
Allatoona Lake Project

Etowah River
Bartow County, GA

Master Plan

Prepared by the
Mobile District
US Army Corps of Engineers

March 2017

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Allatoona Lake Project
Master Plan

March 9, 2017

The attached Master Plan for Allatoona Lake is in compliance with ER/EP 1130-2-550, Project Operations Recreation Operations and Maintenance Policies and no further action is required.

Master Plan is approved.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Master Plan (MP) is required for each Civil Works project and all fee-owned lands for which the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has administrative responsibility. It serves as a planning document that anticipates what could and should happen at a USACE project, but it is flexible enough to address changing conditions.

The primary goals of this Allatoona Lake Project Master Plan are to prescribe an overall land and water management plan, resource objectives, and associated design and management concepts, which (1) provide the best possible combination of responses to regional needs, resource capabilities and suitability, and expressed public interests and desires consistent with authorized project purposes; (2) contribute to providing a high degree of recreation diversity within the region; (3) emphasize the particular qualities, characteristics, and potentials of the project; and (4) exhibit consistency and compatibility with National objectives and other State and regional goals and programs.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Allatoona Lake (“Allatoona” or “project”) is located on the Etowah River in Bartow County, GA, approximately 48 miles upstream from Rome, 4 miles east of Cartersville, and 30 miles northwest of Atlanta. The left abutment is built into the north slope of Vineyard Mountain, and the right abutment extends into the south slope of Pine Mountain. The main lake at summer pool (elevation 840 MSL) includes a water surface area of 11,686 acres and an additional 24,944 acres of surrounding fee land. Pertinent data is included in Appendix A.

1.2 PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Authority for the development of public recreation use at Allatoona Lake is contained in Section 4 of the Flood Control Act of 22 December 1944, as amended by Section 4 of the Flood Control Act of 1946, Section 209 of the Flood Control Act of 1954, and Section 207 of the Flood Control Act of 1962; and the Flood Control Act of 1963 (76 Statute 1195). The Flood Control Act of 1963 was further amended by Public Law 88-578, which is known as the “Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.”

1.3 PROJECT PURPOSES

As authorized, Allatoona Lake is a multiple-purpose project, which includes flood risk management, hydropower production, and other related water uses. The project also aids in the regulation of stream-flow for navigation on the Alabama River and pollution abatement.

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1959 (PL 86-717) established additional purposes for the protection and development of forest and other vegetative cover and the establishment and maintenance of other conservation measures so as to yield maximum benefits and otherwise improve areas.

1.4 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE MASTER PLAN

1.4.1 PURPOSE

The Master Plan provides a programmatic approach for the responsible stewardship of Allatoona Lake Project resources for the benefit of present and future generations. While it identifies conceptual types and levels of activities, it is not a design document like previous Master Plans. All actions by USACE and the agencies and individuals granted leases to project lands must be consistent with the Master Plan; therefore, the Master Plan must be kept current in order to provide effective guidance for USACE decision-making.

The Master Plan is based on responses to regional and local needs, resource capabilities and suitability, and expressed public interest consistent with authorized project purposes and pertinent legislation and regulations. It provides a District-level policy consistent with National objectives and other State and regional goals and programs. The Master Plan is distinct from the project-level implementation emphasis of the Operational Management Plan (OMP). Policies in the Master Plan are guidelines implemented through provisions of the OMP, specific Design Memoranda (DMs), and the Annual Management Plans. A list of project reports is included in Appendix B.

The broad intent of this Master Plan is to accomplish the following:

- Determine appropriate uses and levels of development of project resources.
- Provide a framework within which the OMP and Annual Management Plans are developed and implemented.
- Establish a basis on which outgrants and recreational development proposals are evaluated.

1.4.2 SCOPE

USACE is responsible for managing, conserving, and enhancing environmental and cultural resources at all USACE reservoir projects while providing quality public recreational experiences to serve the needs of present and future generations. This Master Plan includes guidance for the appropriate use, development, enhancement, protection, and conservation of the natural, cultural, and human-made resources at Allatoona Lake. The specified land classifications, recreation development, and management practices apply to all USACE project lands at Allatoona Lake.

To ensure consideration of natural and cultural resources throughout the Master Plan, a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) is included in Appendix D. This document specifies the most appropriate degree of stewardship, management activities, and types and levels of recreational use for Allatoona Lake lands. It also identifies potential impacts on the human or natural environment related to the proposed programmatic management approach and indicates how these impacts can be avoided or minimized.

1.4.3 MASTER PLANNING PROCESS

This Master Plan and the associated PEA were prepared in accordance with the following guidance:

- Engineer Manual (EM) 1110-1-400, Engineering and Design—Recreation Planning and Design Criteria, 01 November 2004.
 - Engineer Pamphlet (EP) 1130-2-550, Project Operations—Recreation Operations and Maintenance Guidance and Procedures, 15 November 1996,
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01 Oct 1999 (change 1), 01 Mar 2002 (change 2), 15 Aug 2002 (change 3), 30 Aug 2008 (change 4), 30 Jan 2013 (change 5).

- Engineer Regulation (ER) 200-1-5, Environmental Quality—Policy for Implementation and Integrated Application of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Environmental Operating Principles and Doctrine, 30 October 2003.
- Engineer Regulation (ER) 200-2-2, Environmental Quality—Procedures for Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 4 March 1988.
- Engineer Regulation (ER) 1105-2-100, Planning Guidance, 22 April 2000, 30 Jun 2004, 31 Jan 2007, 30 Jun 2004, 20 Nov 2007.
- Engineer Regulation (ER) 1130-2-550, Project Operations—Recreation Operations and Maintenance Guidance and Procedures, 15 November 1996, 1 Oct 1999 (change 1), 1 Mar 2002 (change 2), 15 Aug 2002 (change 3), 30 Aug 2008 (change 4), 30 Mar 2009 (change 5), 30 Sep 2013 (change 6), 30 Jan 2013 (change 7).

2 PROJECT SETTING AND FACTORS INFLUENCING MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE RESERVOIR

Allatoona Lake is located in the lower limits of the Blue Ridge Mountains, a regional area that is experiencing the impact of a population with more leisure time, larger incomes, and greater mobility. More specifically, it is located on the Etowah River in Bartow, Cherokee, and Cobb Counties, GA.

Allatoona Dam was the first USACE Mobile District project completed with flood control and hydropower production capabilities. The project has been operated in accordance with three separate top-of-power-pool curves. The initial curve had a maximum elevation of 835 MSL during the summer and 815.4 MSL during the winter. The second, adopted on 27 November 1956, had a maximum top-of-power-pool elevation of 840 MSL during the summer and 820 MSL during the winter. The present top-of-power pool, initiated in April 1968, has maximum pools of elevation 840 MSL during the summer and 823 MSL during the winter. The pool first filled to elevation 840 MSL in April 1957.

The dam is a concrete gravity type that is concave when viewed from downstream. It has a crest length of 1,250' along the upstream face and a height of 190' from the river bed. The 500'-wide gated spillway, which is used for river flow regulation, has 9 tainter gates that are 40' wide and 25' high and 2 tainter gates that are 20' wide and 25' high. The 18' wide roadway across the top of the dam terminates in a large parking lot at the south bank end of the dam. The powerhouse and water intake structures are located at the left abutment (looking downstream). The powerhouse contains two 40,000 kw units

and one 3,000 kw unit. An additional slot for a main unit is not in use. An elevator in the dam and an outside stairway provide access from the powerhouse level at elevation 736 MSL to the roadway on top of the dam at elevation 880 MSL. Allatoona Dam Road, leading from US Highway 41 along the left bank of the river, provides direct road access to the powerhouse.

At its normal pool elevation of 848 MSL, the Acworth Subimpoundment is 8' above maximum power pool of the main lake. Its elevation is controlled independently of the other portions of the project. It has an area of 324 acres and a shoreline of 10 miles. Although its main shoreline characteristics are similar to that of the main lake, it has a somewhat less irregular pool elevation.

2.2 HYDROLOGY AND GROUND WATER

The movement of water into, through, and out of project lands is influenced by regional and site-specific conditions, including annual and seasonal precipitation patterns and the geology and landforms that make up the Allatoona Lake Project. The volume of surface water and ground water present on site and its ability to move through project lands dictate current and future placement and use of facilities at Allatoona Lake.

The Etowah River drainage basin lies entirely within the State of Georgia. It is approximately 85 miles long and has a maximum width of about 42 miles. The portion that lies upstream from Allatoona Dam has a total area of approximately 1,110 square miles. The principal tributaries of the Etowah River that drain into the lake are Little River, Allatoona Creek, and Stamp Creek. The basin receives approximately 52" of precipitation annually, and its average annual discharge is 1,654 cfs.

2.3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND SOILS

Allatoona Lake lies in close proximity to the junction of three physiographic provinces of the Appalachian Highlands region—the Blue Ridge, the Piedmont, and the Ridge and Valley. The Oostanaula and Etowah Rivers, which join at Rome to form the Coosa River, drain most of the valley. The project is primarily a narrow, deep run of the river impoundment that inundates most of the floodplains along the Etowah River for 36 miles above the dam, 13.9 miles up Allatoona Creek, 8.3 miles up Little River, 6.3 miles up Stamp Creek, and 3-4 miles up McKaskey, Proctor, Clark, Tanyard, and Noonday Creeks. Lake elevation at summer pool is 840 MSL; this is drawn down to elevation 823 MSL during the winter months. Maximum flood storage elevation is 863 MSL. Local elevations range from less than 700 feet MSL in the Ridge and Valley to over 2,300 MSL at the summit of Pine Log Mountain.

The underlying rocks are mostly crystalline formations composed of granite and quartzite rocks. They are thoroughly consolidated, hard, compact, and free of underground channels and cavities. Manganese deposits and iron ores occur in the Cartersville District, generally below Allatoona Dam. Mining of barite, limestone, manganese, stone, and clays for ocher and umber in the vicinity of Cartersville was (and is) carried on at various times, but not in the immediate upstream areas of the lake.

The main fault lines in the area are the Great Smoky Fault and the Allatoona Dam Fault, running along a roughly north/south bearing, and the Emerson, Allatoona, and Illinois Faults, running northeast/southwest.

Although there is a wide variety of minerals distributed throughout the Etowah River Basin, only iron and manganese are of significant importance in affecting the quality of the water in the basin. The major concentrations of these minerals are found in the Paleozoic belt, which the Geological Survey of Georgia designates as the Cartersville District. The Dahlonga gold belt passes extensively through the Cherokee County portion of the lake and through a small area of the southeast corner of Bartow County.

Fifty-five different soil series have been identified as possibly occurring on or near project property in the three counties which encompass Allatoona Lake. Major soils identified include Altavista, Appling, Cecil, Chewacla, Gwinnett, Hayesville, Madison, Pacolet, Tallapoosa, Toccoa, Wickham, and Wilkes. Generally, shallow clay soils are found on hillsides while deeper clay and sandy loam soils are found in the valleys. Iron content is generally high. The identified soils vary considerably in pH, but the majority are moderately acidic. Most of the soil series support both pines and hardwoods; however, the site index varies.

2.4 RESOURCE ANALYSIS

2.4.1 FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Allatoona Lake provides habitat for an abundance of fish and wildlife species, both in the lake and on project lands around the lake. Typical mammal species located in the general area include white-tailed deer, squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, turkey, beaver, opossum, red fox, grey fox, muskrat, skunk, and groundhog. Over 100 bird species are present in the general area, including bald eagle, red-tailed hawk, osprey, and a variety of song birds and migratory waterfowl. Typical fish species in the lake include striped bass, spotted bass, largemouth bass, channel catfish, crappie, and bluegill. Walleye are also present, although in smaller numbers, and trout are found in some tributaries flowing into the lake.

Wildlife and fisheries are managed cooperatively by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GDNR) and USACE. The GDNR, the primary agency responsible for fisheries management, conducts creel surveys to monitor and ensure that current populations are healthy, stable, and within an acceptable range. Creel and size limits are adjusted as needed in order to keep fish populations healthy. The installation and maintenance of fish attractors by both organizations have improved fishing habitat.

2.4.2 VEGETATIVE RESOURCES

Allatoona area vegetation is classified by Braun as the Gulf Slope Section of the Oak-Pine Forest Region. This section is a transition belt between the Central Hardwood Forest to the north and the Evergreen Forest to the southeast. The ranges of trees native to these regions overlap in this area. The region covers such a variety of

topography and soils that much vegetation diversity is encouraged, but within the Piedmont subsection in Georgia no original oak-pine forest remains.

Three major forest types appear in the Etowah River area—loblolly-shortleaf pine, oak-hickory, and oak-pine. Commonly occurring pine species include loblolly, longleaf, shortleaf, and Virginia. The many oak species include black, northern red, post, southern red, scarlet, and white. Other species include sweet gum, American beech, red maple, black cherry, black walnut, elm, hickories, persimmon, sourwood, sycamore, and yellow poplar.

2.4.3 THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

Management activities to address threatened and endangered species are coordinated with Federal and State agencies. The Allatoona Lake Project provides protection and special habitat management for threatened and endangered plant and animal species and their critical habitat as they are identified on or near the property.

2.4.4 INVASIVE SPECIES

Exotic, invasive species pose a costly management challenge and have the capacity to cause considerable damage to the natural environment. Project efforts are focused on preventing the introduction of harmful species; coordinating with Federal, State, and local partners; and educating the general public. Some common exotic, invasive species known to occur on Allatoona Lake Project lands are kudzu, Chinese privet, Japanese honeysuckle, mimosa, lespedeza, Japanese stiltgrass, royal paulownia, feral hogs, house sparrow, domestic pigeon, and European starling.

2.4.5 ECOLOGICAL SETTING

Allatoona Lake lies across three Level IV ecoregions—the *Southern Inner Piedmont* and the *Tallegada Upland* (both within the Level III *Piedmont*) and the *Southern Metasedimentary Mountains* (within the Level III *Blue Ridge*).

The northeast-southwest trending Level III *Piedmont* ecoregion, considered the nonmountainous portion of the old Appalachians Highland by physiographers, comprises a transitional area between the mostly mountainous ecoregions of the Appalachians to the northwest and the relatively flat coastal plain to the southeast. It is a complex mosaic of Precambrian and Paleozoic metamorphic and igneous rocks with moderately dissected irregular plains and some hills. Once largely cultivated, much of this region has reverted to pine and hardwood woodlands. The soils tend to be finer textured than those in the coastal plain regions.

The Level IV *Southern Inner Piedmont* ecoregion, within the Level III *Piedmont* ecoregion, is mostly higher in elevation with more relief than the *Southern Outer Piedmont*, but it is generally lower, has less relief, and contains different rocks and soils than the *Tallegada Upland*. The rolling-to-hilly, well-dissected upland contains mostly schist, gneiss, and granite bedrock. In the western portion—west of Atlanta and into

Alabama—mica schist and micaceous saprolite are typical. To the east, biotite gneiss is more common. The *Southern Inner Piedmont* ecoregion is now mostly forested with major forest types of oak-pine and oak-hickory and with less loblolly-shortleaf pine forest than the *Southern Outer Piedmont*. Open areas are mostly in pasture although there are some small areas of cropland. Hay, cattle, and poultry are the main agricultural products. In Georgia, urban/suburban land cover has increased greatly within this ecoregion over the past 20 years.

The Level IV *Talladega Upland* ecoregion, within the Level III *Piedmont* ecoregion, contains the higher elevations of the Alabama-Georgia Piedmont and tends to be more mountainous, dissected, and heavily forested than the *Southern Inner Piedmont* and the *Southern Outer Piedmont*. The geology is also distinctive, consisting of mostly Silurian-to-Devonian-age phyllite, quartzite, slate, metasilstone, and metaconglomerate, in contrast to the high-grade metamorphic and intrusive igneous rocks of the *Southern Inner Piedmont* and the *Southern Outer Piedmont*. The more mountainous parts of the region, with ridges formed from quartzite, sandstone, and metaconglomerate, contain Alabama's highest point, 2407' Cheaha Mountain. The climate of the *Talladega Upland* is slightly cooler and wetter than the other ecoregions (*Southern Inner Piedmont*, *Southern Outer Piedmont*, and *Carolina Slate Belt*) of the Alabama-Georgia Piedmont. Oak-hickory-pine is the natural vegetation type, and the region once contained some unique montane longleaf pine communities. Public land (the Talladega National Forest) comprises a large portion of the region in Alabama.

The Level III *Blue Ridge* ecoregion extends from southern Pennsylvania to northern Georgia, varying from narrow ridges to hilly plateaus to more massive mountainous areas with high peaks. The mostly forested slopes; high-gradient, cool, clear streams; and rugged terrain occur on a mix of igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary geology. Annual precipitation of over 80" can occur on the well-exposed high peaks. The southern Blue Ridge is one of the richest centers of biodiversity in the eastern United States. It is one of the most floristically diverse ecoregions and includes Appalachian oak forests, northern hardwoods and, at the highest elevations in Tennessee and North Carolina, Southeastern sprucefir forests. Shrub, grass, and heath balds, hemlock, cove hardwoods, and oak-pine communities are also significant.

The Level IV *Southern Metasedimentary Mountains* ecoregion, within the Level III *Blue Ridge* ecoregion, contains rocks that are generally not as strongly metamorphosed as the gneisses and schists of the *Southern Crystalline Ridges and Mountains* ecoregion. The geologic materials are mostly late Pre-Cambrian and include slate, conglomerate, phyllite, metagraywacke, metasilstone, metasandstone, and quartzite, with some schist and gneiss. Although the highest peaks are lower than in the *Southern Crystalline Ridges and Mountains* ecoregion and parts of the region have more open low hills, there are some isolated masses of rugged mountains, such as the biologically diverse Cohutta Mountains, Rich Mountains, and Fort Mountain.

2.4.6 WETLANDS

The Allatoona Lake Project includes approximately 3 miles of lacustrine, 39 miles and an additional 71 acres of palustrine, and 45 miles of riverine wetlands. Many of these wetlands consist primarily of locations that may become inundated at different times through fluctuations in the lake elevation during normal operating procedures.

2.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Historic resource surveys conducted before and after the construction of the Allatoona Lake Project have identified over 1100 historic resource sites on fee-owned Government property. Data recovery was conducted at several prehistoric archaeological sites prior to impoundment. Since passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966, all project lands have been surveyed, and National Register eligibility test excavations have been conducted at two sites, 9Co45 and 9Co46. However, as cultural resources are an evolving (not static) target, more surveys may be required to fulfill our Section 106 and Section 110 responsibilities of the NHPA. Additionally, new methods and technologies have advanced the science of archaeology, which will help Federal agencies identify, preserve, and protect historic properties in more accurate and efficient ways. Archaeological data recovery has also been completed at site 9Co45. Architectural documentation of one historic iron furnace (9Ck264) has been completed, and architectural documentation and topographic mapping have been completed at one mill site (9Ck410). Topographic mapping has been completed at one mining complex (9Ck465) and at a Civil War battlefield (9Br567). Twelve properties have been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places through consultation with the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Additionally, several site updates were accomplished since the last Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) update. Eight historic house sites and six mines associated with industrial complexes have been recommended as eligible for the National Register. The National Register eligibility of 47 historic properties remains to be determined.

Project responsibilities are defined in the HPMP, including increased patrols for vandalism and coordination with the District office when sites are within a 300' perimeter of a work area.

Remaining investigations to be made by Mobile District archaeologists are the completion of Phase II: Surveys of the 36 historic resource sites, including archaeological testing and/or archival documentation, stabilization of some site, and periodic monitoring of all National Register-eligible and potentially eligible and sites for future impacts. Several historic communities that appear to be associated with industrial complexes have been identified. Additional historic research, topographic mapping and, in some cases, archaeological testing will be conducted to determine the validity of the community concept.

As a result of recent reevaluation of the criteria of National Register eligibility, all cemeteries on project lands will be revisited, and the significance of each will be assessed. Formal nominations will be prepared for those properties that meet the eligibility requirements for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. This will require working closely with the Mobile District Real Estate Division to ascertain which cemeteries are on our lands. However, in the interim, management guidance and conservation standards are included in the HPMP.

2.6 RECREATION FACILITIES, ACTIVITIES AND NEEDS

Allatoona Lake has 8 currently functioning campgrounds (with a total 580 campsites), 16 day-use areas, 8 public marinas, and numerous trails. The project experiences a large number of different recreation activities. Some of the more popular activities include developed camping, boating, hiking, sightseeing, swimming, picnicking, hunting, fishing, and observing wildlife.

Allatoona Lake is a long-established project; consequently, options for resource use are limited primarily to improvements within the existing pattern of land use and framework of land-use controls and practices.

2.6.1 ZONES OF INFLUENCE

Zones of influence, which represent the study areas for evaluating recreation capacities, fall into two classifications: Zone 1 is the area falling within a 25-mile radius of a project area, and Zone 2 is the area falling within a 50-mile radius of a project area. Within Zone 1, Lake Arrowhead lies to the north and northern Metro Atlanta to the south of Allatoona Lake. Carters Lake, Lake Lanier, and Weiss Lake lie within Zone 2.

2.6.2 VISITATION PROFILE

Allatoona Lake is visited predominately by local residents; however, transient visitation is common in the campgrounds as many of the areas lie in close proximity to major interstates. Peak recreation season is from May to September. Visitation is concentrated during the weekends in both peak and non-peak seasons. The Carrying Capacity Study in Appendix C discusses the Allatoona Lake visitation patterns in detail.

2.6.3 RECREATION ANALYSIS

The recreation analysis evaluated overall visitation. It looked at future population and forecasted future visitation based on current use data as well as proposed changes occurring at Allatoona Lake. This recreation analysis is included in full in the Carrying Capacity Study in Appendix C.

2.6.4 RECREATIONAL CARRYING CAPACITY

Recreational carrying capacity has been established for both general recreation capacity and boating capacity. The carrying capacity estimates were based on use data,

current and proposed infrastructure, and best professional judgment. The analysis used the *Water and Land Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (WALROS) Handbook* as a guideline for evaluating changes to the boating capacity analysis. The full analysis is included in the Carrying Capacity Study in Appendix C.

2.7 REAL ESTATE/ACQUISITION POLICY

Allatoona Lake Project land was acquired in fee to a minimum contour elevation of 863' MSL. This provided an area necessary for flood control. In some areas, blocks of land above elevation 863' MSL were purchased to provide areas for recreation, natural resource protection, public access, and other functions. This land acquisition provided a continuous area of land around the reservoir above the water level to ensure public access along the shore and to accommodate authorized project purposes. All acreage was purchased for and allocated as Project Operations.

2.8 PERTINENT PUBLIC LAWS

a. **Public Law 59-209, Antiquities Act of 1906**—The first Federal law established to protect cultural resources on public lands; provides a permit procedure for investigating “antiquities” and consists of two parts, an act for the Preservation of American Antiquities, and Uniform Rules and Regulations.

b. **Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA) of 1934, ch. 55, 48 Statute 401**—Authorizes the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce to provide assistance to and cooperate with Federal and State agencies to protect, rear, stock, and increase the supply of game and fur-bearing animals.

c. **Public Law 74-292, Historic Sites Act of 1935**—Declares it policy to preserve for (in contrast to protecting from) the public historic (including prehistoric) sites, buildings, and objects of national significance. This act provides both authorization and a directive for the Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service, to assume a position of national leadership in the area of protecting, recovering, and interpreting national archaeological historic resources. It also establishes an Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments—a committee of eleven experts in the fields of history, archaeology, architecture, and human geography, appointed by the Secretary to recommend policies to the Department of the Interior.

d. **Public Law 78-534, Flood Control Act (FCA) of 1944**—Authorizes the USACE Chief of Engineers to construct, maintain, and operate public parks and recreational facilities in reservoir areas (Section 4, as last amended in 1962 by Section 207 of Public Law 87-874). This act further authorizes the Secretary of the Army to grant leases and licenses for lands, including facilities, preferably to Federal, State, or local governmental agencies.

e. **Public Law 79-14, River and Harbor Act (RHA) of 1945**—Provides for initial and ultimate development of the Alabama-Coosa River and tributaries for navigation, flood control, power development, and other purposes.

f. Public Law 85-624 and Public Law 89-72, Amendments to the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA) of 1934—Provides that fish and wildlife conservation receive equal consideration with other project purposes and be coordinated with other features of water resource development programs and states that opportunities for improving fish and wildlife resources and adverse effects on these resources be examined along with other purposes which might be served by water resources development.

g. Public Law 86-717, 74 Statute 817, Forest Conservation—Provides for the protection of forest cover for reservoir areas under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army and the USACE Chief of Engineers.

h. Public Law 88-578, Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1965—Establishes a fund from which Congress can make appropriations for outdoor recreation. Section 2(2) makes possible entrance and user fees at reservoirs by deleting the words “without charge” from Section 4 of the 1944 Flood Control Act, as amended.

i. Public Law 89-90, Water Resources Planning Act of 1965—Established the Water Resources Council, giving it the responsibility for encouraging the development, conservation, and use of the Nation’s water and related land resources on a coordinated and comprehensive basis.

j. Public Law 89-665, National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966—Provides for (1) an expanded National Register of significant sites and objects, (2) matching grants to States undertaking historic and archaeological resource inventories, (3) a program of grants-in-aid to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and (4) the establishment of an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Section 106 requires that the President’s Advisory Council on Historic Preservation have an opportunity to comment on any undertaking which adversely affects properties listed, nominated, or considered important enough to be included on the National Register of Historic Places.

k. Public Law 90-483, River and Harbor and Flood Control Act (RHFCFA) of 1968—Restricts collection of entrance fees at USACE lakes and reservoirs to users of highly developed facilities requiring continuous presence of personnel (Section 210).

l. Public Law 91-190, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969—Declares it a national policy to “encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment.” Specifically, it declares a “continuing policy of the Federal Government . . . to use all practicable means and measures . . . to foster and promote the general welfare, to create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony, and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations of Americans.” Section 102 authorized and directed that, to the fullest extent possible, the policies, regulations and public law of the United States must be interpreted and administered in accordance with the policies of the Act.

m. Public Law 91-611, River and Harbor and Flood Control Act (RHFCFA) of 1970—States that people designated by the USACE Chief of Engineers have authority to issue

citations for violations of regulations and rules of the Secretary of the Army, published in the Code of Federal Regulations (Section 234).

n. **Public Law 92-500, Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) Amendments of 1972**—The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1948 (PL 845, 80th Congress), as amended in 1956, 1961, 1965 and 1970 (PL 91- 224), established the basic tenet of uniform State standards for water quality. Public Law 92-500 strongly affirms the Federal interest in this area: “The objective of this act is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Nation's waters.”

o. **Public Law 92-516, Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act (FEPCA) of 1972**—Completely revises the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act by providing for complete regulation of pesticides, including restrictions on use, actions within a single State, and strengthened enforcement.

p. **Public Law 93-81, Amendment to the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1965**—Amends Section 4 of the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 to require each Federal agency to collect special recreation use fees for sites, facilities, equipment, or services furnished at Federal expense.

q. **Public Law 93-205, Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973**—Repeals the Endangered Species Conservation Act, Public Law 91-135 and provides for the conservation of ecosystems upon which threatened and endangered species of fish, wildlife, and plants depend. Section 7 of this act requires Federal agencies to ensure that any action they authorize, fund, or carry out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the listed species or modify their critical habitat.

r. **Public Law 93-291, Archaeological Conservation Act of 1974**—Tasks the Secretary of the Interior with coordinating all Federal survey and recovery activities authorized under this expansion of the 1960 act. The Federal construction agency may transfer up to 1% of project funds to the Secretary with such transferred funds considered non-reimbursable project costs.

s. **Public Law 93-303, Amendment to the Land and Water Conservation Act (LWCA) of 1965**—Amends Section 4 of the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965, as amended, to establish less restrictive criteria under which Federal agencies may charge fees for the use of campgrounds developed and operated at Federal areas under their control.

t. **Public Law 93-523, Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)**—Ensures that water supply systems serving the public meet minimum national standards for protection of public health. The act authorizes the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish Federal standards applicable to all public water systems for protection from all harmful contaminants and establishes a joint Federal-State system for ensuring compliance with these standards and for protecting underground sources of drinking water.

u. **Public Law 94-422, Amendment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1965**—Expands the role of the Advisory Council. Title 2 - Section 102a amends Section 106 of the Historical Preservation Act of 1966 by allowing the Council to comment on activities which will have an adverse effect on sites either included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

v. **Public Laws 94-587, Water Resource Development Act (WRDA) of 1976**—Gives USACE District Commanders the authority to contract and/or enter into cooperative agreements with States and their political subdivisions to obtain increased law enforcement services at Civil Works water resource projects to meet needs during peak visitation periods and to augment the citation authorities granted to USACE under 36 CFR Chapter III, Part 327 (Title 36).

w. **Public Law 98-63, Chapter IV General Provisions**—Allows the USACE Chief of Engineers to accept the services of volunteers, and to provide for their incidental expenses, to carry out any USACE activity except policymaking or law or regulatory enforcement.

x. **Public Law 98-616, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976**—Establishes Federal standards and requirements for State and regional authorities in regard to solid waste disposal.

y. **Public Law 99-662, Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1986**—Provides for the conservation and development of water and water-related resources and for the improvement and rehabilitation of the Nation's water resources infrastructure.

z. **Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990**—Provides for the protection of Native American graves, including human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony; also establishes procedures for inadvertent discovery or planned excavation of Native American cultural items on Federal lands.

aa. **Public Law 106-580, Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1992**—Authorizes the Secretary of the Army to accept contributions of cash, funds, materials, and services from people, including governmental entities, but excluding the project sponsor, in connection with carrying out a water resources project for environmental protection and restoration or a water resources project for recreation.

bb. **Public Law 110-325, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990**—Provides that public entities must provide physical and programmatic access to Americans with disabilities in accordance with U.S. Department of Justice regulations (Title II).

cc. **Public Law 96-95, Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979**—Protects for the present and future benefit of the American people archaeological resources and sites which are on public and Indian lands and fosters increased

cooperation and exchange of information between governmental authorities, the professional archaeological community, and private individuals.

dd. **Public Law 94-541, Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) of 1968**—Requires that buildings and facilities that are designed, constructed, or altered with Federal funds, or leased by a Federal agency, comply with Federal standards for physical accessibility. ABA requirements are limited to architectural standards in new and altered buildings and in newly leased facilities; they do not address the activities conducted in those buildings and facilities. This law was established under Section 502 of the Rehabilitation Act.

3 RESOURCE OBJECTIVES

The Allatoona Lake Project Master Plan is not a construction document for future recreational facilities. Instead, it provides a programmatic approach to managing project resources through documentation of the classification of project lands, general and site-specific resource objectives, and appropriate development needs. Sound stewardship requires the development and management of project resources for the public benefit, consistent with resource capabilities.

An important component of this approach is the establishment of viable resource objectives, realistically attainable goals for the use, development, and management of natural and human-made resources. These objectives serve as guidelines for attaining maximum public benefit within USACE safety guidelines and security levels (while minimizing the potential for adverse impacts) and for protecting and enhancing environmental quality. They are developed with full consideration of authorized project purposes, applicable Federal laws and directives, resource capabilities, regional needs, and the plans and goals of regional and local governmental units. The project-wide resource objectives for the Allatoona Lake Project, not in order of priority, are as follows:

- Develop and manage project lands in full cooperation and coordination with other public management agencies and appropriate private sectors.
 - Develop and manage project lands to support various types and levels of recreation activities consistent with carrying capacities, aesthetics, cultural and ecological values, and State wildlife plans.
 - Provide public education about the history of the area, project resources, and USACE's role in developing and managing these resources.
 - Manage forests as a multipurpose resource for sustained yield when consistent with recreation and wildlife management objectives and approved land uses.
 - Develop and manage the project lands to support a diversity of wildlife species.
 - Preserve and enhance threatened and endangered species and unique and important ecological and aesthetic resources.
-

- Maintain and manage project lands to support regional management programs, such as regional water quality initiatives.
- Preserve, monitor, and protect significant cultural resource sites in accordance with the Historic Properties Management Plan.
- Manage resources in response to changing conditions in a developing region.
- Carry out natural resources management activities in accordance with the Allatoona Lake Natural Resource Management Plan.

Specific resource objectives for each land classification are found in Section 4.2. Site-specific resource objectives are listed for the individual management units in Section 5.

4 LAND ALLOCATION AND CLASSIFICATION

Land use at the Allatoona Lake Project is governed by the land use category to which each parcel is assigned based on resource capability. Combined with the project-wide and site-specific resource objectives presented in this section and Section 5, this land use plan provides a programmatic approach to the use, management, and development of all project lands. Together, these elements are the core of this Master Plan.

4.1 LAND ALLOCATION

Project lands are allocated according to the authorized purposes for which they were acquired. The entire Allatoona Lake Project has a land allocation of Project Operations, which means that all project lands were originally acquired to provide safe, efficient operation of the project for its authorized purposes—hydropower, water supply, water quality, conservation and enhancement of fish and wildlife, and recreation. No specific parcels were acquired for or assigned to individual purposes of recreation, fish and wildlife conservation and enhancement, or mitigation.

4.2 LAND CLASSIFICATION

All lands acquired for project purposes are classified to provide for development and resource management consistent with authorized project purposes and other Federal regulations. The classification process refines the land allocation to fully define the management and use of project lands and considers public preferences and needs, legislative authority, regional and project-specific resource requirements, and suitability. Management and use of the lands assigned to each land classification are discussed in connection with the appropriate resource objectives in this section. Their locations within the project are shown in Appendix G.

4.2.1 RESOURCE OBJECTIVES FOR SPECIFIC LAND CLASSIFICATIONS

Resource objectives are attainable goals for resource development and/or management, which are consistent with authorized project purposes, Federal laws and

directives, regional needs, resource capabilities, and expressed public preferences and needs. They consolidate the information presented in the previous sections of this Master Plan and are met, whether wholly or partially, through the implementation of the site-specific resource objectives established for each management area (identified in Section 5). The resource objectives developed for each land classification at the Allatoona Lake Project and the rationale used to develop them are discussed below.

4.2.2. PROJECT OPERATION LANDS

The Project Operation classification includes lands required for the powerhouse, sub-impounding dam and associated structures, operations center, administrative offices, maintenance compounds, and other areas used to operate and maintain the Allatoona Lake Project. When compatible with operational requirements, management may choose to use these lands for recreation and multiple-resource management as well. Approximately 93 acres of land are classified as Project Operations at Allatoona Lake.

Resource Objectives for Project Operations Lands:

- Operate and maintain project structures in a manner that allows them to effectively fulfill project purposes.
- Enhance Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) access to appropriate locations.
- Reserve adequate areas for operations activities that are required to meet overall project purposes.
- Provide for public use and access within USACE safety guidelines and security levels, where such use is feasible and does not interfere with other project purposes.

Rationale:

The primary purposes of the Project Operation lands, the majority of which are located in the area of the dam and the Visitor Assistance Center at the west end of the reservoir, are the operation and maintenance of the Allatoona Lake Project. While reservoir operation falls outside the scope of the master planning process, designation of the portion of the project lands dedicated to supporting operations is an important part of the Master Plan. Uses that interfere with operational activities, compromise the structural integrity of the project or its facilities, or create a safety hazard for visitors or project personnel cannot be allowed.

4.2.3 HIGH-DENSITY RECREATION LANDS

High-Density and Low-Density Recreation lands are designated to accommodate and support the recreational preferences and needs of project visitors. High-Density Recreation lands include lands on which are located existing or planned recreational facilities that allow for developed public recreation facilities, concession development,

and high-density or high-impact recreational use. Low-density recreation and wildlife management activities compatible with intensive recreation use are acceptable on these lands. Permits, licenses, and easements for non-compatible human-made intrusions—such as pipelines, overhead transmission lines, and non-project roads—are not issued in these areas except where warranted by the public interest. Approximately 6,317 acres of land at Allatoona Lake are classified as Recreation lands.

Resource Objectives for High-Density Recreation Lands:

- Provide for camping, day-use, and other recreation opportunities.
- Maintain boating access to the reservoir while enhancing waterfront access for hiking, fishing, and sightseeing.
- Provide access for and use by the elderly and people with disabilities.
- Maintain diverse natural communities to enhance hiking and sightseeing opportunities and to control shoreline and soil erosion.
- Manage forest resources and other vegetation for balanced uses of recreation, wildlife, and fisheries.
- Monitor forest conditions to document health and to identify pests.
- Control noxious weeds and other pests in a manner that avoids damage to existing desirable vegetation and sensitive areas (wetlands and streams).
- Preserve and protect existing wetlands and other sensitive or unique habitats that support threatened and endangered species along with other wildlife.
- Interpret cultural resources to benefit visitors' understanding while preserving and monitoring the integrity of those resources.

Rationale:

The location and design of recreation areas and facilities take into account the desired recreation experience and standards identified in EM 1110-1-400, *Recreation Facilities and Customer Service Standards*. Areas specifically classified as Recreation are located throughout the project; however, other classifications can also incorporate visitor use for recreation at a less-intensive level while simultaneously maintaining their primary purposes.

4.2.4 MITIGATION LANDS

The Mitigation classification includes those lands specifically designated to offset or mitigate habitat losses associated with the development of a USACE project. No lands at Allatoona Lake are currently classified as Mitigation.

4.2.5 ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LANDS

The Environmentally Sensitive classification, which may exist within other land classifications, identifies areas where certain physical, ecological, cultural, or aesthetic features have been identified as especially sensitive to adverse environmental impacts. Development of public use on lands within this classification is normally limited or prohibited to ensure that the sensitive areas are not adversely impacted. No lands at Allatoona Lake are currently classified as Environmentally Sensitive.

4.2.6 MULTIPLE-RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LANDS

This classification, which contains nearly 11,591 acres at Allatoona Lake, includes lands managed for one or more of the following activities: Low-Density Recreation, Wildlife Management, Vegetation Management, and Inactive and/or Future Recreation Areas. This classification allows for the designation of a predominant use, as described below, with the understanding that other compatible uses described below may also occur on these lands. Past, present, and future management of lands under this classification may include the following sub-categories:

- **Low-Density Recreation**—These lands are designated for dispersed and/or low-impact recreation use. Emphasis is on providing opportunities for non-motorized activities, such as hiking, fishing, hunting, sightseeing, and nature study. Site-specific, low-impact activities, such as primitive camping and picnicking, may also be allowed. Development of facilities on these lands is limited to boat ramps, trails, and parking areas as well as camping and picnic facilities. Human-made intrusions, including utility lines, may be allowed under conditions that minimize adverse effects on the natural environment. Vegetation management is allowed for a variety of purposes, including erosion control, retention and improvement of scenic qualities, forest health, and wildlife management. Where not in conflict with the safety of visitors and project personnel, hunting and fishing may be allowed in accordance with Federal and State fish and wildlife management regulations.
- **Wildlife Management**—While all project lands are managed for fish and wildlife habitat in conjunction with other land uses, Wildlife Management lands are designated specifically for wildlife management. They contain valuable wildlife habitat components that are managed, using guidance that includes the State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) provided by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GDNR), to yield habitat suitable for designated game and non-game species. Licenses, permits, and easements for such human-made intrusions as pumping plants, pipelines, cables, transmission lines, and non-project roads are usually not allowed on these lands although exceptions to this policy are allowable where necessary for the public interest. Wildlife lands are available for sightseeing, wildlife viewing, nature study, and hiking. Consumptive uses of wildlife, including hunting, fishing, and trapping, may be allowed when compatible

with the wildlife objectives for a given area and within Federal and State fish and wildlife management regulations.

- **Vegetation Management**—Management activities on Vegetation Management lands focus on the protection and enhancement of forest resources and vegetative cover. Forests are managed as a multipurpose resource for sustained yield when consistent with recreation and wildlife management objectives and approved land uses. Other activities are conducted under the guidance of the project’s forest management and wildlife management plans.
- **Inactive and/or Future Recreation Areas**—This sub-classification consists of lands that contain existing recreation areas that have been temporarily closed as well as lands for which recreation areas are planned for the future.

Resource Objectives for Multiple-Resource Management Lands:

- Accommodate and support non-consumptive resource uses, such as hiking, bird watching, photography, nature study, wildlife observation, and/or the pursuit of peace and solitude.
- Employ good stewardship practices, such as the use of soil conservation measures.
- Enhance the natural propagation of diverse game and non-game fish and wildlife species.
- Manage forest resources and other vegetation for appropriate uses of forest health, wildlife, fisheries and recreation.
- Provide trail opportunities in conjunction with other local and regional trail systems.
- Monitor forest conditions to document health and to identify and respond to pests.
- Control noxious weeds and other pests in a manner that avoids damage to existing desirable vegetation and sensitive areas (wetlands and streams).
- Preserve and protect existing wetlands and other sensitive or unique habitats that support threatened and endangered species along with other wildlife.
- Interpret cultural resources to benefit visitors’ understanding while preserving and monitoring the integrity of those resources.

Rationale:

In addition to the intensively developed recreation areas, the project provides many opportunities for a variety of dispersed recreation activities, such as boating, fishing,

hunting, and hiking. Given the existing and growing demand for these activities on a national, regional, and local scale, the use of these lands is expected to increase. Allatoona Lake is an ideal location for such activities given its high-quality habitat and its proximity to urban areas.

4.3 PROJECT EASEMENT LANDS

Project Easement lands are lands on which easement interests are held but no fee title ownership exists. They typically include three different types of easements—operations, flowage, and conservation.

Resource Objectives for Easement Lands:

- Monitor any activities occurring on easement lands to ensure that USACE rights, according to terms and conditions of the legal easement, remain unimpeded.
- Promote an understanding of USACE boundary and mission by both the public and the owners of underlying private property.

Rationale:

Project Easement lands were specifically acquired for project operational purposes. While these lands are not actively managed to meet other project missions, maintaining the conditions established in the easements is vital to project success.

4.3.1 OPERATIONS EASEMENT

Operations easements are easements purchased for the purpose of project operations. USACE has purchased approximately 13 acres of operations easement lands for roads at the Allatoona Lake Project.

4.3.2 FLOWAGE AND SLOUGHAGE EASEMENT

Flowage easements are easements purchased for the right to temporarily overflow, flood, and submerge private land during flood risk management operations. Sloughage easements are similar to flowage easements in that they are easements purchased for the right to temporarily overflow, flood, and submerge private land during flood risk management operations; however, the right to saturate, percolate, and erode the land is also stipulated. USACE has purchased approximately 64 acres of flowage easement lands at the Allatoona Lake Project, most of which are located below the various cottage areas. USACE has also purchased approximately 143 acres of sloughage easement lands at the Allatoona Lake Project, most of which are located below the Allatoona Lake Dam along the banks of the Etowah River.

4.3.3 CONSERVATION EASEMENT

Conservation easements are easements purchased for the purpose of protecting wildlife, fisheries, recreation, cultural resources, environmental resources, or endangered species. There are no acres of conservation easements at the Allatoona Lake Project.

5 RESOURCE PLAN

A wide variety of factors must be considered when developing and operating Allatoona Lake Project lands and resources, including physical characteristics; land and lake access; compatibility with adjacent land uses; existing and projected visitation levels and visitor-use pattern; visitor safety and project security; the economics of operation and maintenance; and Federal, State, and local initiatives. The overall objective of the Resource Plan is to maximize recreational benefits while preserving and enhancing the area's natural resources and scenic qualities.

Since the purpose of this Master Plan is to provide a programmatic approach to the use of project lands, it is important to examine the condition and use of the existing facilities and structures as well as each management area within the various segments in order to determine how each area can be developed to fit with the overall goals of Allatoona Lake.

Within the Allatoona Lake Project boundary, there are 60 management areas, ranging from fully developed campgrounds to access points. Each area is described in detail later in this section. Thirty-one of these areas are currently managed by USACE, 21 are currently managed by public agencies, and 8 marinas are managed by concessionaire lease. USACE receives support from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GDNR) in managing all of its wildlife management areas.

This Master Plan and the accompanying Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA; Appendix D) provide a programmatic approach, through the land classifications and resource objectives, to allow these plans to move forward. This document also identifies additional development needs that will improve existing recreation areas within the project boundary. In addition, the PEA addresses the impacts of implementing the Master Plan.

The rest of this section provides a detailed description of each management area. The descriptions are organized in the following categories:

- **Management Agency**—The agency responsible for the day-to-day operation of the management area as of the date of this Master Plan.
 - **Land Classification**—The designated land use classification (as defined in Section 4.2) for the management area.
 - **Recommended Future Use**—The recommended future use of the management area. This may include the existing land classification, a change
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- to a different classification, or a specific activity allowed within the land classification.
- **Rationale**—A discussion of the needs and intent of the management area’s identified resource objectives.
 - **Location**—A brief description of the management area’s location, including visitor access points.
 - **Description**—A brief description of the management area, focusing on its natural, cultural, or recreational resources.
 - **Site-Specific Resource Objectives**—Identification of site-specific resource objectives that build on the project-wide resource objectives identified in Section 3 and the land classification resource objectives identified in Section 4.2. Resource objectives are attainable goals for the development, conservation, and management of natural, cultural, and human-made resources at Allatoona Lake. They establish guidelines for attaining maximum public benefit within USACE safety guidelines and security levels while minimizing the potential for adverse impacts to the local environment. Each recreation area has multiple-resource objectives, but they may not be prioritized. In some of the areas, the resource objectives may not be implemented for some time.
 - **Development Needs**—Summary descriptions of the proposed actions to implement the Resource Objectives for each area. These needs, which include a range of potential construction projects and management strategies, are based on input from the public as well as from State and Federal agencies. They will be further refined and detailed in subsequent planning and design documents, including the OMP and future DMs. Final decisions regarding the specific actions to be implemented will be made following coordination between USACE; Federal, State, and local agencies; and other interested parties, where appropriate and as opportunities arise. Prior to site-specific development, additional environmental studies will be conducted as required. An evaluation will be made of the current status of Federally listed Threatened and Endangered Species and potential impacts to them, and consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be conducted as appropriate.

5.1 ALLATOONA LAKE OPERATIONS PROJECT MANAGEMENT OFFICE AND LOWER OVERLOOK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-00

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: Project Operations and High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: Project Operations and High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office and Lower Overlook require land classifications of both Project Operations and High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations. Project Operations activities occur specifically at the Operations Project Management Office with the surrounding land supporting High-Density Recreation.

Location: The Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office and Lower Overlook areas are situated just north of Allatoona Lake Dam on the west side of Cooper's Branch. GA Highway Spur 20 provides access, and Interstate 75 is within three miles.

Description: The 18-acre Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office and Lower Overlook are characterized by rugged topography that slopes steeply toward the lake. A trail network connects the areas and also leads to the Coopers Branch Day Use area to the north and to the Cooper's Furnace Day Use area to the south. The Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office is a unique facility, which serves as headquarters for the Park Ranger and Management staff who serve Allatoona Lake. It also has an upper overlook that looks down on the Allatoona Lake Dam and the Etowah River below the Dam. The Lower Overlook is a parking lot offering a view adjacent to the Dam.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use activities.
- Promote non-consumptive resource use, such as hiking, photography, wildlife viewing, and sightseeing.

Development Needs:

- No currently proposed future development.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

5.2 ALLATOONA LANDING MARINA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-01

Management Agency: Allatoona Landing Marina, LLC

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Allatoona Landing Marina area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Allatoona Landing Marina is located on the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake, south of Red Top Mountain State Park. Access to the site is provided by Old Allatoona Road, which intersects with Interstate 75 near Emerson, GA.

Description: The 99-acre Allatoona Landing Marina is adjacent to the old village of Allatoona. The site currently has a campground, a beach, a pool, a fuel dock, private land-based cabins, and associated amenities. It also contains its own sewage treatment facility. The terrain on this site is nearly flat with very gentle slopes to the water.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a commercial marina.

5.3 Allatoona Pass Battlefield—Plate AL15MP-OR-02

Management Agency: Georgia Department of Natural Resources (combined lease area with Red Top Mountain)

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Allatoona Pass Battlefield area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Allatoona Pass Battlefield is located on a peninsula to the south of Bethany Bridge on the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake. Access to the site is provided by Old Allatoona Road, which intersects with Interstate 75 near Emerson, GA.

Description: The approximately 215-acre Allatoona Pass Battlefield currently contains roads, which closely follow the historic road and railroad alignments, and existing trails in order to minimize impact on this historic area. Significant features include the Civil War earthworks from the battle fought here on 5 October 1864, which provides both interpretive and topographic interest. The site is heavily wooded with steep terrain. Allatoona Pass Battlefield is a portion of the full, current, 1,776-acre Red Top Mountain State Park lease.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose facility.

5.4 Atlanta Recreation Camp—Plate AL15MP-OR-03

Management Agency: City of Atlanta, GA

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Atlanta Recreation Camp area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Atlanta Recreation Camp is located on the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake between Kellogg and Owl Creeks to the east and Galts Ferry Day Use to the west. Recreation Road provides access via Kellogg Creek Road.

Description: The 209-acre Atlanta Recreation Camp has rugged and steep terrain. The site currently provides seasonal recreation opportunities with several cabins and a large multipurpose facility.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose facility.

5.5 Bartow Carver Park—Plate AL15MP-OR-04

Management Agency: Bartow County Commission

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Bartow Carver Park area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Bartow Carver Park is located on the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake, 3 miles north of Acworth, GA, just inside the Bartow County line. Access is via Bartow Carver Road.

Description: The 244-acre Bartow Carver Park is situated on a peninsula with convoluted terrain and a central ridge terminating in a point. The variable terrain slopes towards the lake. The shoreline is irregular and contains many sheltered coves. The site currently hosts a large multipurpose facility, a beach, boat ramp, picnic areas, and trail system. Bartow Carver Park was previously known as George Washington Carver State Park.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

5.6 BLANKET'S CREEK—Plate AL15MP-OR-05

Management Agency: Cherokee County Parks and Recreation Authority

Land Classification: Multiple-Resource Management: Low-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: Multiple-Resource Management: Low-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Blanket's Creek area requires a land classification of Low-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Blanket's Creek is located on the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake on the north side of Little River. Access is via Sixes Road.

Description: The 358-acre Blanket's Creek area currently serves as a large off-road bike trail system, one of the most visited in the Southeastern United States. The heavily wooded terrain has moderate to steep slopes.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.
- Monitor the area for overuse.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a day-use facility.

5.7 BLOCKHOUSE DAY USE #1 & BLOCKHOUSE DAY USE #2—PLATE AL15MP-OR-06

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Blockhouse Day Use #1 and Blockhouse Day Use #2 area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The Blockhouse Day Use #1 and Blockhouse Day Use #2 sites are both located on the west shore of the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake. They are 3 miles south of the Emerson, GA, and 2 miles west of Acworth, GA. Sandtown Road provides access via Old Highway 41, and the areas are within view of Interstate 75.

Description: The 11-acre Blockhouse Day Use area is situated on a narrow tract of land previously known as Blockhouse Access Area. Blockhouse Day Use #1 is on the south side of Old Highway 41 while Blockhouse Day Use #2 lies on the north side. Blockhouse Day Use #1 is the site of a fishing jetty with associated parking on a paved lot. Blockhouse Day Use #2 is an area of intensive use with a boat ramp, comfort station, park attendant site, gatehouse, and associated parking. The vegetative cover in this entire area is limited due to the extensive clearing for highways, roads, and power line rights-of-way.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as fishing.

Development Needs:

- When needs arise, install additional day-use facilities, including picnic sites; otherwise, there is no currently proposed future development.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

5.8 BOLING PARK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-07

Management Agency: City of Canton, GA

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Boling Park area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Boling Park is located on the northernmost portion of the Allatoona Lake Project on the Etowah River. Access is via Marietta Highway.

Description: The 64-acre Boling Park has little vegetation. What vegetation exists is limited to the river edge and the stream swale; the remainder is cleared for recreational uses, including athletic trails and multiuse sports fields. Special problems affecting the development of Boling Park include inadequate access to the site. Presently, access is achieved via the Cherokee High School parking lot. In addition, the sewage treatment plant presents a possibility of disagreeable odors to those playfields downwind, and the site is subject to periodic flooding during moderate rain events. Boling Park was previously known as Canton City Park.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

5.9 Cauble Park—PLATE AL15MP-OR-08

Management Agency: Lake Acworth Authority

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Cauble Park area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Cauble Park is located on the north shore of Lake Acworth, a subimpoundment of Allatoona Lake in Acworth, GA. Multiple access points can be reached from local roads via Old Highway 41/Main Street or via Highway 92/Lake Acworth Drive.

Description: The 214-acre Cauble Park, a narrow strip of land encompassing the north bank of Lake Acworth, is surrounded by a residential area. The site is a busy recreation area that includes a beach, playgrounds, a historic building, and several multiuse facilities. The terrain is slightly to moderately sloped toward the water. A special problem facing the development of the area adjacent to the subimpounding dam is the limited area of land. The access to and egress from areas on both sides of Highway 92 interfere with traffic over the dam and create a potential hazard. Cauble Park was the first development on Lake Acworth. The lease also encompasses several small local ball fields and play areas.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

5.10 CHEROKEE MILLS—Plate AL15MP-OR-09

Management Agency: Cherokee County Parks and Recreation Authority

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Cherokee Mills area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Cherokee Mills is located on Little River, off the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake, 6.5 miles southwest of Canton, GA. Access is via Bells Ferry Road.

Description: The 35-acre Cherokee Mills site is situated on a small peninsula on the west side of Little River, across from a major marina development. The area has gentle slopes facing the water with a topography slightly more rugged in some areas. Development may be limited due to siltation; in addition, the area may need occasional dredging and to be closely monitored for erosion. The northern portion of the site currently includes a boat ramp, and there is a multiuse trail system with pavilions and an outdoor classroom to the south. The full 79-acre Cherokee Mills was previously known as the Cherokee Mills Access Area and was managed and operated by USACE.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

5.11 CITY OF EMERSON, GA—Plate AL15MP-OR-10

Management Agency: City of Emerson, GA

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The City of Emerson, GA, area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The City of Emerson, GA, site is on the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake. Access to the site is provided by Old Allatoona Road, which intersects with Interstate 75 near Emerson.

Description: The 10-acre City of Emerson, GA, site is situated near the back of a cove and has a topography with moderate slopes. Except for a small building and dock, the site is currently mostly undeveloped. The City of Emerson, GA, site was previously known as St. Luke's Site.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

5.12 CLARK CREEK NORTH CAMPGROUND—PLATE AL15MP-OR-11

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Clark Creek North Campground area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Clark Creek North Campground is located on the north side of Clark Creek near the confluence of Clark Creek with the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake, 2.5 miles north Acworth, GA. Access is via Glade Road.

Description: The 16-acre Clark Creek North Campground is situated in a tight horseshoe bend in the creek, which forms a narrow strip of land along the embayment that slopes steeply toward the lake. Steep slopes and difficult access restrict development of the narrow cove and the northern portions of the site. The campground is one of the smaller on Allatoona Lake; however, it stays busy for the majority of the summer season.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for camping activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use such as fishing.

Development Needs:

- No currently proposed future development.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

5.13 CLARK CREEK SOUTH CAMPGROUND AND CLARK CREEK SOUTH BOAT RAMP— Plate AL15MP-OR-12

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Clark Creek South Campground and Clark Creek South Boat Ramp areas require a land classification of Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Clark Creek South Campground and Clark Creek South Boat Ramp are located on the south side of Clark Creek near the confluence of Clark Creek with the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake, 2.5 miles north of Acworth, GA. Access is via Glade Road.

Description: The 102-acre Clark Creek South Campground and Clark Creek South Boat Ramp have a topography with gentle slopes that face the embayment; therefore, a large portion of this site is flooded periodically. Mudflats occur in the shallow embayment during seasonal pool drawdown. The topography over the remainder of the area has moderate slopes; a broad expanse of undeveloped land suitable for expansion occurs to the south of the campground. The area includes a boat ramp, which stays open during the summer season, and an existing campground that needs extensive renovation.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use and camping activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use such as fishing.

Development Needs:

- When needs arise, install additional camping facilities and amenities, including campsites, comfort stations, camping-related parking sites, and playing fields.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

5.14 COBB COUNTY REGIONAL PARK—Plate AL15MP-OR-13

Management Agency: Cobb County, GA

Land Classification: Multiple-Resource Management: Low-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: Multiple-Resource Management: Low-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Cobb County Regional Park area requires a land classification of Low-Density Recreation to maintain current operations. This area should not be considered for reclassification to a higher density recreation classification due to the primary intent of the lease and public sentiment.

Location: Cobb County Regional Park is located at the lower southwestern corner of Allatoona Lake on Allatoona Creek. Multiple access points can be reached from local roads via US Highway 41, Highway 92/Dallas Acworth Highway, and Highway 176/Mars Hill Road.

Description: The 1,450-acre Cobb County Regional Park has gently sloping topography. Large, open fields give way to forest as the property connects to Allatoona Lake. Two creeks, Little Allatoona and Allatoona, merge near the lake. The site currently offers passive recreation opportunities by way of a large trail system with parking lots and limited structures that support the site. Cobb County Regional Park was previously managed as a Wildlife Management Area and was leased for a primary purpose of Wildlife Management. It is closed seasonally for hunting.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

5.15 COBBLESTONE—PLATE AL15MP-OR-14

Management Agency: Cobb County, GA

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Cobblestone area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Cobblestone is on the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake, on the south side of Butler Creek. Nance Road provides access via US Highway 41.

Description: The 910-acre Cobblestone area is currently an 18-hole golf course with terrain that is slightly to moderately sloped toward the water. This area has a unique feature that may limit future development potential—the fragile nature of the stream bed at the southern portion of the site. This area should remain untouched, and future development should be located in the heart of the site.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a day-use facility.

5.16 COOPER'S FURNACE DAY USE—PLATE AL15MP-OR-15

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Cooper's Furnace Day Use area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The Cooper's Furnace Day Use site is located on the north bank of the Etowah River just downstream from the Allatoona Lake Dam. Old River Road provides access via US Highway 41.

Description: The 145-acre Cooper's Furnace Day Use site has several unique cultural features. Cooper's Furnace, a former iron foundry that was in operation over a century ago, is a massive stone structure. A historic railroad spur to the foundry runs parallel to and just north of Old River Road on the north bank of the Etowah River. This old railroad spur was constructed with a fieldstone foundation and embankment, which are still readily visible. In addition, ponds on the north bank of the river contain nesting boxes for wood ducks. Unfortunately, these potential interpretive features are separated by both the river and the steep topography, making it difficult to connect them in a sequential trail. Both an interpretive trail and a gravel road connect the area with the Allatoona Operations Project Management Office.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as fishing.
- Promote non-consumptive resource use, such as hiking, photography, wildlife viewing, and sightseeing.

Development Needs:

- No currently proposed future development.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

5.17 COOPERS BRANCH DAY USE #1 & COOPERS BRANCH DAY USE #2— PLATE AL15MP-OR-16

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: Project Operations and High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: Project Operations and High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Coopers Branch Day Use area requires a land classifications of both Project Operations and High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations. Project Operations activities occur specifically at the USACE vessel storage compound, with the surrounding land supporting Recreation.

Location: The Coopers Branch Day Use #1 and Coopers Branch Day Use #2 areas are situated on the west side of Coopers Branch just north of Allatoona Lake Dam. GA Highway Spur 20 provides access, with Interstate 75 within three miles.

Description: The 27-acre Coopers Branch Day Use #1 and Coopers Branch Day Use #2 areas are characterized by knobby, rugged topography that slopes steeply toward the lake. An interpretive trail connects both the Coopers Branch Day Use #1 and the Coopers Branch Day Use #2 areas with the Allatoona Operations Project Management Office. The USACE vessel storage compound is located inside the Coopers Branch Day Use #1 area, which also has a boat launch, picnic shelters, and associated parking. Three boathouses and a paved driveway are associated with this compound. The Coopers Branch Day Use #2 area has picnic sites on a central knoll, a picnic shelter with horseshoe pit, a comfort station, and car parking. No day-use fee is currently charged in the Coopers Branch Day Use #2 area.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as hunting and fishing.
- Promote non-consumptive resource use, such as hiking, photography, wildlife viewing, and sightseeing.

Development Needs:

- No currently proposed future development.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

5.18 DALLAS LANDING—PLATE AL15MP-OR-17

Management Agency: City of Acworth, GA

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Dallas Landing area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Dallas Landing is located on the east side of the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake. Allatoona Drive provides access via local roads from Old Highway 41/ Main Street.

Description: Previously managed by USACE, the 63-acre Dallas Landing area is situated at the confluence of 3 major embayments. The topography consists of rolling hills with a gentle slope toward the lake. The site is currently a beach area with associated amenities, including picnic sites, comfort stations, and shelters.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

5.19 FIELD'S LANDING PARK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-18

Management Agency: Cherokee County Parks and Recreation Authority

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Field's Landing Park area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Field's Landing Park is on the east bank of the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake, 1 mile south of Knox Bridge, GA. Access is via GA Highway 20.

Description: The 281-acre Field's Landing Park is currently a day-use site limited to the northern portion of the lease area. It has covered picnic sites, a boat ramp, a fishing dock, and associated amenities. Slopes on this site range from moderate along the lake shore to steep, rugged topography in the interior. Field's Landing Park was previously known as Cherokee County Park.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.
- Rehabilitate the existing park entrance/exit to provide safer ingress and egress.

5.20 GALTS FERRY DAY USE—PLATE AL15MP-OR-19

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Galts Ferry Day Use area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The Galts Ferry Day Use site is on the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake, 4 miles north of Acworth, GA. Rocky Lane provides access via local roads from Kellogg Creek Road.

Description: The 12-acre Galts Ferry Day Use area has mostly level land with some slight slopes facing the water. It is the most heavily visited day-use area on Allatoona Lake. While the beach area is open only during the summer season, the boat ramp remains open all year. Galts Ferry Day Use was previously known as Galts Ferry Landing.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use such as fishing.

Development Needs:

- Install an additional comfort station at the southern end of the site.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

5.21 GATEWOOD PARK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-20

Management Agency: Bartow County Commission

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Gatewood Park area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Gatewood Park is situated between Cooper's Branch and Stamp Creek just north of Allatoona Lake Dam. Bartow Beach Road provides access via local roads from GA Highway 20, with Interstate 75 within 3 miles.

Description: The 147-acre Gatewood Park has a topography of knobby, rugged land, which slopes steeply toward the lake. The site currently hosts a campground, a caretaker's residence, picnic pavilions, and a boat ramp. Because it borders the banks of Stamp Creek and Cooper's Branch, the topography provides a natural division. Two special features of this site are the prominent points which jut into the lake, opening panoramic views of the dam and lake expanses. Gatewood Park was previously known as Bartow County Park.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use and campground facility.

5.22 GLADE MARINA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-21

Management Agency: St. Glade, LLC

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Glade Marina area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Glade Marina is on the east bank of the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake, 3 miles north of Acworth, GA. Access is via Kings Camp Road.

Description: The 134-acre Glade Marina is characterized by a peninsula with an undulating shoreline and extensive mudflats. The topography gently slopes towards the water. The site currently has numerous facilities, including multislip docks, dry storage, boat ramps, a maintenance facility, and private land-based cabins. Glade Marina was previously known as Kings Camp Marina and Glade Farm Access Area. A unique feature of the site is that Kings Camp was once a gold mining site, and gold panning still occurs around this area.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a commercial marina.

5.23 HARBOR TOWN MARINA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-22

Management Agency: Harbor Town Marina, Inc.

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Harbor Town Marina area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Harbor Town Marina is on the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake, 4 miles north of Acworth, GA. Galts Ferry Road provides access via Kellogg Creek Road.

Description: The 61-acre Harbor Town Marina is heavily wooded with rather steep terrain. Many of the water-based features are situated in a natural cove that has an eastern exposure and is well protected from prevailing winds. The site currently has numerous facilities, including multislip docks, dry storage, boat ramps, a fuel dock, private land-based cabins, and other supporting facilities. Harbor Town Marina was previously known as Galts Ferry Landing Marina.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a commercial marina.

5.24 HOLIDAY HARBOR MARINA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-23

Management Agency: Holiday Marine Group, Inc.

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Holiday Harbor Marina requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Holiday Harbor Marina is on the east bank of the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake, 3 miles north of Acworth, GA. Access is via Kings Camp Road.

Description: The terrain of the 61-acre Holiday Harbor Marina consists of very gentle slopes. Because the shoreline has a northwestern exposure, it is subject to the full impact of prevailing winds. The site currently has numerous facilities, including rental cabins, RV camping sites, multislip docks, dry storage, boat ramps, a fuel dock, and a restaurant.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a commercial marina.

5.25 J.J. BIELLO PARK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-24

Management Agency: Cherokee County Parks and Recreation Authority

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The J.J. Biello Park area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: J.J. Biello Park is at the southernmost end of Little River, off the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake. Access is via Old Highway 5/Main Street and Arnold Mill Road.

Description: The 470-acre J.J. Biello Park is a multiuse area with numerous athletic facilities, including tennis courts, ball fields and multipurpose fields, a playground, and trail system. The terrain is gently sloped and heavily wooded outside of the areas cleared for the athletic fields. Rubes Creek bisects the site.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

5.26 KELLOGG CREEK DAY USE—PLATE AL15MP-OR-25

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Kellogg Creek Day Use area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The Kellogg Creek Day Use site is on the east bank of Kellogg Creek, which is off the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake. It is 5 miles northeast of Acworth, GA, and 5 miles northwest of Woodstock, GA. Access is via Kellogg Creek Road.

Description: The 28-acre Kellogg Creek Day Use site has moderate to rugged slopes, which provide many fine overlooks to Allatoona Lake. A unique feature in this area is a small waterfall, which provides interpretive potential. The area is open during the main summer recreation season, and it helps to alleviate overflow from the busier Galts Ferry Day Use and Victoria Day Use areas.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use and camping activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as fishing.
- Promote non-consumptive resource use, such as hiking, photography, and wildlife viewing.

Development Needs:

- Rehabilitate facilities in the day-use area on the east side of the site, with consideration for improved ADA accessibility.
- Install facilities in the day-use area on the east side of the site including a dock, fishing jetty, and trail.
- Install facilities, including cabins and parking sites, on the west side of the site.
- Continue updating and upgrading all aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

5.27 KENNWORTH PARK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-26

Management Agency: Acworth Lake Authority

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Kennworth Park area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Kennworth Park is located on the east shore of Lake Acworth, a subimpoundment of Allatoona Lake in Acworth, GA. Kennworth Park Road provides access via Old Highway 41.

Description: The approximately 90-acre Kennworth Park is a narrow strip of land bordering Proctor Creek. It encompasses the stream bed and floodplain associated with this creek where it enters Lake Acworth. The fragile stream bed occupies a large portion of the site. This is bordered by moderate to steep banks. A broad bottomland is situated downstream from this steep bank and is frequently flooded. Excluding the stream bed, there are no unique features on this site. Kennworth Park is a multiuse area with numerous athletic facilities, including ball fields and multipurpose fields, a playground, and a concessions area. Kennworth Park was previously a portion of the area known as Acworth Regional Park, and the full, current, 214-acre lease also includes the 124-acre Cauble Park.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

5.28 KNOX BRIDGE DAY USE—PLATE AL15MP-OR-27

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Knox Bridge Day Use area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The Knox Bridge Day Use site is located on the northern extremity of Allatoona Lake near the GA Highway 20 Bridge. Access is via GA Highway 20.

Description: The 17-acre Knox Bridge Day Use site is built into a steep slope. The design intent for this area is to retain the site as a small boat-launching area with additional fishing and picnicking facilities. This intensive day-use area will extend west along GA Highway 20 to alleviate the traffic hazards presently associated with the entrance. A unique feature on this site is an undeveloped bluff/overlook area, which offers scenic views of the lake. Special problems which face the continued development of this site are its narrowness and the proximity and heavy use of the bridge. The narrow boat launching strip is accessible only from GA Highway 20, and the poor sight distance to and from the boat launch create a travel hazard.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use activities.
- Promote consumptive resources such as fishing.
- Promote non-consumptive resource use, such as photography and sightseeing.

Development Needs:

- When needs arise, install additional day-use facilities, including a comfort station, a fishing jetty, an overlook, picnic sites, and parking sites.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

5.29 LITTLE RIVER MARINA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-28

Management Agency: St. Little River, LLC

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Little River Marina area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Little River Marina is located on Little River, off the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake, 6.5 miles southwest of Canton, GA. Access is via Bells Ferry Road. Development of additional facilities in this lease area is greatly limited due to the unsuitability of the shoreline on the north side of this area for development and the exposure of the water area to prevailing winds.

Description: The 48-acre Little River Marina has a topography with gentle slopes toward the water on the southern portion, with steeper slopes towards the northernmost section of the site. The site currently has numerous facilities, including multislip docks, dry storage, a maintenance and sales facility, boat ramps, a fuel dock, private land-based cabins, private floating cabins, and a restaurant.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.
- Monitor for compliance with terms of the lease.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a commercial marina.

5.30 MACEDONIA CAMPGROUND—PLATE AL15MP-OR-29

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Macedonia Campground area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation in order to rehabilitate and further develop the area in accordance with the Master Plan.

Location: Macedonia Campground is located on the west shore of Clear Creek, near its confluence with the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake. Macedonia Road provides access via local roads from GA Highway 20.

Description: The 113-acre Macedonia Campground is heavily wooded with a central plateau and moderate to steep slopes rising from the lakeshore. It is surrounded by the Allatoona Wildlife Management Area and bordered by two small creeks. Because the site was originally developed as a primitive campground, it will need major renovations prior to future operation. Currently, the area has campsites and a launching ramp.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use and camping activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as hunting and fishing.
- Promote non-consumptive resource use, such as hiking, photography and wildlife viewing.

Development Needs:

- Rehabilitate camping facilities, with consideration of improved ADA accessibility.
- When needs arise, install additional camping facilities, including a comfort station, a fishing jetty, a dock, a playground, a beach, and parking sites.

5.31 MCKASKEY CREEK CAMPGROUND—PLATE AL15MP-OR-30

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The McKaskey Creek Campground area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: McKaskey Creek Campground is on the upper northwest corner of Allatoona Lake on McKaskey and Carter Creeks, 3 miles from Allatoona Dam. McKaskey Creek Road provides access via GA Highway Spur 20, with Interstate 75 within 3 miles.

Description: The well-vegetated 97-acre McKaskey Creek Campground is situated on a peninsula with steep slopes along the lakeshore and several sheltered coves formed by its undulating shoreline. The northeast section of the shoreline is very steep; however, the ridge tops are stable with a gentle slope. McKaskey Creek Campground is a fully operational campground, which operates during the main summer recreation season.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for camping activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as fishing.

Development Needs:

- No currently proposed future development.
- When needs arise, install additional camping facilities, including a comfort station and an amphitheater.
- Rehabilitate the existing amphitheater.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

5.32 MCKINNEY CAMPGROUND—PLATE AL15MP-OR-31

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The McKinney Campground area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: McKinney Campground is on the east bank of the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake, 3 miles north of Acworth, GA. Access is via Kings Camp Road.

Description: The 169-acre McKinney Campground is situated on two very different peninsulas, both with undulating shorelines. One peninsula slopes gently to the lake while the other is sharply dissected by steep-sided ravines. USACE lands designated for vegetative management occur along the lakeshore as buffers between the group camp at Clark Creek North to the south and Redtop Mountain State Park to the north. McKinney Campground is the most heavily visited campground at Allatoona Lake and one of the most heavily visited in the country. It is also the only campground at Allatoona Lake that is open year-round.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for camping activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use such as fishing.

Development Needs:

- When needs arise, install additional camping facilities, including comfort stations and play meadows for each of the major camp segments, campsites to the north of the eastern beach, and an amphitheater on the northern peninsula.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

5.33 NAVY RECREATION SITE—PLATE AL15MP-OR-32

Management Agency: U.S. Naval Air Station Atlanta

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Navy Recreation Site requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The Navy Recreation Site is located on the west shore of the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake. It is 3 miles south of Emerson, GA, and 2 miles west of Acworth, GA. Sandtown Road provides access via Old Highway 41.

Description: The 27-acre Navy Recreation Site is partially wooded with moderately sloped terrain. The area is currently under permit for use by military identification holders. The site has multislip docks, rental cabins, a boat ramp, rental boats, a fuel dock, a swim beach, a recreation center, and a pavilion.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

5.34 NOONDAY CREEK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-33

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Noonday Creek area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation in order for development in accordance with the Master Plan.

Location: The Noonday Creek site is located on the south bank of Little River at its confluence with Noonday Creek, off the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake, 3.5 miles northwest of Woodstock, GA. Local roads provide access via Towne Lake Parkway.

Description: Although presently undeveloped, the 257-acre Noonday Creek site is located in one of the most rapidly growing portions of Cherokee County, GA. It is appropriate for the development of a broad range of recreational uses. The land mainly slopes moderately toward the water; however, the point on the eastern portion of the site contains more rugged slopes. The extensive shoreline encompassed by the site offers a variety of coves and inlets, which are often separated by ridges.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use and camping activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as hunting and fishing.
- Promote non-consumptive resource use, such as hiking, photography, and wildlife viewing.

Development Needs:

- When needs arise, develop the site as a major recreation area, incorporating facilities for both overnight and day use.
- Install campsites in clusters on the two knobs in the eastern portion of the site, with a third cluster by the beach toward the center of site; spread comfort stations, play areas, and parking throughout this area to accommodate camping use; build a centrally located amphitheater and a fishing jetty at the east end of the site; and locate a dumpstation, a gatehouse, and park attendant sites near the entrance of the camping area.
- Install day-use facilities around the cove in the western portion of the site; in the eastern portion of the cove, install a large centrally located parking area to service the beach and bathhouse, a picnic area, a play area, and a group picnic shelter; and

on the west bank of the cove, locate a fishing area, consisting of picnic sites, parking, fishing jetties, and a dock.

- Install a three-lane boat ramp at the far western edge of the site as well as parking, a comfort station, and a courtesy dock to accommodate boaters.

5.35 OLD HIGHWAY 41 #3 CAMPGROUND—PLATE AL15MP-OR-34

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Old Highway 41 #3 Campground area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Old Highway 41 #3 Campground is located on the eastern shore of the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake. It is 3 miles south of Emerson, GA, and 2 miles west of Acworth, GA. Access is via Old Highway 41, and the area is within view of Interstate 75.

Description: The 71-acre Old Highway 41 #3 Campground is situated on a strip of land along the lake's shoreline. Gently rolling hills with a moderate slope rise from the irregular shoreline; several small protected coves are present. Old field areas are present on the ridgetop of the campground. Old Highway 41 #3 Campground operates during the main summer recreation season and sees heavy visitation.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for camping activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as fishing.

Development Needs:

- When needs arise, install additional camping facilities, including two comfort stations, one at the north end of the site and one at the south end; campsites throughout the site; a courtesy dock and fishing jetties along the shoreline in the deep cove; a courtesy dock and fishing jetty to supplement the existing launching ramp; an amphitheater at the center of the site, behind the existing paved sports area and playground; and a swim area at the north end of the site.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

5.36 OLD HIGHWAY 41 #1 DAY USE AREA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-35

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Old Highway 41 #1 Day Use Area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The Old Highway 41 #1 Day Use Area site is located on the east shore of the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake, to the east of Old Highway 41 #2 Day Use Area . It is 3 miles south of Emerson, GA, and 2 miles west of Acworth, GA. Access is via Old Highway 41, and the area is within view of Interstate 75.

Description: The 12-acre Old Highway 41 #1 Day Use Area site is situated on a strip of land along the lake's shoreline. The topography has gently rolling hills with a moderate slope rise from the shoreline, where several deep protected coves are present. This area has a beach and boatramp and is heavily used during the main recreation season, specifically on weekends and holidays.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as fishing.

Development Needs:

- No currently proposed future development.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

5.37 OLD HIGHWAY 41 #2 DAY USE AREA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-36

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Old Highway 41 #2 Day Use Area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The Old Highway 41 #2 Day Use Area site is located on the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake on the eastern shore, just south of the Interstate 75 Bridge. It is 3 miles south of Emerson, GA, and 2 miles west of Acworth, GA. Access is via Old Highway 41, and the area is within view of Interstate 75.

Description: The 6-acre Old Highway 41 #2 Day Use Area site is situated on a strip of land along the lake's shore. The topography has gently rolling hills with a moderate slope rise from the shoreline. The site was developed as a picnic area, and it will need major renovations prior to future operation. Currently, it has picnic sites and a comfort station.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as fishing.

Development Needs:

- Rehabilitate picnic sites throughout the area, with consideration of improved ADA accessibility.
- Continue updating and upgrading all aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

5.38 OLDE ROPE MILL PARK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-37

Management Agency: City of Woodstock, GA

Land Classification: Multiple-Resource Management: Low-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: Multiple-Resource Management: Low-Density Recreation

Rationale: Due to the historic value of this site, it should be developed only as a Low-Density Recreation area to maintain current operations.

Location: Olde Rope Mill Park is on Little River, off the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake, 2 miles north of Woodstock, GA. Access is via Rope Mill Road, and the area is within sight of Interstate 575.

Description: The 268-acre Olde Rope Mill Park has topography with moderate slopes, with the most attractive locations for recreational use at the water's edge. Since these areas are subject to flooding, the mill site cannot withstand extensive development. Instead, the mill site will be preserved and interpreted, with interpretive potential for the old mill dam, mill run, water wheel, and building foundation located on the bank of Little River. Toward the center of the site there is a shelter and comfort station, and throughout the site there is an extensive multiuse trail system that receives heavy use from off-road bikers.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

5.39 OWL CREEK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-38

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation and Multiple-Resource Management: Wildlife Management

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation and Multiple-Resource Management: Wildlife Management

Rationale: The Owl Creek area requires a land classifications of both High-Density Recreation and Multiple-Resource Management: Wildlife Management to maintain current operations and to provide for appropriate recreation opportunities. Multiple-Resource Management: Wildlife Management activities occur specifically in the eastern portion of the site, with the western portion supporting High-Density Recreation.

Location: The Owl Creek site is located at the confluence of Owl Creek with the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake. It is 5.5 miles northeast of Acworth, GA, and 5.5 miles northwest of Woodstock, GA. Access is via Kellogg Creek Road.

Description: The 78-acre Owl Creek site is situated across a small bay from the Victoria Cottage area. Rugged and steep slopes characterize the site, with the southern portion becoming slightly more moderately sloped.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as hunting and fishing.

Development Needs:

- When needs arise, develop the site as a major recreation area, maintaining the eastern portion of the site in its present condition as a hunting area.
- Install day-use facilities in the western portion of the site, following the natural topography of the land; create a one-way traffic loop and parking for cars and trailers; spread picnic sites throughout the area; place a comfort station above flood pool; and install a boat ramp and courtesy dock on the west shore.

5.40 PARK MARINA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-39

Management Agency: Georgia Department of Natural Resources (sublease)

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Park Marina area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Park Marina is situated just east of Allatoona Lake Dam, near the confluence of the Etowah River with the Allatoona Creek arms of Allatoona Lake. Park Marina Road provides access via Red Top Mountain Road, with Interstate 75 within 3 miles.

Description: The 34-acre Park Marina is characterized by steep terrain and deep water. It is reasonably protected from prevailing northwest winds but receives substantial impact from due west winds. The site currently has numerous facilities, including multislip docks, dry storage, maintenance facilities, boat ramps, rental boats, a ship store, and a fuel dock. Park Marina is a portion of the full, current 1,776-acre Red Top Mountain State Park lease.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.
- Monitor for compliance with terms of the lease.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a commercial marina.

5.41 PAYNE CAMPGROUND—PLATE AL15MP-OR-40

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Payne Campground area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Payne Campground is on the west bank of Kellogg Creek, which is on the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake. It is 5 miles northeast of Acworth, GA, and 5 miles northwest of Woodstock, GA. Access is via Kellogg Creek Road.

Description: The 83-acre Payne Campground is a fully operational campground that sees heavy visitation. The boat ramp on the east side of the site is open year-round, but the campground itself is operational only during the main recreation season and is managed as a hunting area during the off season. The site has moderate to rugged slopes, which provide many fine overlooks to Allatoona Lake. A unique feature of this site is that it is situated in a cove that shields it from the boat traffic seen in other areas.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for camping activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as fishing.

Development Needs:

- When needs arise, install an additional comfort station to service the northern camping loop and an amphitheater between the two main camping loops.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

5.42 PROCTOR DAY USE AREA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-41

Management Agency: City of Acworth, GA

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Proctor Day Use Area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The Proctor Day Use Area is located just north of the US Highway 41 bridge on the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake. It is 2 miles southwest of Acworth, GA. Proctor Landing provides access via Highway 92/Lake Acworth Drive.

Description: Previously operated by USACE, the 24-acre Proctor Day Use Area is currently under license to the City of Acworth, GA. The general topographic character is one of gentle to moderate slopes toward the lake. Coves are formed by the undulating shoreline, and extensive mudflats occur in this area during winter drawdown. The eastern portion of the site is limited for development due to the constraints of the site, where the slopes are moderate to steep. The western and central portions of the site are much more amenable for development with relatively gentle terrain. The Proctor Day Use Area was previously known as Allatoona Proctor Creek.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the license in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

5.43 RED TOP MOUNTAIN STATE PARK—Plate AL15MP-OR-42

Management Agency: Georgia Department of Natural Resources (combined lease area with Allatoona Pass Battlefield)

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Red Top Mountain State Park area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Red Top Mountain State Park is situated on a large peninsula at the confluence of the Etowah River with the Allatoona Creek arms of Allatoona Lake, just east of the Allatoona Lake Dam. Access is via Red Top Mountain Road.

Description: The 1,776-acre Red Top Mountain State Park is situated on a large peninsula with a very irregular shoreline, spanning numerous sheltered coves and secondary peninsulas. The terrain is steep and rough; however, the west bank is more gradual and offers convenient access to the lake. Flat to moderately sloped terrain dominates the ridge tops, and more severe grades are found adjacent to the lake.

The private Park Marina is located in the northern portion of the park, Iron Hill Campground is situated on a western peninsula to the south of Bethany Bridge, and the Webster's Ferry boat launching and picnic site is located on the east side of the park. Unique features of the Red Top Mountain State Park site include the boulder-strewn slope adjacent to the Iron Hill Campground. Numerous large boulders of augen granite gneiss occur on the west-facing slope and at the bottom of the ravine. The park has multiple boat ramp areas, beaches, rental facilities, primitive and RV camping areas, and docks as well as a multipurpose trail network. Also contained within the park are various historical features associated with early iron mining industries.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use and campground facility.

5.44 RIVERSIDE DAY USE—Plate AL15MP-OR-43

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: Project Operations and High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: Project Operations and High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Riverside Day Use area requires land classifications of both Project Operations and High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations. Project Operations activities occur specifically at the Allatoona Powerhouse with the surrounding land supporting Recreation.

Location: Riverside Day Use is located on the south bank of the Etowah River just downstream from the Allatoona Lake Dam. Allatoona Dam Road provides access via US Highway 41.

Description: The 190-acre Riverside Day Use area falls between two overlook points, with the river dividing the area from the Cooper's Furnace Day Use to the north. The area has numerous picnic sites, shelters, a trail network, and a boat ramp that sees moderate to heavy use. Two unique aspects of this site are that it provides access to the Allatoona Powerhouse and that it has many geological features that should be interpreted.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as fishing.
- Promote non-consumptive resource use, such as hiking, photography, wildlife viewing, and sightseeing.

Development Needs:

- When needs arise, install a courtesy dock near the existing boat ramp on the west end of the site, two overlooks on the existing Vineyard Mountain trails on the east side of the site, and a new trail on the south side, using the existing natural landscape and consistent with the High-Density Recreation classification of the area.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

5.45 SIGNAL MOUNTAIN—PLATE AL15MP-OR-44

Management Agency: Signal Mountain

Land Classification: Multiple-Resource Management: Wildlife Management

Recommended Future Use: Multiple-Resource Management: Wildlife Management

Rationale: The Signal Mountain area requires a land classification of Multiple-Resource Management: Wildlife Management to maintain current operations.

Location: Signal Mountain is located on a narrow strip of land to the south of Allatoona Dam and Vineyard Mountain. It is situated on the west bank of the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake. US Highway 41 provides access from the east via numerous secondary roads that feed into the area.

Description: The 358-acre Signal Mountain area features rugged, steep terrain and heavy forest. Most of this area is unsuitable for development; the majority of proposed facilities occur on the large island southeast of Bethany Bridge. The highest point reaches an elevation of 1,400 MSL.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for primitive day-use and camping activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as hunting and fishing.
- Promote non-consumptive resource use, such as hiking, photography, wildlife viewing, and sightseeing.

Development Needs:

- When needs arise, develop the site as a primitive day-use and camping area.
- Install walk-in/boat-in campsites throughout the area; place with one comfort station in conjunction with the existing trail head and parking adjacent to Bethany Bridge; place a second comfort station at the far north end of the site along with a swim area; install boat-in campsites on the large island southeast of Bethany Bridge, with auxiliary facilities placed according to island flood patterns, management and maintenance options, and construction limitations.

5.46 SOUTH CHEROKEE RECREATION ASSOCIATION—PLATE AL15MP-OR-45

Management Agency: South Cherokee Recreation Association, Inc.

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The South Cherokee Recreation Association area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: South Cherokee Recreation Association is on the easternmost extremity of the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake at the confluence of Little River with Mill Creek. Access is via Old Highway 5/Main Street.

Description: The 52-acre South Cherokee Recreation Association area has a number of existing facilities, including playfields, baseball diamonds, and football fields as well as a maintenance facility, concessions, a comfort station, and a field house. The topography has a gradual slope and is bordered by Little River. One special problem with this site is its periodic flooding as a storage area for Allatoona Lake due to its location below elevation 863 MSL. Existing development is affected by the periodic inundation.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

5.47 STAMP CREEK CAMPGROUND—PLATE AL15MP-OR-46

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Stamp Creek Campground area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Stamp Creek Campground is on the west bank of Stamp Creek, which runs into the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake. Chitwood Cemetery Road provides access via local roads from GA Highway 20.

Description: The 26-acre Stamp Creek Campground is located on a peninsula across from a small island. The topography is steeply sloped, well-forested, and rugged. A unique feature of this site is the Chitwood Cemetery, which is located to the north of existing development. Stamp Creek Campground is one of the smaller campgrounds on Allatoona Lake and is open only on weekends and holidays during the main recreation season; however, it stays busy during that time. It is surrounded by the Allatoona Wildlife Management Area, and it provides access to hunters during the various hunting seasons.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for camping activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as fishing.

Development Needs:

- No currently proposed future development.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

5.48 STAMP CREEK DAY USE—PLATE AL15MP-OR-47

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Stamp Creek Day Use area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The Stamp Creek Day Use site is on the west bank of Stamp Creek, which runs into the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake at its confluence with Sweetwater Creek. Camp Creek Road provides access via local roads from GA Highway 20.

Description: The 34-acre Stamp Creek Day Use site is located on the banks of a cove with moderately sloped topography. It has a boat ramp, which is open year-round and sees moderate use. It is surrounded by the Allatoona Wildlife Management Area, and it provides access to hunters during the various hunting seasons.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as fishing.
- Promote non-consumptive resource use, such as hiking, photography, and wildlife viewing.

Development Needs:

- No currently proposed future development.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

5.49 SWEETWATER CAMPGROUND AND SWEETWATER DAY USE—PLATE AL15MP-OR-48

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Sweetwater Campground and Sweetwater Day Use areas require a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The Sweetwater Campground and Sweetwater Day Use areas are situated on the west bank of the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake. Fields Chapel Road provides access via GA Highway 20.

Description: The 186-acre Sweetwater Campground and Sweetwater Day Use area has topography ranging from slight to severe. The undulating shoreline slopes gradually toward the water in the southeast section of the site while some silt bars and a small island appear to the north. The southernmost part of the site, which borders on Sweetwater Creek, is more rugged and scenic.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use and camping activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as fishing.
- Promote non-consumptive resource use, such as hiking, photography, and wildlife viewing.

Development Needs:

- When needs arise, install additional camping facilities, including comfort stations to serve each of the major camping loops, picnic sites to accommodate the beach and additional sites near the entrance station, and an amphitheater to the north of the beach.
- Continue updating and upgrading all aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

5.50 TANYARD CREEK PARK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-49

Management Agency: City of Acworth, GA

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Tanyard Creek Park area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Tanyard Creek Park is located southeast of the confluence of Clark Creek with the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake, and it lies just outside of downtown Acworth, GA. Access is provided by School Street via Old Highway 41/Main Street.

Description: The 26-acre Tanyard Creek Park lies on mostly open lowland with sparse tree cover to the north. It contains a ball field and paved walking trail.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

5.51 UPPER TANYARD CREEK DAY USE—PLATE AL15MP-OR-50

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Upper Tanyard Creek Day Use area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The Upper Tanyard Creek Day Use is located southeast of the confluence of Clark Creek with the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake, and it is 2 miles from Acworth, GA. Tanyard Creek Road provides access via local roads from Old Highway 41.

Description: The 149-acre Upper Tanyard Creek Day Use is situated on both sides of Tanyard Creek, divided into eastern and western portions. The terrain is moderately sloped toward the lake. Currently a boat ramp that is open during the main summer recreation season, the site sees heavy use.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use and camping activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as hunting and fishing.
- Promote non-consumptive resource use, such as hiking, photography and wildlife viewing.

