

Welcome

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is currently seeking feedback on its Feasibility Report and Integrated Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement that addresses: (1) reallocation of water supply storage in Allatoona Lake and (2) Water Control Manual (WCM) Updates for the Weiss and Logan Martin Reservoir Projects for modifications to flood operations.

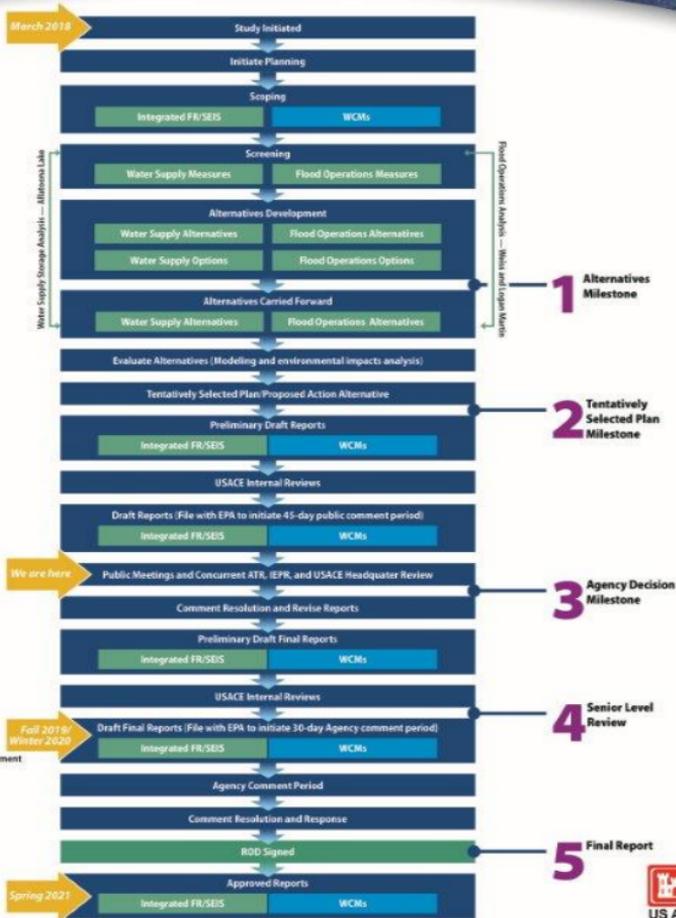


The Oostanaula River, flowing through downtown Rome, GA, terminates where it meets the Etowah River (flowing in from the left at the top of the photo).

- 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 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 December 30, 2019
for consideration in the next phase of the study process.***

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
 IEFR - Independent External Peer Review
 ROD - Record of Decision
 EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



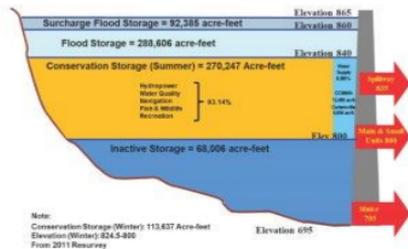
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Summary of Current Operations No Action Alternative (NAA)

- **Water Control Manuals:** Operate under current Water Control Manuals at Alabama Power Company (APC) projects, and the current approved Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa (ACT) River Basin Master Water Control Manual (WCM) (includes the Martin Dam December 2015 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Relicense)
- **Guide Curves:** Operate using existing guide curves, includes Allatoona fall step-down and higher winter level at H. Neely Henry
- **Action Zones:** Operate using existing action zones: Allatoona (4 Zones), Carters (2 Zones)
- **Drought Operations:** Defined drought intensity levels and associated drought triggers, dam releases/flow targets provide for reduced levels of service, updated to reflect changes from Martin Dam December 2015 FERC relicense
- **Navigation:** Navigation releases to support commercial navigation (9.0-ft or 7.5-ft channel depth), provided sufficient basin inflow above the APC projects is available
- **Minimum Flows:**
 - Allatoona continues to provide for a 240-cubic-feet per second (cfs) minimum flow.
 - Carters:
 - Zone 1 – minimum flow releases equal to the seasonal minimum flow based on the mean monthly flow upstream of Carters Lake
 - Zone 2 – minimum flow releases would be 240 cfs

