

APPENDIX H

Public Scoping Meeting Factsheets



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**

Mobile District

Drainage Basin Alabama, Coosa, & Tallapoosa (ACT) River Basin Fact Sheet

What is a “Basin”?

Where ever you are right now and wherever your property is, you and your property are always in one!

The term “basin” refers to a “drainage basin” or “watershed” and is the area of land that catches rain (and other precipitation) that eventually drains or seeps into a marsh, river, lake, or groundwater. What separates different drainage basins/ watersheds from each other are ridges of higher land.

Drainage basins come in all different shapes and sizes. Some are millions of square miles and some are just a few acres. But no matter what size they are, basins are nearly always part of a larger basin area. The 22,800 square mile ACT Basin includes everything that eventually flows into the ACT – from above Lake Allatoona to north of Mobile, Alabama. The drainage basins for Allatoona, Carters, R.F. Henry, Millers Ferry, and Claiborne vary in size as does the scenery and topography.

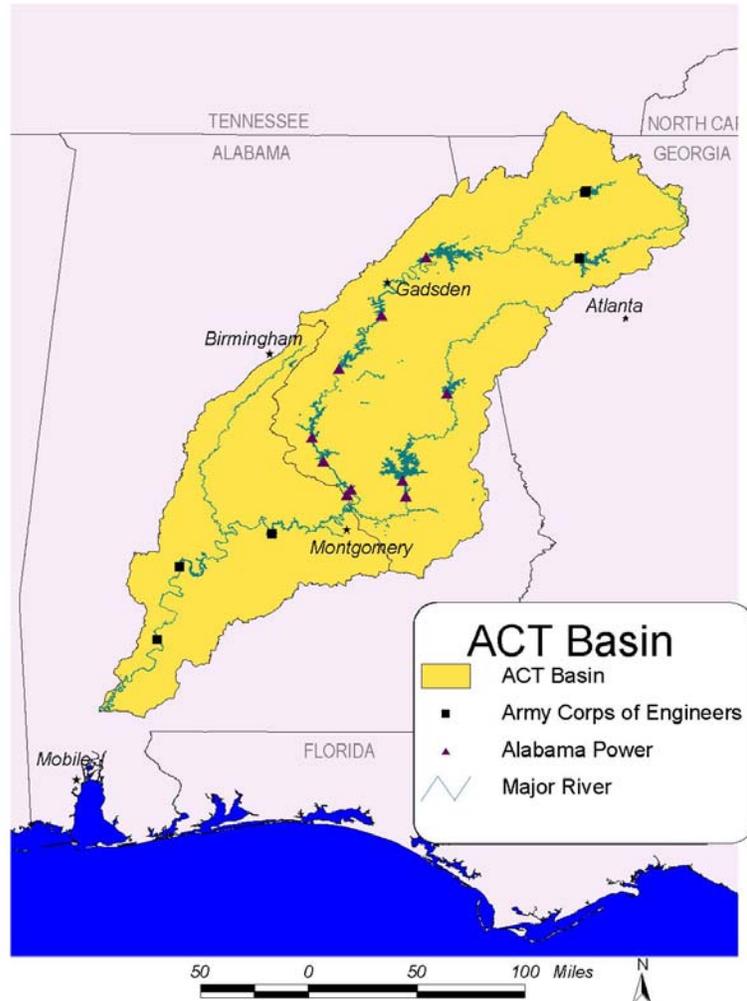
Cumulative Watershed/Basin Size:

Allatoona = 1,110 square miles
Carters = 376 square miles
R.F. Henry= 16,300 square miles
Millers Ferry= 20,700 square miles
Claiborne= 21,473 square miles
Total= 22,800 square miles

ACT Basin Size by State:

23% in Georgia
77% in Alabama

To keep you informed, the Corps has developed a “Drought Information” website at <http://www.sam.usace.army.mil> Check it out for the latest lake level, projections, boat ramp closures, news releases, and more!





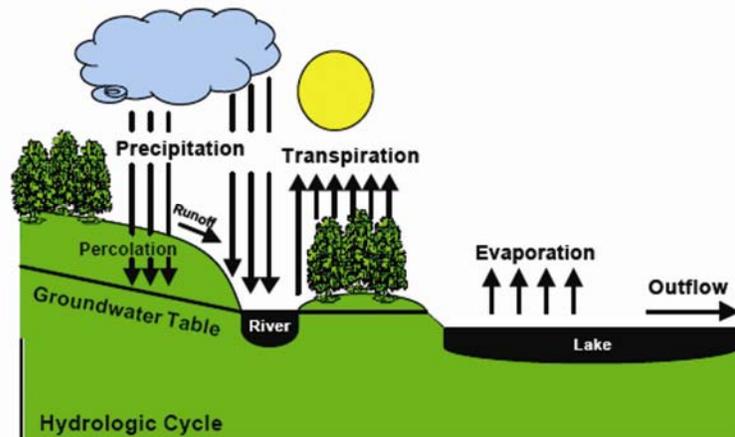
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Inflows and Outflows

Alabama, Coosa & Tallapoosa (ACT) River Basin Fact Sheet

How does water get into our lakes? Water, a renewable resource, is continually recycled and returned to the eco-system through the hydrologic cycle (see diagram). As weather systems move through, precipitation (typically rain in our area) is deposited. Rainfall is a major source of inflow into our lakes. However, rain does not need to fall directly over the lakes to increase lake levels. Actually, much of the inflow into our lakes originates as runoff—rainwater that falls outside of the actual lake (but within the basin/watershed).



Runoff follows the laws of gravity— it may run down slopes directly into a lake, or it may arrive indirectly such as by reaching a small stream or river that flows into a lake, or it may reach the lake under the surface because it soaked into the ground through percolation and became groundwater.

In addition to rainfall, runoff, and groundwater, another very important source of inflow into our lakes is through upstream water releases. These controlled releases at the dams can have a direct affect on the river and lake level below the dam. These releases are very important as they provide power during peak demand periods as well as maintain water supply and water quality needs of the Alabama, Coosa and Tallapoosa River Basin from Carters Lake and Lake Allatoona to the Gulf of Mexico.

At the same time water is coming into a lake, some of it is leaving— we call this outflow. Downstream water releases from hydropower generation are the most well known source of outflows. However, evaporation from the lake surface is a major means by which water leaves a lake. Water also leaves a lake system by groundwater outflow as well as through consumptive uses such as water supply for municipalities and industries.

The difference between the amount of water coming into a lake (inflow) and the amount of water going out (outflow) is the determining factor in whether the water level will rise, fall, or remain stable. When several months of above-average precipitation occur with cooler, cloudy conditions that cause less evaporation the levels tend to rise. Likewise, hot, sunny, windy weather and prolonged drought conditions result in lower water levels due to increases in evaporation and the decrease in inflows.

Why are inflows significantly decreased during drought? Because the ground is so dry that it acts like a sponge and absorbs rainfall before it can become runoff— which means less water reaching the lakes. In addition, the groundwater is typically reduced during a drought and it is not until the ground becomes resaturated that the runoff will significantly increase. This is why lake levels are not affected as much by rain during a drought as compared to under normal weather conditions; it can take many months of “normal” rainfall to build the inflows back up to their normal level.



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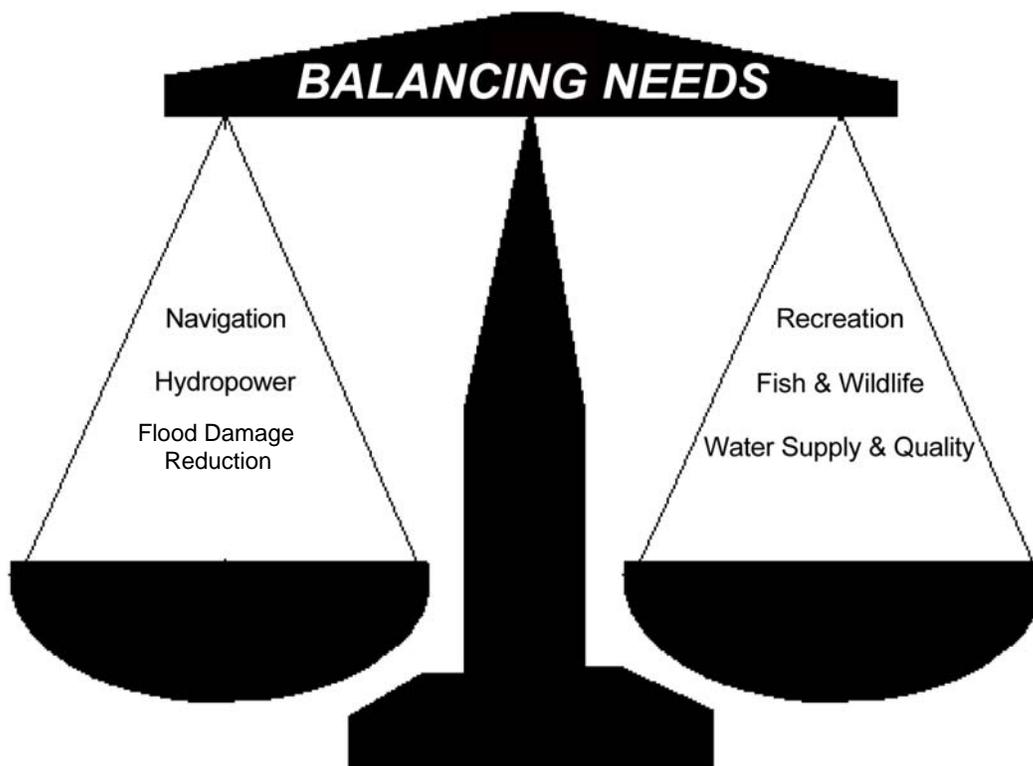
Authorized Purposes

