COMMENT ID	DATE RECEIVED	AGENCY	COMMENT SUMMARY	USACE RESPONSE
EAXX-202-00-K5P-1727867613-PC1	10/21/2024	Muscogee Nation	Unfortunately, the Muscogee Nation cannot accept public notices as official Section 106 review requests. Before we can comment on the likelihood of this project affecting Muscogee historic or sacred sites, we would like to know if this area has been previously surveyed for archaeological resources. Also, please provide us a color topographic map indicating the area that has been surveyed and any archaeological, cultural or historical resources within 1 mile of the project area so that we can better assess any direct and indirect affect to cultural resources, and if possible SHPO comments. We also request your official finding based on your background research as to whether any historic properties will be affected by this project.	The Section 106 process was followed for the 2016 EIS, and the Proposed Action in the ILR/TEA will not result in any discernable difference from operations under the current WCM based on the results of the HEC-ResSim analysis. Therefore, under 36 CFR § 800.3(a) the proposed WCM update has no potential to affect historic properties. As this type of activity has no such potential, Section 106 requirements are concluded.
EAXX-202-00-K5P-1727867613-PC2	11/14/2024	Friends of Lake Eufaula (FOLE)	Friends of Lake Eufaula (FOLE) applauds the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Mobile District for its excellent work on the Integrated Letter Report (ILR) and Tiered Environmental Assessment (TEA) for the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint (ACF) River Basin. We commend the Corps' efforts to help Alabama and Georgia resolve these water management issues collaboratively rather than in court. Please find attached our letter concurring with the proposed action to incorporate the four flow objectives into the water control manual.	Thank you for your interest and support.
EAXX-202-00-K5P-1727867613-PC3	11/15/2024	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	FWC staff's concern for fish, wildlife, and habitat resources of the Apalachicola River and Bay has been communicated during multiple regulatory review processes over many years. As stated in previous formal comments, fish and wildlife resources in the Apalachicola River and Bay have experienced significant harm as a result of increasing consumptive uses on the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers. However, FWC staff notes that the proposed updates to the Water Control Plan appear to result in a negligible change in the water quantity available under the existing plan and would not represent a measurable change from normal operations. The minimum water level in Lake Seminole would potentially allow for a slightly higher pool elevation during drier periods, however, the ILR/TEA does not indicate whether the proposed changes would result in the additional release of water from the Jim Woodruff Dam. FWC staff also recommends including the shinyrayed pocketbook (Hamiota subangulata, FE) in the list of species addressed in the Water Control Plan.	Sections 4.2.4, 4.2.6, and 5.4 explains that the minimum flow targets at Jim Woodruff would continue to be met. The HEC-ResSim analysis shows that the proposed action would result in a de minimis delta which would neither result in higher pool elevations at Lake Seminole nor result in additional releases out of Jim Woodruff. Additionally, the 2016 EIS discussed federally protected species in greater detail including the shinyrayed pocketbook; however, as stated in Section 2.5.4.2 of the 2016 EIS, "Three federally protected mussel species found in the ACF Basin would reasonably be expected to be affected by the proposed changes in water management in the basin. Therefore, these are the only three species discussed in the EIS. These species consist of the endangered fat threeridge and the threatened Chipola slabshell and purple bankclimber." Ongoing Section 7 consultation with USFWS resulted in adding the oval pigtoe to the list for species monitoring. Since this ILR/TEA is tiered off of the 2016 EIS and there have been no substantial updates for this species, inclusion of the shinyrayed pocketbook in the ILR/TEA is not necessary.

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EAXX-202-00-K5P-1727867613-PC4	11/15/2024	Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs Office of Water Resources	Letter of support.	Thank you for your interest and support.
EAXX-202-00-K5P-1727867613-PC5	11/16/2024	ACF Stakeholders, Inc.	Please find attached comment letter from ACF Stakeholders, Inc (ACFS) regarding the proposed updates to the ACF Master Manual referenced above. ACFS stands ready to address any questions you may have concerning our comments and we thank you in advance for your consideration.	Thank you for your interest and support.
EAXX-202-00-K5P-1727867613-PC6	11/18/2024	Chattahoochee Riverkeeper, Inc.	When the state and the Georgia EPD lobbied the Corps for a reduction in minimum flows in the Chattahoochee River at Peachtree Creek, the assumption was that the adjacent wastewater treatment plants—R. M. Clayton (100 MGD) and R. L. Sutton (50 MGD)—would be functioning. And that upstream wastewater treatment plants—like Fulton County's Big Creek which also went off-line in July 2023—would also be functioning. However, the treatment plant failures in 2023 and 2024 demonstrate that the current minimum flows are operating at a risky margin. If these wastewater treatment plant failures occurred during a flash drought or coincided with a longer-term drought, then the impacts to water quality downstream of Peachtree Creek could have resulted in more serious public health and environmental (i.e. fish kills) impacts. We urge the Corps to reconsider the minimum flow objectives for the Chattahoochee River at Peachtree Creek because declines in DO in the river downstream have demonstrated substantially adverse impacts on water quality since the 2017 revision of the WCM.	The scope and purpose of this action is to analyze the environmental impacts as they relate to the four flow conditions stated in the Stay Agreement, as explained in Section 1.3 of the ILR/TEA; therefore, the requested change to include minimum flow objectives at Peachtree Creek **is beyond the scope of the current action.**
EAXX-202-00-K5P-1727867613-PC7	11/18/2024	Columbus Water Works	Therefore, the Columbus Water Works comment is primarily a point expressing a verbal clarification. The comment pertains to flow objective number one in the Stay Agreement. CWW's concern is that the minimum daily flow averaged over a week is equivalent to a rolling 7-day average, but the wording "over any 7-day period" covers this concern. Therefore, CWW makes no request for any wording modification.	Thank you for your interest and clarification.