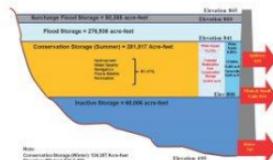
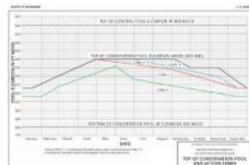
- **Hydropower:** Typical hydropower peaking hours vary by action zone
- **Federal Water Supply:** 18,539* acre-feet allocated to water supply storage agreements
- **Fish & Wildlife:** Seasonal minimum flow when Carters is in Zone 1

*reflects updated reservoir survey and yield analysis



Summary of Tentatively Selected Plan (Alternative 11)

- **Water Control Manuals:** Operate under modified Water Control Manuals at Weiss and Logan Martin Alabama Power Company (APC) projects, operate under modified Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa (ACT) River Basin Master Water Control Manual (WCM)
 - **Guide Curves:** Operate under modified guide curves at Allatoona, Weiss, and Logan Martin
 - **Action Zones:** Operate using existing action zones: Allatoona (4 Zones), Carters (2 Zones), **except under an increased volume of Zone 1 at Allatoona**
 - **Drought Operations:** Defined drought intensity levels and associated drought triggers, dam releases/flow targets provide for reduced levels of service, updated to reflect changes from Martin Dam December 2015 FERC relicense
 - **Navigation:** Navigation releases to support commercial navigation (9.0-ft or 7.5-ft channel depth), provided sufficient basin inflow above the APC projects is available - No Change
 - **Minimum Flows:** No Change
 - Allatoona continues to provide for a 240-cubic-feet per second (cfs) minimum flow.
 - Carters:
 - Zone 1 – minimum flow releases equal to the seasonal minimum flow based on the mean monthly flow upstream of Carters Lake
 - Zone 2 – minimum flow releases would be 240 cfs
 - **Hydropower:** Typical hydropower peaking hours vary by action zone – No Change
 - **Federal Water Supply:** **52,411 acre-feet allocated to water supply storage agreements (reallocation of 33,872 ac-ft of storage)**
 - **Fish & Wildlife:** Seasonal minimum flow when Carters is in Zone 1 – No Change
- Note: Red text denotes changes from No Action Alternative



Final Array of Alternatives

#	Alternatives	Meets GA 2050 Demands 94 MGD	Storage Accounting Method		Reallocation			APC Requested Changes	Screened or Carried Forward
			USACE	GA	Inactive Pool	Conservation Pool	Flood Pool		
0	No Action		✓					Carried Forward	
1	Baseline Capped		✓					Carried Forward	
2	Future Without Project		✓					Carried Forward	
3	Water Supply 1	✓		✓		✓		Carried Forward	
4	Water Supply 2	✓	✓			✓		Carried Forward	
5	Water Supply 3	✓		✓		✓	✓	Carried Forward	
6	Water Supply 4	✓	✓				✓	Screened	
7	Water Supply 5				✓			Screened	
8	Water Supply 6	✓	✓			✓	✓	Carried Forward	
9	Modified Flood Operation 1		✓					Carried Forward	
10	Water Supply 2 + Modified Flood Operation 1	✓	✓			✓	✓	Carried Forward	
11	Water Supply 6 + Modified Flood Operation 1 (TSP)	✓	✓			✓	✓	Carried Forward	
12	Water Supply 1 + Modified Flood Operation 1	✓		✓		✓	✓	Carried Forward	
13	Water Supply 3 + Modified Flood Operation 1	✓	✓			✓	✓	Carried Forward	
Non-Federal Water Supply Alternatives									
14	Conservation							Screened	
15	Construct a Pipeline to Convey Water from Hickory Log Creek Reservoir to Wyckoff WTP (CCMWA)	✓ (partial)						Carried Forward	
16	Pipe Desalinated Water from the Georgia Coast	✓						Screened	
17	Pipe Water from the Tennessee River	✓						Screened	
18	Drill New Groundwater Wells							Screened	
19	Construct New Reservoirs	✓						Carried Forward	
20	Purchase Water from Existing Non-Federal Reservoirs							Screened	
21	Withdraw More Water from the Chattahoochee River (CCMWA)	✓						Screened	
22	Withdraw Water From the Etowah River below Allatoona Dam (Cartersville)	✓						Screened	