Alabama, Coosa, & Tallapoosa (ACT) River Basin Fact Sheet

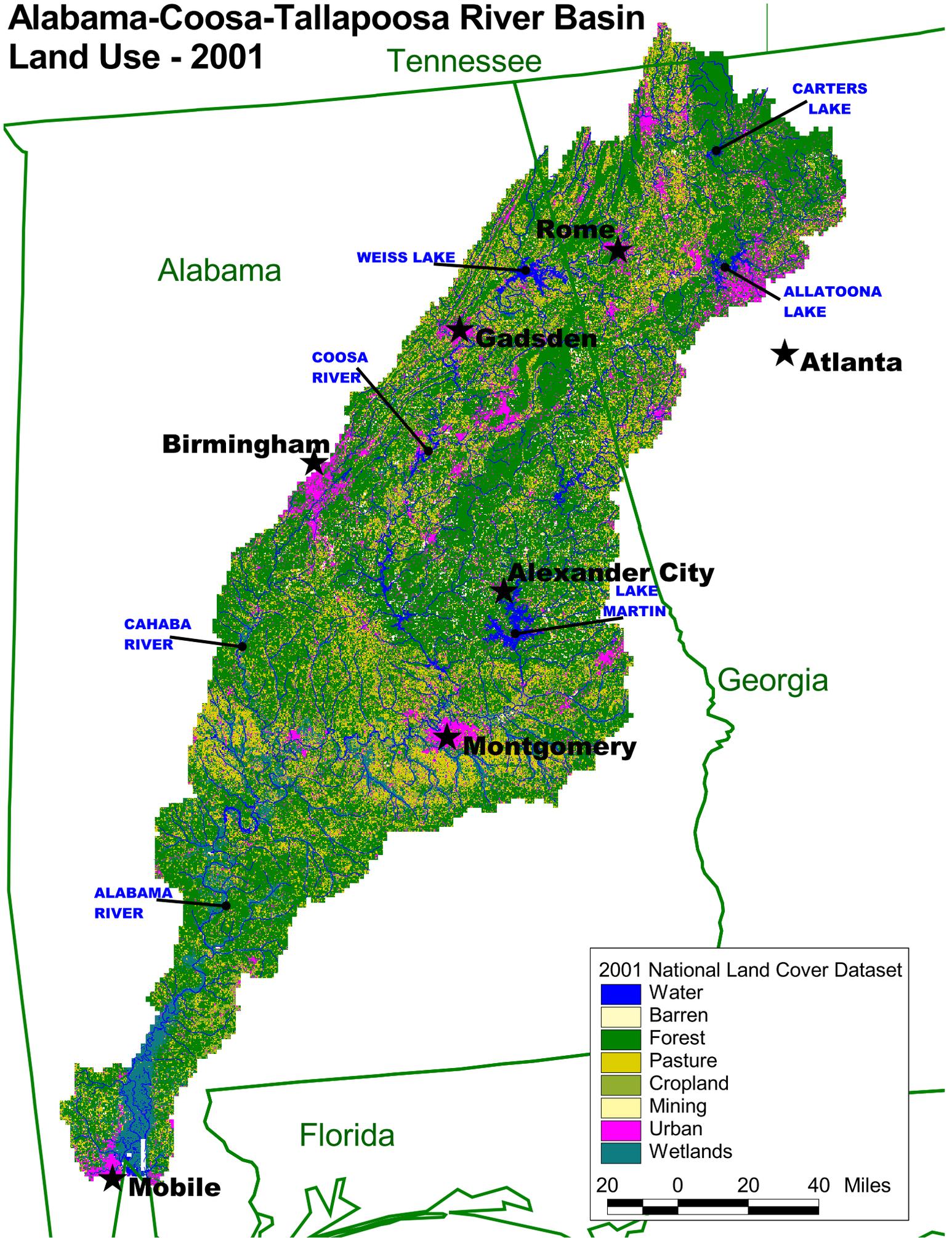
The Alabama, Coosa, & Tallapoosa (ACT) River Basin lakes—Lake Allatoona, Carters, R.F. Henry, Millers Ferry, and Claiborne, are operated as multipurpose reservoirs, with consideration given to all authorized purposes. Corps hydrologist (our water managers) must balance these competing needs. There is potential for conflict between these purposes, especially during drought conditions.

Hydrologist must consider and evaluate many factors to determine the appropriate management of water at each lake. In addition, to the constraints of the authorized purposes, they must also consider power contract commitments, hydrologic and climatologic factors, downstream lake and basin wide conditions, potential threats of flood and drought, and lake levels. When a drought occurs, inflows to the lakes are significantly reduced while the challenge to maintain lake levels is significantly increased. The authorized purposes for the lakes do not change during a drought; we still must manage for them all, however priority is given to water supply and water quality.

To keep you informed, the Corps has developed a “Drought Information” website at <http://www.sam.usace.army.mil> Check it out for latest lake level, projections, boat ramp closures, news releases, and more!



Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa River Basin Land Use - 2001





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River Basin System

Alabama, Coosa & Tallapoosa (ACT) River Basin System Fact Sheet



Cumulative Watershed/Basin Size:

- Allatoona = 1,110 square miles
- Carters= 376 square miles
- R.F. Henry= 16,300 square miles
- Millers Ferry= 20,700 square miles
- Claiborne= 21,473 square miles
- Total= 22,800 square miles

ACT Basin Size by State:

- 23% in Georgia
- 77% in Alabama



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What's covered under the NEPA umbrella?

The National Environmental Policy Act, Public Law 91-190 (NEPA)

Requires Federal agencies to consider impacts on the human environment from proposed actions and document environmental impacts during project planning. The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations and Engineering Regulation 200-2-2 govern how NEPA is implemented by the Corps.

The NEPA process provides a framework for compliance with other environmental elements that include specific statutory compliance requirements. A list describing the most commonly applicable laws and policies for water resource projects is provided below.

Anadromous Fish Conservation Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 757 *et seq.*) (AFC)

Authorizes the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreements with States and other non-Federal interests for the conservation, development, and enhancement of the anadromous fishery (those that migrate from salt to fresh water for spawning) resources of the U.S.

Antiquities Act of 1906, as amended (16 U.S.C. 431) Regulates salvage of any object of antiquity in marine protected areas in which the U.S. has the authority to protect submerged cultural resources.

Archeological and Historical Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 469)

Requires federal agencies to identify and recover data from archeological sites threatened by their actions.

Archeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470aa-470ll)

Requires permits and provides for civil and criminal penalties for persons disturbing archeological resources on Federal and Tribal land without a permit.

Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401) (CAA)

Requires agencies to comply with state air quality standards set in State Implementation Plans.

Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*); also known as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 (CWA) Protects, restores, and enhances the quality of the nation's waters.

Coastal Barrier Resources Act of 1982 (16 U.S.C. 3501-3510)

Protects undeveloped coastal barriers and related areas by prohibiting direct or indirect Federal funding of various projects in these areas that might support development.

Coastal Zone Management Act (Public Law 92-583, 16 U.S.C. 1451-1456) (CZMA)

Federal agency activity within or outside the coastal zone that affects any land or water use or natural resource of the coastal zone shall be carried out in a manner which is consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of approved State management programs.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601-9675) (CERCLA)

Requires reporting of releases and cleanup of releases of hazardous substances; also assigns liability for cleanup.

Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 3901-3932)

Promotes the conservation of wetlands to maintain the public benefits they provide, and to fulfill international obligations contained in various migratory bird treaties and conventions.

Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531) (ESA)

Requires consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to ensure that actions do not jeopardize threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat.

Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-72, July 9, 1965, 79 Stat. 213; 16 U.S.C. 4601-12 *et seq.*), as amended

Requires Federal agencies to consider potential outdoor recreational opportunities and fish and wildlife enhancement when planning navigation, flood control, reclamation, hydroelectric, or multipurpose water resource projects.

Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. Sec. 661 01/03/95) (FWCA)

Requires consultation with the USFWS on actions affecting stream modifications.