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EAXX-202-00-K5P-1727867613-PC8	11/18/2024	TriRivers Waterway Development Association	We support the proposed changes in operations, including especially minimum, 7-day average flows of 1,350 cubic feet per second ("cfs") at Columbus, Georgia, and 2,000 cfs at Columbia, Alabama…We provide two additional comments. **~We urge the Corps to clarify that minimum flows are calculated on a rolling, daily basis.** **~The Corps should provide 1,850 cfs minimum weekly average at Columbus as long as the top of storage at the West Point Reservoir remains at an elevation above 621.6.**	The USACE understands the definition used in the Stay Agreement, which is quoted in Section 3.2.2 of the ILR/TEA, to mean that the calculations used for Flow Objective 1 are based on a rolling average. Additionally, the scope and purpose of this action is to analyze the environmental impacts as it relates to the four flow conditions stated in the Stay Agreement, as explained in Section 1.3 of the ILR/TEA; therefore, the requested change to "provide 1,850 cfs minimum weekly average at Columbus..." is beyond the scope of the current action.
EAXX-202-00-K5P-1727867613-PC9	11/19/2024	Environmental Protection Agency Region 4	Based on our review of the draft EA the following comment is provided for your consideration. Climate Change: The EPA acknowledges that a climate change analysis was conducted by the USACE. In Section 5.3.1 and Appendix I of the draft ILR/EA states, “climate change impacts are anticipated to affect the study area’s hydrology over a 50-year life cycle. Available climate change literature suggests a warmer climate with more extreme precipitation frequency/intensity in the future. There is some evidence that streamflow is decreasing in the area due to climate change, however regulation in the system seems to reduce the impacts seen in the observed data.” Under the Stay Agreement alternative, adverse impacts to climate change are not anticipated within the AFC River Basin. In the event that there is an inability to maintain minimum flow targets due to extreme drought conditions, the water control manual may be modified to meet objectives. The EPA appreciates the opportunity to review and provide comments on the draft ILR and tiered EA for the Operational Analysis and Targeted Water Control Plan Updates for the ACF River Basin. Upon completion of the final EA, please submit an electronic copy to the EPA.	Thank you for your intestest and comments. The WCM is adaptable to changing climate conditions through periodic reviews as explained in Sections 5.1 and 5.3.1 of the ILR/TEA. A final copy will be provided to your office.

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EAXX-202-00-K5P-1727867613-PC10	11/19/2024	Georgia Water Supply Providers	The Water Supply Providers do, however, respectfully ask that the Corps make one point of clarification regarding the meaning of Flow Objective #1. That objective provides for a “minimum average daily flow of 1,350 cfs over any 7-day period at the gage located on the Chattahoochee River” at Columbus, Georgia, except during “Drought Zone Operations.” We understand the phrase “any 7-day period” to provide that downstream flows will be calculated on a rolling 7-day average. Important downstream stakeholders have raised questions regarding the meaning of this term, however. The Water Supply Providers request that the Corps confirm its interpretation of Flow Objective #1 in its response to comments.	The USACE understands the definition used in the Stay Agreement, which is quoted in Section 3.2.2 of the ILR/TEA, means that the calculations used for Flow Objective 1 are based on a rolling average.
EAXX-202-00-K5P-1727867613-PC11	11/19/2024	Georgia Department of Natural Resources	Overall a letter of support with some minor comments: A.1 Table 13 - Numbers for GA and FL are identical and request reevaluation. A.2 Table 24 - Numbers for SAA are rounded to one decimal point but all others are whole numbers. Request rounding for consistency. A.3 Table 25 - Number of days for West Point below WAL is 84 while the NAA is 45 which seems counter intuitive. Requests review. A.4 Table 26 - Table shows 0.1 feet improvement for Buford under SAA but GA's modeling does not show this difference. Requests review. B.1 - Litigation brought by State of FL against GA should be revised to relect that litigation is over, the outcome is known, and Supreme Court ruled in favor of GA.	Thank you for your interest and support. Tables 13, 24, 25, and 26 were reevaluated and updated. It should be noted that the values in Ttable 26 are a result of rounding. The hundredths value for this table shows the different is 0.05 feet for more precise values. The USACE revised the language in Section 3-05 (b) of the Master Manual to read: In October 2013, the State of Florida filed a motion seeking leave to file a complaint in an original action in the United States Supreme Court against the State of Georgia to equitably apportion the waters of the ACF Basin, and to limit Georgia's overall depletive water uses at 1992 levels. The case was ultimately decided in favor of Georgia. See State of Florida v. State of Georgia, 592 U.S. 433 (2021). No impacts to USACE operation of the ACF system occurred as a result of this lawsuit.