Development Needs:

- When needs arise, develop the site as a major recreation area, incorporating facilities for both overnight and day use.
- Install camping facilities on the west side of Tanyard Creek, including campsites throughout the site, a comfort station to accommodate campers, a fishing jetty in the cove across from the existing launching ramp, and a swim beach; locate a gatehouse and park attendant site near the entrance of the camping area; and spread associated parking throughout the area.
- Install day-use facilities on the west side of Tanyard Creek, including picnic sites spread throughout the site, a picnic shelter, a fishing jetty, and a swim area; locate a comfort station and associated parking to accommodate users.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

5.52 VICTORIA CAMPGROUND AND VICTORIA DAY USE—PLATE AL15MP-OR-51

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Victoria Campground and Victoria Day Use areas require a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The Victoria Campground and Victoria Day Use sites are situated on a peninsula on the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake, 7 miles northwest of Woodstock, GA. Victoria Landing Drive provides access via local roads from Bells Ferry Road.

Description: The 44-acre Victoria Campground and Victoria Day Use area is situated on a piney ridge with views of Allatoona Lake. The topography consists of moderate slopes on the central and western portions of the site. Victoria Campground is open during the main summer recreation season through the late fall and maintains heavy visitation. Victoria Day Use is one of the most heavily visited on Allatoona Lake. The beach area is open only during the summer season, with the boat ramp remaining open the majority of the year, subject to lake levels.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for camping and day-use activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as fishing.

Development Needs:

- When needs arise, install an additional dock and shelter towards the center of the site, to be accessed from the day-use area.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

5.53 VICTORIA HARBOUR MARINA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-52

Management Agency: Victoria Harbour, Inc.

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Victoria Harbour Marina area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Victoria Harbour Marina is situated on a peninsula on the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake, 7 miles northwest of Woodstock, GA. Victoria Landing Drive provides access via local roads from Bells Ferry Road.

Description: The 85-acre Victoria Harbour Marina is wooded. Much of the area is moderately steep, but the water is relatively shallow. The developed shoreline faces the northwest and is subsequently subjected to considerable wave action and strong winds. Victoria Harbour Marina was previously known as Victoria Landing Marina and Campground. The site currently has numerous facilities, including multislip docks, dry storage, a maintenance facility, boat ramps, a fuel dock, private land-based cabins, and a restaurant.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.
- Monitor for overuse.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a commercial marina.

5.54 WILDERNESS CAMP MARINA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-53

Management Agency: Traina Enterprises, Inc.

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Wilderness Camp Marina area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Wilderness Camp Marina is located on the west shore of Stamp Creek, near the confluence of Stamp and McKaskey Creeks, on the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake. Wilderness Camp Road provides access via GA Highway 20.

Description: The 48-acre Wilderness Camp Marina is characterized by relatively steep slopes. It currently has numerous facilities, including multislip docks, dry storage, a boat ramp, a fuel dock, private land-based cabins, and private floating cabins.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.
- Monitor for overuse.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a commercial marina.

6 SPECIAL TOPICS/ISSUES/CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, SOCIAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

This chapter provides an overview of the key administrative, social, and environmental factors that influence and constrain present and future options of use, management, and development at Allatoona Lake. This information supplements the discussion of the factors that influence resource management and development presented in Chapter 2. Considered together with the Resource Objectives presented in Chapter 3, these factors determine the most appropriate uses of project resources.

As the oldest multiple-use water resource development project in the South Atlantic Division, Allatoona Lake has had many years to accumulate “grandfathered” conditions. The encumbrance of these irregular conditions adds greatly to the complexity of the administrative burden, specifically in regard to real estate and shoreline management. Of particular interest are private lease areas, private cabins, floating cabins, cottage-site disposal areas, various Water Resource Development Act (WRDA) protections and restrictions, and land swap/sale authorities. Each is treated in detail below.

The right of private exclusive use, granted under previous authority, will continue to exist in many areas on the Allatoona property. There are 15 private recreation outgrants that range from a small cabin and dock to a commercial marina-sized facility. Expansion of private use in these areas has been halted, but routine maintenance of existing structures/items and safety upgrade requests will persist for the foreseeable future. Land-based private cabins and floating cabins exist in several of these private outgrants and commercial outgrant areas. These structures have been granted protection to remain under various WRDA authorities. Monitoring them for compliance will consume both time and monetary resources that would otherwise support Environmental Stewardship, Recreation, and Joint business lines.

Early efforts to dispose of property containing private structures has created four distinct “cottage areas.” Stamp Creek, Galt’s Ferry, Island Mills, and Victoria are areas of densely packed recreational cottages on small parcels in extremely close vicinity to the flood storage pool of 863' msl. On many of these disposals, USACE retains flowage easements to secure the integrity of the flood pool. USACE property lines are often located within feet of the back or side of a cabin/home. Monitoring these sites for encroachments is another serious management concern for Allatoona Lake. Many of the cabins have been replaced with large residential dwellings despite having a reverter clause language inserted into all the disposal deeds.

Specific WRDA authority also exists to dispose of several of the private club outgrants above the flood storage elevation. One possible outcome of this ongoing action would be the creation of multiple areas subject to the same issues typical of cottage areas. Local governments have not enforced setback provisions in the cottage areas, and onsite sanitary sewage treatment systems are a potential problem of undetermined scale. Careful oversight of the disposal process will be necessary and place further

stress on management resources. Money returned from these disposals may be used to acquire lands adjacent to USACE property elsewhere to support water quality and other ENS provisions. Much study and research will be required to complete this acquisition process in accordance with the original intent envisioned in the WRDA.

The growth of the Atlanta Metropolitan Area will continue to put demands on regional water supply. Public interest and interstate political concerns will complicate any perceived water usage issues and bring scrutiny to regular drought operational patterns. These conflicts will typically require HQUSACE or Congressional action or decisions through the judicial system, but the Operations Project Management Office will have to exercise considerable caution to avoid becoming entangled in complications.

Future management issues will require a delicate balancing of needs as population growth fuels increased pressure on the project. Allatoona Lake will increasingly be a green island in a suburban landscape. The overriding challenge to project management will be the exercise of responsible stewardship for a lake often in danger of being loved to death.

6.2 FEDERAL LANDS TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM (FLTP) GUIDANCE FOR PROJECT ACCESS AND TRANSPORTATION

6.2.1 BACKGROUND

All visitors to and staff members stationed at projects interact directly with transportation every day. While USACE master plans do not address transportation directly, most Master Plans have a short section detailing the road network leading to the project and may cover roads as part of individual recreation area descriptions. As a result, master plans do not include any long-term vision or prioritization of transportation needs and do not serve as a historical representation of existing transportation characteristics. This is a missed opportunity.

As part of the Federal Lands Transportation Program (FLTP), USACE is required to take transportation planning into consideration. At the unit level, that planning should include existing and desired transportation asset inventory and access modes. And it should include identification key jurisdictions with roads leading to the project and any other stakeholders. Transportation should be recognized at all levels within USACE as a fundamental need and one that requires planning forward thinking that considers the project's mission, constraints, and external demands. This baseline information provided in the master plan serves as a source of justification when seeking funding opportunities like FLTP, the Federal Lands Access Program (FLAP), Transportation Alternatives, and other funding sources. Details on how the FLTP data is created are included in Appendix F.

6.2.2 GOAL

In order to meet statutory requirements, elevate the role/importance of transportation, and align with agency missions, USACE seeks to insert transportation as a component of future master plans.

6.2.3 ELEMENTS TO INCLUDE IN THE TRANSPORTATION SECTION OF MASTER PLANS

- Characteristics/“Existing Conditions” of transportation assets leading to and within the project and aligned with FLTP classifications
- Primary modes of access (for example, passenger car, RV, ATV, bike, walk, and/or boat), and characteristics of that access (for example, recreation user, business owner, and/or commuters)
- Priorities/“Objectives” for access; take into consideration FLTP objectives of recreation use/economic generation, safety, reduction of bridge deficiencies, and state of good repair
- Issues/constraints
- Jurisdictions and key transportation stakeholders, especially in the case of local government-maintained roads within the Federal boundary, and outgranted recreation areas; these will be the future partners on applications for the US Department of Transportation (DOT) or funding opportunities

6.2.4 ELEMENTS RELATED TO TRANSPORTATION TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION IN THE PLANNING ALTERNATIVES

- Access provided to the project boundary
- Changes in access within the project boundary
- Methods of meeting current and future access demand
- Alternate modes of access (for example, bike, walk, and transit)

7 AGENCY AND PUBLIC COORDINATION

Development of this Master Plan update involved both written and oral communication and coordination with the appropriate Federal, State, county and municipal agencies. The principal agencies and institutions contacted are listed below in alphabetical order.

- Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GDNR)
- Georgia State Historical Preservation Office (GA SHPO)

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

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9 GLOSSARY

- **ABA**—Architectural Barriers Act
 - **ADA**—Americans with Disabilities Act
 - **ARPA**—Archaeological Resources Protection Act
 - **DM**—Design Memoranda
 - **DNR**—Department of Natural Resources
 - **EM**—Engineer Manual
 - **EP**—Engineer Pamphlet
 - **ER**—Engineer Regulation
 - **ESA**—Endangered Species Act
 - **FCA**—Flood Control Act
 - **FEPCA**—Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act
 - **FWCA**—Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act
-

- **FWPCA**—Federal Water Pollution Control Act
- **HPMP**—Historic Properties Management Plan
- **LWCF**—Land and Water Conservation Fund
- **MP**—Master Plan
- **MSL**—Mean Sea Level
- **NAGPRA**—Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
- **NEPA**—National Environmental Policy Act
- **NHPA**—National Historic Preservation Act
- **OMP**—Operational Management Plan
- **PEA**—Programmatic Environmental Assessment
- **PL**—Public Law
- **RCRA**—Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- **RHA**—River and Harbor Act
- **RHFCA**—River and Harbor and Flood Control Act
- **RV**—Recreational Vehicle
- **SDWA**—Safe Drinking Water Act
- **SHPO**—State Historic Preservation Officer
- **SWAP**—State Wildlife Action Plan
- **USACE**—U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- **USFWS**—U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- **WALROS**—Water and Land Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
- **WMA**—Wildlife Management Area
- **WRDA**—Water Resources Development Act

APPENDIX A

PERTINENT DATA

A.1 RECREATION AUTHORIZATION

Section 4 of the Flood Control Act of 22 December 1944

A.2 LOCATION

On the Etowah River in Bartow County, Georgia, approximately 48 miles upstream from Rome, four miles east of Cartersville and 30 miles northwest of Atlanta, Georgia.

A.3 PURPOSES

Flood Risk Management, Hydroelectric Power Generation, Stream-Flow Regulation for Navigation on the Alabama River, Pollution Abatement, Fish and Wildlife Conservation, Water Quality, Water Supply, Recreation

A.4 CONSTRUCTION

Main dam construction 1946-1950

A.5 MAIN RESERVOIR

Maximum depth	150'
Area at maximum power pool elevation 840 MSL	11,686 acres
Area at flood control pool elevation 863 MSL	20,026 acres
Area of fee land acquired above elevation 840 MSL	24,944 acres
Shoreline length of main lake at elevation 840 MSL	270 miles
Drainage area above dam site	1,110 square miles

A.6 ACWORTH SUBIMPOUNDMENT

Total land and water area	1,129 acres
Area at elevation 848 MSL	324 acres
Land area above pool elevation 848 MSL	805 acres
Shoreline length at elevation 848 MSL	10 miles

A.7 RECREATION

Day-use areas	16
Campgrounds	8
Campsites	580
Boat ramps	19
Swimming beaches	11
Annual visitation, 10-year average (FY03-12)	6,045,438
Highest visitation in 10-year period (FY08)	6,929,550
Concessionaires	8 full-service marinas

APPENDIX B

PRIOR DESIGN MEMORANDA AND REPORTS

TITLE	SUBMISSION DATE
Definite Project Report	December 1941
Appendix A—Hydrology	
Appendix B—Power Studies	
Appendix C—Geology	
A Preliminary Report on Recreation, Allatoona Reservoir.....	1 March 1946
Final Foundation Report, Allatoona Reservoir	April 1949
Master Recreation Plan, Allatoona Dam and Reservoir	June 1949
Acworth Sub-impounding Dam - Analysis and Design	October 1949
Reservoir Management Manual	1 June 1951
Design Memorandum No. 1 - Additional Public Use Facilities.....	17 October 1958
Design Memorandum No. 1B (c2) - Public Use Facilities,	15 October 1964
Supplementing Design Memorandum No. 1	
Design Memorandum No. 1B (c3) - Construction Design	3 May 1965
Memorandum, Public Use and Access Facilities, Supplemental Appropriation Bill F.Y.1965—Appalachia	
Design Memorandum No. 1C - Master Plan for Allatoona Reservoir .	15 April 1966
Operation and Maintenance Manual, Part V—Reservoir	August 1968
Management	
Project Resources Management Plan Allatoona Lake,	December 1972
Etowah River, Georgia	
Final Environmental Statement Allatoona Dam and Lake, Georgia ...	22 November 1974
Design Memorandum—The Master Plan	July 1974
Appendix B—Forest and Wildlife Management Plan	
Appendix D—Fish Management Plan	
Design Memorandum—The Master Plan	August 1975
Appendix C—Fire Protection Plan	
Appendix F—Lakeshore Management Plan	May 1979
Real Property Survey, Allatoona Lake	September 1978
Volume I—Narrative Report	
Volume II—Tables and Photographs	
Volume III—Maps	
Allatoona Lake Resource Survey/Analysis.....	20 November 1979
Allatoona Lake Master Plan Update	22 October 1984
Volume I – Master Plan Update	
Volume II—Marina Analysis	
Volume III—Interpretation Plan	
Cultural Resources Survey of Allatoona Lake Area, Georgia.....	15 July 1987
Allatoona Lake Operational Management Plan.....	September 1988
Allatoona Lake Georgia Historic Properties Management Plan.....	October 1997

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN**

Phase II Archeological Testing and Mapping at Allatoona Lake,
Georgia June 1998
Allatoona Lake Shoreline Management Plan September 1998
Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa River Basin Water Control Manual,
Appendix A, Allatoona Dam and Lake, Etowah River, Georgia 4 May 2015

APPENDIX C
CARRYING CAPACITY STUDY

Allatoona Lake Recreation Carrying Capacity Study

Completed by USACE
February 2017

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1 Purpose

The Allatoona Recreation Carrying Capacity Study evaluates the ability of the Allatoona Lake Project to accommodate existing and future recreation uses, and it assesses whether these uses are suitable, given the potential effects on recreational, environmental, and social resources. Carrying capacity is defined as the amount and type of use that an area can sustain over a given period of time. Carrying capacities can protect users' experiences by preventing overcrowding, which causes deterioration of the natural attributes and impedes each user's ability to move freely and to fully enjoy the natural setting without undue stress and distraction.

2 Regional Recreation Resources

2.1 Area Recreation

There are two other lakes in the Allatoona Lake area: Lake Lanier to the northeast on the Chattahoochee River and Carter's Lake to the north on the Coosawattee River. There are also numerous parks and other outdoor opportunities.

2.2 Other USACE Projects in the Area

Both Lake Lanier and Carter's Lake are multipurpose reservoirs operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. For this study, populations were used from the 50-mile region of influence.

2.3 Project Description

Operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Allatoona Lake ("Allatoona" or "project") is located on the Etowah River in Bartow County, GA, approximately 48 miles upstream from Rome, 4 miles east of Cartersville, and 30 miles northwest of Atlanta. The left abutment is built into the north slope of Vineyard Mountain, and the right abutment extends into the south slope of Pine Mountain. The main lake at summer pool (elevation 840 MSL) includes a water surface area of 11,800 acres and an additional 24,944 acres of surrounding fee land

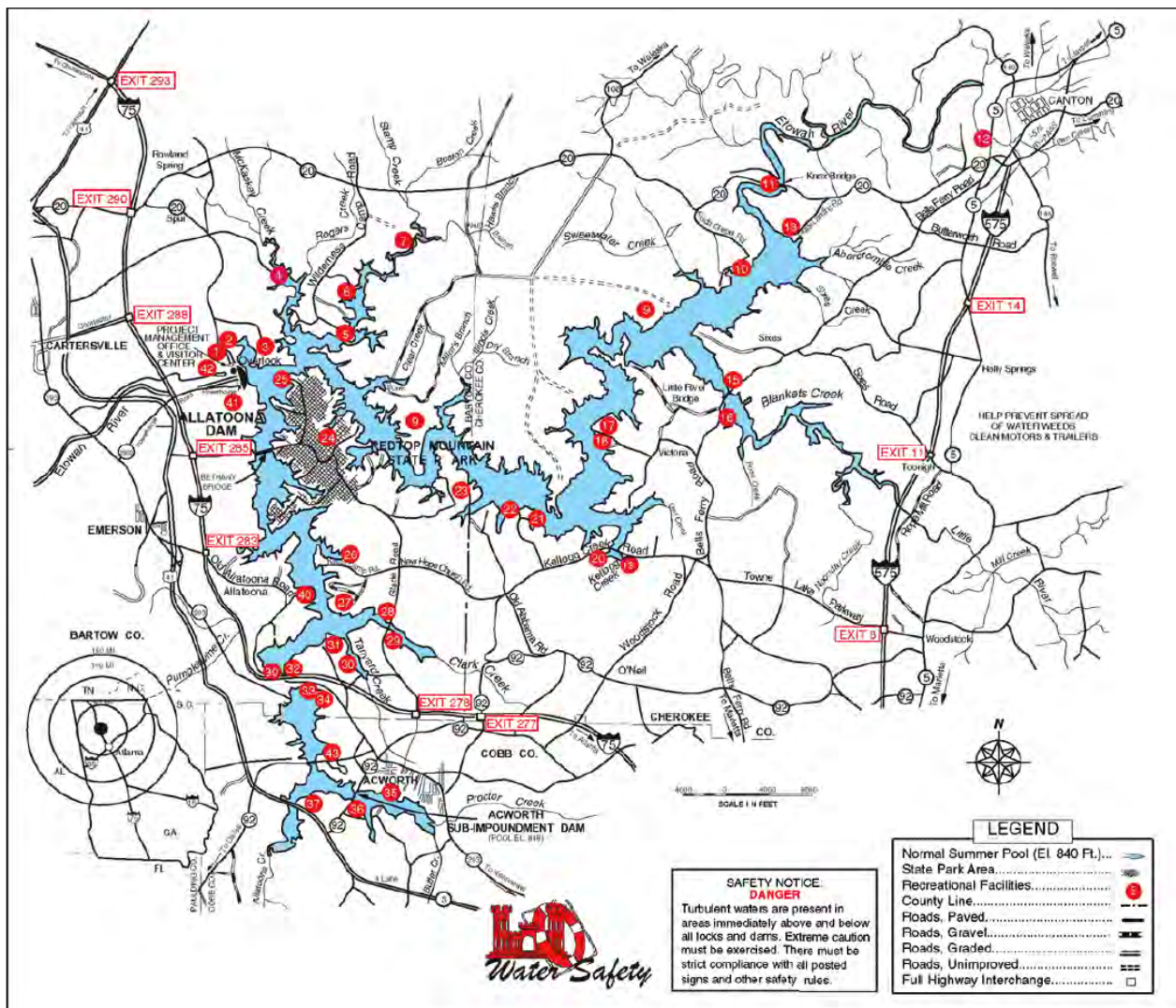
2.3.1 Recreation Areas

Within the Allatoona Lake Project boundary, there are 60 management areas, ranging from fully developed campgrounds to access points. Thirty-one of these areas are currently managed by USACE, 21 are currently managed by public agencies, and 8 marinas are managed by concessionaire lease. USACE receives support from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GDNR) in managing all of its wildlife management areas.

Allatoona Lake has 8 currently functioning campgrounds (with a total 580 campsites), 16 day-use areas, 8 public marinas, 37 swimming areas, 45 playgrounds, 4 fishing docks, and 35 trails (82 trail miles). The project experiences a large number of different recreation activities. Some of the more popular activities include developed camping, boating, hiking, sightseeing, swimming, picnicking, hunting, fishing, and observing wildlife.

A map of the project's recreation areas is provided in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Allatoona Lake Project Recreation Areas



2.4 Influence of Other Recreational Projects

The influence of competing projects and per capita visitation assumptions were carefully considered in developing the future visitation estimates for Allatoona Lake.

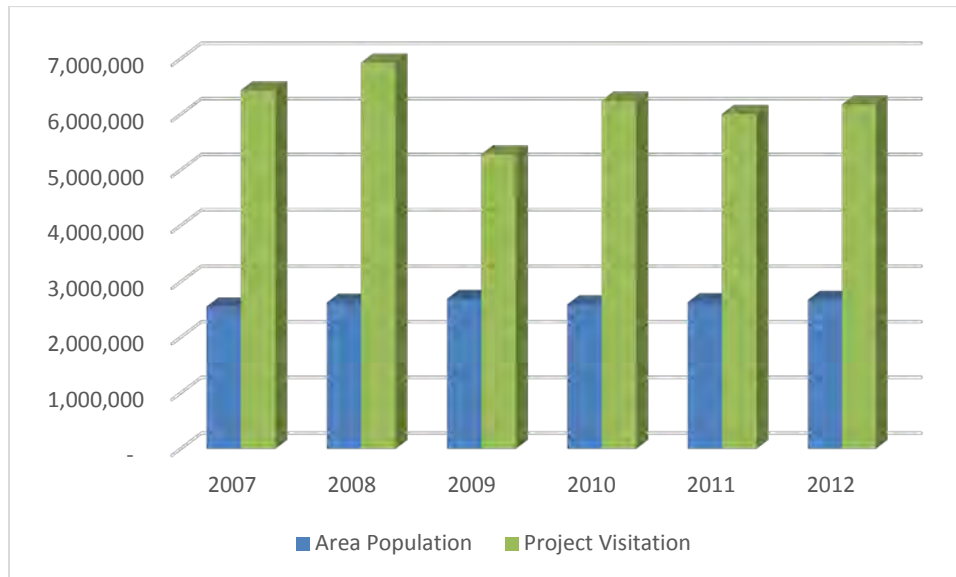
3 Visitation Profile

In general, Allatoona Lake is visited predominately by local residents during peak recreation season from June to August. Visitation at all USACE sites is generally concentrated during the weekends in both peak and non-peak seasons. The Carrying Capacity Study discusses the Allatoona Lake visitation patterns in detail. Overall project visitation was examined from 2002 through 2012.

3.1 Project Visitation

Project visitation and area population for 2002 through 2012 are displayed in Figure 2. Population includes 12 counties in Georgia—Bartow, Cherokee, Cobb, Dawson, Douglas, Floyd, Forsyth, Fulton, Gordon, Paulding, Pickens, and Polk. 2010 census data states that the total population for these counties is 2,590,340.

Figure 2. Project Visitation and Area Population



Source: USACE, 2016 and U.S. Census Bureau, 2016

3.2 Per Capita Use Rate

Visitation and population data for the area for 2007 through 2012 were used to determine the current per capita visitation rate for the 50-mile region of influence. The average per capita use rate for this area is 2.355; however, using the average use rate to project future demand is not the ideal method for Allatoona Lake. Table 1 shows the changes in per capita use rate over the 2007-2012 time period. There is not a strongly correlated relationship between population and project visits; therefore, using a per capita use rate of 1.96 provides a more conservative estimate.

Table 1: 2007–2030 Per Capita Use Rate

Year	Area Population* (50-mile radius)	Visitation**	Per Capita Use Rate***
2007	2,550,196	6,431,973	2.52
2008	2,622,835	6,929,550	2.64
2009	2,691,020	5,281,347	1.96
2010	2,590,340	6,245,913	2.41
2011	2,629,400	6,004,769	2.28
2012	2,672,106	6,175,062	2.31
2020	3,435,814	6,743,066	1.96
2025	3,806,703	7,470,966	1.96
2030	4,191,686	8,226,527	1.96

*Area population numbers for the years after 2012 are projections from the Georgia State Water Plan.

**Visitation numbers for the years after 2012 are projections based on the lowest per capita use rate for the previous 6 years (2007-2012).

***The per capita use rate for the years after 2012 is the average per capita use rate based on the previous 3 years (2010-2012).

3.3 Project Site Area Visitation

Historic visitation records from 2002 through 2012 for each recreation area for which data is available are provided below (Figures 3-76). Some sites show no data for certain years or months due to closures. In addition, detailed Year 2002 data is not available for all areas; for those areas, the year total is used and is not broken down to all months.

The following PSA's were not included in the Design Load and Parking Demand analysis due to data anomalies or missing data: Aqua Sports, Atlanta Boat Club, City of Atlanta Recreation Area, City of Emerson - Luke's Site, Coosa Steel Corporation Recreation Area, Devereux Foundation, First Baptist Church of Marietta - Chapel Knoll, First United Methodist Church of Decatur - Camp 175, Hillhouse Lodge, Holly Springs Recreation Association, Kellogg Creek Day Use, Lake Forrest Country Club, Lutherwood, Metro Atlanta Recovery Residences, Northwest Georgia Girl Scout Council, Old Hwy 41 #2 Day Use and WTSD & Associates, LLC.

Note that there is a steep drop in the rate of visitation in 2009. This sudden drop of visitation across the entire project could possibly be explained by the administration of a visitor survey; however, for the purposes of this study, the drop in visitation is assumed to be due to drought and the general economic downturn of 2009.

Figure 3: Acworth Lake Visitation 2002-2012

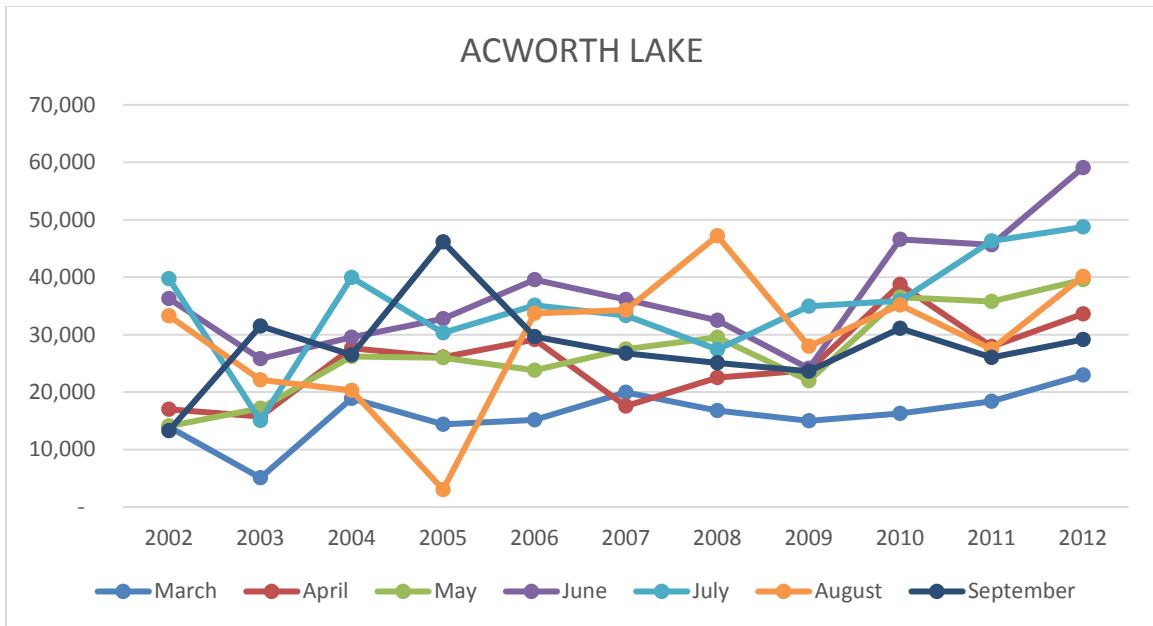


Figure 4: Allatoona Boat and Ski Visitation 2002-2012

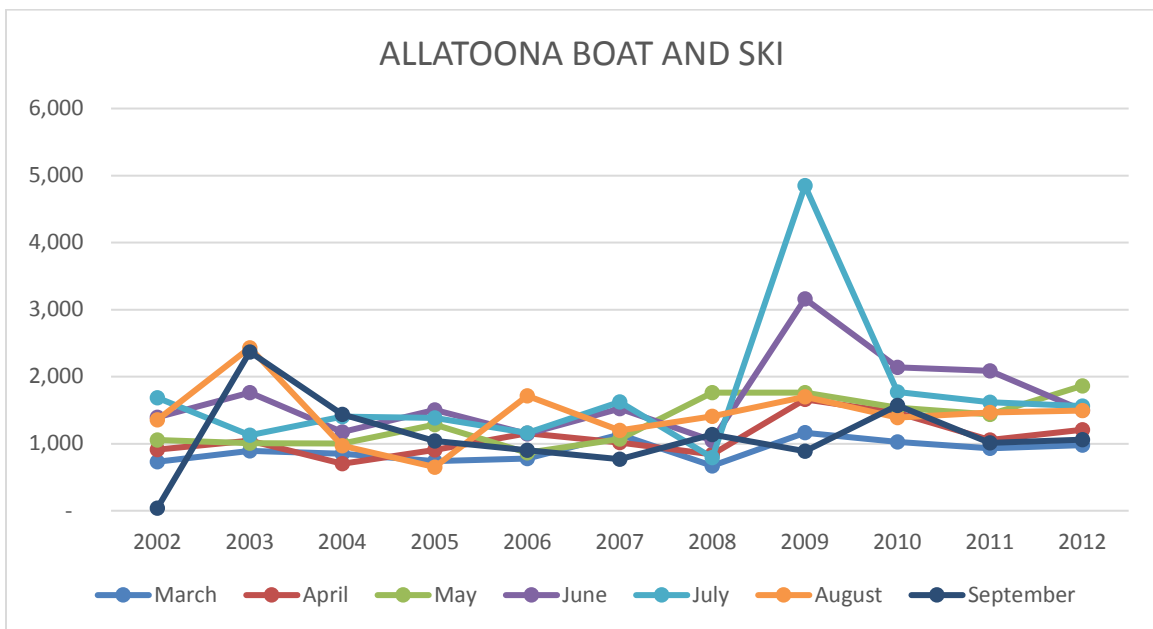


Figure 5: Allatoona Canoe and Sail Visitation 2002-2012

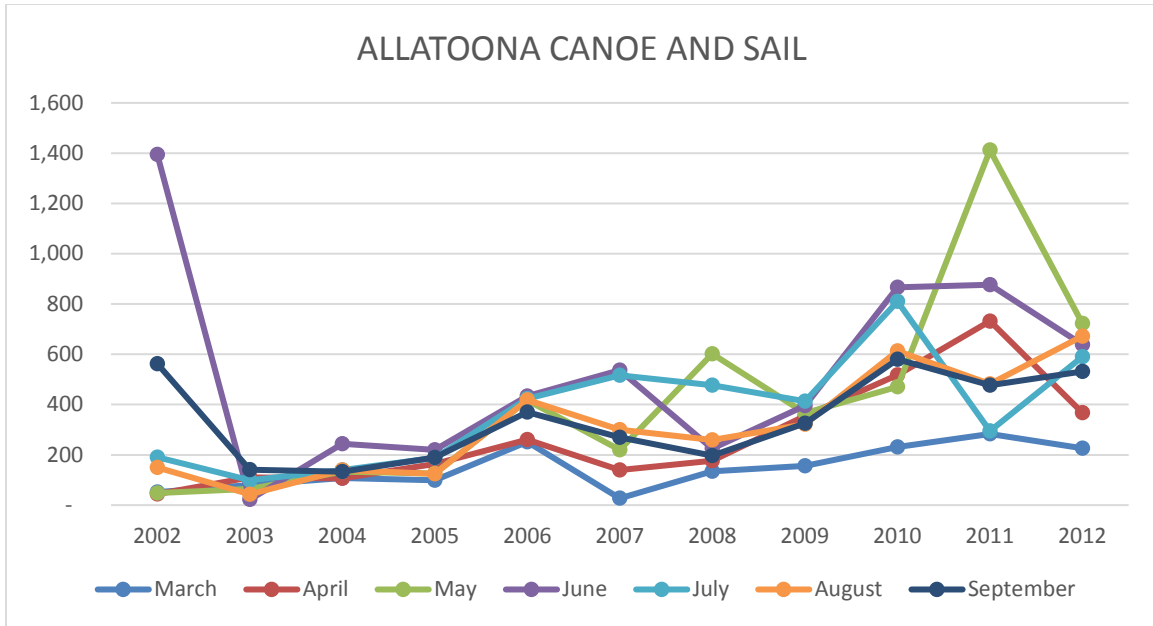


Figure 6: Allatoona Yacht Club Visitation 2002-2012

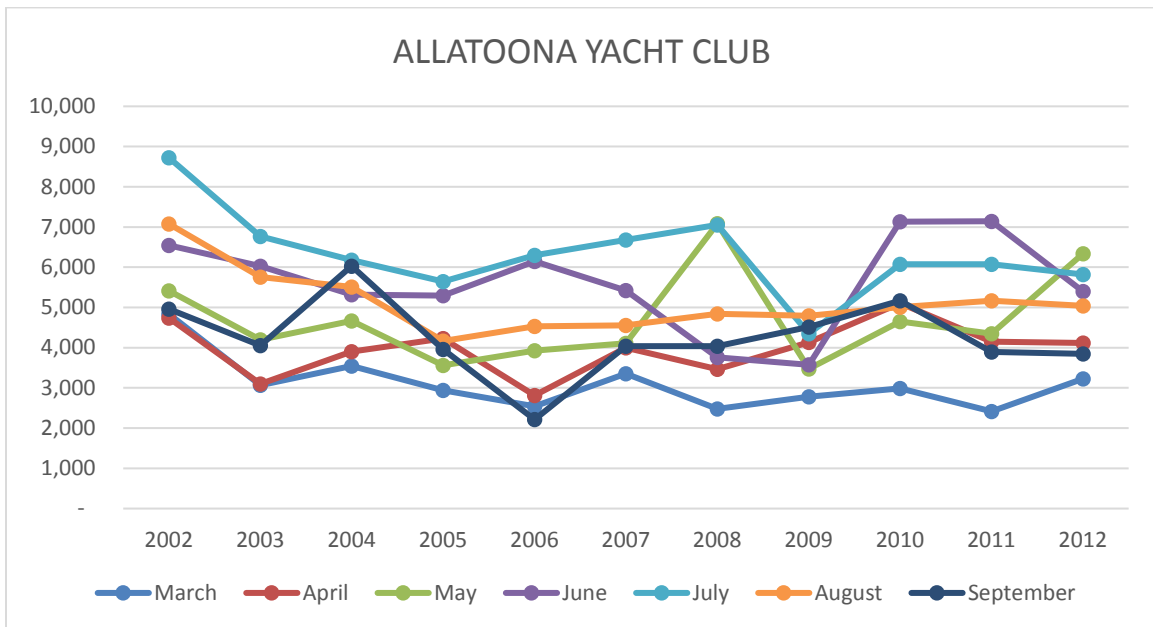


Figure 7: Aqua Sports Visitation 2002-2012

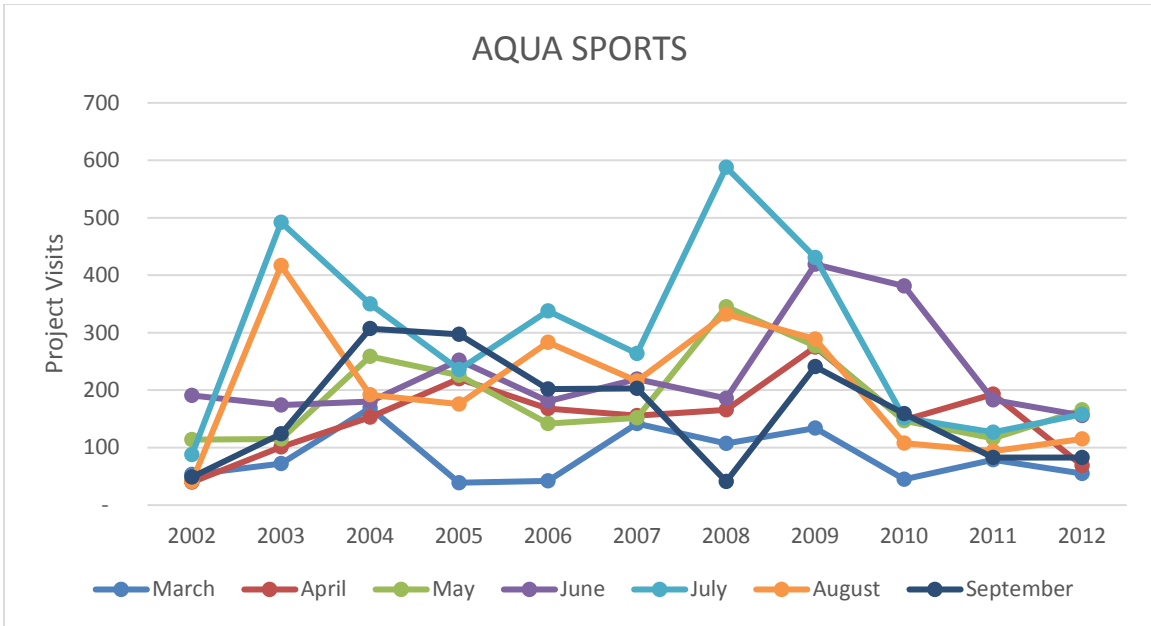


Figure 8: Atlanta Boat Club Visitation 2002-2012

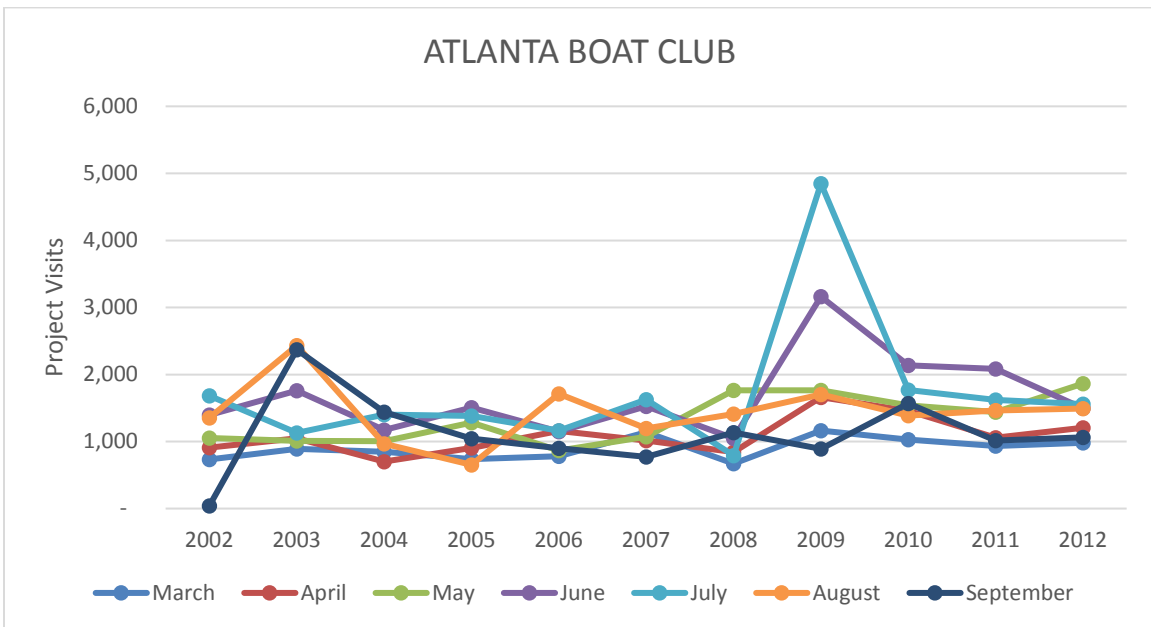


Figure 9: Atlanta Yacht Club Visitation 2002-2012

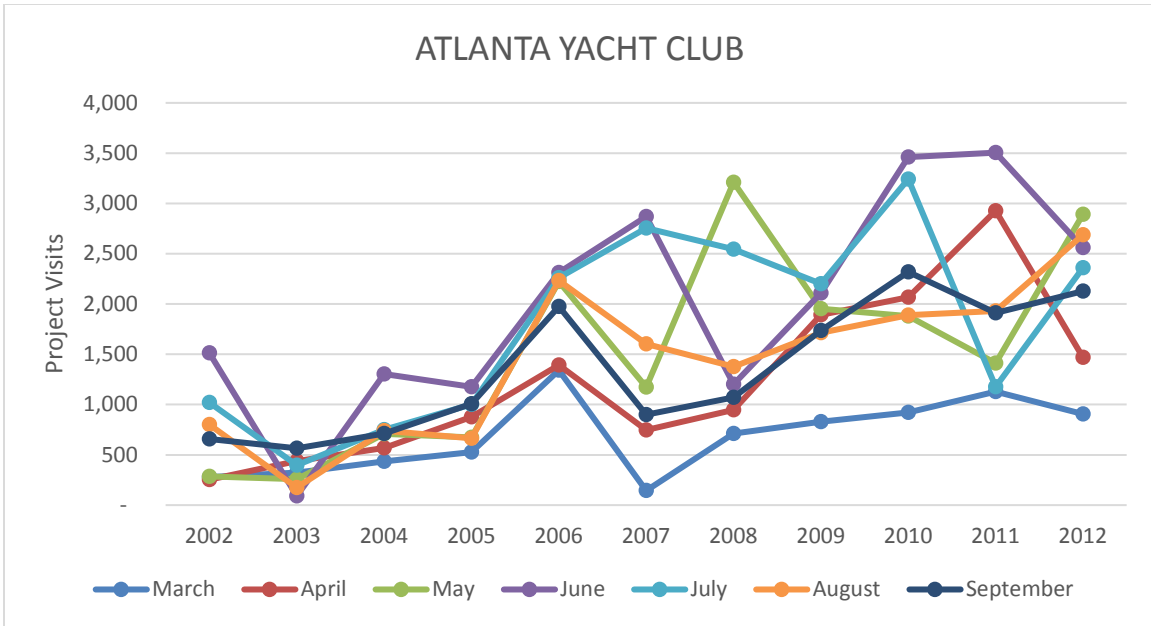


Figure 10: Bartow Carver Visitation 2002-2012

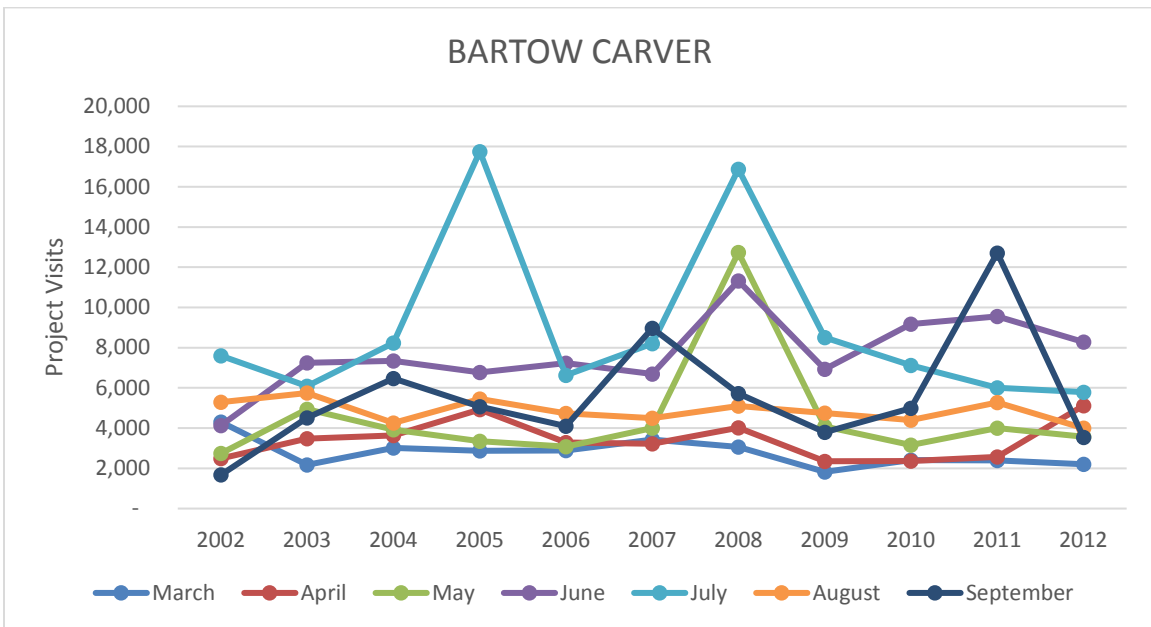


Figure 11: Bartow County - Gatewood Park Visitation 2002-2012

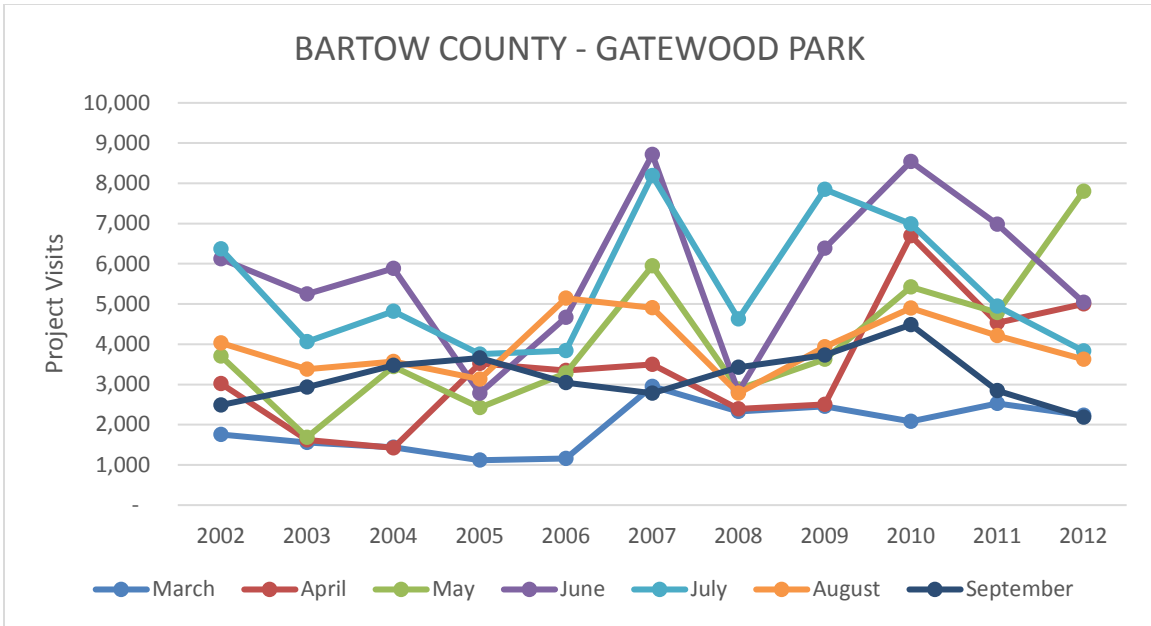


Figure 12: Big K Club Visitation 2002-2012

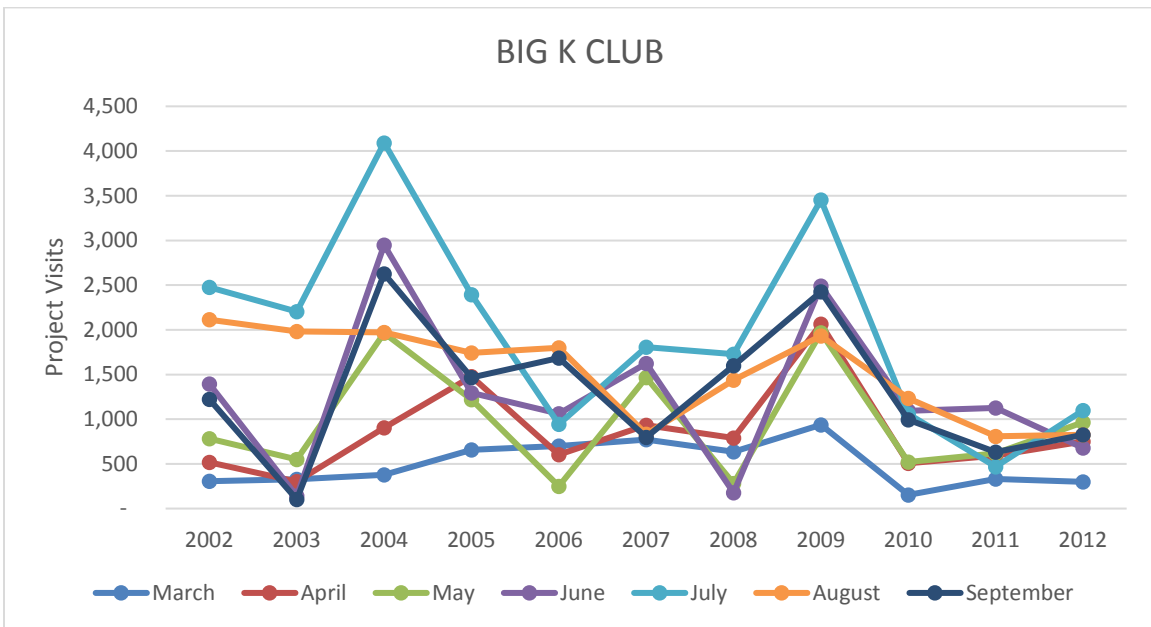


Figure 13: Blockhouse #2 Ramp Visitation 2002-2012

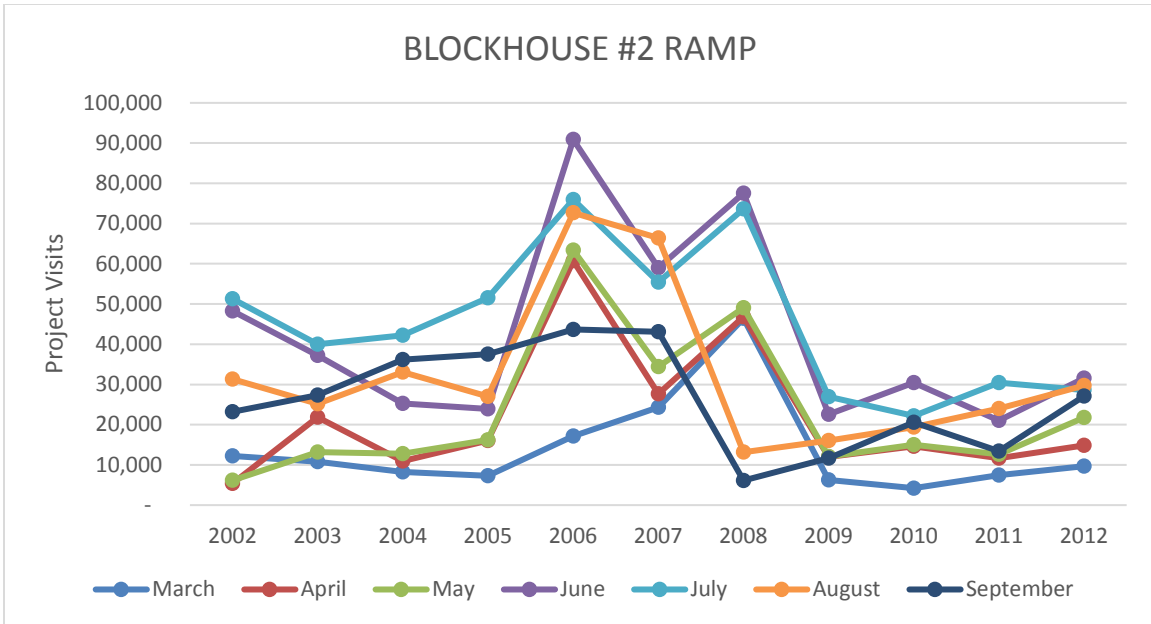


Figure 14: Boy Scouts of America - Explorer Scout Camp - Camp Allatoona Visitation 2002-2012

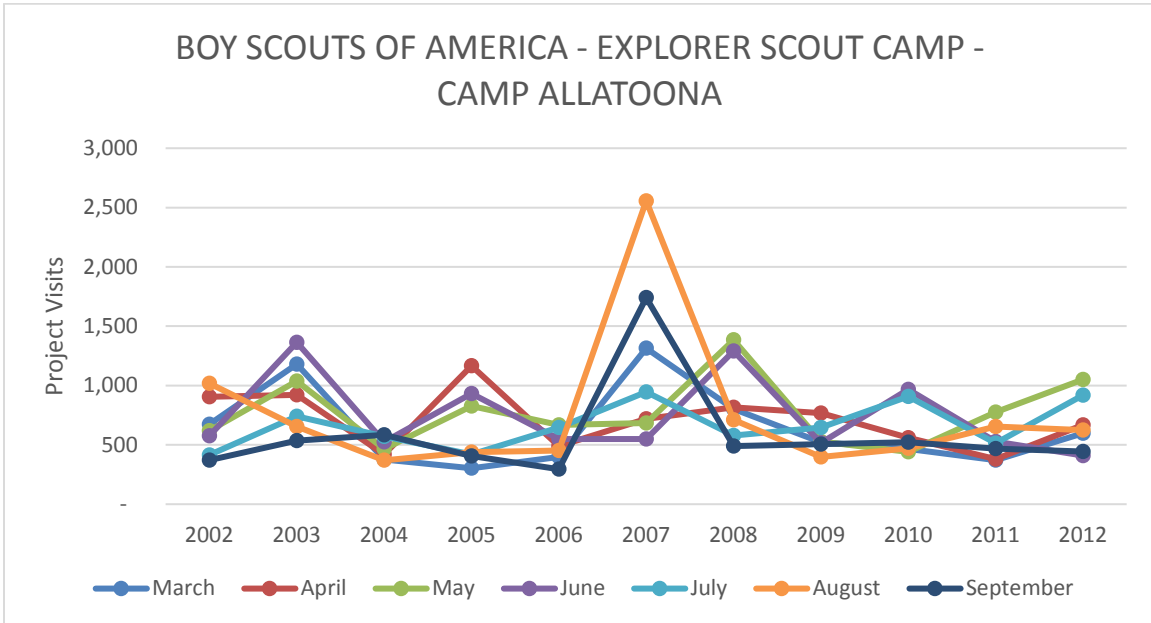


Figure 15: Cherokee County - Blankets Creek Visitation 2002-2012

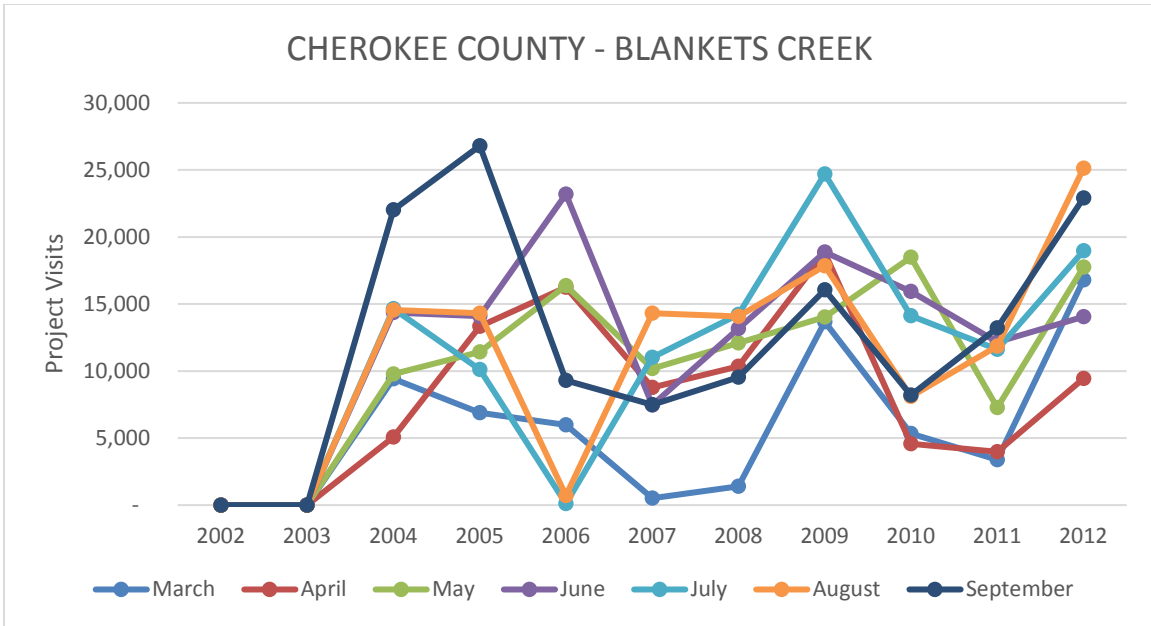


Figure 16: Cherokee County - Cherokee Mills Day Use Visitation 2002-2012

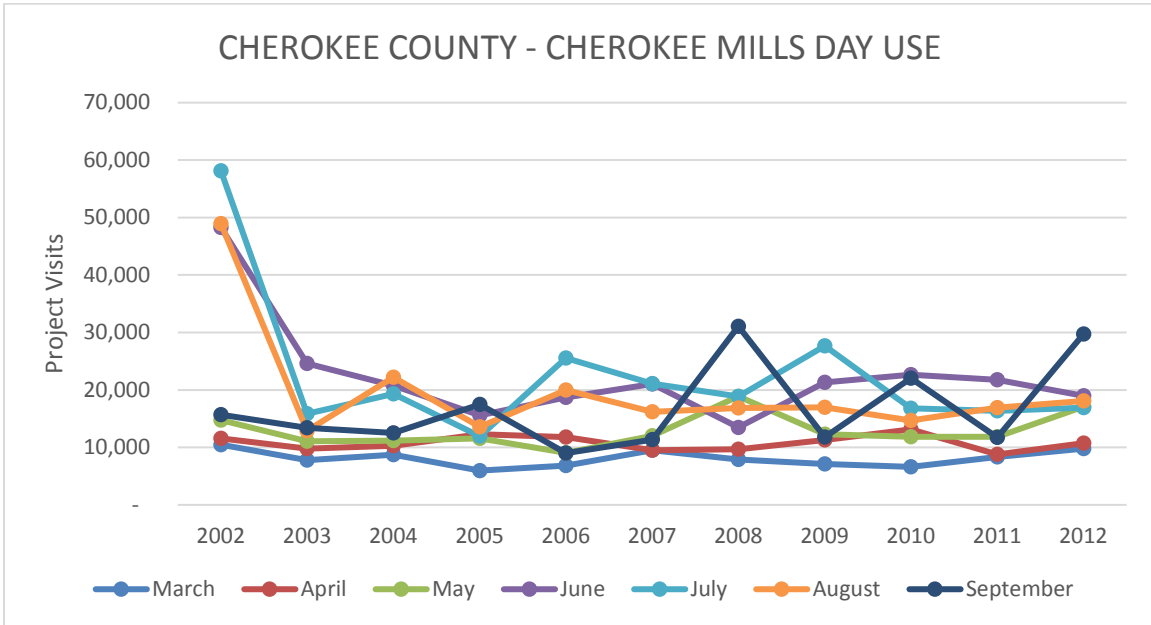


Figure 17: Cherokee County – Field’s Landing Visitation 2002-2012

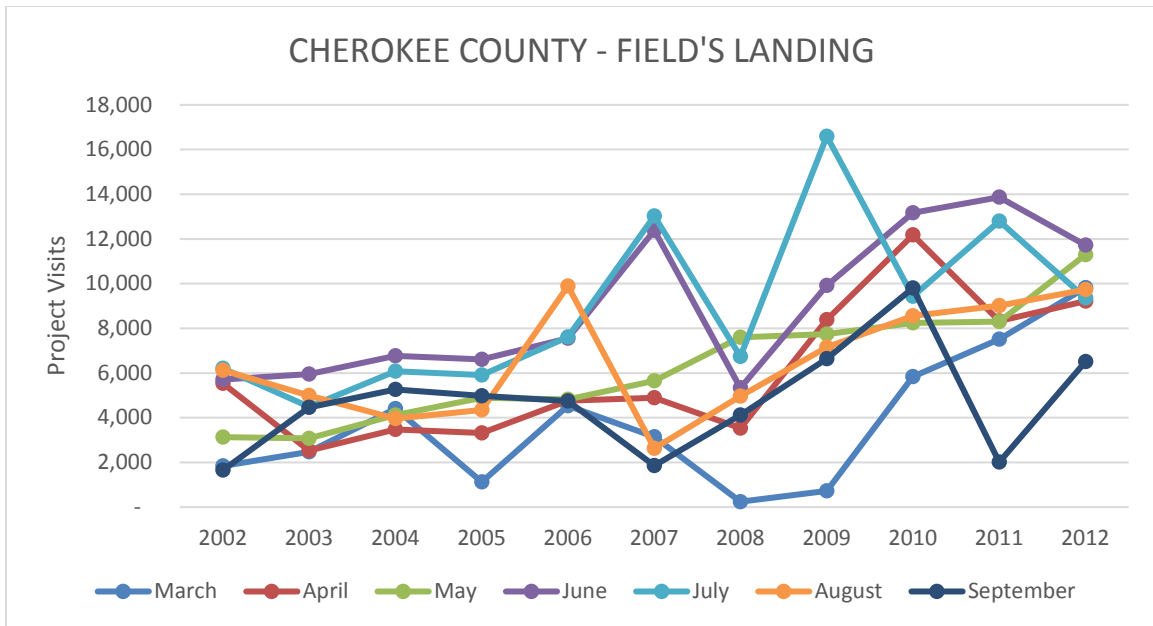


Figure 18: Cherokee County - J.J. Biello Park Visitation 2002-2012

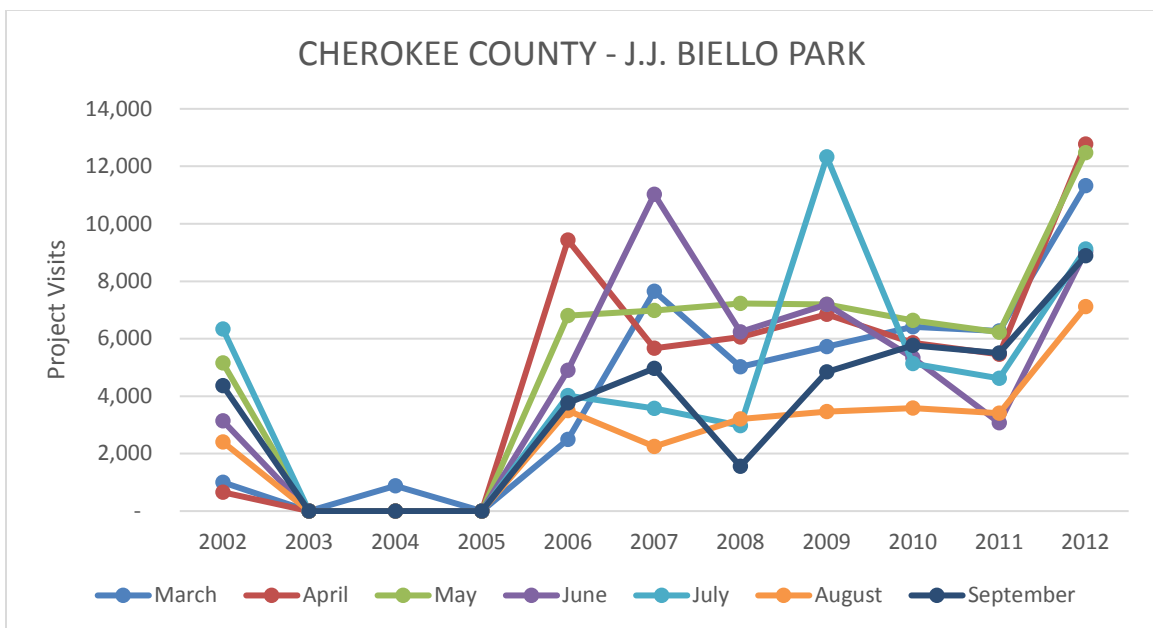


Figure 19: Cherokee Presbytery - Camp Cherokee Visitation 2002-2012

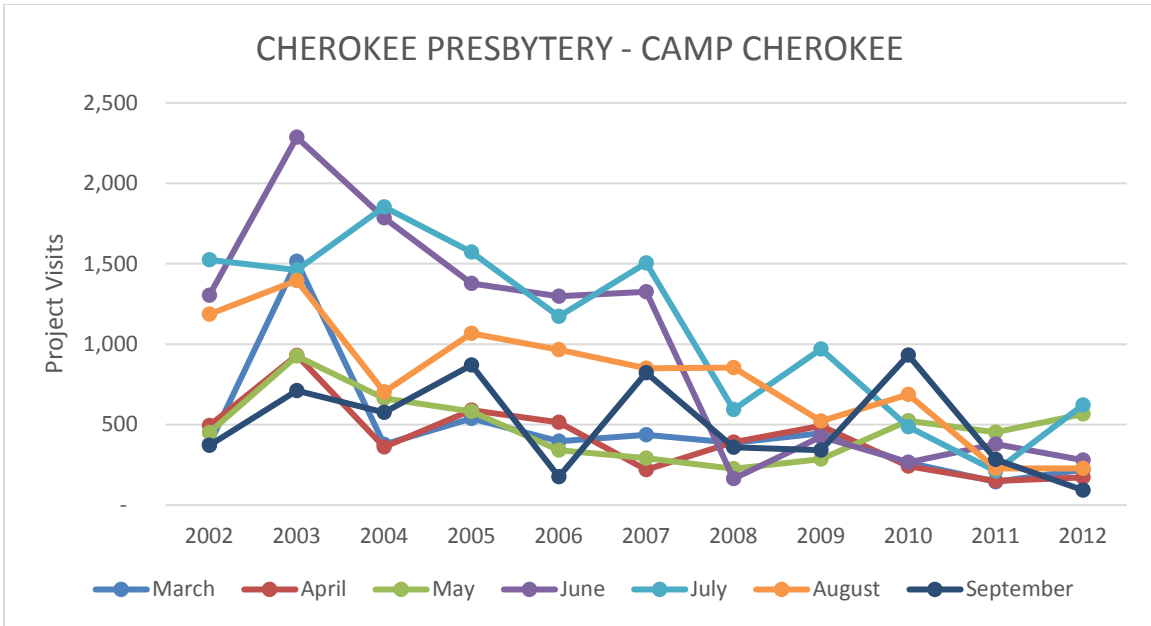


Figure 20: City of Atlanta Recreation Area Visitation 2002-2012

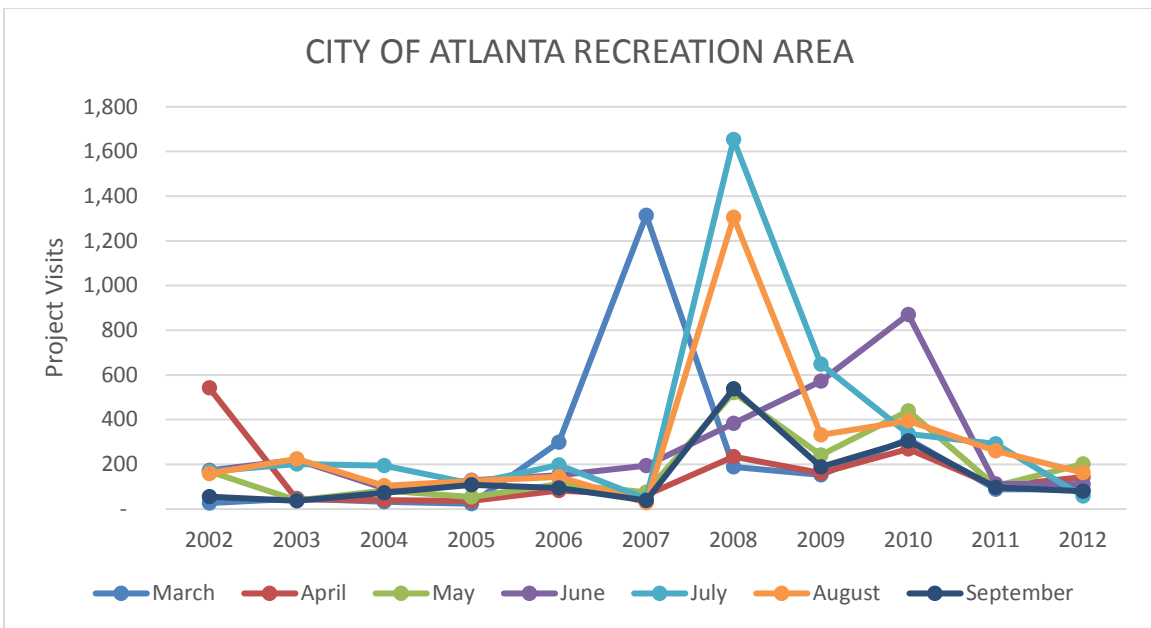


Figure 21: City of Canton - Boling Park Visitation 2002-2012

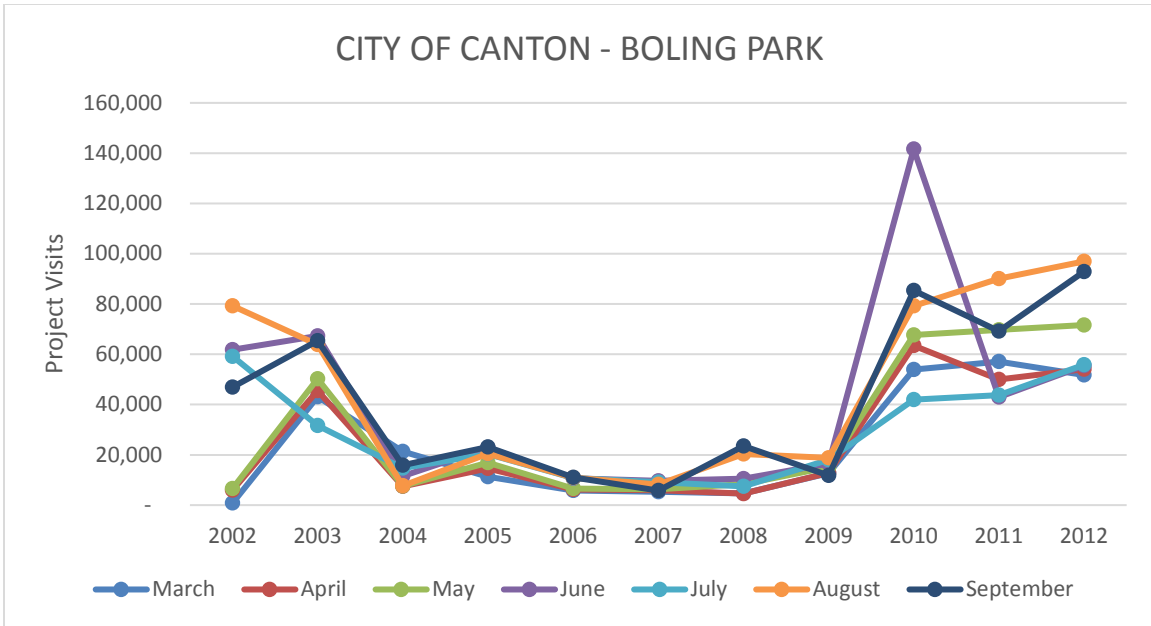


Figure 22: City of Emerson - Luke's Site Visitation 2002-2012

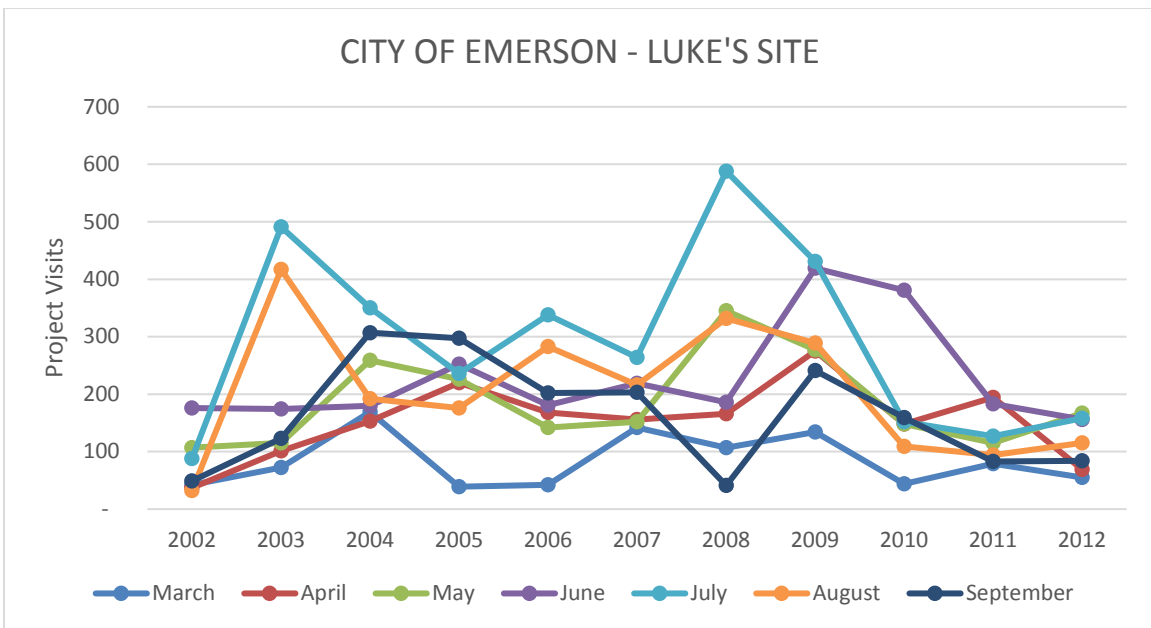


Figure 23: Clark Creek North Campground Visitation 2002-2012

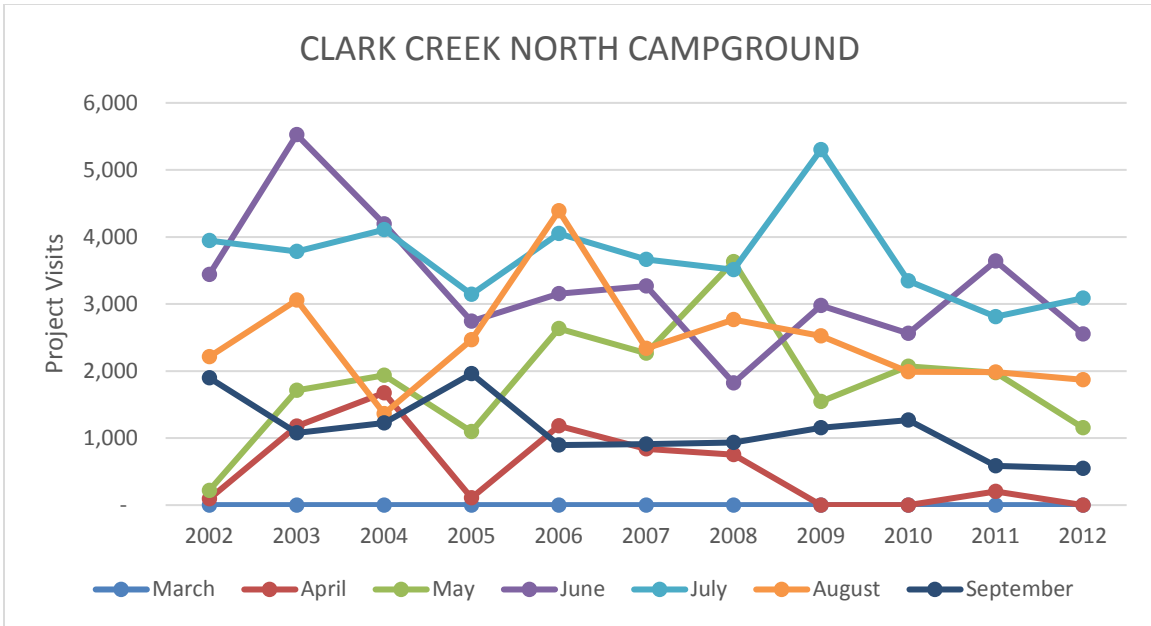


Figure 24: Clark Creek South Ramp Visitation 2002-2012

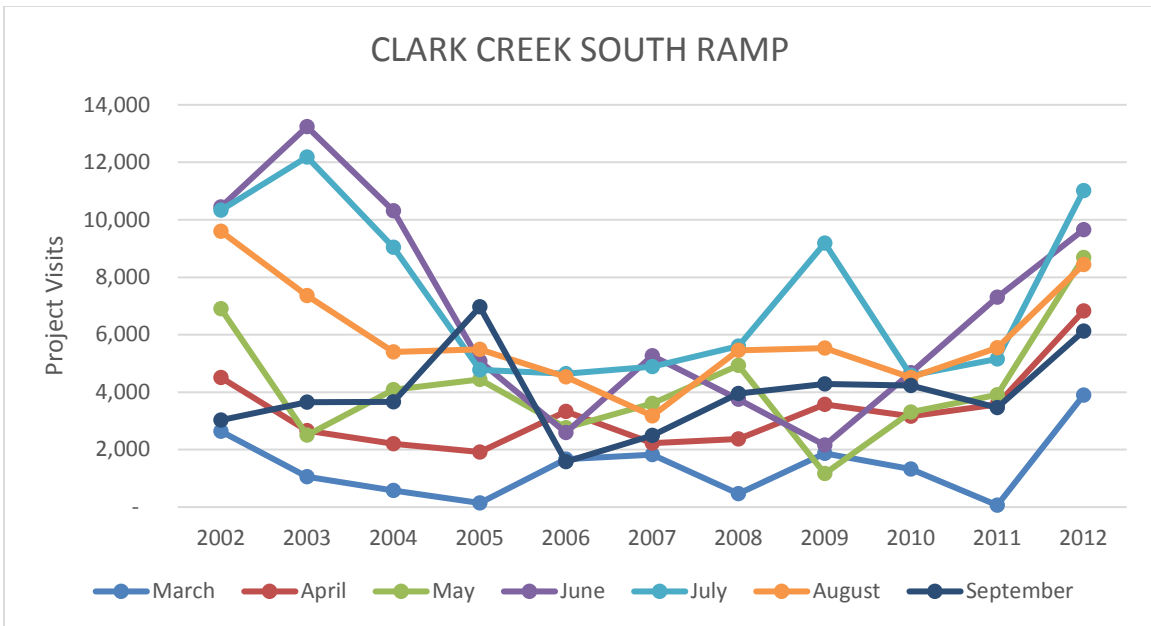


Figure 25: Cobb County - Acworth Regional Park Visitation 2002-2012

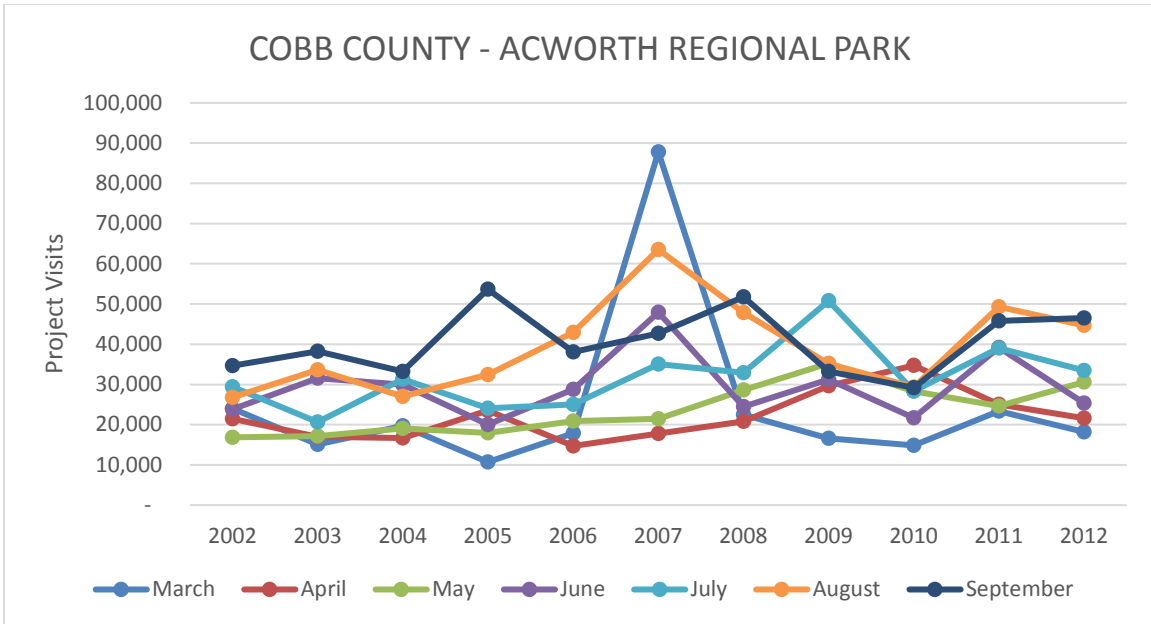


Figure 26: Cooper Branch Day Use Area #1 Visitation 2002-2012

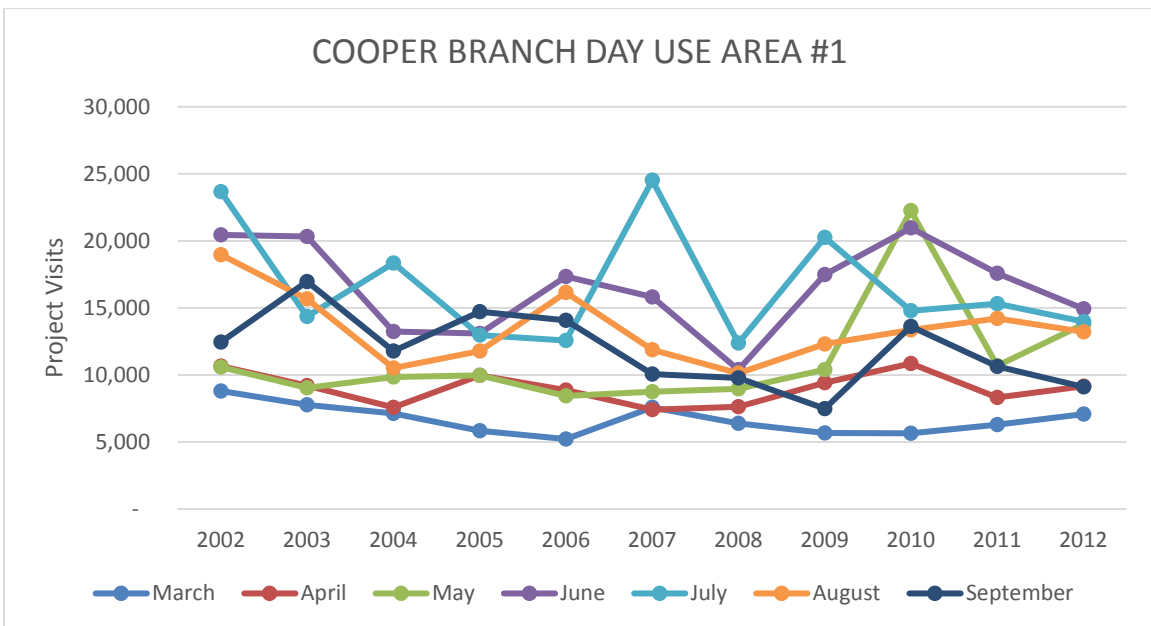


Figure 27: Cooper's Furnace Day Use Area Visitation 2002-2012

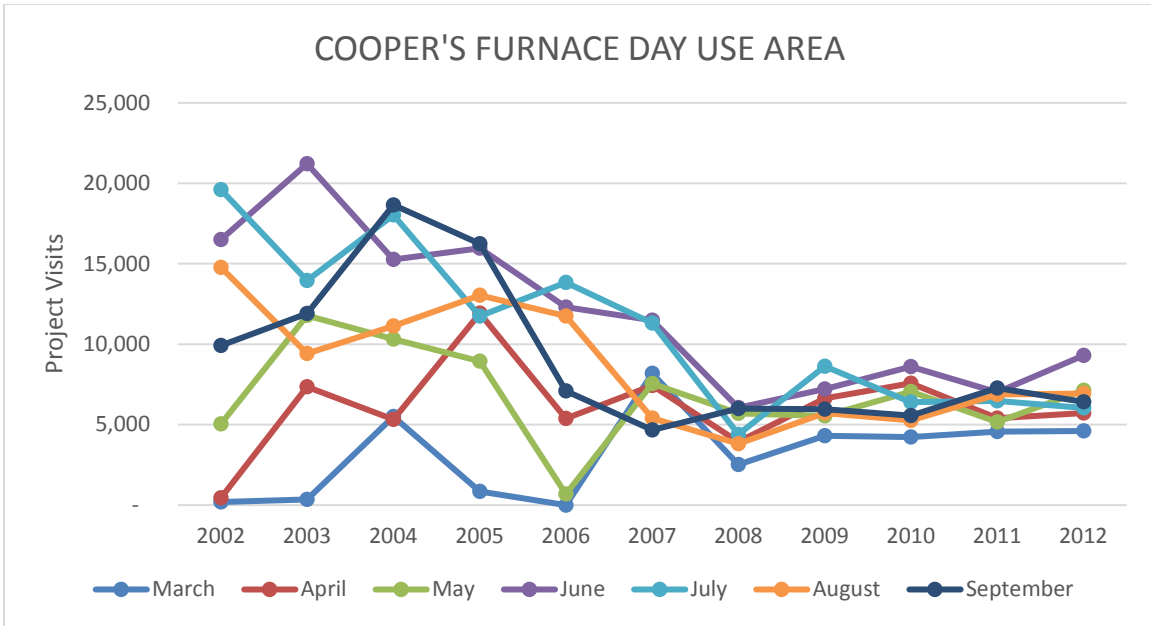


Figure 28: Coosa Steel Corporation Recreation Area Visitation 2002-2012

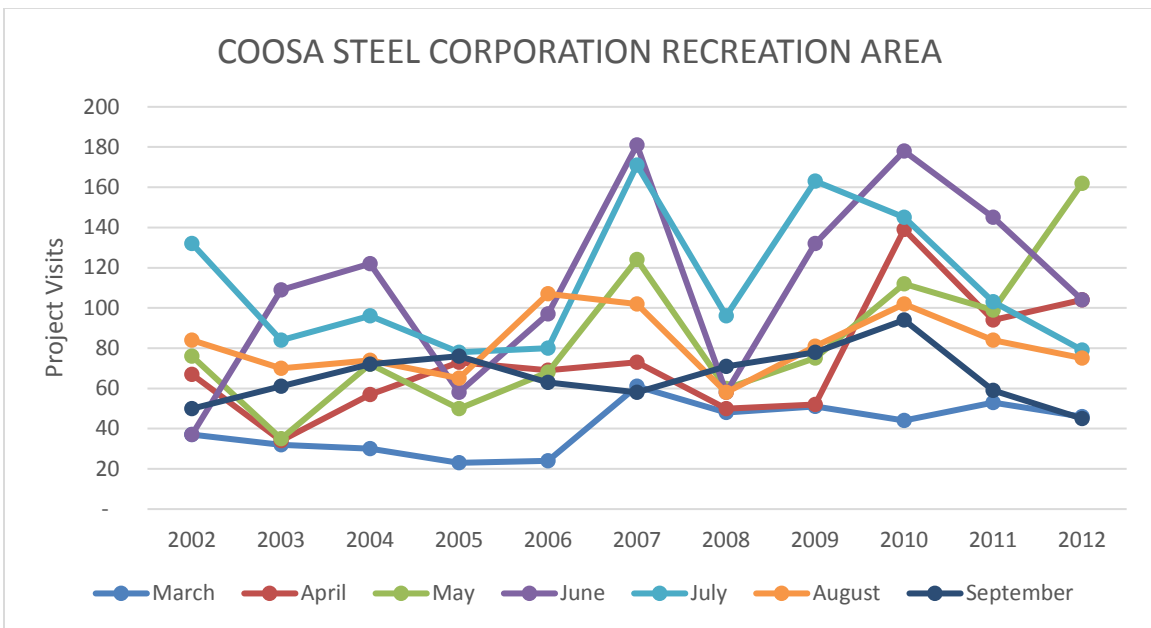


Figure 29: Cushing Memorial Park Visitation 2002-2012

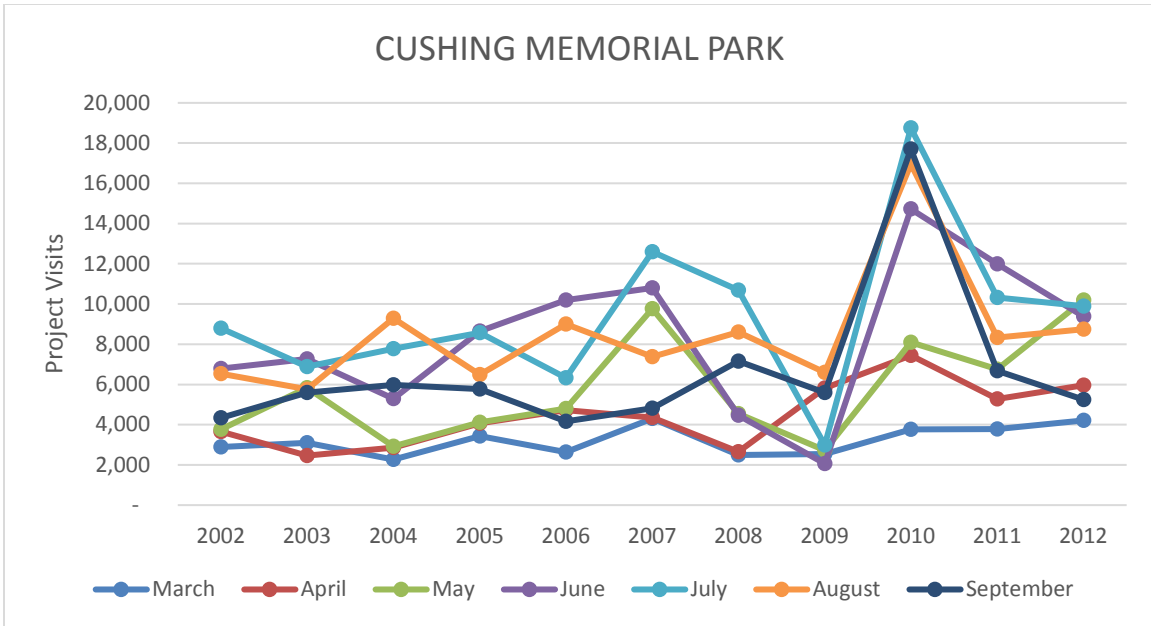


Figure 30: Dallas Landing Visitation 2002-2012

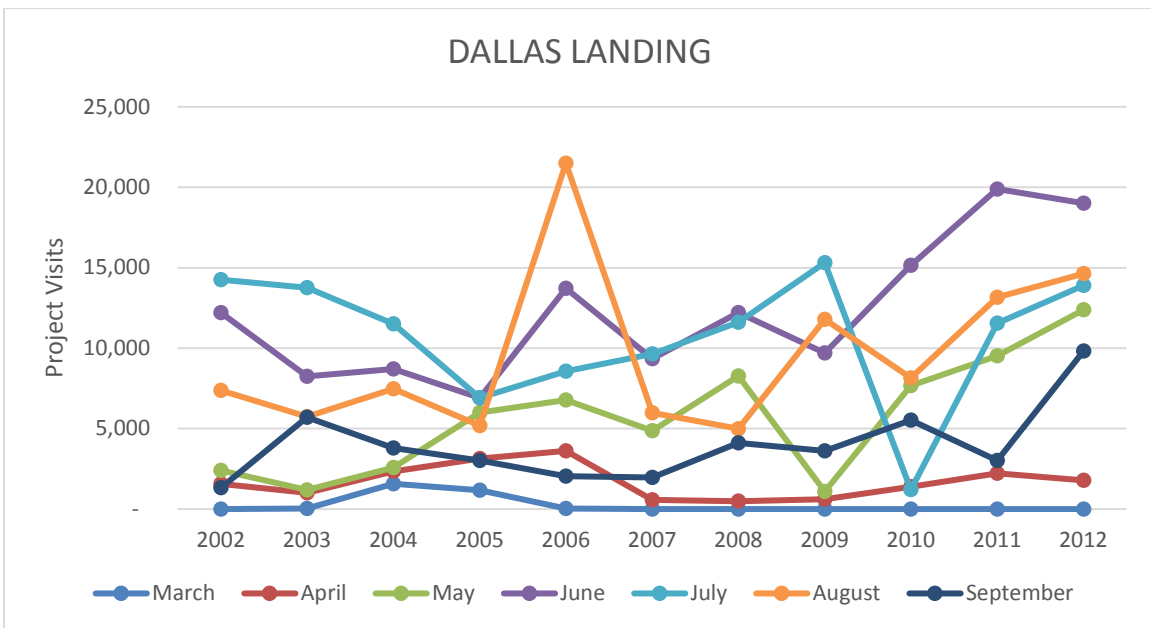


Figure 31: Devereux Foundation Visitation 2002-2012

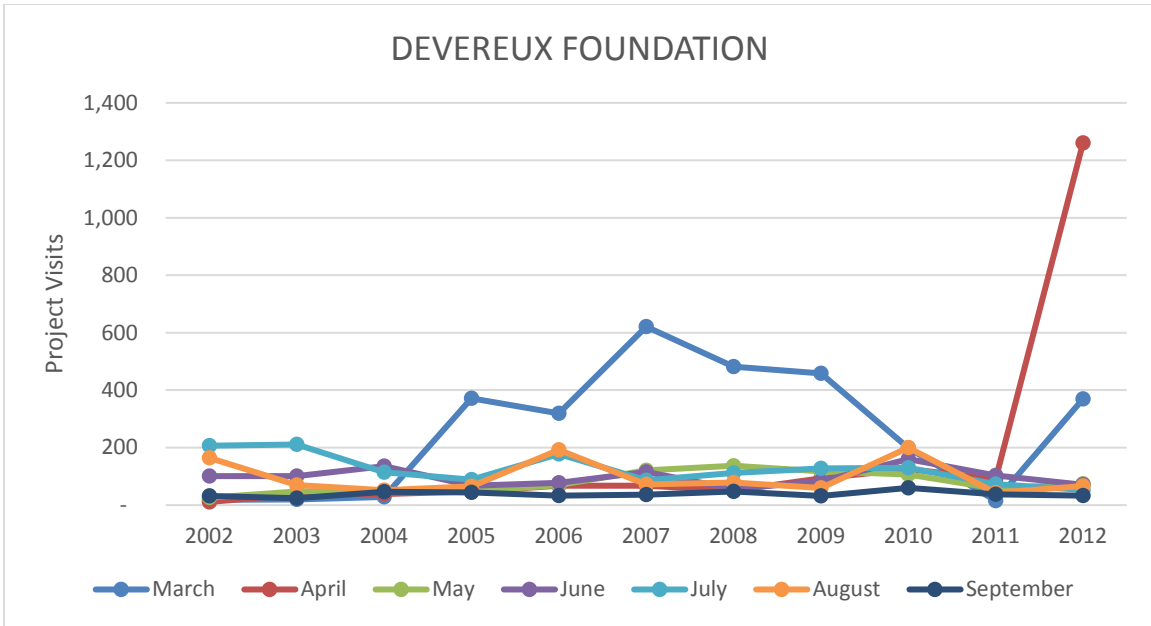


Figure 32: Etowah Yacht Club Visitation 2002-2012

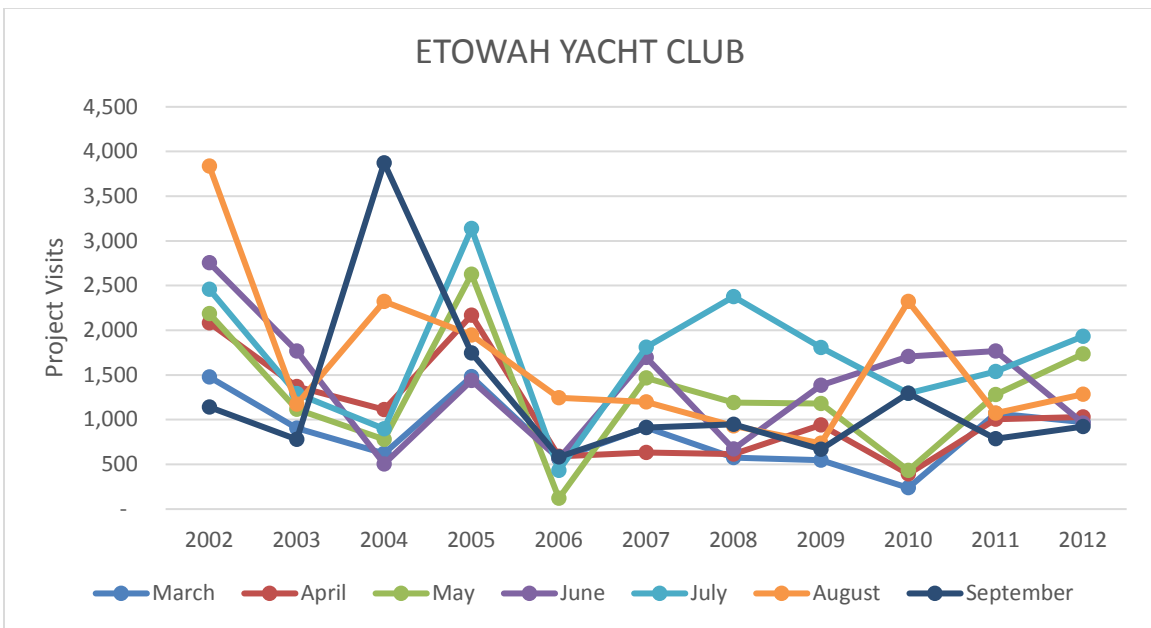


Figure 33: First Baptist Church of Marietta - Chapel Knoll Visitation 2002-2012

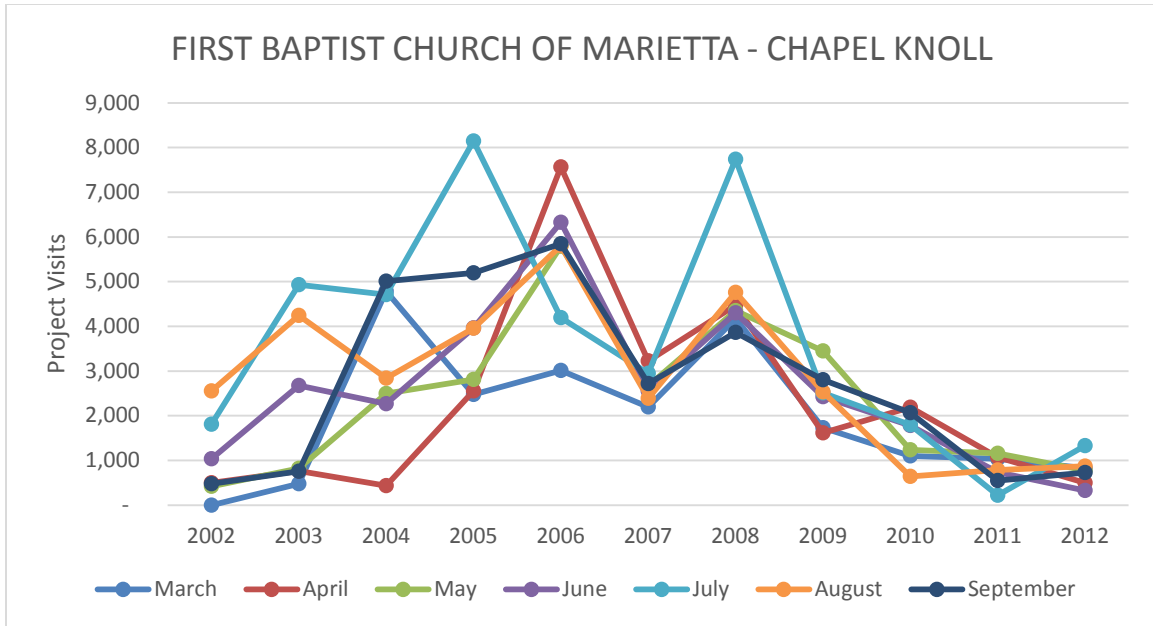


Figure 34: First United Methodist Church of Decatur - Camp 175 Visitation 2002-2012