Flood Control Act of 1944, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460)

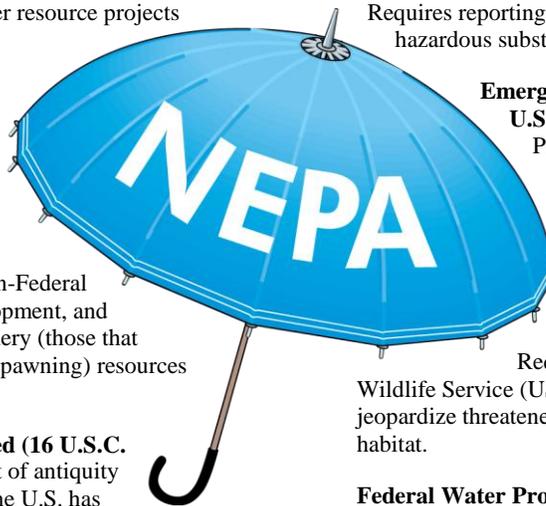
Authorizes the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) to construct, maintain, and operate public park and recreational facilities at water resource development projects.

Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3811 *et seq.*)

Denies Federal farm program benefits to producers who converted wetlands after December 23, 1985 and creates a system for inadvertent violations allowing farmers to regain lost Federal benefits if they restore converted wetlands.

Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461)

Provides for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes.



Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, as amended by the Sustainable Fisheries Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-267; 16 U.S.C. 1801)

Federal agencies to notify NOAA Fisheries regarding a proposed action that may adversely affect EFH.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 701-719c)

Decreed that all migratory birds and their parts (including eggs, nests, and feathers) are fully protected.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*) and amendments of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 469a) (NHPA)

Requires agencies to identify historic properties subject to effect by their actions, and to consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer and others about alternatives and mitigation.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001)

Provides protection of Native American graves and for other purposes including to clarify the right of ownership of artifacts.

Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, as amended (16 U.S.C. 469)

Gives the National Park Service (NPS) major responsibility for preservation of archaeological data that might be lost specifically through dam construction.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6901-6992k) (RCRA)

Regulates the collection, storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous and solid waste and regulates underground storage tanks.

Rivers and Harbors Act of 1888 (33 U.S.C. 608); of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 401-413); as amended and supplemented (33 U.S.C. 426 *et seq.*)

Corps is authorized to regulate the construction of any structure or work within navigable waters. Further amendments and supplements prohibits the construction of any bridge, dam, dike or causeway over or in navigable waterways of the U.S. without Congressional approval and provide that storage may be included for present and future municipal or industrial water supply in Corps or U.S. Bureau of Reclamation projects.

Safe Drinking Water Act (Public Law 93-523; 42 U.S.C. 300f – j-10) (SDWA)

Protects the quality of drinking water the public receives from public water systems.

Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as amended 1988, 1990, 1992, 1995, and 1996 (Public Law 99-662; 33 U.S.C. 2201-2330,)

Provides for the conservation and development of water and related resources and the improvement and rehabilitation of the nation's water resources infrastructure.

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, 16 U.S.C. 1001

Provides for cooperation with State and local constituents for the purpose of preventing erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages in the watersheds of the rivers and streams of the U.S. and furthering the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water and the conservation and utilization of land thereby preserving, protecting, and improving the nation's land and water resources and the quality of the environment.

Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1961 (Public Law 87-88)

Requires Federal agencies to consider, during the planning for any reservoir, storage to regulate streamflow for the purpose of water quality control.

EO 11514: Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality

Federal agencies shall initiate measures needed to direct their policies, plans and programs so as to meet national environmental goals. The Council on Environmental Quality, through the Chairman, shall advise and assist the President in leading this national effort.

EO 11988: Floodplain Management

Directs all Federal agencies to avoid, if possible, development and other activities in the 100-year base floodplain.

EO 11990: Protection of Wetlands

Directs all Federal agencies to avoid, if possible, adverse effects on wetlands and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands.

EO 12088: Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards

Delegates responsibility to the head of each executive agency for ensuring that all necessary actions are taken for the prevention, control, and abatement of environmental pollution.

EO 12898: Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations (Environmental Justice)

Requires each Federal agency to make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations.

EO 13045: Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

Requires each Federal agency to make it a high priority to identify and assess environmental health risks and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children and ensure that its policies, programs, activities, and standards address disproportionate risks to children that result from environmental health risks or safety risks.

EO 13175: Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments

In formulating or implementing policies that have Tribal implications, requires agencies to consult with Tribal officials regarding the need for Federal standards and any alternatives that would limit the scope of federal standards or otherwise preserve the prerogatives and authority of Indian Tribes.



US Army Corps
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Federally Authorized Project Purposes

Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa (ACT) River Basin Fact Sheet

What are the Federally Authorized Purposes of the Projects in the ACT River Basin?

The federal Alabama, Coosa, & Tallapoosa (ACT) River Basin lakes include;

- Carters Lake,
- Lake Allatoona
- R.F Henry
- Millers Ferry and;
- Claiborne

These projects are operated as multi-purpose reservoirs, with consideration given to the following authorized purposes. Corps hydrologist (our water managers) must balance these competing needs to support sustainability of the resources for all authorized purposes.

➤ Flood Damage Reduction

- Winter Drawdown of lakes to prepare for flood season.
- Storage of water in lakes during flood events.
- Monitoring of downstream points for impacts of flooding.
- Evacuate water as quickly as practicable when downstream conditions allow, preparing for the next event.



➤ Navigation

- Make releases to maintain the specified channel depth for commercial navigation
- When dry conditions occur, use water from storage to support limited navigation



➤ Environmental and Water Quality

- Support for fish spawning and other fish and wildlife conservation measures
- Coordinate releases and levels to enhance water quality and environmental needs.
- Provide releases to meet downstream water quality targets.





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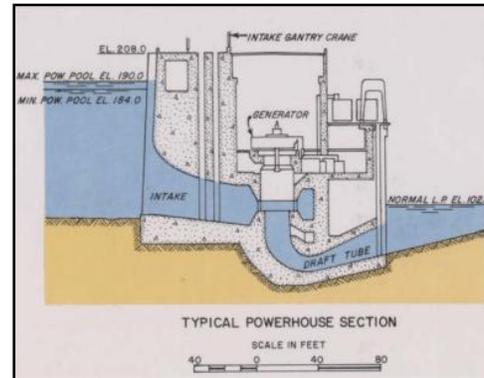
Federally Authorized Project Purposes Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa (ACT) River Basin Fact Sheet

➤ Municipal and Industrial

- Provide water supply for municipal and industrial needs.
- Provide water for wastewater dilution



- Adjustments to schedule made as needed with input from the Corps.
- Generation incidental benefit when releases made for other authorized purposes.



➤ Recreation

- Maintain lakes as full as possible according to Water Control Plan
- Adjust water levels to accommodate special activities on the lakes.
- Make occasional special release for recreational activities downstream.



There is potential for conflict between these purposes, especially during drought conditions. Corps Hydrologist must consider and evaluate many factors to determine the appropriate management of water at each lake. In addition, to the constraints of the authorized purposes, they must also consider power contract commitments, hydrologic and climatologic factors, downstream lake and basin wide conditions, potential threats of flood and drought, and lake levels.

When a drought occurs, inflows to the lakes are significantly reduced while the challenge to maintain lake levels is significantly increased. The authorized purposes for the lakes do not change during a drought; we still must manage for them all, however priority is given to water supply and water quality.

➤ Hydropower

- Determine weekly generation based on monthly contract requirements and current project storage.
- Southeastern Power Administration (SEPA) makes actual daily generation schedule

To keep you informed, the Corps has developed a "Drought Information" website at <http://www.sam.usace.army.mil>. Check it out for latest lake level, projections, boat ramp closures, news releases, and more.



US Army Corps
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REGULATORY GUIDANCE FOR WATER MANAGEMENT

Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa (ACT) River Basin

Engineering Regulations (ER's) and Engineering Manuals (EM's) that guide the Corps approach for managing federal water resources are listed below. These regulations and manuals are designed to standardize Corps procedures for managing federal water resources and for preparation of Water Control Manuals (WCM's). It is the policy of the Chief of Engineers that water control plans be continually reviewed, updated, and adjusted as needed to ensure the best use is made of available water resources.

Engineering Regulations

ER 1110-2-240: Water Control Management Regulation

Purpose: Prescribes policies and procedures to be followed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in carrying out water control management activities.

ER 1110-2-1941: Drought Contingency Plans

Purpose: Prescribes policies and procedures to be followed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in carrying out developing drought contingency plans and the subsequent carrying out water control management activities.

ER 1110-2-8156: Preparation of Water Control Manuals

Purpose: Prescribes the procedures to be followed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in developing/updating water control manuals.

Engineering Manuals (EM)

EM 1110-2-3600: Management of Water Control Systems

Purpose: Provides guidance to field offices for the management of water control projects or systems authorized by Congress and operated by the Corps of Engineers as well as other projects constructed by other agencies and entities.



