. Biological and Physical Impacts: The channels to be dredged would be deepened. Placement of the dredged material would temporarily create an area that is shallower than adjacent areas. These impacts would be minor and are reversible over time.

Biological impacts would include burial of benthic organisms by placement of dredged materials within the watercourse of the Alabama River. These impacts would be limited in area because only minor quantities of material would be placed within the river (Table 1). Benthic organisms from adjacent areas would colonize the disposal areas.

The proposed efforts would improve access to the floodplain and improve water quality in the slackwater areas.

b. Land Use Changes: The proposed project does not change land use of the area and is consistent with State, area wide and local plans and programs for land use in the area. The use of land subsequent to the proposed project would be in accordance with their present use. No Federal land managing agency permit is required.

c. Historic and Archeological Resources: Numerous cultural resources investigations have been conducted along the Black Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers. Several remote sensing surveys have been conducted for identifying submerged cultural resources, as well as, many terrestrial surveys to locate prehistoric and historic sites.

These surveys identified many sites; however, no sites were identified at the proposed locations for the regular maintenance dredging reaches or within-bank disposal. Upland disposal sites have the potential to impact cultural resources and selection of those sites will be reviewed and coordinated with the State Historic Preservation Officer to avoid adverse effects to historic properties. The Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Planning and Environmental Division, Environmental Resources Branch, Inland Environment Section (PD-EI) has reviewed the proposed project for impacts to historical and cultural resources. The Corps has determined that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed action. PD-EI is coordinating the project with the Alabama State Historic Preservation Officer. This fulfills the Mobile District's compliance requirements according to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (PL 89-665), the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (PL 93-291), the Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987 and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation revised 36 CFR Part 800 regulations.

d. Endangered and Threatened Species: The proposed dredging and disposal action is located within the reported range of several Federally listed endangered and threatened animal species that are under the protection of the Endangered Species Act. The species with potential to be impacted by the proposed project are the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*); wood stork (*Mycteria americana*); Red Hills salamander (*Phaeognathus hubrichti*); Gulf sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi*); Alabama sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus suttkusi*); heavy pigtoe mussel (*Pleurobema furvum*); Alabama pearlshell (*Margaritifera marrianae*) and Georgia rockcress (*Arabis georgiana*).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) was consulted for concerns regarding potential impacts that may result from the proposed project. Prior coordination efforts with the FWS for similar work within the project areas did not identify any issues with federally listed species at these sites within the Millers Ferry Lake area. To allay concerns of the FWS, the Corps of Engineers agreed to consider the need for operational changes to avoid impacting threatened, endangered and commercial mussel species, including avoiding dredging and/or placement of dredged material on mussel beds. The COE will inform the FWS 10 days in advance of initiating work when it is not possible to implement the 300-foot buffer. Section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act will be initiated whenever it is determined that hard bottom substrates, Gulf sturgeon spawning habitat or mussel beds will be affected. Dredging will be minimized between 15 March and 30 May whenever possible.

e. Recreation: The proposed project would not adversely affect any components of the national Wild and Scenic River System; the National Trails System; and does not impact any parks, parklands, ecologically critical areas, or other areas of ecological, recreational, scenic, or aesthetic importance.

Recreational facilities (boat ramps and camping areas) would have increased availability upon completion of the proposed project.

f. Air Quality: There may be short-term and minimal impacts to air quality in the immediate vicinity of the proposed project. These impacts would be temporary increases in particulates and emissions from the dredging equipment. These impacts would subside upon completion of the work.

The proposed action is not affected by primary or secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards; is not subject to a State Implementation Plan; is not affected by New Source Performance Standards; is not affected by a Class I designation; is not affected by National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants; and is not affected by emission limitations of an Air Quality Control Region.

g. Water Quality: Impacts to water quality that result from the project would be short-term, minor and reversible. Increased suspended sediments and turbidity would occur during the execution of the dredging efforts. These conditions would subside upon completion of the work. A positive impact to water quality in the project area is improved circulation between waters of the Alabama River and some of its tributaries.

No transportation facilities with potential to release oil into waters of the United States are part of the proposed effort. The project is unaffected by water quality effluent guidelines or standards.

The proposed project is not affected by the National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations; by the National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations and does not impact a sole-source aquifer.

h. Wetlands: The proposed action takes place in aquatic habitat, which is defined as waters of the United States. No vegetated wetlands would be affected by the proposed action.

i. Floodplain Impacts: The proposed project area would be open water sites that are located in the Alabama River. The proposed dredging and disposal would not result in impacts to the upland floodplain. Impacts to aquatic floodplain would be as described earlier in this document.

j. Noise Impacts: There would be no permanent noise impacts associated with the proposed dredging and disposal action. Noise impacts would be temporary, associated with the dredging process, and cease upon completion of the action.