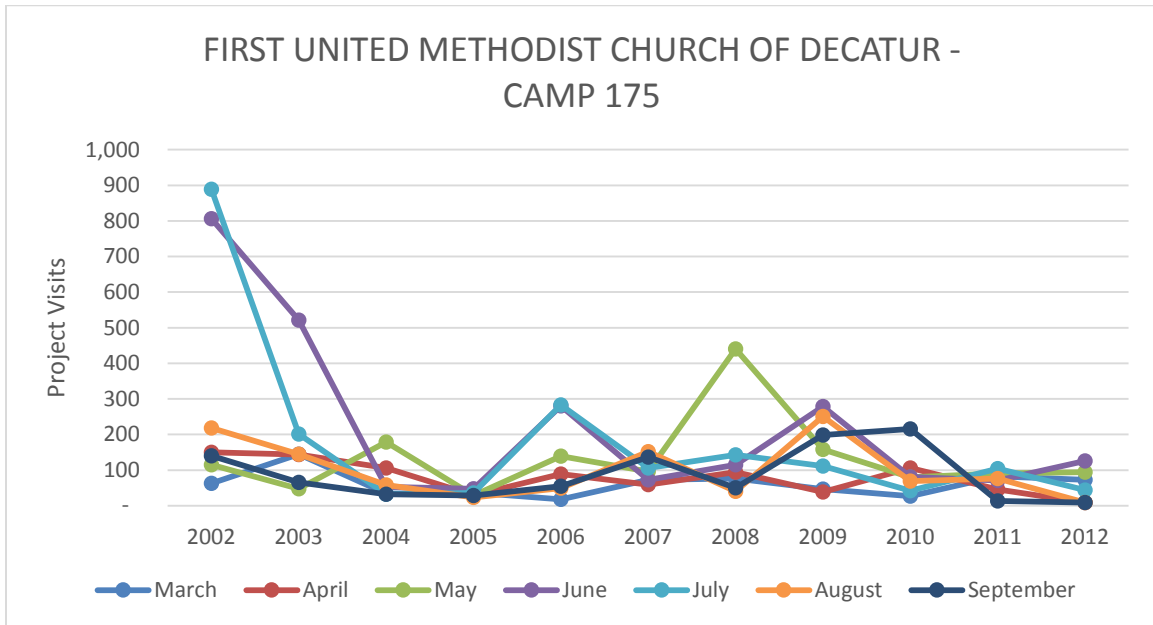


Figure 35: Galts Ferry Day Use Visitation 2002-2012

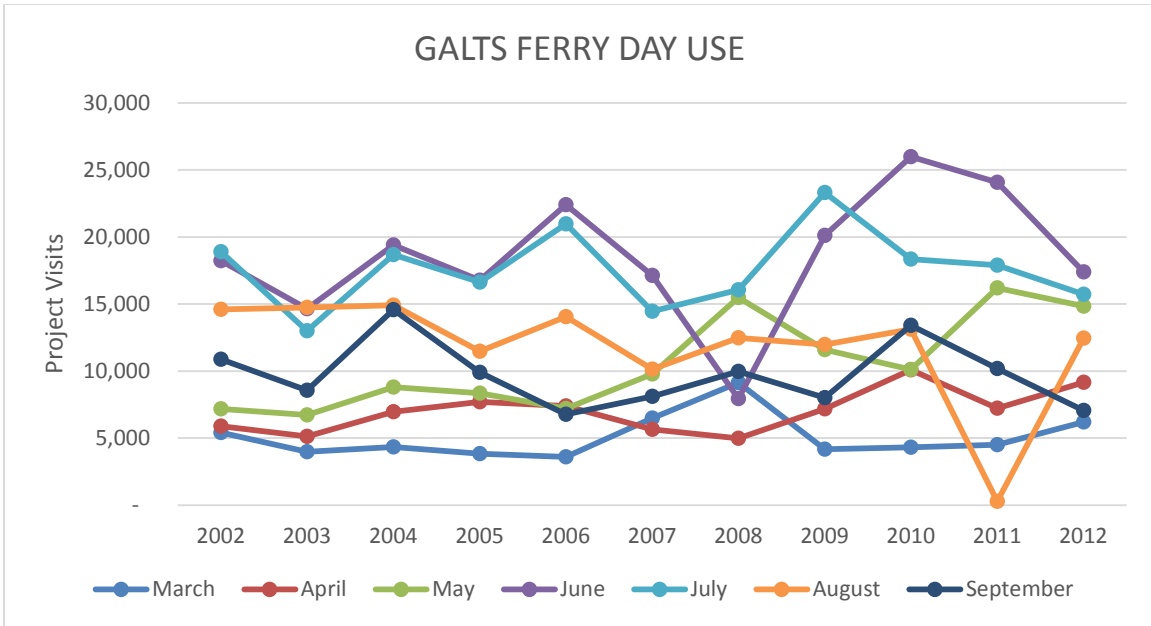


Figure 36: Georgia Department of Natural Resources - Red Top Mountain Visitation 2002-2012

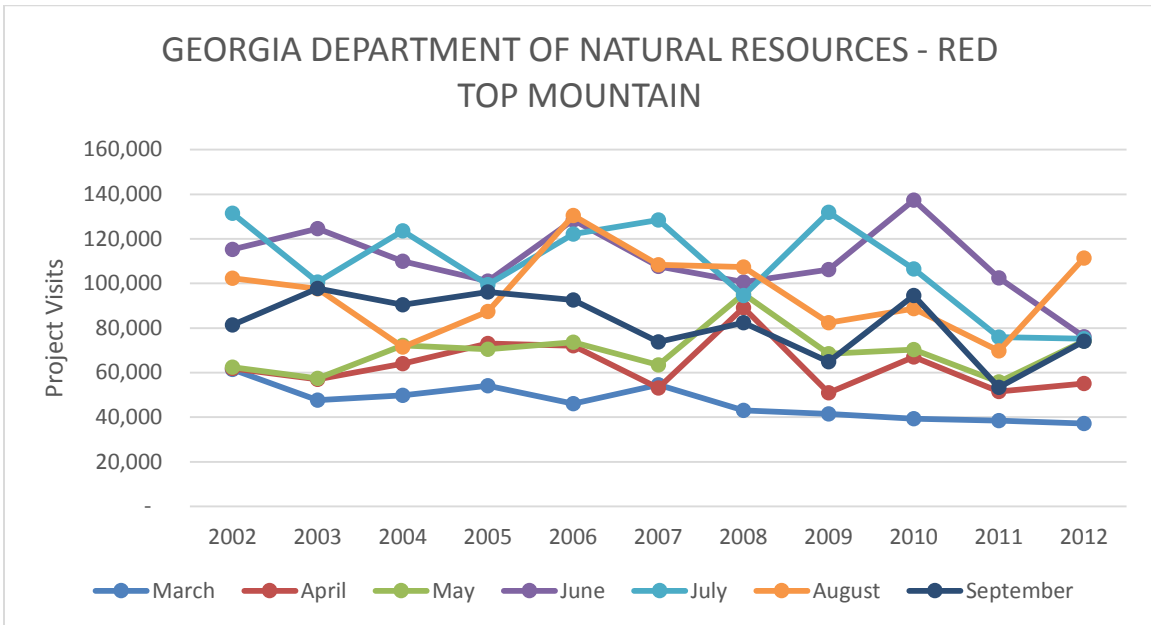


Figure 37: Glade Marina Visitation 2002-2012

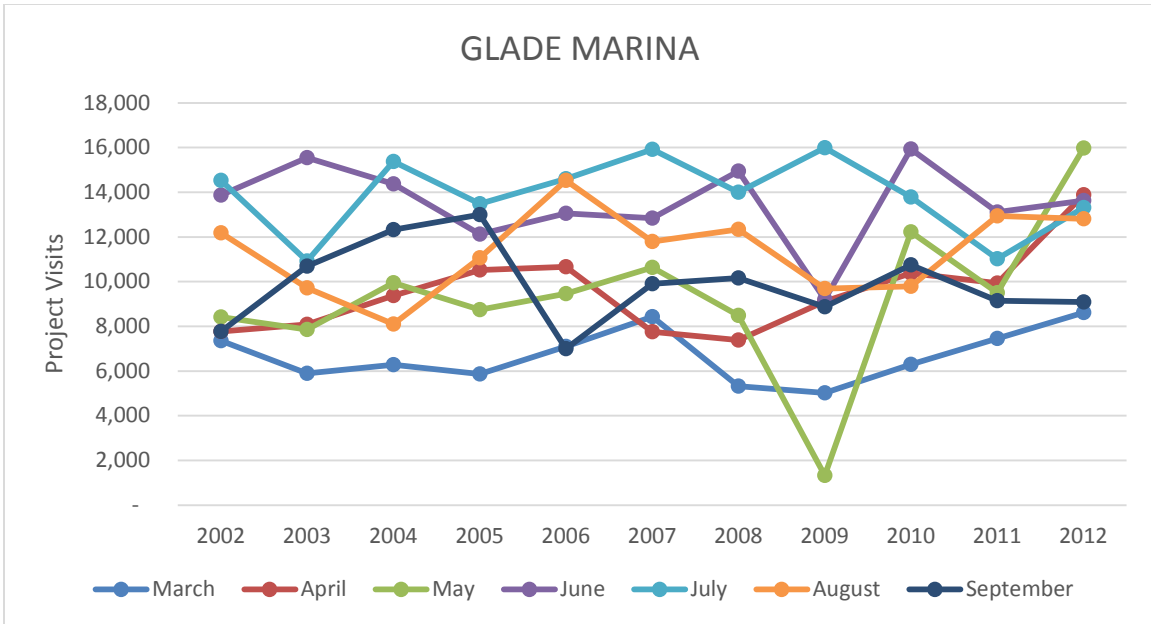


Figure 38: Harbour Town Marina Visitation 2002-2012

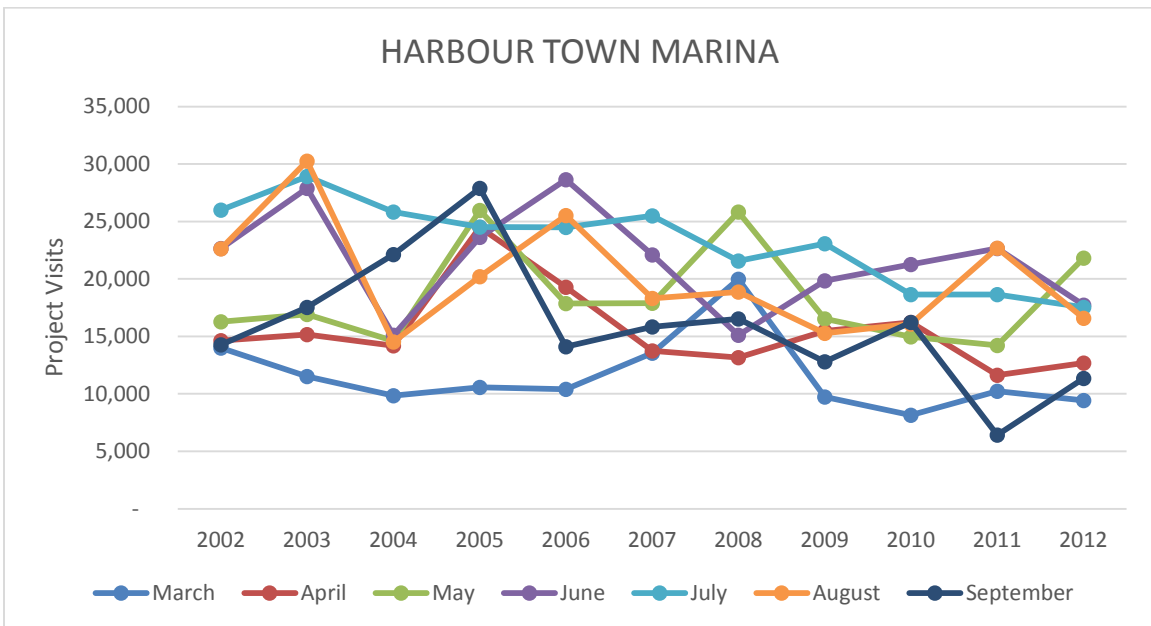


Figure 39: Hillhouse Lodge Visitation 2002-2012

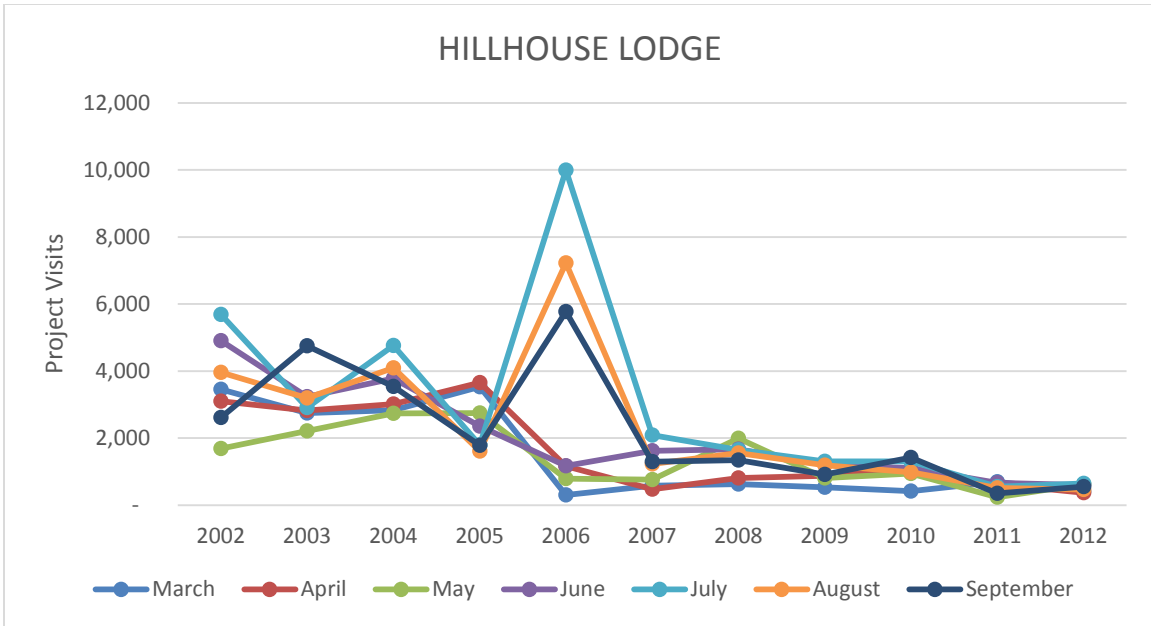


Figure 40: His Camp - Camp Gideon Visitation 2002-2012

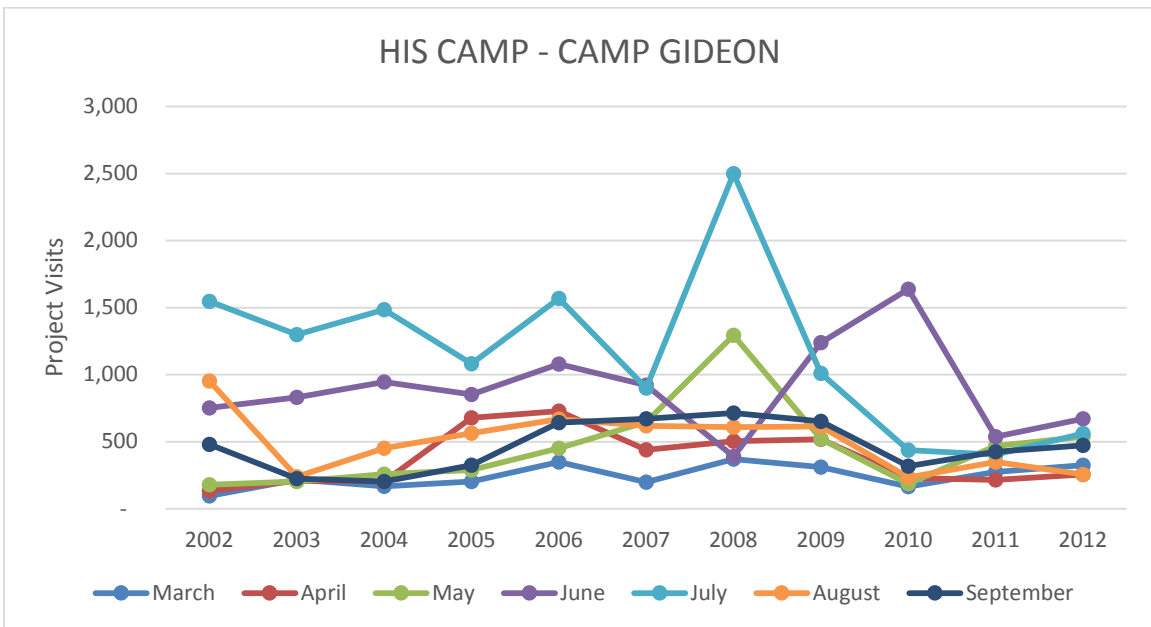


Figure 41: Holly Springs Recreation Association Visitation 2002-2012

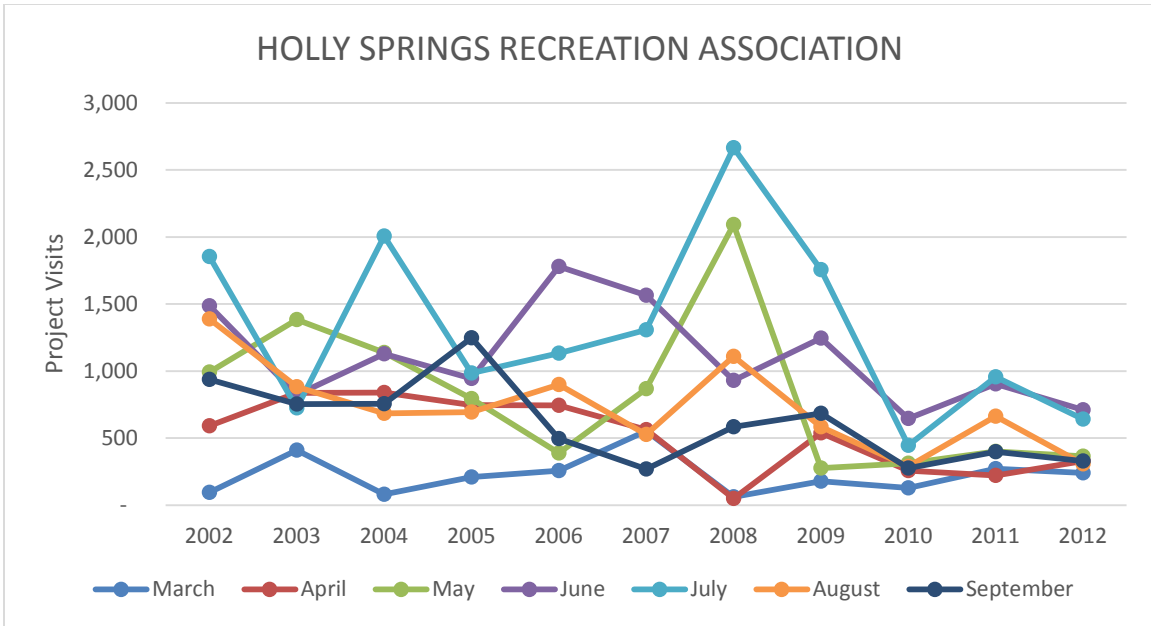


Figure 42: Kellogg Creek Day Use Visitation 2002-2012

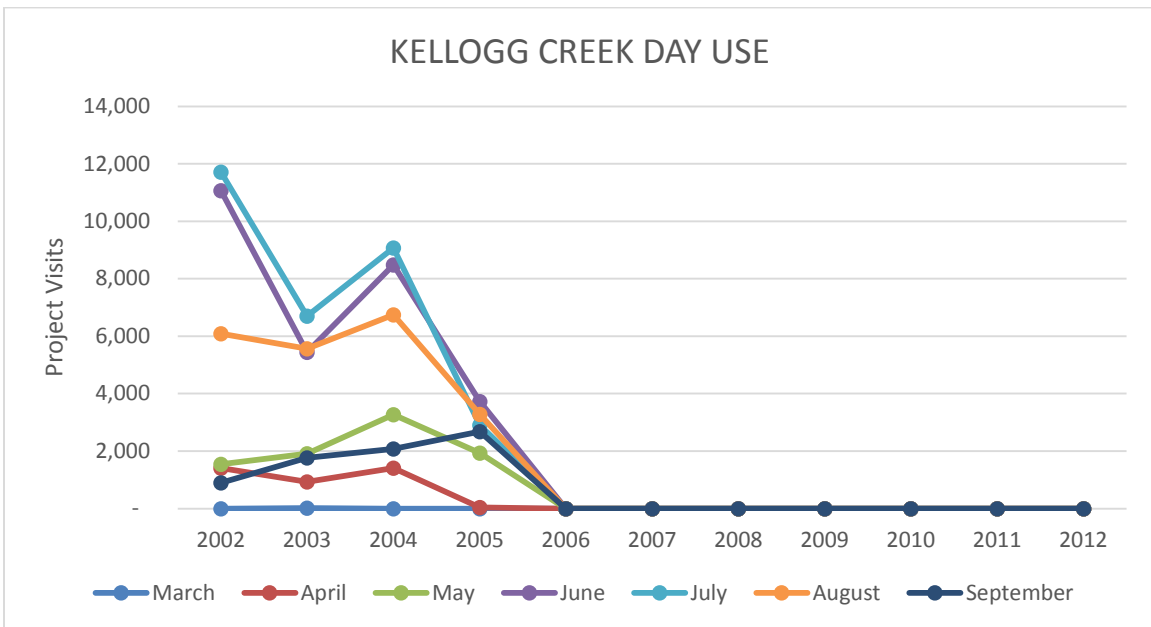


Figure 43: Knox Bridge Day Use Visitation 2002-2012

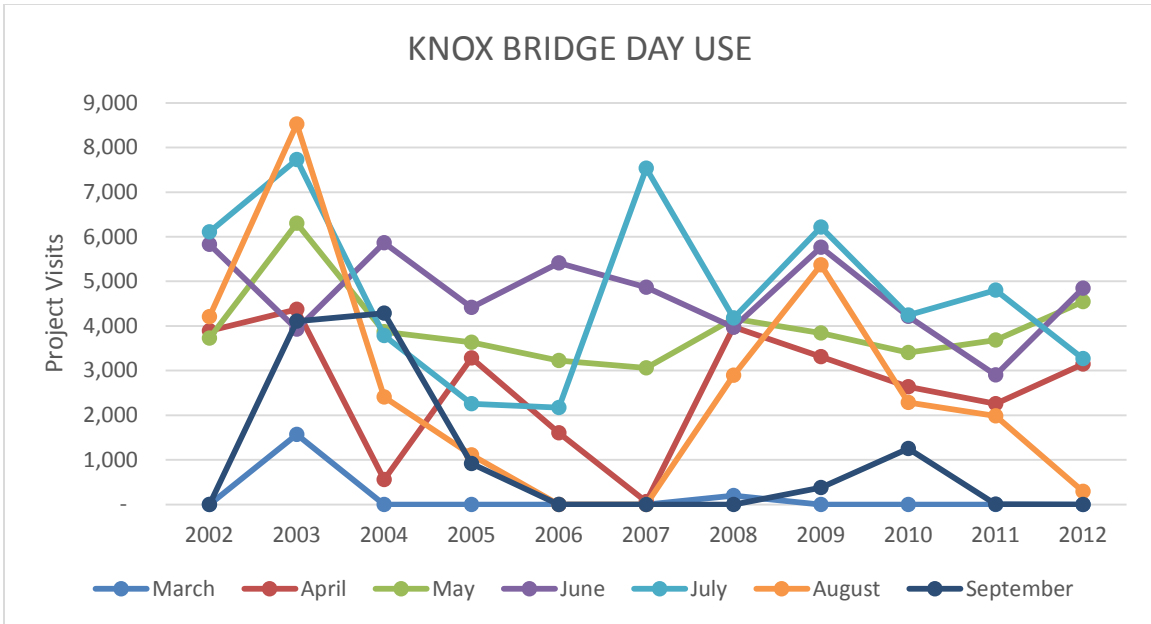


Figure 44: Lake Forrest Country Club Visitation 2002-2012

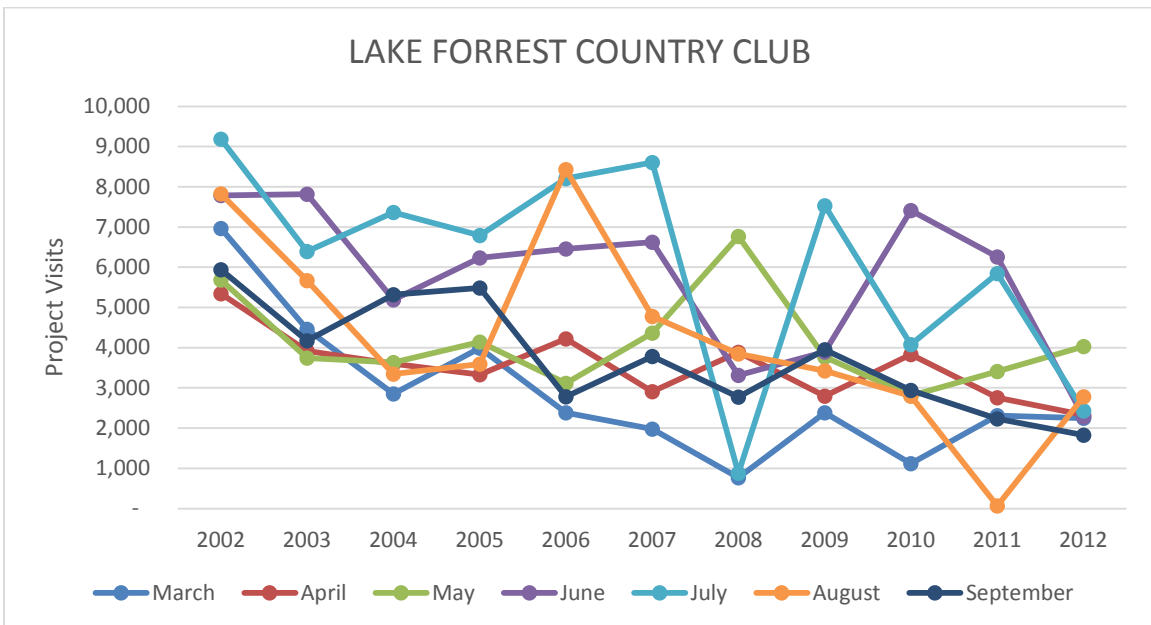


Figure 45: Leon E. Williams – Holiday Marina Visitation 2002-2012

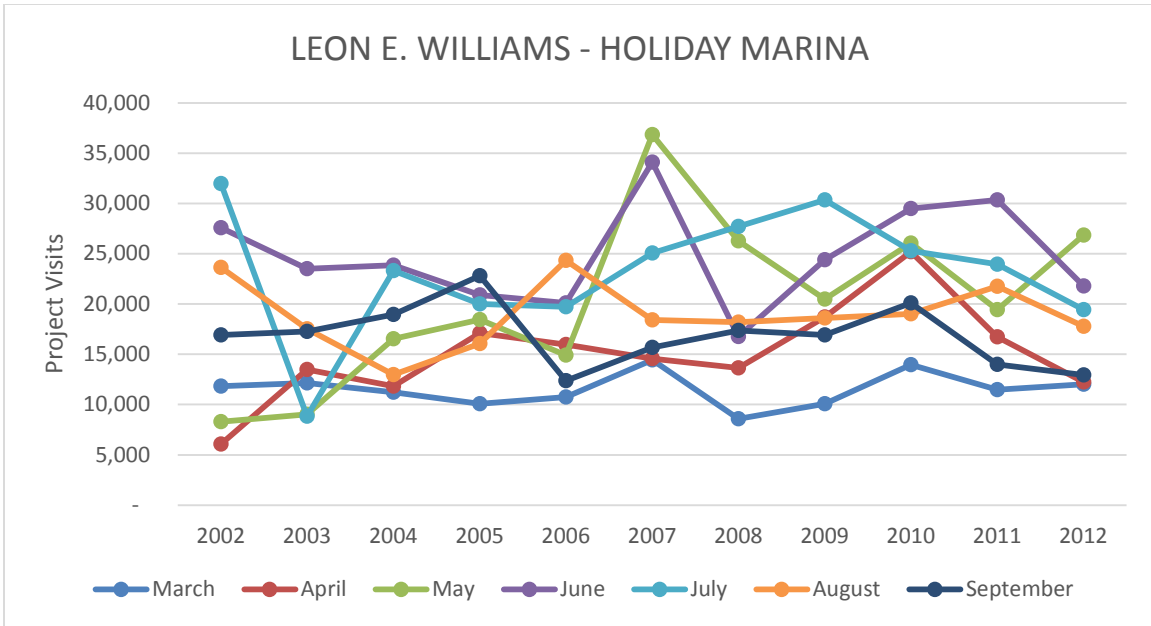


Figure 46: Little River Landing Marina Visitation 2002-2012

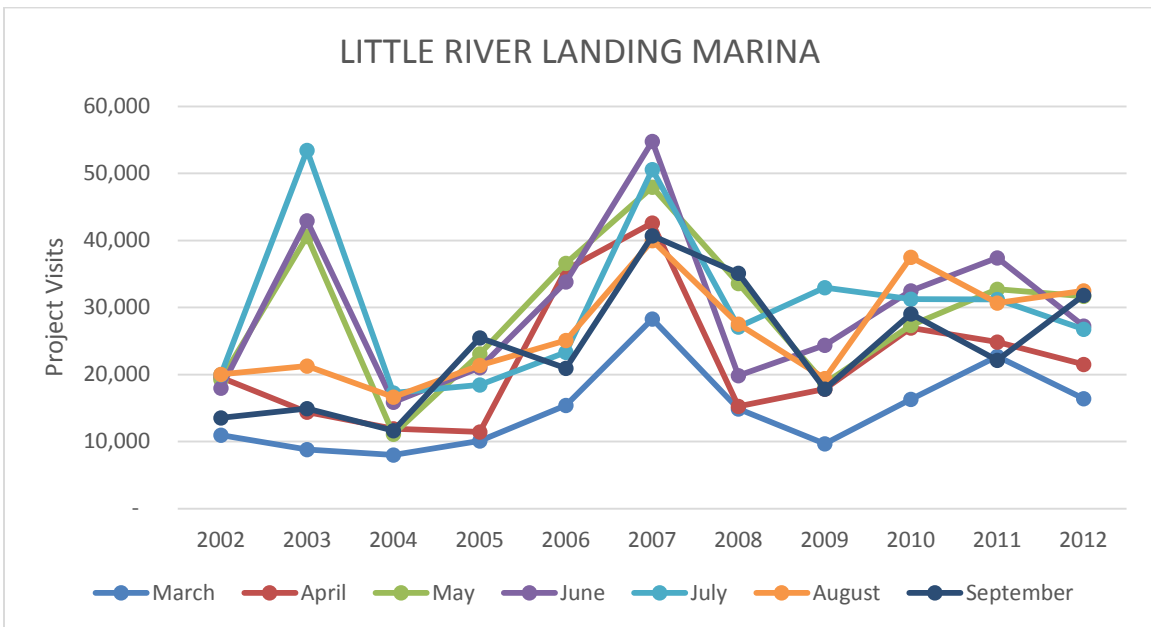


Figure 47: Lutherwood Visitation 2002-2012

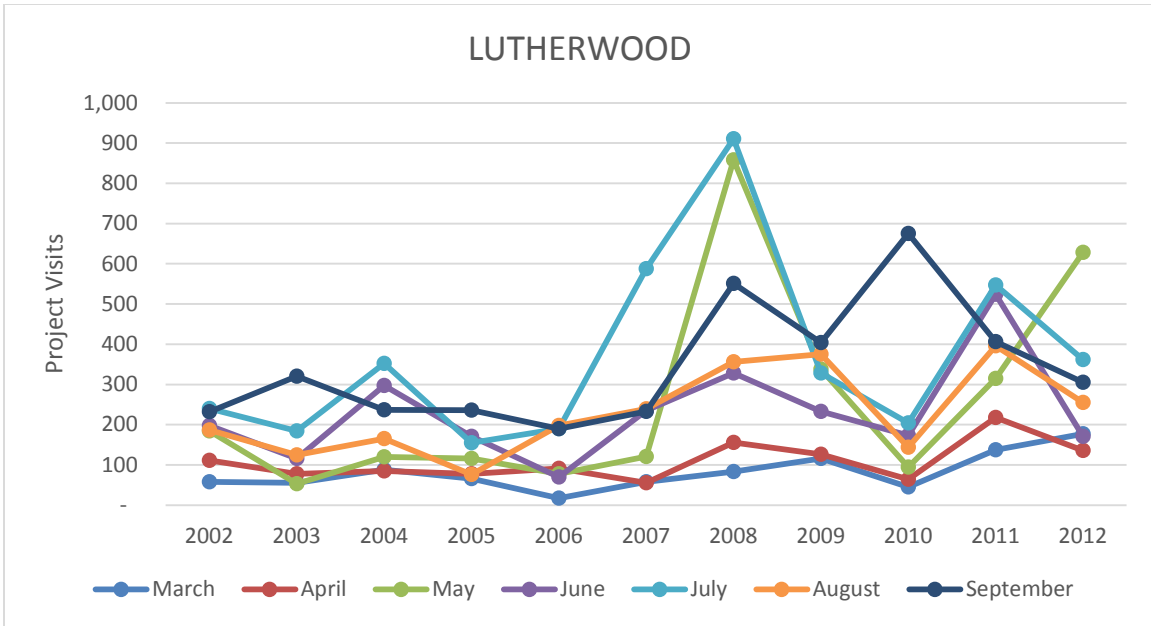


Figure 48: McKaskey Creek Campground Visitation 2002-2012

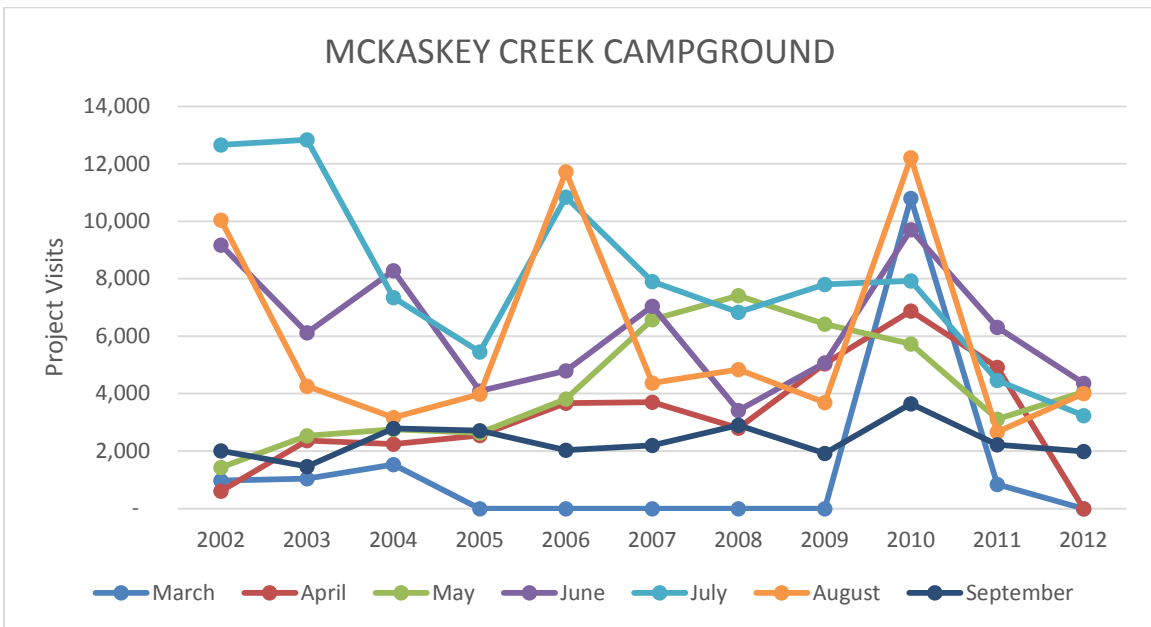


Figure 49: McKinney Campground Visitation 2002-2012

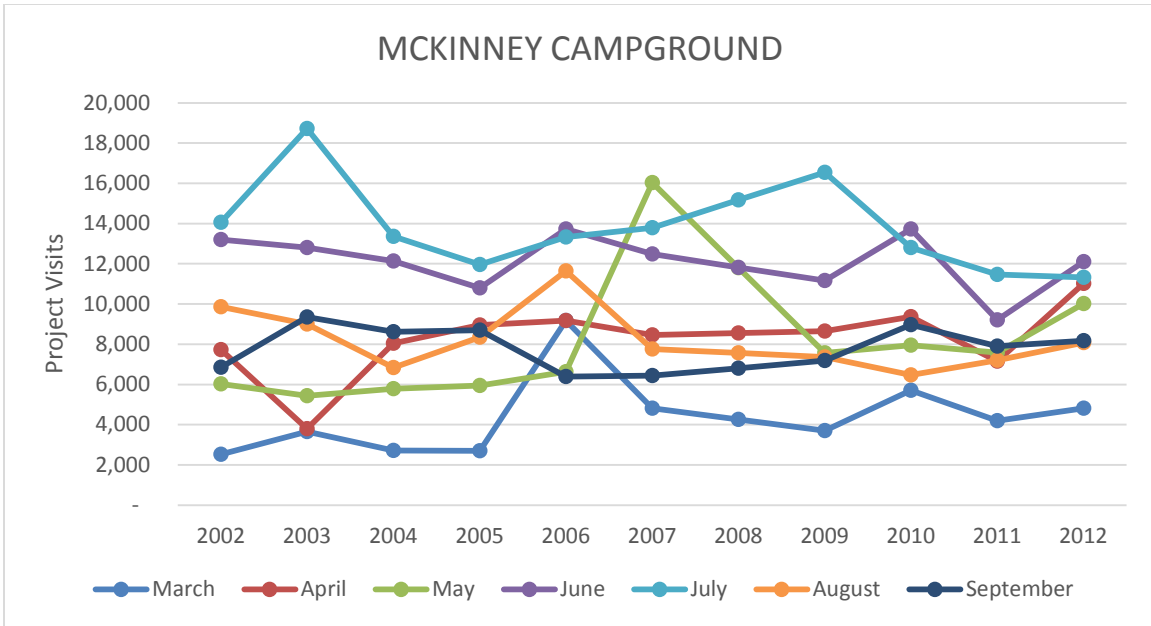


Figure 50: Metro Atlanta Recovery Residences Visitation 2002-2012

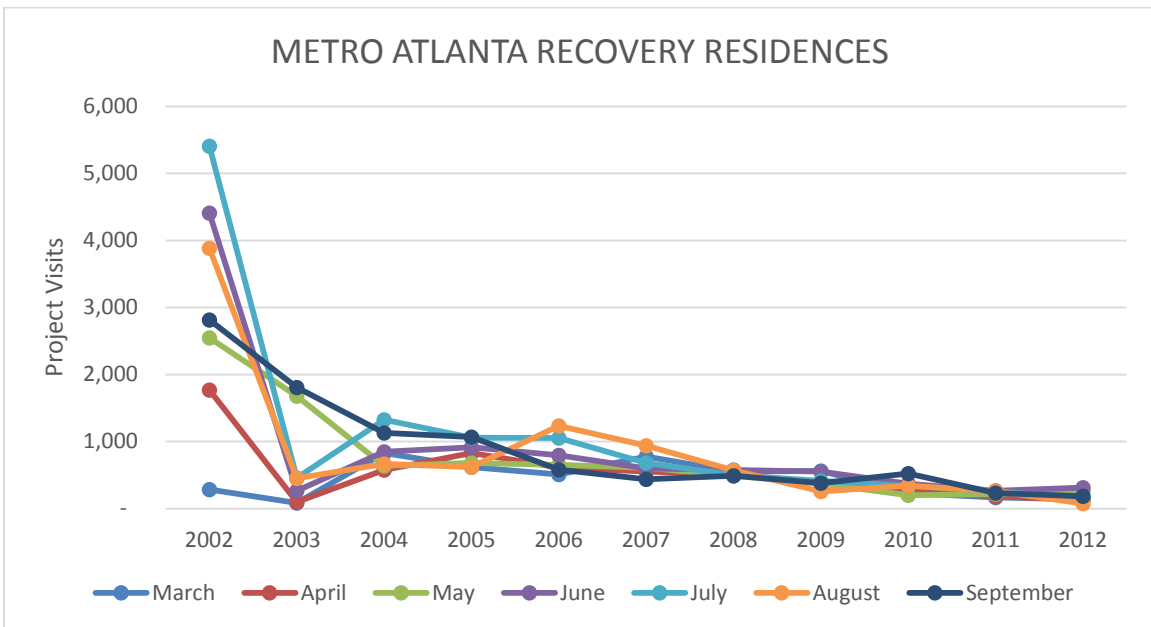


Figure 51: Minuteman Recreation Association Visitation 2002-2012

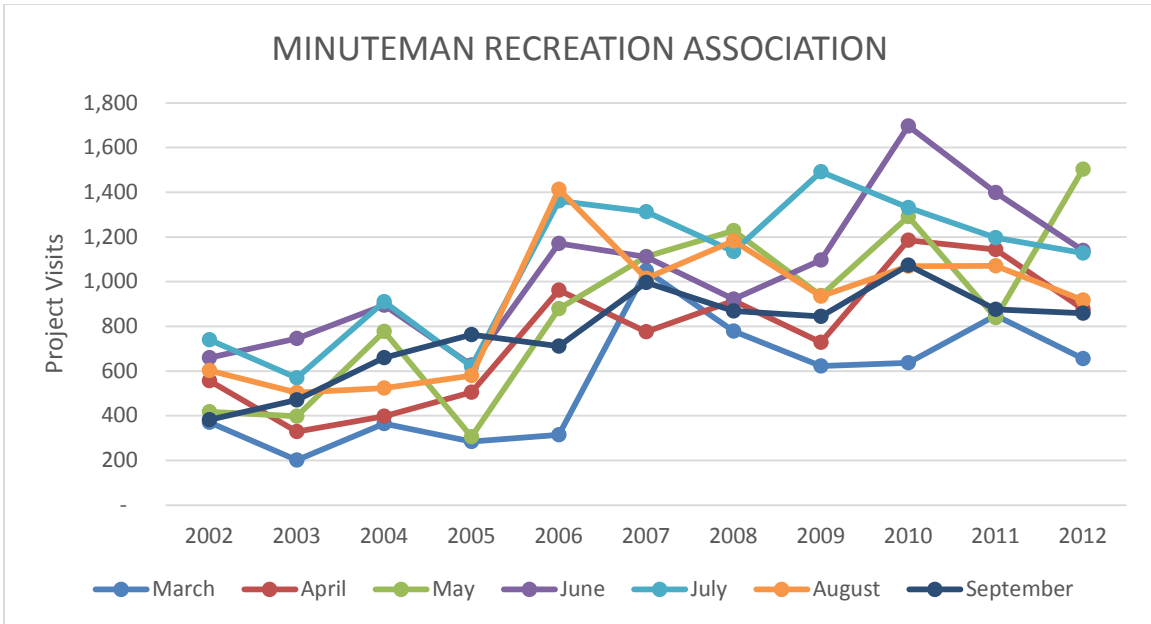
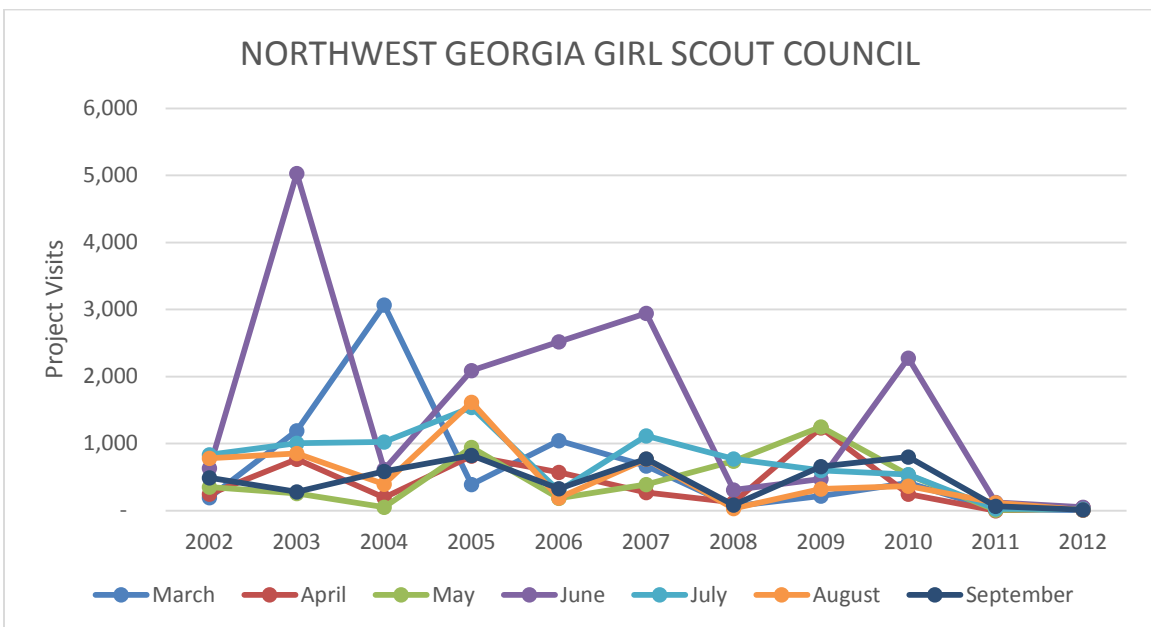
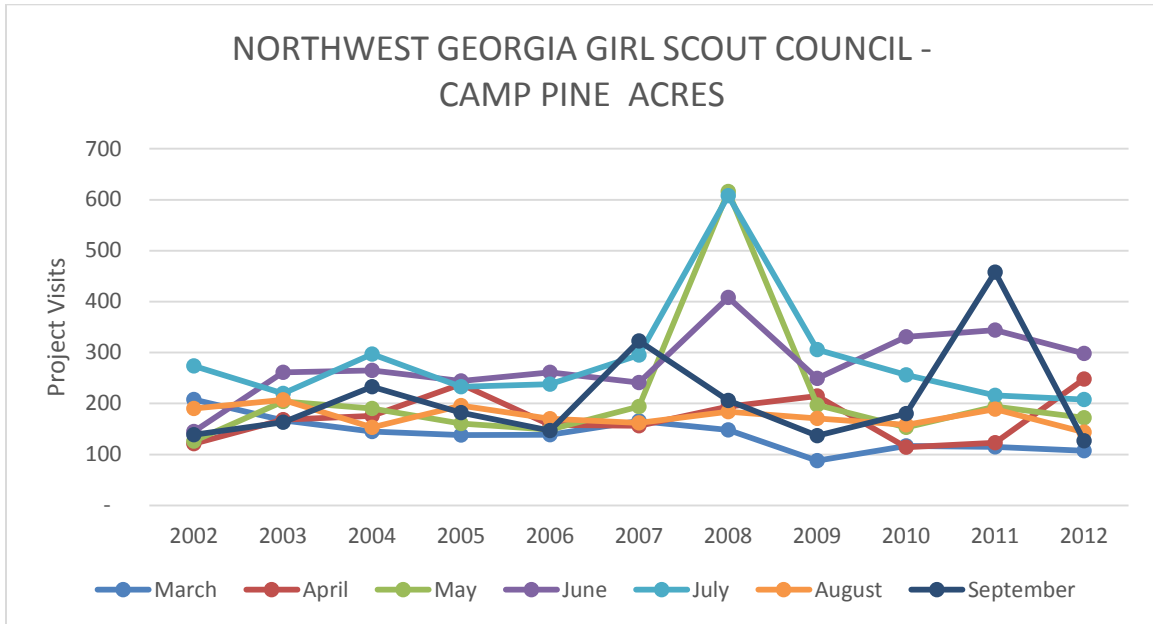