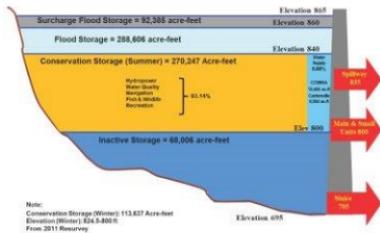
APC – Alabama Power Company
 CCMWA – Cobb County Marietta Water Authority
 GA – State of Georgia
 MGD – Million Gallons Per Day
 TSP – Tentatively Selected Plan
 WTP – Water Treatment Plant



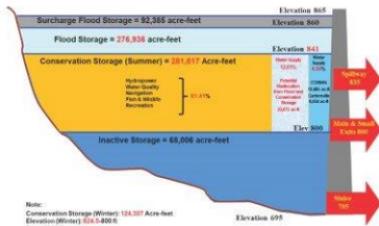
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Tentatively Selected Plan Allatoona Lake Water Supply Component

No Action Alternative

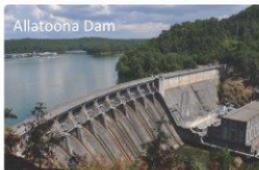


Tentatively Selected Plan



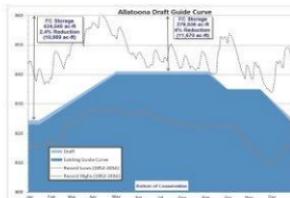
Allatoona Component

- Water Supply Storage Contracts (18,539 ac-ft)
 - Cobb County Marietta Water Authority (12,485 ac-ft)
 - City of Cartersville, GA (6,054 ac-ft)
- Summer Guide Curve - 840'
- Winter Guide Curve - 823'
- USACE Storage Accounting Methodology



Allatoona Component

- Additional Water Supply Reallocation of 33,872 ac-ft
 - 11,670 ac-ft from Flood Storage
 - 22,202 ac-ft from Conservation Storage
- Resulting Total Water Supply Allocated
 - CCMWA - 31,781 ac-ft
 - Cartersville - 20,630 ac-ft
- Total: 52,411 ac-ft (18.6% of Conservation Storage)
- Summer Guide Curve Change 840' \Rightarrow 841'
- Winter Guide Curve Change 823' \Rightarrow 824.5'
- USACE Storage Accounting Methodology



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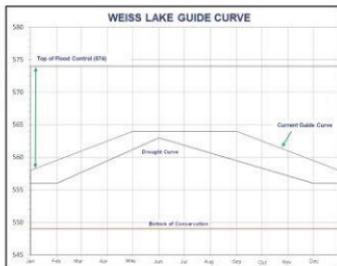
Note: Red text denotes changes from No Action Alternative

Tentatively Selected Plan

Weiss Lake Flood Operations Component

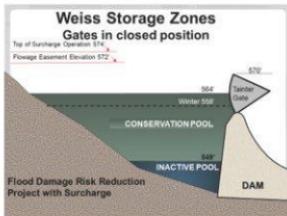
Alabama Power Company

No Action Alternative

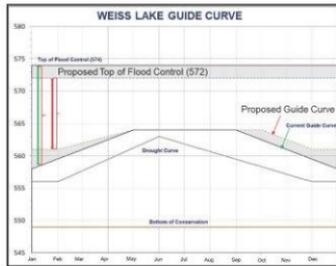


Weiss Lake Component

1. Winter Level - 558'
2. Top of Flood Pool - 574'
3. Winter Flood Storage 574'-558'; (546,375 ac-ft)
4. Summer Flood Storage 574'-564'; (397,759 ac-ft)
5. Non-damaging release is 40,000 cfs

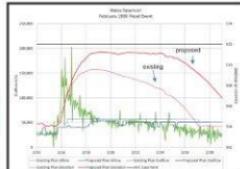


Tentatively Selected Plan



Weiss Lake Component

1. Raise Winter Level from 558' \Rightarrow 561' (66,602 ac-ft)
2. Lower Top of Flood Pool from 574' \Rightarrow 572' (95,773 ac-ft)
3. 30% reduction in Winter Flood Storage
4. 24% reduction in Summer Flood Storage
5. Lower releases for moderate events
6. Greater releases for large flood events
7. Option to reduce surcharge release by 50% if conditions allow, results in lower downstream peak elevations



Note: Red text denotes changes from No Action Alternative



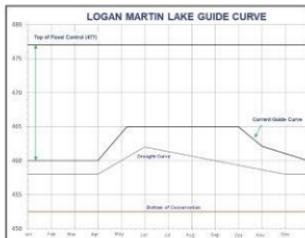
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Tentatively Selected Plan