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FACTSHEET

Robert F. Henry Lock and Dam



Location

Alabama River (AL)

Authorized Purposes

- Waste Assimilation Needs
- Hydropower
- Navigation
- Fish & Wildlife Enhancement
- Recreation

Operation

Woodruff Lake is 77 miles long and averages 1,300 feet wide. It has a surface area of 12,500 acres. There is a 9-foot-deep by 200-foot-wide navigation channel over the entire length of the lake. The facility has a generation capacity of 82 megawatts (MW). The R.F. Henry Dam is operated in tandem with the downstream Millers Ferry Dam to provide an average daily outflow of 6,600 cubic foot per second (cfs) from the Millers Ferry Dam for navigation and waste assimilation needs on the Alabama River.

Highlights

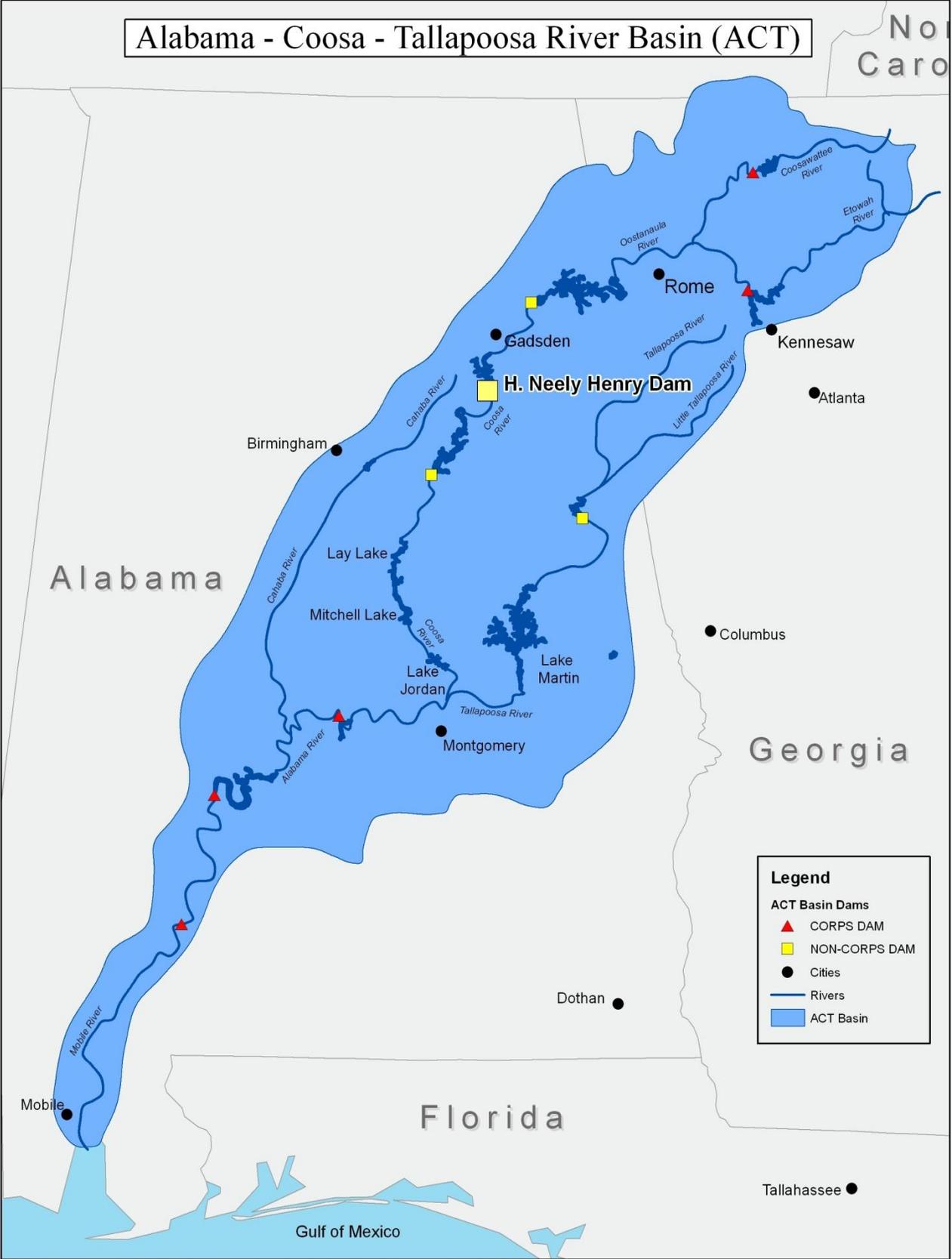
The R.E. “Bob” Woodruff Lake is created by the Robert F. Henry Lock and Dam, located 281 miles upstream of Mobile Bay. This is the first of three Corps projects on the Alabama River, also known as the Alabama River Lakes. Woodruff Lake extends from the Robert F. Henry Lock and Dam upstream to the Walter Bouldin Dam. The City of Montgomery, Alabama, is located on the lake. Lake levels are typically fairly stable with minimal fluctuation.

Uses

Total Capacity	234,200 acre-feet
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acre-feet=one acre surface area to a depth of one foot
approximately 325,851.4 gallons

Alabama - Coosa - Tallapoosa River Basin (ACT)



Legend

- ACT Basin Dams**
 - ▲ CORPS DAM
 - NON-CORPS DAM
- Cities
- Rivers
- ACT Basin



**US Army Corps
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FACTSHEET

R. L. Harris Dam

Highlights

The R. L. Harris Dam is located on the Tallapoosa River at river mile 139.1 in Randolph County, Alabama. The 24 mile long reservoir extends up both the Tallapoosa and Little Tallapoosa Rivers and is contained within Randolph and Clay Counties. Crooked Creek is located just below the dam. The location of the dam is about midway between Montgomery, Alabama and Atlanta, Georgia. Operated and owned by Alabama Power Company.

Location

Tallapoosa River (AL)

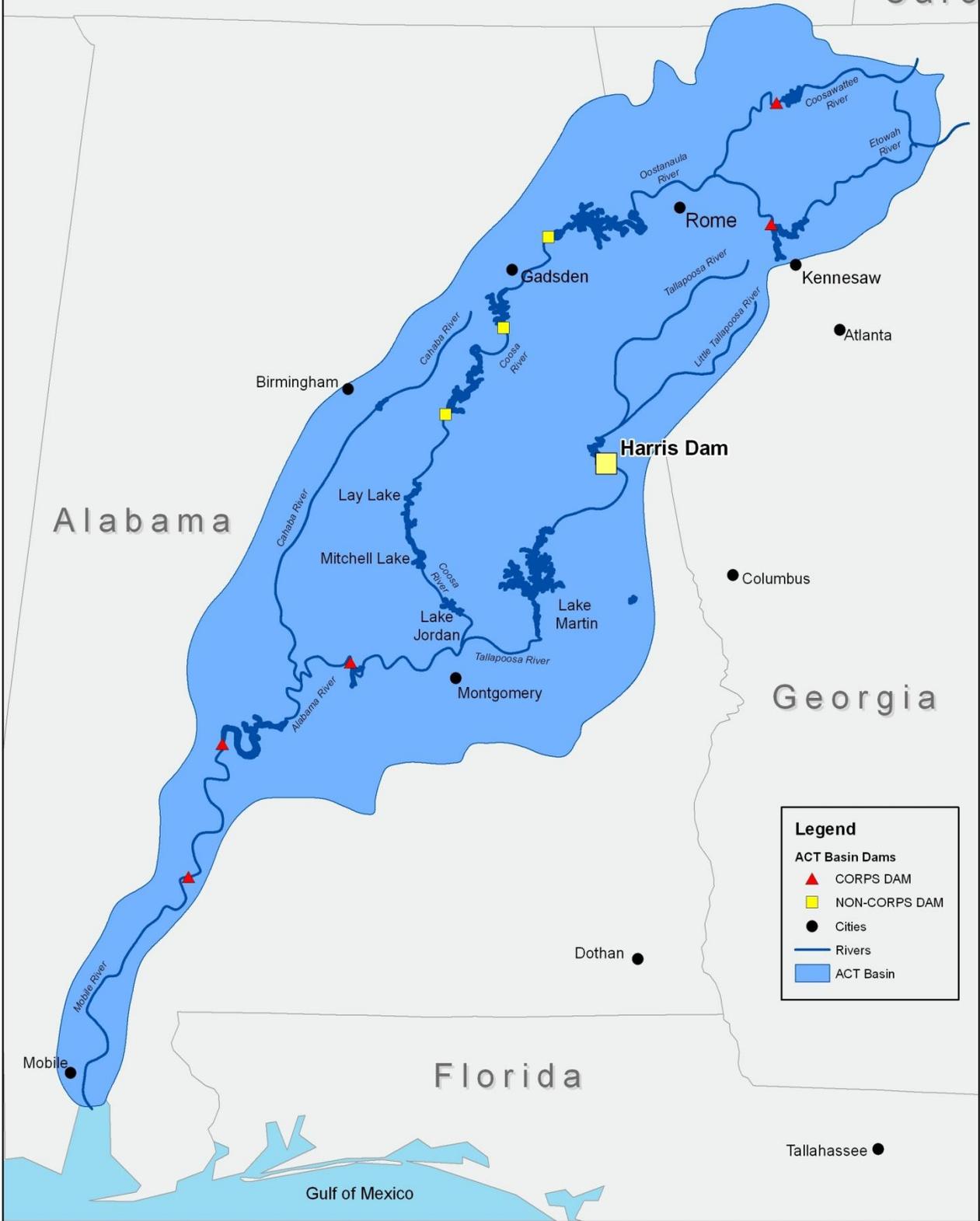
Authorized Purposes

- Flood Damage Reduction
 - Hydropower
 - Water Quality
- Fish & Wildlife Enhancement
 - Recreation

Operation

The R. L. Harris Dam consists of a concrete gravity dam about 150 feet high and 1,142 feet long including a 310 foot long spillway and a non-overflow section; a reservoir with full summer level power pool at elevation 793 feet mean sea level (msl), having a surface area of approximately 10,661 acres; a powerhouse containing two generating units, each rated at 67,500 kilowatts; various abutment dikes and saddle dikes.