Figure 52: Northwest Georgia Girl Scout Council Visitation 2002-2012



**Figure 53: Northwest Georgia Girl Scout Council -
Camp Pine Acres Visitation 2002-2012**



**Figure 54: Northwest Georgia Council, Boy Scouts of America -
Camp Westin Visitation 2002-2012**

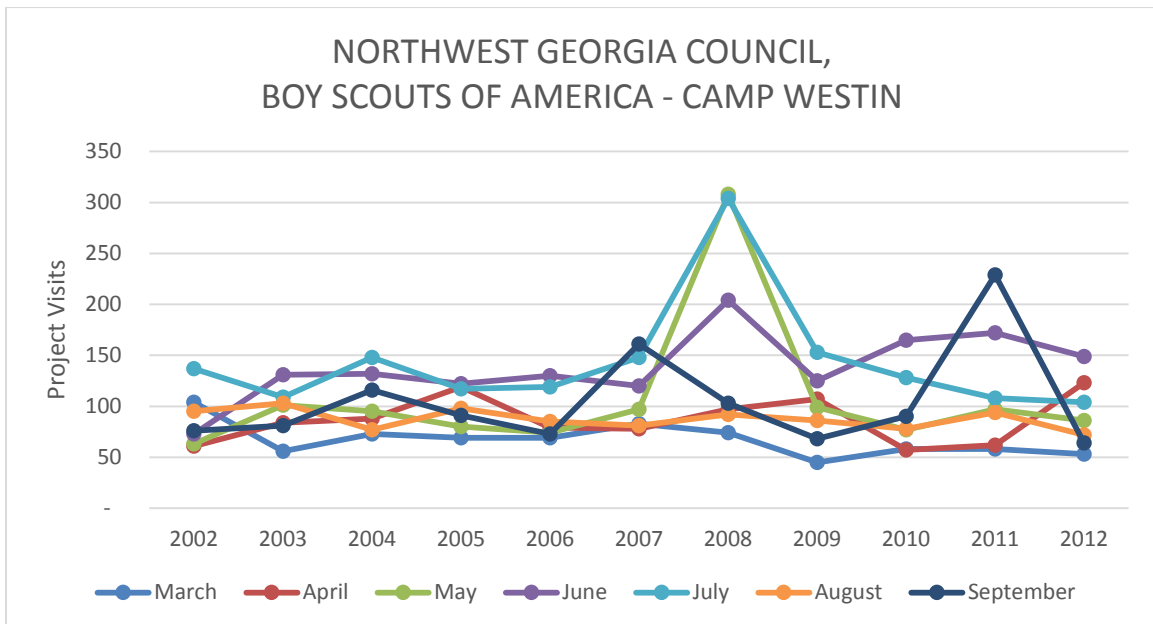


Figure 55: Old Hwy 41 #1 Day Use Visitation 2002-2012

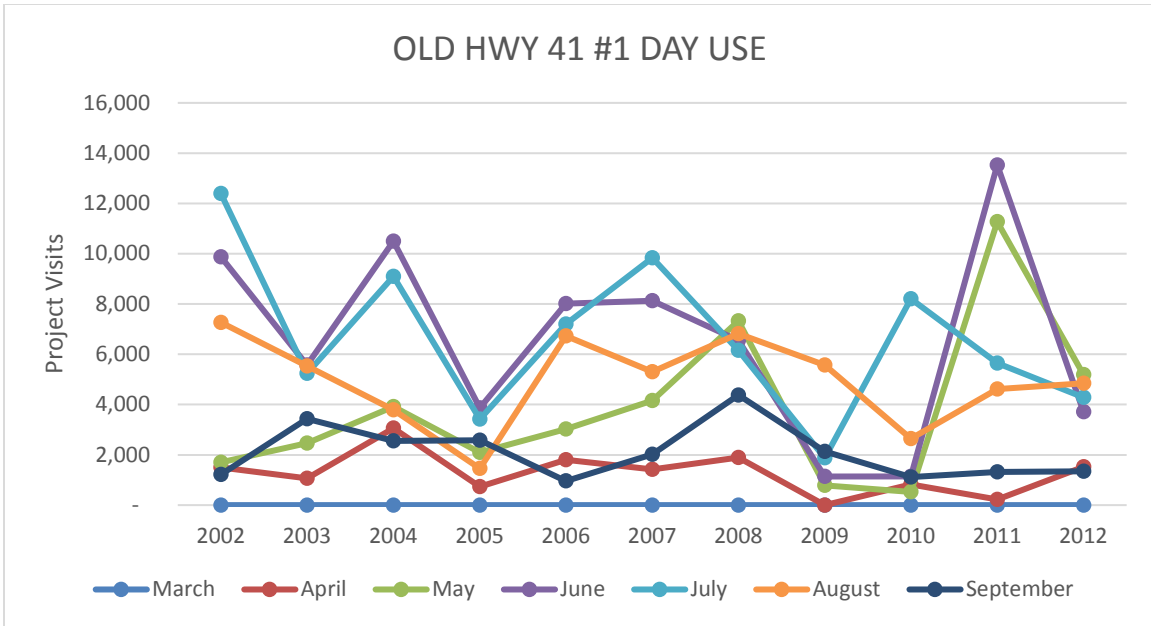


Figure 56: Old Hwy 41 #2 Day Use Visitation 2002-2012

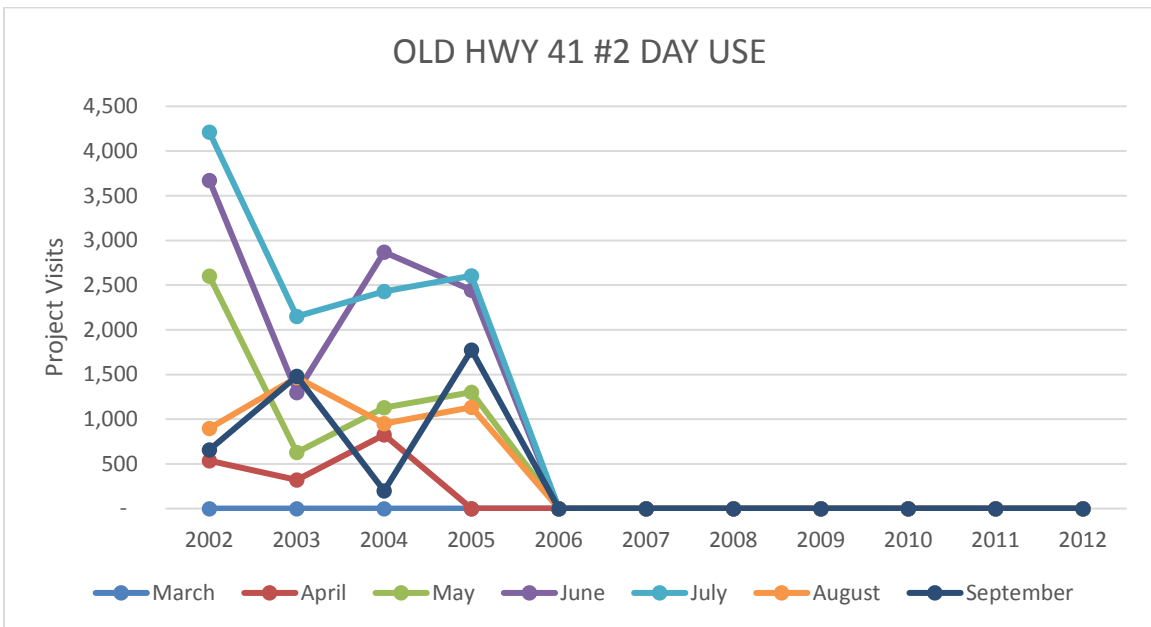


Figure 57: Old Hwy 41 #3 Campground Visitation 2002-2012

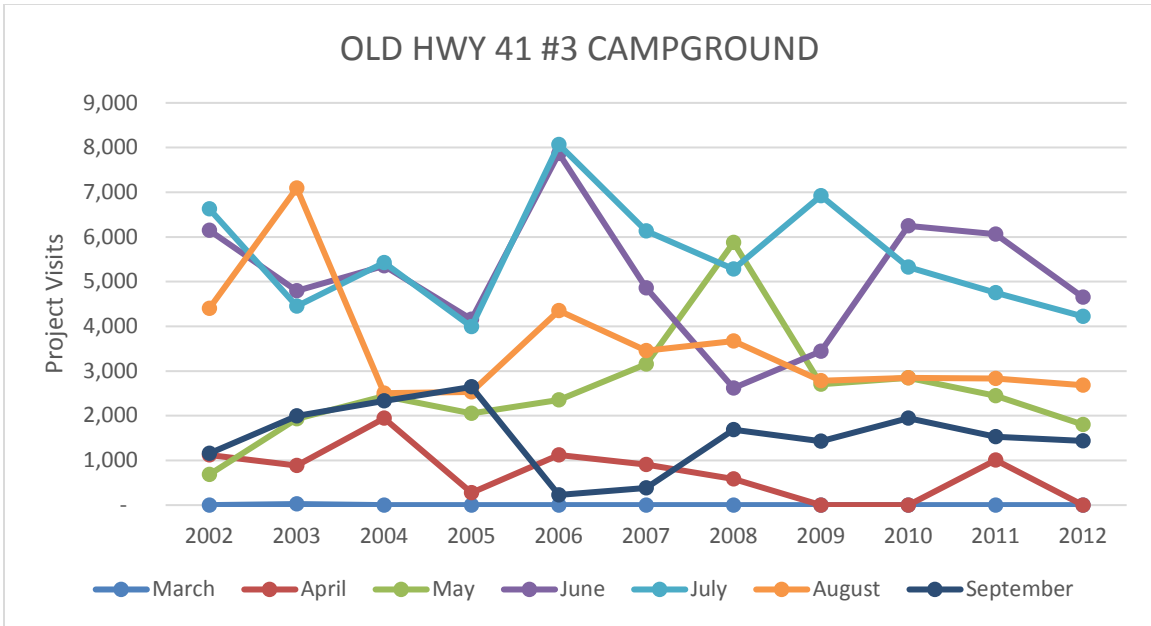


Figure 58: Payne Campground Visitation 2002-2012

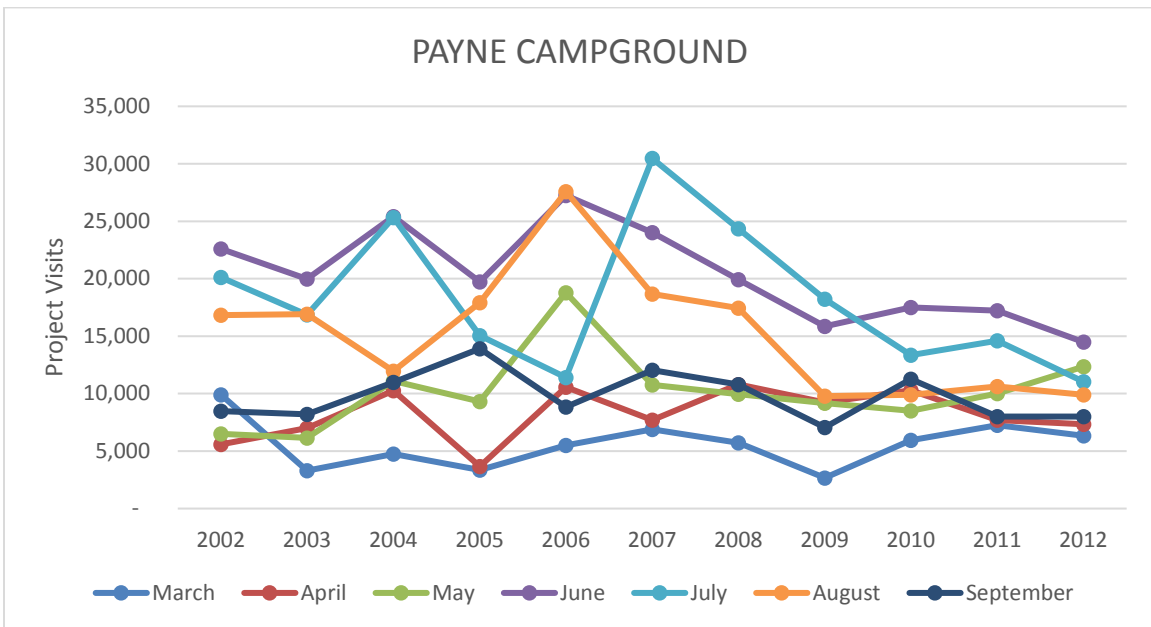


Figure 59: Proctor Landing Visitation 2002-2012

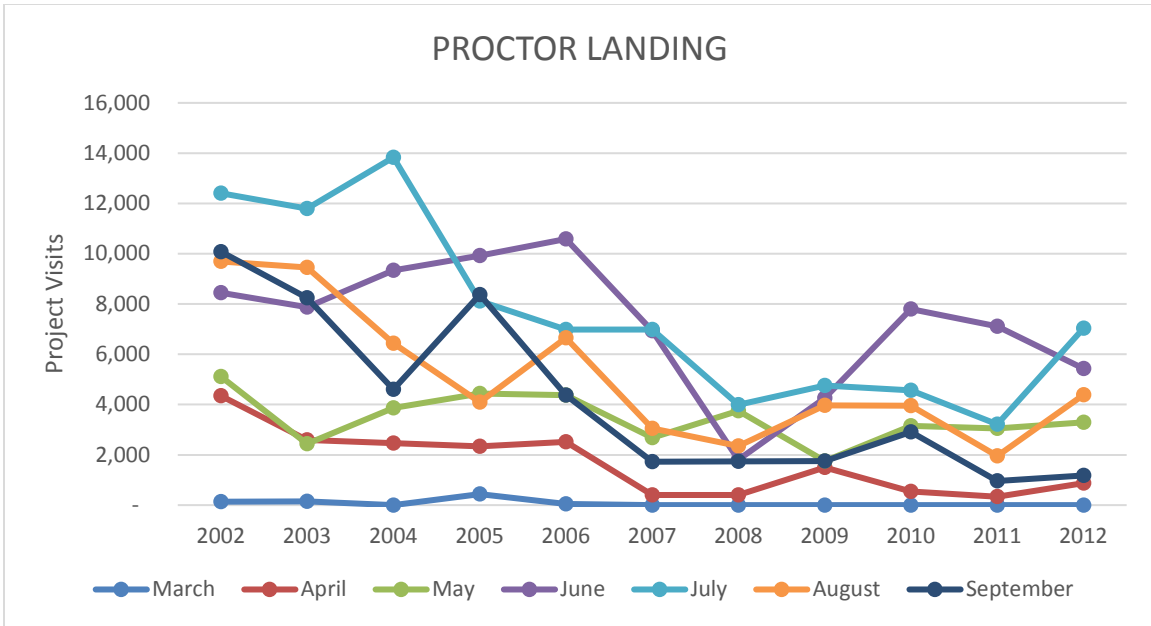


Figure 60: PS Marina 3 - Allatoona Landing Visitation 2002-2012

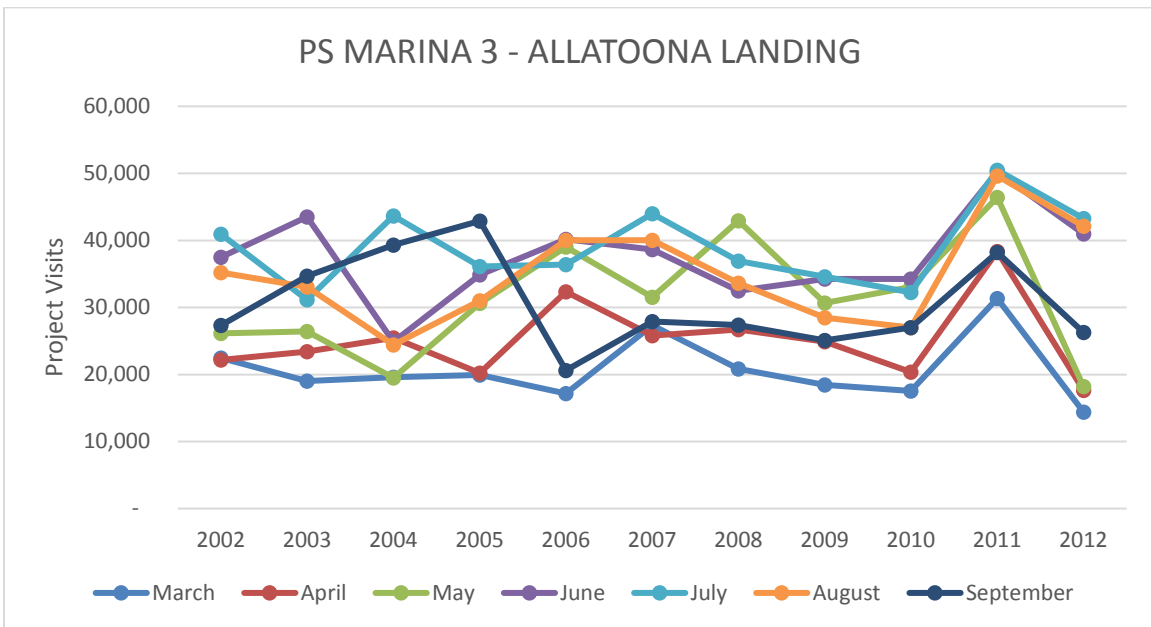


Figure 61: Riverside Day Use Visitation 2002-2012

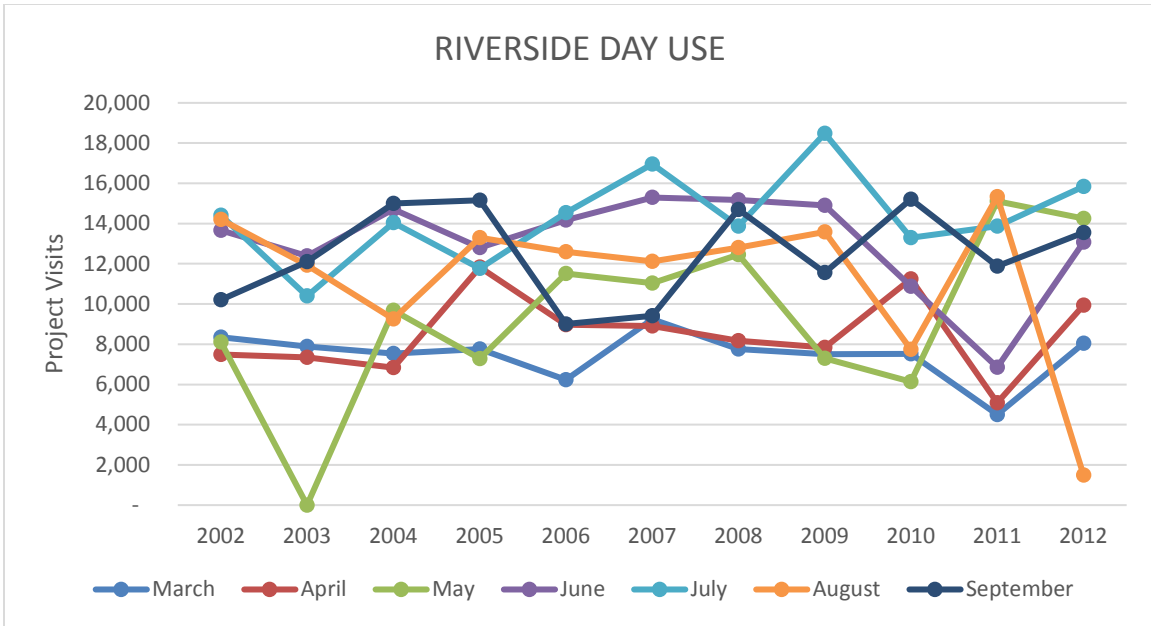


Figure 62: South Cherokee Recreation Association Visitation 2002-2012

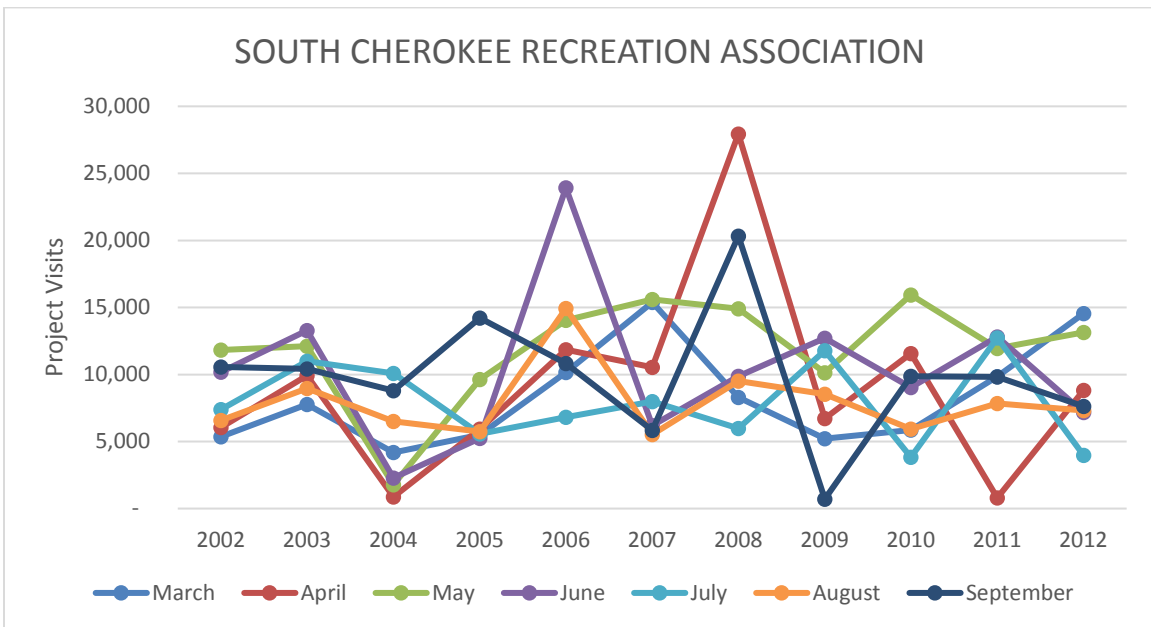


Figure 63: Stamp Creek Day Use Visitation 2002-2012

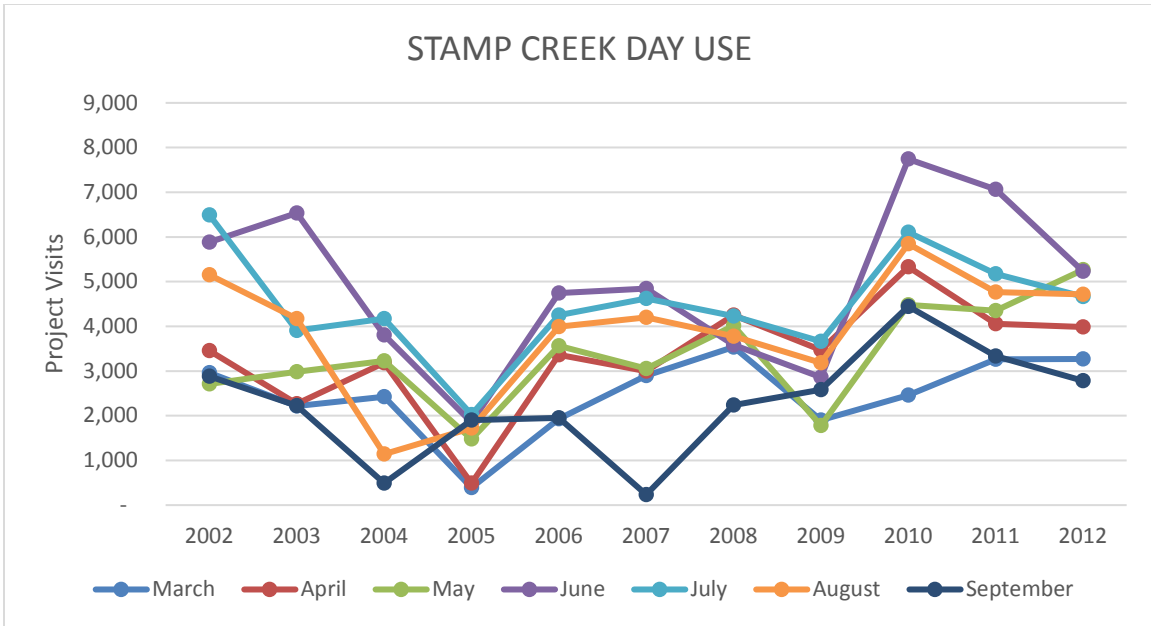


Figure 64: Sweetwater Campground Visitation 2002-2012

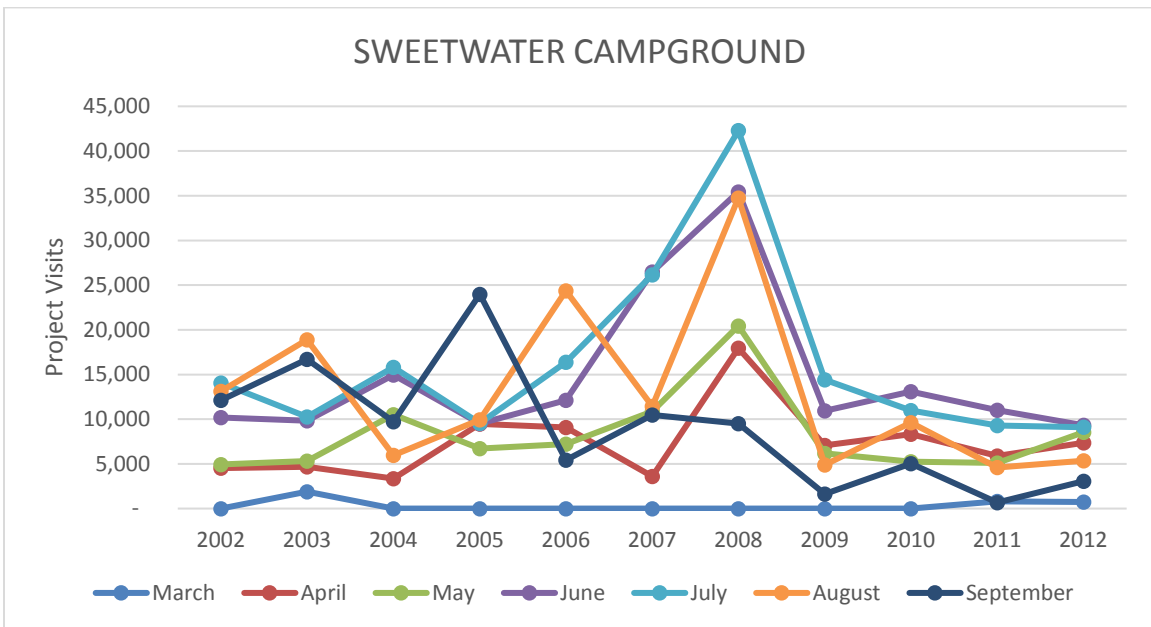


Figure 65: Sweetwater Day Use Visitation 2002-2012

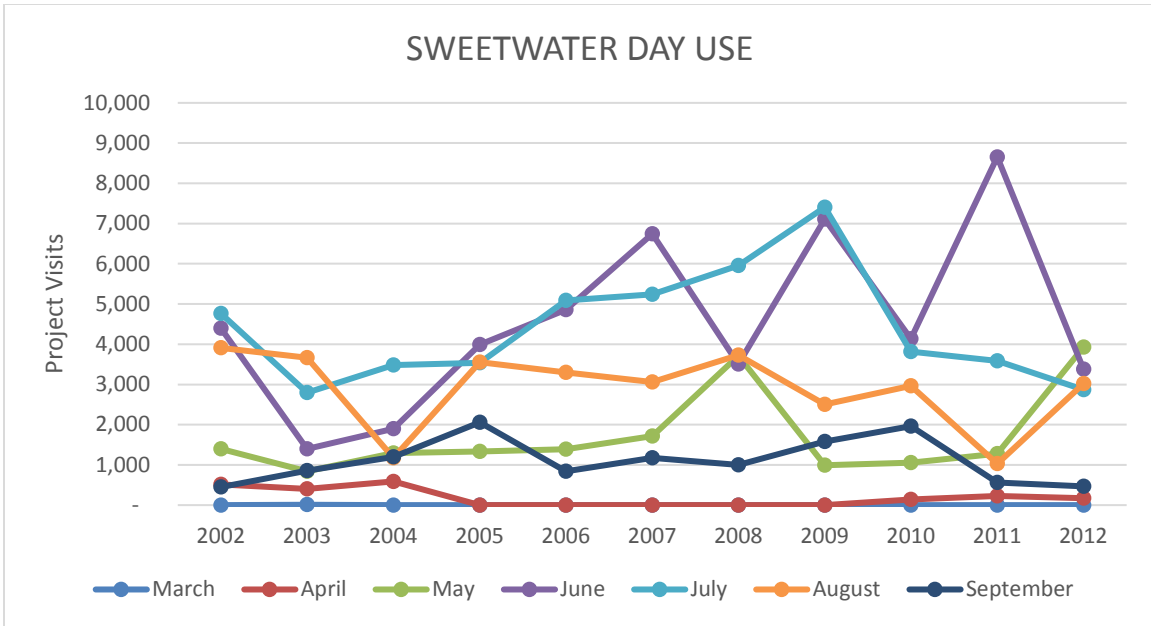


Figure 66: Traina Enterprises - Wilderness Camp Marina Visitation 2002-2012

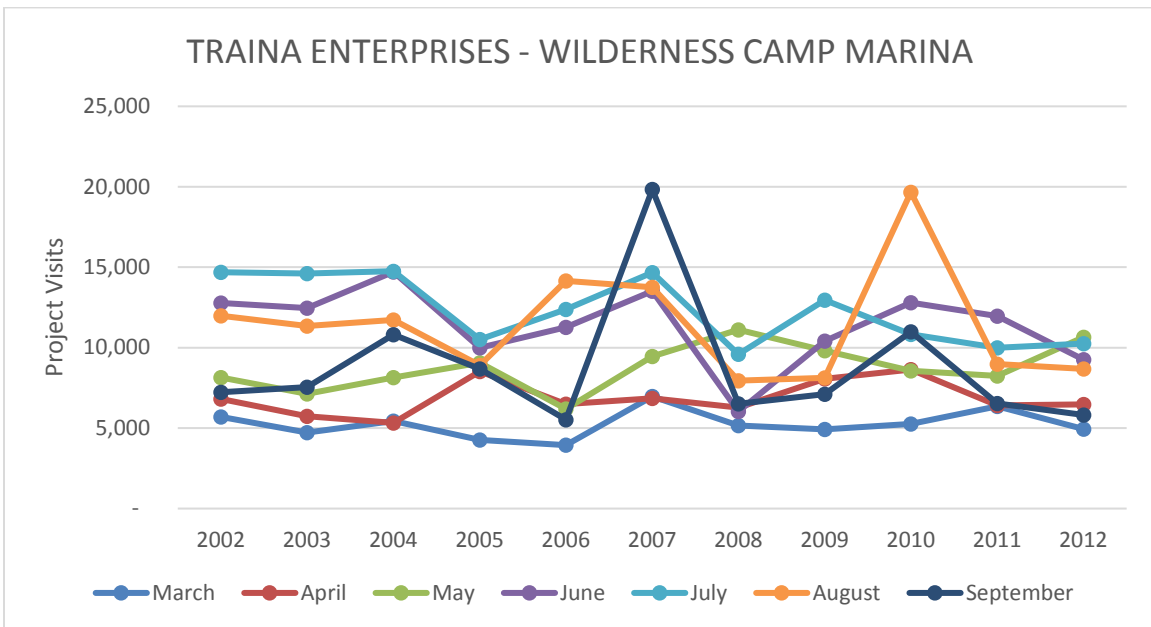


Figure 67: Upper Stamp Creek Campground Visitation 2002-2012

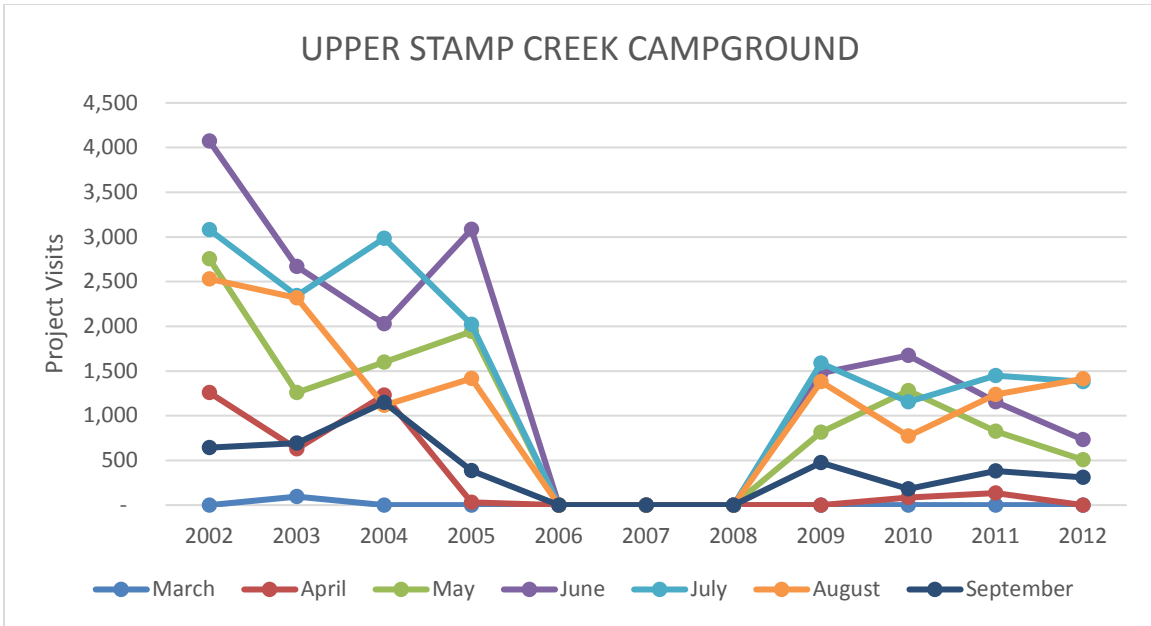


Figure 68: Upper Tanyard Day Use Visitation 2002-2012

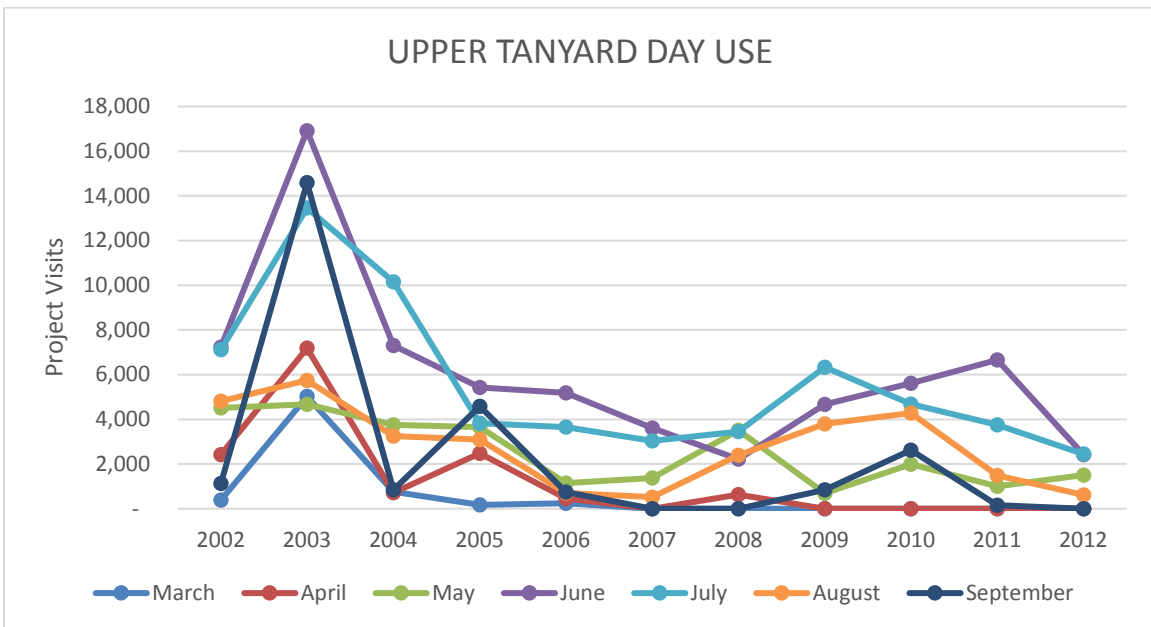


Figure 69: US Naval Air Station Visitation 2002-2012

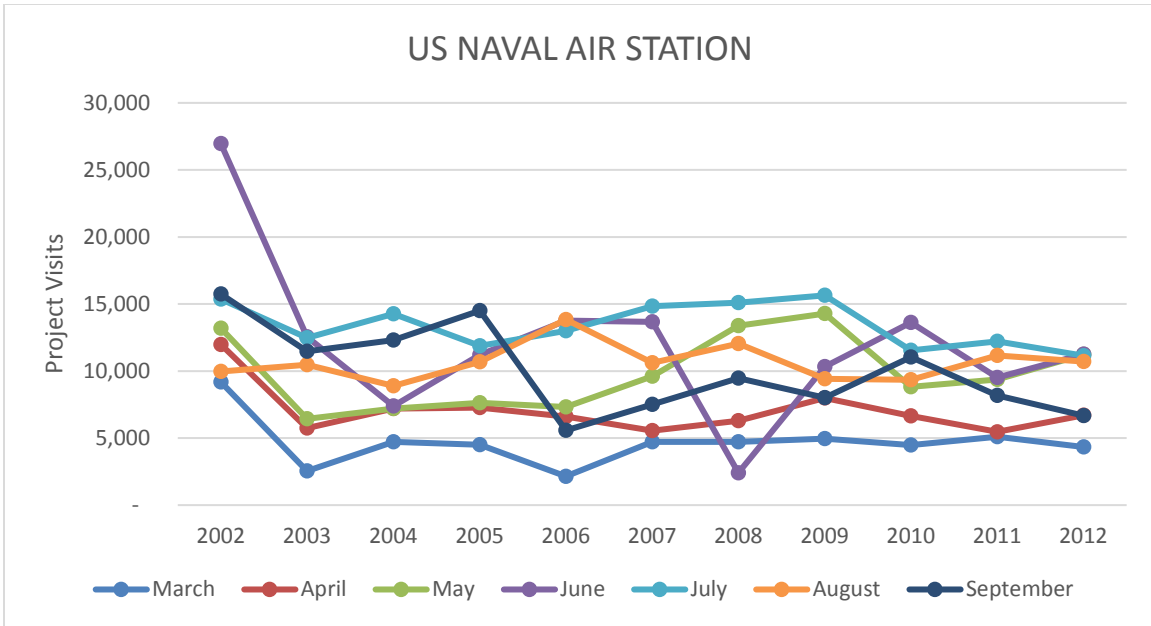


Figure 70: Victoria Campground Visitation 2002-2012

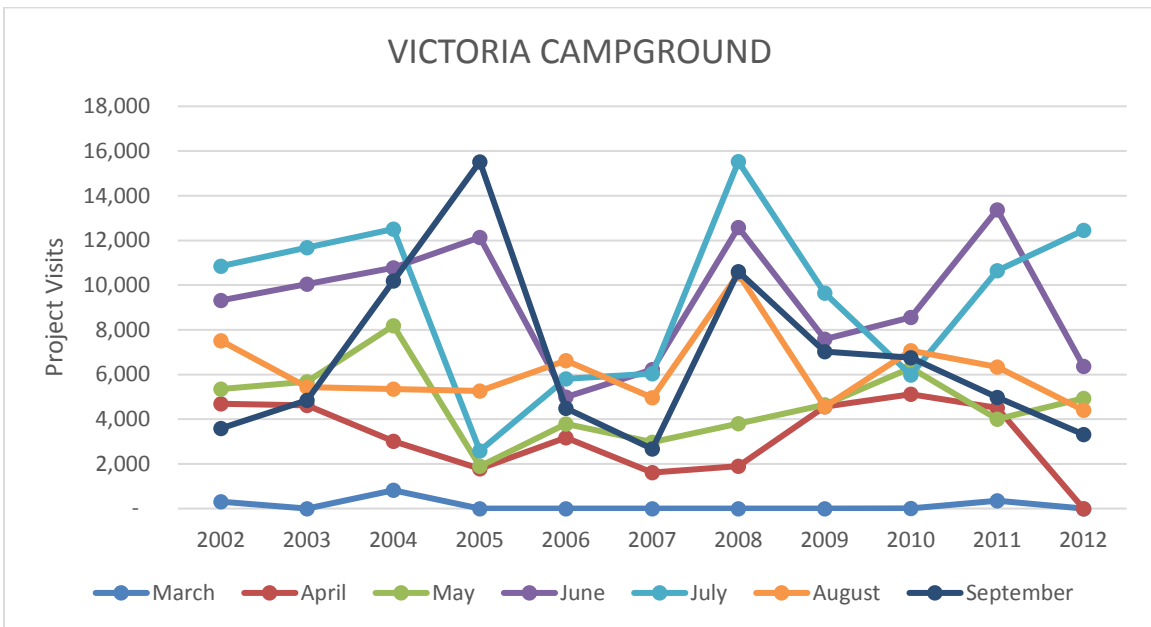


Figure 71: Victoria Day Use Visitation 2002-2012

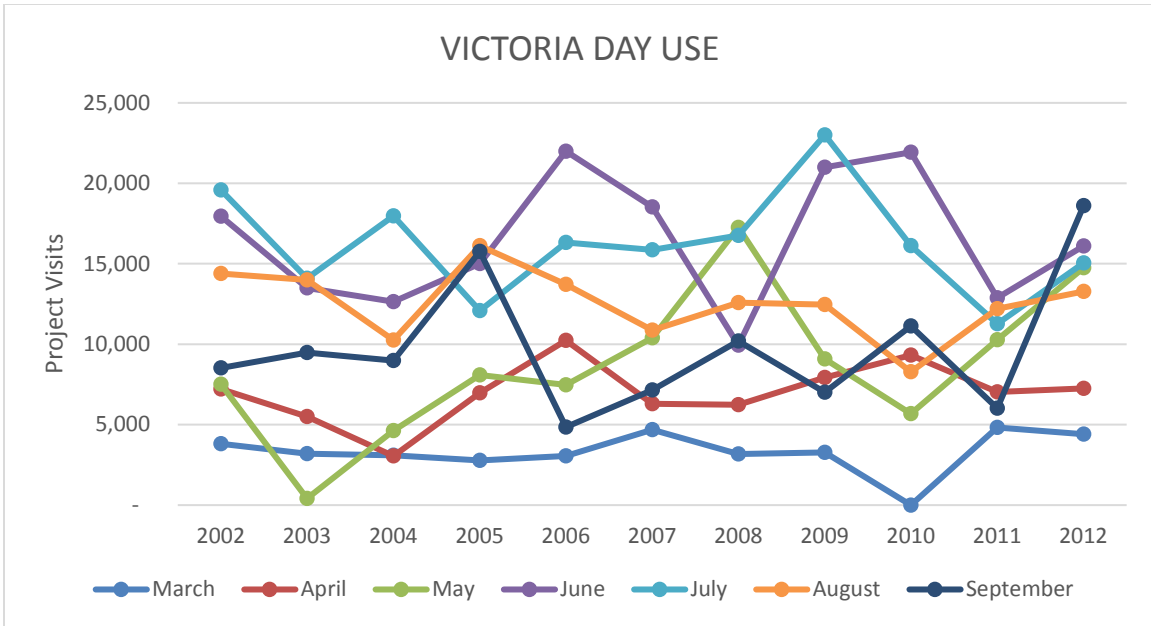


Figure 72: Victoria Harbour Marina Visitation 2002-2012

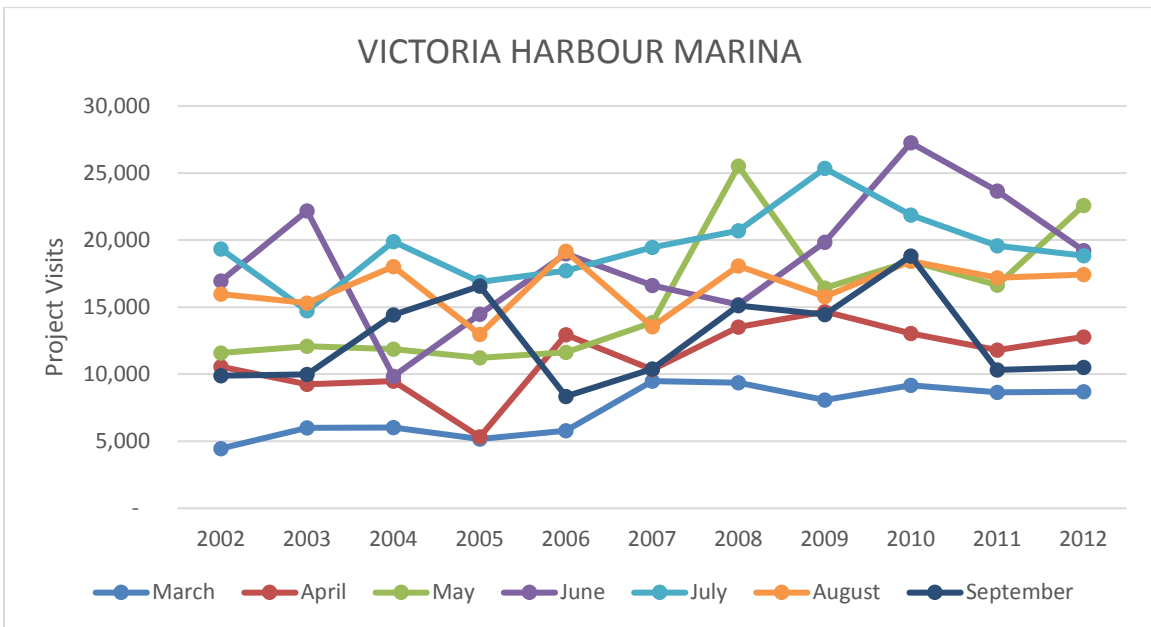


Figure 73: Wildlife Action Visitation 2002-2012

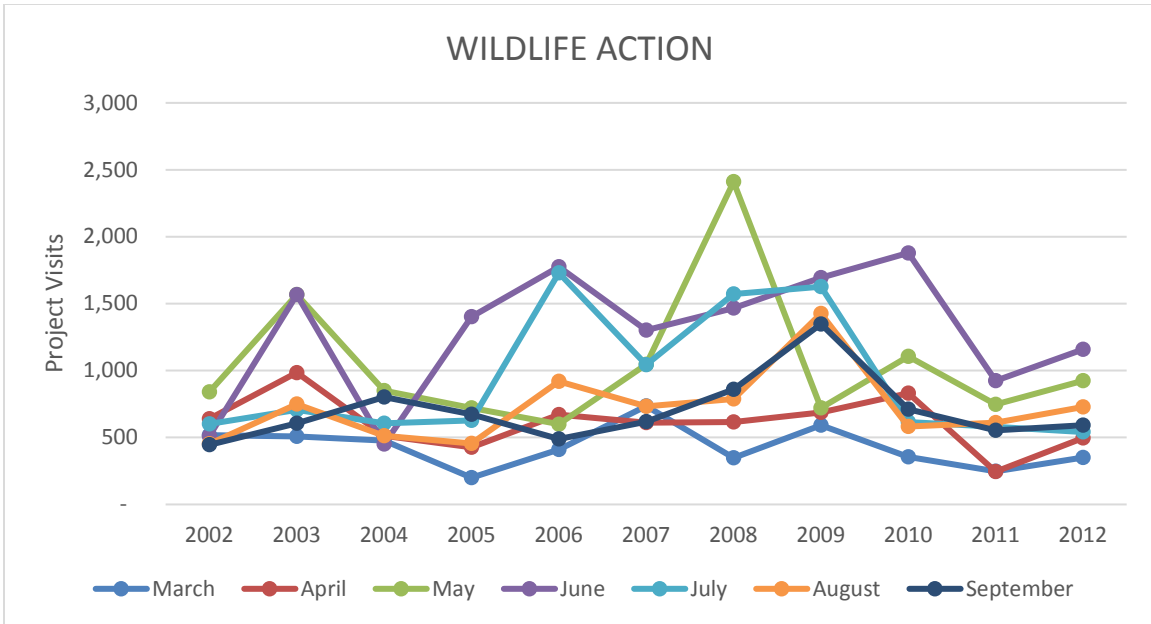


Figure 74: WTSD & Associates, LLC Visitation 2002-2012

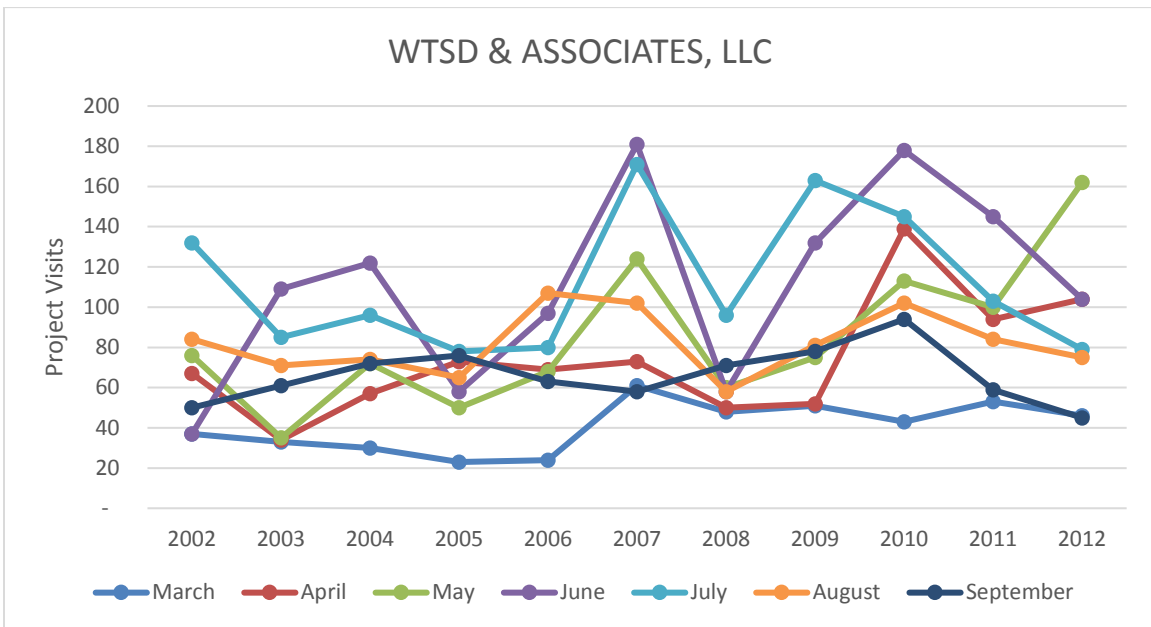


Figure 75: YMCA of Metro Atlanta - Cherokee YMCA Visitation 2002-2012

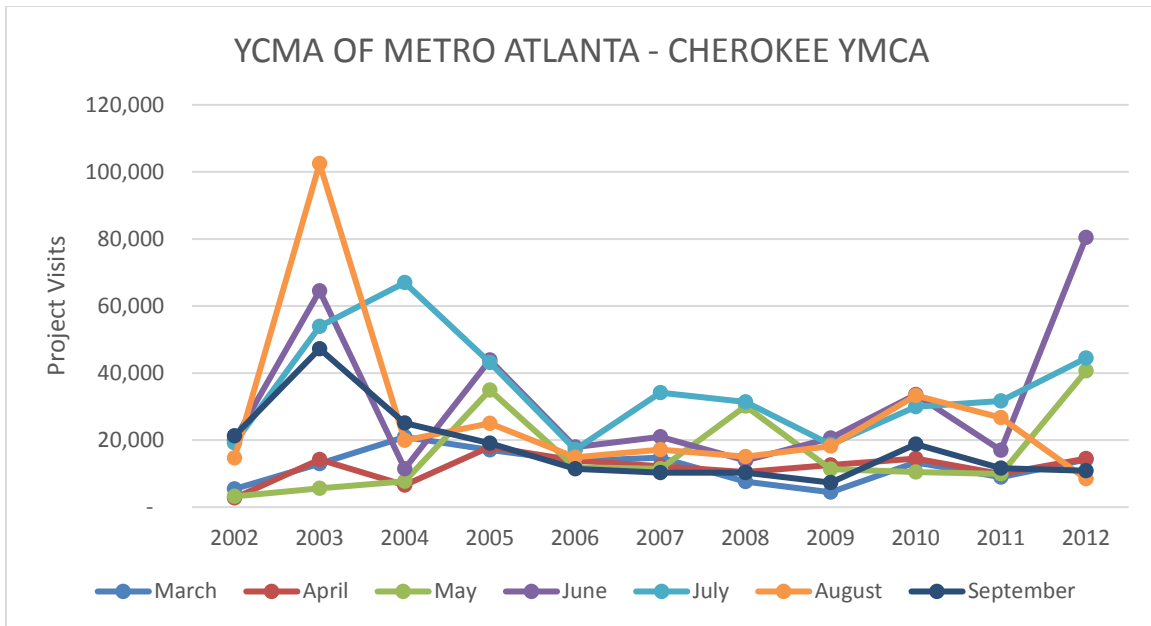
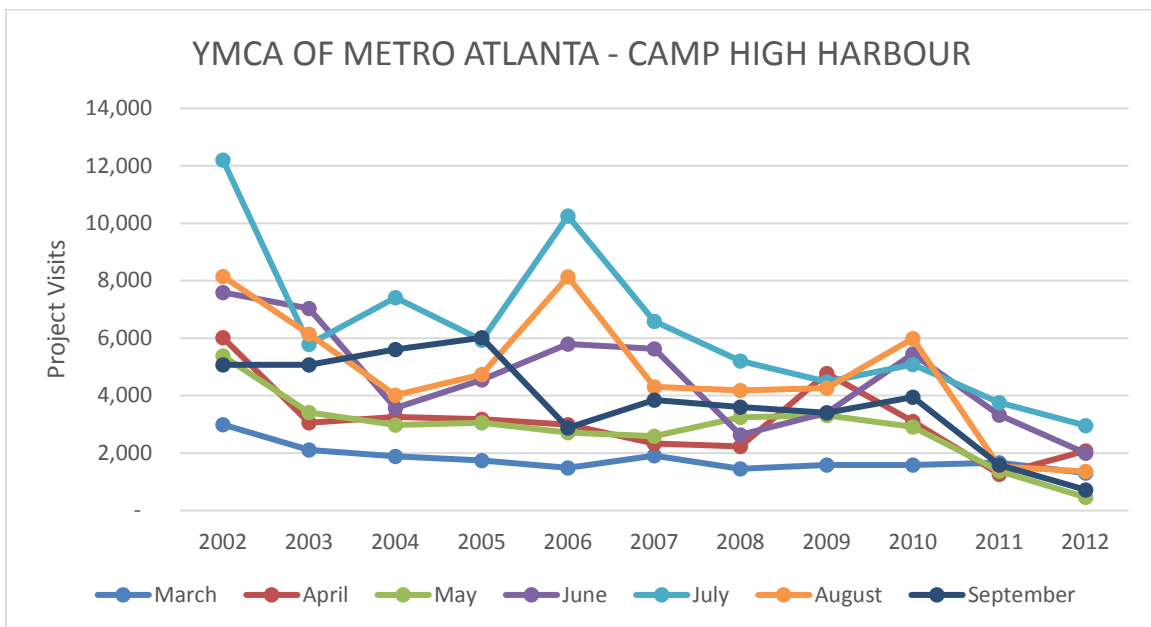


Figure 76: YMCA of Metro Atlanta - Camp High Harbour Visitation 2002-2012



Source: USACE 2016.

4 Recreation Carrying Capacity

It is important to establish the carrying capacity of a project so that there are appropriate parking and facilities, and the quality of the recreation experience is maintained. Recreation carrying capacity can be analyzed in several ways. For this analysis, the

parking spaces and general visitation data were used to establish general recreation carrying capacity. In order to determine peak season weekend day visitation, the visitation for June, July, and August is summed. Years 2010 and 2012 are used to determine the average base values. Design load is calculated as the number of peak season visits multiplied by the percent of visitation occurring on weekends divided by the number of peak season weekend days. In order to determine the parking demand at the project, the design load is used with assumptions for turnover rate (calculated as hours the project is open divided by the average day use hours per person), persons per vehicle, and existing parking. The values for Day Use hours and Visitors per Vehicle were taken from existing data sources including VERS and local Allatoona Lake records. For more informed calculations, a survey would need to be conducted at the project.

Design load and parking demand were calculated for individual recreation areas to help aid in planning. To calculate design load, annual visits for the individual recreation area were needed. This number was calculated by representing the recreation area as a percentage of overall project visitation based on the average recreation area visitation for the years 2010 and 2012. The average percentage was multiplied by the projected project visitation values (displayed in column four of each table below), and annual visits were multiplied by the percentage of visitation occurring during the peak season to calculate peak season visitation.

Parking demand for each individual recreation area was calculated and is displayed below (Tables 2-113). Based on the analysis, there are areas where demand exceeds existing parking supply. Other areas have enough supply that it will not be exceeded by future demand. There is some uncertainty in the analysis related to multiple factors including population projections, individual PSA turnover rates and variance in per capita use rate from year to year. The net difference in parking capacity therefore can vary from what is displayed below.

Table 2: Acworth Lake Authority Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	117,683	301,422	6,245,913	4.83%	39.04%	14	75%	28	3,152
2012	147,981	305,380	6,175,062	4.95%	48.46%	14	75%	28	3,964
2020	144,132	329,442	6,743,066	4.89%	43.75%	14	75%	28	3,861
2030	159,691	365,005	7,470,966	4.89%	43.75%	14	75%	28	4,277

Table 3: Acworth Lake Authority Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	3,152	3.66	3.28	3.11	309	333	24
2012	3,964	3.66	3.28	3.11	389	333	-56
2020	3,861	3.66	3.28	3.11	379	333	-46
2030	4,277	3.66	3.28	3.11	419	333	-86

Table 4: Allatoona Boat and Ski Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	5,297	18,618	6,245,913	0.30%	28.45%	14	75%	28	142
2012	4,551	17,333	6,175,062	0.28%	26.26%	14	75%	28	122
2020	5,338	19,514	6,743,066	0.29%	27.35%	14	75%	28	143
2030	5,914	21,620	7,470,966	0.29%	27.35%	14	75%	28	158

Table 5: Allatoona Boat and Ski Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	142	4.35	2.76	1.91	27	6	-21
2012	122	4.35	2.76	1.91	23	6	-17
2020	143	4.35	2.76	1.91	27	6	-21
2030	158	4.35	2.76	1.91	30	6	-24

Table 6: Allatoona Yacht Club Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	18,216	54,688	6,245,913	0.88%	33.31%	14	75%	28	488
2012	16,251	48,227	6,175,062	0.78%	33.70%	14	75%	28	435
2020	18,712	55,852	6,743,066	0.83%	33.50%	14	75%	28	501
2030	20,732	61,881	7,470,966	0.83%	33.50%	14	75%	28	555

Table 7: Allatoona Yacht Club Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	488	4.35	2.76	1.91	93	139	46
2012	435	4.35	2.76	1.91	83	139	56
2020	501	4.35	2.76	1.91	95	139	44
2030	555	4.35	2.76	1.91	105	139	34

Table 8: Atlanta Yacht Club Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	8,592	21,766	6,245,913	0.35%	39.47%	14	75%	28	230
2012	7,608	18,889	6,175,062	0.31%	40.28%	14	75%	28	204
2020	8,798	22,062	6,743,066	0.33%	39.88%	14	75%	28	236
2030	9,747	24,444	7,470,966	0.33%	39.88%	14	75%	28	261

Table 9: Atlanta Yacht Club Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	230	4.35	2.76	1.91	44	46	2
2012	204	4.35	2.76	1.91	39	46	7
2020	236	4.35	2.76	1.91	45	46	1
2030	261	4.35	2.76	1.91	50	46	-4

Table 10: Bartow Carver Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	20,697	42,842	6,245,913	0.69%	48.31%	14	75%	28	554
2012	18,075	37,170	6,175,062	0.60%	48.63%	14	75%	28	484
2020	21,046	43,421	6,743,066	0.64%	48.47%	14	75%	28	564
2030	23,317	48,108	7,470,966	0.64%	48.47%	14	75%	28	625

Table 11: Bartow Carver Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	554	3.66	3.28	3.11	54	96	42
2012	484	3.66	3.28	3.11	47	96	49
2020	564	3.66	3.28	3.11	55	96	41
2030	625	3.66	3.28	3.11	61	96	35

Table 12: Bartow County - Gatewood Park Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	20,430	47,751	6,245,913	0.76%	42.78%	14	75%	28	547
2012	12,496	35,824	6,175,062	0.58%	34.88%	14	75%	28	335
2020	17,605	45,336	6,743,066	0.67%	38.83%	14	75%	28	472
2030	19,506	50,229	7,470,966	0.67%	38.83%	14	75%	28	522

Table 13: Bartow County - Gatewood Park Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	547	4.35	2.76	1.91	104	252	148
2012	335	4.35	2.76	1.91	64	252	188
2020	472	4.35	2.76	1.91	89	252	163
2030	522	4.35	2.76	1.91	99	252	153

Table 14: Big K Club Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	3,384	10,766	6,245,913	0.17%	31.43%	14	75%	28	91
2012	2,604	6,107	6,175,062	0.10%	42.64%	14	75%	28	70
2020	3,387	9,146	6,743,066	0.14%	37.04%	14	75%	28	91
2030	3,753	10,133	7,470,966	0.14%	37.04%	14	75%	28	101

Table 15: Big K Club Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	91	4.07	2.95	2.71	11	15	4
2012	70	4.07	2.95	2.71	9	15	6
2020	91	4.07	2.95	2.71	11	15	4
2030	101	4.07	2.95	2.71	13	15	2

Table 16: Blockhouse #2 – Ramp Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	71,979	161,112	6,245,913	2.58%	44.68%	14	75%	28	1,928
2012	89,867	175,678	6,175,062	2.84%	51.15%	14	75%	28	2,407
2020	87,631	182,887	6,743,066	2.71%	47.92%	14	75%	28	2,347
2030	97,090	202,629	7,470,966	2.71%	47.92%	14	75%	28	2,601

Table 17: Blockhouse #2 – Ramp Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	1,928	4.07	2.95	2.71	241	128	-113
2012	2,407	4.07	2.95	2.71	301	128	-173
2020	2,347	4.07	2.95	2.71	294	128	-166
2030	2,601	4.07	2.95	2.71	325	128	-197

**Table 18: Boy Scouts of America – Explorer Scout Camp -
Camp Allatoona Design Load**

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	2,349	7,516	6,245,913	0.12%	31.25%	14	75%	28	63
2012	1,952	7,041	6,175,062	0.11%	27.72%	14	75%	28	52
2020	2,330	7,901	6,743,066	0.12%	29.49%	14	75%	28	62
2030	2,582	8,754	7,470,966	0.12%	29.49%	14	75%	28	69

**Table 19: Boy Scouts of America – Explorer Scout Camp -
Camp Allatoona Parking Demand**

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	63	4.35	2.76	1.91	12	58	46
2012	52	4.35	2.76	1.91	10	58	48
2020	62	4.35	2.76	1.91	12	58	46
2030	69	4.35	2.76	1.91	13	58	45

Table 20: Cherokee County - Blanket’s Creek Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	38,149	87,440	6,245,913	1.40%	43.63%	14	75%	28	1,022
2012	58,140	185,150	6,175,062	3.00%	31.40%	14	75%	28	1,557
2020	55,631	148,290	6,743,066	2.20%	37.52%	14	75%	28	1,490
2030	61,636	164,298	7,470,966	2.20%	37.52%	14	75%	28	1,651

Table 21: Cherokee County - Blanket’s Creek Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	1,022	3.66	3.28	3.11	100	137	37
2012	1,557	3.66	3.28	3.11	153	137	-16
2020	1,490	3.66	3.28	3.11	146	137	-9
2030	1,651	3.66	3.28	3.11	162	137	-25

Table 22: Cherokee County - Cherokee Mills Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	54,122	128,407	6,245,913	2.06%	42.15%	14	75%	28	1,450
2012	53,990	129,052	6,175,062	2.09%	41.84%	14	75%	28	1,446
2020	58,695	139,775	6,743,066	2.07%	41.99%	14	75%	28	1,572
2030	65,031	154,864	7,470,966	2.07%	41.99%	14	75%	28	1,742

Table 23: Cherokee County - Cherokee Mills Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	1,450	3.66	3.28	3.11	142	140	-2
2012	1,446	3.66	3.28	3.11	150	140	-10
2020	1,572	3.66	3.28	3.11	163	140	-23
2030	1,742	3.66	3.28	3.11	180	140	-40

Table 24: Cherokee County - Field's Landing Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	31,155	86,480	6,245,913	1.38%	36.03%	14	75%	28	835
2012	30,807	75,444	6,175,062	1.22%	40.83%	14	75%	28	825
2020	33,770	87,874	6,743,066	1.30%	38.43%	14	75%	28	905
2030	37,415	97,359	7,470,966	1.30%	38.43%	14	75%	28	1,002

Table 25: Cherokee County - Field's Landing Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	835	3.66	3.28	3.11	82	48	-34
2012	825	3.66	3.28	3.11	81	48	-33
2020	905	3.66	3.28	3.11	89	48	-41
2030	1,002	3.66	3.28	3.11	98	48	-50

Table 26: Cherokee County - J.J. Biello Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	14,047	52,767	6,245,913	0.84%	26.62%	14	75%	28	376
2012	25,258	84,808	6,175,062	1.37%	29.78%	14	75%	28	677
2020	21,091	74,788	6,743,066	1.11%	28.20%	14	75%	28	565
2030	23,368	82,861	7,470,966	1.11%	28.20%	14	75%	28	626

Table 27: Cherokee County - J.J. Biello Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	376	4.35	2.76	1.91	71	1,244	1,173
2012	677	4.35	2.76	1.91	128	1,244	1,116
2020	565	4.35	2.76	1.91	107	1,244	1,137
2030	626	4.35	2.76	1.91	119	1,244	1,125

Table 28: Cherokee Presbytery - Camp Cherokee Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	1,440	7,486	6,245,913	0.12%	19.24%	14	75%	28	39
2012	1,129	3,388	6,175,062	0.05%	33.32%	14	75%	28	30
2020	1,548	5,891	6,743,066	0.09%	26.28%	14	75%	28	41
2030	1,715	6,527	7,470,966	0.09%	26.28%	14	75%	28	46

Table 29: Cherokee Presbytery - Camp Cherokee Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	39	4.35	2.76	1.91	7	8	1
2012	30	4.35	2.76	1.91	6	8	2
2020	41	4.35	2.76	1.91	8	8	0
2030	46	4.35	2.76	1.91	9	8	-1

Table 30: City of Canton - Boling Park Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	262,834	719,658	6,245,913	11.52%	36.52%	14	75%	28	7,040
2012	208,263	566,142	6,175,062	9.17%	36.79%	14	75%	28	5,578
2020	255,692	697,579	6,743,066	10.35%	36.65%	14	75%	28	6,849
2030	283,294	772,881	7,470,966	10.35%	36.65%	14	75%	28	7,588

Table 31: City of Canton - Boling Park Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	7,040	3.66	6.00	3.11	377	272	-105
2012	5,578	3.66	6.00	3.11	299	272	-27
2020	6,849	3.66	6.00	3.11	367	272	-95
2030	7,588	3.66	6.00	3.11	407	272	-135

Table 32: Clark Creek North Campground Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	7,895	11,234	6,245,913	0.18%	70.28%	14	75%	28	211
2012	7,503	9,205	6,175,062	0.15%	81.51%	14	75%	28	201
2020	8,417	11,090	6,743,066	0.16%	75.89%	14	75%	28	225
2030	9,325	12,287	7,470,966	0.16%	75.89%	14	75%	28	250

Table 33: Clark Creek North Campground Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	211	1.49	8.05	3.44	8	30	22
2012	201	1.49	8.05	3.44	7	30	23
2020	225	1.49	8.05	3.44	8	30	22
2030	250	1.49	8.05	3.44	9	30	21

Table 34: Clark Creek South Ramp Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	13,767	28,537	6,245,913	0.46%	48.24%	14	75%	28	369
2012	29,102	58,889	6,175,062	0.95%	49.42%	14	75%	28	780
2020	23,222	47,557	6,743,066	0.71%	48.83%	14	75%	28	622
2030	25,729	52,691	7,470,966	0.71%	48.83%	14	75%	28	689

Table 35: Clark Creek South Ramp Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	369	3.66	3.28	3.11	36	70	34
2012	780	3.66	3.28	3.11	76	70	-6
2020	622	3.66	3.28	3.11	61	70	9
2030	689	3.66	3.28	3.11	68	70	2

Table 36: Cobb County - Acworth Regional Park Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	79,401	273,626	6,245,913	4.38%	29.02%	14	75%	28	2,127
2012	103,481	256,770	6,175,062	4.16%	40.30%	14	75%	28	2,772
2020	99,784	287,897	6,743,066	4.27%	34.66%	14	75%	28	2,673
2030	110,555	318,975	7,470,966	4.27%	34.66%	14	75%	28	2,961

Table 37: Cobb County 0 Acworth Regional Park Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	2,127	3.66	3.28	3.11	209	188	-21
2012	2,772	3.66	3.28	3.11	272	188	-84
2020	2,673	3.66	3.28	3.11	262	188	-74
2030	2,961	3.66	3.28	3.11	290	188	-102

Table 38: Cooper Branch Day Use Area #1 Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	49,122	124,646	6,245,913	2.00%	39.41%	14	75%	28	1,316
2012	42,118	91,678	6,175,062	1.48%	45.94%	14	75%	28	1,128
2020	50,075	117,339	6,743,066	1.74%	42.68%	14	75%	28	1,341
2030	55,480	130,006	7,470,966	1.74%	42.68%	14	75%	28	1,486

Table 39: Cooper Branch Day Use Area #1 Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	1,316	3.66	3.28	3.11	129	84	-45
2012	1,128	3.66	3.28	3.11	111	84	-27
2020	1,341	3.66	3.28	3.11	132	84	-48
2030	1,486	3.66	3.28	3.11	146	84	-62

Table 40: Cooper's Furnace Day Use Area Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	20,264	59,128	6,245,913	0.95%	34.27%	14	75%	28	543
2012	22,277	46,155	6,175,062	0.75%	48.27%	14	75%	28	597
2020	23,572	57,117	6,743,066	0.85%	41.27%	14	75%	28	631
2030	26,116	63,283	7,470,966	0.85%	41.27%	14	75%	28	700

Table 41: Cooper's Furnace Day Use Area Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	543	3.66	3.28	3.11	53	124	71
2012	597	3.66	3.28	3.11	59	124	65
2020	631	3.66	3.28	3.11	62	124	62
2030	700	3.66	3.28	3.11	69	124	55

Table 42: Cushing Memorial Park Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	50,428	115,925	6,245,913	1.86%	43.50%	14	75%	28	1,351
2012	28,023	60,322	6,175,062	0.98%	46.46%	14	75%	28	751
2020	42,959	95,511	6,743,066	1.42%	44.98%	14	75%	28	1,151
2030	47,597	105,822	7,470,966	1.42%	44.98%	14	75%	28	1,275

Table 43: Cushing Memorial Park Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	1,351	4.07	2.95	2.71	169	200	31
2012	751	4.07	2.95	2.71	94	200	106
2020	1,151	4.07	2.95	2.71	144	200	56
2030	1,275	4.07	2.95	2.71	160	200	40

Table 44: Dallas Landing Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	24,507	39,116	6,245,913	0.63%	62.65%	14	75%	28	656
2012	47,544	71,521	6,175,062	1.16%	66.48%	14	75%	28	1,274
2020	38,845	60,165	6,743,066	0.89%	64.56%	14	75%	28	1,040
2030	43,038	66,659	7,470,966	0.89%	64.56%	14	75%	28	1,153

Table 45: Dallas Landing Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	656	4.07	2.95	2.71	82	400	318
2012	1,274	4.07	2.95	2.71	159	400	241
2020	1,040	4.07	2.95	2.71	130	400	270
2030	1,153	4.07	2.95	2.71	144	400	256

Table 46: Etowah Yacht Club Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	5,324	13,180	6,245,913	0.21%	40.39%	14	75%	28	143
2012	4,180	11,475	6,175,062	0.19%	36.43%	14	75%	28	112
2020	5,139	13,380	6,743,066	0.20%	38.41%	14	75%	28	138
2030	5,694	14,824	7,470,966	0.20%	38.41%	14	75%	28	153

Table 47: Etowah Yacht Club Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	143	4.35	2.76	1.91	27	15	-12
2012	112	4.35	2.76	1.91	21	15	-6
2020	138	4.35	2.76	1.91	26	15	-11
2030	153	4.35	2.76	1.91	29	15	-14

Table 48: Galts Ferry Day Use Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	57,446	107,672	6,245,913	1.72%	53.35%	14	75%	28	1,539
2012	45,573	90,916	6,175,062	1.47%	50.13%	14	75%	28	1,221
2020	55,755	107,761	6,743,066	1.60%	51.74%	14	75%	28	1,493
2030	61,774	119,393	7,470,966	1.60%	51.74%	14	75%	28	1,655

Table 49: Galts Ferry Day Use Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	1,539	3.66	3.28	3.11	151	194	43
2012	1,221	3.66	3.28	3.11	120	194	74
2020	1,493	3.66	3.28	3.11	146	194	48
2030	1,655	3.66	3.28	3.11	162	194	32

**Table 50: Georgia Department of Natural Resources -
Red Top Mountain Design Load**

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	332,484	763,395	6,245,913	12.22%	43.55%	14	75%	28	8,906
2012	262,775	567,939	6,175,062	9.20%	46.27%	14	75%	28	7,039
2020	324,332	722,169	6,743,066	10.71%	44.91%	14	75%	28	8,687
2030	359,343	800,126	7,470,966	10.71%	44.91%	14	75%	28	9,625

**Table 51: Georgia Department of Natural Resources -
Red Top Mountain Parking Demand**

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	8,906	3.00	4.00	3.44	647	644	-3
2012	7,039	3.00	4.00	3.44	512	644	132
2020	8,687	3.00	4.00	3.44	631	644	13
2030	9,625	3.00	4.00	3.44	700	644	-56

Table 52: Glade Marina Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	39,520	105,233	6,245,913	1.68%	37.55%	14	75%	28	1,059
2012	39,766	99,021	6,175,062	1.60%	40.16%	14	75%	28	1,065
2020	43,080	110,869	6,743,066	1.64%	38.86%	14	75%	28	1,154
2030	47,731	122,837	7,470,966	1.64%	38.86%	14	75%	28	1,279

Table 53: Glade Marina Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	1,059	3.67	3.27	2.87	113	138	25
2012	1,065	3.67	3.27	2.87	114	138	24
2020	1,154	3.67	3.27	2.87	123	138	15
2030	1,279	3.67	3.27	2.87	136	138	2

Table 54: Harbour Town Marina Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	55,949	161,166	6,245,913	2.58%	45.19%	14	75%	28	1,951
2012	51,820	120,732	6,175,062	1.96%	42.92%	14	75%	28	1,388
2020	67,372	152,916	6,743,066	2.27%	44.06%	14	75%	28	1,805
2030	74,644	169,423	7,470,966	2.27%	44.06%	14	75%	28	1,999

Table 55: Harbour Town Marina Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	1,951	3.67	3.27	2.87	208	224	16
2012	1,388	3.67	3.27	2.87	148	224	76
2020	1,805	3.67	3.27	2.87	192	224	32
2030	1,999	3.67	3.27	2.87	213	224	11

Table 56: His Camp - Camp Gideon Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	2,309	6,679	6,245,913	0.11%	34.57%	14	75%	28	62
2012	1,488	4,502	6,175,062	0.07%	33.05%	14	75%	28	40
2020	2,050	6,063	6,743,066	0.09%	33.81%	14	75%	28	55
2030	2,271	6,718	7,470,966	0.09%	33.81%	14	75%	28	61

Table 57: His Camp - Camp Gideon Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	62	4.35	2.76	1.91	12	25	13
2012	40	4.35	2.76	1.91	8	25	17
2020	55	4.35	2.76	1.91	10	25	15
2030	61	4.35	2.76	1.91	12	25	13

Table 58: Knox Bridge Day Use Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	10,747	18,036	6,245,913	0.29%	59.59%	14	75%	28	288
2012	8,400	16,090	6,175,062	0.26%	52.21%	14	75%	28	225
2020	10,352	18,521	6,743,066	0.27%	55.90%	14	75%	28	277
2030	11,470	20,520	7,470,966	0.27%	55.90%	14	75%	28	307

Table 59: Knox Bridge Day Use Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	288	3.66	3.28	3.11	28	25	-3
2012	225	3.66	3.28	3.11	22	25	3
2020	277	3.66	3.28	3.11	27	25	-2
2030	307	3.66	3.28	3.11	30	25	-5

Table 60: Leon E. Williams - Holiday Marina Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	73,825	219,265	6,245,913	3.51%	33.67%	14	75%	28	1,977
2012	59,011	139,853	6,175,062	2.26%	42.20%	14	75%	28	1,581
2020	73,861	194,717	6,743,066	2.89%	37.93%	14	75%	28	1,978
2030	81,834	215,737	7,470,966	2.89%	37.93%	14	75%	28	2,192

Table 61: Leon E. Williams - Holiday Marina Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	1,977	3.67	3.27	2.87	211	65	-146
2012	1,581	3.67	3.27	2.87	168	65	-103
2020	1,978	3.67	3.27	2.87	211	65	-146
2030	2,192	3.67	3.27	2.87	234	65	-169

Table 62: Little River Landing Marina Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	101,218	328,086	6,245,913	5.25%	30.85%	14	75%	28	2,711
2012	86,483	210,430	6,175,062	3.41%	41.10%	14	75%	28	2,317
2020	105,044	291,993	6,743,066	4.33%	35.97%	14	75%	28	2,814
2030	116,383	323,513	7,470,966	4.33%	35.97%	14	75%	28	3,117

Table 63: Little River Landing Marina Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	2,711	3.67	3.27	2.87	289	197	-92
2012	2,317	3.67	3.27	2.87	247	197	-50
2020	2,814	3.67	3.27	2.87	300	197	-103
2030	3,117	3.67	3.27	2.87	332	197	-135

Table 64: McKaskey Creek Campground Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	29,846	69,395	6,245,913	1.11%	43.01%	14	75%	28	799
2012	11,599	17,647	6,175,062	0.29%	65.73%	14	75%	28	311
2020	25,604	47,094	6,743,066	0.70%	54.37%	14	75%	28	686
2030	28,368	52,178	7,470,966	0.70%	54.37%	14	75%	28	760

Table 65: McKaskey Creek Campground Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	799	3.49	3.44	3.53	66	65	-1
2012	311	3.49	3.44	3.53	26	65	39
2020	686	3.49	3.44	3.53	57	65	8
2030	760	3.49	3.44	3.53	63	65	2

Table 66: McKinney Campground Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	33,004	87,691	6,245,913	1.40%	37.64%	14	75%	28	884
2012	31,509	72,793	6,175,062	1.18%	43.29%	14	75%	28	844
2020	35,234	87,080	6,743,066	1.29%	40.46%	14	75%	28	944
2030	39,037	96,480	7,470,966	1.29%	40.46%	14	75%	28	1,046

Table 67: McKinney Campground Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	884	3.49	3.44	3.53	73	108	35
2012	844	3.49	3.44	3.53	70	108	38
2020	944	3.49	3.44	3.53	78	108	30
2030	1,046	3.49	3.44	3.53	86	108	22

Table 68: Minuteman Recreation Association Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	4,096	12,972	6,245,913	0.21%	31.58%	14	75%	28	110
2012	3,184	13,796	6,175,062	0.22%	23.08%	14	75%	28	85
2020	3,972	14,535	6,743,066	0.22%	27.33%	14	75%	28	106
2030	4,401	16,104	7,470,966	0.22%	27.33%	14	75%	28	118

Table 69: Minuteman Recreation Association Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	110	4.35	2.76	1.91	21	10	-11
2012	85	4.35	2.76	1.91	16	10	-6
2020	106	4.35	2.76	1.91	20	10	-10
2030	118	4.35	2.76	1.91	22	10	-12

Table 70: Northwest Georgia Girl Scout Council - Camp Pine Acres Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	745	2,089	6,245,913	0.03%	35.66%	14	75%	28	20
2012	650	1,852	6,175,062	0.03%	35.10%	14	75%	28	17
2020	757	2,139	6,743,066	0.03%	35.38%	14	75%	28	20
2030	838	2,370	7,470,966	0.03%	35.38%	14	75%	28	22

Table 71: Northwest Georgia Girl Scout Council - Camp Pine Acres Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	20	4.35	2.76	1.91	4	94	90
2012	17	4.35	2.76	1.91	3	94	91
2020	20	4.35	2.76	1.91	4	94	90
2030	22	4.35	2.76	1.91	4	94	90

Table 72: Northwest Georgia Council, Boy Scouts of America - Camp Westin Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	371	1,043	6,245,913	0.02%	35.57%	14	75%	28	10
2012	325	913	6,175,062	0.01%	35.60%	14	75%	28	9
2020	378	1,062	6,743,066	0.02%	35.58%	14	75%	28	10
2030	418	1,176	7,470,966	0.02%	35.58%	14	75%	28	11

Table 73: Northwest Georgia Council, Boy Scouts of America - Camp Westin Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	10	4.35	2.76	1.91	2	30	28
2012	9	4.35	2.76	1.91	2	30	28
2020	10	4.35	2.76	1.91	2	30	28
2030	11	4.35	2.76	1.91	2	30	28

Table 74: Old Hwy 41 #1 Day Use Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	11,994	14,454	6,245,913	0.23%	82.98%	14	75%	28	321
2012	12,846	20,907	6,175,062	0.34%	61.44%	14	75%	28	344
2020	13,877	19,217	6,743,066	0.28%	72.21%	14	75%	28	372
2030	15,375	21,292	7,470,966	0.28%	72.21%	14	75%	28	412

Table 75: Old Hwy 41 #1 Day Use Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	321	3.66	3.28	3.11	32	114	82
2012	344	3.66	3.28	3.11	34	114	80
2020	372	3.66	3.28	3.11	36	114	78
2030	412	3.66	3.28	3.11	40	114	74

Table 76: Old Hwy 41 #3 Campground Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	14,417	19,207	6,245,913	0.31%	75.06%	14	75%	28	386
2012	11,557	14,791	6,175,062	0.24%	78.14%	14	75%	28	310
2020	14,128	18,444	6,743,066	0.27%	76.60%	14	75%	28	378
2030	15,653	20,435	7,470,966	0.27%	76.60%	14	75%	28	419

Table 77: Old Hwy 41 #3 Campground Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	386	1.49	8.05	3.44	14	61	47
2012	310	1.49	8.05	3.44	26	61	35
2020	378	1.49	8.05	3.44	32	61	29
2030	419	1.49	8.05	3.44	35	61	26

Table 78: Payne Campground Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	40,758	89,362	6,245,913	1.43%	45.61%	14	75%	28	1,092
2012	35,427	79,389	6,175,062	1.29%	44.62%	14	75%	28	949
2020	41,320	91,583	6,743,066	1.36%	45.12%	14	75%	28	1,107
2030	45,780	101,469	7,470,966	1.36%	45.12%	14	75%	28	1,226

Table 79: Payne Campground Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	1,092	3.66	3.28	3.11	107	175	68
2012	949	3.66	3.28	3.11	93	175	82
2020	1,107	3.66	3.28	3.11	109	175	66
2030	1,226	3.66	3.28	3.11	120	175	55

Table 80: Proctor Landing Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	16,313	22,922	6,245,913	0.37%	71.17%	14	75%	28	437
2012	16,840	22,184	6,175,062	0.36%	75.91%	14	75%	28	451
2020	18,006	24,486	6,743,066	0.36%	73.54%	14	75%	28	482
2030	19,950	27,129	7,470,966	0.36%	73.54%	14	75%	28	534

Table 81: Proctor Landing Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	437	3.66	3.28	3.11	43	263	220
2012	451	3.66	3.28	3.11	44	263	219
2020	482	3.66	3.28	3.11	50	263	213
2030	534	3.66	3.28	3.11	55	263	208

Table 82: PS Marina 3 - Allatoona Landing Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	93,456	280,068	6,245,913	4.48%	33.37%	14	75%	28	2,503
2012	126,340	233,579	6,175,062	3.78%	54.09%	14	75%	28	3,384
2020	121,878	278,712	6,743,066	4.13%	43.73%	14	75%	28	3,265
2030	135,034	308,799	7,470,966	4.13%	43.73%	14	75%	28	3,617

Table 83: PS Marina 3 - Allatoona Landing Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	2,503	3.67	3.27	2.87	267	633	366
2012	3,384	3.67	3.27	2.87	361	633	272
2020	3,265	3.67	3.27	2.87	348	633	285
2030	3,617	3.67	3.27	2.87	385	633	248

Table 84: Riverside Day Use Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	31,923	112,063	6,245,913	1.79%	41.14%	14	75%	28	1,235
2012	30,407	83,386	6,175,062	1.35%	36.47%	14	75%	28	814
2020	41,136	106,019	6,743,066	1.57%	38.80%	14	75%	28	1,102
2030	45,577	117,464	7,470,966	1.57%	38.80%	14	75%	28	1,221

Table 85: Riverside Day Use Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	1,235	3.66	3.28	3.11	121	243	122
2012	814	3.66	3.28	3.11	80	243	163
2020	1,102	3.66	3.28	3.11	108	243	135
2030	1,221	3.66	3.28	3.11	120	243	123

Table 86: South Cherokee Recreation Association Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	18,815	87,877	6,245,913	1.41%	21.41%	14	75%	28	504
2012	18,485	78,665	6,175,062	1.27%	23.50%	14	75%	28	495
2020	20,296	90,386	6,743,066	1.34%	22.45%	14	75%	28	544
2030	22,487	100,143	7,470,966	1.34%	22.45%	14	75%	28	602

Table 87: South Cherokee Recreation Association Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	504	4.35	2.76	1.91	96	375	279
2012	495	4.35	2.76	1.91	94	375	281
2020	544	4.35	2.76	1.91	103	375	272
2030	602	4.35	2.76	1.91	114	375	261

Table 88: Stamp Creek Day Use Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	19,695	42,204	6,245,913	0.68%	46.67%	14	75%	28	528
2012	14,609	34,663	6,175,062	0.56%	42.15%	14	75%	28	391
2020	18,521	41,707	6,743,066	0.62%	44.41%	14	75%	28	496
2030	20,520	46,210	7,470,966	0.62%	44.41%	14	75%	28	550

Table 89: Stamp Creek Day Use Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	528	3.66	3.28	3.11	52	50	-2
2012	391	3.66	3.28	3.11	38	50	12
2020	496	3.66	3.28	3.11	49	50	1
2030	550	3.66	3.28	3.11	54	50	-4

Table 90: Sweetwater Campground Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	33,668	52,280	6,245,913	0.84%	64.40%	14	75%	28	902
2012	23,774	43,466	6,175,062	0.70%	54.70%	14	75%	28	637
2020	30,937	51,953	6,743,066	0.77%	59.55%	14	75%	28	829
2030	34,276	57,561	7,470,966	0.77%	59.55%	14	75%	28	918

Table 91: Sweetwater Campground Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	902	1.49	8.05	3.44	33	100	67
2012	637	1.49	8.05	3.44	23	100	77
2020	829	1.49	8.05	3.44	30	100	70
2030	918	1.49	8.05	3.44	33	100	67

Table 92: Sweetwater Day Use Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	10,907	14,069	6,245,913	0.23%	77.53%	14	75%	28	292
2012	9,268	13,843	6,175,062	0.22%	66.95%	14	75%	28	248
2020	10,946	15,153	6,743,066	0.22%	72.24%	14	75%	28	293
2030	12,128	16,788	7,470,966	0.22%	72.24%	14	75%	28	325

Table 93: Sweetwater Day Use Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	292	3.66	3.28	3.11	29	133	104
2012	248	3.66	3.28	3.11	24	133	109
2020	293	3.66	3.28	3.11	29	133	104
2030	325	3.66	3.28	3.11	32	133	101

Table 94: Traina Enterprises - Wilderness Camp Marina Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	43,304	99,128	6,245,913	1.59%	43.68%	14	75%	28	1,160
2012	28,192	63,982	6,175,062	1.04%	44.06%	14	75%	28	755
2020	38,803	88,443	6,743,066	1.31%	43.87%	14	75%	28	1,039
2030	42,992	97,990	7,470,966	1.31%	43.87%	14	75%	28	1,152

Table 95: Traina Enterprises - Wilderness Camp Marina Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	1,160	3.67	3.27	2.87	124	160	36
2012	755	3.67	3.27	2.87	80	160	80
2020	1,039	3.67	3.27	2.87	111	160	49
2030	1,152	3.67	3.27	2.87	123	160	37

Table 96: Upper Stamp Creek Campground Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	3,601	5,147	6,245,913	0.08%	69.96%	14	75%	28	96
2012	3,527	4,343	6,175,062	0.07%	81.21%	14	75%	28	94
2020	3,892	5,150	6,743,066	0.08%	75.59%	14	75%	28	104
2030	4,313	5,705	7,470,966	0.08%	75.59%	14	75%	28	116

Table 97: Upper Stamp Creek Campground Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	96	1.49	8.05	3.44	3	27	24
2012	94	1.49	8.05	3.44	3	27	24
2020	104	1.49	8.05	3.44	4	27	23
2030	116	1.49	8.05	3.44	4	27	23

Table 98: Upper Tanyard Day Use Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	14,585	19,197	6,245,913	0.31%	75.98%	14	75%	28	391
2012	5,491	7,003	6,175,062	0.11%	78.41%	14	75%	28	147
2020	10,951	14,186	6,743,066	0.21%	77.19%	14	75%	28	293
2030	12,133	15,717	7,470,966	0.21%	77.19%	14	75%	28	325

Table 99: Upper Tanyard Day Use Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	391	3.66	3.28	3.11	38	111	73
2012	147	3.66	3.28	3.11	14	111	97
2020	293	3.66	3.28	3.11	29	111	82
2030	325	3.66	3.28	3.11	32	111	79

Table 100: US Naval Air Station Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	34,520	90,133	6,245,913	1.44%	38.30%	14	75%	28	925
2012	33,122	68,950	6,175,062	1.12%	48.04%	14	75%	28	887
2020	37,254	86,300	6,743,066	1.28%	43.17%	14	75%	28	998
2030	41,276	95,616	7,470,966	1.28%	43.17%	14	75%	28	1,106

Table 101: US Naval Air Station Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	925	3.66	3.28	3.11	91	48	-43
2012	887	3.66	3.28	3.11	87	48	-39
2020	998	3.66	3.28	3.11	98	48	-50
2030	1,106	3.66	3.28	3.11	108	48	-60

Table 102: Victoria Campground Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	21,613	42,297	6,245,913	0.68%	51.10%	14	75%	28	579
2012	23,224	31,479	6,175,062	0.51%	73.78%	14	75%	28	622
2020	24,987	40,019	6,743,066	0.59%	62.44%	14	75%	28	669
2030	27,684	44,339	7,470,966	0.59%	62.44%	14	75%	28	742

Table 103: Victoria Campground Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	579	1.49	8.05	3.44	21	271	250
2012	622	1.49	8.05	3.44	53	271	218
2020	669	1.49	8.05	3.44	57	271	214
2030	742	1.49	8.05	3.44	63	271	208

Table 104: Victoria Day Use Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	46,337	79,201	6,245,913	1.27%	58.51%	14	75%	28	1,241
2012	44,427	90,719	6,175,062	1.47%	48.97%	14	75%	28	1,190
2020	49,593	92,284	6,743,066	1.37%	53.74%	14	75%	28	1,328
2030	54,946	102,246	7,470,966	1.37%	53.74%	14	75%	28	1,472

Table 105: Victoria Day Use Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	1,241	3.66	3.28	3.11	122	199	77
2012	1,190	3.66	3.28	3.11	117	199	82
2020	1,328	3.66	3.28	3.11	130	199	69
2030	1,472	3.66	3.28	3.11	144	199	55

Table 106: Victoria Harbour Marina Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	67,569	168,874	6,245,913	2.70%	40.01%	14	75%	28	1,810
2012	55,511	123,878	6,175,062	2.01%	44.81%	14	75%	28	1,487
2020	67,347	158,794	6,743,066	2.35%	42.41%	14	75%	28	1,804
2030	74,617	175,936	7,470,966	2.35%	42.41%	14	75%	28	1,999

Table 107: Victoria Harbour Marina Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	1,810	3.67	3.27	2.87	193	276	83
2012	1,487	3.67	3.27	2.87	158	276	118
2020	1,804	3.67	3.27	2.87	192	276	84
2030	1,999	3.67	3.27	2.87	213	276	63

Table 108: Wildlife Action Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	3,077	10,043	6,245,913	0.16%	30.64%	14	75%	28	82
2012	2,429	8,964	6,175,062	0.15%	27.10%	14	75%	28	65
2020	2,978	10,315	6,743,066	0.15%	28.87%	14	75%	28	80
2030	3,299	11,429	7,470,966	0.15%	28.87%	14	75%	28	88

Table 109: Wildlife Action Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	82	4.35	2.76	1.91	16	93	77
2012	65	4.35	2.76	1.91	12	93	81
2020	80	4.35	2.76	1.91	15	93	78
2030	88	4.35	2.76	1.91	17	93	76

Table 110: YMCA of Metro Atlanta - Cherokee YMCA Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	96,728	190,751	6,245,913	3.05%	50.71%	14	75%	28	2,591
2012	133,375	221,137	6,175,062	3.58%	60.31%	14	75%	28	3,573
2020	124,182	223,706	6,743,066	3.32%	55.51%	14	75%	28	3,326
2030	137,587	247,855	7,470,966	3.32%	55.51%	14	75%	28	3,685

Table 111: YMCA of Metro Atlanta - Cherokee YMCA Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	2,591	4.35	2.76	3.00	313	86	-227
2012	3,573	4.35	2.76	3.00	432	86	-346
2020	3,326	4.35	2.76	3.00	402	86	-316
2030	3,685	4.35	2.76	3.00	445	86	-359

Table 112: YMCA of Metro Atlanta - Camp High Harbour Design Load

Year	Peak Season (June-Aug)	Annual Visits	Total Project Visitation	Area of Total Visitation	Peak Season Visitation % of Total	Weekends in Peak Season	Percent of Visitation Occurring on Weekends	Number of Weekend Days	Design Load
2010	16,536	32,489	6,245,913	0.52%	50.90%	14	75%	28	443
2012	6,320	16,122	6,175,062	0.26%	39.20%	14	75%	28	169
2020	11,866	26,340	6,743,066	0.39%	45.05%	14	75%	28	318
2030	13,147	29,183	7,470,966	0.39%	45.05%	14	75%	28	352

Table 113: YMCA of Metro Atlanta - Camp High Harbour Parking Demand

Year	Design Load	Day Use Hours per Visitor	Turnover (12/Day Use Hours per Visitor)	Visitors Per Vehicle	Parking Space Demand	Existing Parking Space Supply	Net Differences
2010	443	4.35	2.76	1.91	84	84	0
2012	169	4.35	2.76	1.91	32	84	52
2020	318	4.35	2.76	1.91	60	84	24
2030	352	4.35	2.76	1.91	67	84	17

5 Boating Density Analysis

A boating density analysis was undertaken to evaluate the possible need for adding additional boat slips at Allatoona Lake.

5.1 Methodology

The methods used to complete this study drew, in part, on the information and data gathered from other sources. This included use of established Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) classifications, current boater density safety standards, and current optimum carrying capacities for outdoor recreation activities; best management practices (BMPs); environmental considerations for development; and other industry standards. This information and data were correlated to existing recreation facilities relative to current recreation use and anticipated future recreation use. The standards listed in Table 114 were used to evaluate the boating density.

Table 114: Water Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Classification Summary and Associated Boating Density Standard

Setting (Classification)	Generalized Description Summary of the Recreation Experiences by WROS Class	Standard (Acres per Boat)
Urban	<p>Limited opportunities to see, hear, or smell the natural resources exist due to the extensive level of development, human activity, and natural resource modification.</p> <p>Meeting other visitors is expected, and socializing with family and friends is important.</p> <p>A diverse range of visitors and activities, including groups and special events, is probable.</p> <p>Convenience is central and dominant.</p>	1-10
Suburban	<p>Limited or rare opportunities to see, hear, or smell the natural resources exist due to the widespread and prevalent level of development, human activity, and natural resource modification.</p> <p>Meeting other visitors is expected, and socializing with family and friends is important.</p> <p>A diverse range of visitors and activities is probable.</p> <p>Convenience is central and dominant.</p>	10-20

Setting (Classification)	Generalized Description Summary of the Recreation Experiences by WROS Class	Standard (Acres per Boat)
Rural Developed	<p>Occasional or periodic opportunities to see, hear, or smell the natural resources exist due to the common and frequent level of development, human activity, and natural resource modification.</p> <p>Brief periods of solitude are likely although the presence of other visitors is expected.</p> <p>A diverse range of visitors and activities is probable.</p> <p>Moderate levels of comfort and convenience are expected.</p>	20-50
Rural Natural	<p>Frequent opportunities exist to see, hear, or smell the natural resources due to an occasional or periodic level of development, human activity, and natural resource modification.</p> <p>Independence and freedom with a moderate level of management presence are important.</p> <p>A diverse range of visitors and activities is probable although experiences tend to be more resource-dependent.</p> <p>Comfort and convenience are not important or expected.</p>	50-110
Semi-primitive	<p>Widespread and prevalent opportunities exist to see, hear, or smell the natural resources due to a rare or minor level of development, human activity, and natural resource modification.</p> <p>Solitude through the lack of contact with other visitors and managers is important.</p> <p>Opportunities exist for more adventure-based enthusiasts and overnight visitors.</p> <p>Sensations of challenge, adventure, risk, and self-reliance are important.</p>	110-480
Primitive	<p>Extensive opportunities abound to see, hear, or smell the natural resources due to the rare and very minor level of development, human activity, and natural resource modification.</p> <p>Solitude and lack of the site, sound, and smells of others are important.</p> <p>Opportunities are plentiful for human-powered activities (for example, canoeing, fly-fishing, and backpacking).</p> <p>Sensations of solitude, peacefulness, tranquility, challenge, adventure, risk, testing skills, orienteering, and self-reliance are important.</p>	480-3,200

Source: TVA, Accessed 2015.

5.2 Existing Facilities

Currently, there are 8 marinas, which have 3147 wet slips and 1294 dry slips. There are also a number of boat ramps located at the USACE-operated recreation areas with a total of 1262 spaces for boat trailer parking.

5.3 Analysis

To determine the appropriate classification for each condition, the usable surface area of Allatoona Lake was calculated as well as the boating utilization assumptions. Tables 115 and 116 display the inputs used for this analysis. The average summer weekend day was used as the decision criteria for the boating density classification based on full pool surface of 11,800 acres.

Table 115: Boating Facilities

	Existing Estimated Boating Units
Commercial Wet Slips	3147
Commercial Dry Slips	1294
Subtotal Boating Units	4441
	Existing Estimated Parking Spaces for Boating Units
Public Ramp Parking	643
Private Community Ramp Parking	619
Subtotal Parking Spaces	1262

Source: USACE, 2016.

Table 116: Boating Utilization

	Estimated % Boating Units In Use		
	Average Summer Weekday %	Average Summer Weekend Day %	Peak Holiday Summer %
Commercial Wet & Dry Slips	15%	25%	35%
Public/Private Ramp Parking	20%	60%	75%

Source: USACE, 2016.

5.4 Boating Density Classification

Based on the analysis of the existing facilities assumption, an average of 6.319 acres per boat in use during average summer weekend days and 4.718 acres per boat in use for peak summer holidays classifies the setting as Urban. Summer weekday conditions are classified as Suburban with approximately 12.846 acres per boat in use (Table 117). Any proposed additions to boating facilities, including additional car parking, do not significantly alter the user experience since it is already considered a highly urbanized project.

Table 117: Boating Density Classification

	Average Summer Weekday – Existing
Est. Boating Units in Use	919
Surface Acres Per Boating Unit	12.846
Classification	Suburban
	Average Summer Weekend Day - Existing
Est. Boating Units in Use	1867
Surface Acres Per Boating Unit	6.319
Classification	Urban
	Peak Holiday Summer – Existing
Est. Boating Units in Use	2501
Surface Acres Per Boating Unit	4.718
Classification	Urban

Source: USACE, 2016.

APPENDIX D

PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (PEA)

**PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
ALLATOONA LAKE MASTER PLAN UPDATE, BARTOW,
COBB AND CHEROKEE COUNTIES, GEORGIA**

Prepared by

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Environment and Resources Branch
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1. INTRODUCTION:

1.1 General: This Environmental Assessment (EA) was prepared to evaluate the impacts of a revised Master Plan (MP) which provides a programmatic approach to the management of all the lands included within the Allatoona Dam and Lake Project (Allatoona Lake) boundary. The MP is the basic document guiding U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) responsibilities pursuant to Federal laws to preserve, conserve, restore, maintain, manage, and develop the Allatoona Lake projects lands, waters, and associated resources. This EA evaluates the direct, secondary, and cumulative impacts to the natural and human environments associated with the proposed project compared to other reasonable alternatives, including the “No Action” alternative.

The last update of the MP for Allatoona Lake occurred in 1983 (USACE, 1983). During the last 33 years, there have been significant changes in land use, recreation needs, visitation patterns, demographics and other watershed characteristics both within and outside the project boundaries. Because the MP is a land use tool, it provides USACE and the public with the current classification and preferred future uses of project lands. The current land classification of project lands allows USACE and the public to visually evaluate the distribution of uses of project lands. For example, the identification of project lands that are suitable for the development of a new recreation facility by USACE, a current lease holder, or a future development is beneficial. Maintaining an up-to-date Master Plan allows USACE to respond effectively to development plans made internally or by outside parties.

1.2 Location: Allatoona Lake is located in Georgia on the Etowah River in Bartow, Cobb and Cherokee Counties, about 32 miles northwest of Atlanta and 26 miles east-southeast of Rome, Georgia. Allatoona Lake is on the Etowah River which is a tributary to the Coosa River approximately 48 miles downstream. The Coosa River is within the Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa River basin which flows to the Gulf of Mexico at the mouth of Mobile Bay in Alabama. The site location is shown in Figure 1.

1.3 Proposed Action: The Proposed Action was compared to the “No Action” alternative. The bases of selection of the proposed plan were level of environmental impact, cost, practicability of implementation and fulfillment of project purposes. For this EA, the Proposed Action consists of continuing implementation of the previous MP with updates to show the existing levels of development and inclusion of specific outgrant areas not previously included. The “no action” alternative represents not updating the MP. The Proposed Action will be further described in the body of this EA.

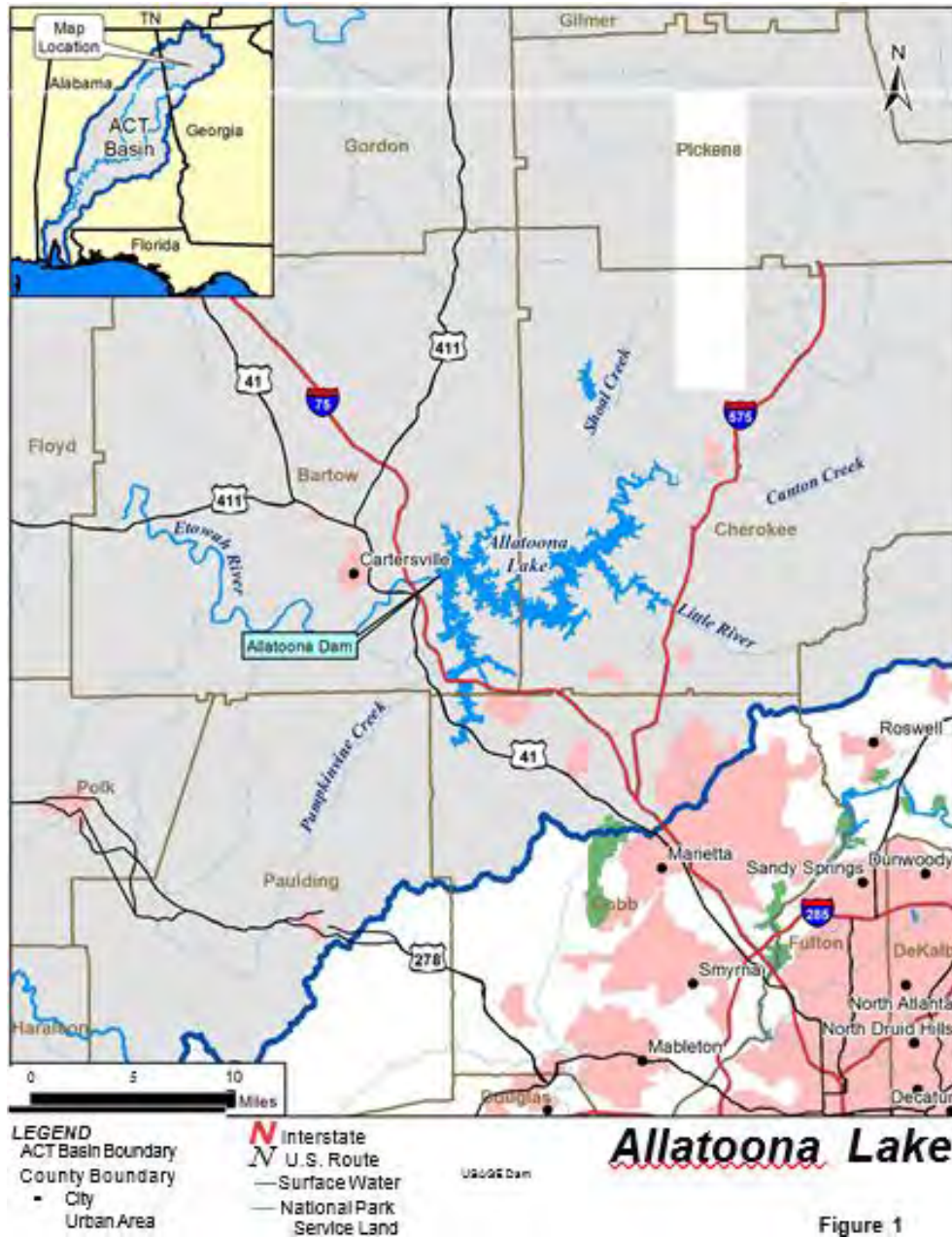


Figure 1

Figure 1. Location of Project in Georgia

1.4 Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action: The MP provides a programmatic approach for the responsible stewardship of project resources for the benefit of present and future generations. It identifies conceptual types and levels of activities but is not a design document. All actions by USACE and the agencies and individuals granted leases to project lands must be consistent with the MP. Therefore, the MP must be kept current in order to provide effective guidance in USACE decision-making.

The MP is based on responses to regional and local needs, resource capabilities and suitability, and expressed public interest consistent with authorized project purposes and pertinent legislation and regulations. The MP provides a District-level policy consistent with national objectives and other state and regional goals and programs. The plan is distinct from the project-level implementation emphasis of the Operational Management Plan (OMP). Policies in the MP are guidelines implemented through provisions of the OMP, the Annual Work Plan (AWP), and the Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP).

The MP is the overarching, strategic land use management document that guides the comprehensive management and development of all project recreational, natural and cultural resources throughout the life of the water resource development project. Within its framework, the OMP details programs and activities to implement the concepts of the Master Plan. The AWP is a description of management tasks and initiatives, complete with labor, material, and cost requirements, to be completed for use in the current fiscal year. The HPMP details specific programs and activities to implement historic preservation and stewardship under the OMP and is a separate management document. The AWP is synonymous with the current fiscal year plan in the five-year work plan set forth in the OMP. The HPMP is updated every five years or during any MP update.

While not a design document, the MP provides sufficient detail to make decisions regarding protection and enhancement of the natural environment as a result of project implementation. Location of proposed development, extent and types of development and their environmental impacts are determined. This approach will allow execution of OMPs, AWP, and HPMPs falling under the MP without additional National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation. In contrast, future proposed development outside the scope of the MP and this EA would require either a separate NEPA consideration or an update to the MP.

1.5 Scope: This EA has been developed in accordance with NEPA and the 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 1500 through part 1508 (President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), 1978) and 33 CFR part 230, Engineer Regulation (ER) 200-2-2, 1998. Its purpose is to inform decision-makers and the public of the likely environmental consequences of the proposed action and alternatives. This EA identifies, documents and evaluates the effects of implementation of the MP at Allatoona Lake located in Georgia on the Etowah River in Bartow, Cobb and Cherokee Counties. It has been developed to address the potential impacts of the proposed action on environmental and socioeconomic conditions in the project area. These impacts include those resulting from project construction and future impacts that would result from operation and maintenance. Generally, the area of potential impact is limited to Allatoona Lake and adjacent USACE property. For certain other resources potentially impacted, for example air and water quality, cultural resources, noise, traffic and socio-economic conditions, and that are not reasonably contained within USACE project boundaries, impacts are evaluated beyond the immediate vicinity of the project site.

NEPA requires Federal agencies to consider environmental consequences in their decision-making process. The CEQ issued regulations on implementing NEPA that include provisions for both the content and the procedural aspects of the required environmental analysis. The USACE is the lead Federal agency for this project and the regulations in 33 CFR 230 guide the USACE implementation of NEPA. This EA addresses the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the

construction and maintenance of the project on the aquatic environment and other environmental and socioeconomic resources in the project area.

This EA focuses on those resource areas where there is a potential for impacts and does not address any resource areas where there is no potential for impacts. Preliminary evaluations indicated that there would be potential for impacts to the following resource areas:

- Water Resources, including surface water quality, stormwater, groundwater, floodplains, wetlands and public water supply
- Biological Resources, including fish, threatened and endangered species, other aquatic organisms, and other species and habitats dependent on the aquatic environment in the area.
- Navigation
- Recreation
- Land use
- Geology and Soils
- Historic and Archaeological Resources
- Socio-economic conditions
- Traffic
- Noise
- Air Quality
- Aesthetics
- Hazardous and Toxic Substances
- Safety

Initial evaluation indicated that there would be no potential for impacts to several resource areas, due to the nature of the alternative actions. Several of these resource areas, which are not evaluated further in this EA, are discussed briefly below:

- Protection of Children: On April 12, 1991, the President issued EO 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks. The EO seeks to protect children from disproportionately incurring environmental health or safety risks that might arise as a result of USACE policies, programs, activities, and standards. The number of children visiting Allatoona Lake area is unknown; however, it is generally assumed that those who do are accompanied and protected by adults. None of the alternatives would result in increased safety hazards to children.
- Environmental Justice: The primary objective of an environmental justice analysis is to ensure that vulnerable populations do not bear a disproportionately high and adverse share of human health or environmental effects from proposed Federal actions. To address environmental justice concerns, President Clinton issued Executive Order (EO) 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations*, on February 11, 1994 requiring each Federal agency to “make the achievement of environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects on minority and low-income populations.” The EO and accompanying Presidential Memorandum direct Federal agencies

to identify and analyze the potential socioeconomic impacts of proposed actions in accordance with health and environmental laws and to identify alternatives that might mitigate these impacts. Neither the proposed action nor any of the alternatives considered would displace any portion of the people living in the area nor create any environmental hardships for any portion of the population. Therefore, the action would not disproportionately impact minority or low income populations and Environmental Justice is not further evaluated in the EA.

- **Prime and Unique Farmland:** The proposed action would occur entirely on currently Federally-owned property already managed for non-farm related purposes. No prime farmlands are located within the project area; therefore no coordination with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) regarding farmland is required.
- **Climate Change:** The nature of the project is to provide a framework document for continued development of recreational resources at Allatoona Lake. As such, there would be no permanent sources of greenhouse gas emissions. Insignificant emissions of greenhouse gases during construction would have no potential to affect climate change. Sea level potentially changes as a result of climate change and USACE projects can be impacted as a consequence. In accordance with the guidance provided in the USACE' Engineer Circular (EC) 1165-2-212 (USACE 2011), the first step in determining impacts is to decide whether the project would occur in a coastal/tidal/estuarine zone or in an area bordering such zones. Allatoona Lake is not located in such a zone and no further consideration to sea level change is necessary.

1.6 Coordination with other agencies and Tribal Governments: The action was coordinated with Federal, State agencies, and Federally recognized Tribal Governments with interest in the project area as discussed in Section 8. There were no outstanding objections.

1.7 Authority: The proposed action is part of a Federal project located at Allatoona Dam and Lake. Authority for the development of public recreation use at Allatoona Lake is contained in Section 4 of the Flood Control Act of 22 December 1944, as amended by section 4 of the Flood Control Act of 1946, Section 209 of the Flood Control Act of 1954 and Section 207 of the Flood Control Act of 1962. The authority for preparation of this EA is NEPA as described in Section 1.5 above.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING WITHOUT THE PROJECT:

General: The project site is located in Bartow, Cobb and Cherokee Counties, Georgia. It is located in the northern part of metropolitan Atlanta and has had rapid population growth for several decades.

The area is within the Piedmont Physiographic Province (University of Georgia Museum of Natural History, 2010). The Piedmont Province is located south of the mountainous Blue Ridge, and Ridge and Valley Provinces and north of the flatter upper Coastal Plain. Rivers and creeks are located throughout the province and it forms the headwaters to several major river systems including the Savannah, Chattahoochee, and Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa Rivers. Topography is

comprised of rolling hills interspersed with isolated mountains. In areas not impacted by the current trend towards urban development, oak-hickory-pine forests dominate. Dominant overstory trees include oaks, hickories, short-leaf pine, and loblolly pine. The streams in the Piedmont are fast flowing and are characterized by rapids and riffles, making them ideal for hydropower development (Journey and Atkins 1997).

The area has a temperate southern climate with distinct changes of seasons (USACE 2015). Occasionally, stalled frontal systems or tropical weather systems produce much higher than normal rainfall over a period of several days. The Blue Ridge Mountains protect the Etowah River Basin in the vicinity of Allatoona Dam from the more rigorous winters prevailing across the divide in the Tennessee Valley and tend to assure a milder climate. The average annual temperature in the vicinity of the Allatoona Project is 59.7° (Fahrenheit), based on records at six stations averaged for the 30-year period of 1981 - 2010. The data stations are located in Gainesville, Dahlonega, Jasper, Cedartown, Cartersville and Rome, Georgia. The maximum temperature recorded during this time period was 109° at Rome, Georgia. The minimum temperature recorded was -14° at Jasper, Georgia. The average summer temperature is about 76° and the average winter temperature is about 42°. The frost-free period usually lasts from April through October and extended periods of below freezing temperatures are unusual.

The project consists of a reservoir extending 28 miles up the Etowah River at full summer conservation pool of 840 feet NGVD29, a concrete gravity-type dam with gated spillway, earth dikes, an 82,200 kilowatt (kW) power plant and appurtenances.

The drainage area into the Allatoona Project is 1,122 square miles. The reservoir has a total storage capacity of 670,047 acre-feet at full flood-control pool (elevation 860 feet NGVD29). At elevation 860, the reservoir covers a surface area of 19,201 acres (30.0 square miles) or 2.7 percent of the dam site drainage area.

Existing conditions of specific resource areas are discussed in the sections that follow.

2.1 Water Quality: The mid lake and dam forebay portions of Allatoona Lake meet all designated water use criteria. Both the Etowah River and Little River Embayment sections of Allatoona Lake are listed on the 2010 draft Integrated 305(b) and 303(d) list because of chlorophyll *a* impairment. The chlorophyll *a* draft TMDL was completed in 2009, and a fecal coliform TMDL was completed in 2004. The reservoir is transitioning from mesotrophic to eutrophic because of the influx of phosphorus nutrients. Phosphorus has increased in the reservoir and its tributaries because of increases in urban lands and broiler and beef cattle production. Dissolved Oxygen (DO) levels in the tailwaters of Allatoona Lake drops below 4 mg/L during the summer and through early fall, and can reach as low 1 mg/L in the tailwaters (GAEPD 2010).

2.2 Stormwater: The movement of water into, through, and out of project lands is influenced by regional and site specific conditions, including annual and seasonal precipitation patterns and the geology and landforms that make up the Allatoona Lake project. The volume of surface water and ground water present on site and its ability to move through project lands dictates current and future placement and use of facilities at Allatoona Lake.

The drainage basin of the Etowah River lies entirely within the State of Georgia. The portion of the Etowah River drainage basin upstream from Allatoona Dam has a total area of approximately 1,110 square miles. The basin is approximately 85 miles long and has a maximum width of about 42 miles. The principal tributaries of the Etowah River that drain into the lake are Little River, Allatoona Creek, and Stamp Creek. The basin receives approximately 52 inches of precipitation annually. Average annual discharge is 1,654 cubic feet per second (cfs).

Within the project boundaries, cleared and paved areas and other impermeable surfaces contribute to the increase in stormwater flows into the reservoir. This is a very minor inflow and is caught and regulated by the operation of the water management of the reservoir.

2.3 Groundwater: The quality of water from the Piedmont and Blue Ridge aquifers is suitable for drinking and other uses practically everywhere. Some deep-yielding wells may contain large concentrations of dissolved ions, but those concentrations can be attributed to withdrawing water from a mineralized zone. Some locations could encounter large dissolved iron concentrations from iron-fixing bacteria. Oxidation and filtration can usually alleviate high iron and manganese concentrations and make the water potable.

2.4 Floodplains: Natural floodplains occur upstream and downstream of Allatoona Lake. Within the reservoir, the natural environment has been altered by the construction and flooding of the river and surrounding uplands. USACE manages the surrounding lands to store floodwaters during high flow events and then slowly release those waters downstream. Beginning in the 1940's, the Federal Government acquired lands for Allatoona Lake and flowage easements for flood-prone areas. The criteria for establishing the basic taking line required all the land within the pool at the top of the flood risk management storage of elevation 860 feet National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD29), plus three feet of freeboard. This elevation of 863 feet NGVD29 provides for wave run up on the dam and safely prevents overtopping.

2.5 Wetlands and Waters: The Allatoona Lake Project includes approximately three miles of lacustrine, 39 miles and an additional 71 acres of palustrine, and 45 miles of riverine wetlands. Many of these wetlands consist primarily of locations that may become inundated at different times through fluctuations in the lake elevation during normal operating procedures.

2.6 Water Supply: Allatoona Lake has been used by two communities as a source of municipal water supply. These include the City of Cartersville, Georgia, and the Cobb County Marietta Water Authority.

2.7 Fish and Fishery Resources: Allatoona Lake is an important recreational fishery. Typical fish species in the lake include striped bass, spotted bass, largemouth bass, channel catfish, crappie, and bluegill. Walleye are also present, although in smaller numbers, and trout are found in some tributaries flowing into the lake.

2.8 Endangered, Threatened or Protected Species: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) database for Allatoona Lake and surrounding uplands in Bartow, Cobb and Cherokee Counties was consulted (USFWS 2016a). Habitat descriptions were accessed at the

Environmental Conservation Online System (USFWS 2016b) Federally listed Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate Species and their Critical Habitat in those three counties (species range generally extends beyond the three counties of the Allatoona Lake project) are described as follows:

Several species listed in the area have been extirpated by the original construction of the Allatoona Dam and subsequent impoundment of the reservoir. These include several mussel species: Alabama moccasinshell (*Medionidus acutissimus*), Coosa moccasinshell (*Medionidus parvulus*), finelined pocketbook (*Lampsilis altilis*), cylindrical lioplax (*Lioplax cyclostomaformis*), southern clubshell (*Pleurobema decisum*), southern pigtoe (*Pleurobema georgianum*), triangular kidneyshell (*Ptychobranthus greenii*).

Amber Darter, *Percina antesella* (Endangered) listed in Cherokee County. Habitat includes flowing creeks and medium size rivers with flowing pools and riffles. Substrates include sand and fine gravel. Water depths are usually shallow, up to 60 centimeters. Because of these specific habitat preferences it is considered to not be present in Allatoona Lake.