Logan Martin Lake Flood Operations Component

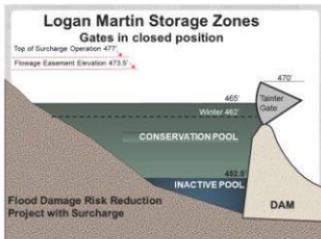
Alabama Power Company

No Action Alternative



Logan Martin Lake Component

1. Winter Level - 460'
2. Top of Flood Pool - 477'
3. Winter Flood Storage 477-460'; (313,245 ac-ft)
4. Summer Flood Storage 477 - 465'; (245,643 ac-ft)
5. Non-damaging release is 50,000 cfs



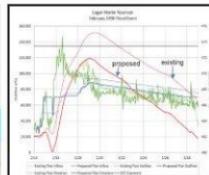
Tentatively Selected Plan



Logan Martin Lake Component

1. Raise Winter Level from 460' to 462' (25,028 ac-ft)
2. Lower Top of Flood Pool from 477' to 473.5' (85,539 ac-ft)
3. 35% reduction in Winter & Summer Flood Storage
4. Logan Martin has half the flood storage of Weiss
5. Increase channel capacity downstream for Logan Martin, from 50,000 cfs to 70,000 cfs. During 70,000 cfs release, lower downstream project Lay Dam 1 ft, 396' to 395'
6. Pull Logan Martin down 2 ft to 460' by releasing 70,000 cfs when upstream and downstream conditions are met. Higher starting surge release
7. Greater surge releases when pool > 469'
8. Option to reduce surge release by 50% if conditions allow, results in lower downstream peak elevations

Logan Martin Storage Zones (proposed)



Pull Logan Martin down 2 ft to elevation 460' by releasing 70,000 cfs when upstream and downstream conditions are met, equivalent to 25,000 ac-ft.

Greater releases prior to surge operation, 50,000 cfs to 70,000 cfs, results in lower starting elevation at the beginning of flood event.

Note: Red text denotes changes from No Action Alternative



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Tentatively Selected Plan Flood Risk Management Impacts

ALLATOONA LAKE

Storm Event ^a	No Action Alternative (NAA) Average Annual Damages	Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP) Average Annual Damages	Damage Change	Percent Change	Summary of Impact
1961	\$5,061,143	\$5,065,469	\$4,326	+ 0.085%	Negligible/no change
1979	\$6,155,955	\$6,240,169	\$84,214	+ 1.35%	Negligible/no change
1990	\$6,400,356	\$6,411,084	\$10,729	+ 0.17%	Negligible/no change

WEISS AND LOGAN MARTIN

Storm Event	NAA Structure Damages	TSP Structure Damages	Damage Change	Percent Change	Summary of Impact
Design	\$47,441,779	\$34,805,219	\$12,636,560	-36.31%	Beneficial ^b
Back to Back	\$22,234,555	\$18,426,974	\$3,807,581	-20.66%	Beneficial ^b
April 1979	\$36,946,532	\$35,099,324	\$1,847,208	-5.26%	Beneficial ^b
February 1990	\$40,437,129	\$17,101,363	\$23,335,766	-136.46%	Beneficial ^b
March 1990	\$17,829,631	\$16,864,250	\$965,381	-5.72%	Beneficial ^b
May 2003	\$15,188,004	\$12,418,286	\$2,769,718	-22.30%	Beneficial ^b
October 1995	\$12,283,166	\$14,599,473	(\$2,316,307)	+15.87%	Adverse ^c

^a Each storm event modeled at frequencies of: 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10 (years)

^b Beneficial - impact would be clearly detectable and would have an appreciable effect.

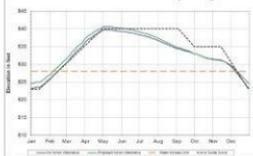
^c Adverse - impact would be clearly detectable and would have an appreciable effect.



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Tentatively Selected Plan Reservoir Level Impacts

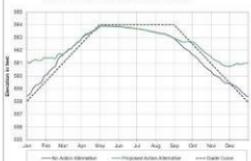
Allatoona Pool Elevation-Daily Average



Allatoona Lake

The pool level in Allatoona Lake would be maintained at a slightly higher level throughout the year compared to current operations under the NAA. Over the simulated 73-year period of hydrologic record, average pool levels in Allatoona Lake would be between about 1 to 1.5 ft higher than the NAA from January through July and from 0 to 1 ft higher from August through December.