Alabama - Coosa - Tallapoosa River Basin (ACT)





**US Army Corps
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Mobile District

FACTSHEET

Millers Ferry Lock and Dam

Highlights

The William “Bill” Dannelly Lake is created by the Millers Ferry Lock and Dam on the Alabama River, 178 miles upstream of Mobile Bay. Dannelly Lake is 103 miles long and averages almost 1,400 feet wide. The reservoir partially inundates several tributary streams. The Cahaba River flows into the upper reaches of Dannelly Lake.

Lake levels remain fairly stable on a day-to-day basis, but rise slightly, up to 0.5 feet, in wet weather. The reservoir provides ample recreation opportunities. Recreation visitors number three million annually.

Location

Alabama River (AL)
178 miles upstream of Mobile Bay

Authorized Purposes

- Hydropower
- Navigation
- Fish & Wildlife Enhancement
- Recreation

Operation

Dannelly Lake has a normal pool elevation of 80 feet. It has a surface area of 18,500 acres. There is a 9-foot-deep by 200-foot-wide navigation channel extending the entire length of the reservoir. The facility is a multi-purpose reservoir constructed by the Corps for both navigation and hydro-power. The hydropower generating capacity of the project is 90 megawatts (MW). An average daily outflow of 6,600 cubic foot per second (cfs) is provided from the Millers Ferry Dam for navigation and assimilative flow needs on the Alabama River. The reservoir also provides recreational benefits and has lands managed for wildlife mitigation.

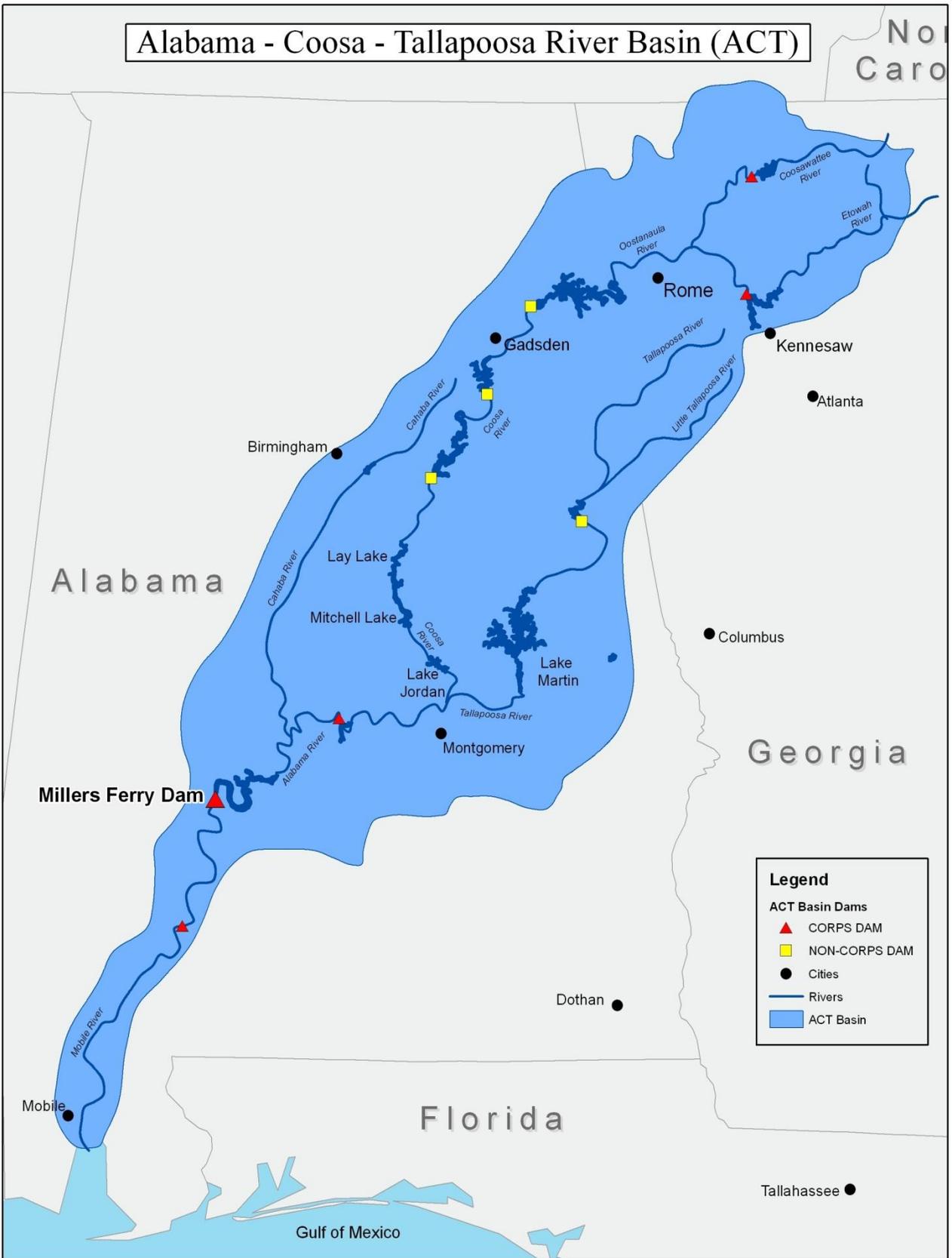
Uses

Total Capacity	331,800 acre-feet
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acre-feet=one acre surface area to a depth of one foot
approximately 325,851.4 gallons



Alabama - Coosa - Tallapoosa River Basin (ACT)





US Army Corps
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Mobile District

FACTSHEET

Logan Martin Dam

Highlights

The Logan Martin Dam is located on the Coosa River at mile 99.5 and has a reservoir, extending upstream 48.5 miles to the H. Neely Henry Dam, located in Talladega, St. Clair, and Calhoun Counties. Operated and owned by Alabama Power Company.