The project areas are not subject to noise standards.

k. Aesthetics. There would be no permanent aesthetic impacts associated with the proposed dredging and disposal action. Aesthetic impacts would be temporary, associated with the dredging process, and revert to pre-project conditions upon completion of the action.

l. Prime and Unique Farmland. All activities proposed as part this project would occur below the elevation of the ordinary high water of the Alabama River or its identified tributaries. No prime or unique farmland would be impacted by the proposed project.

m. Hazardous and Toxic Wastes and Materials. The proposed project would not result in the generation, transport, treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous or toxic wastes.

n. Economics. The proposed project would not affect regional economics.

o. Solid Waste. No solid wastes should be generated as part of the proposed action. All solid waste would be stored, transported and disposed in accordance with Federal or state guidelines. Federal or state guidelines regarding procurement of recycled or recyclable products, source separation and recycling of recyclable products, solid waste storage, solid waste transport, or solid waste disposal do not affect the proposed project.

p. Drinking Water. The National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations or National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations would not affect the proposed action. The proposed project would not impact a sole-source aquifer.

q. Pesticides. There are no pesticides associated with the proposed dredging and disposal. Regulations on the storage and disposal of pesticides and their containers or regulations for the purchase and use of pesticides would not affect the proposed action.

r. Energy Conservation. The proposed project does not include operation, maintenance or retrofit of an existing Federal building and does not result in construction or lease of a new Federal building.

s. Public Safety. No impacts to public safety would be associated with this action.

t. Scientific Resources. This action would not impact any significant scientific resources.

u. Protection of Children. No effect on protection of children would be associated with this action.

v. Environmental Justice. There would be no effect on environmental justice.

w. Cumulative Effects. There would be no significant cumulative effects posed by the proposed action.

5. ANY IRREVERSIBLE OR IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS WHICH WOULD BE INVOLVED SHOULD THE RECOMMENDED PLAN BE IMPLEMENTED. Any irreversible or irretrievable commitments of resources involved in the proposed action

have been considered and are either unanticipated at this time, or have been considered and determined to present minor impacts.

6. ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS WHICH CANNOT BE AVOIDED. Any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the recommended project be implemented are expected to be minor individually and cumulatively.

7. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL SHORT-TERM USE OF MAN'S ENVIRONMENT AND MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT OF LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY. The proposed project constitutes a short-term use of man's environment and is not anticipated to affect long-term productivity.

8. ALTERNATIVES TO THE RECOMMENDED PLAN.

a. No Action: No dredging of the access channels and boat ramps would occur. Access to tributaries, channels, and boat ramps would not be available. Failure to dredge the ferry channels would interfere with the safe and reliable operation of this facility.

b. Dredging of a different selection of small boat access channels: The channels proposed for access dredging were selected to minimize impacts and maximize benefits.

9. COORDINATION.

The proposed effort was coordinated with the general public by public notice and publication of legal notices in newspapers in the vicinity of the work. Joint Public Notice FP08-AL01-17 was mailed on December 5, 2008 to individuals, agencies and organizations that have notified the Corps of Engineers (COE) of their interest in projects on the Alabama River. The public notice has a 30-day comment period. A legal notice describing the proposed project and soliciting comments on it was published in *The Selma Times-Journal*, *The Greenville Advocate*, *The Montgomery Advertiser* and *The Wilcox Progressive Era*. The legal notices were published on or around December 10, 2008 and also have a 30-day comment period.