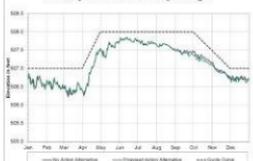
Weiss Pool Elevation-Daily Average



Weiss Lake

Compared to the NAA, pool levels at Weiss Lake would be expected to be higher from September through February each year. Over the period of hydrologic record, average pool levels in Weiss Lake would range from a few inches up to about 3 ft higher than the NAA from September through February and would be the same level as the NAA from March through August.

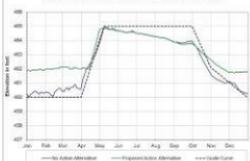
HN Henry Pool Elevation-Daily Average



H Neely Henry Lake

No changes to project operations are proposed at H. Neely Henry Dam, but proposed changes in flood operations upstream at Weiss Dam and Lake under TSP may affect pool levels in H. Neely Henry Lake. Over the period of hydrologic record, average pool levels in H. Neely Henry Lake would be about the same as the NAA from mid-November through August and slightly lower (up to about 0.2 ft) than the NAA from September through mid-November.

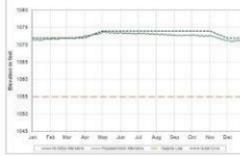
Logan Martin Pool Elevation-Daily Average



Logan Martin Lake

Compared to the NAA, pool levels at Weiss Lake would be expected to be higher from October through April each year based on the guide curve change. Over the period of hydrologic record, average pool levels in Logan Martin Lake under Alternative would range from a few inches up to about 2 ft higher than the NAA from mid-October through the first week of May, the same level as the NAA from the first week of May through August, and up to 0.5 ft lower than the NAA in September through mid-October.

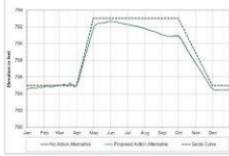
Carters Pool Elevation-Daily Average



Carters

No discernable effects on pool levels under TSP

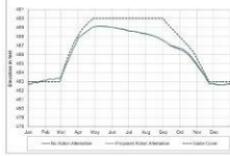
Harris Pool Elevation-Daily Average



Harris

No discernable effects on pool levels under TSP

Martin Pool Elevation-Daily Average



Martin

Under the TSP average pool levels are slightly lower from mid-October to mid-November

Lay, Mitchell, and Jordan Lakes

As run-of-river projects, TSP would be expected to have a negligible incremental effect on lake levels compared to current operations under the NAA, even with the inclusion of modified flood operations at Weiss and Logan Martin dams. The upstream end of Lay Lake may experience slight and short term increases in pool levels during flood events when modified flood operations at Logan Martin Dam would be triggered.



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Tentatively Selected Plan Navigation and Drought Management Impacts

Percent Navigation Channel Availability

	No Action Alternative (NAA)	Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP)	Percent Change	Summary of Impact
7.5-ft Navigation Channel	85.9%	85.1%	-0.8%	Negligible/No change
9.0-ft Navigation Channel	82.9%	80.7%	-2.20%	Negligible/No change

Drought Operations in the ACT Basin over the Modeled Period of Record (1939 – 2011)

Alternative	Percent of Time in Normal Operations	Percent of Time in Drought Operations	Drought Operations Triggered	Percent of Time State Line Flow Trigger Met	Summary of Impact
NAA	82.3%	17.7%	124	12.7%	Baseline
TSP	81.7%	18.3%	122	13.2%	Negligible/no change



Tentatively Selected Plan Hydropower Impacts

FEDERAL PROJECTS

	No Action Alternative (NAA)	Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP)	Percent Change	Summary of Impact
System Annual Generation (GWh)	1,362.65	1,358.51	-0.30%	Slightly Adverse ^a
System Energy Value (\$)	36,347,736	36,239,848	-0.29%	Slightly Adverse ^a
System Dependable Capacity (MW)	832.1	826.1	-0.72%	Slightly Adverse ^a
System Capacity Value (\$)	102,333,574	102,390,437	0.05%	Slightly Beneficial ^b