Location

Coosa River (AL)
13 miles downstream from
Childersburg

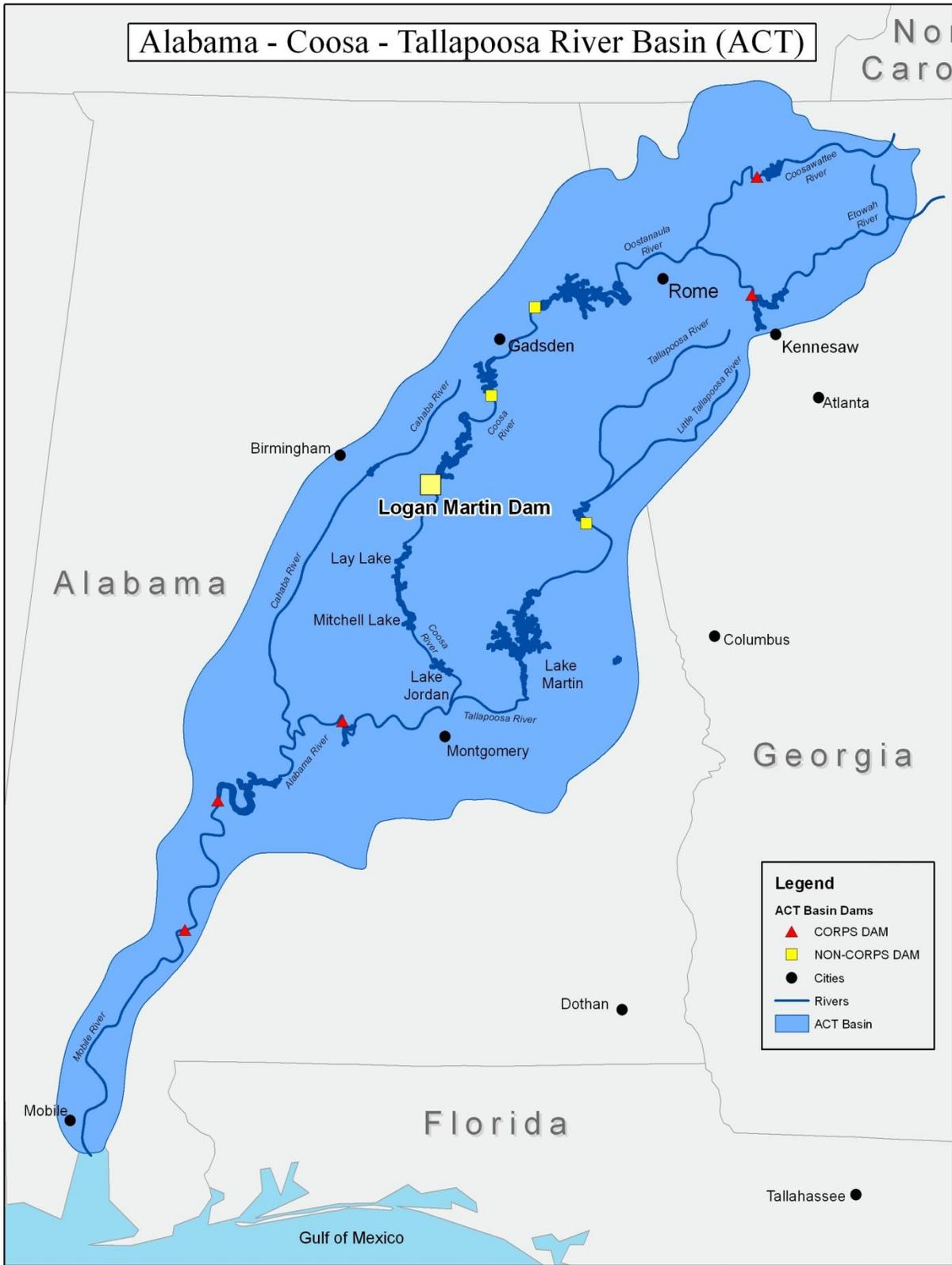
Authorized Purposes

- Flood Damage Reduction
 - Hydropower
 - Water Quality
- Fish & Wildlife Enhancement
 - Recreation

Operation

The Logan Martin Dam has a concrete gated spillway section with compacted earth abutment dikes; a reservoir with full summer level power pool at elevation 465 feet msl, having a surface area of approximately 15,300 acres; a 135 MW power plant which is part of the main dam, located on the west side of the river between the spillway and the right-bank earth abutment; a substation; and appurtenant electrical and mechanical facilities. It was designed and constructed with a provision for the future installation of locks and appurtenances to facilitate development of the river for navigation when such development becomes economically feasible.

Alabama - Coosa - Tallapoosa River Basin (ACT)



Legend

- ACT Basin Dams
- ▲ CORPS DAM
- NON-CORPS DAM
- Cities
- Rivers
- ACT Basin



US Army Corps
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FACTSHEET

H. Neely Henry Dam

Highlights

The H. Neely Henry Dam is located on the Coosa River at mile 148.0 and has a reservoir extending upstream 77.70 miles to the Weiss Dam, located in St. Clair, Calhoun, Etowah and Cherokee Counties. Operated and owned by Alabama Power Company.

Location

Coosa River (AL)
27 miles downstream from Gadsden

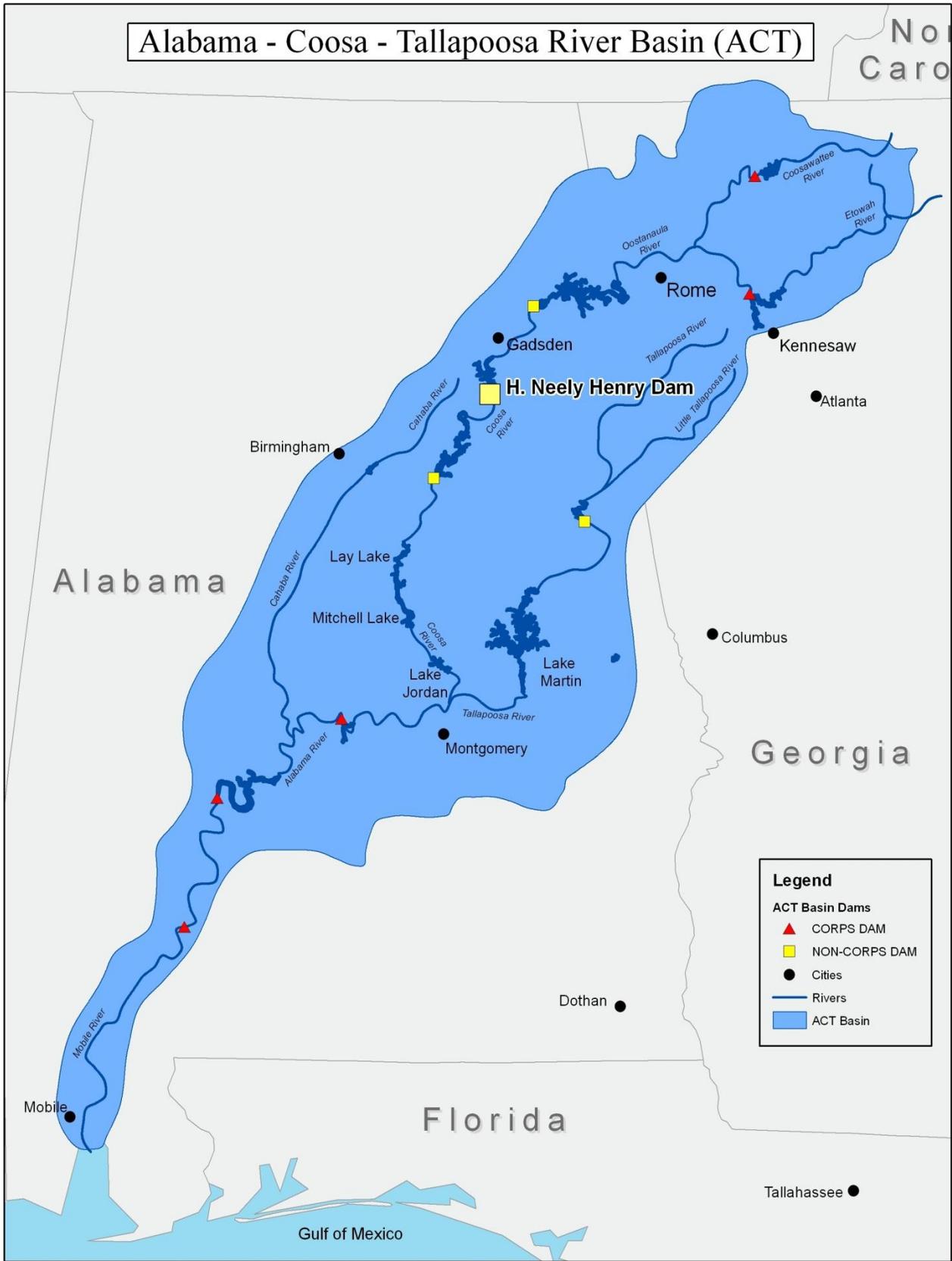
Authorized Purposes

- Flood Damage Reduction
 - Hydropower
 - Water Quality
- Fish & Wildlife Enhancement
 - Recreation

Operation

The H. Neely Henry Dam has a concrete gated spillway section with compacted earth abutment dikes; a reservoir with full summer level power pool at elevation 508 feet msl and a surface area of approximately 11,235 acres; a 70 megawatt (MW) power plant, which is part of the main dam, located on the east side of the river between the spillway and the left bank earth abutment; a substation; and, appurtenant electrical and mechanical facilities. The dam was built principally for the production of hydroelectric power but was designed and constructed with a provision for the future installation of locks and appurtenances to facilitate development of the river for navigation when such development becomes economically feasible.

Alabama - Coosa - Tallapoosa River Basin (ACT)



Legend

- ACT Basin Dams
 - CORPS DAM (Red Triangle)
 - NON-CORPS DAM (Yellow Square)
- Cities (Black Dot)
- Rivers (Blue Line)
- ACT Basin (Light Blue Area)



**US Army Corps
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Mobile District

FACTSHEET

Claiborne Lock and Dam

Highlights

Claiborne Lake is the most primitive of the three Alabama River Lakes. The lake remains mostly within its original river banks and is surrounded by a rustic atmosphere. The Corps is allowing the shoreline to revert to its natural state, providing important wildlife habitat. Recreation visitors number over one million annually.