Cherokee Darter, *Etheostoma scotti* (Threatened) occurs in Bartow, Cherokee and Cobb Counties in the Coosawattee and Etowah River watersheds. Habitat includes pools and adjacent riffles of creeks and small rivers about 1-15 meters wide, with moderate gradient and predominantly rocky bottoms; usually in shallow water in sections of reduced current, typically in runs above and below riffles and at the ecotones of riffles and backwaters; associated with large gravel, cobble, and small boulder substrates; uncommonly or rarely over bedrock, fine gravel, or sand; most abundant in sections with relatively clear water and substrates mainly clear of silt. It is intolerant of impoundment. The species occurs mostly within tributaries to riverine habitat potentially affected by changes to flows or water quality. Because of its preference for small flowing streams and rivers, it is considered to not be present in Allatoona Lake.

Etowah Darter, *Etheostoma etowahae* (Endangered) is found in the Etowah mainstem and eight tributaries in Cherokee County. The species has been reported in the Etowah River downstream of Allatoona Dam. However, the species is known to co-occur with the closely related greenbreast darter in this reach and may in fact represent a distinct hybrid population segment. The results of genetic testing to confirm this theory are not yet available (Brett Albanese, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, personal communication, 2011). Typically, the species is found in riffles of streams with moderate to strong current over gravel or cobble substrate. It is also found in medium size rivers with riffles and strong currents. It is intolerant of stream impoundments. The species occurs within riverine habitat potentially affected by changes to flows or water quality. Because of its preference for small flowing streams and rivers, it is considered to not be present in Allatoona Lake.

Gray Bat, *Myotis grisescens* (Endangered) occurs in Bartow and Cherokee Counties. Forested areas along the banks of streams and lakes provide important protection for adults and young. Young often feed and take shelter in forest areas near the entrance to cave roosts. Roost sites are nearly exclusively restricted to caves throughout the year. Winter roosts are in deep vertical caves with domed halls. Large summer colonies utilize caves that trap warm air and provide restricted rooms or domed ceilings; maternity caves often have a stream flowing through them

and are separate from the caves used in summer by males. Occasionally non-cave roost sites are used. Foraging is generally parallel to streams, over the water at heights of 2 to 3 meters.

There is the possibility that caves and rock overhangs occur in the vicinity of the Allatoona Lake project that could provide roosting habitat. In addition, a number of abandoned coal mines occur on the property that could provide similar habitat.

Northern Long-eared Bat, *Myotis septentrionalis* (Threatened) occurs in Bartow, Cherokee and Cobb Counties. During summer, northern long-eared bats roost singly or in colonies underneath bark, in cavities, or in crevices of both live and dead trees. Males and non-reproductive females may also roost in cooler places, like caves and mines. This bat seems opportunistic in selecting roosts, using tree species based on suitability to retain bark or provide cavities or crevices. It has also been found, rarely, roosting in structures like barns and sheds. Northern long-eared bats spend winter hibernating in caves and mines, called hibernacula. They typically use large caves or mines with large passages and entrances; constant temperatures; and high humidity with no air currents. Northern long-eared bats emerge at dusk to fly through the understory of forested hillsides and ridges feeding on moths, flies, leafhoppers, caddisflies, and beetles, which they catch while in flight using echolocation. This bat also feeds by gleaning motionless insects from vegetation and water surfaces.

The presence or absence of this species is unknown for specific sites, however it potentially occurs in the Allatoona Lake area. Summer roosting in trees on undisturbed project lands represent the greatest probability of the bat occurring near a proposed project site.

Indiana Bat, *Myotis sodalis* (Endangered) is not listed as occurring in the three counties around Allatoona Lake. However, because northern populations migrate south to overwinter in nearby areas in limestone caves in Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri and West Virginia, it is possible that additional range could be documented in the future. In hibernation, limestone caves with pools are preferred. Preferred caves are of medium size with large, shallow passageways. Roosts usually are in the coldest part of the cave. Preferred sites have a mean midwinter air temperature of 4-8 C, well below that of caves that are not chosen. Because the Lake Allatoona area is outside the range of the species, it is believed that the species does not occur in the project area. However, if additional range is documented in the future, there is a potential for caves and rock overhangs that could provide suitable habitat.

Large-flowered Skullcap, *Scutellaria montana* (Threatened) is typically found in rocky, submesic to xeric, well-drained, slightly acidic slope, ravine, and stream bottom forests in the Ridge and Valley and Cumberland Plateau provinces in Bartow County. In Georgia, it has been reported from elevations of 189 to 265 m (620 to 870 feet) on steep, lower slopes of all aspects (Collins 1976).

Tennessee Yellow-eyed Grass, *Xyris tennesseensis* (Endangered) occurs in Bartow and Cherokee Counties. The species is found in open or thin canopy woods in gravelly seep-slopes or gravelly bars and banks of small streams, springs and ditches.

White Fringeless Orchid, *Platanthera integrilabia* (Proposed Threatened) listed as occurring in Bartow County, Georgia is generally found in wet, flat, boggy areas in acidic muck or sand, and in partially, but not fully shaded areas at the head of streams or seepage slopes. Common associates include *Sphagnum* spp., *Osmunda cinnamomea*, *Woodwardia areolata*, and *Thelypteris novaboracensis*. Associated with sandstones of the Appalachian Plateaus of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, the Coastal Plain of Alabama and Mississippi, the Blue Ridge Province of Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee; the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province in Alabama, and the Piedmont of Georgia and South Carolina.

The three plant species described above, while potentially occurring, are not known to occur on Allatoona Lake project land.

Although no longer Federally listed, the Bald eagle remains protected under Federal law, including the Bald Eagle Protection Act. Bald eagle habitat includes large bodies of water with nearby old-growth forest with very limited human presence. Bald eagles are occasionally sighted around the lake and nesting is known to have occurred. Potential habitat exists around the perimeter of the lake but nests are not currently known at specific recreation sites described in the MP.

The proposed action was coordinated with the FWS as noted in Section 4.8.

2.9 Wildlife Resources and Habitat: The project area has a mixture of lightly developed, second growth scrub and forest habitat surrounding an impounded river. The construction of the Allatoona Lake and Dam significantly altered the natural ecosystem from a free-flowing river to a deep-water lake.

The vegetation of the Allatoona area is classified as part of the Oak-Pine Forest Region. The zone is a transition belt between the Central Hardwood Forest to the north and the Evergreen Forest to the southeast. The ranges of trees native to these latter regions overlap in this area. The region covers such a variety of topography and soils that much vegetation diversity is encouraged, but within the Piedmont subsection in Georgia no original Oak-Pine forest remains. Three major forest types appear in the Etowah River area: loblolly-shortleaf pine, oak-hickory, and oak-pine. Commonly occurring pine species include loblolly, longleaf, shortleaf and Virginia. Many oaks are found including black, northern red, post, southern red, scarlet and white oak. Other species include sweet gum, American beech, red maple, black cherry, black walnut, elm, hickories, persimmon, sourwood, sycamore, and yellow poplar.

This provides adequate habitat for a variety of animal species. These include large animals such as white-tailed deer and wild turkey. Numerous other mammals, birds and reptiles occur in the area.

2.10 Navigation: Allatoona Lake provides water releases that support downstream navigation on the Alabama and Mobile Rivers. This support occurs indirectly because of the distance to the navigable channel and because of intervening Alabama Power Company reservoirs that capture and reregulate flows. Allatoona Lake itself is widely used by recreational boaters.

2.11 Recreation: Allatoona Lake has 8 currently functioning campgrounds, with a total 580 campsites; 16 day-use areas; 8 public marinas; and numerous trails. The project experiences a large number of different recreation activities. Some of the more popular activities include developed camping, boating, hiking, sightseeing, swimming, picnicking, hunting, fishing and observing wildlife. Allatoona Lake is visited predominately by local residents; however, transient visitation is common in the campgrounds as many of the areas lie in close proximity to major interstates. Peak recreation season is from May to September. Visitation is concentrated during the weekends in both peak and non-peak seasons. A complete description of the recreation facilities as originally proposed is found in the 1983 MP (USACE 1983). To date full implementation of the 1983 MP has not been completed.

2.12 Land Use: Land use at Allatoona Lake is governed by the land use category to which each parcel is assigned based on resource capability. Project lands are allocated according to the authorized purposes for which they were acquired. The entire Allatoona Lake project has a land allocation of Project Operations, which means all project lands were originally acquired to provide safe, efficient operation of the project for its authorized purposes—hydropower, water supply, water quality, conservation and enhancement of fish and wildlife, and recreation. Resource objectives are attainable goals for resource development and/or management which are consistent with authorized project purposes, federal laws and directives, regional needs, resource capabilities, and expressed public preferences and needs. Resource objectives consolidate the information presented in the previous sections of the MP and are met, whether wholly or partially, through the implementation of the site-specific resource objectives established for each management area.

A complete description of the land use categories as originally proposed is found in the 1983 MP (USACE 1983). To date, full implementation of the MP has not been completed. In addition, a number of lease areas have been developed by governmental authorities (local and State) for various recreational uses. A detailed description of land uses and recreational facilities as they currently exist for specific sites is given in Section 3 along with proposed changes.

2.13 Geology and Soils: The underlying rocks are mostly crystalline formations composed of granite and quartzite rocks. They are thoroughly consolidated, hard, compact and free of underground channels and cavities. Manganese deposits and iron ores occur in Cartersville District, generally below Allatoona Dam. Mining of barite, limestone, manganese, stone and clays for ocher and umber in the vicinity of Cartersville was and continues to be carried on at various times but not in the immediate upstream areas of the lake. The main fault lines in the area are the Great Smoky Fault and the Allatoona Dam Fault running along a roughly north/south bearing, and the Emerson, Allatoona, and Illinois Faults running northeast/southwest.

A total of 55 different soil series have been identified as possibly occurring on or near Project property in the three counties which encompass Allatoona Lake. Major soils identified include Altavista, Appling, Cecil, Chewacla, Gwinnett, Hayesville, Madison, Pacolet, Tallapoosa, Toccoa, Wickham and Wilkes. Generally, shallow clay soils are found on hillsides while deeper clay and sandy loam soils are found in the valleys. Iron content is generally high. The identified soils vary considerably in pH, but the majority are moderately acidic. Most of the soil series will support both pines and hardwoods, however, the site index varies.

2.14 Historic and Archeological Resources: Historic resource surveys conducted before and after the construction of the Allatoona Lake Project have identified over 1100 historic resource sites on fee owned Government property. Data recovery was conducted at several prehistoric archeological sites prior to impoundment. Since passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966, all project lands have been surveyed and National Register eligibility test excavations have been conducted at two sites, 9Co45 and 9Co46. However, as cultural resources are an evolving (not static) target, more surveys may be required to fulfill our Section 106 and Section 110 responsibilities of the NHPA. Additionally new methods and technologies have advanced the science of archaeology which will help Federal agencies identify, preserve, and protect historic properties in more accurate and efficient ways. Archeological data recovery has also been completed at site 9Co45. Architectural documentation of one historic iron furnace, 9Ck264, has been completed and architectural documentation and topographic mapping has been completed at one mill site, 9Ck410. Topographic mapping has been completed at one mining complex, 9Ck465, and a Civil War battlefield, 9Br567. Twelve properties have been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places through consultation with the Georgia SHPO. Additionally, several site updates were accomplished since the last HPMP update. Eight historic house sites and six mines associated with industrial complexes have been recommended as eligible for the National Register. The National Register eligibility of forty-seven historic properties remains to be determined

Project responsibilities are defined in the Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) including increased patrols for vandalism and coordination with the district office when sites are within a 300-foot perimeter of a work area.

Remaining investigations to be made by Mobile District archeologists are the completion of Phase II: surveys of the thirty-six historic resource sites, including archeological testing and/or archival documentation, stabilization of some, and periodic monitoring of all potentially eligible and National Register eligible sites for future impacts. Several historic communities have been identified that appear to be associated with industrial complexes. Additional historic research, topographic mapping and in some cases, archeological testing will be conducted to determine the validity of the community concept.

As a result of recent reevaluation of the criteria of National Register eligibility, all cemeteries on project lands will be revisited, and the significance of each assessed. Formal nominations will be prepared for those properties that meet the eligibility requirements for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. This will require working closely with the Mobile District Real Estate Division to ascertain which cemeteries are on our lands. However, in the interim, management guidance and conservation standards are included in the HPMP.

2.15 Socioeconomic Conditions: Key demographic facts for the three counties in the project area from the Bureau of the Census (USDOC 2016) and presented in Table 1. The counties have diversified economies including manufacturing, retail sales, transportation, professional services, and recreation associated with Allatoona Lake. Cobb County is the most densely populated of the three, with the southern part of the county being highly urbanized.

2.16 Traffic: The important highway transportation arteries in the area include Interstate Highways I-75, /I-575 and numerous state highways and city thoroughfares. As part of the northern portion of the Atlanta metropolitan area, traffic demands on local infrastructure has continued to grow with population. Within the immediate project area, transportation is composed of local streets designed for residential traffic. Traffic tends to be light at most times in the residential areas and generally heavy to very heavy on the major routes leading to Atlanta.

2.17 Noise: There are no specific studies related to the existing noise conditions in the residential areas near the project site. However, noise levels in typical urban residential areas range from 58 decibels (dB) to 72 dB (USACE 1998). The residential areas around the project site are similar to other urban and suburban areas of similar size and density. Individuals residing in urban areas in the ACT Basin have outdoor noise levels ranging from 45 to 65 dB (USACE 2015). The levels shown are the lowest provided by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard, and noise levels in remote areas could be substantially less. Very rural and remote areas are estimated to have noise values ranging from 20 to 45 dB. The study cited is considered representative as an approximation of the current noise levels.

Table 1. Selected Demographic Data for Bartow, Cobb and Cherokee Counties, Georgia

Demographic Characteristic estimates for year 2014	Bartow Co.	Cobb Co.	Cherokee Co.
Population	101,736	730,981	230,985
Population per square mile	217.9	2,026.4	508.3
Population, percent change, April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014	1.6%	6.2%	7.8%
Persons under 5 years old, percent	6.4%	6.6%	6.2%
Persons under 18 years old, percent	25.2%	24.6%	26.0%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent	12.8%	10.6%	11.9%
White	85.6%	64.6%	89.0%
Black	10.9%	27.3%	6.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%
Asian	0.7%	5.1%	1.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Persons reporting two or more races	1.9%	2.4%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino	8.0%	12.7%	10.1%
White persons, not Hispanic	78.7%	53.9%	80.1%
Median household income	\$48,306	\$63,920	67,371
Persons below poverty level, percent	14.3%	12.8%	9.3%

2.18 Air Quality: On November 30, 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA 2016) published its final General Conformity Rule to implement Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) for geographic areas designated in CAA nonattainment areas and in those attainment areas subject to maintenance plans required by CAA Section 175(a). The CAA General

Conformity Rule applies to Federal actions. National ambient air quality standards exist for six criteria pollutants: carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, sulfur dioxide, lead, and particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 microns in diameter. According to the EPA, Bartow, Cherokee and Cobb Counties, are within the metropolitan area of Atlanta and is designated by the EPA as a “non-attainment” area for ozone and for particulate matter levels. The non-attainment designations are based on results of air sampling and resulting degree to which national ambient air quality standards, as defined by EPA, are not currently being met.

Both ozone and particulate matter are pollutants that originate primarily from internal combustion engines, especially those associated with automobiles and trucks, and secondarily from industrial sources. The residential areas around the project site typically experience light vehicular traffic; however the area’s air quality is affected by cumulative population and accompanying very high traffic densities both locally and throughout the metropolitan area.

2.19 Aesthetics: The project site has extensive wooded areas in a lakeside setting. This provides greenspace and natural environment in the expanding metropolitan area that most people would consider having some aesthetic benefit. However, as previously discussed, the natural riverine ecosystem has been largely altered by the construction of a man-made reservoir and recreational facilities. Aesthetics is a subjective determination, and for that reason there is likely a diverse range of opinion on the local aesthetic value.

2.20 Hazardous and Toxic Materials: Operating and maintaining USACE projects typically requires the use of hazardous and toxic materials. The use of materials such as pesticides, paints, solvents, and petroleum products would be expected during the operation and maintenance of USACE-managed facilities, shoreline, vehicles, and equipment. The use of petroleum products would also be expected from the operation of marinas and from recreational vehicle use. The handling, use, storage, and disposal of such materials must be in accordance with label recommendations, USACE regulations, and local, state, and federal regulatory guidelines.

There have been no known specific studies to identify the presence of hazardous, toxic, or radioactive waste sites in the vicinity of Allatoona Lake (USACE 2015). However, there are no known contaminated sites on USACE property at the project site.

2.21 Public Safety: No specific safety issues are known at the site, except for those associated with recreation on a water body. These include swimming and boating accidents, drowning and other accidents related to camping and use of recreational facilities around the lake such as the possibility of falls, tripping and entanglement in the vegetation, and associated cuts and scrapes. USACE has an established safety awareness and education program to reduce such accidents to the extent possible.

3. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES:

3.1 Proposed Action:

A wide variety of factors must be considered when developing and operating Allatoona Lake project lands and resources, including physical characteristics; land and lake access;

compatibility with adjacent land uses; existing and projected visitation levels and visitor-use pattern; visitor safety and project security; the economics of operation and maintenance; and Federal, State, and local initiatives. The overall objective of the Resource Plan is to maximize the recreational benefits while preserving and enhancing the area's natural resources and scenic qualities.

Since the purpose of this Master Plan is to provide a programmatic approach to the use of project lands, it is important to examine (1) the condition and use of existing facilities and structures and (2) each management area within the various segments in order to determine how each area can be developed to fit with the overall goals of Allatoona Lake.

Within the Allatoona Lake project boundary, there are 60 management areas described in the Master Plan. These areas range from fully developed campgrounds to access points. Each area is described in detail later in this section. Thirty-one are currently managed by USACE, 21 are currently managed by public agencies, and eight marinas are managed by concessionaire lease. USACE receives support from the GDNR in managing all of its wildlife management areas.

In general, the MP documents and continues the previous management of natural resources, noting the extent to which proposed development has been implemented or remains proposed but not completed, and describing any proposed changes as part of the update. The document also identifies additional development needs that will improve existing recreation areas within the project boundary. Additionally, a Natural Resources Management Plan (NRMP) has been developed for the Allatoona Lake Project and is incorporated into the MP. The purpose of the NRMP is to describe the current conditions of natural resources at the project and describe management programs that provide for the conservation of renewable natural resources, preservation of rare and unique resources, and long-term sustainability of ecosystems. It outlines natural resources management (NRM) activities occurring at the project level that will support and be consistent with the congressionally authorized project purposes while protecting and managing natural resources in accordance with accepted stewardship principles. The remainder of this section provides a detailed description of each management area. Because this EA is an appendix to the MP, references to plate numbers will refer to plates contained therein. Features shown on plates are described as either "existing" or "proposed". Both categories refer to features that were part of the originally approved planned development. "Existing" features have been constructed and "proposed" features continue to be planned for future implementation.

3.1.1 ALLATOONA LAKE OPERATIONS PROJECT MANAGEMENT OFFICE AND LOWER OVERLOOK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-00

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: Project Operations and High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: Project Operations and High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office and Lower Overlook require land classifications of both Project Operations and High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations. Project Operations activities occur specifically at the Operations Project Management Office with the surrounding land supporting High-Density Recreation.

Location: The Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office and Lower Overlook areas are situated just north of Allatoona Lake Dam on the west side of Cooper's Branch. GA Highway Spur 20 provides access, and Interstate 75 is within three miles.

Description: The 18-acre Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office and Lower Overlook are characterized by rugged topography that slopes steeply toward the lake. A trail network connects the areas and also leads to the Coopers Branch Day Use area to the north and to the Cooper's Furnace Day Use area to the south. The Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office is a unique facility, which serves as headquarters for the Park Ranger and Management staff who serve Allatoona Lake. It also has an upper overlook that looks down on the Allatoona Lake Dam and the Etowah River below the Dam. The Lower Overlook is a parking lot offering a view adjacent to the Dam.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use activities.
- Promote non-consumptive resource use, such as hiking, photography, wildlife viewing, and sightseeing.
- Manage site according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- No currently proposed future development.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

3.1.2 ALLATOONA LANDING MARINA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-01

Management Agency: Allatoona Landing Marina, LLC

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Allatoona Landing Marina area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Allatoona Landing Marina is located on the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake, south of Red Top Mountain State Park. Access to the site is provided by Old Allatoona Road, which intersects with Interstate 75 near Emerson, GA.

Description: The 99-acre Allatoona Landing Marina is adjacent to the old village of Allatoona. The site currently has a campground, a beach, a pool, a fuel dock, private land-based cabins, and associated amenities. It also contains its own sewage treatment facility. The terrain on this site is nearly flat with very gentle slopes to the water.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a commercial marina.

3.1.3 ALLATOONA PASS BATTLEFIELD—PLATE AL15MP-OR-02

Management Agency: Georgia Department of Natural Resources (combined lease area with Red Top Mountain)

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Allatoona Pass Battlefield area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Allatoona Pass Battlefield is located on a peninsula to the south of Bethany Bridge on the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake. Access to the site is provided by Old Allatoona Road, which intersects with Interstate 75 near Emerson, GA.

Description: The approximately 215-acre Allatoona Pass Battlefield currently contains roads, which closely follow the historic road and railroad alignments, and existing trails in order to minimize impact on this historic area. Significant features include the Civil War earthworks from the battle fought here on 5 October 1864, which provides both interpretive and topographic interest. The site is heavily wooded with steep terrain. Allatoona Pass Battlefield is a portion of the full, current, 1,776-acre Red Top Mountain State Park lease. Additionally, new portions of the battlefield have been recently identified as outlined in the current HPMP revision.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose facility.

3.1.4 ATLANTA RECREATION CAMP—PLATE AL15MP-OR-03

Management Agency: City of Atlanta, GA

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Atlanta Recreation Camp area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Atlanta Recreation Camp is located on the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake between Kellogg and Owl Creeks to the east and Galts Ferry Day Use to the west. Recreation Road provides access via Kellogg Creek Road.

Description: The 209-acre Atlanta Recreation Camp has rugged and steep terrain. The site currently provides seasonal recreation opportunities with several cabins and a large multipurpose facility.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose facility.

3.1.5 BARTOW CARVER PARK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-04

Management Agency: Bartow County Commission

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Bartow Carver Park area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Bartow Carver Park is located on the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake, 3 miles north of Acworth, GA, just inside the Bartow County line. Access is via Bartow Carver Road.

Description: The 244-acre Bartow Carver Park is situated on a peninsula with convoluted terrain and a central ridge terminating in a point. The variable terrain slopes towards the lake. The shoreline is irregular and contains many sheltered coves. The site currently hosts a large multipurpose facility, a beach, boat ramp, picnic areas, and trail system. Bartow Carver Park was previously known as George Washington Carver State Park.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

3.1.6 BLANKET’S CREEK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-05

Management Agency: Cherokee County Parks and Recreation Authority

Land Classification: Multiple-Resource Management: Low-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: Multiple-Resource Management: Low-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Blanket’s Creek area requires a land classification of Low-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Blanket’s Creek is located on the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake on the north side of Little River. Access is via Sixes Road.

Description: The 358-acre Blanket’s Creek area currently serves as a large off-road bike trail system, one of the most visited in the Southeastern United States. The heavily wooded terrain has moderate to steep slopes.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.
- Monitor the area for overuse.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a day-use facility.

3.1.7 BLOCKHOUSE DAY USE #1 & BLOCKHOUSE DAY USE #2—PLATE AL15MP-OR-06

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Blockhouse Day Use #1 and Blockhouse Day Use #2 area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The Blockhouse Day Use #1 and Blockhouse Day Use #2 sites are both located on the west shore of the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake. They are 3 miles south of the Emerson, GA, and 2 miles west of Acworth, GA. Sandtown Road provides access via Old Highway 41, and the areas are within view of Interstate 75.

Description: The 11-acre Blockhouse Day Use area is situated on a narrow tract of land previously known as Blockhouse Access Area. Blockhouse Day Use #1 is on the south side of Old Highway 41 while Blockhouse Day Use #2 lies on the north side. Blockhouse Day Use #1 is the site of a fishing jetty with associated parking on a paved lot. Blockhouse Day Use #2 is an area of intensive use with a boat ramp, comfort station, park attendant site, gatehouse, and associated parking. The vegetative cover in this entire area is limited due to the extensive clearing for highways, roads, and power line rights-of-way.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as fishing.
- Manage site according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- When needs arise, install additional day-use facilities, including picnic sites; otherwise, there is no currently proposed future development.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

3.1.8 BOLING PARK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-07

Management Agency: City of Canton, GA

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Boling Park area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Boling Park is located on the northernmost portion of the Allatoona Lake Project on the Etowah River. Access is via Marietta Highway.

Description: The 64-acre Boling Park has little vegetation. What vegetation exists is limited to the river edge and the stream swale; the remainder is cleared for recreational uses, including athletic trails and multiuse sports fields. Special problems affecting the development of Boling Park include inadequate access to the site. Presently, access is achieved via the Cherokee High School parking lot. In addition, the sewage treatment plant presents a possibility of disagreeable odors to those playfields downwind, and the site is subject to periodic flooding during moderate rain events. Boling Park was previously known as Canton City Park.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

3.1.9 CAUBLE PARK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-08

Management Agency: Lake Acworth Authority

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Cauble Park area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Cauble Park is located on the north shore of Lake Acworth, a subimpoundment of Allatoona Lake in Acworth, GA. Multiple access points can be reached from local roads via Old Highway 41/Main Street or via Highway 92/Lake Acworth Drive.

Description: The 214-acre Cauble Park, a narrow strip of land encompassing the north bank of Lake Acworth, is surrounded by a residential area. The site is a busy recreation area that includes a beach, playgrounds, a historic building, and several multiuse facilities. The terrain is slightly to moderately sloped toward the water. A special problem facing the development of the area adjacent to the subimpounding dam is the limited area of land. The access to and egress from areas on both sides of Highway 92 interfere with traffic over the dam and create a potential hazard. Cauble Park was the first development on Lake Acworth. The lease also encompasses several small local ball fields and play areas.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

3.1.10 CHEROKEE MILLS—PLATE AL15MP-OR-09

Management Agency: Cherokee County Parks and Recreation Authority

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Cherokee Mills area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Cherokee Mills is located on Little River, off the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake, 6.5 miles southwest of Canton, GA. Access is via Bells Ferry Road.

Description: The 35-acre Cherokee Mills site is situated on a small peninsula on the west side of Little River, across from a major marina development. The area has gentle slopes facing the water with a topography slightly more rugged in some areas. Development may be limited due to siltation; in addition, the area may need occasional dredging and to be closely monitored for erosion. The northern portion of the site currently includes a boat ramp, and there is a multiuse trail system with pavilions and an outdoor classroom to the south. The full 79-acre Cherokee Mills was previously known as the Cherokee Mills Access Area and was managed and operated by USACE.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

3.1.11 CITY OF EMERSON, GA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-10

Management Agency: City of Emerson, GA

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The City of Emerson, GA, area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The City of Emerson, GA, site is on the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake. Access to the site is provided by Old Allatoona Road, which intersects with Interstate 75 near Emerson.

Description: The 10-acre City of Emerson, GA, site is situated near the back of a cove and has a topography with moderate slopes. Except for a small building and dock, the site is currently mostly undeveloped. The City of Emerson, GA, site was previously known as St. Luke's Site.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

3.1.12 CLARK CREEK NORTH CAMPGROUND—PLATE AL15MP-OR-11

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Clark Creek North Campground area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Clark Creek North Campground is located on the north side of Clark Creek near the confluence of Clark Creek with the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake, 2.5 miles north Acworth, GA. Access is via Glade Road.

Description: The 16-acre Clark Creek North Campground is situated in a tight horseshoe bend in the creek, which forms a narrow strip of land along the embayment that slopes steeply toward the lake. Steep slopes and difficult access restrict development of the narrow cove and the northern portions of the site. The campground is one of the smaller on Allatoona Lake; however, it stays busy for the majority of the summer season.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for camping activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use such as fishing.
- Manage site according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- No currently proposed future development.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

3.1.13 CLARK CREEK SOUTH CAMPGROUND AND CLARK CREEK SOUTH BOAT RAMP— PLATE AL15MP-OR-12

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Clark Creek South Campground and Clark Creek South Boat Ramp areas require a land classification of Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Clark Creek South Campground and Clark Creek South Boat Ramp are located on the south side of Clark Creek near the confluence of Clark Creek with the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake, 2.5 miles north of Acworth, GA. Access is via Glade Road.

Description: The 102-acre Clark Creek South Campground and Clark Creek South Boat Ramp have a topography with gentle slopes that face the embayment; therefore, a large portion of this site is flooded periodically. Mudflats occur in the shallow embayment during seasonal pool drawdown. The topography over the remainder of the area has moderate slopes; a broad expanse of undeveloped land suitable for expansion occurs to the south of the campground. The area includes a boat ramp, which stays open during the summer season, and an existing campground that needs extensive renovation.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use and camping activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use such as fishing.
- Manage site according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- When needs arise, install additional camping facilities and amenities, including campsites, comfort stations, camping-related parking sites, and playing fields.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

3.1.14 COBB COUNTY REGIONAL PARK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-13

Management Agency: Cobb County, GA

Land Classification: Multiple-Resource Management: Low-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: Multiple-Resource Management: Low-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Cobb County Regional Park area requires a land classification of Low-Density Recreation to maintain current operations. This area should not be considered for reclassification to a higher density recreation classification due to the primary intent of the lease and public sentiment.

Location: Cobb County Regional Park is located at the lower southwestern corner of Allatoona Lake on Allatoona Creek. Multiple access points can be reached from local roads via US Highway 41, Highway 92/Dallas Acworth Highway, and Highway 176/Mars Hill Road.

Description: The 1,450-acre Cobb County Regional Park has gently sloping topography. Large, open fields give way to forest as the property connects to Allatoona Lake. Two creeks, Little Allatoona and Allatoona, merge near the lake. The site currently offers passive recreation opportunities by way of a large trail system with parking lots and limited structures that support the site. Cobb County Regional Park was previously managed as a Wildlife Management Area and was leased for a primary purpose of Wildlife Management. It is closed seasonally for hunting.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

3.1.15 COBBLESTONE—PLATE AL15MP-OR-14

Management Agency: Cobb County, GA

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Cobblestone area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Cobblestone is on the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake, on the south side of Butler Creek. Nance Road provides access via US Highway 41.

Description: The 910-acre Cobblestone area is currently an 18-hole golf course with terrain that is slightly to moderately sloped toward the water. This area has a unique feature that may limit future development potential—the fragile nature of the stream bed at the southern portion of the site. This area should remain untouched, and future development should be located in the heart of the site.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a day-use facility.

3.1.16 COOPER’S FURNACE DAY USE—PLATE AL15MP-OR-15

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Cooper’s Furnace Day Use area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The Cooper’s Furnace Day Use site is located on the north bank of the Etowah River just downstream from the Allatoona Lake Dam. Old River Road provides access via US Highway 41.

Description: The 145-acre Cooper’s Furnace Day Use site has several unique cultural features. Cooper’s Furnace, a former iron foundry that was in operation over a century ago, is a massive stone structure. A historic railroad spur to the foundry runs parallel to and just north of Old River Road on the north bank of the Etowah River. This old railroad spur was constructed with a fieldstone foundation and embankment, which are still readily visible. In addition, ponds on the north bank of the river contain nesting boxes for wood ducks. Unfortunately, these potential interpretive features are separated by both the river and the steep topography, making it difficult to connect them in a sequential trail. Both an interpretive trail and a gravel road connect the area with the Allatoona Operations Project Management Office.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as fishing.
- Promote non-consumptive resource use, such as hiking, photography, wildlife viewing, and sightseeing.
- Manage site according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- No currently proposed future development.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

3.1.17 COOPERS BRANCH DAY USE #1 & #2—PLATE AL15MP-OR-16

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: Project Operations and High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: Project Operations and High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Coopers Branch Day Use area requires a land classifications of both Project Operations and High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations. Project Operations activities occur specifically at the USACE vessel storage compound, with the surrounding land supporting Recreation.

Location: The Coopers Branch Day Use #1 and Coopers Branch Day Use #2 areas are situated on the west side of Coopers Branch just north of Allatoona Lake Dam. GA Highway Spur 20 provides access, with Interstate 75 within three miles.

Description: The 27-acre Coopers Branch Day Use #1 and Coopers Branch Day Use #2 areas are characterized by knobby, rugged topography that slopes steeply toward the lake. An interpretive trail connects both the Coopers Branch Day Use #1 and the Coopers Branch Day Use #2 areas with the Allatoona Operations Project Management Office. The USACE vessel storage compound is located inside the Coopers Branch Day Use #1 area, which also has a boat launch, picnic shelters, and associated parking. Three boathouses and a paved driveway are associated with this compound. The Coopers Branch Day Use #2 area has picnic sites on a central knoll, a picnic shelter with horseshoe pit, a comfort station, and car parking. No day-use fee is currently charged in the Coopers Branch Day Use #2 area.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as hunting and fishing.
- Promote non-consumptive resource use, such as hiking, photography, wildlife viewing, and sightseeing.
- Manage site according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- No currently proposed future development.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

3.1.18 DALLAS LANDING—PLATE AL15MP-OR-17

Management Agency: City of Acworth, GA

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Dallas Landing area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Dallas Landing is located on the east side of the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake. Allatoona Drive provides access via local roads from Old Highway 41/ Main Street.

Description: Previously managed by USACE, the 63-acre Dallas Landing area is situated at the confluence of 3 major embayments. The topography consists of rolling hills with a gentle slope toward the lake. The site is currently a beach area with associated amenities, including picnic sites, comfort stations, and shelters.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

3.1.19 FIELD’S LANDING PARK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-18

Management Agency: Cherokee County Parks and Recreation Authority

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Field’s Landing Park area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Field’s Landing Park is on the east bank of the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake, 1 mile south of Knox Bridge, GA. Access is via GA Highway 20.

Description: The 281-acre Field’s Landing Park is currently a day-use site limited to the northern portion of the lease area. It has covered picnic sites, a boat ramp, a fishing dock, and associated amenities. Slopes on this site range from moderate along the lake shore to steep, rugged topography in the interior. Field’s Landing Park was previously known as Cherokee County Park.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.
- Rehabilitate the existing park entrance/exit to provide safer ingress and egress.

3.1.20 GALTS FERRY DAY USE—PLATE AL15MP-OR-19

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Galts Ferry Day Use area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The Galts Ferry Day Use site is on the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake, 4 miles north of Acworth, GA. Rocky Lane provides access via local roads from Kellogg Creek Road.

Description: The 12-acre Galts Ferry Day Use area has mostly level land with some slight slopes facing the water. It is the most heavily visited day-use area on Allatoona Lake. While the beach area is open only during the summer season, the boat ramp remains open all year. Galts Ferry Day Use was previously known as Galts Ferry Landing.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use such as fishing.
- Manage site according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- Install an additional comfort station at the southern end of the site.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

3.1.21 GATEWOOD PARK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-20

Management Agency: Bartow County Commission

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Gatewood Park area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Gatewood Park is situated between Cooper's Branch and Stamp Creek just north of Allatoona Lake Dam. Bartow Beach Road provides access via local roads from GA Highway 20, with Interstate 75 within 3 miles.

Description: The 147-acre Gatewood Park has a topography of knobby, rugged land, which slopes steeply toward the lake. The site currently hosts a campground, a caretaker's residence, picnic pavilions, and a boat ramp. Because it borders the banks of Stamp Creek and Cooper's Branch, the topography provides a natural division. Two special features of this site are the prominent points which jut into the lake, opening panoramic views of the dam and lake expanses. Gatewood Park was previously known as Bartow County Park.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use and campground facility.

3.1.22 GLADE MARINA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-21

Management Agency: St. Glade, LLC

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Glade Marina area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Glade Marina is on the east bank of the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake, 3 miles north of Acworth, GA. Access is via Kings Camp Road.

Description: The 134-acre Glade Marina is characterized by a peninsula with an undulating shoreline and extensive mudflats. The topography gently slopes towards the water. The site currently has numerous facilities, including multislip docks, dry storage, boat ramps, a maintenance facility, and private land-based cabins. Glade Marina was previously known as Kings Camp Marina and Glade Farm Access Area. A unique feature of the site is that Kings Camp was once a gold mining site, and gold panning still occurs around this area.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a commercial marina.

3.1.23 HARBOR TOWN MARINA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-22

Management Agency: Harbor Town Marina, Inc.

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Harbor Town Marina area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Harbor Town Marina is on the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake, 4 miles north of Acworth, GA. Galts Ferry Road provides access via Kellogg Creek Road.

Description: The 61-acre Harbor Town Marina is heavily wooded with rather steep terrain. Many of the water-based features are situated in a natural cove that has an eastern exposure and is well protected from prevailing winds. The site currently has numerous facilities, including multislip docks, dry storage, boat ramps, a fuel dock, private land-based cabins, and other supporting facilities. Harbor Town Marina was previously known as Galts Ferry Landing Marina.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a commercial marina.

3.1.24 HOLIDAY HARBOR MARINA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-23

Management Agency: Holiday Marine Group, Inc.

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Holiday Harbor Marina requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Holiday Harbor Marina is on the east bank of the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake, 3 miles north of Acworth, GA. Access is via Kings Camp Road.

Description: The terrain of the 61-acre Holiday Harbor Marina consists of very gentle slopes. Because the shoreline has a northwestern exposure, it is subject to the full impact of prevailing winds. The site currently has numerous facilities, including rental cabins, RV camping sites, multislip docks, dry storage, boat ramps, a fuel dock, and a restaurant.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a commercial marina.

3.1.25 J.J. BIELLO PARK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-24

Management Agency: Cherokee County Parks and Recreation Authority

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The J.J. Biello Park area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: J.J. Biello Park is at the southernmost end of Little River, off the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake. Access is via Old Highway 5/Main Street and Arnold Mill Road.

Description: The 470-acre J.J. Biello Park is a multiuse area with numerous athletic facilities, including tennis courts, ball fields and multipurpose fields, a playground, and trail system. The terrain is gently sloped and heavily wooded outside of the areas cleared for the athletic fields. Rubes Creek bisects the site.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

3.1.26 KELLOGG CREEK DAY USE—PLATE AL15MP-OR-25

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Kellogg Creek Day Use area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The Kellogg Creek Day Use site is on the east bank of Kellogg Creek, which is off the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake. It is 5 miles northeast of Acworth, GA, and 5 miles northwest of Woodstock, GA. Access is via Kellogg Creek Road.

Description: The 28-acre Kellogg Creek Day Use site has moderate to rugged slopes, which provide many fine overlooks to Allatoona Lake. A unique feature in this area is a small waterfall, which provides interpretive potential. The area is open during the main summer recreation season, and it helps to alleviate overflow from the busier Galts Ferry Day Use and Victoria Day Use areas.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use and camping activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as fishing.
- Promote non-consumptive resource use, such as hiking, photography, and wildlife viewing.
- Manage site according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- Rehabilitate facilities in the day-use area on the east side of the site, with consideration for improved ADA accessibility.
- Install facilities in the day-use area on the east side of the site including a dock, fishing jetty, and trail.
- Install facilities, including cabins and parking sites, on the west side of the site.
- Continue updating and upgrading all aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

3.1.27 KENNWORTH PARK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-26

Management Agency: Acworth Lake Authority

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Kennworth Park area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Kennworth Park is located on the east shore of Lake Acworth, a subimpoundment of Allatoona Lake in Acworth, GA. Kennworth Park Road provides access via Old Highway 41.

Description: The approximately 90-acre Kennworth Park is a narrow strip of land bordering Proctor Creek. It encompasses the stream bed and floodplain associated with this creek where it enters Lake Acworth. The fragile stream bed occupies a large portion of the site. This is bordered by moderate to steep banks. A broad bottomland is situated downstream from this steep bank and is frequently flooded. Excluding the stream bed, there are no unique features on this site. Kennworth Park is a multiuse area with numerous athletic facilities, including ball fields and multipurpose fields, a playground, and a concessions area. Kennworth Park was previously a portion of the area known as Acworth Regional Park, and the full, current, 214-acre lease also includes the 124-acre Cauble Park.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

3.1.28 KNOX BRIDGE DAY USE—PLATE AL15MP-OR-27

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Knox Bridge Day Use area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The Knox Bridge Day Use site is located on the northern extremity of Allatoona Lake near the GA Highway 20 Bridge. Access is via GA Highway 20.

Description: The 17-acre Knox Bridge Day Use site is built into a steep slope. The design intent for this area is to retain the site as a small boat-launching area with additional fishing and picnicking facilities. This intensive day-use area will extend west along GA Highway 20 to alleviate the traffic hazards presently associated with the entrance. A unique feature on this site is an undeveloped bluff/overlook area, which offers scenic views of the lake. Special problems which face the continued development of this site are its narrowness and the proximity and heavy use of the bridge. The narrow boat launching strip is accessible only from GA Highway 20, and the poor sight distance to and from the boat launch create a travel hazard.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use activities.
- Promote consumptive resources such as fishing.
- Promote non-consumptive resource use, such as photography and sightseeing.
- Manage site according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- When needs arise, install additional day-use facilities, including a comfort station, a fishing jetty, an overlook, picnic sites, and parking sites.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

3.1.29 LITTLE RIVER MARINA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-28

Management Agency: St. Little River, LLC

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Little River Marina area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Little River Marina is located on Little River, off the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake, 6.5 miles southwest of Canton, GA. Access is via Bells Ferry Road. Development of additional facilities in this lease area is greatly limited due to the unsuitability of the shoreline on the north side of this area for development and the exposure of the water area to prevailing winds.

Description: The 48-acre Little River Marina has a topography with gentle slopes toward the water on the southern portion, with steeper slopes towards the northernmost section of the site. The site currently has numerous facilities, including multislip docks, dry storage, a maintenance and sales facility, boat ramps, a fuel dock, private land-based cabins, private floating cabins, and a restaurant.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to the Historic Properties Management Plan.
- Monitor for compliance with terms of the lease.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a commercial marina.

3.1.30 MACEDONIA CAMPGROUND—PLATE AL15MP-OR-29

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Macedonia Campground area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation in order to rehabilitate and further develop the area in accordance with the Master Plan.

Location: Macedonia Campground is located on the west shore of Clear Creek, near its confluence with the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake. Macedonia Road provides access via local roads from GA Highway 20.

Description: The 113-acre Macedonia Campground is heavily wooded with a central plateau and moderate to steep slopes rising from the lakeshore. It is surrounded by the Allatoona Wildlife Management Area and bordered by two small creeks. Because the site was originally developed as a primitive campground, it will need major renovations prior to future operation. Currently, the area has campsites and a launching ramp.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use and camping activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as hunting and fishing.
- Promote non-consumptive resource use, such as hiking, photography and wildlife viewing.
- Manage site according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- Rehabilitate camping facilities, with consideration of improved ADA accessibility.
- When needs arise, install additional camping facilities, including a comfort station, a fishing jetty, a dock, a playground, a beach, and parking sites.

3.1.31 MCKASKEY CREEK CAMPGROUND—PLATE AL15MP-OR-30

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The McKaskey Creek Campground area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: McKaskey Creek Campground is on the upper northwest corner of Allatoona Lake on McKaskey and Carter Creeks, 3 miles from Allatoona Dam. McKaskey Creek Road provides access via GA Highway Spur 20, with Interstate 75 within 3 miles.

Description: The well-vegetated 97-acre McKaskey Creek Campground is situated on a peninsula with steep slopes along the lakeshore and several sheltered coves formed by its undulating shoreline. The northeast section of the shoreline is very steep; however, the ridge tops are stable with a gentle slope. McKaskey Creek Campground is a fully operational campground, which operates during the main summer recreation season.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for camping activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as fishing.
- Manage site according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- No currently proposed future development.
- When needs arise, install additional camping facilities, including a comfort station and an amphitheater.
- Rehabilitate the existing amphitheater.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

3.1.32 MCKINNEY CAMPGROUND—PLATE AL15MP-OR-31

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The McKinney Campground area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: McKinney Campground is on the east bank of the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake, 3 miles north of Acworth, GA. Access is via Kings Camp Road.

Description: The 169-acre McKinney Campground is situated on two very different peninsulas, both with undulating shorelines. One peninsula slopes gently to the lake while the other is sharply dissected by steep-sided ravines. USACE lands designated for vegetative management occur along the lakeshore as buffers between the group camp at Clark Creek North to the south and Redtop Mountain State Park to the north. McKinney Campground is the most heavily visited campground at Allatoona Lake and one of the most heavily visited in the country. It is also the only campground at Allatoona Lake that is open year-round.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for camping activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use such as fishing.
- Manage site according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- When needs arise, install additional camping facilities, including comfort stations and play meadows for each of the major camp segments, campsites to the north of the eastern beach, and an amphitheater on the northern peninsula.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

3.1.33 NAVY RECREATION SITE—PLATE AL15MP-OR-32

Management Agency: U.S. Naval Air Station Atlanta

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Navy Recreation Site requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The Navy Recreation Site is located on the west shore of the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake. It is 3 miles south of Emerson, GA, and 2 miles west of Acworth, GA. Sandtown Road provides access via Old Highway 41.

Description: The 27-acre Navy Recreation Site is partially wooded with moderately sloped terrain. The area is currently under permit for use by military identification holders. The site has multislip docks, rental cabins, a boat ramp, rental boats, a fuel dock, a swim beach, a recreation center, and a pavilion.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

3.1.34 NOONDAY CREEK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-33

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Noonday Creek area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation in order for development in accordance with the Master Plan.

Location: The Noonday Creek site is located on the south bank of Little River at its confluence with Noonday Creek, off the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake, 3.5 miles northwest of Woodstock, GA. Local roads provide access via Towne Lake Parkway.

Description: Although presently undeveloped, the 257-acre Noonday Creek site is located in one of the most rapidly growing portions of Cherokee County, GA. It is appropriate for the development of a broad range of recreational uses. The land mainly slopes moderately toward the water; however, the point on the eastern portion of the site contains more rugged slopes. The extensive shoreline encompassed by the site offers a variety of coves and inlets, which are often separated by ridges.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use and camping activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as hunting and fishing.
- Promote non-consumptive resource use, such as hiking, photography, and wildlife viewing.
- Manage site according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- When needs arise, develop the site as a major recreation area, incorporating facilities for both overnight and day use.
- Install campsites in clusters on the two knobs in the eastern portion of the site, with a third cluster by the beach toward the center of site; spread comfort stations, play areas, and parking throughout this area to accommodate camping use; build a centrally located amphitheater and a fishing jetty at the east end of the site; and locate a dumpstation, a gatehouse, and park attendant sites near the entrance of the camping area.
- Install day-use facilities around the cove in the western portion of the site; in the eastern portion of the cove, install a large centrally located parking area to service the beach and bathhouse, a picnic area, a play area, and a group picnic shelter; and on the west bank of the cove, locate a fishing area, consisting of picnic sites, parking, fishing jetties, and a dock.

- Install a three-lane boat ramp at the far western edge of the site as well as parking, a comfort station, and a courtesy dock to accommodate boaters.

3.1.35 OLD HIGHWAY 41 #3 CAMPGROUND—PLATE AL15MP-OR-34

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Old Highway 41 #3 Campground area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Old Highway 41 #3 Campground is located on the eastern shore of the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake. It is 3 miles south of Emerson, GA, and 2 miles west of Acworth, GA. Access is via Old Highway 41, and the area is within view of Interstate 75.

Description: The 71-acre Old Highway 41 #3 Campground is situated on a strip of land along the lake's shoreline. Gently rolling hills with a moderate slope rise from the irregular shoreline; several small protected coves are present. Old field areas are present on the ridgetop of the campground. Old Highway 41 #3 Campground operates during the main summer recreation season and sees heavy visitation.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for camping activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as fishing.
- Manage site according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- When needs arise, install additional camping facilities, including two comfort stations, one at the north end of the site and one at the south end; campsites throughout the site; a courtesy dock and fishing jetties along the shoreline in the deep cove; a courtesy dock and fishing jetty to supplement the existing launching ramp; an amphitheater at the center of the site, behind the existing paved sports area and playground; and a swim area at the north end of the site.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

3.1.36 OLD HIGHWAY 41 #1 DAY USE AREA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-35

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Old Highway 41 #1 Day Use Area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The Old Highway 41 #1 Day Use Area site is located on the east shore of the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake, to the east of Old Highway 41 #2 Day Use Area . It is 3 miles south of Emerson, GA, and 2 miles west of Acworth, GA. Access is via Old Highway 41, and the area is within view of Interstate 75.

Description: The 12-acre Old Highway 41 #1 Day Use Area site is situated on a strip of land along the lake's shoreline. The topography has gently rolling hills with a moderate slope rise from the shoreline, where several deep protected coves are present. This area has a beach and boatramp and is heavily used during the main recreation season, specifically on weekends and holidays.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as fishing.
- Manage site according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- No currently proposed future development.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

3.1.37 OLD HIGHWAY 41 #2 DAY USE AREA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-36

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Old Highway 41 #2 Day Use Area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The Old Highway 41 #2 Day Use Area site is located on the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake on the eastern shore, just south of the Interstate 75 Bridge. It is 3 miles south of Emerson, GA, and 2 miles west of Acworth, GA. Access is via Old Highway 41, and the area is within view of Interstate 75.

Description: The 6-acre Old Highway 41 #2 Day Use Area site is situated on a strip of land along the lake's shore. The topography has gently rolling hills with a moderate slope rise from the shoreline. The site was developed as a picnic area, and it will need major renovations prior to future operation. Currently, it has picnic sites and a comfort station.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as fishing.
- Manage site according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- Rehabilitate picnic sites throughout the area, with consideration of improved ADA accessibility.
- Continue updating and upgrading all aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

3.1.38 OLDE ROPE MILL PARK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-37

Management Agency: City of Woodstock, GA

Land Classification: Multiple-Resource Management: Low-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: Multiple-Resource Management: Low-Density Recreation

Rationale: Due to the historic value of this site, it should be developed only as a Low-Density Recreation area to maintain current operations.

Location: Olde Rope Mill Park is on Little River, off the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake, 2 miles north of Woodstock, GA. Access is via Rope Mill Road, and the area is within sight of Interstate 575.

Description: The 268-acre Olde Rope Mill Park has topography with moderate slopes, with the most attractive locations for recreational use at the water's edge. Since these areas are subject to flooding, the mill site cannot withstand extensive development. Instead, the mill site will be preserved and interpreted, with interpretive potential for the old mill dam, mill run, water wheel, and building foundation located on the bank of Little River. Toward the center of the site there is a shelter and comfort station, and throughout the site there is an extensive multiuse trail system that receives heavy use from off-road bikers.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

3.1.39 OWL CREEK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-38

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation and Multiple-Resource Management: Wildlife Management

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation and Multiple-Resource Management: Wildlife Management

Rationale: The Owl Creek area requires a land classifications of both High-Density Recreation and Multiple-Resource Management: Wildlife Management to maintain current operations and to provide for appropriate recreation opportunities. Multiple-Resource Management: Wildlife Management activities occur specifically in the eastern portion of the site, with the western portion supporting High-Density Recreation.

Location: The Owl Creek site is located at the confluence of Owl Creek with the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake. It is 5.5 miles northeast of Acworth, GA, and 5.5 miles northwest of Woodstock, GA. Access is via Kellogg Creek Road.

Description: The 78-acre Owl Creek site is situated across a small bay from the Victoria Cottage area. Rugged and steep slopes characterize the site, with the southern portion becoming slightly more moderately sloped.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as hunting and fishing.
- Manage site according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- When needs arise, develop the site as a major recreation area, maintaining the eastern portion of the site in its present condition as a hunting area.
- Install day-use facilities in the western portion of the site, following the natural topography of the land; create a one-way traffic loop and parking for cars and trailers; spread picnic sites throughout the area; place a comfort station above flood pool; and install a boat ramp and courtesy dock on the west shore.

3.1.40 PARK MARINA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-39

Management Agency: Georgia Department of Natural Resources (sublease)

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Park Marina area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Park Marina is situated just east of Allatoona Lake Dam, near the confluence of the Etowah River with the Allatoona Creek arms of Allatoona Lake. Park Marina Road provides access via Red Top Mountain Road, with Interstate 75 within 3 miles.

Description: The 34-acre Park Marina is characterized by steep terrain and deep water. It is reasonably protected from prevailing northwest winds but receives substantial impact from due west winds. The site currently has numerous facilities, including multislip docks, dry storage, maintenance facilities, boat ramps, rental boats, a ship store, and a fuel dock. Park Marina is a portion of the full, current 1,776-acre Red Top Mountain State Park lease.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.
- Monitor for compliance with terms of the lease.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a commercial marina.

3.1.41 PAYNE CAMPGROUND—PLATE AL15MP-OR-40

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Payne Campground area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Payne Campground is on the west bank of Kellogg Creek, which is on the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake. It is 5 miles northeast of Acworth, GA, and 5 miles northwest of Woodstock, GA. Access is via Kellogg Creek Road.

Description: The 83-acre Payne Campground is a fully operational campground that sees heavy visitation. The boat ramp on the east side of the site is open year-round, but the campground itself is operational only during the main recreation season and is managed as a hunting area during the off season. The site has moderate to rugged slopes, which provide many fine overlooks to Allatoona Lake. A unique feature of this site is that it is situated in a cove that shields it from the boat traffic seen in other areas.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for camping activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as fishing.
- Manage site according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- When needs arise, install an additional comfort station to service the northern camping loop and an amphitheater between the two main camping loops.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

3.1.42 PROCTOR DAY USE AREA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-41

Management Agency: City of Acworth, GA

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Proctor Day Use Area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The Proctor Day Use Area is located just north of the US Highway 41 bridge on the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake. It is 2 miles southwest of Acworth, GA. Proctor Landing provides access via Highway 92/Lake Acworth Drive.

Description: Previously operated by USACE, the 24-acre Proctor Day Use Area is currently under license to the City of Acworth, GA. The general topographic character is one of gentle to moderate slopes toward the lake. Coves are formed by the undulating shoreline, and extensive mudflats occur in this area during winter drawdown. The eastern portion of the site is limited for development due to the constraints of the site, where the slopes are moderate to steep. The western and central portions of the site are much more amenable for development with relatively gentle terrain. The Proctor Day Use Area was previously known as Allatoona Proctor Creek.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the license in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

3.1.43 RED TOP MOUNTAIN STATE PARK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-42

Management Agency: Georgia Department of Natural Resources (combined lease area with Allatoona Pass Battlefield)

Land Classification: High Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High Density Recreation

Rationale: Requires land classification of High Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Red Top Mountain State Park is situated on a large peninsula at the confluence of the Etowah River and Allatoona Creek arms of Allatoona Lake, just east of the Allatoona Lake Dam. Access is via Red Top Mountain Road.

Description: The 1776-acre Red Top Mountain State Park is situated on a large peninsula with a very irregular shoreline, fanning numerous sheltered coves and secondary peninsulas. The terrain is steep and rough; however, the western bank is more gradual and offers convenient access to the lake. Flat to moderately sloped terrain dominates the ridge tops and more severe grades are found adjacent to the lake.

The private Park Marina is located in the northern portion of the park, Iron Hill Campground is situated on a western peninsula to the south of Bethany Bridge, and the Webster's Ferry boat launching and picnic site is located on the east side of the park. Unique features of the Red Top Mountain State Park site include the boulder-strewn slope adjacent to the Iron Hill Campground. Numerous large boulders of augen granite gneiss occur on the west-facing slope and at the bottom of the ravine. The park has multiple boat ramp areas, beaches, rental facilities, primitive and RV camping areas, and docks as well as a multipurpose trail network. Also contained within the park are various historical features associated with early iron mining industries.

Site Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.
- Manage lease according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Proposed Development Needs:

- In addition to the current management of the State Park, the future design is to be guided by the following improvements:

- Cottages

- a. 18 cottages are being renovated and 2 new ones are being added
 - Living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cabins (approx. 204,000 sf total)
- b. 1 boat slip is being added with a trail leading to it (approx. 24,000 sf)

- c. 1 playground is being added (approx. 16,5000 sf)
- d. 2 fishing pier are being added with trails leading to them (approx. 37,200 sf total)
- Cottage Road Water Tanks
 - a. Demolish and remove water tanks (approx. 6,000 sf)
- Lodge Expansion and Building Addition
 - a. 300 additional parking spaces and expansion area (approx. 299,000 sf)
 - b. The addition will double the square footage of the existing building and will include new guest rooms, and conference / meeting rooms
- Beach Day Use Area
 - a. 3 picnic shelters to be renovated (approx. 7,500 sf total)
 - b. Beach house renovation (approx. 10,000 sf)
 - c. 50 additional parking spaces (approx. 15,000 sf)
 - d. Walkways, walls, paths will be provided to provide access to the beach area.
 - e. Beach area size TBA.
- Proposed Future Use
 - a. Lodge and Special event area
 - Potential relocation for the lodge
 - Additional parking for lodge and special event area (approx. 373,000 total)
- Pump House
 - a. Demolish and remove pump house (approx. 350 sf)
- Bethany Boat Ramp
 - b. 50 additional parking spaces (approx. 15,000 sf)
 - c. Pathway connecting parking lots (approx. 72,000 sf)
 - d. Rest Station (approx. 5,700)
- Bethany Boat Ramp Day Use Area
 - a. 1 new picnic pavilion and playground (approx. 26,400 sf total)
 - b. 3 renovated picnic shelters (approx. 4,200 sf)
 - c. Renovated rest station (approx. 2,500 sf)
- Comfort Station
 - a. Demolish and remove comfort station (approx. 1,300 sf)
- Maintenance and LED
 - a. Maintenance building
 - b. Pole Barn
 - c. LED Building
 - Pre-engineered metal building
 - d. Washdown area (approx. 6,500 sf)
 - e. Road improvements
- Visitor Center
 - a. Building expansion
 - Adding new offices, meeting/conference spaces
 - b. 30 additional parking spaces (approx. 9,000 sf)
 - c. Demolish and remove tennis courts (approx. 8,600 sf)

- Operations office
 - a. 15 additional parking spaces (approx. 4,500 sf)
 - b. Demolish and remove pump house (approx. 350 sf)
- Main Campground
 - a. Renovate 4 comfort stations (approx. 11,000 sf)
 - b. Renovate 1 picnic shelter (approx. 1,500 sf)
 - c. Additional playground by RV campsites (approx. 12,000 sf)
- Walk-in/Boat-in campsite (will have water, septic and electric utilities)
 - a. 10 renovated campsites
 - Living areas with fire rings, lantern posts trash etc. (approx. 25,000 sf total)
 - b. New Comfort station (approx. 2,500 sf)
 - c. Canoe/Kayak dock with trail leading to it (approx. 4,600 sf)
 - d. Renovation of ex. road (approx. 103,000 sf)
- Group Campsite (will have water and septic utilities)
 - a. 3 Adirondack shelters
 - Partially enclosed wood shelter structure; 3 sides closed and 1 open.
 - Living areas with fire rings, lantern posts trash etc. (approx. 7,500 sf total)
 - b. 2 Cocoon camp shelters
 - Cocoon tents are pod-like fabric shelters that are suspended overhead by trees and/or branches.
 - Living areas with fire rings, lantern posts trash etc. (approx. 5,000 sf total)
 - c. New Comfort station (approx. 2,500)
 - d. Renovation of ex. road (approx. 415,900 sf)
- Primitive Camping Parking/Canoe/Kayak Rental
 - a. 40 parking spaces with wheel stops (approx. 12,000 sf)
 - b. Canoe/Kayak dock slips and trail leading to it (approx. 8,600 sf)
 - c. Renovation of ex. road (approx. 25,500 sf)
- Walk-in Campsite (will have water, septic and electric utilities)
 - a. 10 renovated camp sites
 - Living areas with fire rings, lantern posts trash etc. (approx. 25,000 sf total)
 - b. Renovated comfort station (approx. 2,800 sf)
 - Individual/family restrooms, shower(s)
 - c. Canoe/Kayak Dock and trail leading to it (approx. 8,600 sf)
 - d. New picnic shelter (approx. 2,000 sf)
 - e. Renovation of ex. road (approx. 53,500 sf)
- Disc Golf Course
 - a. 18 hole disc golf course with Golf baskets, trash, mulch trails (approx. 689,000 sf)
 - b. Club house
 - Small retail area (for purchase of discs), locker rooms, restrooms.
 - Will have electric, septic and water utilities
 - c. 40 parking spaces with wheel stops (approx. 12,000 sf)
 - d. Renovation of ex. road (approx. 17,900 sf)
- Gateway to Discovery
- Water Sport Amenity Area

- a. New road and 40 parking spaces (approx. 25,600 sf)
- b. Club house
 - Will have electric, septic and water utilities
- c. Canoe/kayak rental and storage
- d. Trials and recreational area (approx. 76,800 sf)
- Main Lodging Area & Micro Cabins (will have electric, septic and water utilities)
 - a. (16) large cabins
 - Smaller 2-bedroom cabin prototype
 - Living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cabins
 - b. (3) 3-Bedroom Cabins
 - Medium 3-bedroom cabin prototype
 - Living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cabins
 - c. (1) Deluxe Cabin
 - Large cabin prototype with 4-bedrooms
 - Larger living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cabins
 - d. 10 micro cabins
 - The micro cabins have one large shared studio living / sleeping space with a deck and no restrooms.
 - Living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cabins
 - e. Clubhouse/group shelter
 - Socializing areas (coffee/drinks, small retail, offices, meeting space)
 - f. Renovated comfort station (approx. 2,500 sf)
 - g. New playground (approx. 5,000 sf)
 - h. Parking for Cabins and amenity area (approx. 29,400 sf)
 - i. Renovation of ex. road (approx. 100,000 sf)
 - j. New picnic shelter (approx. 1,500 sf)
 - Open wood framed structure
 - k. Amenity area (approx. 33,700 sf)
 - 2 Bocce ball courts
 - 1 Volley ball court
 - 2 Horse shoe courts
 - Community fire pit
 - Trash receptacles and benches
 - l. New comfort station (approx. 2,500 sf)
 - Individual/family restrooms, shower(s)
 - m. Amphitheater with wooden benches (approx. 10,600 sf)
 - n. Demolish and remove sewage treatment plant (approx. 12,000 sf)
- Yurt Retreat (will have electric, septic and water utilities)
 - a. Yurts are round, portable camping tent structures covered with a fabric skin.
 - b. 10 yurts with living areas (approx. 40,000 sf total)

- Fire pits, lantern posts, grill, trash receptacle etc.
- Yurt platforms are on posts will limited land disturbance.
- c. New comfort station (approx. 3,000 sf)
 - Individual/family restrooms, shower(s), and laundry
- d. 20 parking spaces for yurts (approx. 6,000 sf)
- e. Renovation of ex. road (approx. 20,300 sf)
- f. New playground (approx. 3,000 sf)
- g. Picnic shelter (approx. 1,500 sf)
 - Open wood framed structure
- Adventure lodging (will have electric, septic and water utilities)
 - a. 8 tree houses with living areas
 - The adventure lodging treehouses are 2 or 3 bedroom structures built on stilts to mimic the concept of a “treehouse” without actually impacting the tree.
 - Fire pits, lantern posts, grill, trash receptacle etc.
 - Tree Houses are on posts will limited land disturbance.
 - b. New comfort station (approx. 2,500 sf)
 - Individual/family restrooms and shower(s)
 - c. Renovation of ex. road (approx. 44,200 sf)
 - d. New road and 16 parking spaces for lodging (approx. 11,200 sf)
 - e. Canoe/Kayak dock and trail (approx. 3,000 sf)
- Pioneer Camp ground (septic and water utilities)
 - a. Composting toilet (approx. 2,000 sf)
 - b. 3 Adirondack shelters
 - c. Amphitheater with wooden benches (approx. 11,000 sf)
 - d. Demolition and removal of pit privy (approx. 1,000 sf)
- Webster’s Ferry Day Use Area (will have electric, septic and water utilities)
 - a. Restroom station (approx. 2,500 sf)
 - b. Beach area and associated paths (approx. 336,000 sf)
 - Sand beach
 - Buoys
 - Volley ball
 - c. 40 additional parking spaces (12,000 sf)

3.1.44 RIVERSIDE DAY USE—PLATE AL15MP-OR-43

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: Project Operations and High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: Project Operations and High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Riverside Day Use area requires land classifications of both Project Operations and High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations. Project Operations activities occur specifically at the Allatoona Powerhouse with the surrounding land supporting Recreation.

Location: Riverside Day Use is located on the south bank of the Etowah River just downstream from the Allatoona Lake Dam. Allatoona Dam Road provides access via US Highway 41.

Description: The 190-acre Riverside Day Use area falls between two overlook points, with the river dividing the area from the Cooper's Furnace Day Use to the north. The area has numerous picnic sites, shelters, a trail network, and a boat ramp that sees moderate to heavy use. Two unique aspects of this site are that it provides access to the Allatoona Powerhouse and that it has many geological features that should be interpreted.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as fishing.
- Promote non-consumptive resource use, such as hiking, photography, wildlife viewing, and sightseeing.
- Manage site according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- When needs arise, install a courtesy dock near the existing boat ramp on the west end of the site, two overlooks on the existing Vineyard Mountain trails on the east side of the site, and a new trail on the south side, using the existing natural landscape and consistent with the High-Density Recreation classification of the area.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

3.1.45 SIGNAL MOUNTAIN—PLATE AL15MP-OR-44

Management Agency: Signal Mountain

Land Classification: Multiple-Resource Management: Wildlife Management

Recommended Future Use: Multiple-Resource Management: Wildlife Management

Rationale: The Signal Mountain area requires a land classification of Multiple-Resource Management: Wildlife Management to maintain current operations.

Location: Signal Mountain is located on a narrow strip of land to the south of Allatoona Dam and Vineyard Mountain. It is situated on the west bank of the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake. US Highway 41 provides access from the east via numerous secondary roads that feed into the area.

Description: The 358-acre Signal Mountain area features rugged, steep terrain and heavy forest. Most of this area is unsuitable for development; the majority of proposed facilities occur on the large island southeast of Bethany Bridge. The highest point reaches an elevation of 1,400 MSL.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for primitive day-use and camping activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as hunting and fishing.
- Promote non-consumptive resource use, such as hiking, photography, wildlife viewing, and sightseeing.
- Manage site according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- When needs arise, develop the site as a primitive day-use and camping area.
- Install walk-in/boat-in campsites throughout the area; place with one comfort station in conjunction with the existing trail head and parking adjacent to Bethany Bridge; place a second comfort station at the far north end of the site along with a swim area; install boat-in campsites on the large island southeast of Bethany Bridge, with auxiliary facilities placed according to island flood patterns, management and maintenance options, and construction limitations.

3.1.46 SOUTH CHEROKEE RECREATION ASSOCIATION—PLATE AL15MP-OR-45

Management Agency: South Cherokee Recreation Association, Inc.

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The South Cherokee Recreation Association area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: South Cherokee Recreation Association is on the easternmost extremity of the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake at the confluence of Little River with Mill Creek. Access is via Old Highway 5/Main Street.

Description: The 52-acre South Cherokee Recreation Association area has a number of existing facilities, including playfields, baseball diamonds, and football fields as well as a maintenance facility, concessions, a comfort station, and a field house. The topography has a gradual slope and is bordered by Little River. One special problem with this site is its periodic flooding as a storage area for Allatoona Lake due to its location below elevation 863 MSL. Existing development is affected by the periodic inundation.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

3.1.47 STAMP CREEK CAMPGROUND—PLATE AL15MP-OR-46

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Stamp Creek Campground area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Stamp Creek Campground is on the west bank of Stamp Creek, which runs into the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake. Chitwood Cemetery Road provides access via local roads from GA Highway 20.

Description: The 26-acre Stamp Creek Campground is located on a peninsula across from a small island. The topography is steeply sloped, well-forested, and rugged. A unique feature of this site is the Chitwood Cemetery, which is located to the north of existing development. Stamp Creek Campground is one of the smaller campgrounds on Allatoona Lake and is open only on weekends and holidays during the main recreation season; however, it stays busy during that time. It is surrounded by the Allatoona Wildlife Management Area, and it provides access to hunters during the various hunting seasons.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for camping activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as fishing.
- Manage site according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- No currently proposed future development.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

3.1.48 STAMP CREEK DAY USE—PLATE AL15MP-OR-47

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Stamp Creek Day Use area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The Stamp Creek Day Use site is on the west bank of Stamp Creek, which runs into the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake at its confluence with Sweetwater Creek. Camp Creek Road provides access via local roads from GA Highway 20.

Description: The 34-acre Stamp Creek Day Use site is located on the banks of a cove with moderately sloped topography. It has a boat ramp, which is open year-round and sees moderate use. It is surrounded by the Allatoona Wildlife Management Area, and it provides access to hunters during the various hunting seasons.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as fishing.
- Promote non-consumptive resource use, such as hiking, photography, and wildlife viewing.
- Manage site according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- No currently proposed future development.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

3.1.49 SWEETWATER CAMPGROUND AND SWEETWATER DAY USE—PLATE AL15MP-OR-48

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Sweetwater Campground and Sweetwater Day Use areas require a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The Sweetwater Campground and Sweetwater Day Use areas are situated on the west bank of the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake. Fields Chapel Road provides access via GA Highway 20.

Description: The 186-acre Sweetwater Campground and Sweetwater Day Use area has topography ranging from slight to severe. The undulating shoreline slopes gradually toward the water in the southeast section of the site while some silt bars and a small island appear to the north. The southernmost part of the site, which borders on Sweetwater Creek, is more rugged and scenic.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use and camping activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as fishing.
- Promote non-consumptive resource use, such as hiking, photography, and wildlife viewing.
- Manage site according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- When needs arise, install additional camping facilities, including comfort stations to serve each of the major camping loops, picnic sites to accommodate the beach and additional sites near the entrance station, and an amphitheater to the north of the beach.
- Continue updating and upgrading all aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

3.1.50 TANYARD CREEK PARK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-49

Management Agency: City of Acworth, GA

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Tanyard Creek Park area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Tanyard Creek Park is located southeast of the confluence of Clark Creek with the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake, and it lies just outside of downtown Acworth, GA. Access is provided by School Street via Old Highway 41/Main Street.

Description: The 26-acre Tanyard Creek Park lies on mostly open lowland with sparse tree cover to the north. It contains a ball field and paved walking trail.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a multipurpose day-use facility.

3.1.51 UPPER TANYARD CREEK DAY USE—PLATE AL15MP-OR-50

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Upper Tanyard Creek Day Use area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The Upper Tanyard Creek Day Use is located southeast of the confluence of Clark Creek with the Allatoona Creek arm of Allatoona Lake, and it is 2 miles from Acworth, GA. Tanyard Creek Road provides access via local roads from Old Highway 41.

Description: The 149-acre Upper Tanyard Creek Day Use is situated on both sides of Tanyard Creek, divided into eastern and western portions. The terrain is moderately sloped toward the lake. Currently a boat ramp that is open during the main summer recreation season, the site sees heavy use.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for day-use and camping activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as hunting and fishing.
- Promote non-consumptive resource use, such as hiking, photography and wildlife viewing.
- Manage site according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- When needs arise, develop the site as a major recreation area, incorporating facilities for both overnight and day use.
- Install camping facilities on the west side of Tanyard Creek, including campsites throughout the site, a comfort station to accommodate campers, a fishing jetty in the cove across from the existing launching ramp, and a swim beach; locate a gatehouse and park attendant site near the entrance of the camping area; and spread associated parking throughout the area.
- Install day-use facilities on the west side of Tanyard Creek, including picnic sites spread throughout the site, a picnic shelter, a fishing jetty, and a swim area; locate a comfort station and associated parking to accommodate users.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

3.1.52 VICTORIA CAMPGROUND AND VICTORIA DAY USE—PLATE AL15MP-OR-51

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Victoria Campground and Victoria Day Use areas require a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: The Victoria Campground and Victoria Day Use sites are situated on a peninsula on the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake, 7 miles northwest of Woodstock, GA. Victoria Landing Drive provides access via local roads from Bells Ferry Road.

Description: The 44-acre Victoria Campground and Victoria Day Use area is situated on a piney ridge with views of Allatoona Lake. The topography consists of moderate slopes on the central and western portions of the site. Victoria Campground is open during the main summer recreation season through the late fall and maintains heavy visitation. Victoria Day Use is one of the most heavily visited on Allatoona Lake. The beach area is open only during the summer season, with the boat ramp remaining open the majority of the year, subject to lake levels.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Provide appropriate facilities for camping and day-use activities.
- Promote consumptive resource use, such as fishing.
- Manage site according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

- When needs arise, install an additional dock and shelter towards the center of the site, to be accessed from the day-use area.
- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

3.1.53 VICTORIA HARBOUR MARINA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-52

Management Agency: Victoria Harbour, Inc.

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Victoria Harbour Marina area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Victoria Harbour Marina is situated on a peninsula on the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake, 7 miles northwest of Woodstock, GA. Victoria Landing Drive provides access via local roads from Bells Ferry Road.

Description: The 85-acre Victoria Harbour Marina is wooded. Much of the area is moderately steep, but the water is relatively shallow. The developed shoreline faces the northwest and is subsequently subjected to considerable wave action and strong winds. Victoria Harbour Marina was previously known as Victoria Landing Marina and Campground. The site currently has numerous facilities, including multislip docks, dry storage, a maintenance facility, boat ramps, a fuel dock, private land-based cabins, and a restaurant.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.
- Monitor for overuse.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a commercial marina.

3.1.54 WILDERNESS CAMP MARINA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-53

Management Agency: Traina Enterprises, Inc.

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

Rationale: The Wilderness Camp Marina area requires a land classification of High-Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

Location: Wilderness Camp Marina is located on the west shore of Stamp Creek, near the confluence of Stamp and McKaskey Creeks, on the Etowah River arm of Allatoona Lake. Wilderness Camp Road provides access via GA Highway 20.

Description: The 48-acre Wilderness Camp Marina is characterized by relatively steep slopes. It currently has numerous facilities, including multislip docks, dry storage, a boat ramp, a fuel dock, private land-based cabins, and private floating cabins.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

- Manage the lease in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.
- Monitor for overuse.

Development Needs:

- Be guided by the plan of record for the site in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and continue using the site as a commercial marina.

3.2 Alternatives To The Proposed Action: Alternative strategies were considered that would accomplish the goal of best managing recreational resources at the Allatoona Lake Project. The selection of the proposed action over these alternatives was based on the effectiveness, practicability and impacts to the environment as discussed below.

No alternatives were considered at undeveloped locations around the lake since development on new sites was considered to have excessive environmental impacts, cost effectiveness and practicability issues compared to using sites currently existing.

3.2.1 Alternative 1 (“No Action” Alternative): The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations require analysis of the “no action” alternative (40 C.F.R. § 1502.14). “No Action” as referred to in this EA, would mean that no additional work would be performed to continue to implement the 1983 MP, in effect freezing the MP at the current state. No action would maintain the existing facilities in their current condition. Because the No Action Alternative would not allow the completion of previously planned improvements and at the same time not provide recreational or economic benefits or avoid environmental impacts (except negligible effects), it (No Action) was not considered as a viable alternative.

3.2.2 Alternative 2 (Continuation of 1983 Master Plan without Red Top Mountain Improvements): Alternative 2 would consist of implementing the described Proposed Action without the new features described for Red Top Mountain State Park (Section 3.1.43). This alternative would not allow the managing agency, Georgia Department of Natural Resources to provide additional recreational resources to the public. Additionally, there would be no specific advantage to the alternative such as avoidance of important environmental impacts. Because the Proposed Action can be constructed without significant impacts, as described in Section 4, and Alternative 2 has none of the additional benefits to the public described in the Proposed Action, Alternative 2 was not considered a viable alternative.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS: Environmental impacts of the proposed action are described for each of the significant resource areas and are compared with the No Action alternative. Impacts are considered to occur relative to the previously described existing condition.

4.1 Water Quality: The proposed project could result in temporary increases in turbidity in the reservoir in the immediate vicinity of construction. Turbidity increases would result from disturbance of sediments caused by installation of piling, excavation, grading and associated use of heavy machinery in the area of proposed docks and boat ramps as well as runoff from upland construction. This effect is expected to be localized to the immediate vicinity of the work, temporary in nature and would cease upon project completion. In addition, there would be adequate care taken to minimize soil disturbance and adequate Best Management Practices (BMPs) would be implemented that would result in minor amounts of increased turbidity. A Notice of Intent for a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Construction Permit will be filed with the Georgia Environmental Protection Division for the proposed Allatoona Master Plan implementation prior to land disturbance. Re-vegetation would be performed immediately following construction to reduce potential erosion from the site. Any adverse impacts would be expected to be minor and temporary.

The No Action Alternative would maintain the current condition. There would be no increase in turbidity from the current condition.

Impacts for Alternative 2 would be the same as for the proposed action.

4.2 Stormwater: Construction of the proposed action would have no significant adverse impact on stormwater. All work would comply with the Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Act of 1975 and local erosion and watershed protection ordinances. Additionally, construction would comply with the Georgia Rules and Regulations for Water Quality Control, 391-3-6-16 (GADNR, 2016). Installation, use, and maintenance of appropriate BMPs would prevent impacts from construction site stormwater. A Notice of Intent for a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Construction Permit will be filed with the Georgia Environmental Protection Division for the proposed Allatoona Master Plan implementation prior to land disturbance. Re-vegetation would be performed immediately following construction to reduce potential erosion from the site. Any adverse impacts would be expected to be minor and temporary.

The No Action alternative would maintain the current condition.

Impacts for Alternative 2 would be the same as for the proposed action.

4.3 Groundwater: For the proposed action and all “action” alternatives, there would be no work that would interact with groundwater; all work would be limited to surface construction. There would be no discharge of a contaminant that could reach groundwater or affect wells. Likewise, the no action alternative would have no impacts to groundwater.

4.4 Floodplains: The project would occur above flood storage limits, except those features such as docks and boat ramps that are designed to be constructed in water. There would be no impacts on floodplains by any alternative because there would be no discharge of fill material into the flood storage area of the reservoirs or river floodplains.

4.5 Wetlands and Water: The proposed action would not occur in the vicinity of wetlands around Allatoona Lake. Therefore, no adverse wetland impacts would occur from any of the alternatives. No fill materials would be placed in the creek or other waters. Therefore a Section 404(b)(1) evaluation is not required for the project.

Proposed construction of lakeside amenities (docks, boatramps) would result in minor and temporary adverse impacts to water quality described above. No reduction in volume or flow is expected.

4.6 Water Supply: Neither the Proposed Action nor any of the alternatives to manage recreational resources around the lake would have an impact on existing water supply.

4.7 Fish and Fishery Resources: Increases in boat docking facilities could indirectly place additional pressure on sport fish populations within the reservoir through increases in the number of anglers harvesting fish. However, none of the fisheries resources are currently overharvested and it is considered highly unlikely to occur in the near future under any scenario. Any indirect additional harvest of fish by implementation of the proposed action is considered to be a minor adverse impact.

Impacts for Alternative 2 would be the same as for the proposed action.

4.8 Endangered, Threatened or Protected Species: Of the species discussed in Section 2.8, there is only potential for the occurrence of Gray bat, Northern Long-eared bat, Large-flowered skullcap, Tennessee yellow-eyed grass, and White fringeless orchid. In order to avoid summer roosting habitat for the bats, any construction or implementation of the MP that requires removal of trees would be restricted to the months of October 15-March 31. By implementing such a restriction there should be no impacts to either bat species. Prior to construction in undisturbed areas, the USFWS would be consulted and if determined necessary, a trained biologist would survey the specific site for species occurrence. In addition, if bald eagle nests are observed, a plan to avoid them will be developed in coordination with USFWS. Therefore, no impacts to threatened or endangered species are likely to result from the proposed action. By letter dated August 30, 2016, the USFWS concurred with the USACE plan to consult with them prior to development of each site within the Master Plan. While this did not provide an explicit concurrence with the USACE determination of “may affect, not likely to adversely affect”, it allows the Master Plan to be implemented as proposed. For each proposed site, the required coordination will take place prior to construction.

4.9 Wildlife Resources and Habitat: The species currently inhabiting the areas around the existing recreation areas for food, water, shelter and breeding habitat are mostly tolerant of human activities. Further development of the sites in accordance with the proposed MP would result in permanent removal of some of this habitat including trees and understory. Such habitat would be replaced with features such as trails, campsites, boat storage, etc. As such, there would be no significant impacts to those populations as a result of the proposed action. In the immediate vicinity of the work areas small animals including mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians would be temporarily displaced during the construction period. A few individuals incapable of escaping, such as nesting birds or slow-moving amphibians, could be destroyed since there would be no restricted construction period to avoid those impacts. The project has been coordinated with FWS as noted above and due to the scope of the project and previously disturbed habitat, this mortality would be a minor impact, and any lost individuals would be replaced through natural increase following project completion.

The No Action Alternative would have no immediate adverse impacts.

Impacts for Alternative 2 would be the same as for the proposed action.

4.10 Navigation: There would be no impacts to commercial navigation as a result of any alternative due to the distance to navigable channels. Recreational boating on Allatoona Lake is considered under recreation.

4.11 Recreation: The proposed Allatoona Master Plan additions to the project would not adversely impact boating, fishing, camping, picnicking, water skiing, hunting, biking and hiking trails, and sightseeing. There will be beneficial recreation opportunities for the recreational facilities (boat ramps, camping areas, and trails) because they would have increased availability upon completion of the proposed actions. The No Action alternative would maintain the current level of recreation.

The recreation carrying capacity analysis determined that the parking demand and supply is likely adequate for the foreseeable future at the project. The boating density analysis concluded that there would be insignificant impacts to boating density. There are no changes anticipated at Allatoona Lake USACE-operated recreation areas due to the proposed Allatoona Lake Master Plan additions. However, there are proposed changes being developed for the Red Top Mountain State Park to be implemented in phases. The proposed development is anticipated to increase the number of parking spaces as a result of additional amenities.

4.12 Land Use: None of the alternatives would result in impacts to current land use. Each of the areas proposed for development have previously been designated for recreational land use in the 1983 MP.

4.13 Geology and Soils: None of the alternatives would have impacts on the geology or overall topography of the area. There would be minor impacts to the project area due to excavation, grading and construction. The proposed action would have local impacts to soils. Heavy equipment would be used to move soil, excavate and grade the area at the work sites. There would be potential for both soil compaction and erosion during the construction of the project. The potential for erosion and soil runoff exists during the construction of any of the “action alternatives” exists. However, the proposed action would be implemented with all appropriate BMPs and soil and erosion controls in place. Such controls would result in minor adverse impacts.

The No Action Alternative would have no negative impacts such as those described.

Impacts for Alternative 2 would be the same as for the proposed action.

4.14 Historic and Archeological Resources: The USACE, Mobile District has determined that all of the proposed actions will have No Adverse Effect to cultural resources. However, each proposed actions implementation plan will be reviewed by the Mobile District Archaeologist prior to construction to ensure Section 106 compliance. The largest set of proposed changes for the Red Top Mountain State Park could require additional survey during phased development. Additionally, any implications to the HPMP will be taken into consideration during implementation, operation, and maintenance of the proposed action alternatives. Any needed mitigations will be conducted to ensure No Adverse Effects to cultural resources.

4.15 Socioeconomic Conditions: The proposed action and other action alternatives would result in a temporary increase in construction-related jobs in the local area. This impact is considered minor due to the scope of the project. It is not known whether such employment would be

represented by those already employed or whether new jobs would result. There would be a short-term increase in the sale of construction related materials and fuel in the local area. There would be no long-term impacts to the local economy.

There would be no relocations required as a result of the proposed action. There would be no changes in expected population growth patterns or local residential or commercial development. There would be no impacts to salaries or property values in the area.

Essentially, no differences between alternatives would be expected in impacts to the above socioeconomic conditions. The No Action alternative would not result in any impacts to local employment.

4.16 Traffic: The proposed action and other action alternative would not impact the major roads in the area. Anticipated traffic as a result of the action would include increased, temporary construction traffic from the movement of equipment to and from the construction site. This would consist of equipment brought in by trucks and trailers, and workers' privately owned vehicles. These would be expected to be very small in number, due to the limited scope of work. However, the impacts are considered to be minor and short term. Long term, any increase in recreational facilities could have some minor negative impact on traffic within the site due to increased visitation. However, adequate parking is planned at each site and offsite roads would not be expected to experience increased traffic. Essentially, no differences between alternatives would be expected in impacts to traffic. The No Action alternative would not result in any impacts to traffic.

4.17 Noise: Noise would be generated by the proposed action and other action alternatives from a number of construction-related sources. These include the vehicular traffic cited above, heavy equipment, etc. Typical sources of construction-related noise are shown in Table 5, along with expected noise levels at 25 and 50 feet from the source. These noise levels exceed the ambient noise levels cited in the USACE study (USACE, 1998) of 58-72 dB for urban residential areas. It is estimated that such noise levels from the proposed action would be comparable to noise originating from a residential home or commercial building construction project.

Table 2. Typical Noise Generating Sources in Typical Urban Environments

Construction Phase	Equipment	Noise Level at 25 feet (dB)	Noise Level at 50 feet (dB)
Clearing and grubbing	Bulldozer, backhoe	95	89
Earthwork	Scraper, bulldozer	97	91
Foundation	Backhoe, loader	94	88
Superstructure	Crane, loader	95	89
Base preparation	Trucks, bulldozer	97	91
Paving	Paver, trucks	98	92

This may constitute a minor nuisance to the nearby users of the site. Work would occur only during daylight hours assuring no sleep disturbance for most people, and the overall impact would be short term and minor.

The No Action Alternative would not result in any noise generation. All “action” alternatives would generate similar degrees of noise.

4.18 Air Quality: The project would have short-term effects on emissions into the air as a result of exhaust from internal combustion engines. Construction of the project would generate emissions from heavy equipment working on site. In addition, during construction, fugitive dust emissions from ground-disturbing activities would occur. Uncontrolled fugitive dust emissions, including particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter, would be temporary and localized. Impacts of emissions and fugitive dust on air quality and the human environment should be short-term and minor. Contractors working on the project would be required to comply with all Federal, State and local regulations regarding air quality including emissions and dust control and implement any required controls. Because of the short-term nature of the project and generally small amount of emissions expected from on-site equipment, emissions would qualify as *de minimis* and therefore are exempt from the need to complete a General Conformity Determination. This is consistent with current the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulations (USEPA 2016).

The No Action Alternative would not result in any emissions of engine exhaust or fugitive dust.

Impacts for Alternative 2 would be the same as for the proposed action.

4.19 Aesthetics: The proposed work would have no permanent aesthetic impacts to the local area. Short term construction related impacts may cause minor impacts. After construction, the visual nature of area would return to its current state as a recreation area

The No Action Alternative would result in no aesthetic impacts.

Impacts for Alternative 2 would be the same as for the proposed action.

4.20 Hazardous and Toxic Materials: There are no known contaminated sites on any USACE properties at Allatoona Lake. Therefore the proposed MP would not be expected to result in any release or spill of hazardous materials. Surveys for hazardous materials are being conducted at USACE projects in Mobile District and prior to implementation of future activities covered by the MP, the database will be consulted and appropriate actions taken as required by relevant law and regulation.

4.21 Public Safety: For all alternatives, there would be no specific change in public safety hazards on site. During construction, standard safety measures would be taken to ensure unauthorized persons do not have access to the site. This would include use of construction fencing, signage, prohibiting trespassers, etc. The USACE established safety program will reduce accidents to the extent possible.

4.22 Cumulative Impact: The CEQ regulations define cumulative impacts as “the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other action.” (40 C.F.R. § 1508.7). Actions considered in the cumulative impacts analysis include implementation of the proposed action and no action alternatives and other Federal, State, Tribal, local agencies, or government or private actions that impact the resources affected by the proposed action.

The natural environment in the project area has been impacted by a variety of human actions. The natural flow regime has been disrupted by the construction of Allatoona Dam and the impoundment of the reservoir. There has been above average population growth rates in the area around the metropolitan Atlanta area which is expected to continue. Population growth has resulted in the demand for greater transportation infrastructure, commercial and residential structures and increased demand for recreational opportunities. This in turn has led to increased use of Allatoona Lake for water-related recreation, further stressing the natural environment. The sum of these human-induced activities will result in greater stormwater runoff, increased soil erosion, removal of vegetation and wildlife habitat, as well as the destruction of isolated animal populations and vandalism of isolated cultural resources. However, the proposed action is not expected to have a significant impact on the overall cumulative impact.

In conclusion, the proposed action, as well as the other action alternatives and the No Action alternative, would have no more than minor direct, indirect or cumulative impacts on the environment.

5. IRREVERSIBLE OR IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES WHICH WOULD BE INVOLVED SHOULD THE PROPOSED ACTION 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. All proposed work under the MP could be cancelled prior to implementation or removed and restored to current conditions if already implemented.

6. ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS WHICH CANNOT BE AVOIDED:

In order to build the facilities proposed, the adverse impacts discussed in Section 4 cannot be avoided. Construction of the amenities described, such as parking areas, buildings, docks, etc., is inherently destructive to the environment to some degree. Notably, the upland sites and associated natural habitats would experience short-term adverse impacts. However, by restricting recreational development to areas described in the previous MP, adverse impacts have been minimized to the degree possible. Any adverse environmental effects, which cannot be avoided during implementation of the project, are expected to be minor both individually and cumulatively and have been minimized to the extent practicable, or will be mitigated prior to construction in consultation with the appropriate agencies and stakeholders

7. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SHORT-TERM USES OF MAN’S ENVIRONMENT AND MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT OF

LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY: The project would improve existing recreational facilities as described in this document. There would be short-term negative impacts associated with the work. Long-term benefits would result by adding to the values of those recreational facilities and improving the economic and social benefits in the area. The proposed action constitutes a short-term use of man's environment and would enhance long-term productivity.