NON-FEDERAL PROJECTS

	NAA	TSP	Percent Change	Summary of Impact
System Annual Generation (GWh)	4,194.06	4,182.25	-0.28%	Slightly Adverse ^a
System Energy Value (\$)	99,693,044	99,290,986	-0.40%	Slightly Adverse ^a
System Dependable Capacity (MW)	1,369.8	1,319.0	-3.0%	Slightly Adverse ^a
System Capacity Value (\$)	163,255,106	163,491,195	0.14%	Slightly Beneficial ^b

^a Slightly Adverse – impact would be perceptible and measurable, but would not have an appreciable effect

^b Slightly Beneficial - impact would be perceptible and measurable, but would not have an appreciable effect

Tentatively Selected Plan Recreation Impacts

	Annualized Recreation Value	Annualized Change vs. Without Project	Percent Change	Summary of Impact
Allatoona Lake				
No Action Alternative (NAA)	\$73,784,300	-	-	Baseline
Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP)	\$74,481,000	\$696,700	0.9%	Slightly Beneficial ^a
Weiss Lake				
NAA	\$15,881,400	-	-	Baseline
TSP	\$16,208,700	\$327,300	2.1%	Beneficial ^b
Logan Martin Lake				
NAA	\$16,167,000	-	-	Baseline
TSP	\$16,666,000	\$499,000	3.1%	Beneficial ^b

^a Slightly Beneficial - impact would be perceptible and measurable, but would not have an appreciable effect

^b Beneficial - impact would be clearly detectable and would have an appreciable effect.



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Tentatively Selected Plan Water Quality Impacts - Etowah River

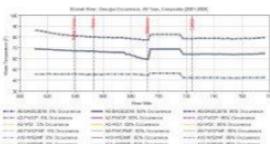


Figure 1. Water Temperature Occurrence for the Etowah River (2001-2008).

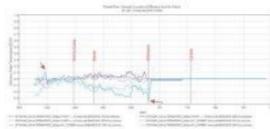


Figure 2. Changes in Water Temperature Occurrence in the Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP) and Future Without Project vs the No Action Alternative (NAA) for the Etowah River (2001-2008).

The Importance of Water Temperature:

Temperature affects water chemistry; it affects the dissolved oxygen level in the water, photosynthesis of aquatic plants, metabolic rates of aquatic organisms, and the sensitivity of these organisms to pollution, parasites and disease.

Effects on Water Temperature:

Georgia water quality standard states that waters should not exceed 90 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). Figure 1 shows temperatures in the Etowah River below that temperature limit for the NAA and alternatives. Figure 2 shows the changes in water temperature under the TSP vs the NAA.

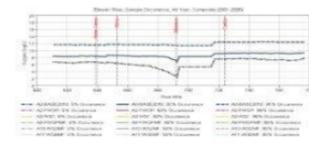


Figure 3. Dissolved Oxygen Occurrence for the Etowah River (2001-2008).

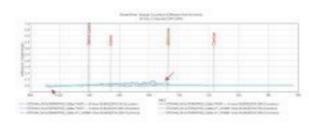


Figure 4. Changes in Dissolved Oxygen Occurrence in the Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP) and Future Without Project vs the No Action Alternative (NAA) for the Etowah River (2001-2008).

The Importance of Dissolved Oxygen (DO):

Dissolved oxygen (DO) is a measure of how much oxygen is dissolved in the water - the amount of oxygen available to living aquatic organisms.

Effects on DO:

Georgia water quality standard states that waters should not have a DO value less than 4 mg/L. Although Figure 3 shows that in some instances DO is lower than the State water quality standard, this is common below dams. Figure 4 shows that in no location does the TSP cause a significant adverse water quality measurement than under current conditions.

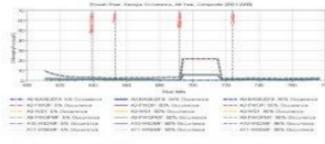


Figure 5. Chlorophyll-a Occurrence for the Etowah River (2001-2008).

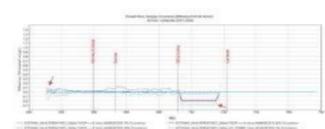


Figure 6. Changes in Chlorophyll-a Occurrence in the Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP) and Future Without vs the No Action Alternative (NAA) for the Etowah River (2001-2008).

The Importance of Chlorophyll a:

Chlorophyll-a is an estimate of the biomass of planktonic algae in the river. Surface waters that have high chlorophyll conditions are typically high in nutrients, generally phosphorus and nitrogen.