Location

Alabama River (AL)
118 miles upstream of Mobile Bay

Authorized Purposes

- Flood Damage Reduction
- Navigation
- Fish & Wildlife Enhancement
- Recreation

Operation

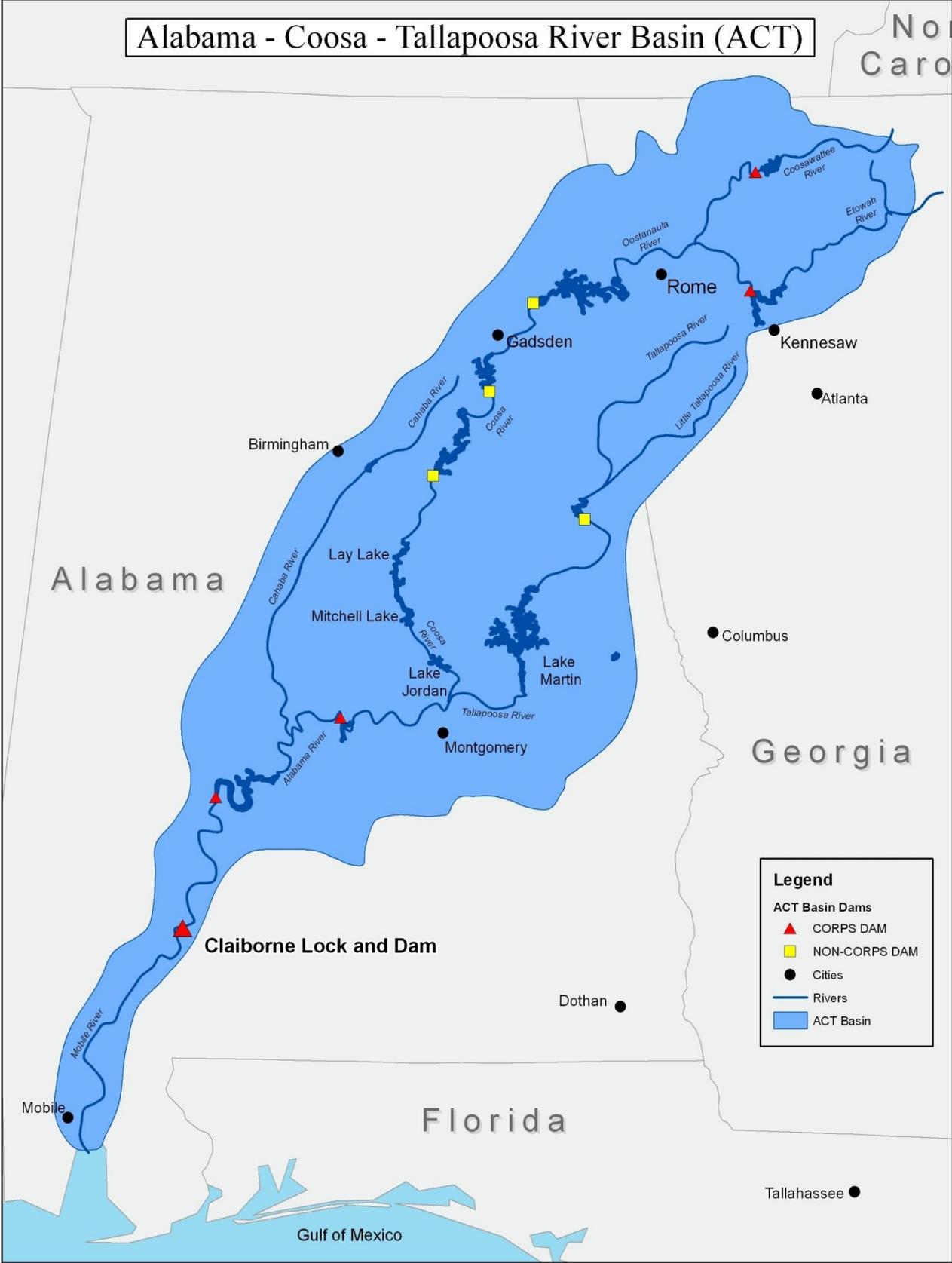
Claiborne Lake is created by the Claiborne Lock and Dam. The lake is similar to a wide river, averaging about 800 feet wide, with a surface area of 5,850 acres. Claiborne Lake extends 60 miles upstream to the Millers Ferry Lock and Dam. The lake has a 9-foot-deep, 200-foot-wide navigation channel extending its entire length. There is no hydropower generating capability at the project. The lake also provides recreation benefits and has lands managed for wildlife mitigation.

Uses

Total Capacity	96,360 acre-feet
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acre-feet=one acre surface area to a depth of one foot
approximately 325,851.4 gallons

Alabama - Coosa - Tallapoosa River Basin (ACT)



Legend

- ▲ CORPS DAM
- NON-CORPS DAM
- Cities
- Rivers
- ACT Basin



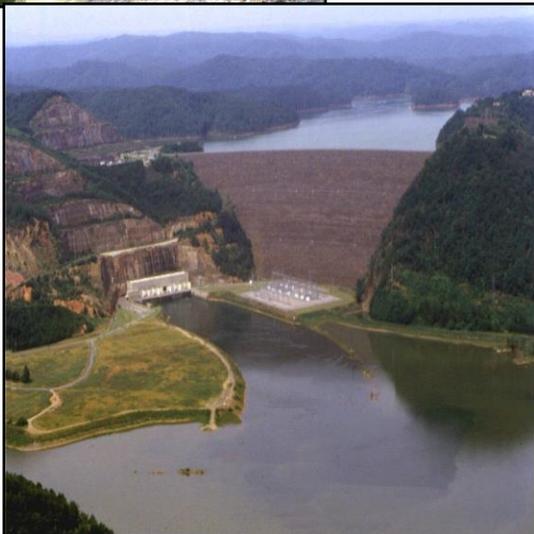
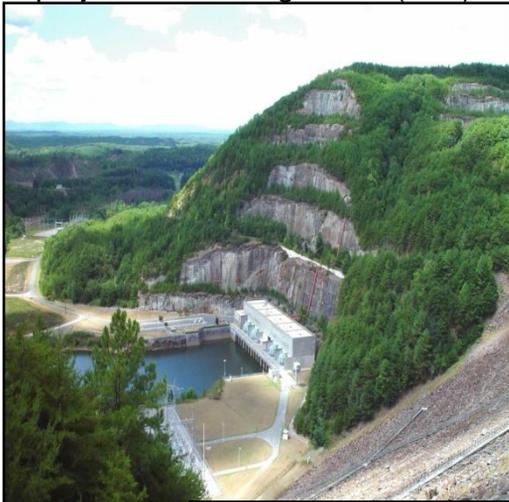
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Mobile District

FACTSHEET

Carters Dam & Carters Reregulation Dam

Highlights

Carters Lake has a minimum power pool elevation of 1,022 feet and a maximum power pool (maximum conservation pool) elevation of 1,074 feet in the summer and 1,072 feet in the winter. Carters Lake has a surface area of 3,220 acres at elevation 1,072 feet. The normal year-round operating range for the reregulation dam is 677 to 696 feet. Carters Reregulation Dam provides a minimum continuous flow of 240 cubic foot per second (cfs) to the Coosa River. The total generating capacity of the project is 575 megawatts (MW).



Location

Coosawattee River (GA)

Authorized Purposes

- Flood Damage Reduction
- Hydropower
- Navigation
- Water Quality
- Fish & Wildlife Enhancement
- Recreation

Operation

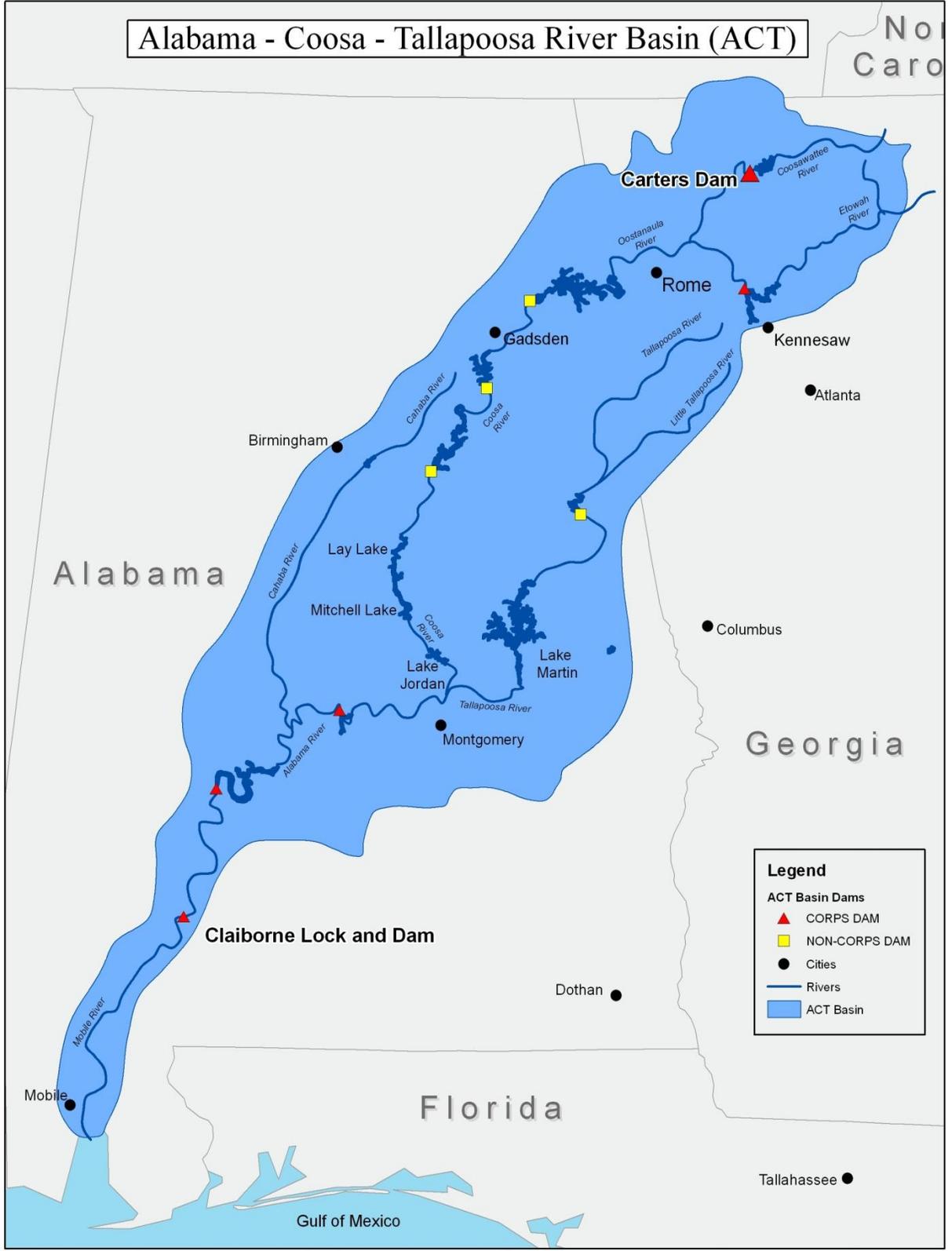
Water is released from Carters Dam, flows through the penstock, and generates power as it is discharged to the reregulation dam pool. The Corps generates power at Carters Dam only a few hours each weekday, when demand for electricity is greatest. When demand for electricity is low, usually during the night or on weekends, the turbines reverse and pump water back up from the reregulation pool to Carters Lake.