REFERENCES

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ALABAMA-COOSA RIVERS
SMALL BOAT ACCESS CHANNELS

Table 1

RM.	BANK	AREA	LAKE	EST.CY	Existing WQC
73.3	Left	Issac Creek - Mouth & Ramp	Claiborne	1500	Yes
76.0	Right	Silver Creek	Claiborne	8000	Yes
77.0	Left	Mabin Creek	Claiborne	5000	Yes
82.0	Right	Cane Creek	Claiborne	4500	Yes
84.5	Left	Haines Island	Claiborne	850	Yes
86.8	Left	Bailey Creek	Claiborne	8000	Yes
90.6	Left	Bells Landing	Claiborne	4500	Yes
90.8	Right	Tallahatchee	Claiborne	8000	Yes
91.0	Left	McCall's Creek	Claiborne	2000	Yes
101.0	Left	Black Creek	Claiborne	850	Yes
124.8	Right	Clifton Ferry	Claiborne	100	Yes
133.2	Left	Millers Ferry Damsite	Dannelly	8000	Yes
134.0	Right	Shell Creek #1	Dannelly	10000	Yes
134.0	Right	Shell Creek #2	Dannelly	10000	Yes
134.3	Left	East Bank Dannelly - Campsites	Dannelly	4350	Yes
136.2	Left	North Access of Sand Island Slough	Dannelly	2500	No
143.0	Left	Alligator Slough	Dannelly	1000	Yes
147.0	Right	Gee's Bend	Dannelly	1000	Yes
147.1	Right	Gee's Bend Ferry Access	Dannelly	2500	No
147.4	Left	Ellis Landing	Dannelly	4000	Yes
147.9	Left	Gee's Bend Ferry Access	Dannelly	2500	No
150.4	Left	Bridgeport Park - Mouth & Ramp	Dannelly	4000	Yes
150.6	Left	Roland Cooper State Park	Dannelly	5000	Yes
150.7	Left	Roland Cooper Ramp Slough	Dannelly	5000	Yes
151.0	Right	Gold Mine Slough	Dannelly	2500	Yes
158.3	Right	Chilatchee Creek - 3 areas	Dannelly	6000	Yes
160.6	Right	River Oaks Subdivision Slough	Dannelly	1000	Yes
160.7	Right	River Oaks Subdivision Slough	Dannelly	1000	Yes
160.8	Right	River Oaks Subdivision Slough	Dannelly	1000	Yes
161.5	Right	River Oaks Subdivision Slough	Dannelly	1000	Yes
161.6	Right	River Oaks Subdivision Slough	Dannelly	1000	Yes
161.8	Right	River Oaks Subdivision Slough	Dannelly	1000	Yes
161.8	Right	River Oaks Marina/Arrington's Lodge	Dannelly	2000	Yes
162.0	Right	River Oaks Subdivision Slough	Dannelly	1000	Yes
162.5	Right	River Oaks Subdivision Slough	Dannelly	1000	Yes
162.9	Left	Rum Creek	Dannelly	1500	Yes
164.4	Right	Gee's Creek	Dannelly	2500	No
168.5	Left	Elm Bluff	Dannelly	3900	Yes
188.8	Right	Old Cahaba	Dannelly	6000	Yes
190.8	Right	McDowell Landing	Dannelly	900	Yes
194.2	Left	Six Mile Creek	Dannelly	2000	Yes

RM.	BANK	AREA	LAKE	EST.CY	Existing WQC
197.1	Left	Bethel Branch	Dannelly	800	Yes
203.9	Right	Selma City Marine	Dannelly	1000	Yes
206.3	Right	Beech Creek Marina	Dannelly	1000	Yes
223.6	Right	Steeles Landing	Dannelly	1500	Yes
233.7	Left	Benton Access Area	Woodruff	1200	Yes
237.6	Left	Prairie Creek PUA - 2 areas	Woodruff	2000	Yes
241.5	Right	Jones Bluff Park (Ivy Creek)	Woodruff	3900	Yes
243.2	Right	Cooper Howard Creek	Woodruff	400	Yes
250.8	Left	Holy Ground Battlefield Park	Woodruff	1000	Yes
251.9	Right	Molly Branch	Woodruff	750	Yes
242.8	Left	Henderson's Landing	Woodruff	1500	Yes
255.7	Right	Strickland Landing - 2 areas	Woodruff	6200	Yes
255.7	Right	Swift Creek - 2 areas	Woodruff	4000	Yes
260.3	Left	New Port	Woodruff	3600	Yes
266.3	Left	Tallahassee Creek	Woodruff	1050	Yes
268.9	Left	Pintlala Creek	Woodruff	4500	Yes
272.8	Left	Gunter Hill Park	Woodruff	4000	Yes
275.2	Right	Autauga Creek	Woodruff	200	Yes
279.6	Right	R.M. 279.6 River bank	Woodruff	500	Yes
280.2	Right	Cooters Pond Park - 2 areas	Woodruff	10500	Yes
281.0	Left	R.M. 281.0 Left bank	Woodruff	2000	Yes
284.6	Left	Maxwell AFB	Woodruff	500	Yes
286.1	Left	Powder Magazine	Woodruff	2000	Yes
298.6	Left	Jackson Lake Access	Woodruff	1000	Yes
6.0	Left	Tallapoosa and Dead River	Woodruff	1000	Yes
6.4	Left	Fort Toulouse Natl. Historic Park	Woodruff	16000	Yes

NOTE: NEPA analysis for the existing Small Boat Access Channels (indicated by “Yes” in the last column “Existing WQC” has been addressed in prior Corps’ environmental documentation.