8. COORDINATION: Mobile District coordinated the proposed MP with various local state and Federal agencies. Comments were solicited from the USFWS and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Relevant correspondence is included in Appendix A.

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources Division provided comments by letter dated July 18, 2016. They provided a list of Federally and State listed Threatened and Endangered species or state protected species found within the project vicinity. They recommended that to minimize potential impacts to those species the USFWS be consulted. They also stated that a nesting bald eagle has been recorded within three miles of the project and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and the Georgia Endangered Species Act protect bald eagles from harmful human activities. They stated their concern that stream habitats could be impacted by construction activities. In order to protect aquatic habitat and water quality, they recommended that all machinery be kept out of streams during construction. They also recommended stringent erosion control practices during construction leaving vegetation intact within 100 feet of streams wherever possible.

USACE Response: USACE has consulted with the USFWS as described below. If bald eagle nests are observed at any of the proposed sites, the Service will be consulted and appropriate action taken to avoid impacts as described in Section 4.8. In order to protect streams, the lake and water quality, best management practices would be implemented as described in Section 4.1.

By letter dated August 30, 2016, the USFWS stated that "...the Corps will consult with the Service under the ESA prior to development of each site within the Master Plan. The Service agrees with this approach, as there are multiple federally-listed and petitioned species that occur in the project area that may potentially be affected."

USACE Response: USACE and the USFWS are in agreement. Future site development activities will be coordinated prior to construction as stated in Section 4.8.

Coordination with the Georgia SHPO was completed on February 1, 2017. No response was received.

9. REFERENCES CITED:

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APPENDIX A

Coordination



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
MOBILE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 2288
MOBILE, ALABAMA 36628-0001

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

June 13, 2016

Inland Environment Team
Planning and Environmental Division

Mr. Dan Forster, Director
Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Wildlife Resources Division
2070 U.S. Highway 278, South East
Social Circle, Georgia 30025

Dear Mr. Forster:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Mobile District is proposing an update to its Master Plan for the Allatoona Dam and Lake Project (Allatoona Lake). The proposed actions are located on the Etowah River in Bartow, Cobb and Cherokee counties, about 32 miles northwest of Atlanta and 26 miles east-southeast of Rome, Georgia. We are requesting information on fish and wildlife that may occur in the proposed project area as well as your comments and recommendations on the proposed new actions.

The Master Plan will serve as a planning document that anticipates the management of all the lands included within Allatoona Lake property boundary. The Master Plan is the basic document guiding USACE responsibilities pursuant to Federal laws to preserve, conserve, restore, maintain, manage, and develop the Allatoona Lake projects lands, waters, and associated resources. It guides what could and should happen at the project, but is flexible enough to address changing conditions. The Master Plan document is prepared in accordance with Engineer Manual 1110-1-400, Engineering and Design – Recreation Planning Design Criteria, November 1, 2004, Engineer Pamphlet 1130-2-550, Project Operations – Recreation Operations and Maintenance Guidance and Procedures, November, 15, 1996 (updated October 1, 1999, March 1, 2002, August 15, 2002, August 30, 2008) and Engineer Regulation 1130-2-550, Project Operations – Recreation Operations and Maintenance Guidance and Procedures, November 15, 1996, (updated October 1, 1999, March 1, 2002, August 15, 2002, August 30, 2008, March 30, 2009), Engineer Regulation 200-2-2: Procedures for Implementing NEPA. The primary goals of the Master Plan are to prescribe an overall land and water management plan, resource objectives and associated design concepts which (1) provide the best possible combination of responses to regional needs, resource capabilities and suitability, and expressed public interests and desires consistent with authorized project purposes, (2) contribute toward providing a high degree of recreation diversity within the region, (3) emphasize the particular qualities, characteristics, and potentials of the project, and (4) exhibit consistency and compatibility with national objectives and other state and regional goals and programs.

The majority of the new Master Plan documents proposed developments in the project area that were previously documented in the approved Master Plan of 1983. The proposed Master Plan also includes modifications that would be implemented at the Red Top Mountain State Park (enclosed).

Best Management Practices will be implemented for all actions to be included in the Master Plan. Thank you for your assistance in the update of the Allatoona Lake Master Plan. We are requesting that your agency provide us the requested information on this subject by June 24, 2016. If you have questions, please contact Mr. Chuck Sumner at (251) 694-3857 or by email at lewis.c.sumner@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,



for Brian A. Zettle
Chief, Inland Environment Team

Enclosure

Proposed Improvements at Redtop Mountain State Park as Submitted by Georgia Department of Natural Resources, State Parks and Historic Sites

COTTAGES:

(1) Eighteen cottages are being renovated and 2 new cottages are being constructed Cottages will include living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cottages (approx. 204,000 sf total)

(2) One boat slip is being added with a trail leading to it (approx. 24,000 sf)

(3) One playground is being added (approx. 16,500 sf)

(4) Two fishing piers are being added with trails leading to them (approx. 37,200 sf total)

COTTAGE-ROAD WATER TANKS:

Demolish and remove water tanks (approx. 6,000 sf)

LODGE-EXPANSION AND BUILDING ADDITION:

(1) 300 additional parking spaces and expansion area (approx. 299,000 sf)

(2) The addition will double the square footage of the existing building and will include new guest rooms, and conference / meeting rooms

BEACH DAY USE AREA:

(1) Three picnic shelters to be renovated (approx. 7,500 sf total)

(2) Beach house renovation (approx. 10,000 sf)

(3) Fifty additional parking spaces (approx. 15,000 sf)

(4) Walkways, walls, paths will be provided to provide access to the beach area.

(5) Beach area size TBA.

PROPOSED FUTURE USE:

(1) Lodge and Special event area

(2) Potential relocation for the lodge

(3) Additional parking for lodge and special event area (approx. 373,000 total)

PUMP-HOUSE:

Demolish and remove pump house (approx. 350 sf)

BETHANY BOAT RAMP:

- (1) Fifty additional parking spaces (approx. 15,000 sf)
- (2) Pathway connecting parking lots (approx. 72,000 sf)
- (3) Rest Station (approx. 5,700)

BETHANY BOAT RAMP DAY USE AREA:

- (1) One new picnic pavilion and playground (approx. 26,400 sf total)
- (2) Three renovated picnic shelters (approx. 4,200 sf)
- (3) Renovated rest station (approx. 2,500 sf)

COMFORT STATION

- Demolish and remove comfort station (approx. 1,300 sf)

MAINTENANCE AND LED:

- (1) Maintenance building
- (2) Pole Barn
- (3) LED Building
 - Pre-engineered metal building
- (4) Wash-down area (approx. 6,500 sf)
- (5) Road improvements

VISITOR CENTER:

- (1) Building expansion
 - Adding new offices, meeting/conference spaces
- (2) Thirty additional parking spaces (approx. 9,000 sf)
- (3) Demolish and remove tennis courts (approx. 8,600 sf)

OPERATIONS OFFICE:

- (1) Fifteen additional parking spaces (approx. 4,500 sf)
- (2) Demolish and remove pump house (approx. 350 sf)

MAIN CAMPGROUND:

- (1) Renovate 4 comfort stations (approx. 11,000 sf)
- (2) Renovate 1 picnic shelter (approx. 1,500 sf)
- (3) Additional playground by RV campsites (approx. 12,000 sf)

WALK-IN/ BOAT-IN CAMPSITE (will have water, septic and electric utilities):

- (1) Ten renovated campsites
 - Living areas with fire rings, lantern posts trash etc. (approx. 25,000 sf total)
- (2) New Comfort station (approx. 2,500)
- (3) Canoe/Kayak dock with trail leading to it (approx. 4,600 sf)
- (4) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 103,000 sf)

GROUP CAMPSITE: (will have water and septic utilities):

- (1) Three Adirondack shelters
 - Partially enclosed wood shelter structure; 3 sides closed and 1 open.
 - Living areas with fire rings, lantern posts trash etc. (approx. 7,500 sf total)
- (2) Two Cocoon camp shelters
 - Cocoon tents are pod-like fabric shelters that are suspended overhead by trees and/or branches.
 - Living areas with fire rings, lantern posts trash etc. (approx. 5,000 sf total)
- (3) New Comfort station (approx. 2,500)
- (4) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 415,900 sf)

PRIMITIVE CAMPING PARKING/ CANOE/ KAYAK RENTAL:

- (1) Forty parking spaces with wheel stops (approx. 12,000 sf)
- (2) Canoe/Kayak dock slips and trail leading to it (approx. 8,600 sf)
- (3) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 25,500 sf)

WALK-IN CAMPSITE (will have water, septic and electric utilities):

- (1) Ten renovated camp sites
 - Living areas with fire rings, lantern posts trash etc. (approx. 25,000 sf total)
- (2) Renovated comfort station (approx. 2,800 sf)
 - Individual/family restrooms, shower(s)
- (3) Canoe/Kayak Dock and trail leading to it (approx. 8,600 sf)

- (4) New picnic shelter (approx. 2,000 sf)
- (5) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 53,500 sf)

DISC GOLF COURSE:

- (1) Eighteen-hole disc course with Golf baskets, trash, mulch trails (approx. 689,000 sf)
- (2) Club house
 - Small retail area (for purchase of discs), locker rooms, restrooms.
 - Will have electric, septic and water utilities
- (3) Forty parking spaces with wheel stops (approx. 12,000 sf)
- (4) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 17,900 sf)

GATEWAY TO DISCOVERY:

WATER SPORT AMENITY AREA:

- (1) New road and 40 parking spaces (approx. 25,600 sf)
- (2) Club house
 - Will have electric, septic and water utilities
- (3) Canoe/kayak rental and storage
- (4) Trails and recreational area (approx. 76,800 sf)

MAIN LODGING AREA & MICRO CABINS (will have electric, septic and water utilities):

- (1) Sixteen large cabins
 - Smaller 2-bedroom cabin prototype
 - Living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cabins
- (2) Three 3-Bedroom Cabins
 - Medium 3-bedroom cabin prototype
 - Living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cabins
- (3) One Deluxe Cabin
 - Large cabin prototype with 4-bedrooms
 - Larger living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cabins
- (4) Ten micro cabins
 - The micro cabins have one large shared studio living / sleeping space with
- (5) Deck and no restrooms.

- Living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cabins

- (6) Clubhouse/group shelter
 - Socializing areas (coffee/drinks, small retail, offices, meeting space)
- (7) Renovated comfort station (approx. 2,500 sf)
- (8) New playground (approx. 5,000 sf)
- (9) Parking for Cabins and amenity area (approx. 29,400 sf)
- (10) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 100,000 sf)
- (11) New picnic shelter (approx. 1,500 sf)
 - Open wood framed structure
- (12) Amenity area (approx. 33,700 sf)
 - 2 Bocce ball courts
 - 1 Volley ball court
 - 2 Horse shoe courts
 - Community fire pit
 - Trash receptacles and benches
- (13) New comfort station (approx. 2,500 sf)
 - Individual/family restrooms, shower(s)
- (14) Amphitheater with wooden benches (approx. 10,600 sf)
- (15) Demolish and remove sewage treatment plant (approx. 12,000 sf)

YURT RETREAT (will have electric, septic and water utilities):

- (1) Yurts are round, portable camping tent structures covered with a fabric skin.
- (2) Ten yurts with living areas (approx. 40,000 sf total)
 - Fire pits, lantern posts, grill, trash receptacle etc.
 - Yurt platforms are on posts will limited land disturbance.
- (3) New comfort station (approx. 3,000 sf)
 - Individual/family restrooms, shower(s), and laundry
- (4) Twenty parking spaces for yurts (approx. 6,000 sf)
- (5) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 20,300 sf)
- (6) New playground (approx. 3,000 sf)
- (7) Picnic shelter (approx. 1,500 sf)
 - Open wood framed structure

ADVENTURE LODGING (will have electric, septic and water utilities):

- (1) Eight tree houses with living areas
 - The adventure lodging treehouses are 2 or 3 bedroom structures built on stilts to mimic the concept of a "treehouse" without actually impacting the tree.
 - Fire pits, lantern posts, grill, trash receptacle etc.
 - Tree Houses are on posts will limited land disturbance.
- (2) New comfort station (approx. 2,500 sf)
 - Individual/family restrooms and shower(s)
- (3) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 44,200 sf)
- (4) New road and 16 parking spaces for lodging (approx. 11,200 sf)
- (5) Canoe/Kayak dock and trail (approx. 3,000 sf)

PIONEER CAMP GROUND (septic and water utilities):

- (1) Composting toilet (approx. 2,000 sf)
- (2) Three Adirondack shelters
- (4) Amphitheater with wooden benches (approx. 11,000 sf)
- (5) Demolition and removal of pit privy (approx. 1,000 sf)

WEBSTER'S FERRY DAY USE AREA (will have electric, septic and water utilities):

- (1) Restroom station (approx. 2,500 sf)
- (2) Beach area and associated paths (approx. 336,000 sf)
 - Sand beach
 - Buoys
 - Volley ball
- (3) Forty additional parking spaces (12,000 sf)



MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DAN FORSTER
DIRECTOR

July 18, 2016

Brian Zettle
Chief, Inland Environment Team
Department of the Army
Department of the Army: Mobile District, Corps of Engineers
PO Box 2288
Mobile, AL 36628

Subject: Known occurrences of natural communities, plants and animals of highest priority conservation status on or near Master Plan for the Allatoona Dam and Lake Project, Bartow, Cobb, and Cherokee Counties, Georgia

Dear Mr. Zettle:

This is in response to your request of June 29, 2016. According to our records, within a three-mile radius of the project site, there are the following Natural Heritage Database occurrences:

(Site Center: -84.636936, 34.140376, WGS84)

***Acipenser fulvescens* (Lake Sturgeon) on site in the Etowah River**

Buchnera americana (Bluehearts) [HISTORIC] in an uncertain location near the project site

GA *Cambarus fasciatus* (Etowah Crayfish) approx. 1.9 mi N of site in Stamp Creek

GA *Cambarus fasciatus* (Etowah Crayfish) [HISTORIC?] on site in Sweetwater Creek

GA *Crataegus triflora* (Three-flowered Hawthorn) approx. 1.2 mi W of site

GA *Crataegus triflora* (Three-flowered Hawthorn) approx. 0.8 mi W of site in Pumpkinvine Creek

GA *Cypripedium acaule* (Pink Ladyslipper) approx. 2.9 mi SW of site

GA *Cypripedium acaule* (Pink Ladyslipper) approx. 2.7 mi SW of site

GA *Cypripedium acaule* (Pink Ladyslipper) approx. 2.0 mi N of site

GA *Cypripedium parviflorum* (Yellow Ladyslipper) approx. 2.1 mi NE of site

Delphinium tricornis (Dwarf Larkspur) approx. 0.8 mi W of site

Dryopteris celsa (Log Fern) approx. 3.0 mi N of site

US *Etheostoma etowahae* (Etowah Darter) approx. 1.9 mi N of site in Stamp Creek

GA *Etheostoma rupestre* (Rock Darter) approx. 1.9 mi N of site in Stamp Creek

GA *Etheostoma rupestre* (Rock Darter) [HISTORIC] approx. 2.0 mi N of site in Stamp Creek

US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) approx. 0.7 mi NW of site in Knox Creek and tributary

US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) on site in Kellogg Creek and unnamed tributaries

NONGAME CONSERVATION SECTION

2065 U.S. HIGHWAY 278 S.E. | SOCIAL CIRCLE, GEORGIA 30025-4743
770.918.6411 | FAX: 706.557.3033 | WWW.GEORGIAWILDLIFE.COM

- US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) approx. 0.7 mi E of site in Illinois Creek
- US ***Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) on site in Sweetwater Creek**
- US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) approx. 2.7 mi NE of site in Jug Creek and tributaries
- US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) approx. 2.1 mi S of site in Proctor Creek
- US ***Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) on site in Rose Creek**
- US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) approx. 2.8 mi S of site in Proctor Creek
- US ***Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) on site in Downing Creek**
- US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) approx. 2.7 mi NW of site in Little Shoal Creek and tributary
- US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) approx. 2.1 mi NE of site in an unnamed tributary to the Allatoona Reservoir
- US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) approx. 1.9 mi N of site in Stamp Creek
- US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) approx. 2.0 mi W of site in Westbrook Creek
- US ***Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) on site in Clarke Creek and unnamed tributaries**
- US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) approx. 0.2 mi S of site in Tanyard Creek
- US ***Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) [HISTORIC] on site in Clarke Creek**
- US ***Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) [HISTORIC] on site in Kellogg Creek**
- Eurybia jonesiae* (Piedmont Bigleaf Aster) [HISTORIC] approx. 2.1 mi NE of site
- GA ***Haliaeetus leucocephalus* (Bald Eagle) on site**
- Hemidactylium scutatum* (Four-toed Salamander) [HISTORIC] approx. 1.0 mi S of site in Allatoona Creek
- GA *Hybopsis lineapunctata* (Lined Chub) approx. 2.1 mi SW of site in Westbrook Creek
- GA *Hybopsis lineapunctata* (Lined Chub), approx. 1.3 mi S of site in the Little River
- GA ***Hybopsis lineapunctata* (Lined Chub) [HISTORIC] on site in the Allatoona Reservoir**
- Hybopsis sp. 9* (Etowah Chub) approx. 2.0 mi N of site in Boston Creek
- Hybopsis sp. 9* (Etowah Chub) [HISTORIC] on site in the Little River**
- Hybopsis sp. 9* (Etowah Chub) [HISTORIC] approx. 2.0 mi N of site in Shoal Creek
- Hybopsis sp. 9* (Etowah Chub) [HISTORIC] on site in Stamp Creek**
- Hybopsis sp. 9* (Etowah Chub) [HISTORIC] on site in the Allatoona Reservoir**
- Lythrurus lirus* (Mountain Shiner) approx. 1.9 mi N of site in Stamp Creek
- US ***Myotis septentrionalis* (Northern Myotis) on site**
- US *Myotis septentrionalis* (Northern Myotis) approx. 2.0 mi N of site
- GA ***Nestronia umbellula* (Indian Olive) on site**
- GA *Pachysandra procumbens* (Allegheny-spurge) [HISTORIC] approx. 0.6 mi W of site
- Panax quinquefolius* (American Ginseng) approx. 1.5 mi NE of site
- US *Percina antesella* (Amber Darter) approx. 2.0 mi N of site in Shoal Creek
- Perimyotis subflavus* (Tri-colored Bat) approx. 2.0 mi N of site
- Perimyotis subflavus* (Tri-colored Bat) on site**
- Perimyotis subflavus* (Tri-colored Bat) approx. 2.1 mi W of site
- Pseudacris brachyphona* (Mountain Chorus Frog) approx. 1.0 mi N of site
- GA *Sabatia capitata* (Cumberland Rose-gentian) approx. 2.8 mi NW of site
- GA *Sabatia capitata* (Cumberland Rose-gentian) approx. 0.5 mi W of site
- GA *Sabatia capitata* (Cumberland Rose-gentian) approx. 2.4 mi N of site
- GA *Sabatia capitata* (Cumberland Rose-gentian) [HISTORIC] approx. 1.9 mi NW of site

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- GA *Sabatia capitata* (Cumberland Rose-gentian) [HISTORIC] approx. 2.4 mi NE of site
- GA *Sabatia capitata* (Cumberland Rose-gentian) [HISTORIC] approx. 1.6 mi N of site
- GA *Sabatia capitata* (Cumberland Rose-gentian) [HISTORIC?] on site
- GA *Schisandra glabra* (Bay Star-vine) approx. 0.8 mi N of site
- GA *Schisandra glabra* (Bay Star-vine) approx. 1.3 mi NE of site
- GA *Schisandra glabra* (Bay Star-vine) approx. 1.6 mi NE of site
- GA *Schisandra glabra* (Bay Star-vine) on site**
- GA *Schisandra glabra* (Bay Star-vine) [HISTORIC] approx. 0.5 mi W of site
- Solidago porteri* (Porter's Goldenrod) approx. 0.6 mi S of site
- GA *Symphyotrichum georgianum* (Georgia Aster) on site**
- GA *Symphyotrichum georgianum* (Georgia Aster) approx. 2.7 mi NW of site
- GA *Symphyotrichum georgianum* (Georgia Aster) on site**
- GA *Symphyotrichum georgianum* (Georgia Aster) approx. 0.9 mi W of site
- GA *Symphyotrichum georgianum* (Georgia Aster) on site**
- GA *Symphyotrichum georgianum* (Georgia Aster) [EXTIRPATED?] approx. 2.0 mi N of site
- Trillium lancifolium* (Lanceleaf Trillium) approx. 2.2 mi S of site
- Trillium lancifolium* (Lanceleaf Trillium) [HISTORIC] approx. 0.2 mi W of site
- Viburnum rafinesquianum* var. *rafinesquianum* (Downy Arrowwood) approx. 1.3 mi W of site
- Villosa nebulosa* (Alabama Rainbow) approx. 1.9 mi N of site in Stamp Creek
- GA *Xerophyllum asphodeloides* (Eastern Turkeybeard) approx. 2.4 mi N of site
- Cherokee County Greenspace on site
- Cobb County Greenspace approx. 0.9 mi S of site
- Jordan Cave approx. 2.2 mi W of site
- Etowah River 5 (0315010406) [SWAP High Priority Watershed], approx. 1.2 mi NE of site
- Shoal Creek, Etowah River (0315010407) [SWAP High Priority Watershed], approx. 1.5 mi NE of site
- Little River, Etowah River, Allatoona Lake (0315010408) [SWAP High Priority Watershed], on site
- Allatoona Creek, Allatoona Lake (0315010409) [SWAP High Priority Watershed], on site
- Etowah River 4, Allatoona Lake (0315010410) [SWAP High Priority Watershed], on site
- Pumpkinvine Creek (0315010411) [SWAP High Priority Watershed], on site
- Etowah River 3 (0315010413) [SWAP High Priority Watershed], on site

Recommendations:

We have several records of high priority species within the project area (listed above). To minimize potential impacts to these or other federally listed species, we recommend consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. In north Georgia, please contact Robin Goodloe (706-613-9493, ext.221 or Robin_Goodloe@fws.gov). Surveys for species of conservation concern should be conducted prior to commencement of construction.

Please be aware that state protected species have been documented within three miles of the proposed project. For information about these species, including survey recommendations, please visit our webpage at http://www.georgiawildlife.org/rare_species_profiles.

IR 16490

A record of a nesting Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) is within three miles of the proposed project. Although Bald Eagles are no longer considered an endangered species, they are still protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and the Georgia Endangered Species Act. These Acts continue to protect bald eagles from potentially harmful human activities. For more information on how to prevent impacts to bald eagles that could violate the Eagle Act, download the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/issues/BaldEagle/NationalBaldEagleManagementGuidelines.pdf>

This project occurs within a high priority watershed. As part of the ongoing revision of Georgia's State Wildlife Action Plan, 165 high priority watersheds were identified to protect the best known populations of 168 high priority aquatic species. These watersheds were then prioritized by calculating a Global Significance Score (GSS), which was based upon the number of species identified in each watershed as well as the global rarity of each species. An additional 56 watersheds were designated as "significant" high priority watersheds, but were not further prioritized. Significant watersheds contained important coastal habitats, migratory corridors for anadromous species, recent occurrences or critical habitat for federally listed species, or occurred in a region of the state where high priority watersheds were poorly represented. Please refer to Appendix F of Georgia's State Wildlife Action Plan to find out more specific information about this high priority watershed (<http://www.georgiawildlife.org/SWAP2015>).

We are concerned about stream habitats that could be impacted by construction activities. In order to protect aquatic habitats and water quality, we recommend that all machinery be kept out of streams during construction. We urge you to use stringent erosion control practices during construction activities. Further, we strongly advocate leaving vegetation intact within 100 feet of streams wherever possible, which will reduce inputs of sediments, assist with maintaining riverbank integrity, and provide shade and habitat for aquatic species. We realize that some trees may have to be removed, but recommend that shrubs and ground vegetation be left in place.

Disclaimer:

Please keep in mind the limitations of our database. The data collected by the Nongame Conservation Section comes from a variety of sources, including museum and herbarium records, literature, and reports from individuals and organizations, as well as field surveys by our staff biologists. In most cases the information is not the result of a recent on-site survey by our staff. Many areas of Georgia have never been surveyed thoroughly. Therefore, the Nongame Conservation Section can only occasionally provide definitive information on the presence or absence of rare species on a given site. Our files are updated constantly as new information is received. **Thus, information provided by our program represents the existing data in our files at the time of the request and should not be considered a final statement on the species or area under consideration.**

If you know of populations of highest priority species that are not in our database, please fill out the appropriate data collection form and send it to our office. Forms can be obtained through our

IR 16490

web site (<http://www.georgiawildlife.com/node/1376>) or by contacting our office. If I can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,



Anna Yellin
Environmental Review Coordinator

Data Available on the Nongame Conservation Section Website

- Georgia protected plant and animal profiles are available on our website. These accounts cover basics like descriptions and life history, as well as threats, management recommendations and conservation status. Visit <http://www.georgiawildlife.com/node/2721>.
- Rare species and natural community information can be viewed by Quarter Quad, County and HUC8 Watershed. To access this information, please visit our GA Rare Species and Natural Community Information page at: <http://www.georgiawildlife.com/conservation/species-of-concern?cat=conservation>.
- Downloadable files of rare species and natural community data by quarter quad and county are also available. They can be downloaded from: <http://www.georgiawildlife.com/node/1370>.

IR 16490



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
MOBILE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 2288
MOBILE, ALABAMA 36628-0001

June 13, 2016

Inland Environment Team
Planning and Environmental Division

Dr. Donald Imm
Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
105 Westpark Drive, Suite D
Athens, Georgia 30606

Dear Dr. Imm:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Mobile District is proposing an update to its Master Plan for the Allatoona Dam and Lake Project (Allatoona Lake). The proposed actions are located on the Etowah River in Bartow, Cobb and Cherokee Counties, about 32 miles northwest of Atlanta and 26 miles east-southeast of Rome, Georgia. We are requesting information on fish and wildlife that may occur in the proposed project area as well as your comments and recommendations on the proposed new actions.

The Master Plan will serve as a planning document that anticipates the management of all the lands included within Allatoona Lake property boundary. The Master Plan is the basic document guiding USACE responsibilities pursuant to Federal laws to preserve, conserve, restore, maintain, manage, and develop the Allatoona Lake projects lands, waters, and associated resources. It guides what could and should happen at the Project, but is flexible enough to address changing conditions. The Master Plan document is prepared in accordance with Engineer Manual 1110-1-400, *Engineering and Design – Recreation Planning Design Criteria*, November 1, 2004, Engineer Pamphlet 1130-2-550, *Project Operations – Recreation Operations and Maintenance Guidance and Procedures*, November 15, 1996 (updated October 1, 1999, March 1, 2002, August 15, 2002, August 30, 2008) and Engineer Regulation 1130-2-550, *Project Operations – Recreation Operations and Maintenance Guidance and Procedures*, November 15, 1996, (updated October 1, 1999, March 1, 2002, August 15, 2002, August 30, 2008, March 30, 2009), Engineer Regulation 200-2-2: *Procedures for Implementing NEPA*. The primary goals of the Master Plan are to prescribe an overall land and water management plan, resource objectives and associated design concepts which (1) provide the best possible combination of responses to regional needs, resource capabilities and suitability, and expressed public interests and desires consistent with authorized project purposes, (2) contribute toward providing a high degree of recreation diversity within the region, (3) emphasize the particular qualities, characteristics, and potentials of the project, and (4) exhibit consistency and compatibility with national objectives and other state and regional goals and programs.

The majority of the new Master Plan documents proposed developments in the project area that were previously documented in the approved Master Plan of 1983. The proposed Master Plan also includes modifications that would be implemented at the Red Top Mountain State Park (enclosed).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) and Endangered Species websites were consulted for relevant information regarding federally listed species potentially affected by the project. Listed species that could be potentially found and impacted are described in the following paragraphs followed by avoidance measures where appropriate.

a. Amber Darter, *Percina antesella* (Endangered) listed in Cherokee County. Habitat includes flowing creeks and medium size rivers with flowing pools and riffles. Substrates include sand and fine gravel. Water depths are usually shallow, up to 60 centimeters. Because of these specific habitat preferences it is considered to not be present in Alatoona Lake.

b. Cherokee Darter, *Etheostoma scotti* (Threatened) occurs in Bartow, Cherokee and Cobb Counties in the Coosawattee and Etowah River watersheds. Habitat includes pools and adjacent riffles of creeks and small rivers about 1-15 meters wide, with moderate gradient and predominantly rocky bottoms; usually in shallow water in sections of reduced current, typically in runs above and below riffles and at the ecotones of riffles and backwaters; associated with large gravel, cobble, and small boulder substrates; uncommonly or rarely over bedrock, fine gravel, or sand; most abundant in sections with relatively clear water and substrates mainly clear of silt. It is intolerant of impoundment. The species occurs mostly within tributaries to riverine habitat potentially affected by changes to flows or water quality. Because of its preference for small flowing streams and rivers, it is considered to not be present in Alatoona Lake.

c. Etowah Darter, *Etheostoma etowahae* (Endangered) is found in the Etowah mainstem and eight tributaries in Cherokee County. The species has been reported in the Etowah River downstream of Allatoona Dam. However, the species is known to co-occur with the closely related greenbreast darter in this reach and may in fact represent a distinct hybrid population segment. The results of genetic testing to confirm this theory are not available yet (Brett Albanese, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, personal communication, 2011). Typically, the species is found in riffles of streams with moderate to strong current over gravel or cobble substrate. It is also found in medium size rivers with riffles and strong currents. It is intolerant of stream impoundments. The species occurs within riverine habitat potentially affected by changes to flows or water quality. Because of its preference for small flowing streams and rivers, it is considered to not be present in Alatoona Lake.

d. Gray Bat, *Myotis grisescens* (Endangered) occurs in Bartow and Cherokee Counties. Forested areas along the banks of streams and lakes provide important protection for adults and young. Young often feed and take shelter in forest areas near the entrance to cave roosts. Roost sites are nearly exclusively restricted to caves throughout the year. Winter roosts are in deep vertical caves with domed halls. Large summer colonies utilize caves that trap warm air and provide restricted rooms or domed

ceilings; maternity caves often have a stream flowing through them and are separate from the caves used in summer by males. Occasionally non-cave roost sites are used. Foraging is generally parallel to streams, over the water at heights of 2 to 3 meters. Because of the requirement for caves for roosting sites throughout the year, there is little chance to find Gray bats at the project sites. However, there may be occasional non-cave roost sites and foraging by the species.

e. Northern Long-eared Bat, *Myotis septentrionalis* (Threatened) occurs in Bartow, Cherokee and Cobb Counties. During summer, northern long-eared bats roost singly or in colonies underneath bark, in cavities, or in crevices of both live and dead trees. Males and non-reproductive females may also roost in cooler places, like caves and mines. This bat seems opportunistic in selecting roosts, using tree species based on suitability to retain bark or provide cavities or crevices. It has also been found, rarely, roosting in structures like barns and sheds. Northern long-eared bats spend winter hibernating in caves and mines, called hibernacula. They typically use large caves or mines with large passages and entrances; constant temperatures; and high humidity with no air currents. Northern long-eared bats emerge at dusk to fly through the understory of forested hillsides and ridges feeding on moths, flies, leafhoppers, caddisflies, and beetles, which they catch while in flight using echolocation. This bat also feeds by gleaning motionless insects from vegetation and water surfaces.

f. The presence or absence of this species is unknown for specific sites, however it potentially occurs in the Lake Allatoona area. Summer roosting in trees on undisturbed project lands represent the greatest probability of the bat occurring near a proposed project site.

g. Indiana Bat, *Myotis sodalis* (Endangered) is not listed as occurring in the three counties around Allatoona Lake. However, because northern populations migrate south to overwinter in nearby areas in limestone caves in Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana Missouri and West Virginia, it is possible that additional range could be documented in the future. In hibernation, limestone caves with pools are preferred. Preferred caves are of medium size with large, shallow passageways. Roosts usually are in the coldest part of the cave.

Preferred sites have a mean midwinter air temperature of 4-8 C, well below that of caves that are not chosen. Because the Lake Allatoona area is outside the range of the species and because of the lack of caves on USACE property, it is believed that the species does not occur in the project area.

h. Large-flowered Skullcap, *Scutellaria montana* (Threatened) is typically found in rocky, submesic to xeric, well-drained, slightly acidic slope, ravine, and stream bottom forests in the Ridge and Valley and Cumberland Plateau provinces in Bartow County. In Georgia, it has been reported from elevations of 189 to 265 m (620 to 870 feet) on steep, lower slopes of all aspects (Collins 1976).

Tennessee Yellow-eyed Grass, *Xyris tennesseensis* (Endangered) occurs in Bartow and Cherokee Counties. The species is found in open or thin canopy woods in gravelly seep-slopes or gravelly bars and banks of small streams, springs and ditches.

i. White Fringeless Orchid, *Platanthera integrilabia* (Proposed Threatened) listed as occurring in Bartow County, Georgia is generally found in wet, flat, boggy areas in acidic muck or sand, and in partially, but not fully shaded areas at the head of streams or seepage slopes. Common associates include *Sphagnum* spp., *Osmunda cinnamomea*, *Woodwardia areolata*, and *Thelypteris novaboracensis*. Associated with sandstones of the Appalachian Plateaus of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, the Coastal Plain of Alabama and Mississippi, the Blue Ridge Province of Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee; the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province in Alabama, and the Piedmont of Georgia and South Carolina. The three plant species described, while potentially occurring, are not known to occur on Allatoona Lake project land.

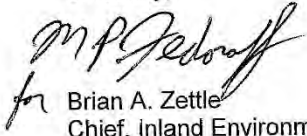
j. Although no longer federally listed, the Bald eagle remains protected under Federal law, including the Bald Eagle Protection Act. Bald eagle habitat includes large bodies of water with nearby old-growth forest with very limited human presence. Bald eagles are occasionally sighted around the lake and nesting is known to have occurred. Potential habitat exists around the perimeter of the lake but nests are not currently known at specific recreation sites described in the MP. Of the species discussed above, there is only potential for the occurrence of Gray bat, Northern Long-eared bat, Large-flowered skullcap, Tennessee yellow-eyed grass, and White fringeless orchid. No known populations of these listed species have been observed within the project area. However, in order to avoid summer roosting habitat for the bats, any construction or implementation of the Master Plan that requires removal of trees would be restricted to the months of October 15 through March 31 in accordance with *Range-wide Indiana Bat Protection and Enhancement Plan Guidelines*, USFWS July 2009.

In addition, the USACE, Mobile District will provide information and instruction to contractors regarding identification of federally listed species and roost habitat potentially occurring within the project area prior to construction. The contractor will be directed to not harm or remove any species found. In the event tree removal is necessary an approach intended to avoid bat impacts would be implemented. This would include a select tree removal, allowing at least seven snag trees per acre to remain standing. By implementing such a restriction there should be no impacts to either bat species. In the event listed plant species are identified, a 50-foot buffer would be clearly marked with flagging to ensure no ground disturbing activities occur near population sites. Prior to construction in undisturbed areas, the USFWS would be consulted and if determined necessary, a trained biologist would survey the specific site for species occurrence. In addition, if bald eagle nests are observed, a plan to avoid them will be developed in coordination with USFWS.

Due to the nature of the proposed action and the lack of known occurrences in or near the project area, we determined that the proposed action may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect the Gray bat, Northern Long-eared bat, Large-flowered skullcap, Tennessee yellow-eyed grass, and White fringeless orchid. We request your input pursuant to the Endangered Species Act on this project and your concurrence on our "may affect, not likely to adversely affect" determination.

Thank you for your assistance in the update of the Allatoona Lake Master Plan. We are requesting that your agency provide us the requested information on this subject by June 24, 2016. If you have questions, please contact Mr. Chuck Sumner at (251) 694-3857 or by email at lewis.c.sumner@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "B. Zettle", with a small "for" written to the left.

Brian A. Zettle
Chief, inland Environment Team

Enclosure

Proposed Improvements at Redtop Mountain State Park as Submitted by Georgia Department of Natural Resources, State Parks and Historic Sites

COTTAGES:

(1) Eighteen cottages are being renovated and 2 new cottages are being constructed. Cottages will include living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cottages (approx. 204,000 sf total)

(2) One boat slip is being added with a trail leading to it (approx. 24,000 sf)

(3) One playground is being added (approx. 16,500 sf)

(4) Two fishing piers are being added with trails leading to them (approx. 37,200 sf total)

COTTAGE-ROAD WATER TANKS:

Demolish and remove water tanks (approx. 6,000 sf)

LODGE-EXPANSION AND BUILDING ADDITION:

(1) 300 additional parking spaces and expansion area (approx. 299,000 sf)

(2) The addition will double the square footage of the existing building and will include new guest rooms, and conference / meeting rooms

BEACH DAY USE AREA:

(1) Three picnic shelters to be renovated (approx. 7,500 sf total)

(2) Beach house renovation (approx. 10,000 sf)

(3) Fifty additional parking spaces (approx. 15,000 sf)

(4) Walkways, walls, paths will be provided to provide access to the beach area.

(5) Beach area size TBA.

PROPOSED FUTURE USE:

(1) Lodge and Special event area

(2) Potential relocation for the lodge

(3) Additional parking for lodge and special event area (approx. 373,000 total)

PUMP-HOUSE:

Demolish and remove pump house (approx. 350 sf)

BETHANY BOAT RAMP:

- (1) Fifty additional parking spaces (approx. 15,000 sf)
- (2) Pathway connecting parking lots (approx. 72,000 sf)
- (3) Rest Station (approx. 5,700)

BETHANY BOAT RAMP DAY USE AREA:

- (1) One new picnic pavilion and playground (approx. 26,400 sf total)
- (2) Three renovated picnic shelters (approx. 4,200 sf)
- (3) Renovated rest station (approx. 2,500 sf)

COMFORT STATION

- Demolish and remove comfort station (approx. 1,300 sf)

MAINTENANCE AND LED:

- (1) Maintenance building
- (2) Pole Barn
- (3) LED Building
 - Pre-engineered metal building
- (4) Wash-down area (approx. 6,500 sf)
- (5) Road improvements

VISITOR CENTER:

- (1) Building expansion
 - Adding new offices, meeting/conference spaces
- (2) Thirty additional parking spaces (approx. 9,000 sf)
- (3) Demolish and remove tennis courts (approx. 8,600 sf)

OPERATIONS OFFICE:

- (1) Fifteen additional parking spaces (approx. 4,500 sf)
- (2) Demolish and remove pump house (approx. 350 sf)

MAIN CAMPGROUND:

- (1) Renovate 4 comfort stations (approx. 11,000 sf)
- (2) Renovate 1 picnic shelter (approx. 1,500 sf)
- (3) Additional playground by RV campsites (approx. 12,000 sf)

WALK-IN/ BOAT-IN CAMPSITE (will have water, septic and electric utilities):

- (1) Ten renovated campsites
 - Living areas with fire rings, lantern posts trash etc. (approx. 25,000 sf total)
- (2) New Comfort station (approx. 2,500)
- (3) Canoe/Kayak dock with trail leading to it (approx. 4,600 sf)
- (4) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 103,000 sf)

GROUP CAMPSITE: (will have water and septic utilities):

- (1) Three Adirondack shelters
 - Partially enclosed wood shelter structure; 3 sides closed and 1 open.
 - Living areas with fire rings, lantern posts trash etc. (approx. 7,500 sf total)
- (2) Two Cocoon camp shelters
 - Cocoon tents are pod-like fabric shelters that are suspended overhead by trees and/or branches.
 - Living areas with fire rings, lantern posts trash etc. (approx. 5,000 sf total)
- (3) New Comfort station (approx. 2,500)
- (4) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 415,900 sf)

PRIMITIVE CAMPING PARKING/ CANOE/ KAYAK RENTAL:

- (1) Forty parking spaces with wheel stops (approx. 12,000 sf)
- (2) Canoe/Kayak dock slips and trail leading to it (approx. 8,600 sf)
- (3) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 25,500 sf)

WALK-IN CAMPSITE (will have water, septic and electric utilities):

- (1) Ten renovated camp sites
 - Living areas with fire rings, lantern posts trash etc. (approx. 25,000 sf total)
- (2) Renovated comfort station (approx. 2,800 sf)
 - Individual/family restrooms, shower(s)
- (3) Canoe/Kayak Dock and trail leading to it (approx. 8,600 sf)

- (4) New picnic shelter (approx. 2,000 sf)
- (5) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 53,500 sf)

DISC GOLF COURSE:

- (1) Eighteen-hole disc course with Golf baskets, trash, mulch trails (approx. 689,000 sf)
- (2) Club house
 - Small retail area (for purchase of discs), locker rooms, restrooms.
 - Will have electric, septic and water utilities
- (3) Forty parking spaces with wheel stops (approx. 12,000 sf)
- (4) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 17,900 sf)

GATEWAY TO DISCOVERY:

WATER SPORT AMENITY AREA:

- (1) New road and 40 parking spaces (approx. 25,600 sf)
- (2) Club house
 - Will have electric, septic and water utilities
- (3) Canoe/kayak rental and storage
- (4) Trails and recreational area (approx. 76,800 sf)

MAIN LODGING AREA & MICRO CABINS (will have electric, septic and water utilities):

- (1) Sixteen large cabins
 - Smaller 2-bedroom cabin prototype
 - Living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cabins
- (2) Three 3-Bedroom Cabins
 - Medium 3-bedroom cabin prototype
 - Living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cabins
- (3) One Deluxe Cabin
 - Large cabin prototype with 4-bedrooms
 - Larger living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cabins
- (4) Ten micro cabins
 - The micro cabins have one large shared studio living / sleeping space with
- (5) Deck and no restrooms.

- Living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cabins

- (6) Clubhouse/group shelter
 - Socializing areas (coffee/drinks, small retail, offices, meeting space)
- (7) Renovated comfort station (approx. 2,500 sf)
- (8) New playground (approx. 5,000 sf)
- (9) Parking for Cabins and amenity area (approx. 29,400 sf)
- (10) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 100,000 sf)
- (11) New picnic shelter (approx. 1,500 sf)
 - Open wood framed structure
- (12) Amenity area (approx. 33,700 sf)
 - 2 Bocce ball courts
 - 1 Volley ball court
 - 2 Horse shoe courts
 - Community fire pit
 - Trash receptacles and benches
- (13) New comfort station (approx. 2,500 sf)
 - Individual/family restrooms, shower(s)
- (14) Amphitheater with wooden benches (approx. 10,600 sf)
- (15) Demolish and remove sewage treatment plant (approx. 12,000 sf)

YURT RETREAT (will have electric, septic and water utilities):

- (1) Yurts are round, portable camping tent structures covered with a fabric skin.
- (2) Ten yurts with living areas (approx. 40,000 sf total)
 - Fire pits, lantern posts, grill, trash receptacle etc.
 - Yurt platforms are on posts will limited land disturbance.
- (3) New comfort station (approx. 3,000 sf)
 - Individual/family restrooms, shower(s), and laundry
- (4) Twenty parking spaces for yurts (approx. 6,000 sf)
- (5) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 20,300 sf)
- (6) New playground (approx. 3,000 sf)
- (7) Picnic shelter (approx. 1,500 sf)
 - Open wood framed structure

ADVENTURE LODGING (will have electric, septic and water utilities):

- (1) Eight tree houses with living areas
 - The adventure lodging treehouses are 2 or 3 bedroom structures built on stilts to mimic the concept of a "treehouse" without actually impacting the tree.
 - Fire pits, lantern posts, grill, trash receptacle etc.
 - Tree Houses are on posts will limited land disturbance.
- (2) New comfort station (approx. 2,500 sf)
 - Individual/family restrooms and shower(s)
- (3) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 44,200 sf)
- (4) New road and 16 parking spaces for lodging (approx. 11,200 sf)
- (5) Canoe/Kayak dock and trail (approx. 3,000 sf)

PIONEER CAMP GROUND (septic and water utilities):

- (1) Composting toilet (approx. 2,000 sf)
- (2) Three Adirondack shelters
- (4) Amphitheater with wooden benches (approx. 11,000 sf)
- (5) Demolition and removal of pit privy (approx. 1,000 sf)

WEBSTER'S FERRY DAY USE AREA (will have electric, septic and water utilities):

- (1) Restroom station (approx. 2,500 sf)
- (2) Beach area and associated paths (approx. 336,000 sf)
 - Sand beach
 - Buoys
 - Volley ball
- (3) Forty additional parking spaces (12,000 sf)



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
MOBILE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 2288
MOBILE, AL 36628-0001

August 19, 2016

Inland Environment Team
Planning and Environmental Division

Dr. Donald Imm
Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
105 Westpark Drive, Suite D
Athens, Georgia 30606

Dear Dr. Imm:

In accordance with our telephone conversation on August 11, 2016, this letter is to provide clarification and additional information to our letter dated June 13, 2016 regarding a Section 7 consultation for the proposed update to the Master Plan for the Allatoona Dam and Lake Project. That letter requested your concurrence with our determination of "may affect, not likely to adversely affect" for several federally listed species.

The Master Plan will serve as a programmatic planning document that anticipates the management of all the lands included within Allatoona Lake property boundary. It will describe the types and locations of site developments that will occur at facilities around the lake. Those developments will occur at an unspecified future date and will require more detailed site development plans and schedules at each site. All the sites are currently existing and have been developed to varying degrees in accordance with the existing Master Plan. Specifically for Section 7 consultations, prior to the development of each site, the Service would be consulted in accordance with the Endangered Species Handbook. Actions determined by Mobile District to have "no effect" in the future would not require further consultation with the Service.

Thank you for your continued assistance in this project. If you have questions, please contact Mr. Chuck Sumner at (251) 694-3857 or by email at lewis.c.sumner@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

Brian A. Zettle
Chief, Inland Environment Team



United States Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
105 West Park Drive, Suite D
Athens, Georgia 30606

West Georgia Sub Office
P.O. Box 52560
Ft. Benning, Georgia 31995-2560

Coastal Sub Office
4980 Wildlife Dr.
Townsend, Georgia 31331

August 30, 2016

Brian A. Zettle
Chief, Inland Environment Team
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 2288
Mobile, Alabama 36628-0001
Attention: William Bailey

Re: USFWS Log Number NG-16-213-Bart, Allatoona Dam and Lake Project Master Plan Update

Dear Brian:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has reviewed the June 13, 2016, United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) proposed update to the Master Plan for the Allatoona Dam and Lake Project (Lake Allatoona) and the Corps' August 19, 2016, clarification letter received on August 24, 2016. The proposed actions are located in the vicinity of Lake Allatoona in Bartow, Cobb and Cherokee Counties, Georgia. The Master Plan will serve as a planning document that anticipates the management of all the lands included within Lake Allatoona's property boundary. The majority of the proposed Master Plan includes some of the developments that were previously documented in the approved Master Plan of 1983, but never implemented. In addition, the proposed Master Plan also includes modifications that would be implemented at Red Top Mountain State Park. We provide the following comments and recommendations under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA) (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. § 661 *et seq.*) and the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 1531 *et seq.*)

Your August 19, 2016, correspondence states that the Corps will consult with the Service under the ESA prior to the development of each site within the Master Plan. The Service agrees with this approach, as there are multiple federally-listed and petitioned species that occur in the project area that may potentially be affected. If you have questions, please contact staff biologist Alice Lawrence at 706-613-9493.

Sincerely,

Donald Imm
Field Supervisor

APPENDIX E

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA) DOCUMENTS

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Allatoona Lake Master Plan Update, Bartow, Cobb and Cherokee Counties,
Georgia

1. **PROPOSED ACTION:** The proposed action is to continue implementation of the previous Master Plan (MP) with updates to show the existing levels of development and inclusion of specific outgrant areas not previously included within the Allatoona Dam and Lake Project (Allatoona Lake) boundary. Allatoona Lake is located in Georgia on the Etowah River in Bartow, Cobb and Cherokee Counties, about 32 miles northwest of Atlanta and 26 miles east-southeast of Rome, Georgia. The MP provides a programmatic approach for the responsible stewardship of project resources for the benefit of present and future generations. It identifies conceptual types and levels of activities but is not a design document. All actions by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the agencies and individuals granted leases to project lands must be consistent with the MP. Therefore, the MP must be kept current in order to provide effective guidance in USACE decision-making.

Within the Allatoona Lake project boundary, there are 60 management areas described in the MP. These areas range from fully developed campgrounds to access points. Each area is described in detail in the Programmatic Environmental Assessment (EA) document. Thirty-one are currently managed by USACE, 21 are currently managed by public agencies, and eight marinas are managed by concessionaire lease. USACE receives support from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources in managing all of its wildlife management areas.

In general, the MP documents and continues the previous management of natural resources, noting the extent to which proposed development has been implemented or remains proposed but not completed, and describing any proposed changes as part of the update. The document also identifies additional development needs that will improve existing recreation areas within the project boundary. Additionally, a Natural Resources Management Plan (NRMP) has been developed for the Allatoona Lake Project and is incorporated into the MP.

The MP also documents a renovation of the existing Red Top Mountain State Park managed by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Included in the renovation would be renovation of existing facilities and construction of new similar facilities (cottages, camp grounds, boat slips, fishing piers, lodge, picnic shelters, rest rooms, walkways, parking areas, maintenance building, visitor center, disc golf course).

While not a design document, the MP provides sufficient detail to make decisions regarding protection and enhancement of the natural environment as a result of project implementation. Location of proposed development, extent and types of development and their environmental impacts are determined. This approach will allow execution of Operational Management Plans and Annual Work Plans falling under the MP without additional National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation. In contrast, future proposed development outside the scope of the MP would require either a separate NEPA consideration or an update to the MP.

2. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: Two alternatives to the proposed action were considered; the “No Action” alternative, and an alternative that would implement the proposed action but without the new features described for Red Top Mountain State Park. The selection of the proposed action over these alternatives was based on the effectiveness, practicability and impacts to the environment. No alternatives were considered at undeveloped locations around the lake since development on new sites was considered to have excessive environmental impacts, cost effectiveness and practicability issues compared to using sites currently existing.

No action would maintain the existing facilities in their current condition. Because the No Action Alternative would not allow the completion of previously planned improvements and at the same time not provide recreational or economic benefits or avoid environmental impacts (except negligible effects), it (No Action) was not considered as a viable alternative.

The continuation of the existing MP without Red Top Mountain State Park improvements would not allow the managing agency, Georgia Department of Natural Resources to provide additional recreational resources to the public. There would be no specific advantage to the alternative such as avoidance of important environmental impacts. Because the Proposed Action can be constructed without significant impacts, as described in the EA, and this alternative has none of the additional benefits to the public described in the Proposed Action, it was not considered a viable alternative.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS: The impacts of the proposed MP update have been evaluated in an EA. Both beneficial and adverse impacts would occur; however, the recommended action will not significantly affect the quality of the environment. There would be short term adverse impacts to the aquatic environment including ground disturbing activities that could result in minor increases in water turbidity. This effect is expected to be localized to the immediate vicinity of the work, temporary in nature and would cease upon project completion. In addition, there would be adequate care taken to minimize soil disturbance and adequate Best Management Practices would be implemented that would result in minor amounts of increased turbidity. There would be increases in boat docking facilities and could indirectly place increased harvesting pressure on sport fish populations within the lake. However, none of the fisheries resources are currently overharvested and it is considered highly unlikely to occur in the near future under any scenario. Any indirect additional harvest of fish by implementation of the proposed action is considered to be a minor adverse impact. USACE determined that the proposed action would cause an affect to Federally-listed Threatened and Endangered Species of “may affect, not likely to adversely affect”. In order to avoid summer roosting habitat for the Gray bat and Northern Long-eared bat, any construction or implementation of the MP that requires removal of trees would be restricted to the months of October 15-March 31. By implementing such a restriction there should be no impacts to either bat species. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service concurred by letter dated August 30, 2016, with a plan that USACE will consult with them prior to development of each site within the MP. For each development site there would be minor adverse impacts to habitat occupied by various species of wildlife. Development of the sites in accordance with the proposed MP would result in permanent

removal of some of this habitat including trees and understory. Such habitat would be replaced with features such as trails, campsites, boat storage, etc. The project has been coordinated with FWS as noted above and due to the scope of the project and previously disturbed habitat, this mortality would be a minor impact, and any lost individuals would be replaced through natural increase following project completion.

There will be beneficial recreation opportunities for the recreational facilities (boat ramps, camping areas, and trails) because they would have increased availability upon completion of the proposed actions. The action would continue the existing use of recreation facilities for the benefit of the public.

The USACE, Mobile District has determined that the proposed actions will have No Effect to cultural resources. However, each proposed actions implementation plan will be reviewed by the Mobile District Archaeologist prior to construction to ensure Section 106 compliance. Additionally, any implications to the Historic Properties Management Plan will be taken into consideration during implementation, operation, and maintenance of the proposed action alternative.

During construction at individual sites, standard safety measures would be taken to ensure unauthorized persons do not have access to the site. This would include use of construction fencing, signage, prohibiting trespassers, etc. The USACE established safety program will reduce accidents to the extent possible.

4. FACTORS CONSIDERED IN DETERMINING THAT NO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT IS REQUIRED:

The recommended action would result in no significant environmental impacts and would result in primarily long-term beneficial impacts. The project would be in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The project has been coordinated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and they have no objections. The project has been coordinated with the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer and they have no objections. Among these recommendations, timing of construction and minimizing habitat disturbance are critical. Project construction will occur outside of the bat roosting period between October 15-March 31. Therefore, environmental impacts were determined to not be significant.

5. CONCLUSION: An evaluation by the attached EA describing the proposed update of the Allatoona Lake MP Update shows that the proposed actions would have no significant impact on the human environment and preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

Date: 29 March 2017

James A. DeLapp
Colonel, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Mobile District

APPENDIX F

RULES OF THE ROAD: TRANSPORTATION ASSET STRUCTURE AND REPRESENTATION

F.1 CONTENTS

- F.2 Road Segments
- F.3 Developing a Unique Identifier for Road Segments (roadSegIdPK)
 - F.3.1 PSID
 - F.3.2 PSAID
 - F.3.3 Functional Class
 - F.3.3.1 Project Road (Functional Class 1)
 - F.3.3.2 Area Road (Functional Class 2)
 - F.3.3.3 Reserved (Functional Class 3)
 - F.3.3.4 Service Road (Functional Class 4)
 - F.3.3.5 Boat Ramp (Functional Class 5)
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 - F.3.3.7 Travel Route Through a Parking Area (Functional Class 7)
 - F.3.4 Sequential Number
 - F.3.5 Suffix
- F.4 Parking Lot Polygons
- F.5 Naming Conventions for Road Segments and Parking Polygons

F.2 ROAD SEGMENTS

Spatial data representing USACE project and area roads is to be created using the method described in this document to ensure uniformity among features as they are created throughout the Federal Lands Transportation Program (FLTP) roads inventory process. In this model, roads of all functional classes are represented as linear features, for which segmentation is determined using the following procedure.

F.3 DEVELOPING A UNIQUE IDENTIFIER FOR ROAD SEGMENTS (ROADSEGIDPK)

Each road segment in the FLTP roads inventory requires a unique identification code. USACE FLTP leadership has determined that this identification code is to be constructed using a combination of five meaningful elements. Each is described in more detail in this section.

- PSID
- PSAID
- Functional Class Code
- Sequential Number
- Suffix (if necessary)

The USACE FLTP leadership has determined that the minimum length of an independent road segment is to be at least 0.02 miles (106 feet) or longer; spurs attached to road segments can be shorter.

F.3.1 PSID

The PSID is the OMBIL Project Site ID.

F.3.2 PSAID

The PSAID is the OMBIL Project Site Area ID or, if the road is not within a Project Site Area (PSA), "0".

F.3.3 FUNCTIONAL CLASS

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has defined functional classes for roads. The Federal Land Management Agencies have been given the ability to create classes that meet their agency's management needs and that may or may not crosswalk back to FHWA-defined classes. Not all functional classes are eligible for the FLTP inventory or program, but classes have been included to meet Project Managers' need to map improved travel surfaces for passenger vehicles. USACE has defined seven functional classes associated with vehicular traffic.

F.3.3.1 PROJECT ROAD (FUNCTIONAL CLASS 1)

Project roads are public roads that are not located within designated PSAs (for example, the road across the dam or roads that run the length of the project). These roads do not directly serve recreation facilities, but they may be routes to which access roads leading to recreation areas are connected. Project roads are referenced in context in EP 310-1-6.

Mapping Considerations—It is recommended that project roads be mapped first and that mapping and numbering start at the highest concentration of these roads (generally near the dam/lock or Project Office) and the work around the Project. An attempt should be made to map the longest continuous length of road in each segment. The starting point coordinates of the first area road segment should begin at the recreation area or Federal boundary, keeping in mind that edge snapping to adjacent roads should be maintained.

F.3.3.2 AREA ROAD (FUNCTIONAL CLASS 2)

An area road is a road inside of a PSA or park. A combination of access and circulation routes is referenced in EM 1110-2-410.

Mapping Considerations—The main route through the park, from the Federal boundary toward the water, should be drawn first, and then any secondary circulation

routes/segments. Two situations cause a continuous route to be broken into more than one segment—traffic circles/roundabouts and surface type changes.

Traffic circles/roundabouts require separate road segments to be mapped for the incoming segment, the circle, and the outgoing segment. The segments should be drawn and numbered in the order a visitor would drive through the park, reflecting the intuitive flow of traffic through the park.

For surface type changes, the segment should end/begin at the point where the surface changes (for example, from asphalt to gravel) since the current data model does not employ linear referencing yet.

An attempt should be made to map the longest continuous length of road in each segment. The starting point coordinates of the first area road segment should begin at the recreation area or Federal boundary, keeping in mind that edge snapping to adjacent roads should be maintained. Subsequent road segments should be drawn from the perspective of the visitor driving into and through the park. This is especially important on one-way roads. Drawing the road in the direction of travel is important for future linear referencing to ensure that road measures are calculated correctly.

Road Segment Scenario: Traffic Circles and Roundabouts—Each circular feature should be its own feature and have its own sequential number.



In the example above, a road with a traffic circle that leads into the park would have three segments—Segment 1 is the segment from the PSA or Federal boundary to the circle, segment 2 is the circle, and segment 3 is the remainder of the road leading into the park. Since these three features are the same road, they should have the same feature names but use the description field to indicate the specific portion of the road. Per conversations with the Facilities and Equipment Maintenance (FEM) Community of Practice (CoP), traffic circles and roundabouts are often given a unique FEM or Real Estate ID.

psld	psald	functionClass	roadSeq	roadSeqSuffix	roadSegIdPK	sdsFeatureName
00849	0	1	001	(NA)	00849-0-1-001	Spillway Rd
00849	0	1	002	(NA)	00849-0-1-002	Spillway Rd
00849	0	1	003	(NA)	00849-0-1-003	Spillway Rd

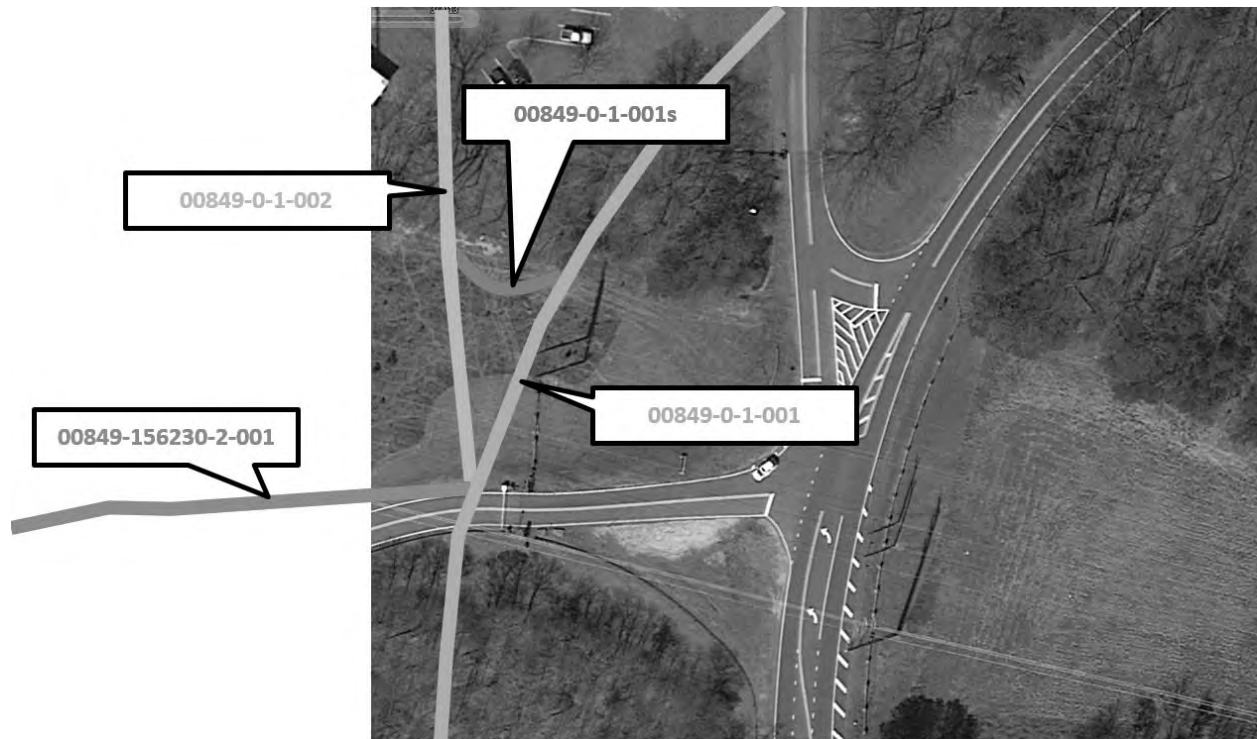
Road Segment Scenario: Dead-End Roads and Cul-de-Sacs—The line of the feature should be ended at the far edge of the pavement, but in the event of a cul-de-sac, a reconnecting loop should not be drawn. In the event of parking at the end of the road, the line should be ended at the edge of the parking area.



Road Segment Scenario: Campground Loops—Loops and roads in campgrounds should be drawn as individual segments. If loops or roads in campgrounds are more than 0.02 miles long, each should be drawn as a separate road with its own sequential number. If they are shorter than 0.02 miles, they should be treated as a fragment of the primary adjoining road, with the same ID as the primary road plus a suffix added. Note that this does not include campsite pull-throughs or parking pads since they are considered driveways (see Functional Class 6).

Road Segment Scenario: Turn Lanes, Y/Triangle Intersections, and Short Segments

Short segments are often associated with turn lanes in y/triangle intersections, spurs leading to a facility, or roads divided by a gatehouse. Each one should have its own segment. If the segment is less than 0.02 miles long, it should be given the same ID as the primary adjoining road with a suffix added. Road 008-0-1-001s in the map below is an example of a turn lane associated with a triangle intersection. These can be identified as a spur associated with longer road segment it is connected to with the addition of the spur suffix.



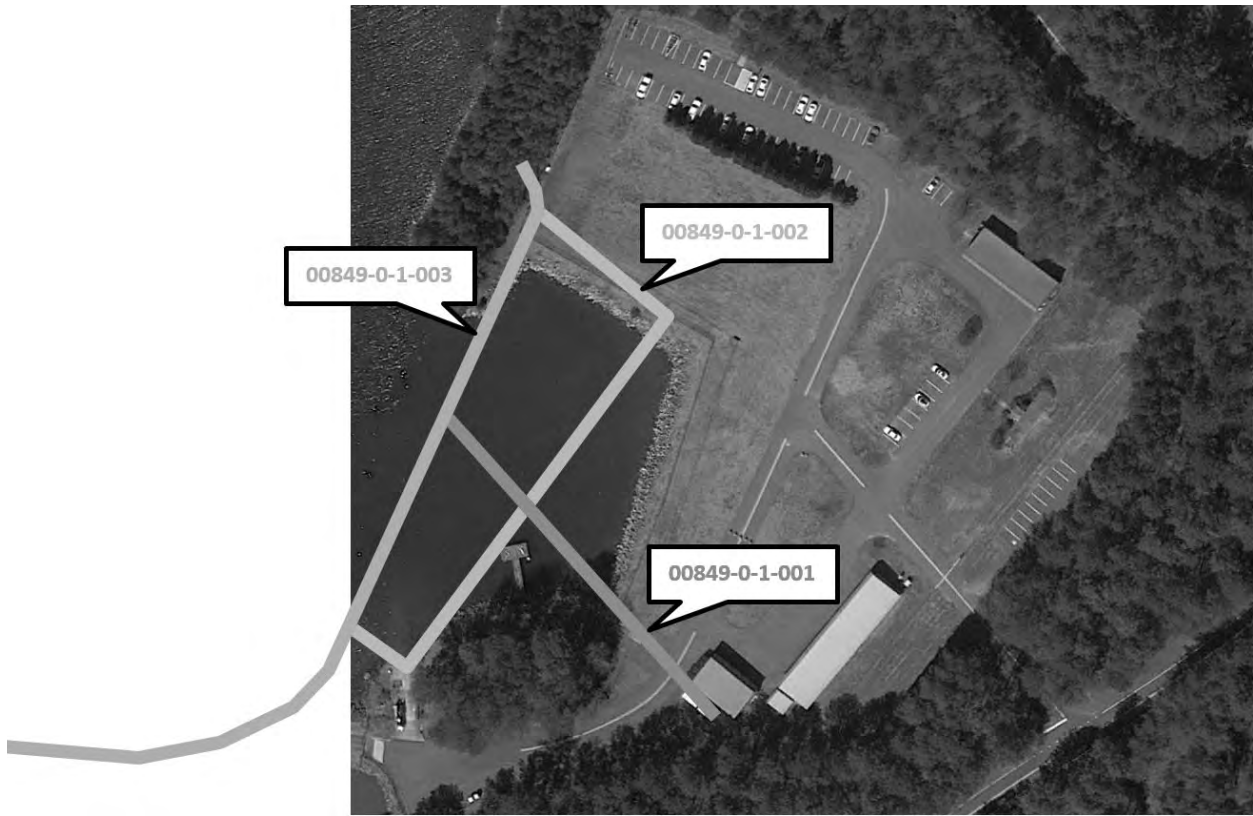
F.3.3.3 RESERVED (FUNCTIONAL CLASS 3)

This class is reserved for future functionality.

F.3.3.4 SERVICE ROAD (FUNCTIONAL CLASS 4)

A service road is a road with restricted access, primarily for staff, maintenance and supply vehicles. It is generally located in a restricted area, connects to a government-only parking lot, or is used as a maintenance access road. It is restricted from public passenger vehicle access, but it may allow use via other public modes of travel (for example, pedestrian or bike). Most service roads have gates and/or signage restricting access. They are not included in the FLTP inventory.

Mapping Considerations—It has been found that third parties that do mapping cannot distinguish service roads from other roads around the project; therefore, third-party mappers are required to verify roads with the project. It can be helpful to managers to have service roads (or all improved surfaces) mapped.



F.3.3.5 BOAT RAMP (FUNCTIONAL CLASS 5)

A boat ramp is a paved or improved surface providing boat-launching capabilities to a water body or river. Boat ramps are not included in the FLTP inventory at this time.



Mapping Considerations—Each lane on a boat ramp should be drawn as its own linear feature from the top height of the slope to the bottom of the ramp, including the improved portion of the ramp below the water surface. Typically, this is all concrete. Where launch lanes are clearly divided, multiple lanes/segments may be drawn.

F.3.3.6 DRIVEWAY (FUNCTIONAL CLASS 6)

A driveway is not a main route of travel and is not considered a public road; rather, it is a campsite spur or pull-through that is typically of the same surface material as the roadway. While it is typically associated with a specific facility, like a campsite (“campsite spur” or dump station), it does not include the impact area of the campsite (for example, tent pad, tables, and firepit). Driveways are not included in the FLTP inventory.

Mapping Considerations—Individual campsite driveways and vehicle parking pads should be assigned Functional Class 6. Each should be assigned a sequential number, but the project can elect to use a suffix to include the campsite number.



F.3.3.7 TRAVEL ROUTE THROUGH A PARKING AREA (FUNCTIONAL CLASS 7)

This is a linear feature representing the route of travel within a parking area. Features in this class can be voluntarily added to the FLTP inventory if a project determines that having them mapped and inventoried is beneficial and enhances services related to travel within the project or PSA. However, these linear features are not considered public roads and *will not* add to the total road mileage for a project or PSA in the FLTP inventory.

Mapping Considerations—When deciding whether to include a travel route through a parking lot in the FLTP inventory, consider the following:

- Is the lot commonly used as a turnaround?
- Is the lot large enough to make mapping travel routes reasonable?
- Is the route through the lot well marked with arrows or signage?
- Will having these routes mapped improve response by Emergency Services?

When travel routes are being mapped, the route should start at the centerline of the adjacent roadway and then follow the natural or signed course of traffic through the lot. If more than one route runs through the lot, it is recommended that only the primary travel route be mapped; multiple routes should not be mapped unless absolutely needed. Generally, the primary route is the travel route around the outside of the lot and back around to the beginning point.

The arrows in the Bolding Mill Beach parking area shown in the map represent the line direction and the general traffic flow; they do not indicate a single lane of one-way traffic.



For travel routes through parking lots, it is requested that the parking lot name (sdsFeatureName) from the parking lot polygon layer be included in the description field (sdsFeatureDescription) of the linear feature layer.

F.3.4 SEQUENTIAL NUMBER

For sequential numbers, three digits should be used (with leading 0s, as appropriate). The segments should be drawn and numbered in order as a visitor would drive through the park, reflecting the intuitive flow of traffic through the park. Some numbering preferences vary by functional class.

- **Project Roads (Functional Class 1)**—Start at the highest concentration of project roads (typically at the lock/dam or Project office) and number sequentially throughout the project.
- **Area Roads (Functional Class 2)**—Restart numbering at “001” within each PSA.
- **Reserved (Functional Class 3)**—N/A
- **Service Roads (Functional Class 4)**—For service roads outside of a PSA, number sequentially throughout the project. For service roads within a PSA, restart numbering at “001” within each PSA.
- **Boat Ramps (Functional Class 5)**—For boat ramps outside of a PSA, number sequentially throughout the project. For boat ramps within a PSA, restart numbering at “001” within each PSA.
- **Driveways (Functional Class 6)**—For driveways outside of a PSAs, number sequentially throughout the project. For driveways within a PSA, restart numbering at “001” within each PSA.
- **Travel Routes Through Parking Lots (Functional Class 7)**—For travel routes outside of s PSAs, number sequentially throughout the project. For travel routes within a PSA, restart numbering at “001” within each PSA.

F.3.5 SUFFIX

A suffix establishes a relationship between two segments of a road and may be used in the following situations:

- **Spurs, Separated Turn Lanes, and Y/Triangle Intersections**—In this scenario, the additional segment is essentially a portion of the primary adjoining road segment. The roadway on the opposite side of the gatehouse might be a spur. Use suffix “s” and a sequential number.
 - **Short Segments**—Short segments are segments of roadway less than 0.02 miles long and often perpendicular to the adjacent road. These can be mapped and attributed to the primary adjoining road through the use of a suffix. For the purposes of identification, they are treated like spurs in the scenario above. Use suffix “s” and a sequential number.
-

- **Campsites**—Campsite driveways may have a suffix of “c” plus the campsite number to further identify the segment.

F.4 PARKING LOT POLYGONS

For roadside parking, the polygon would start with the first parking space to edge of the road, being careful not to inset the road line. For parking lots, the polygon would be inclusive of the pavement to the road edge (that is, the “tabs”).

If there is a short roadway, measuring between 0.02 and 0.03 miles (106-158 feet), leading into a parking area, it is at the discretion of the project to determine whether this segment is mapped as a road feature or included as part of the parking area polygon feature. If the segment leading into the parking area is less than 0.02 miles (106 feet), then it must be mapped as part of the parking area polygon feature. If the criteria for a linear travel route feature through the parking area is met, then the segment may be mapped as such as well.



The clip tool should be used to exclude grassy medians from the polygon, so that it reflects the actual pavement.

If the lot intersects a boat ramp, the natural line of the parking lot on either side of the boat ramp should be followed across the ramp. If there is a clear transition in pavement surface for the ramp, that line should be followed as opposed to points on either side of the ramp.

The following map shows an example of roadside parking on one side of the road. The polygon and line do not overlap, but they can edge match. The arrows represent the geometry line direction and also happen to indicate one-lane, one-way traffic.



If the road has road signs with a road name, use that name. If the road is an road without a name inside the park, the project should agree on what to name it. Consider the following:

- Inclusion of the PSA name plus a functional name
- Length
- Connection to names in existing databases
- Relationship to 911 databases

F.5 NAMING CONSIDERATIONS FOR ROADS AND PARKING

Many roads in recreation areas may not have official names. Emergency Service providers, like 911 operators, often use landmarks or intersections to help responders get to the location. In addition, the Spatial Data Standards for Facilities, Infrastructure, and Environment (SDSFIE) requires that a feature name be included. There is a field in the data model to indicate if the name is official or not. When developing names for road segments, consider the following:

- USACE does not generally use road signs. This should be kept in mind when naming roads. Road names may need to relate to the facilities they serve and include the area name as appropriate. For example, if the road is a loop in a campground, it should be given the campground name and the campsite numbers (for example, “Bald Ridge Campground Sites 56-61 Loop.” Sometimes there are signs for the sites, but not necessarily a street sign.
- Public sources should be checked for existing common road names. In addition to official city, county, and state databases, several other reliable databases exist. Federal options include the United States Geological Survey (USGS), census, and Tiger records. Some USACE projects have subscriptions to TeleAtlas. Google Earth, Google Maps, and Open Street Map are *not* considered reliable sources for road names but may be used to provide names for consideration. In a situation where a city, county, or state road directly leads into or through USACE lands, it is recommended that the official road name be retained.
- Local, city, and county jurisdictions may have street-naming conventions or standards. While the Federal government may not be subject to those standards, use of local conventions might be advantageous, in particular for Emergency Service providers.
- In situations where a road is mapped in multiple segments, each segment can have the same name. The description field can be used to indicate a difference in the segment.

F.5.1 NAMING CONVENTIONS

- The sdsFeatureName field holds 80 characters, but use of 20 characters or less is preferable. The road-type suffix (for example, “road,” “lane,” or “street”) should be included in the character count.
- Names should not be duplicated within the project.
- Where possible, the PSA name, geography, landmark, and/or developed facility should be reflected in the name.
- For roads at an intersection with or continuing from state or county routes, research for an existing road name must be conducted before a new name is created.

F.5.2 ROAD TYPES/SUFFIXES FOR USE ON USACE ROADS

Roads traditionally have a suffix (for example, “Drive” or “Circle”) that indicates its type. This suffix should be included in the feature name. This is not the road sequence suffix (roadSegSuffix). In the larger sense, these suffixes imply certain characteristics about the route. In addition, local jurisdictions (city, county, or state) may have street

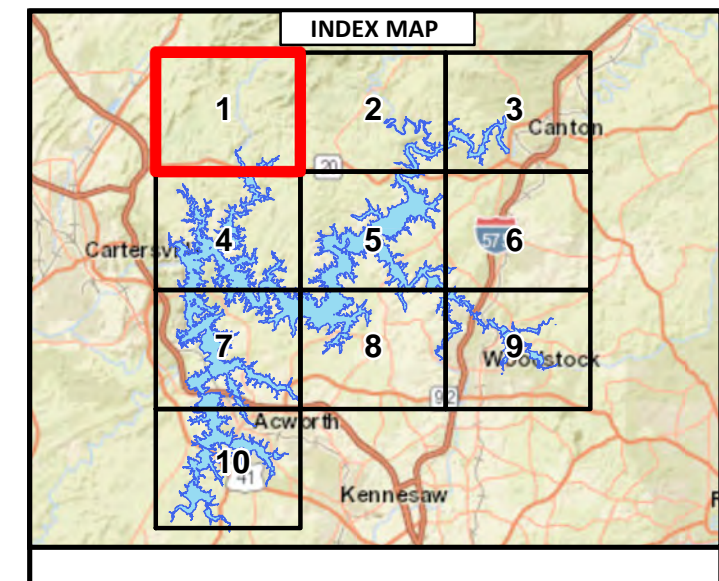
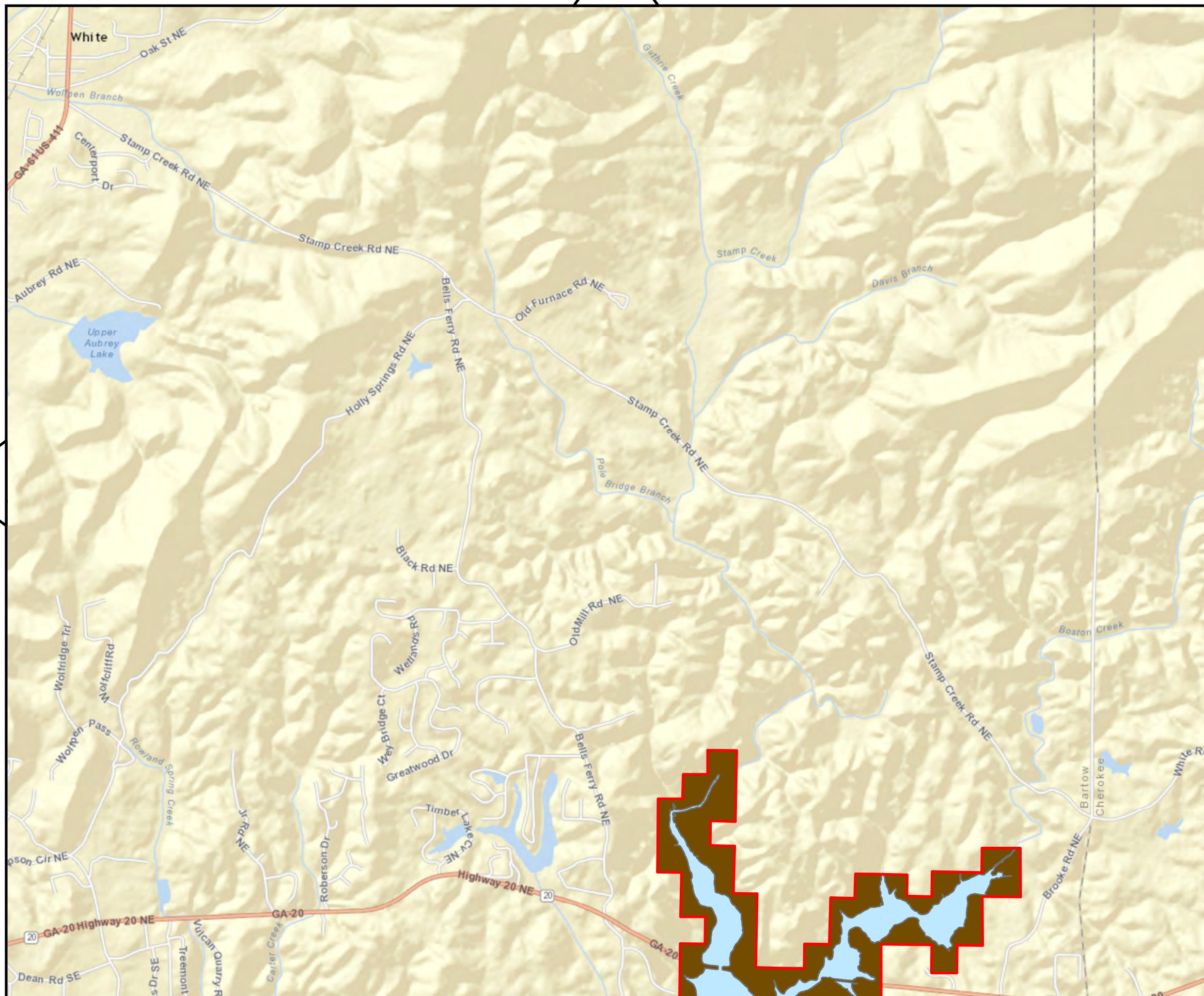
type/suffix-naming conventions or standards. While the Federal government may not be subject to those standards, consideration of the use of local conventions might be advantageous. Projects are free to use any suffix recognized by the United States Postal Service (USPS), but use of the suffixes listed below is encouraged. The following are some examples of how street type suffixes might be used for USACE roads:

- **Road (Rd)**—The primary suffix for use on USACE roads, especially the main access road into a recreation area
- **Drive (Dr)**—A shorter road with access to a specific facility or a road that is a scenic roadway
- **Court (Ct)**—A road that dead ends, sometimes in a cul-de-sac or turnaround point
- **Loop (Loop)**—A road that begins and ends farther down the adjacent road from which it started; commonly used in campgrounds
- **Circle (Cir)**—A road that begins and ends at the same point for all traffic and is shaped more like a circle than an oddly shaped loop

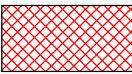



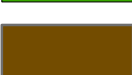
A complete list of USPS suffixes is available at
http://pe.usps.com/text/pub28/28apc_002.htm.

APPENDIX G

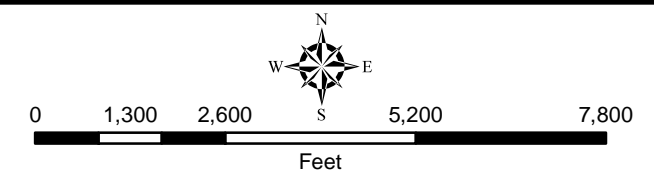
PLATES



LEGEND

-  High Density Recreation
-  Low Density Recreation
-  Project Operations
-  Vegetative Management
-  Wildlife Management

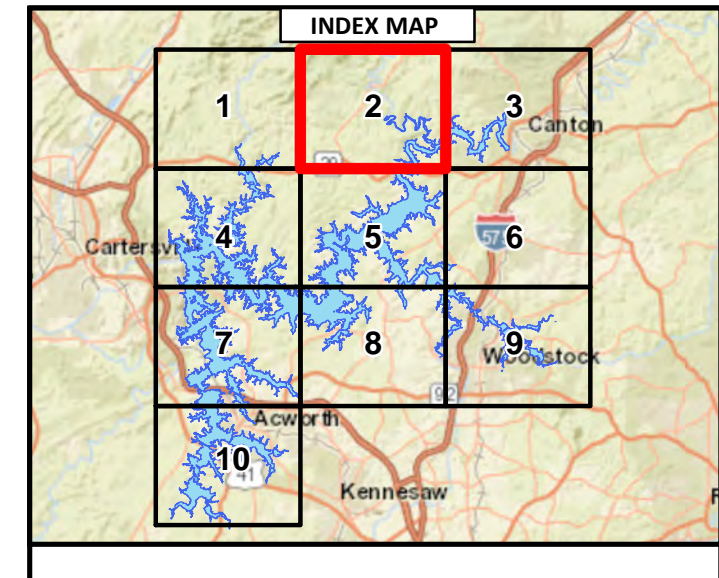
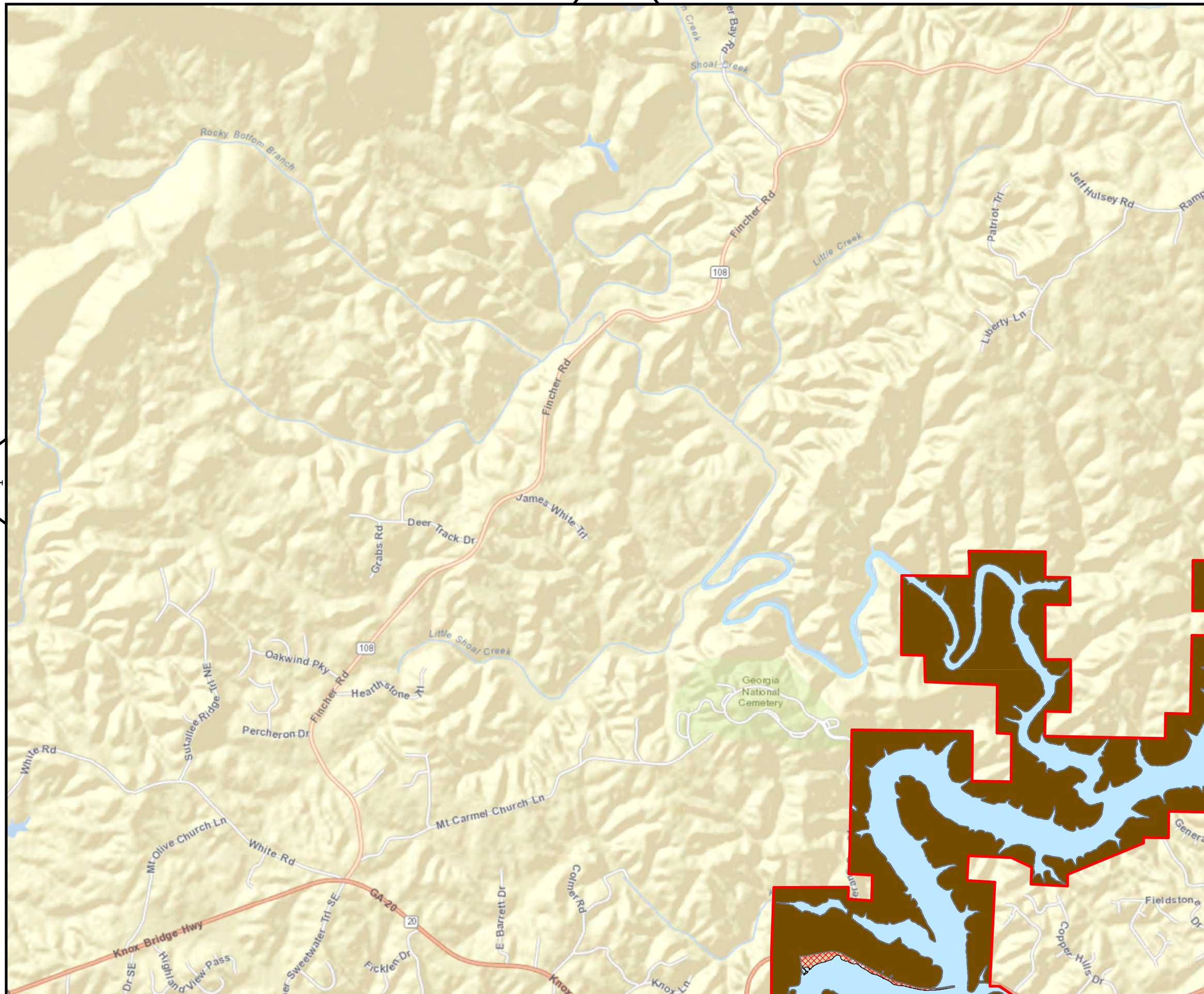
*All Allatoona Lake Project lands were Allocated for the purpose of Operations.