Uses

Power Generation	134,900 acre-feet
Flood Control	95,700 acre-feet
Reserved Storage	242,200 acre-feet
Total Capacity	472,800 acre-feet

acre-feet=one acre surface area to a depth of one foot
approximately 325,851.4 gallons

Alabama - Coosa - Tallapoosa River Basin (ACT)



Legend

- ACT Basin Dams
 - CORPS DAM (Red Triangle)
 - NON-CORPS DAM (Yellow Square)
- Cities (Black Dot)
- Rivers (Blue Line)
- ACT Basin (Light Blue Area)



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FACTSHEET

Allatoona Dam



Highlights

Lake levels vary only several inches except during high inflows to the basin and during flood storage drawdown in the winter. Flood flows that are captured in the reservoir are generally released slowly over the subsequent weeks. Power releases during the low flow season augment flows at the Alabama Power Company's projects along the Coosa River. The releases also provide water for municipal and industrial needs in the Rome, Georgia, area and for navigation on the Alabama River below Montgomery during the dry season.

Location

Etowah River (GA)

Authorized Purposes

- Flood Damage Reduction
- Hydropower
- Navigation
- Water Quality
- Fish & Wildlife Enhancement
- Recreation
- Water Supply

Operation

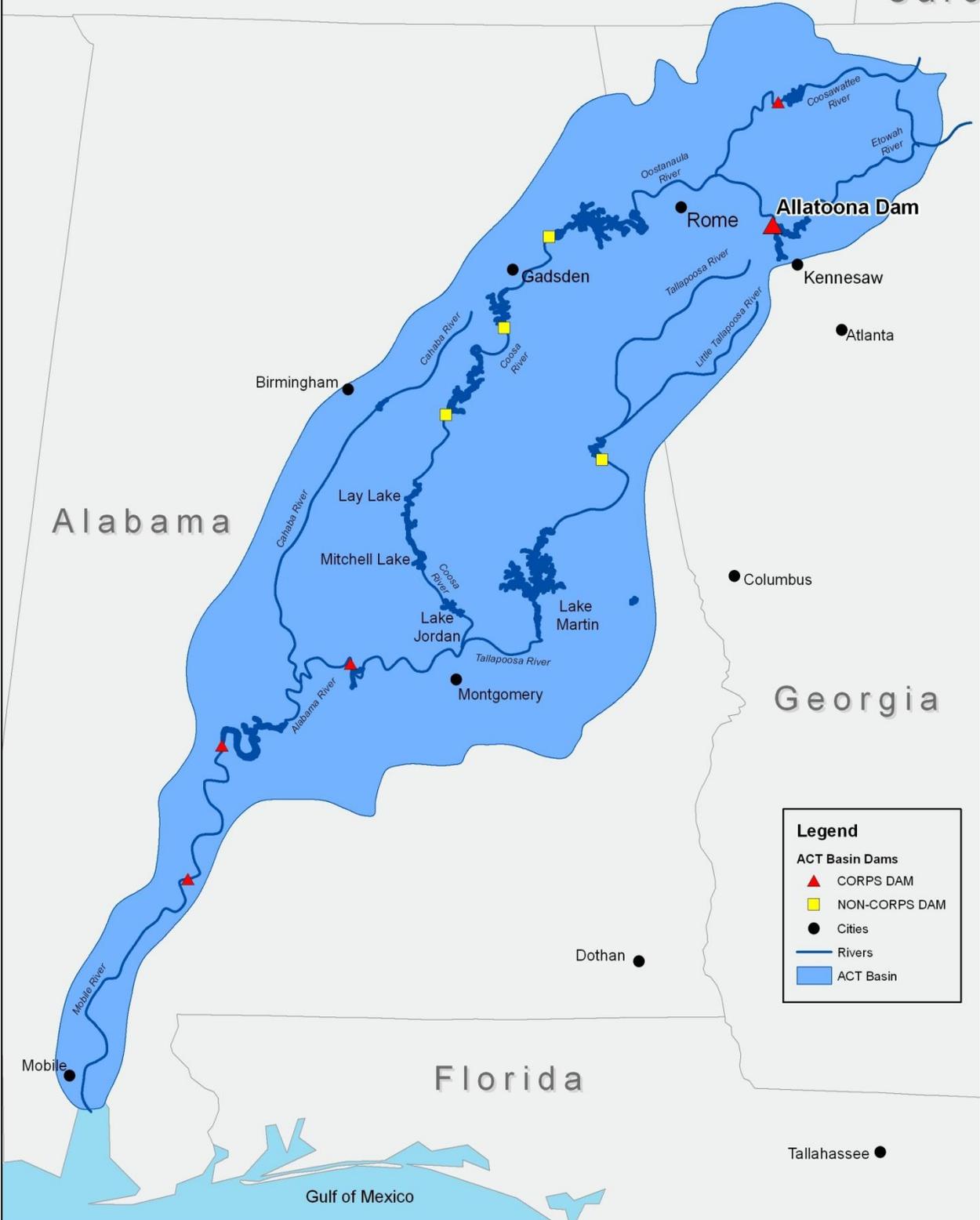
A minimum flow of about 250 cubic foot per second (cfs) is continuously released through a service unit, which generates power while providing a constant flow to the Etowah River downstream. Allatoona Dam operates in a peaking mode, generating power between 2 and 6 hours during normal operations each weekday. Weekend generation may occur if required to meet customer needs. The period of power generation is related to the stage of Conservation pool drawdown. The total generating capacity of the project is 72 megawatts (MW).

Uses

Flood Control	265,300 acre-feet
Reserved Storage	284,580 acre-feet
Total Capacity	549,880 acre-feet

acre-feet=one acre surface area to a depth of one foot
approximately 325,851.4 gallons

Alabama - Coosa - Tallapoosa River Basin (ACT)



Legend

- ACT Basin Dams
 - CORPS DAM (Red Triangle)
 - NON-CORPS DAM (Yellow Square)
- Cities (Black Dot)
- Rivers (Blue Line)
- ACT Basin (Light Blue Area)



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FACTSHEET

Weiss Dam

Highlights

The Weiss Dam reservoir, extending from the dam about 52 miles upstream to Mayo's Bar, Georgia, is located in Cherokee County, Alabama, and Floyd County, Georgia. The power plant, situated on the right bank of the river, is about 3 miles from the dam below a forebay lake and diversion canal constructed across a twenty-mile bend of the river. The reservoir is a source of water supply for domestic, agricultural, municipal and industrial uses. Operated and owned by Alabama Power Company.

Location

Coosa River (AL)
50 miles upstream from Gadsden

Authorized Purposes

- Flood Damage Reduction
 - Hydropower
 - Water Quality
- Fish & Wildlife Enhancement
 - Recreation

Operation

The Weiss Dam has a concrete gated spillway section with compacted earth abutment dikes; a reservoir including forebay lake, with full summer level power pool at elevation 564 feet msl having a surface area of approximately 30,200 acres, extending about 52 miles upstream to Mayo's Bar Lock and Dam; a diversion canal from the reservoir to a forebay created by dikes; an 81 MW power plant located at the lower end of the forebay; a substation; and appurtenant electrical and mechanical facilities. It was built by the Alabama Power Company and designed and constructed for the future installation of locks and appurtenances to facilitate development of the river for navigation when such development becomes economically feasible.

Alabama - Coosa - Tallapoosa River Basin (ACT)