Effects on Chlorophyll-a

Georgia water quality standard states that waters in Allatoona Lake should not have a Chlorophyll-a measure greater than 10 ug/L. Figure 5 shows this value is exceeded in some instances. However, Figure 6 shows that the changes in operations do not greatly influence this value.



Tentatively Selected Plan Water Quality Impacts - Coosa River

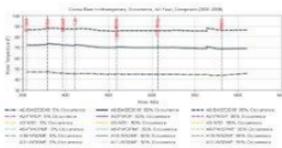


Figure 1. Water Temperature Occurrence for the Coosa River (2001-2008).

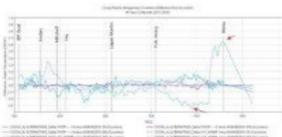


Figure 2. Changes in Water Temperature Occurrence in the Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP) and Future Without Project vs the No Action Alternative (NAA) for the Coosa River (2001-2008).

The Importance of Water Temperature:

Temperature affects water chemistry; it affects the dissolved oxygen level in the water, photosynthesis of aquatic plants, metabolic rates of aquatic organisms, and the sensitivity of these organisms to pollution, parasites and disease.

Effects on Water Temperature:

Alabama water quality standard states that waters should not exceed 90 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). Figure 1 shows temperatures in the Coosa River below that temperature limit for the NAA and alternatives. Figure 2 shows the changes in water temperature occurrence under the TSP vs the NAA.

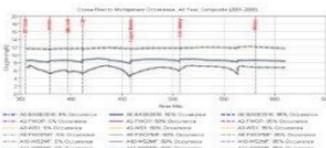


Figure 3. Dissolved Oxygen Occurrence for the Coosa River (2001-2008).

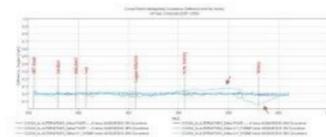


Figure 4. Changes in Dissolved Oxygen Occurrence in the Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP) and Future Without Project vs the No Action Alternative (NAA) for the Coosa River (2001-2008).

The Importance of Dissolved Oxygen (DO):

Dissolved oxygen (DO) is a measure of how much oxygen is dissolved in the water - the amount of oxygen available to living aquatic organisms.

Effects on DO:

Alabama water quality standard states that waters should not have a DO value less than 5 mg/L. Although Figure 3 shows that in some instances DO is lower than the State water quality standard, this is common below dams. Figure 4 shows that in no location does the TSP cause a significant adverse water quality measurement than under current conditions.

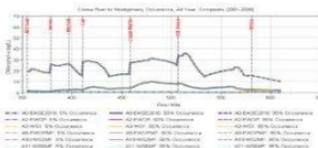


Figure 5. Chlorophyll-a Occurrence for the Coosa River (2001-2008).

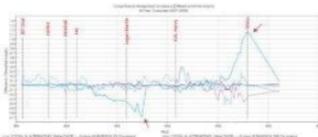


Figure 6. Changes in Chlorophyll-a Occurrence in the Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP) and Future Without Project vs the No Action Alternative (NAA) for the Coosa River (2001-2008).

The Importance of Chlorophyll-a:

Chlorophyll-a is an estimate of the biomass of planktonic algae in the river. Surface waters that have high chlorophyll conditions are typically high in nutrients, generally phosphorus and nitrogen.

Effects on Chlorophyll-a:

Alabama sets a Chlorophyll-a standard for each reservoir: 20 ug/L at Weiss Reservoir, 18 ug/L at H. Neely Henry, 17 ug/L and Logan Martin and Lay, and 14 ug/L at Mitchell and Jordan. Figure 5 shows this value is exceeded in some instances. However, Figure 6 shows that the changes in operations do not greatly influence these values.



Natural Resource Impacts

Biological Resources - Vegetation: The proposed action will create a slightly greater area of deep-water habitat and a slightly greater area of shallow-water habitat and wetland habitat during the times of higher lake levels. This slight, seasonal **increase in pool elevation is expected to have slightly beneficial effects** on the plant communities in Allatoona Lake. Changes in the flood storage and flood operations at Weiss and Logan Martin lakes result in generally higher pool levels in both of the reservoirs under most conditions and slight seasonal changes in flows in the Coosa River downstream of these reservoirs. The **changes in pool levels and flows are expected to have slightly beneficial effects** on vegetation communities in these reservoirs.