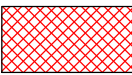



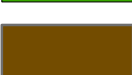
 **U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
LAND CLASSIFICATION**

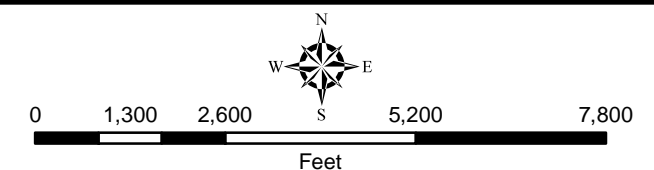
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LEGEND

-  High Density Recreation
-  Low Density Recreation
-  Project Operations
-  Vegetative Management
-  Wildlife Management

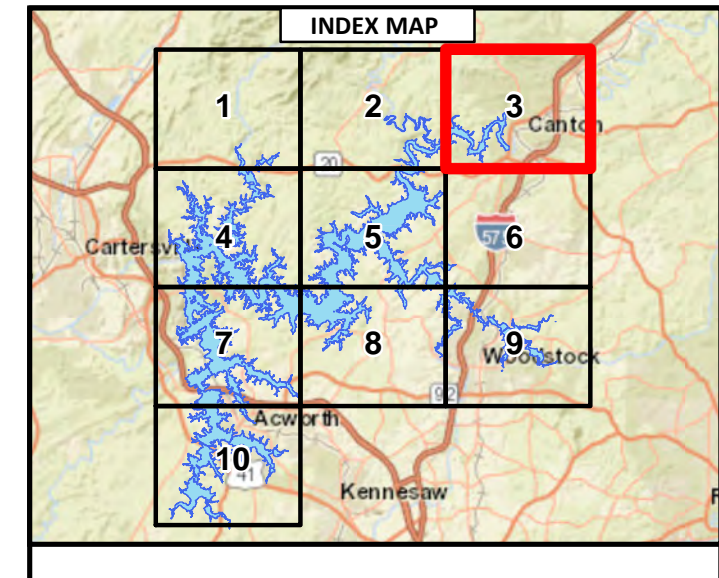
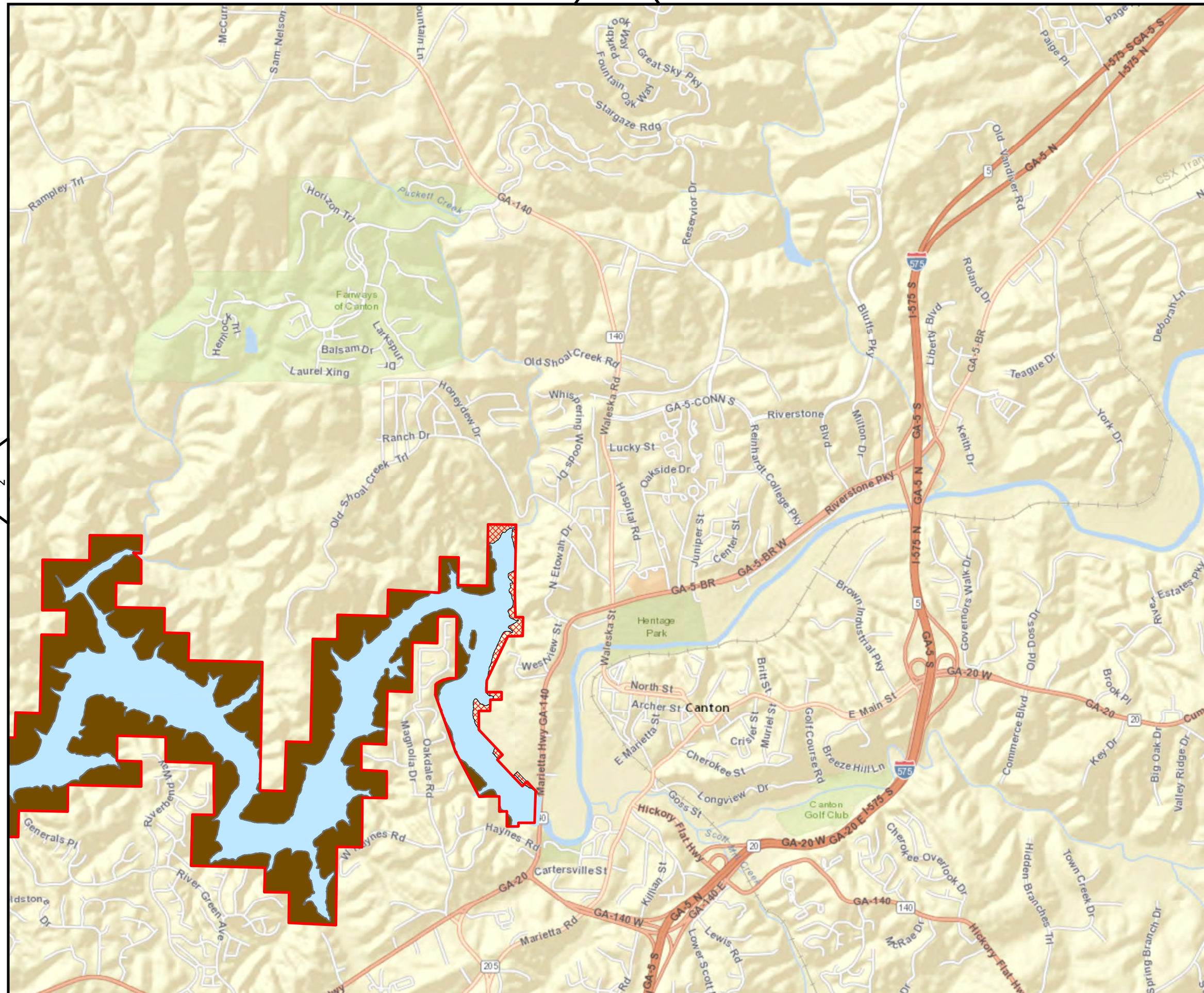
*All Allatoona Lake Project lands were Allocated for the purpose of Operations.



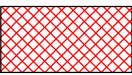



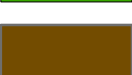
 **U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
LAND CLASSIFICATION**

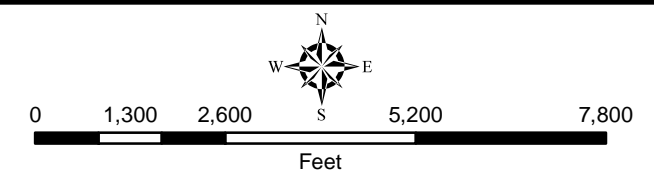
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LEGEND

-  High Density Recreation
-  Low Density Recreation
-  Project Operations
-  Vegetative Management
-  Wildlife Management

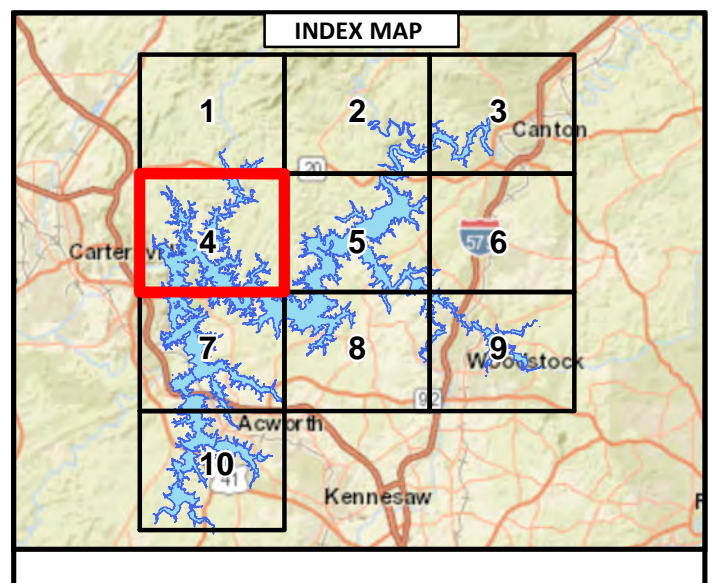
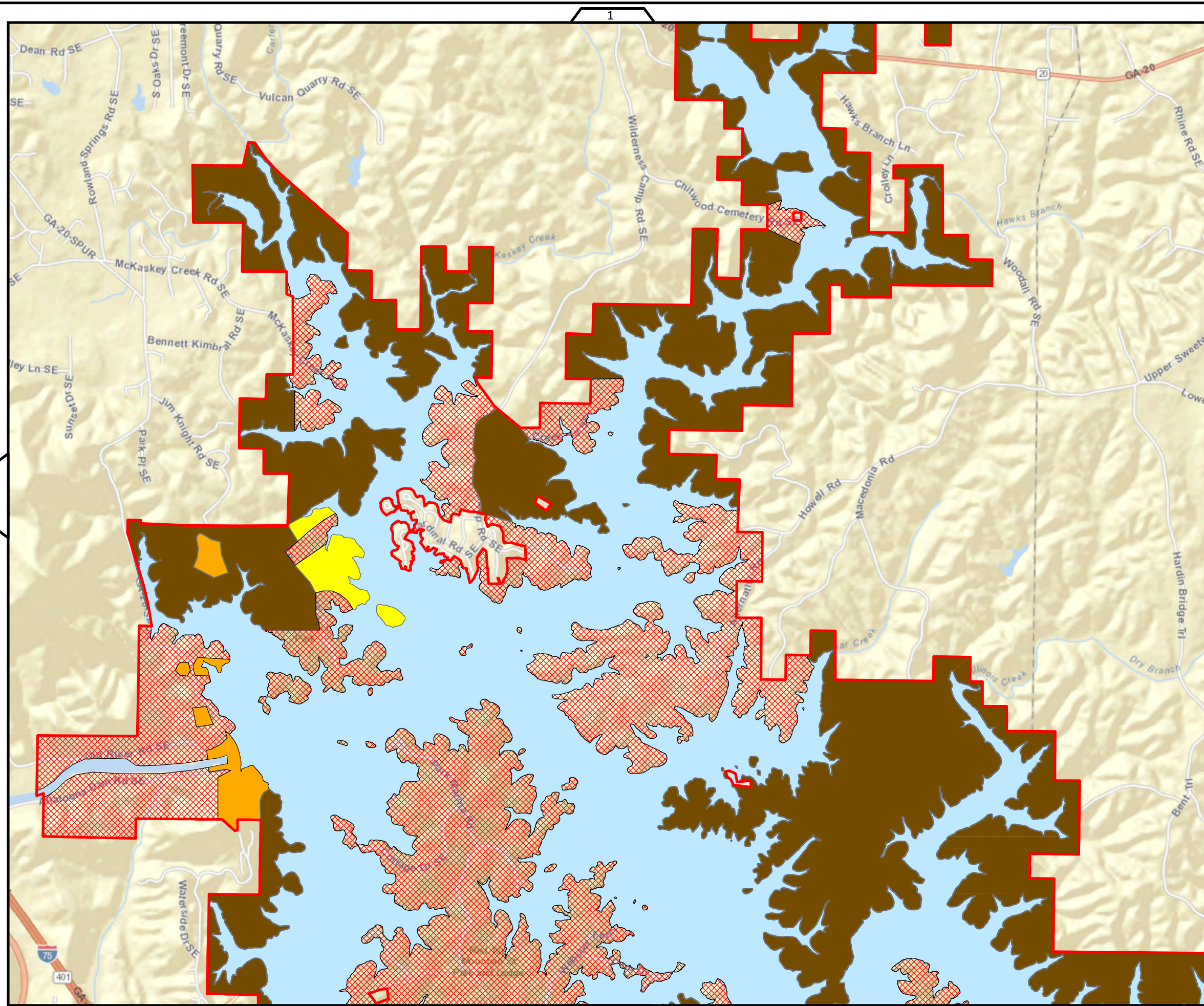
*All Allatoona Lake Project lands were Allocated for the purpose of Operations.



 **U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
LAND CLASSIFICATION**

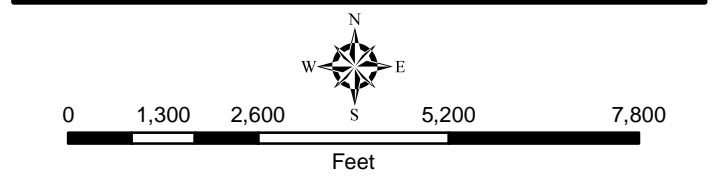
DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016	PLATE NO.: AL15MP-OC-03
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LEGEND

- High Density Recreation
- Low Density Recreation
- Project Operations
- Vegetative Management
- Wildlife Management

*All Allatoona Lake Project lands were Allocated for the purpose of Operations.



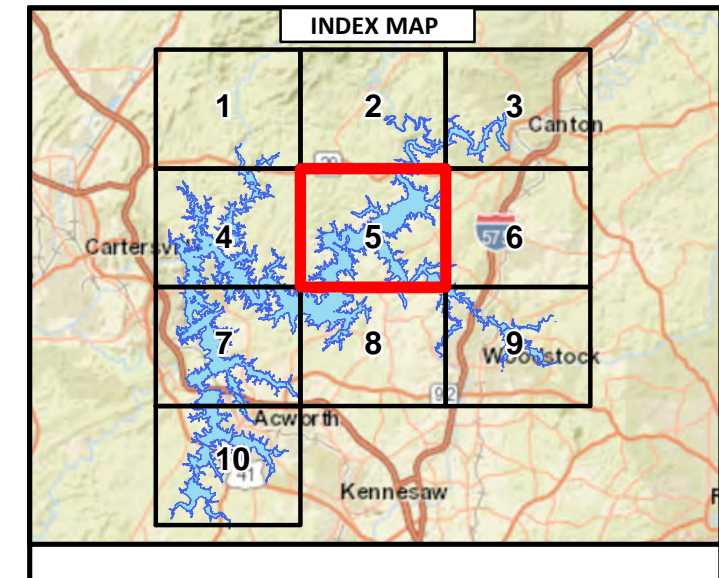
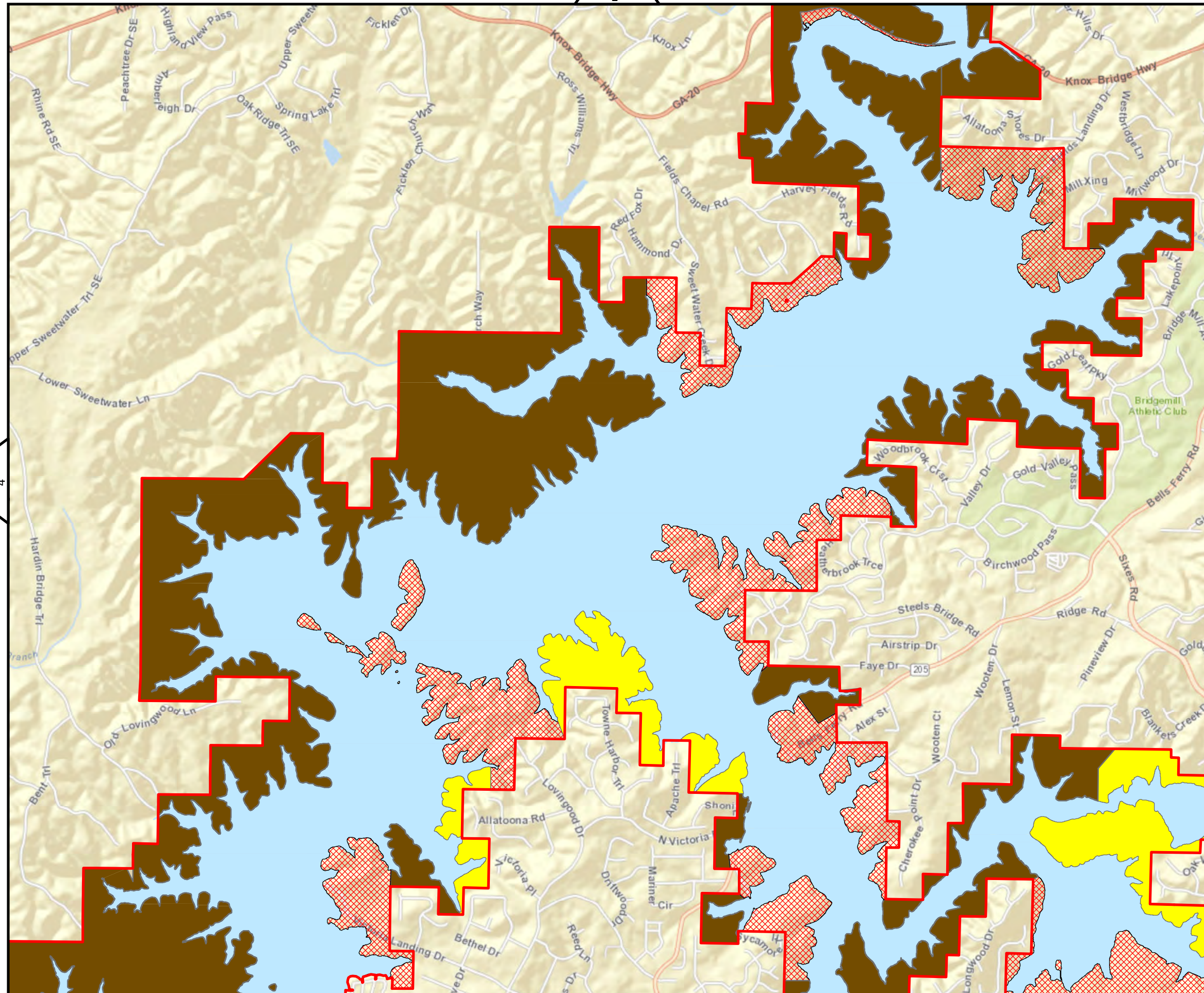
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT

ALLATOONA LAKE

MASTER PLAN

LAND CLASSIFICATION

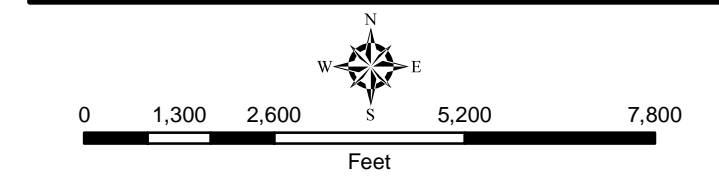
DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016	PLATE NO.: AL15MP-OC-04
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LEGEND

- High Density Recreation
- Low Density Recreation
- Project Operations
- Vegetative Management
- Wildlife Management

*All Allatoona Lake Project lands were Allocated for the purpose of Operations.



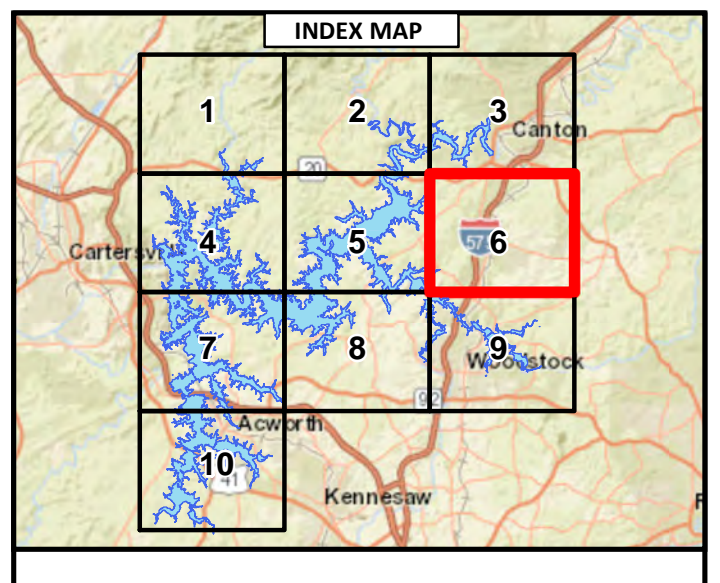
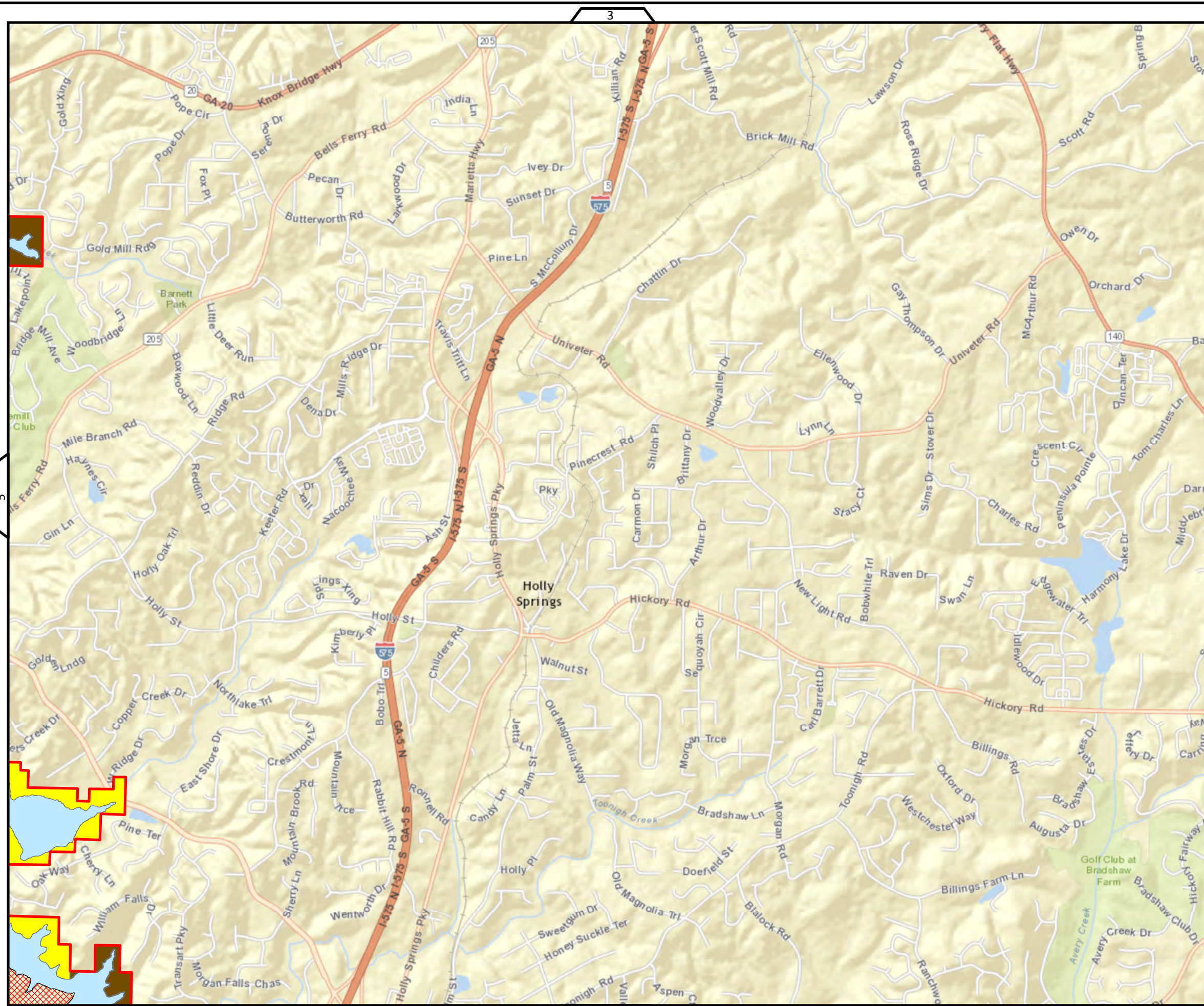
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT

ALLATOONA LAKE

MASTER PLAN

LAND CLASSIFICATION

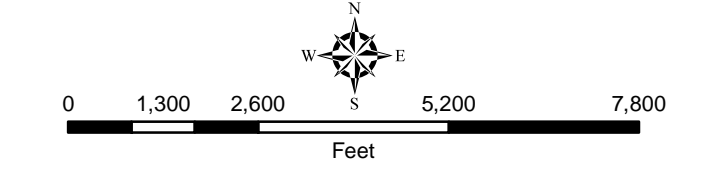
DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016	PLATE NO.: AL15MP-OC-05
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LEGEND

- High Density Recreation
- Low Density Recreation
- Project Operations
- Vegetative Management
- Wildlife Management

*All Allatoona Lake Project lands were Allocated for the purpose of Operations.



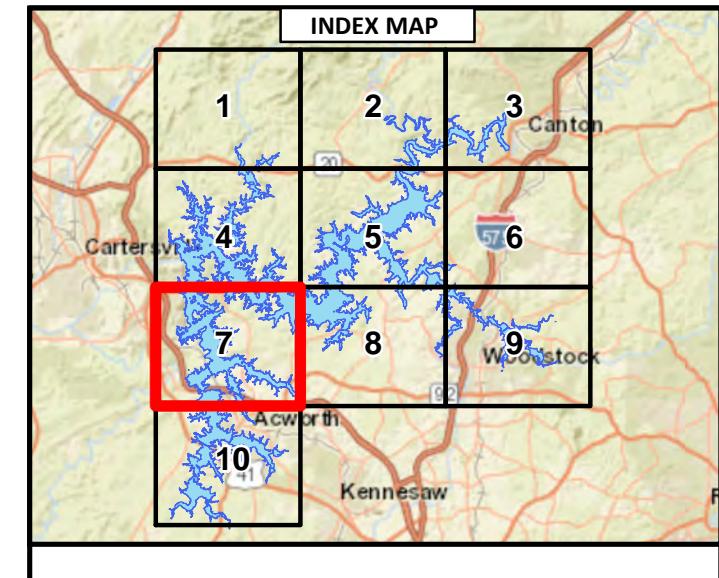
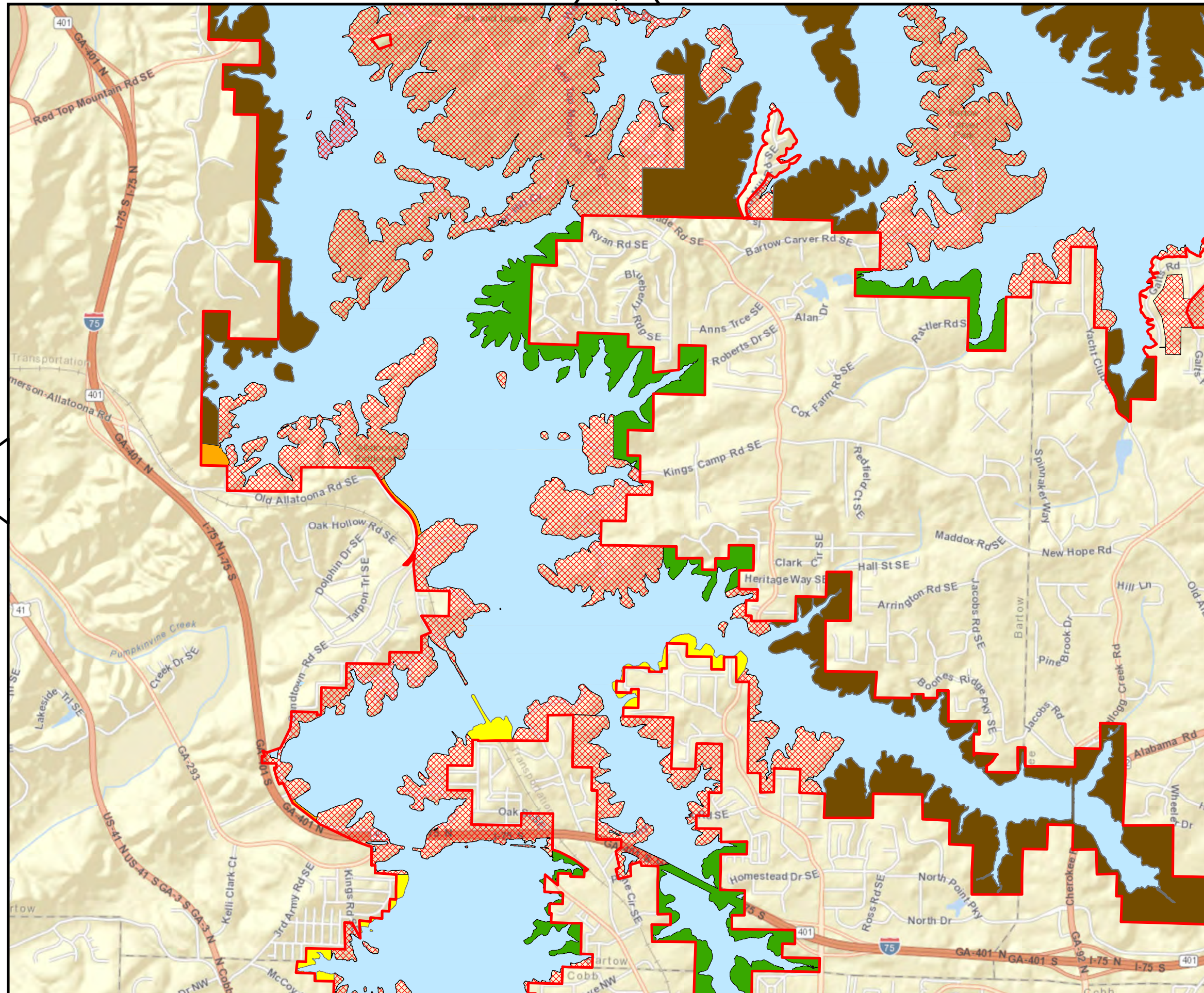
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT

ALLATOONA LAKE

MASTER PLAN

LAND CLASSIFICATION

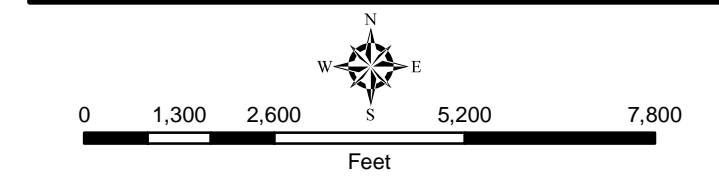
DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016	PLATE NO.: AL15MP-OC-06
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LEGEND

- High Density Recreation
- Low Density Recreation
- Project Operations
- Vegetative Management
- Wildlife Management

*All Allatoona Lake Project lands were Allocated for the purpose of Operations.



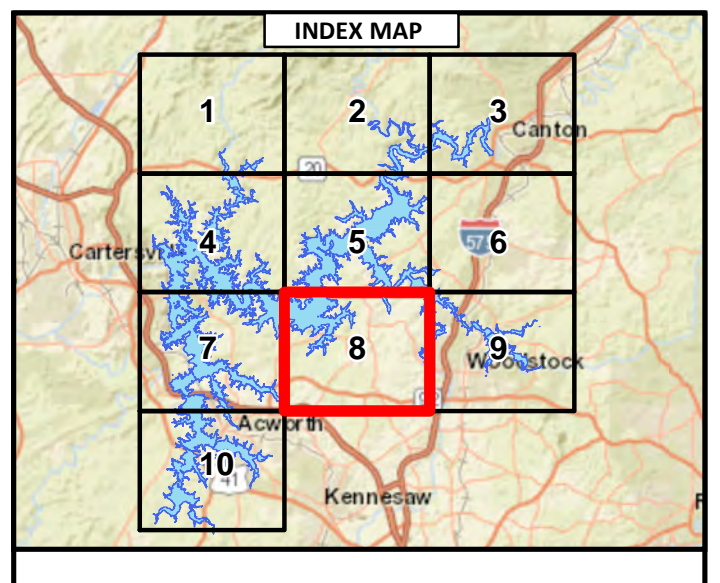
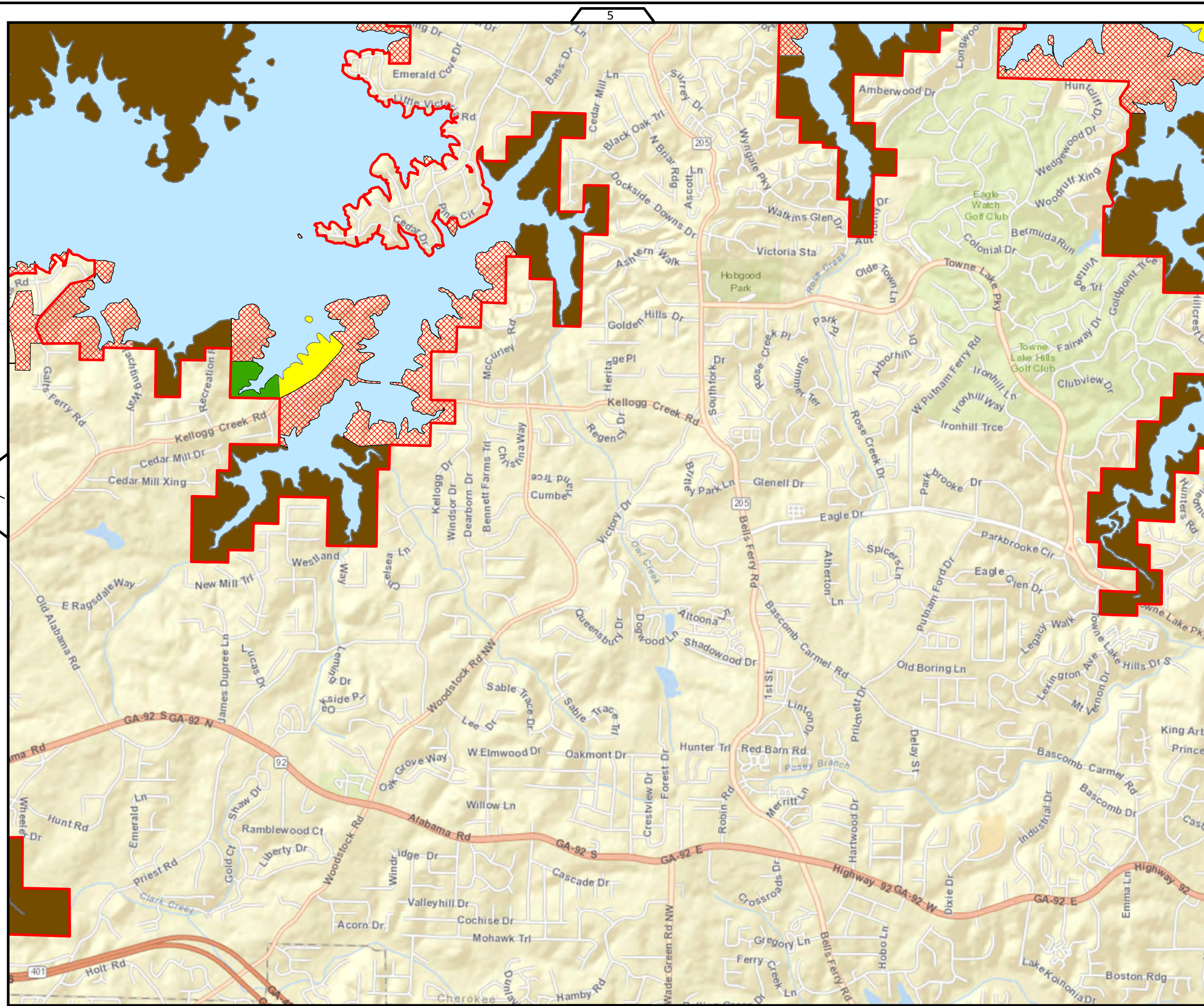
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT

ALLATOONA LAKE

MASTER PLAN

LAND CLASSIFICATION

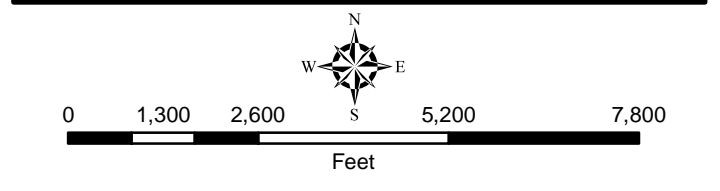
DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016	PLATE NO.: AL15MP-OC-07
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LEGEND

- High Density Recreation
- Low Density Recreation
- Project Operations
- Vegetative Management
- Wildlife Management

*All Allatoona Lake Project lands were Allocated for the purpose of Operations.



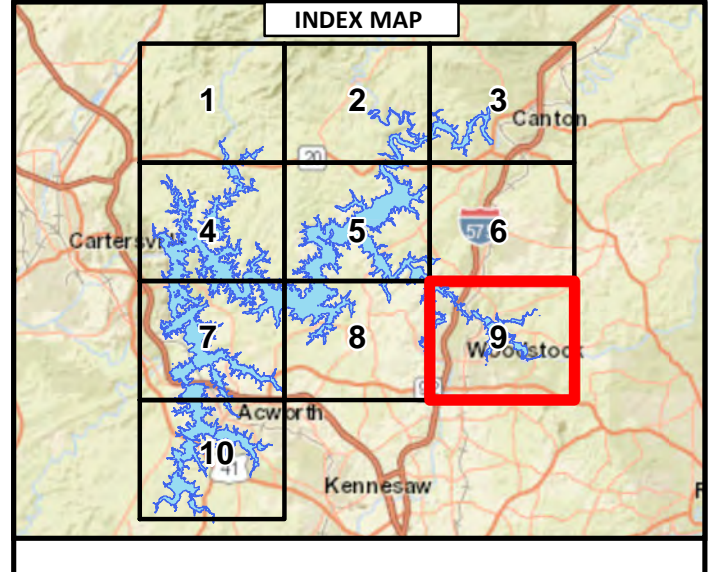
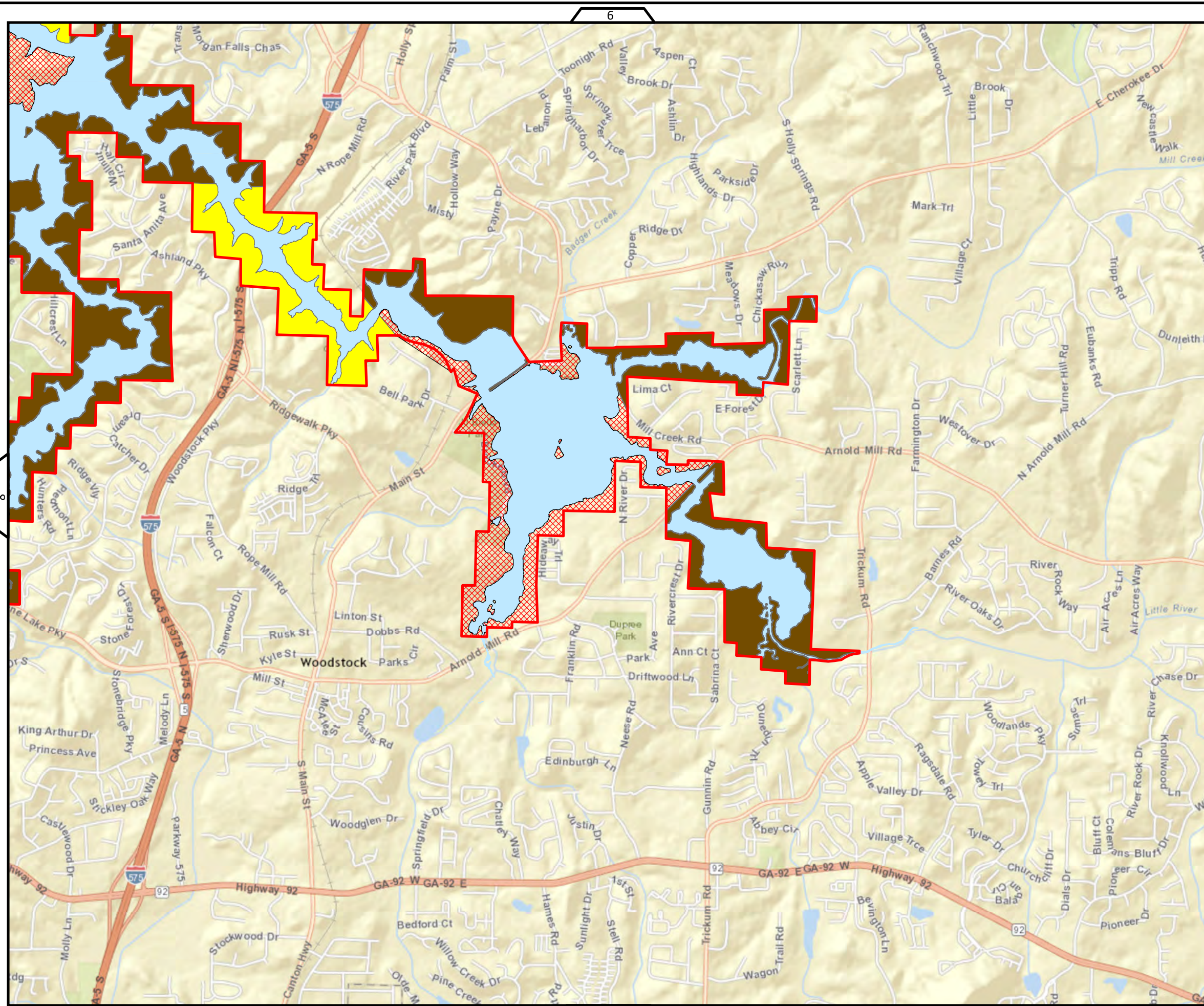
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT

ALLATOONA LAKE

MASTER PLAN

LAND CLASSIFICATION

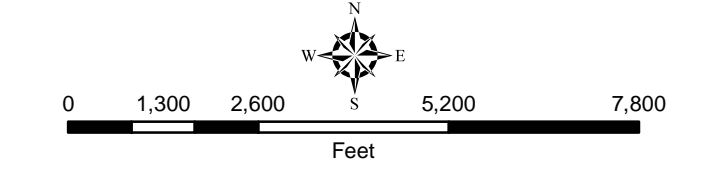
DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016	PLATE NO.: AL15MP-OC-08
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LEGEND

- High Density Recreation
- Low Density Recreation
- Project Operations
- Vegetative Management
- Wildlife Management

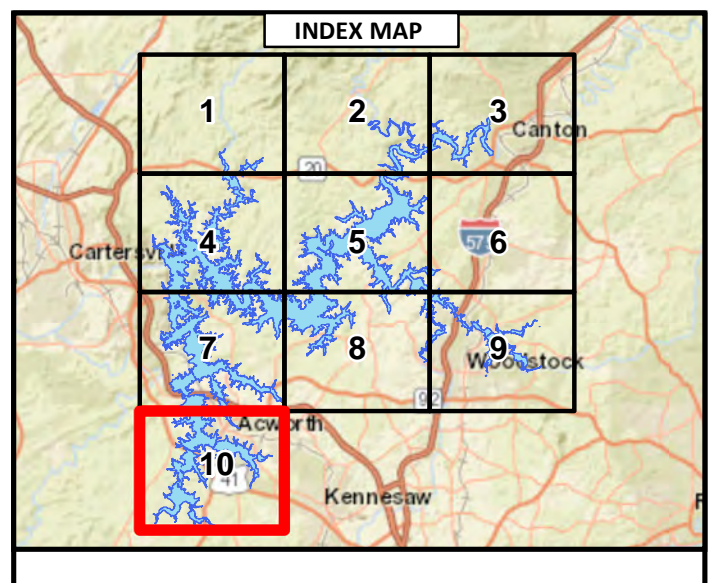
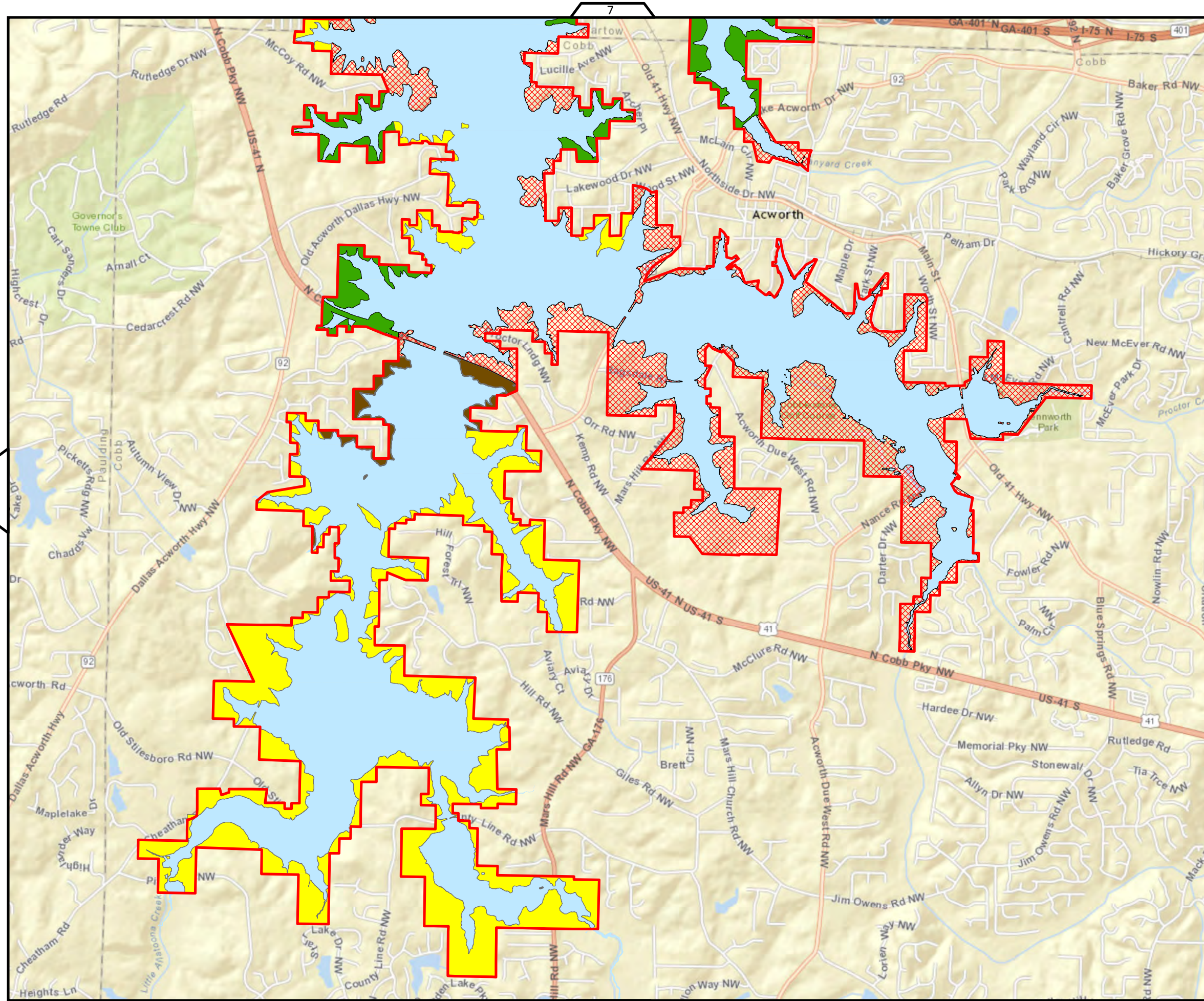
*All Allatoona Lake Project lands were Allocated for the purpose of Operations.



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

ALLATOONA LAKE MASTER PLAN LAND CLASSIFICATION

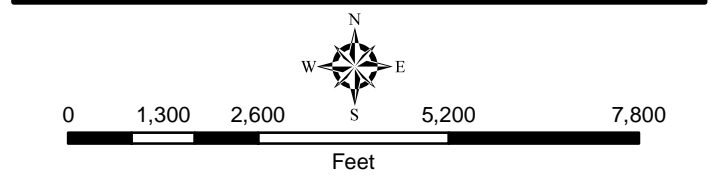
DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016	PLATE NO.: AL15MP-OC-09
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LEGEND

- High Density Recreation
- Low Density Recreation
- Project Operations
- Vegetative Management
- Wildlife Management

*All Allatoona Lake Project lands were Allocated for the purpose of Operations.



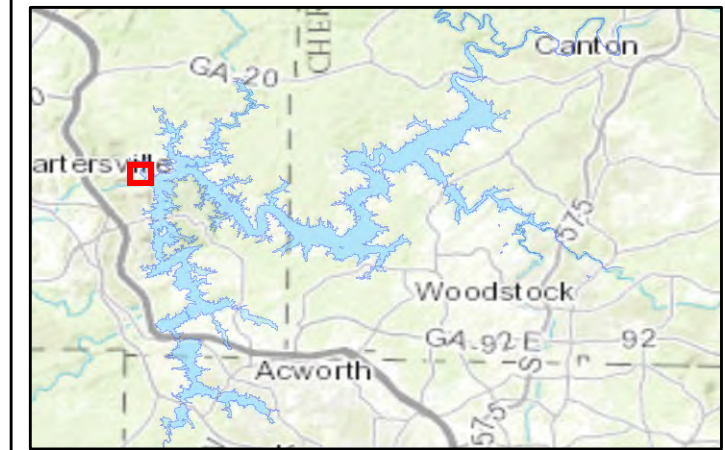
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT

ALLATOONA LAKE

MASTER PLAN

LAND CLASSIFICATION

DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016	PLATE NO.: AL15MP-OC-10
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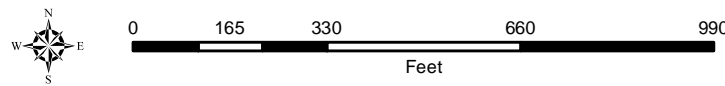
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	0	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	0	0
DOCK	0	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	0	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	4	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	78	0
PICNIC SITE	0	0
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	0	1
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	0	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	4	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- SHELTER
- OPERATIONS
- PARKING SITE
- TRAIL HEAD
- TRAILS
- PAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN**

ALLATOONA LAKE OPERATIONS PROJECT MANAGEMENT OFFICE & LOWER OVERLOOK

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-00**



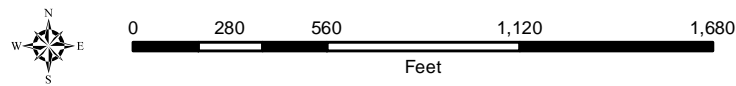
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	2	1
BOAT STORAGE	7	28
CABIN	114	0
CAMPSITE	3	0
COMFORT STATION	4	1
DOCK	74	193
DRY STACK STORAGE	1	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	1	0
GATEHOUSE	122	0
LAND STORAGE	14	3
OPERATIONS	0	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	633	252
PICNIC SITE	71	0
PLAYGROUND	2	1
PRIVATE CABIN	46	0
SHELTER	0	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	1	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	2	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	490	358

LEGEND

- BOAT RAMP
- BOAT STORAGE
- CABIN
- CAMPSITE
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- DUMP STATION
- GATEHOUSE
- OPERATIONS
- PARKING SITE
- PLAYGROUND
- SPORT AREA
- SWIM AREA
- PRIVATE CABIN
- PAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING
- UNPAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
ALLATOONA LANDING MARINA**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016** PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-01**



ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	2	1
BOAT STORAGE	7	28
CABIN	114	0
CAMPSITE	3	0
COMFORT STATION	4	1
DOCK	74	193
DRY STACK STORAGE	1	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	1	0
GATEHOUSE	14	3
OPERATIONS	0	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	633	252
PICNIC SITE	71	0
PLAYGROUND	2	1
PRIVATE CABIN	43	0
SHELTER	0	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	1	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	2	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	490	358

LEGEND

- BOAT RAMP
- BOAT STORAGE
- CABIN
- CAMPSITE
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- DUMP STATION
- GATEHOUSE
- OPERATIONS
- PARKING SITE
- PLAYGROUND
- SPORT AREA
- SWIM AREA
- PRIVATE CABIN
- PAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING
- UNPAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
ALLATOONA LANDING MARINA**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-01**

Allatoona Landing Marina Proposed Master Plan

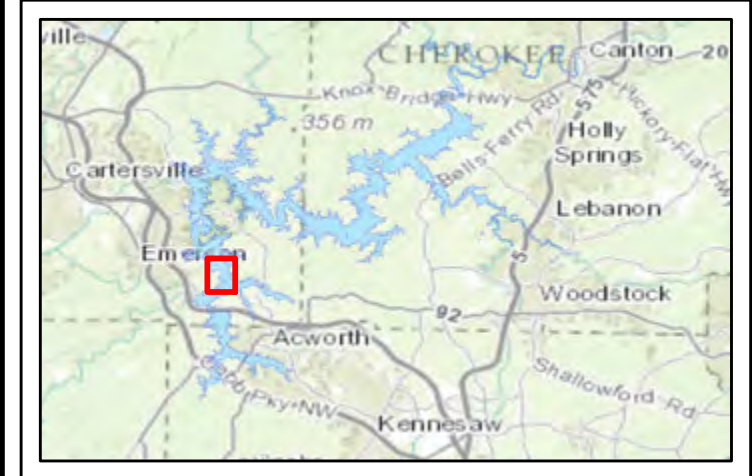
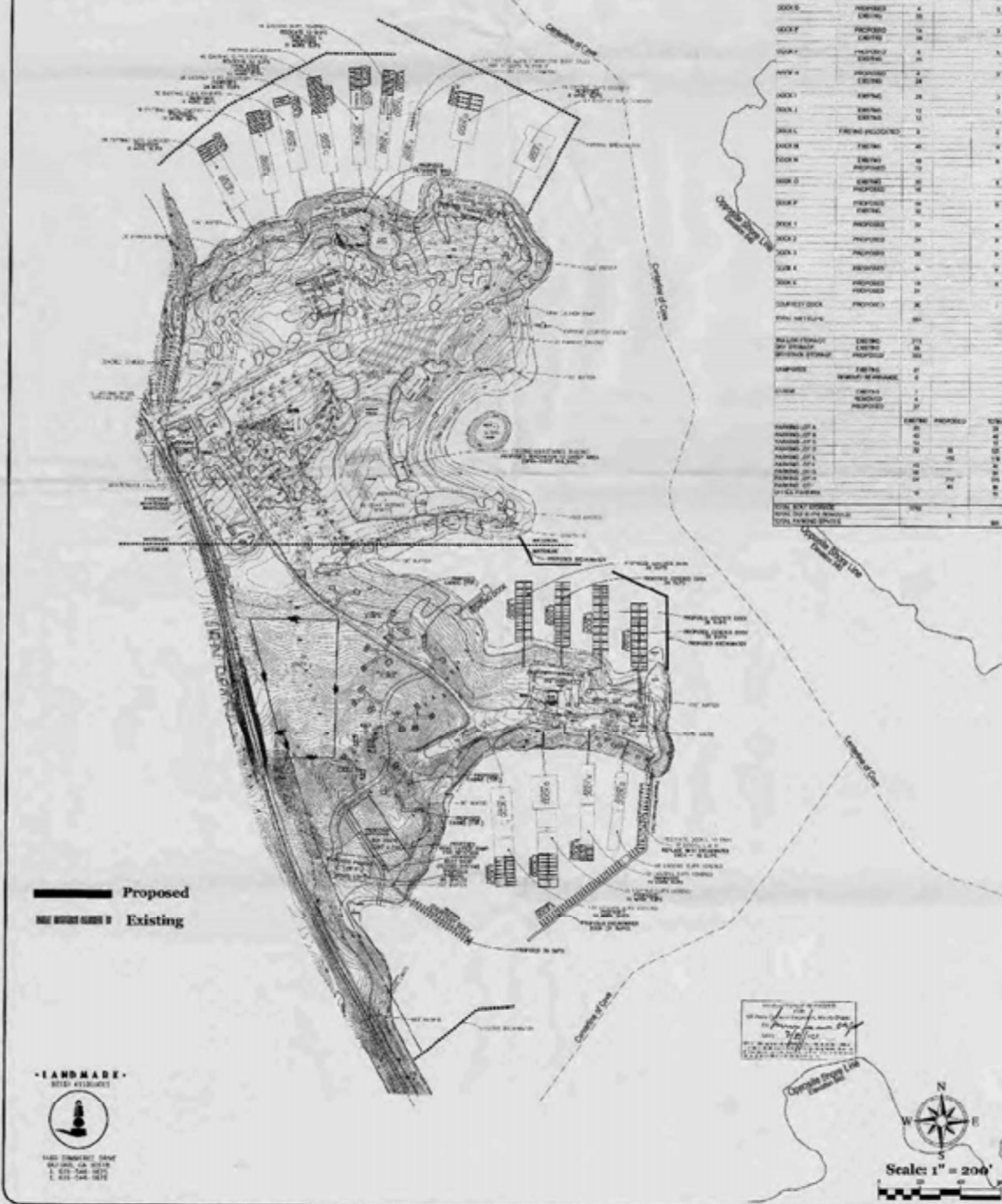
Lake Allatoona
August 19, 2008

	EXISTING	REPLACED	PROPOSED	TOTAL
WFT	477	21	347	845
DRY	59	3	252	314
TOTAL	536	24	647	1207
PROPOSED	275	0	0	275
REPLACED	451	24	0	475

MARINA INDEX

91.1 ACRES LAND/CAUSEWAY AREA WITH 30-31' HIGH WATER ELEVATION
34.1 EAS. 10.15 ACRES PER ACRES - 247.3 BOATS ALLOWED

LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	NO.	PHASE
BLK A	PROPOSED	24	K
BLK B	PROPOSED	24	K
BLK C	PROPOSED	24	K
BLK D	PROPOSED	24	K
BLK E	PROPOSED	24	K
BLK F	PROPOSED	24	K
BLK G	PROPOSED	24	K
BLK H	PROPOSED	24	K
BLK I	PROPOSED	24	K
BLK J	PROPOSED	24	K
BLK K	PROPOSED	24	K
BLK L	PROPOSED	24	K
BLK M	PROPOSED	24	K
BLK N	PROPOSED	24	K
BLK O	PROPOSED	24	K
BLK P	PROPOSED	24	K
BLK Q	PROPOSED	24	K
BLK R	PROPOSED	24	K
BLK S	PROPOSED	24	K
BLK T	PROPOSED	24	K
BLK U	PROPOSED	24	K
BLK V	PROPOSED	24	K
BLK W	PROPOSED	24	K
BLK X	PROPOSED	24	K
BLK Y	PROPOSED	24	K
BLK Z	PROPOSED	24	K
CAUSEWAY	EXISTING	275	
CAUSEWAY	REPLACED	0	
CAUSEWAY	PROPOSED	0	
TOTAL		1000	



CONCEPTUALLY APPROVED
FOR
US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District
BY: *[Signature]*
DATE: 2/8/10
NOTICE: This approval stamp does not certify an engineer review. The builder should rely on professional engineering services to certify that the design is suitable for purposes and meets minimum standards including those related to the safety of the users.

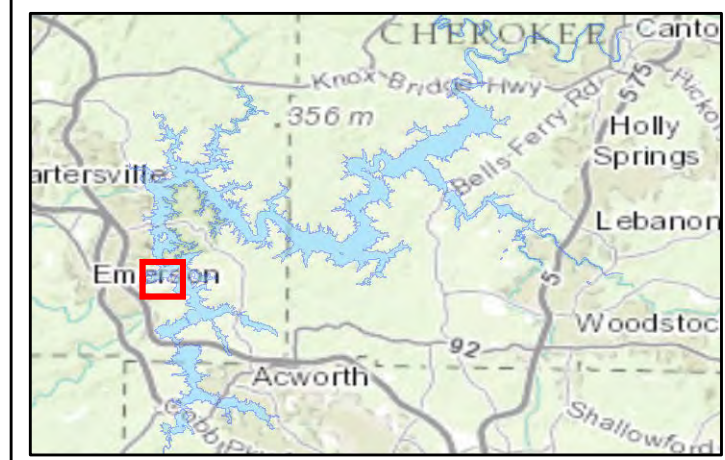
This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT

ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
ALLATOONA LANDING MARINA

DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016 PLATE NO.: AL15MP-OR-00



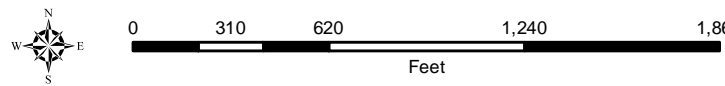
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	0	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	6
COMFORT STATION	0	2
DOCK	0	1
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	4
GATEHOUSE	0	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	0	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	15	122
PICNIC SITE	0	15
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	0	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	0	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	8	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- CAMPSITE
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- FISHING SITE
- PARKING SITE
- PICNIC SITE
- PARKING SITE
- TRAIL HEAD
- TRAILS
- UNPAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT

ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
 ALLATOONA PASS BATTLEFIELD (GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES)

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016** PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-02**



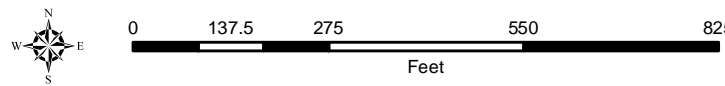
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AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	1	0
CABIN	10	0
CAMPSITE	0	8
COMFORT STATION	1	0
DOCK	0	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	0	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	3	7
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	25	0
PICNIC SITE	1	0
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	1	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	1	1
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	1	0
SWIM AREA	1	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- BOAT RAMP
- CABIN
- COMFORT STATION
- OPERATIONS
- PARKING SITE
- SHELTER
- SPORT AREA
- SWIM AREA
- UNPAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING
- UNPAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE

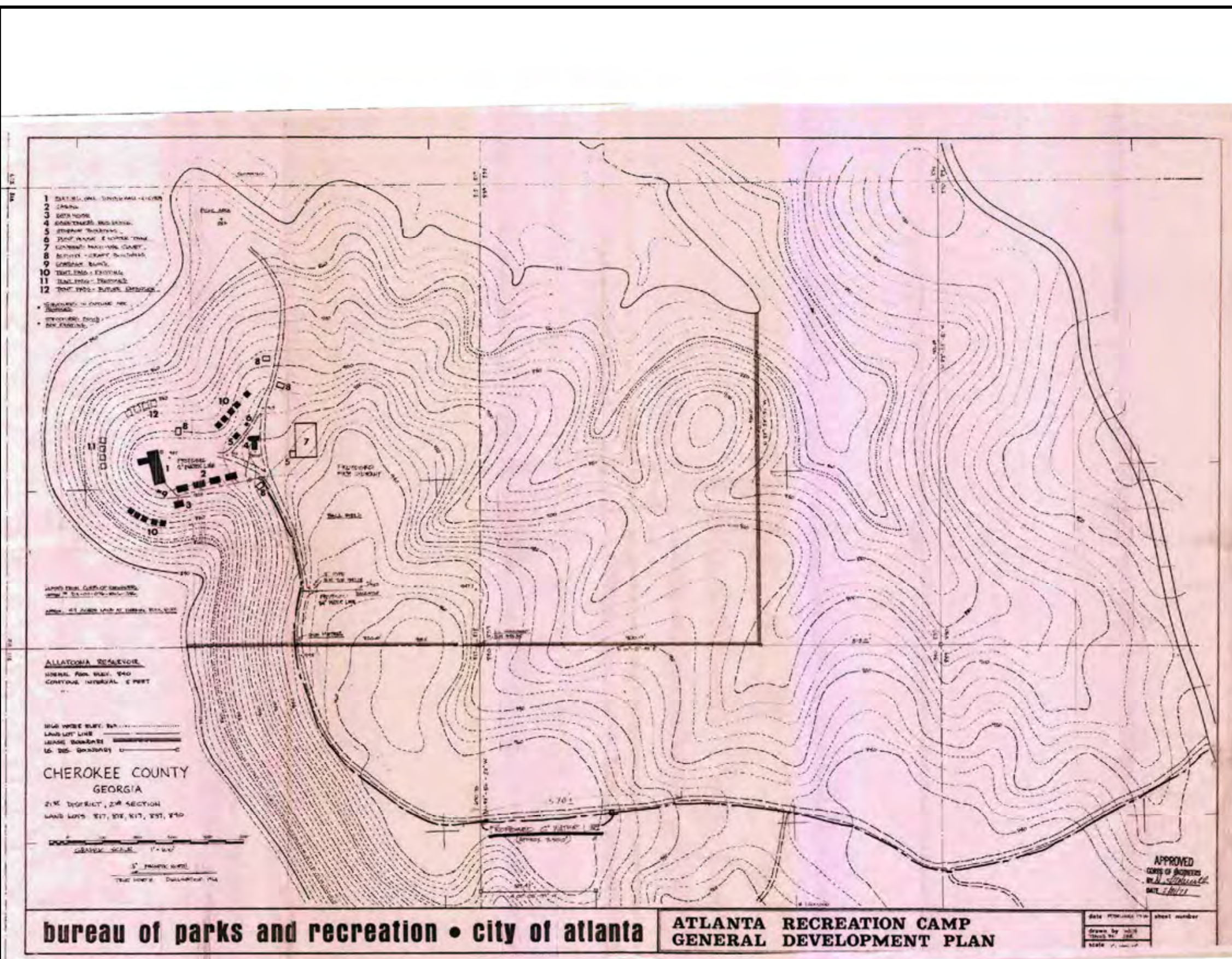


**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
ATLANTA RECREATION CAMP**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-03**



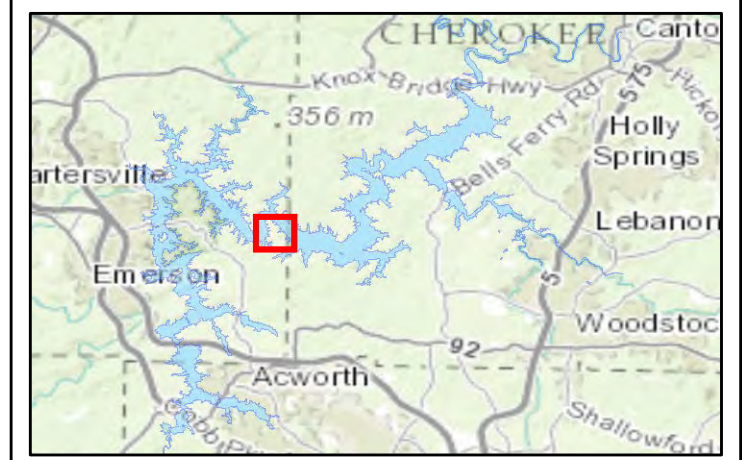
APPROVED
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
 BY D. Stewart
 DATE 5/31/78

This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office

 **U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
 MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
 MASTER PLAN
 ATLANTA RECREATION CAMP**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016** PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-03**



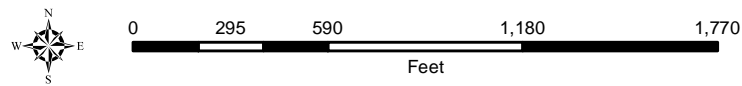
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	1	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	3	0
COMFORT STATION	2	0
DOCK	1	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	0	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	5	5
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	96	0
PICNIC SITE	28	0
PLAYGROUND	5	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	6	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	1
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	1	0
SWIM AREA	1	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	1	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- BOAT RAMP
- CAMPSITE
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- OPERATIONS
- PARKING SITE
- PLAYGROUND
- SHELTER
- SPORT AREA
- SWIM AREA
- TRAIL HEAD
- TRAILS
- PAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING
- UNPAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

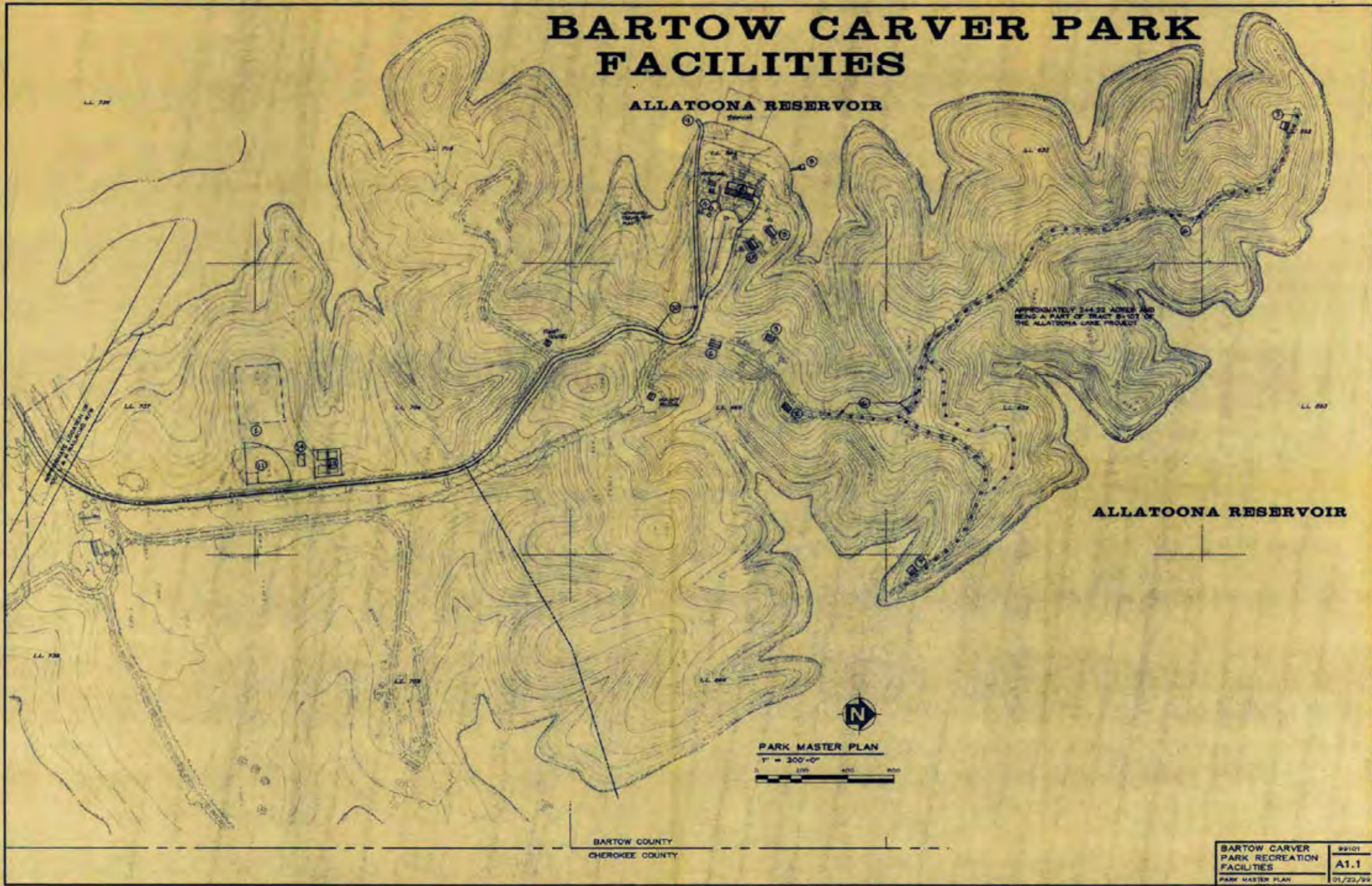
**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
BARTOW CARVER PARK (BARTOW COUNTY)**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-04**

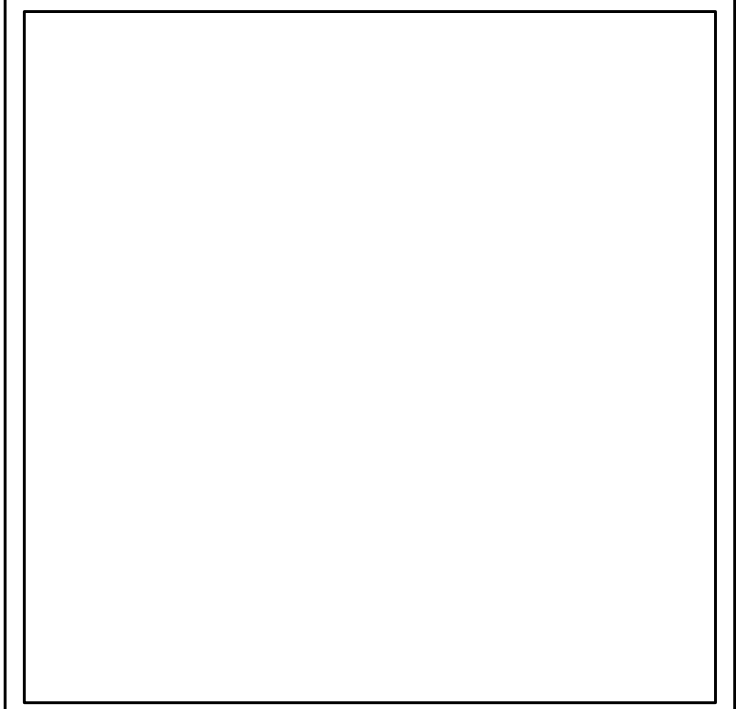
BARTOW CARVER PARK FACILITIES

ALLATOONA RESERVOIR



PARK MASTER PLAN
1" = 300'-0"

BARTOW CARVER
PARK RECREATION
FACILITIES
PARK MASTER PLAN
92101
A1.1
01/22/99



This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT

ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
BARTOW CARVER PARK (BARTOW COUNTY)

DATE:
SEPTEMBER 2016

PLATE NO.:
AL15MP-OR-04

HAIGLER SYSTEMS • 20 EAST CHURCH STREET • CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA • 30120 • (770) 588-2926 • FAX (770) 586-6884



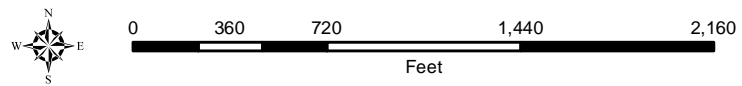
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	0	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	0	0
DOCK	0	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	0	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	0	1
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	137	0
PICNIC SITE	0	0
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	0	1
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	2	0
SWIM AREA	0	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	1	0
TRAIL HEAD	10	1
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- PARKING SITE
- SPORT AREA
- TRAIL BRIDGE
- TRAIL HEAD
- TRAILS
- TRAILS
- PAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE

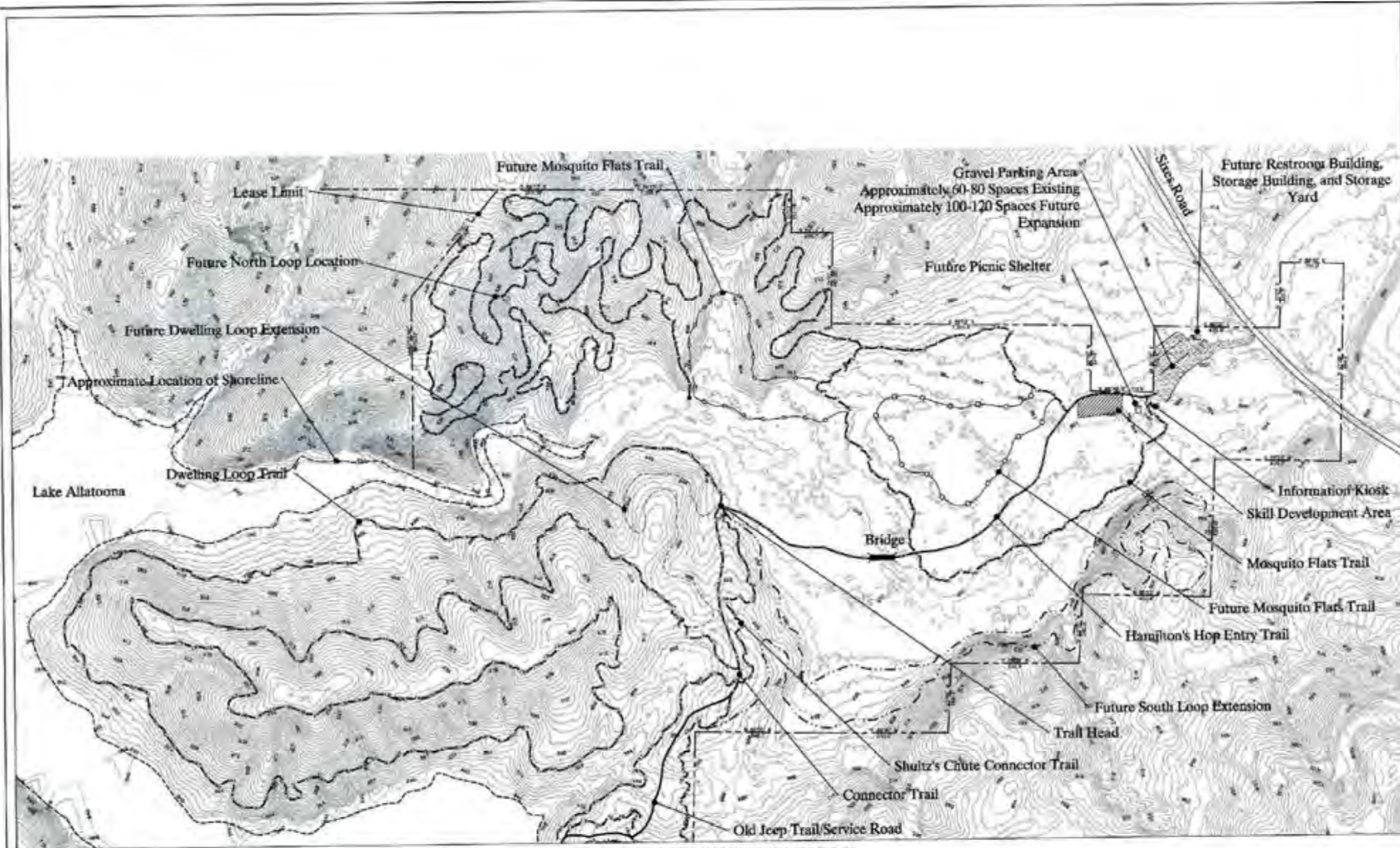


**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
BLANKET'S CREEK**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-05**



foresite
group

Foresite Group, Inc.
3040 Holcomb Bridge Rd
Suite G2
Norcross, GA 30071

☎ 770.265.1399
☎ 770.328.1844

www.foresitegroup.com

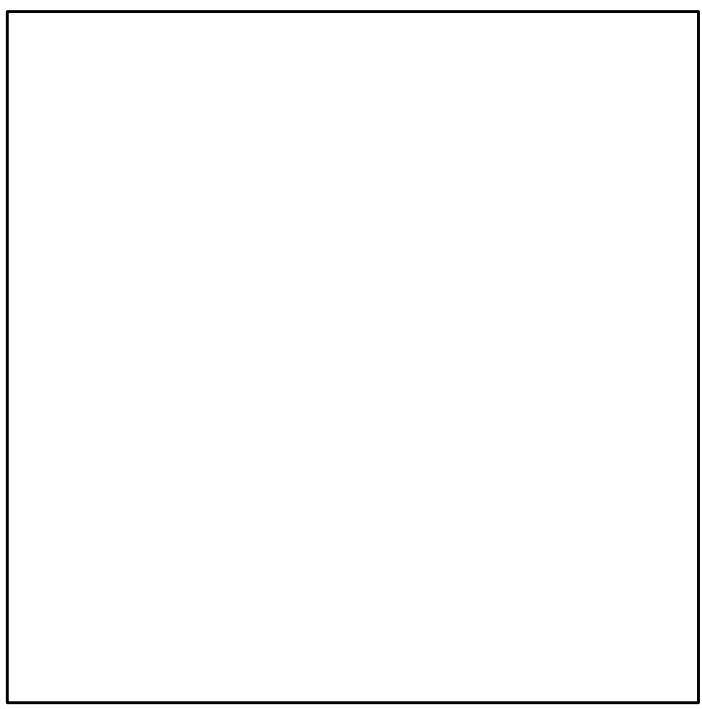
BLANKETS CREEK
MOUNTAIN BIKE
TRAILS

Cherokee Recreation
& Parks Authority

7545 AHS STREET
BULDING 207
WOODSTOCK, GA 30188
PHONE: (770) 924-1788
FAX: (770) 924-1886
CONTACT: FRED HAYDON

PROJECT NUMBER: 803
DRAWN BY: JAA
APPROVED: [Signature]
DATE: [Blank]
SHEET NUMBER: C-1
SCALE: 1" = 200'
SCALE IN FEET: [Blank]
DATE PLOTTED: 11/9/05

LEGEND	
---	Connector Trail
---	Dwelling Loop
---	Hamilton's Hop
---	Mosquito Flats
---	Service Road
---	Shultz's Chute
---	South Loop
---	Future South Loop
---	Shultz's Chute Connector Trail
---	Future Mosquito Flats Connector Trail
---	Future Mosquito Flats Connector Trail
---	Future Mosquito Flats Connector Trail



This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office

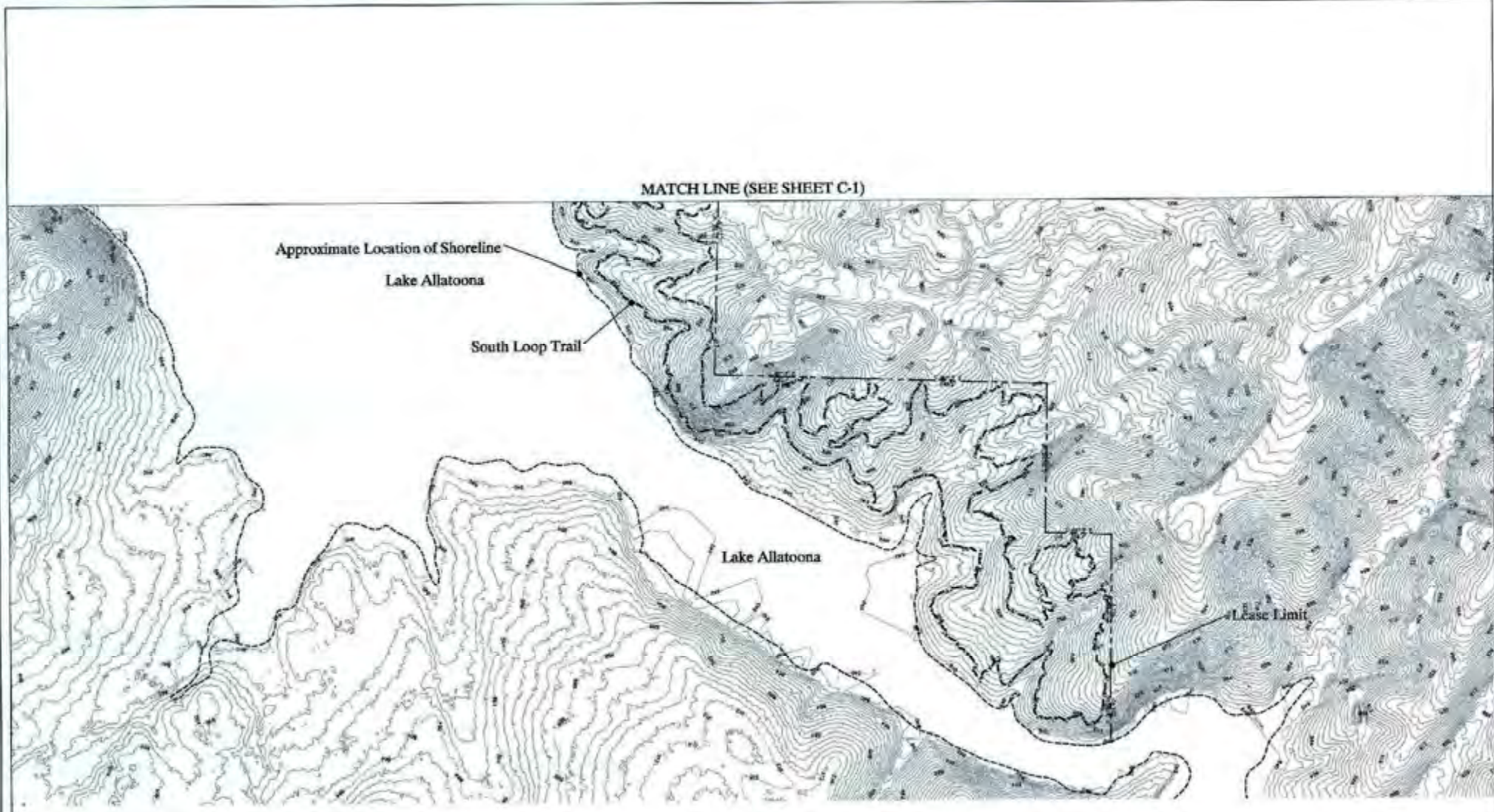


**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
BLANKET'S CREEK**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-05**



LEGEND	
---	Clearing Trail
---	Overlook Loop
---	Swanston Loop
---	Shogun Loop
---	Shogun Road
---	South Loop
---	South Loop Loop
---	Patrol Overlook Loop
---	Patrol Overlook Loop Extension
---	Patrol South Loop Extension

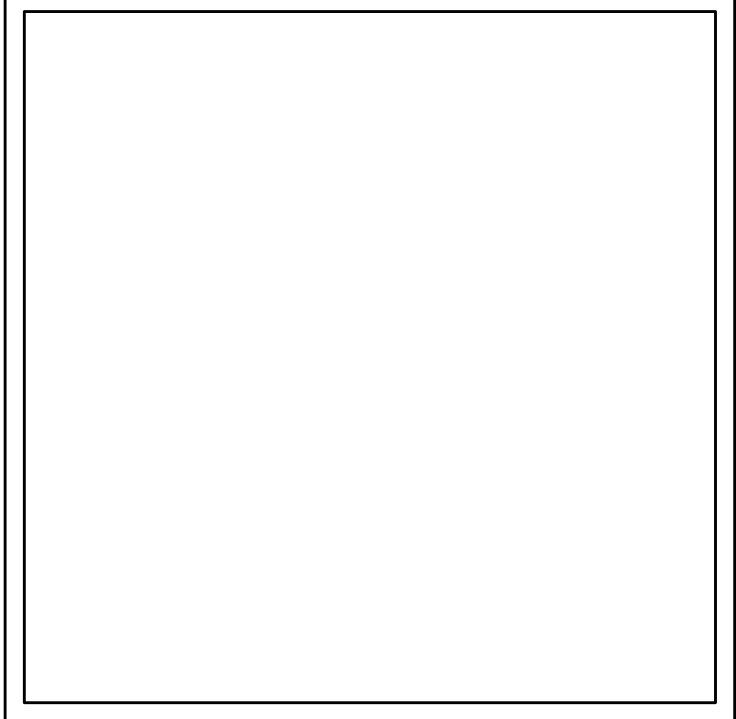
PROJECT DATES	
Parking Operations	2011-2016
Design	2011-2016
Construction	2011-2016
Master Plan	2011-2016
South Loop Extension	2011-2016
South Loop Loop	2011-2016
Overlook Loop Extension	2011-2016

foresite group
 Foresite Group, Inc.
 3040 Holcomb Bridge Rd.
 Suite G2
 Norcross, GA 30071
 P 770.365.1899
 F 770.365.1544
 www.foresitegroup.com

BLANKETS CREEK MOUNTAIN BIKE TRAILS

 Cherokee Recreation & Parks Authority
 2545 MAIN STREET
 WOODSTOCK, GA 30188
 PHONE: (770) 924-3728
 FAX: (770) 924-7999
 CONTACT: DEAN BAUMER

REVISIONS _____ DATE _____
 PROJECT NUMBER: 028
 DRAWN BY: JEM
 CHECKED BY: _____
 DATE: 10/20/16
 TITLE: BLANKETS CREEK TRAILS MASTER PLAN
 SHEET NUMBER: C-1.1
 SCALE: 1" = 500'
 SCALE IN FEET: _____
 JOB FILE NUMBER: 119.001



This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT
ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
BLANKETS CREEK

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016** PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-05**



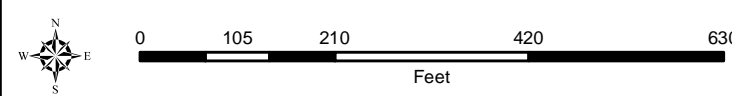
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	1	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	1	0
DOCK	1	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	2	0
GATEHOUSE	1	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	1	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	1	0
PARKING SITE	128	0
PICNIC SITE	0	16
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	0	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	0	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- PICNIC SITE
- BOAT RAMP
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- FISHING SITE
- GATEHOUSE
- OPERATIONS
- PAC SITE
- PARKING SITE
- PAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE

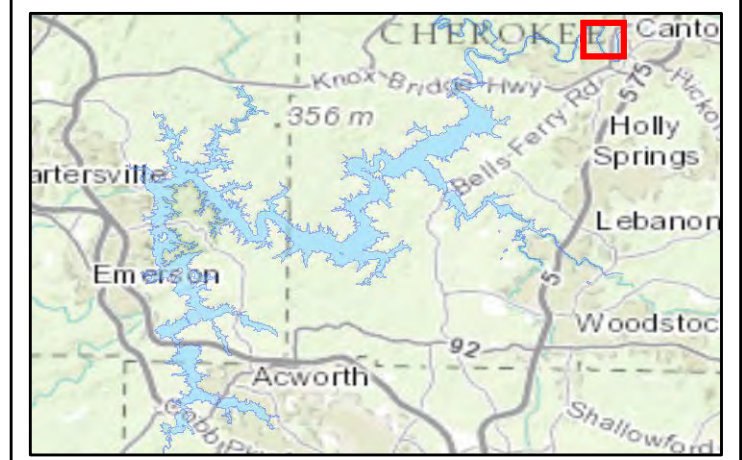


**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
BLOCKHOUSE DAY USE #1 & BLOCKHOUSE DAY USE #2**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

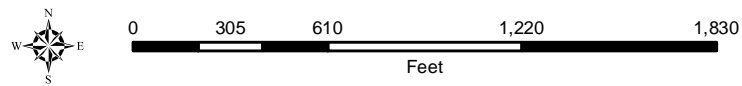
PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-06**



ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	0	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	1	0
DOCK	0	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	0	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	2	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	272	0
PICNIC SITE	11	0
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	1	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	3	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	8	0
SWIM AREA	0	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	2	4
TRAIL HEAD	2	1
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND	
	COMFORT STATION
	OPERATIONS
	PARKING SITE
	SHELTER
	SPORT AREA
	TRAIL BRIDGE
	TRAIL HEAD
	TRAILS
	TRAILS
	PAVED ROAD
	UNPAVED ROAD
	PAVED PARKING
	UNPAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND		
EXISTING	PROPOSED	PRIVATE

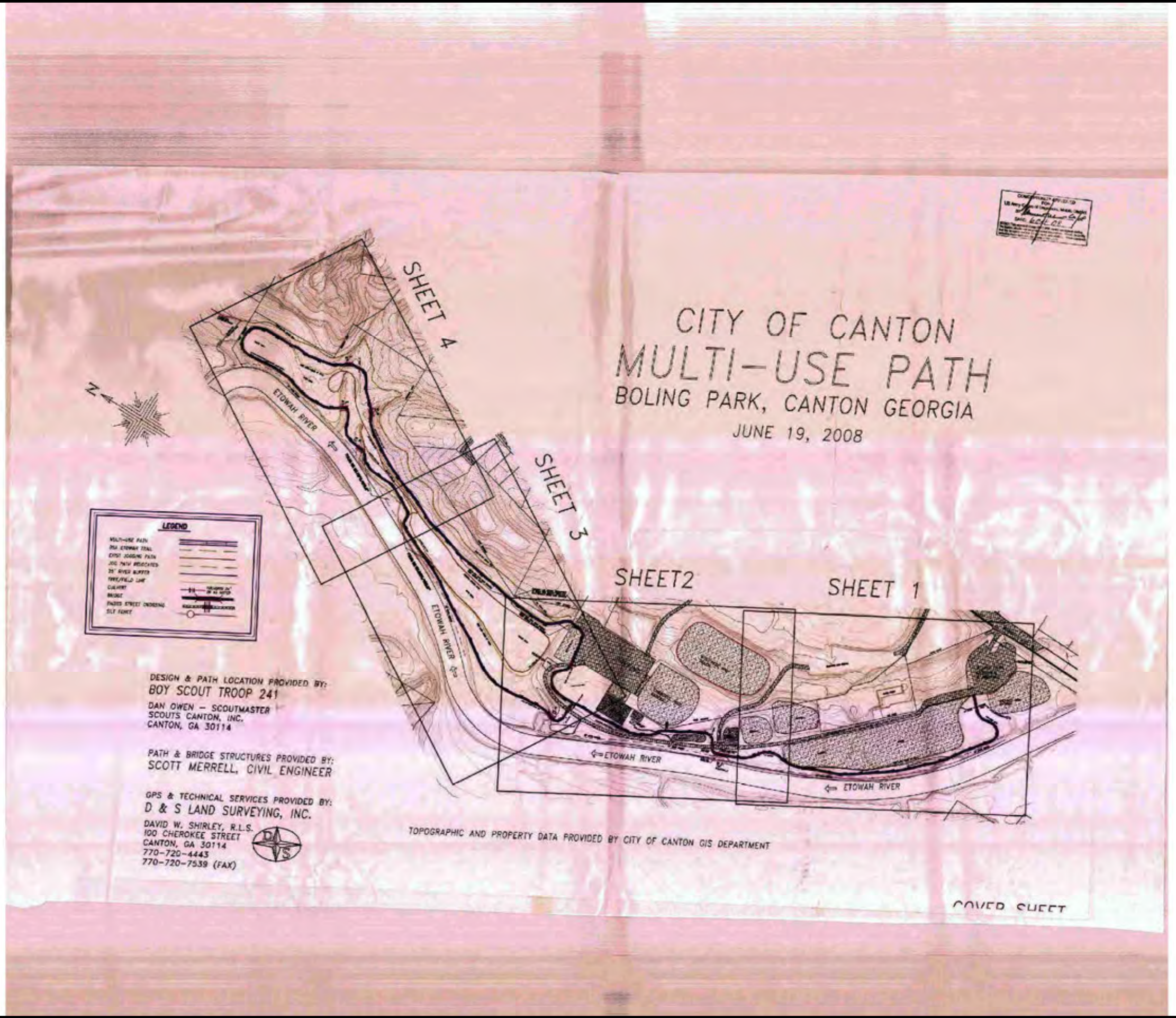


**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
BOLING PARK (CITY OF CANTON)**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-07**



CONCEPTUALLY APPROVED
FOR
US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District
 BY: *[Signature]* **CE/OP**
 DATE: **6/19/08**

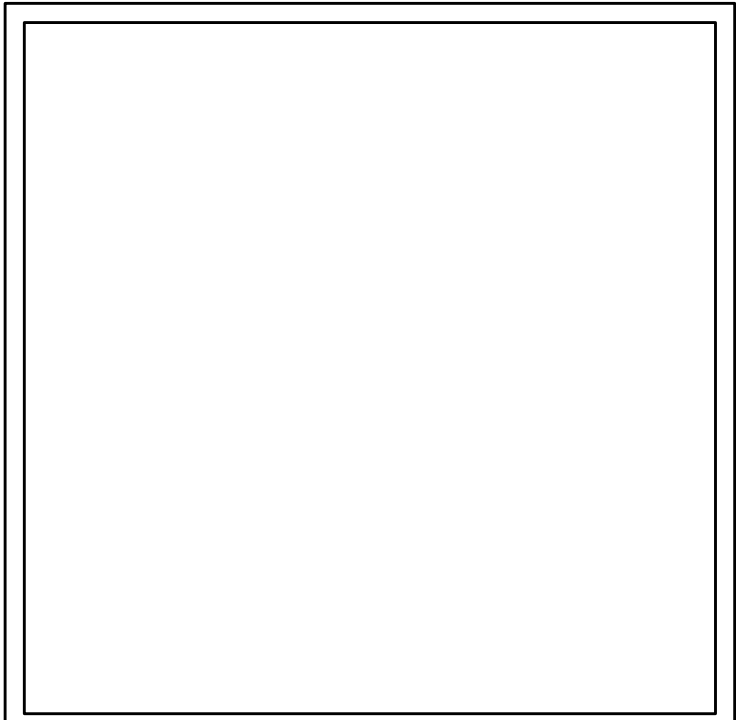
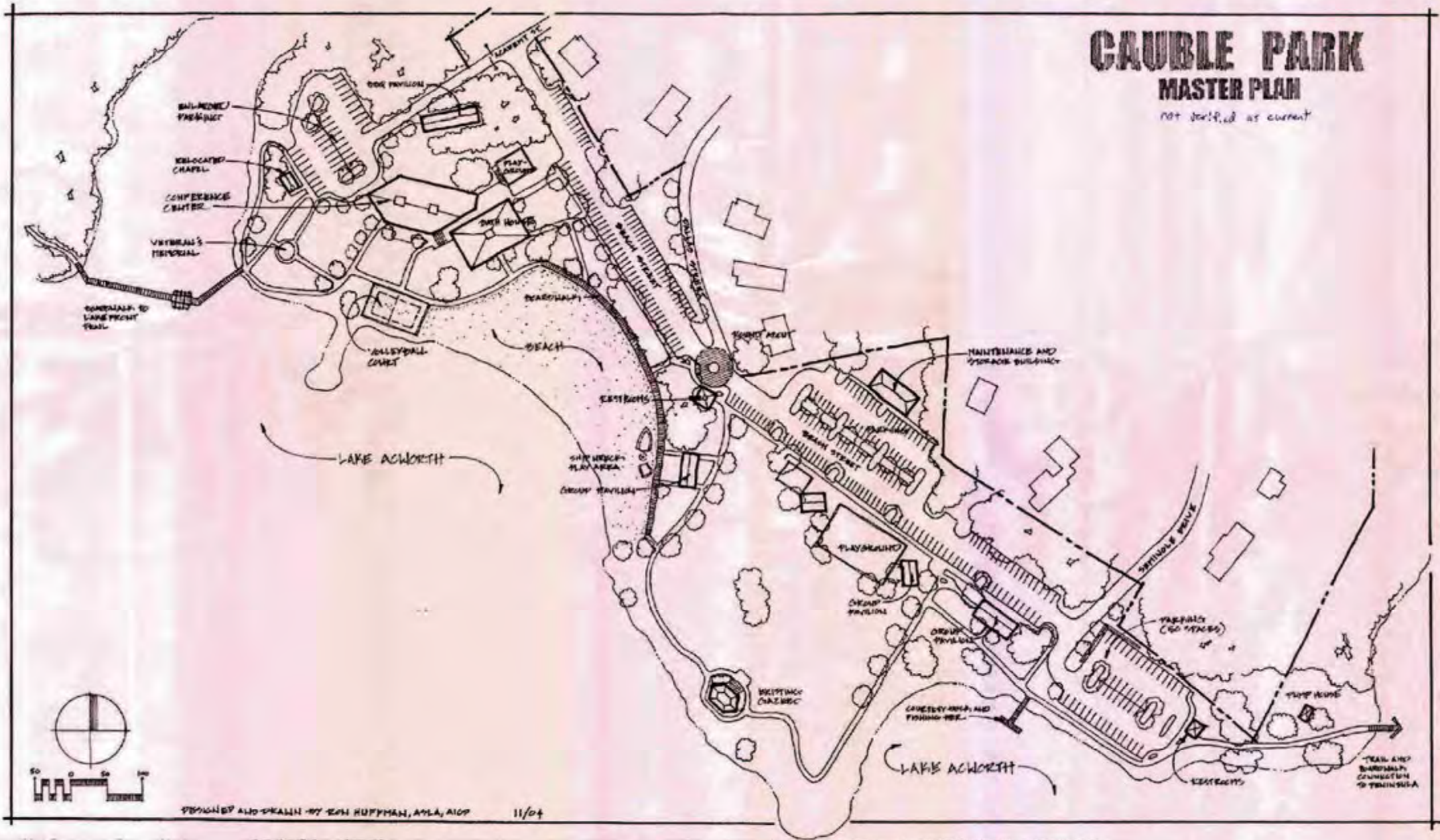
NOTICE: This approval stamp DOES NOT constitute an engineer review. The builder should rely on professional engineering services to certify that the design is suitable for operation and meets all stream standards including those set forth in the safety of the waters.