Minor **changes in flow are expected to have a negligible effect** on vegetation resources in the **Etowah River below Allatoona Lake** because the vegetation community currently withstands an altered hydrology based on water control operations at Allatoona Dam and does not depend on natural stream hydrology. In the **Coosa River near Rome, GA**, the only changes in flow for the Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP) compared to the No Action Alternative (NAA) are very slight. That slight **change is not expected to have a notable influence** on vegetation communities.

Biological Resources - Wildlife: The overall increase in pool elevations on Allatoona, Weiss, and Logan Martin lakes and slight changes in flows downstream of the reservoirs **would not result in the permanent conversion** of one habitat type into another compared to the NAA but **will result in changes to the duration of inundation** along the margins of lakes and slight seasonal differences in flow of the downstream river segments.

Fish and Aquatic Resources: The slight alterations of **flow** that will result from changes in reservoir operations are not expected to create notable changes in the presence or abundance of specific habitat types (such as riffle habitat with moderate flow) or to have notable effects on population dynamics of aquatic species. Effects on fish and aquatic resources are generally **expected to be negligible** under the TSP. **Slightly higher pool elevations** in Allatoona Lake, Weiss Lake, and Logan Martin Lake will provide some additional deep-water and shallow-water habitat and may therefore have **slightly beneficial effects** on fish and aquatic resources in these reservoirs.

Protected Species: Effects on federally listed endangered or threatened species in the study area are **expected to be negligible** under the TSP. USACE is currently consulting with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the auspices of Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.

Fish and Wildlife Management Facilities: Changes in water surface elevations under the TSP **would be negligible and would not be expected to affect wildlife management operations or hunting opportunities** at Coosa and Allatoona WMAs and would not be expected to affect wildlife management operations or boating and fishing opportunities at Red Top Mountain State Park in Georgia.

Cultural Resources: USACE is currently consulting with Alabama and Georgia State Historic Preservation Officers and Federally Recognized Tribes to develop a programmatic agreement to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Mobile District

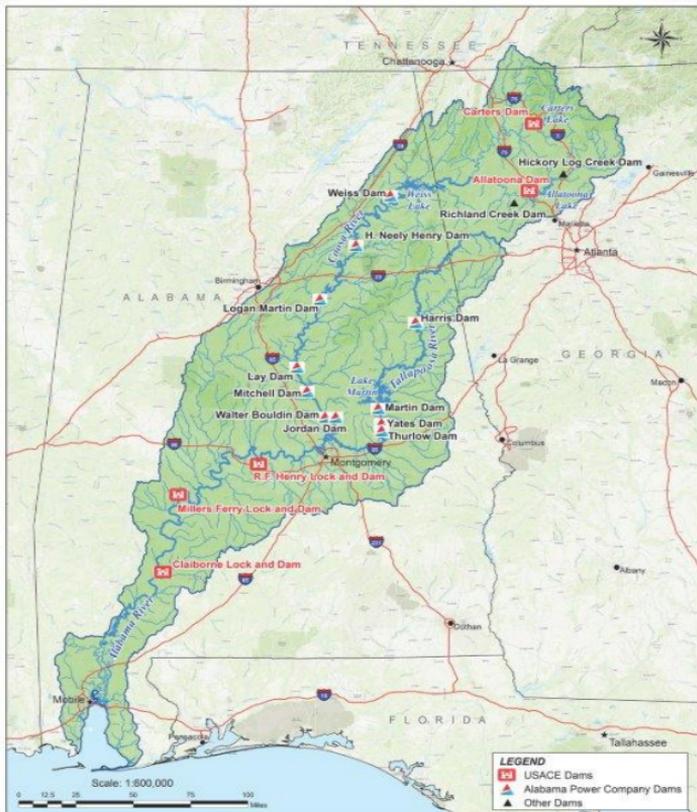
Submit Comments

Submit your public comments on the Allatoona Lake Water Supply Storage Reallocation Study and the Updates to the Weiss and Logan Martin Reservoirs Project WCMs by December 30, 2019, in one of the following ways:

- Submit comments on comment forms
- Provide verbal comments at the court reporter station
- Email comments to **ACT-ACR@usace.army.mil**
- Mail comments to:

USACE Mobile District Commander,
ATTN: PD-EI (ACT-ACR),
P.O. Box 2288, Mobile,
AL 36628-0001

ACT River Basin



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Mobile District