This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office

 **U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS**
MOBILE DISTRICT

ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
BOLING PARK (CITY OF CANTON)

DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016	PLATE NO.: AL15MP-OR-07
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This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office

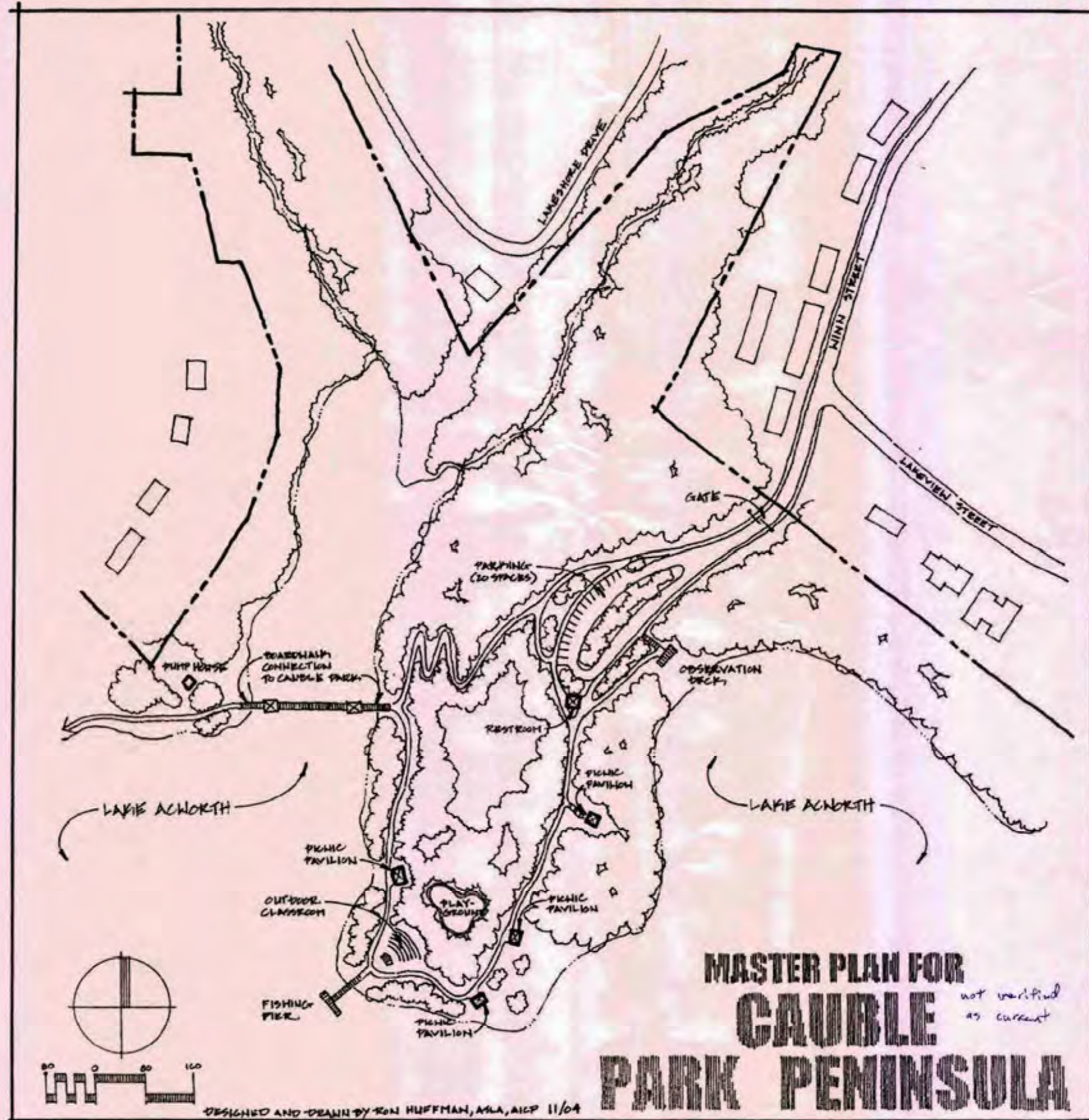


**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
CAUBLE PARK (LAKE ACWORTH AUTHORITY)**

DATE:
SEPTEMBER 2016

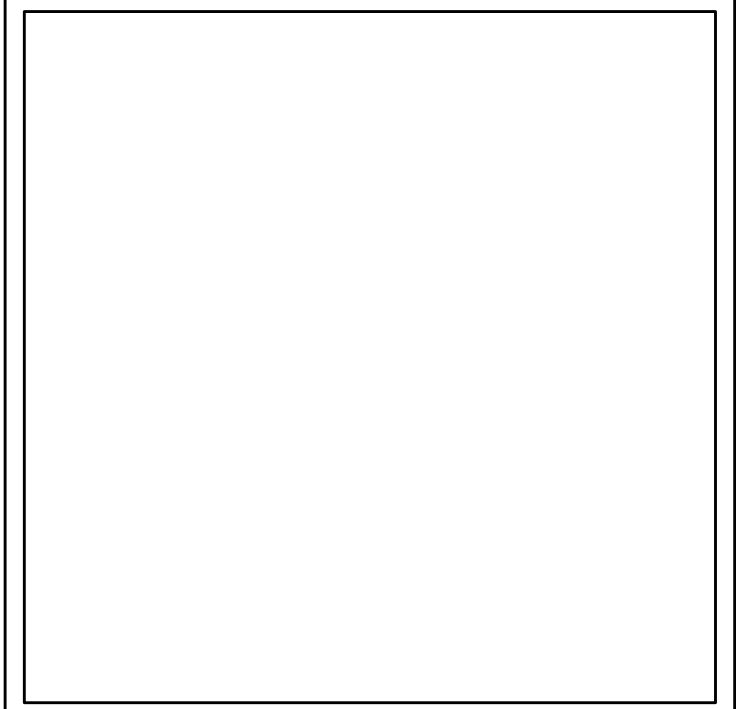
PLATE NO.:
AL15MP-OR-08



**MASTER PLAN FOR
CAUBLE
PARK PENINSULA**

*not verified
as current*

DESIGNED AND DRAWN BY RON HUFFMAN, AIA, AICP 11/04

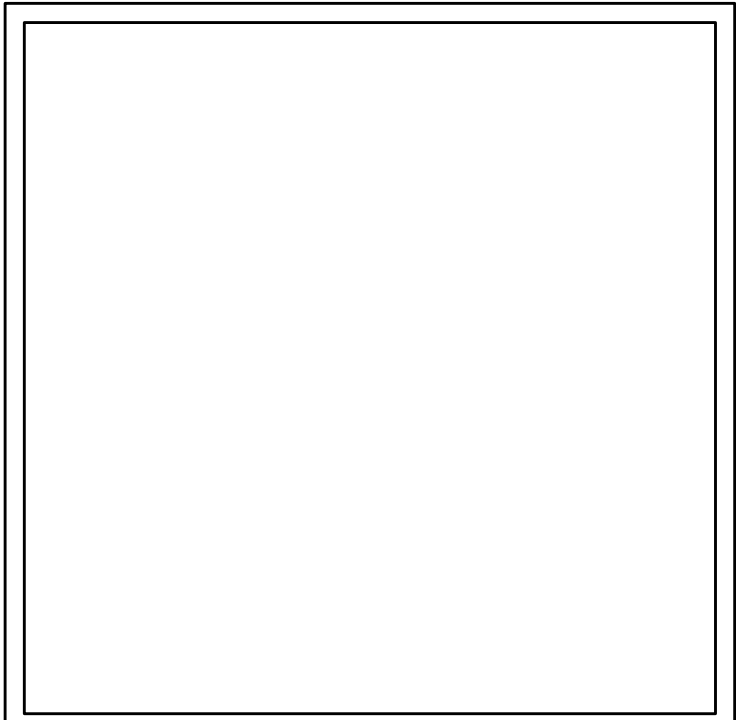
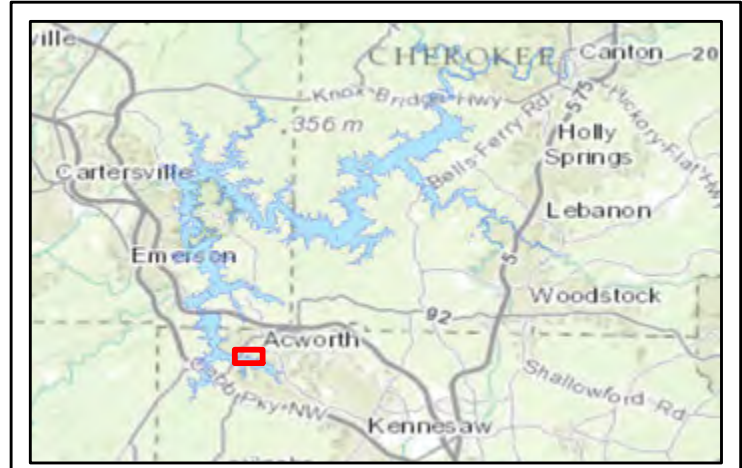
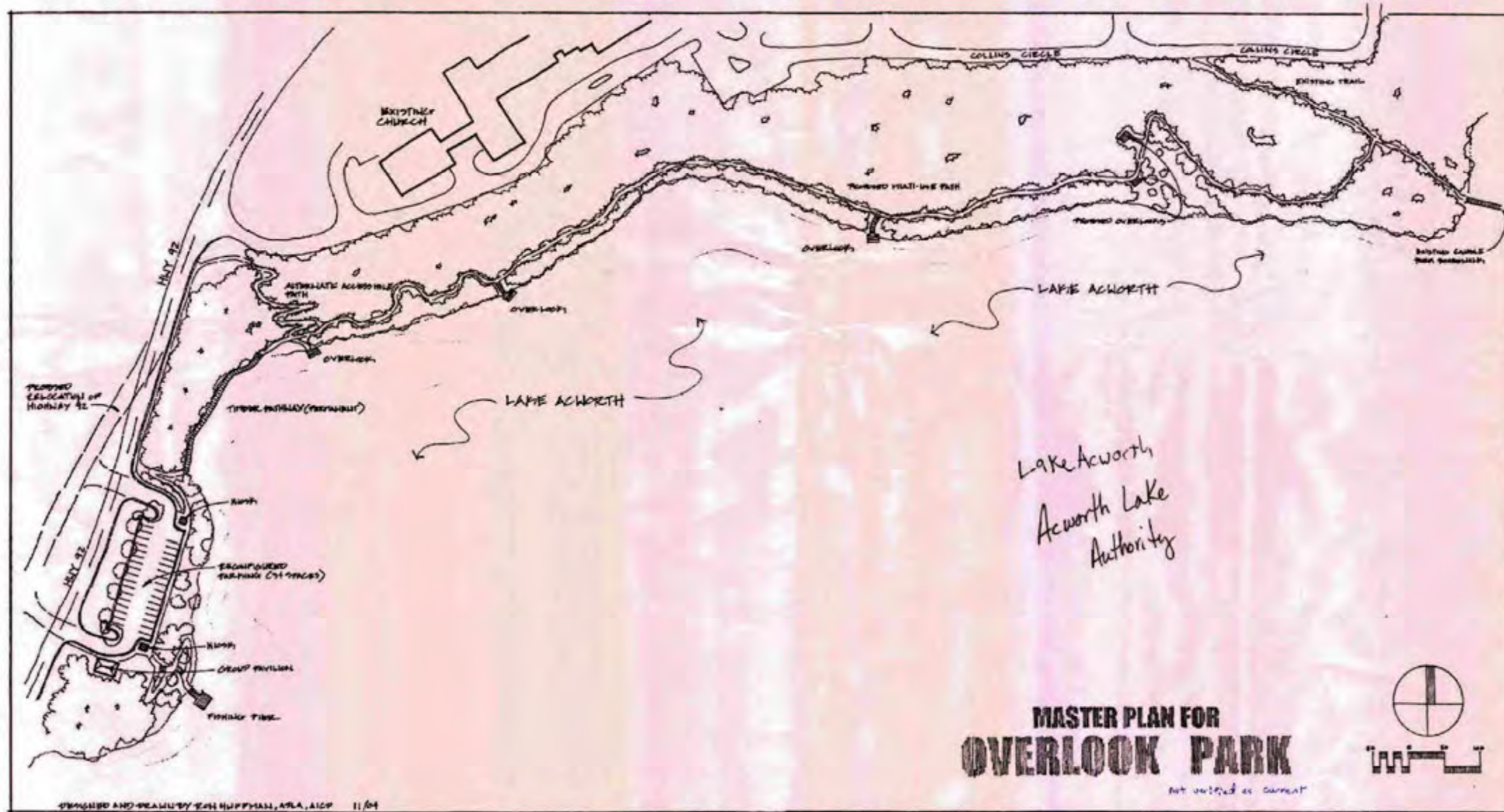


This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office

 **U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
CAUBLE PARK (LAKE ACWORTH AUTHORITY)**

DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016	PLATE NO.: AL15MP-OR-08
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This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT

ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
CAUBLE PARK (LAKE ACWORTH AUTHORITY)

DATE:
SEPTEMBER 2016

PLATE NO.:
AL15MP-OR-08



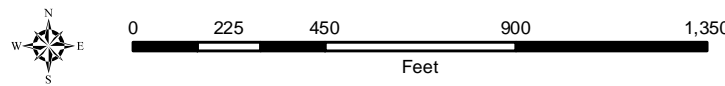
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	1	1
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	2	1
DOCK	1	1
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	1	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	0	2
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	140	68
PICNIC SITE	0	3 Areas
PLAYGROUND	1	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	4	2
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	0	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	2	0
TRAIL HEAD	1	2
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- BOAT RAMP
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- GATEHOUSE
- PARKING SITE
- PLAYGROUND
- SHELTER
- TRAIL BRIDGE
- TRAIL HEAD
- TRAILS
- TRAILS
- PAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING
- UNPAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE

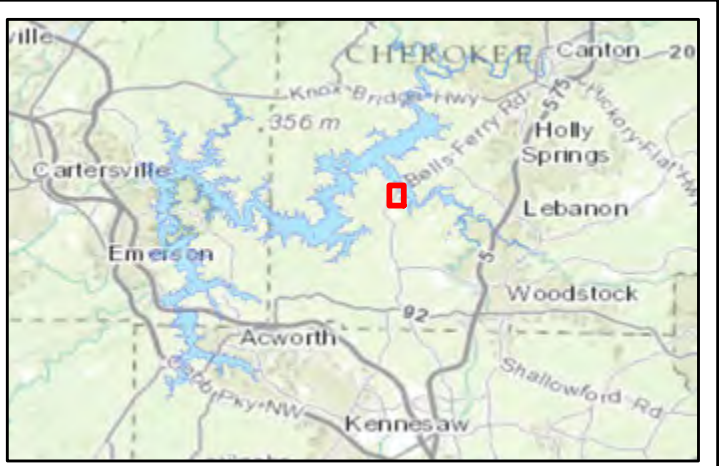
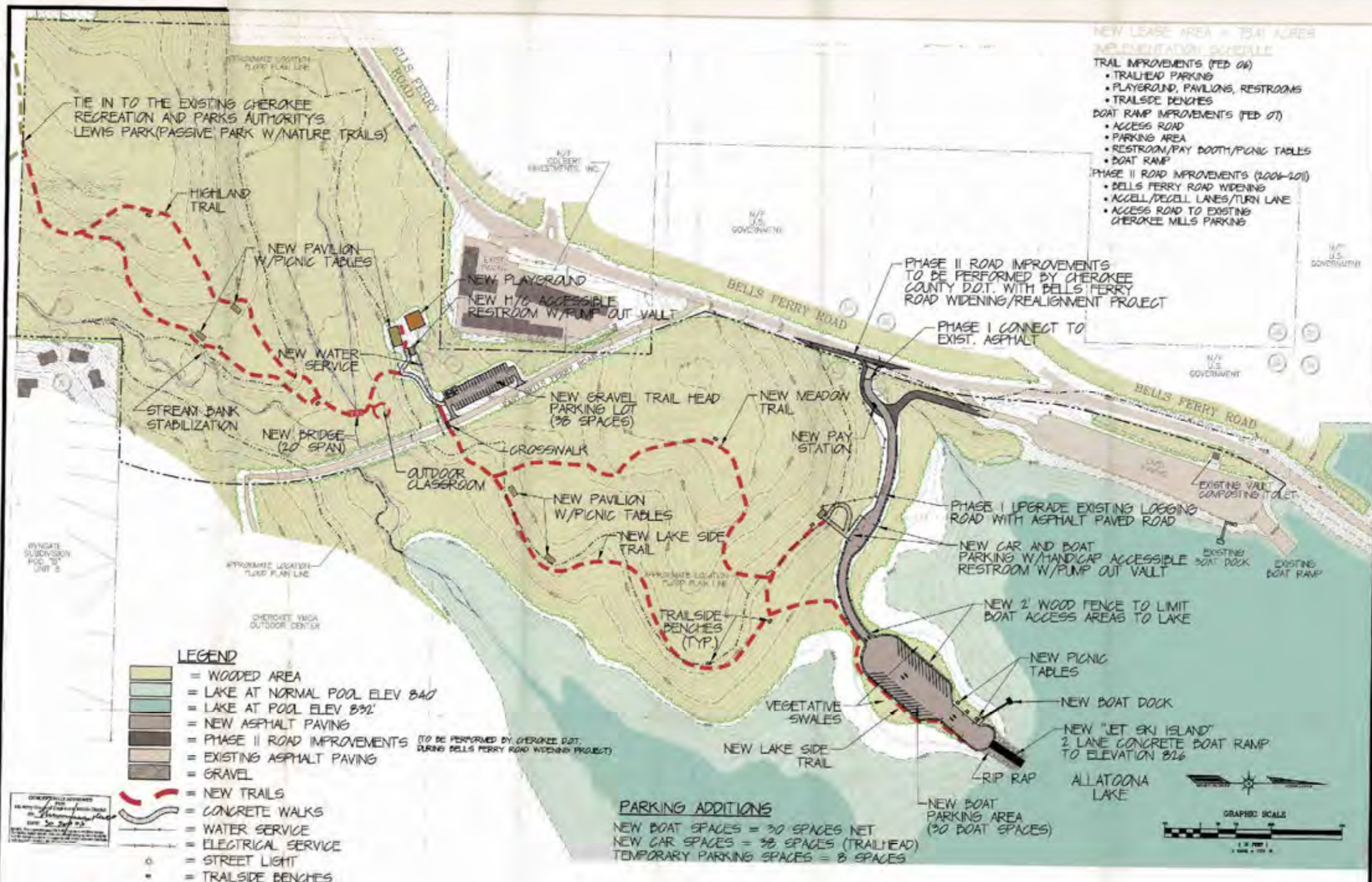


**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
CHEROKEE MILLS (CHEROKEE COUNTY)**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-09**



CONCEPTUALLY APPROVED FOR
US Army Corps of Engineers Mobile District
 BY: *[Signature]*
 DATE: *30 Sep 05*

NOTICE: This approval stamp DOES NOT certify an engineer review. The builder should rely on professional engineering services to certify that the design is suitable for purposes and meets minimum standards including those related to the safety of the users.

This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office



CHEROKEE RECREATION & PARKS AUTHORITY

MAY, 2005

OVERALL SITE FOR CHEROKEE MILLS MASTER PLAN

PREPARED BY
RMA Rindt-McDuff Associates, Inc.
 304 Cherokee Street - Marietta, GA 30060
 Phone No. (770)427-9123
 Fax No. (770)425-8900



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS MOBILE DISTRICT

ALLATOONA LAKE MASTER PLAN CHEROKEE MILLS (CHEROKEE COUNTY)

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016** PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-09**



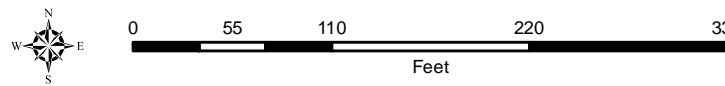
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AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	0	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	0	0
DOCK	1	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	0	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	1	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	0	0
PICNIC SITE	0	0
PLAYGROUND	1	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	0	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	1	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	1	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- DOCK
- OPERATIONS
- PLAYGROUND
- SPORT AREA
- SWIM AREA
- UNPAVED ROAD

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE

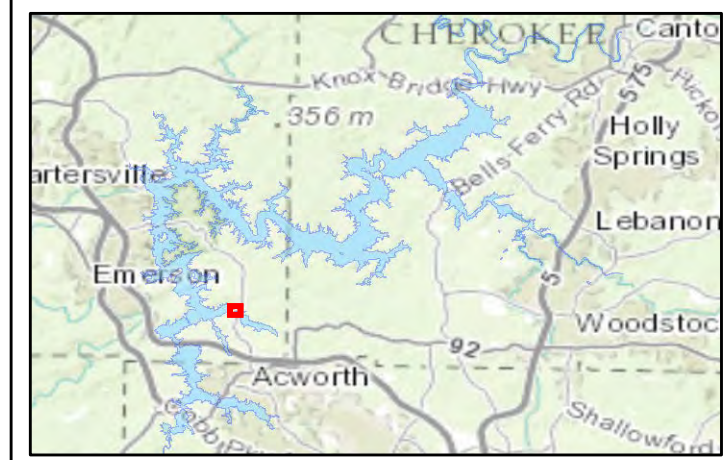


**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
CITY OF EMERSON**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-10**



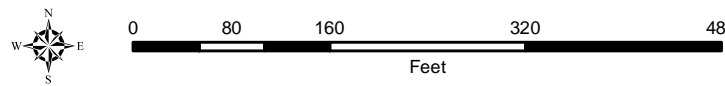
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AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	0	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	24	0
COMFORT STATION	1	0
DOCK	0	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	1	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	1	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	1	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	2	0
PARKING SITE	30	0
PICNIC SITE	0	0
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	2	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	0	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- CAMPSITE
- COMFORT STATION
- DUMP STATION
- GATEHOUSE
- OPERATIONS
- PAC SITE
- PARKING SITE
- SHELTER
- PAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING
- UNPAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE

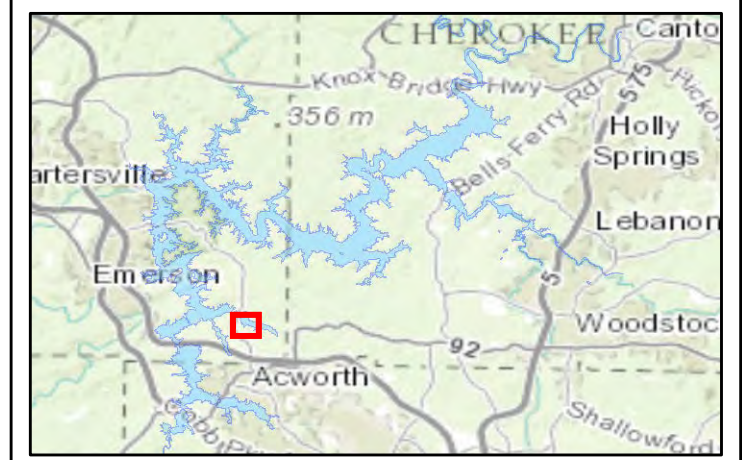
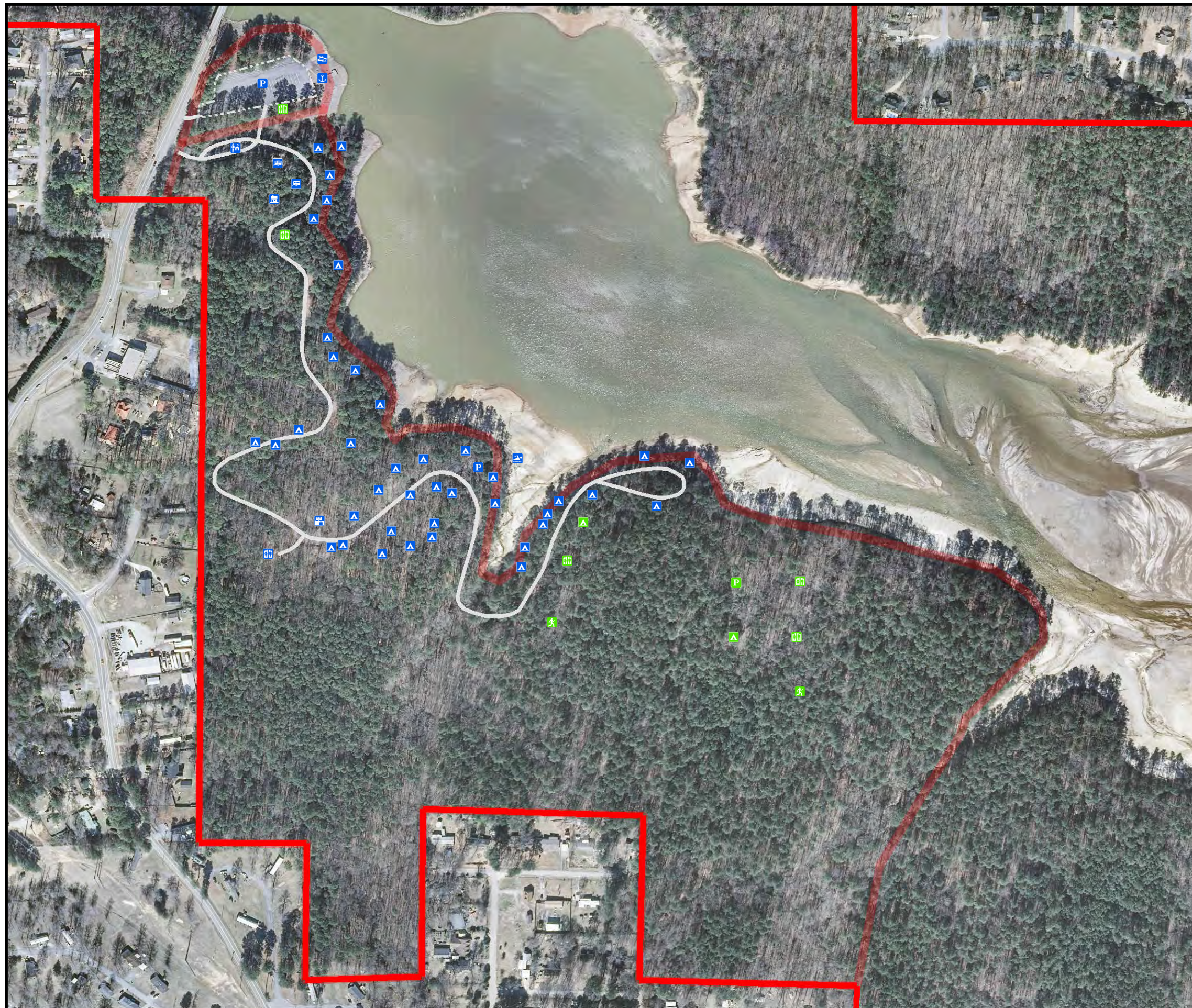


**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
CLARK CREEK NORTH CAMPGROUND**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-11**



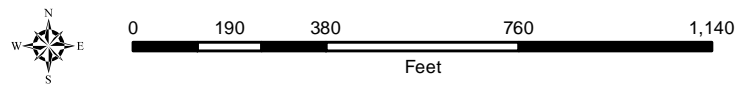
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	1	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	40	20
COMFORT STATION	1	5
DOCK	1	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	1	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	1	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	1	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	2	0
PARKING SITE	70	9
PICNIC SITE	0	0
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	0	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	2
SWIM AREA	1	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- CAMPSITE
- COMFORT STATION
- PARKING SITE
- SPORT AREA
- BOAT RAMP
- CAMPSITE
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- DUMP STATION
- GATEHOUSE
- OPERATIONS
- PAC SITE
- PARKING SITE
- SWIM AREA
- PAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE

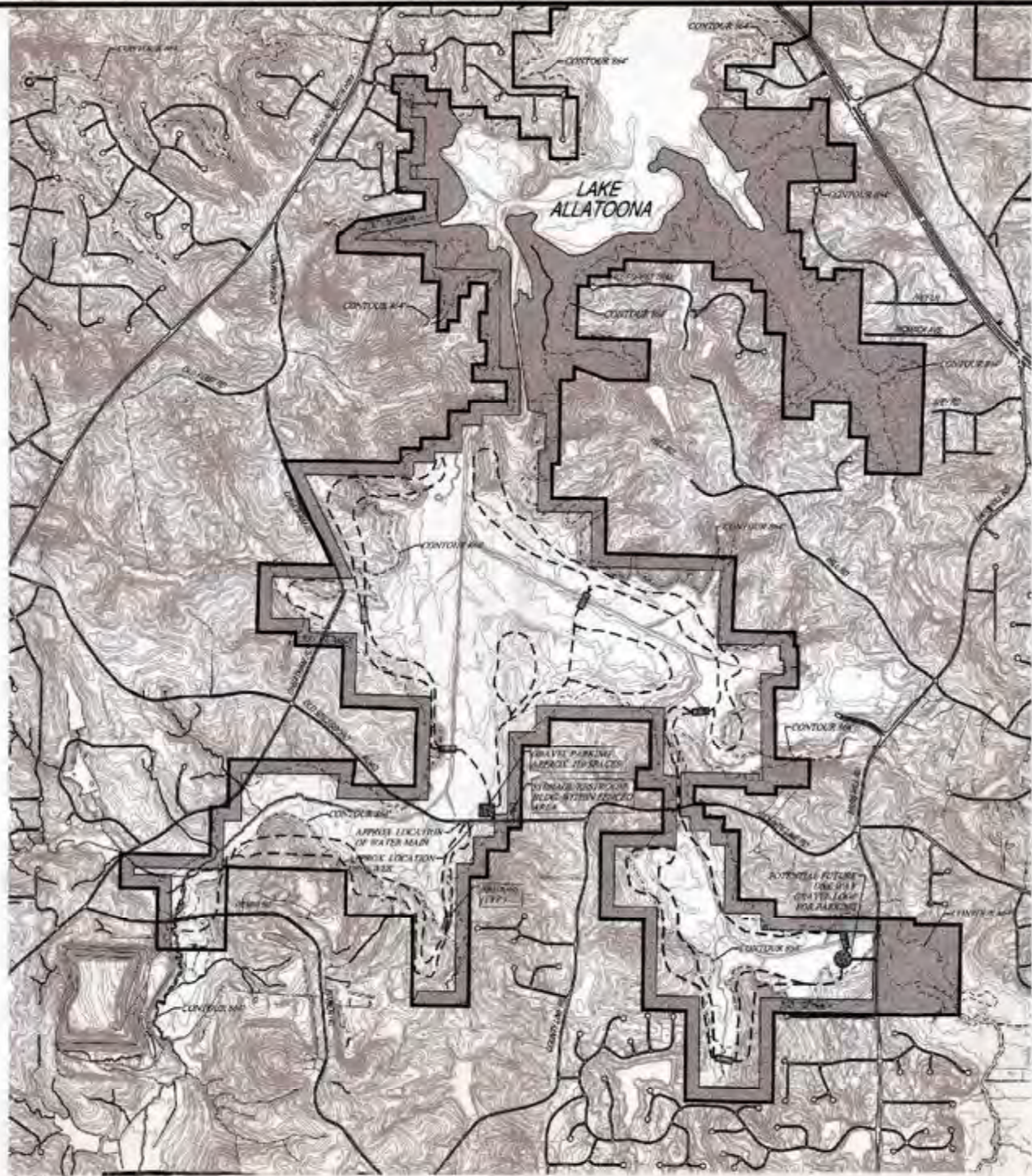


**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN**
CLARK CREEK SOUTH CAMPGROUND & CLARK CREEK SOUTH BOAT RAMP

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-12**



IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE:

1. PARKING LOT STORAGE-BESTROOM BUILDING 2007
2. TRAILS AND BRIDGES, PHASED DEVELOPMENT IN 2007
3. WOODS HILL RD. SERIAL PARKING LOOP - FUTURE

ELEVATION NOTE:

80' CONTOUR AS SHOWN IS MORE CONSERVATIVE THAN THE USGS 80' CONTOUR LINE.

LEGEND

- BUILDING
- BRIDGE
- MARKING OF BRIDGE TRAILS
- BUFFER/DRAINAGE/CRUSHING TRAIL
- PARKING AREA



COBB COUNTY PARKS,
RECREATION AND
CULTURAL AFFAIRS

MASTER PLAN
FOR
ALLATOONA CREEK PARK



PREPARED BY:



Rindt-McDuff Associates, Inc.
334 Cherokee Street - Marietta, GA 30060
Phone No. (770)427-8100
Fax No. (770)425-8900

PROJ. #R2004-489 Date: **AUGUST, 2006**



This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
COBB COUNTY REGIONAL PARK**

DATE:
SEPTEMBER 2016

PLATE NO.:
AL15MP-OR-13



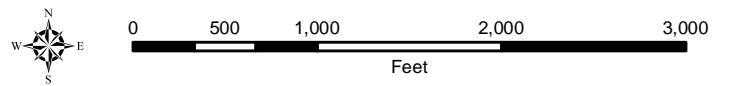
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	1
BOAT RAMP	2	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	2
COMFORT STATION	0	2
DOCK	0	1
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	1
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	0	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	9	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	165	2 Areas
PICNIC SITE	5	0
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	0	3
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	3	1
SWIM AREA	1	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	5
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- AMPHITHEATER
- CAMPSITE
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- DUMP STATION
- PARKING SITE
- SHELTER
- SPORT AREA
- TRAIL HEAD
- BOAT RAMP
- OPERATIONS
- PARKING SITE
- SPORT AREA
- SWIM AREA
- PAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING
- UNPAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

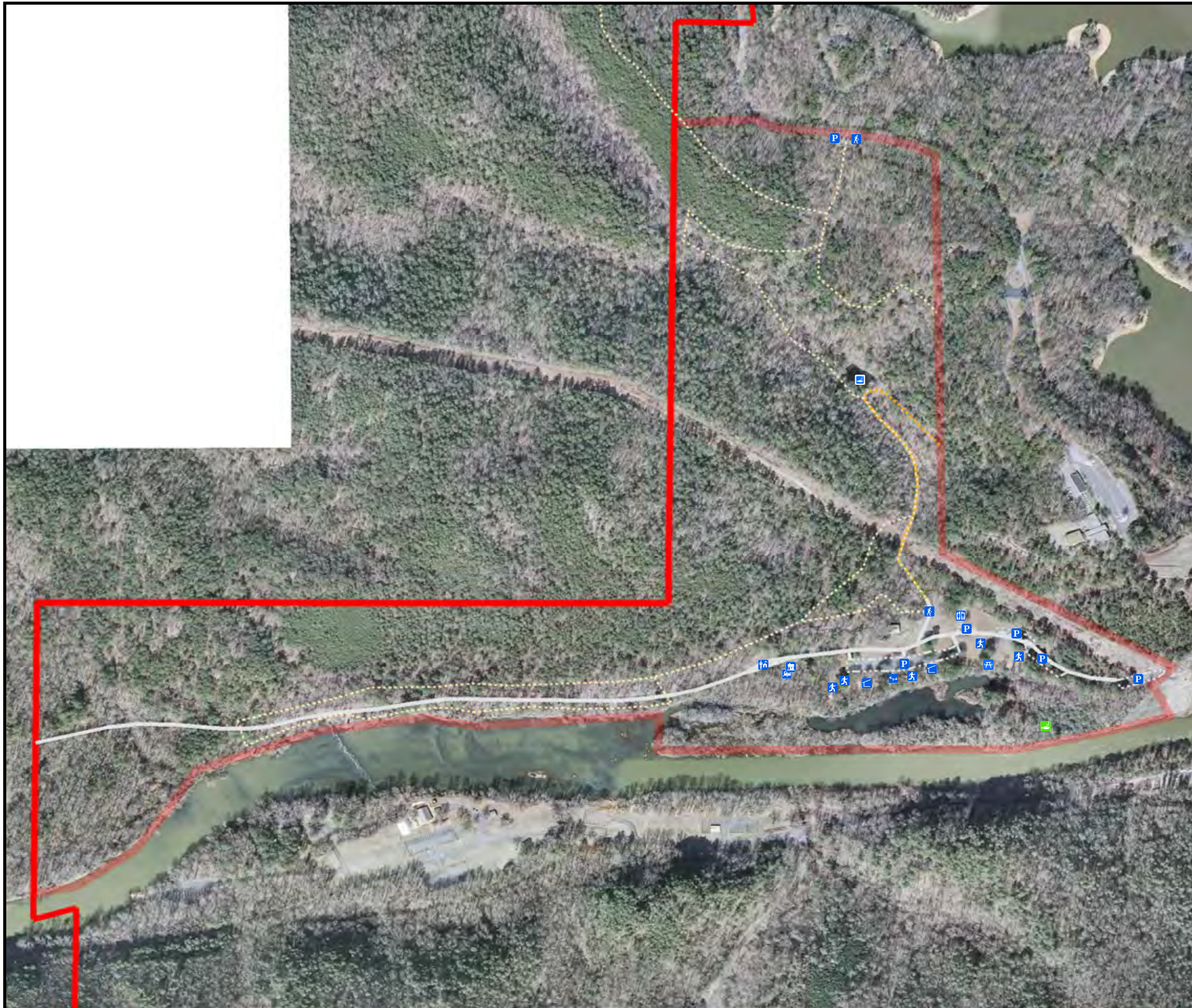
- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
COBBLESTONE (COBB COUNTY)**

DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016	PLATE NO.: AL15MP-OR-14
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ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	0	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	1	0
DOCK	0	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	1	1
GATEHOUSE	1	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	1	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	2	0
PARKING SITE	124	0
PICNIC SITE	12	0
PLAYGROUND	1	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	2	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	5	0
SWIM AREA	0	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	2	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- FISHING SITE
- COMFORT STATION
- FISHING SITE
- GATEHOUSE
- OPERATIONS
- PAC SITE
- PARKING SITE
- PICNIC AREA
- PLAYGROUND
- SHELTER
- SPORT AREA
- TRAIL HEAD
- TRAILS
- PAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
COOPER'S FURNACE DAY USE**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-15**



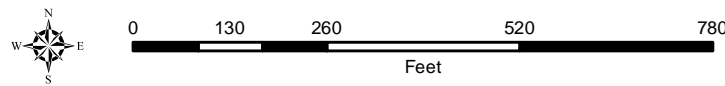
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	1	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	2	0
DOCK	1	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	1
GATEHOUSE	0	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	0	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	84	0
PICNIC SITE	59	0
PLAYGROUND	0	2
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	4	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	2	0
SWIM AREA	0	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	2	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	9	0

LEGEND

- FISHING SITE
- PLAYGROUND
- BOAT RAMP
- BOAT STORAGE
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- PARKING SITE
- PICNIC AREA
- SHELTER
- SPORT AREA
- TRAIL HEAD
- TRAILS
- PAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN**
COOPERS BRANCH DAY USE #1 & COOPERS BRANCH DAY USE #2

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-16**



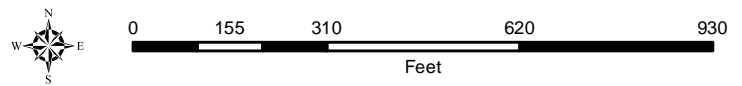
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	1	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	1	1
DOCK	0	1
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	2
GATEHOUSE	1	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	0	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	2	0
PARKING SITE	400	0
PICNIC SITE	60	0
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	2	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	2	0
SWIM AREA	1	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- FISHING SITE
- BOAT RAMP
- COMFORT STATION
- GATEHOUSE
- PAC SITE
- PARKING SITE
- PICNIC AREA
- SHELTER
- SPORT AREA
- SWIM AREA
- PAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

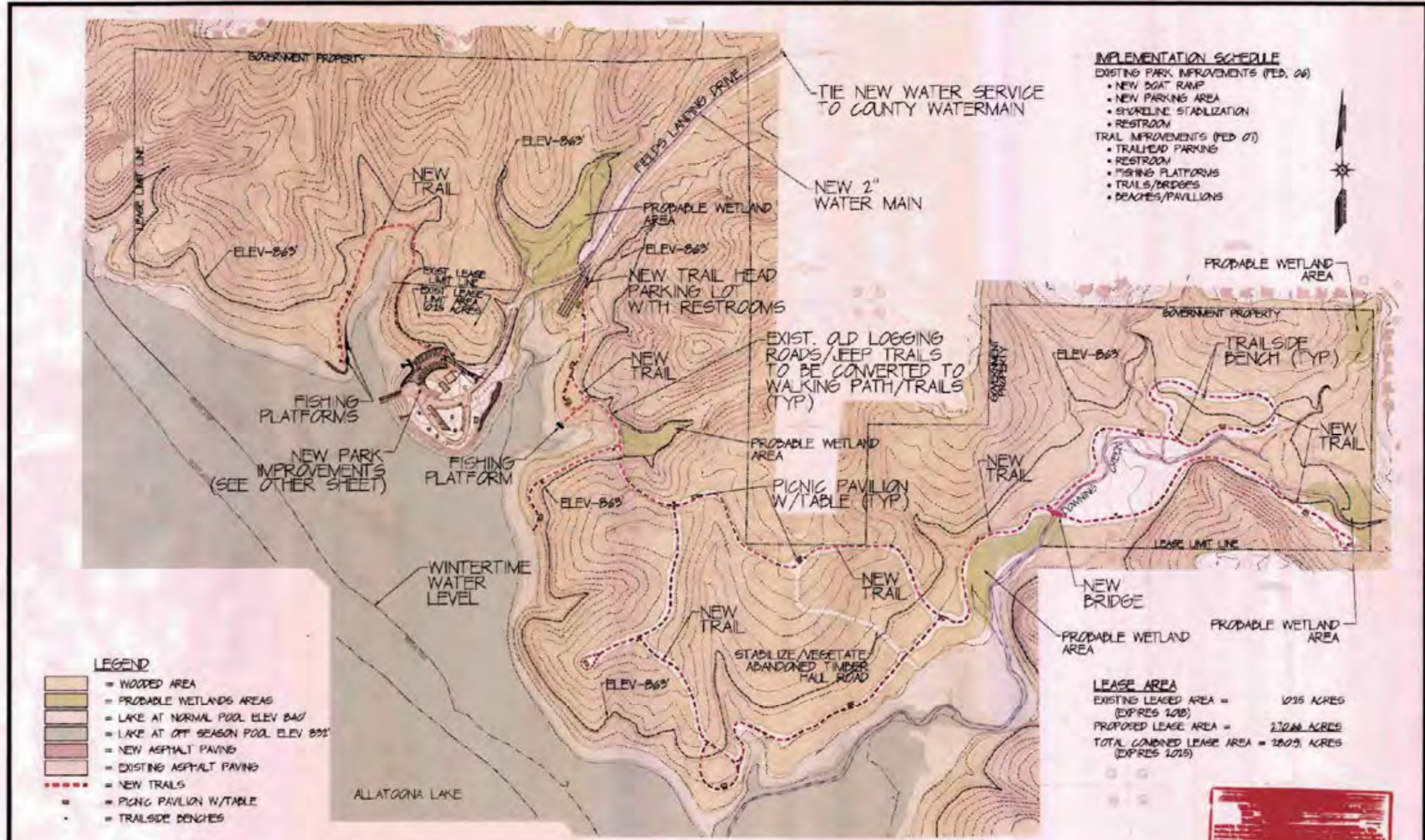
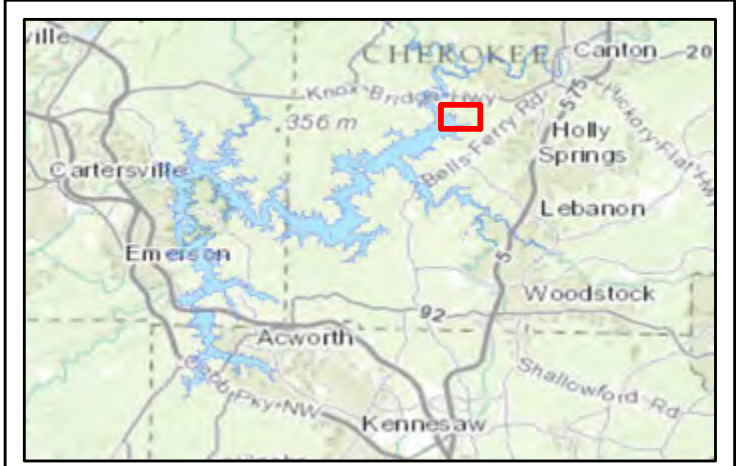
- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
DALLAS LANDING (CITY OF ACWORTH)**

DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016	PLATE NO.: AL15MP-OR-17
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- IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**
- EXISTING PARK IMPROVEMENTS (FEB. 06)**
- NEW BOAT RAMP
 - NEW PARKING AREA
 - SHORELINE STABILIZATION
 - RESTROOM
- TRAIL IMPROVEMENTS (FEB 07)**
- TRAILHEAD PARKING
 - RESTROOM
 - FISHING PLATFORMS
 - TRAILS/BRIDGES
 - BEACHES/PAVILIONS

- LEGEND**
- WOODED AREA
 - PROBABLE WETLANDS AREAS
 - LAKE AT NORMAL POOL ELEV 840'
 - LAKE AT OFF SEASON POOL ELEV 832'
 - NEW ASPHALT PAVING
 - EXISTING ASPHALT PAVING
 - NEW TRAILS
 - PICNIC PAVILION W/TABLE
 - TRAILSIDE BENCHES

LEASE AREA

EXISTING LEASED AREA = 1035 ACRES (EXPRES 2008)

PROPOSED LEASE AREA = 2706 ACRES

TOTAL COMBINED LEASE AREA = 3809 ACRES (EXPRES 2015)



CHEROKEE RECREATION & PARKS AUTHORITY

MARCH, 2005

FIELDS LANDING MASTERPLAN

SHEET 1 OF 2



PREPARED BY: **RMA** Rindt-McDuff Associates, Inc.
304 Cherokee Street - Marietta, GA 30060
Phone No. 770-427-8523
Fax No. 770-425-8600

CONCEPTUALLY APPROVED
For
US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District
BY: *[Signature]*
DATE: **9/22/05**

NOTICE: This approval stamp DOES NOT certify an engineering review. The holder should only use professional engineering services to certify that the design is suitable for intended purposes and meets minimum standards including those related to the safety of the user.

This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
FIELD'S LANDING PARK (CHEROKEE COUNTY)**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-18**



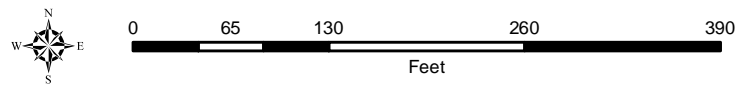
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	1	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	1	1
DOCK	1	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	1	0
GATEHOUSE	1	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	2	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	2	0
PARKING SITE	194	0
PICNIC SITE	47	0
PLAYGROUND	1	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	1	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	1	0
SWIM AREA	1	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- COMFORT STATION
- BOAT RAMP
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- FISHING SITE
- GATEHOUSE
- OPERATIONS
- PAC SITE
- PARKING SITE
- PLAYGROUND
- SHELTER
- SPORT AREA
- SWIM AREA
- PAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
GALTS FERRY DAY USE**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016** PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-19**



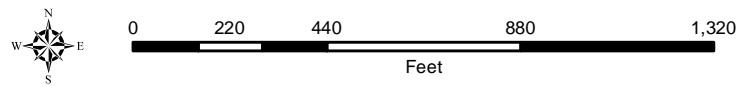
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	1	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	72	16
COMFORT STATION	5	0
DOCK	1	1
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	4	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	1	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	1	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	252	1 area
PICNIC SITE	5	0
PLAYGROUND	1	1
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	3	1
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	1	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	1	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	2	0

LEGEND

- BOAT RAMP
- BOAT STORAGE
- CAMPSITE
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- DUMP STATION
- GATEHOUSE
- OPERATIONS
- PARKING SITE
- PLAYGROUND
- SHELTER
- SWIM AREA
- TRAIL HEAD
- TRAILS
- PAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING
- UNPAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE

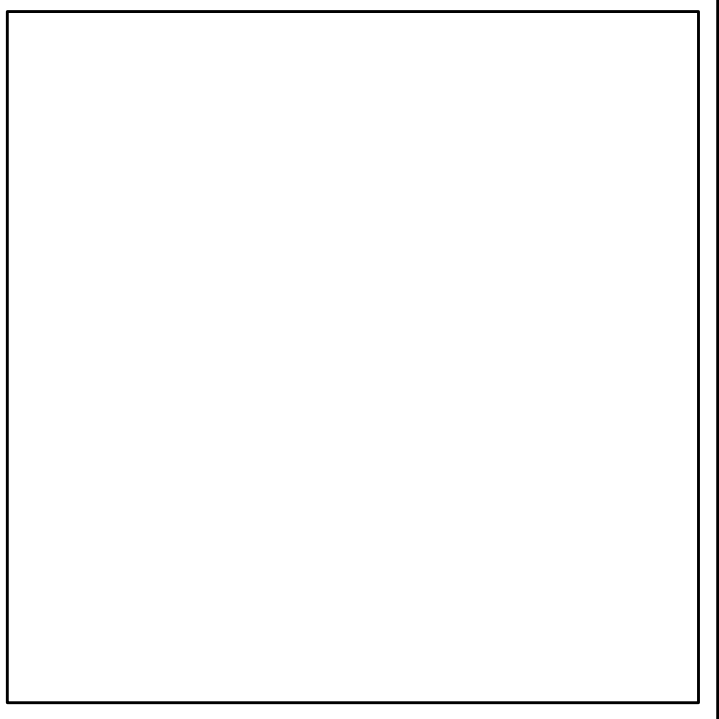


**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
GATEWOOD PARK (BARTOW COUNTY COMMISSION)**

DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016	PLATE NO.: AL15MP-OR-20
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GATEWOOD PARK RECREATION GRANT FACILITIES - BARTOW COUNTY, GEORGIA



This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
GATEWOOD PARK (BARTOW COUNTY COMMISSION)**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-20**

REVISED 2-1-84
REVISED 2-7-83
**GATEWOOD PARK
RECREATION
GRANT FACILITIES**
PARK MASTER PLAN
83108
A1.1
08/16/16



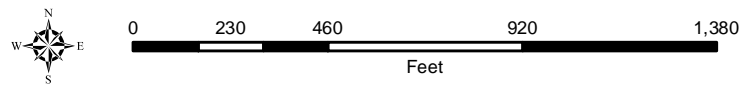
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	2	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	1	1
DOCK	36	8
DRY STACK STORAGE	50	319
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	0	0
LAND STORAGE	205	1 Area
OPERATIONS	10	3
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	138	577
PICNIC SITE	20	0
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	51	0
SHELTER	0	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	0	1
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	344	396

LEGEND

- BOAT RAMP
- BOAT STORAGE
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- OPERATIONS
- PARKING SITE
- PRIVATE CABIN
- PAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING
- UNPAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE

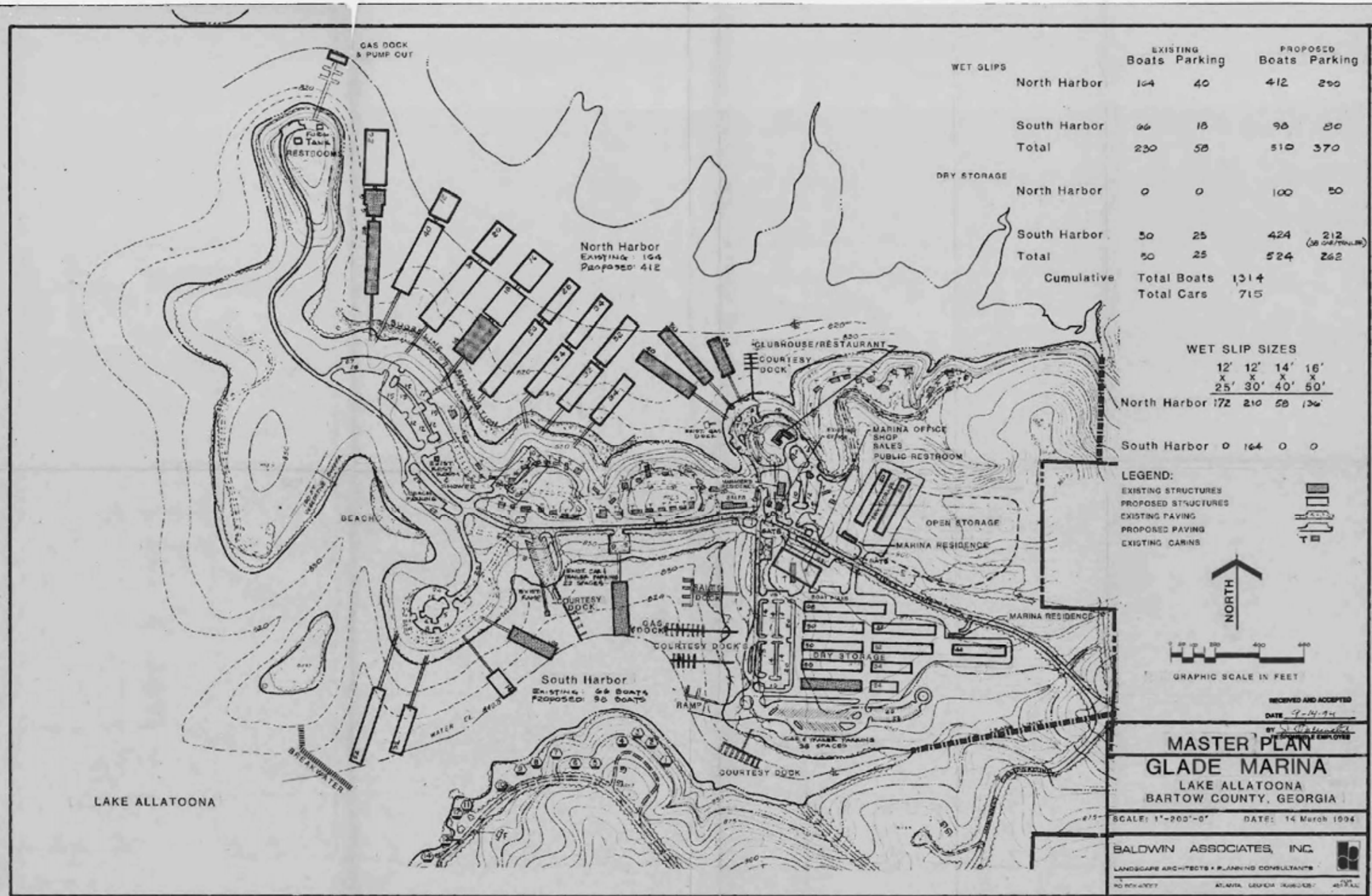


**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
GLADE MARINA**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-21**



RECEIVED AND ACCEPTED

DATE 9-14-94

BY J. Palmer

RESPONSIBLE EMPLOYEE

This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office

MASTER PLAN
GLADE MARINA
 LAKE ALLATOONA
 BARTOW COUNTY, GEORGIA

SCALE: 1"=200'-0" DATE: 14 March 1994

BALDWIN ASSOCIATES, INC.
 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS • PLANNING CONSULTANTS

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT

ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
GLADE MARINA

DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016	PLATE NO.: AL15MP-OR-21
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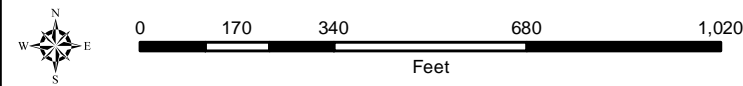
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AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	1	0
BOAT STORAGE	0	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	1	0
DOCK	6	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	52	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	0	0
LAND STORAGE	93	0
OPERATIONS	7	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	224	0
PICNIC SITE	1	0
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	8	0
SHELTER	0	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	0	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	389	0

LEGEND

- BOAT RAMP
- BOAT STORAGE
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- OPERATIONS
- PARKING SITE
- PRIVATE CABIN
- PAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING
- UNPAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
HARBOR TOWN MARINA**

DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016	PLATE NO.: AL15MP-OR-22
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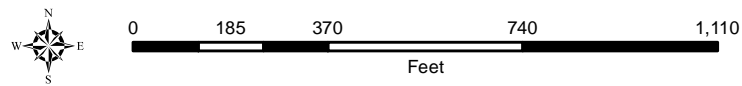
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AMPHITHEATER	1	0
BOAT RAMP	3	0
CABIN	7	0
CAMPSITE	26	0
COMFORT STATION	2	0
DOCK	2	1
DRY STACK STORAGE	40	360
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	0	0
LAND STORAGE	122	28
OPERATIONS	10	6
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	65	664
PICNIC SITE	0	1 Area
PLAYGROUND	1	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	1	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	1	0
SWIM AREA	0	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	264	165

LEGEND

- AMPHITHEATER
- BOAT RAMP
- BOAT STORAGE
- CABIN
- CAMPSITE
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- OPERATIONS
- PARKING SITE
- PLAYGROUND
- SHELTER
- SPORT AREA
- PAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING
- UNPAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

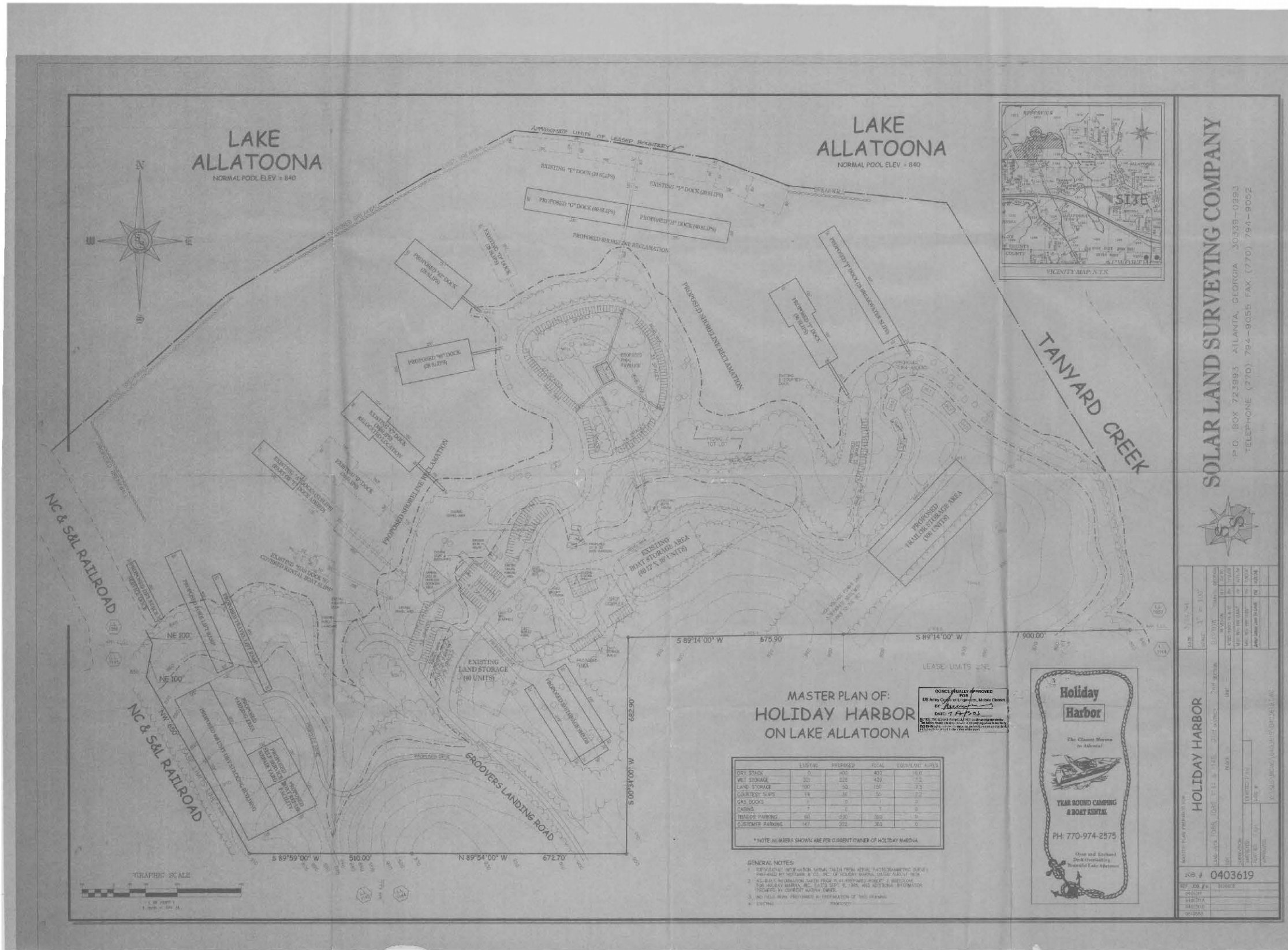
- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
HOLIDAY HARBOR MARINA**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016** PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-23**



CONCEPTUALLY APPROVED FOR
US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District
BY: *[Signature]*
DATE: 7 Feb 2015

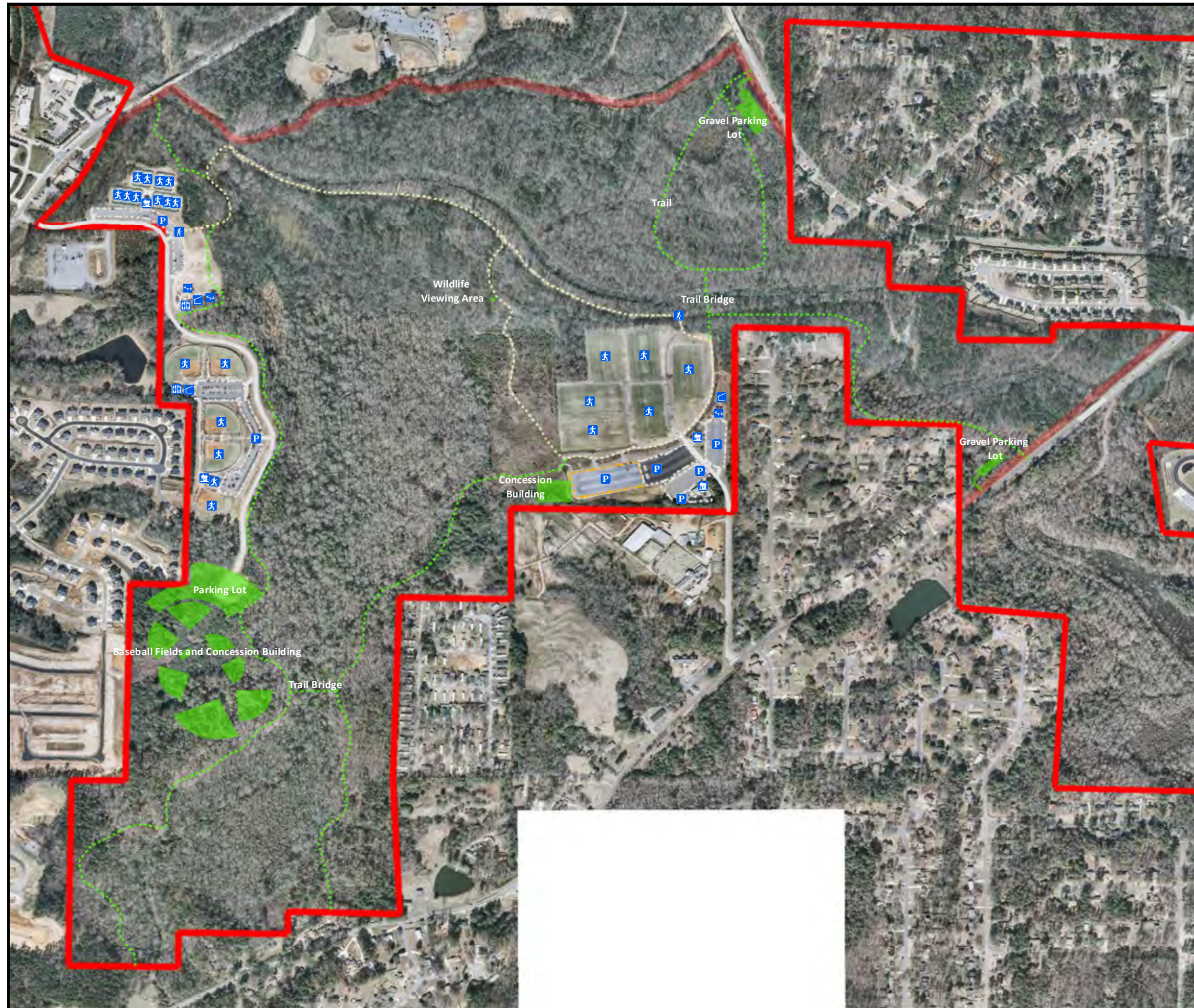
NOTICE: This approval stamp DOES NOT certify an engineer review. The builder should rely on professional engineering services to certify that the design is suitable for purposes and meets minimum standards including those related to the safety of the users.

This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office

 **U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS**
MOBILE DISTRICT

ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
HOLIDAY HARBOR MARINA

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016** PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-23**



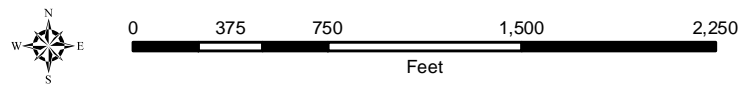
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AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	0	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	2	0
DOCK	0	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	0	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	4	2
OVERLOOK	0	1
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	1244	540
PICNIC SITE	0	0
PLAYGROUND	3	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	3	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	10	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	12	1
SWIM AREA	0	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	2
TRAIL HEAD	1	3
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- COMFORT STATION
- OPERATIONS
- PARKING SITE
- PLAYGROUND
- SHELTER
- SPORT AREA
- TRAIL HEAD
- TRAILS
- TRAILS
- PAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING
- UNPAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

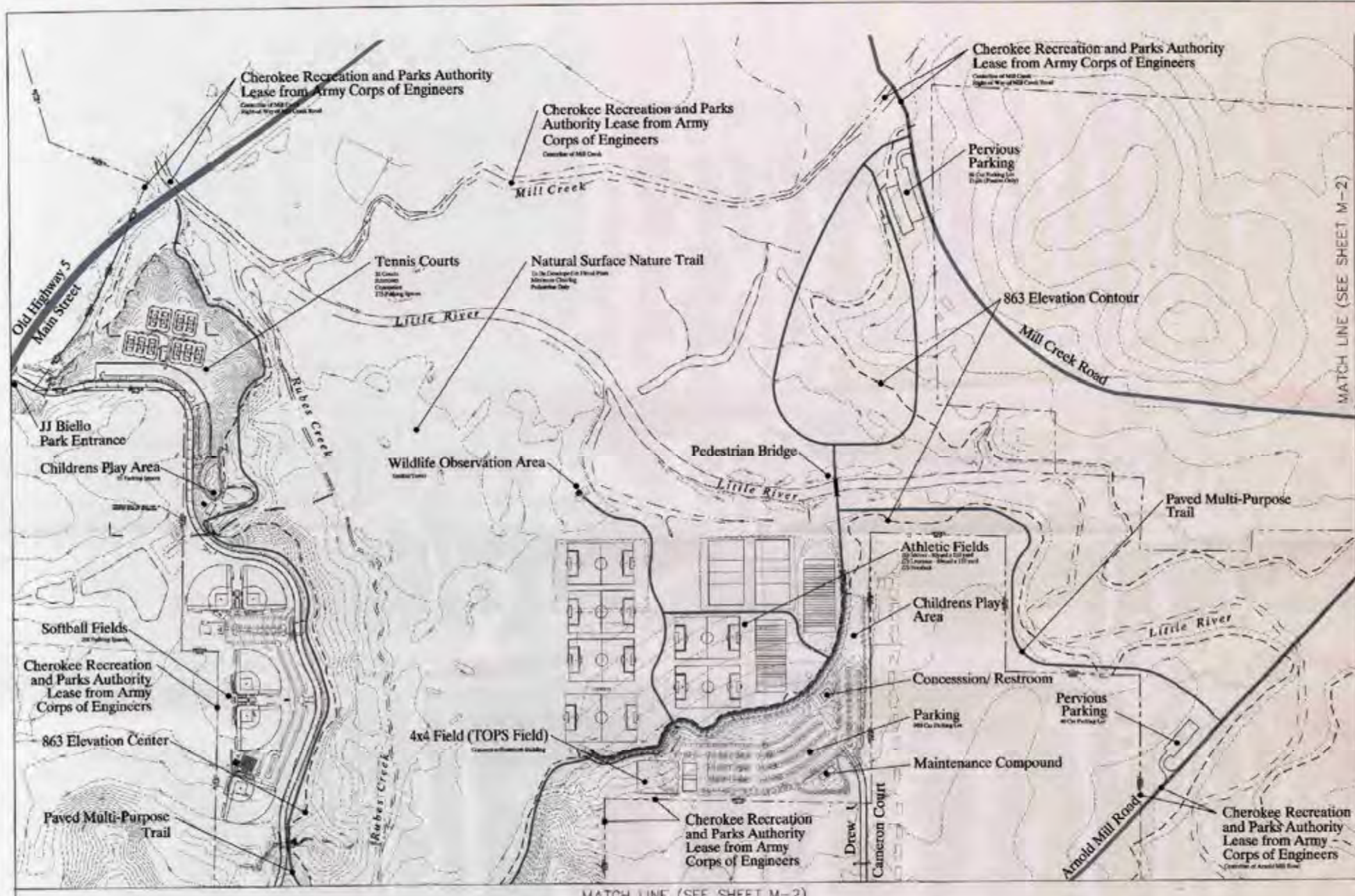
- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
J.J. BIELLO PARK (CHEROKEE COUNTY)**

DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016	PLATE NO.: AL15MP-OR-24
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foresite group
 Foresite Group, Inc.
 3040 Hickory Bridge Rd.
 Suite G2
 Norcross, GA 30071
 P 770.365.1389
 F 770.365.1944
 www.foresitegroup.com

MASTER PLAN
JJ BIELLO PARK
ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS LEASE
CHEROKEE COUNTY RECREATION AND PARKS AUTHORITY

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS:
CERULEA
 11805 F29 ROAD
 ALPHARETTA, GA 30009
 TEL (770) 994-4358
 FAX (770) 556-5248

REVISIONS:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS COMMENTS	3/26/16
LAYOUT CORRD	8/3
PLANNING MEK	1/28
DRAWING BY:	CE
DATE:	SEPTEMBER 15, 2016
JOB NUMBER:	193-003 JJ BIELLO PARK
DRAWING SCALE:	1" = 20'
TITLE:	JJ BIELLO MASTER PLAN
SHEET NUMBER:	M-1
COMMENTS:	CONCEPT PLAN

LEGEND

NO ELEVATION CENTER	PROPERTY LINE
PROPOSED MULTI-PURPOSE TRAIL	EXISTING TRAIL

PROJECT SYMBOLS

Bridge Structure	2004-2017
Athletic Fields	2014-2017
Restroom/Concession	2014-2017
Trail	2016



CONCEPTUALLY APPROVED
 For
 US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District
 BY: *[Signature]*
 DATE: *5/15/16*

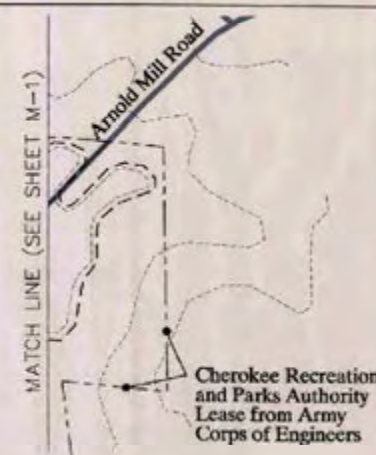
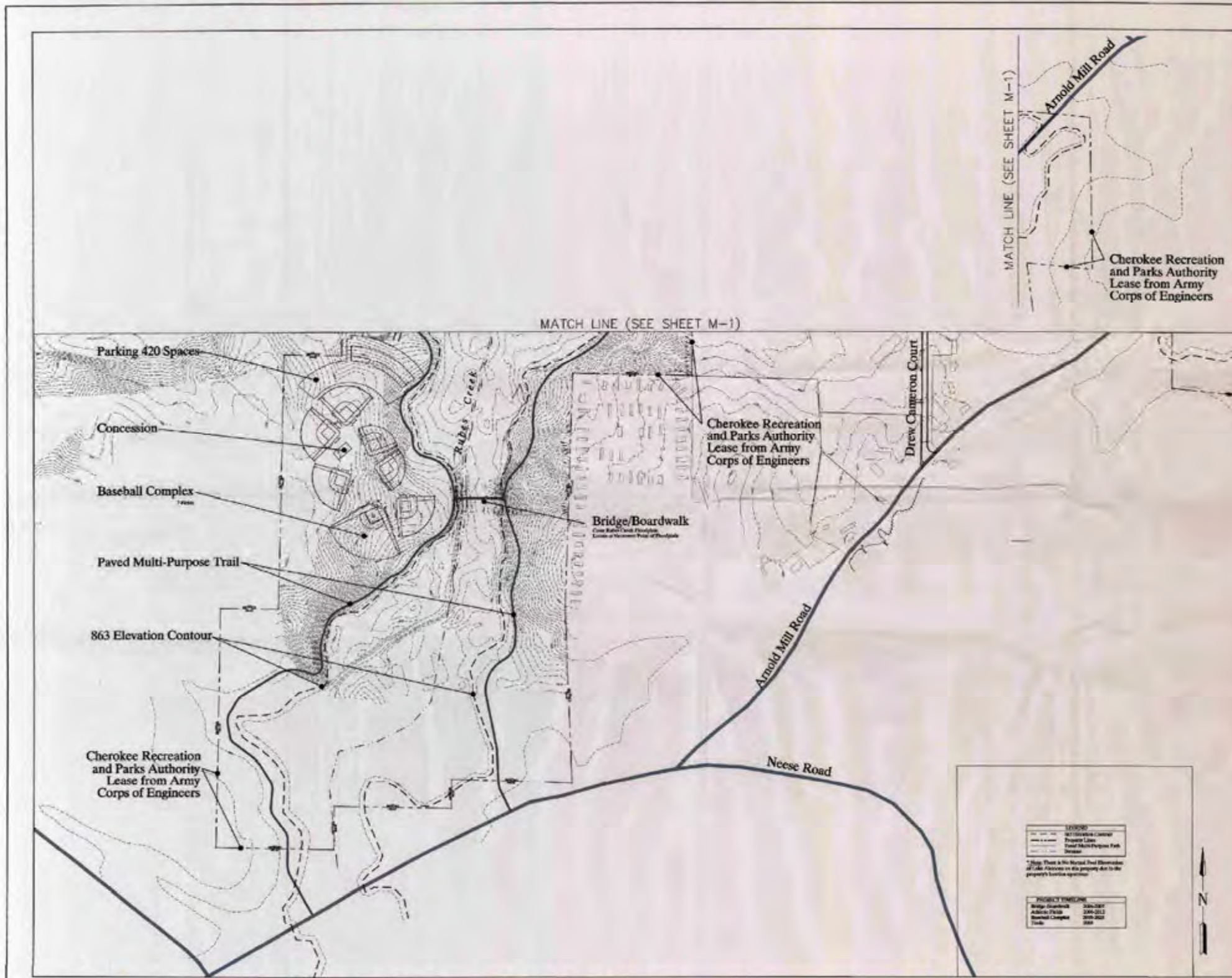
NOTICE: This approved stamp does not constitute an engineering review. The builder should rely on professional engineering services to certify that the design is suitable for intended purposes and meet minimum standards including those related to the safety of the users.

This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT

ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
J.J. BIELLO PARK (CHEROKEE COUNTY)

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016** PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-24**



foresite group
 Foresite Group, Inc.
 3040 Holcomb Bridge Rd.
 Suite G2
 Norcross, GA 30071
 ☎ 1 770.365.1399
 ☎ 1 770.365.1944
 www.foresitegroupinc.com

SCALE:

MASTER PLAN
JJ BIELLO PARK
 ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS LEASE
 CHEROKEE COUNTY RECREATION AND
 PARKS AUTHORITY


LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS:
CERULEA
 11895 FOX ROAD
 ALPHARETTA, GA 30005
 TEL (770) 558-4358
 FAX (770) 558-4340

REVISIONS:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS COMMENTS	5/15/16
LAYOUT CORRECT	B09
PLANNING MOD.	B08
DRAWING BY:	ED
DATE:	SEPTEMBER 16, 2016
JOB NUMBER:	012015 JJ BIELLO PARK
DRAWING SCALE:	1" = 200'
TITLE:	JJ BIELLO MASTER PLAN
SHEET NUMBER:	M-2
COMMENTS:	CONCEPT PLAN



This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office

 U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS MOBILE DISTRICT	
ALLATOONA LAKE MASTER PLAN J.J. BIELLO PARK (CHEROKEE COUNTY)	
DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016	PLATE NO.: AL15MP-OR-24



ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	2	0
CABIN	0	8
CAMPSITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	1	0
DOCK	1	1
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	1
GATEHOUSE	1	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	3	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	2	0
PARKING SITE	141	30
PICNIC SITE	30	0
PLAYGROUND	1	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	1	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	2	0
SWIM AREA	2	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	1
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- CABIN
- DOCK
- FISHING SITE
- PARKING SITE
- TRAIL HEAD
- BOAT RAMP
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- GATEHOUSE
- OPERATIONS
- PAC SITE
- PARKING SITE
- PICNIC AREA
- PLAYGROUND
- SHELTER
- SPORT AREA
- SWIM AREA
- PAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
KELLOGG CREEK DAY USE**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-25**



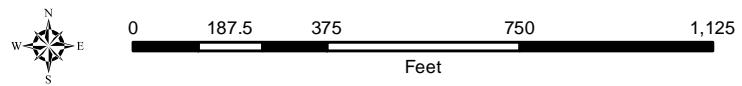
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	0	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	2	0
DOCK	0	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	0	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	7	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	512	0
PICNIC SITE	0	0
PLAYGROUND	1	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	4	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	15	0
SWIM AREA	0	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	1	1
TRAIL HEAD	1	1
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- COMFORT STATION
- OPERATIONS
- PARKING SITE
- PLAYGROUND
- SHELTER
- SPORT AREA
- TRAIL BRIDGE
- TRAILS
- TRAILS
- PAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE

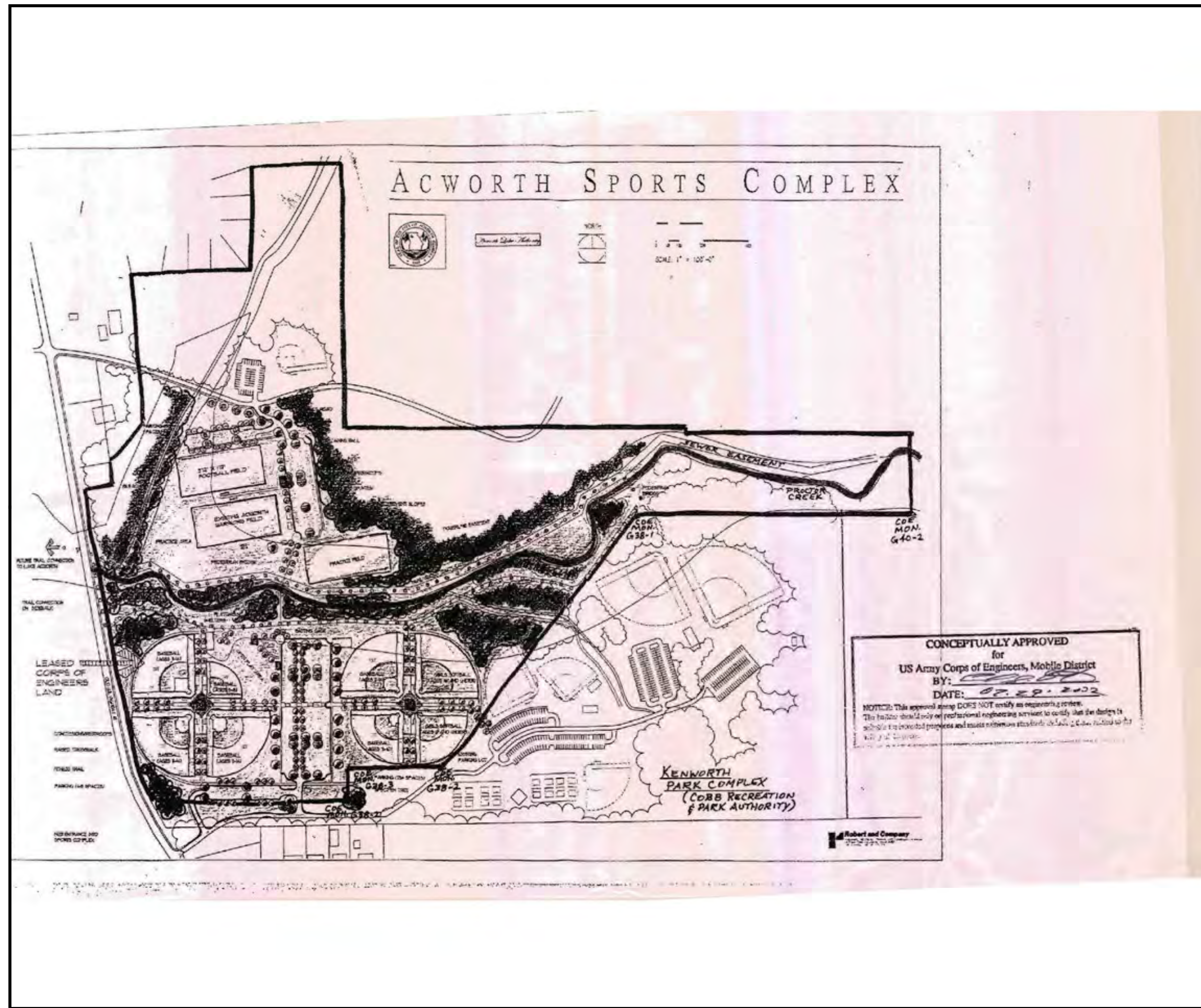


**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
KENWORTH PARK (ACWORTH LAKE AUTHORITY)**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-26**



CONCEPTUALLY APPROVED
for
US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District
BY: *[Signature]*
DATE: 07.29.2012

NOTICE: This approval stamp DOES NOT certify an engineering review. The builder should rely on professional engineering services to verify that the design is suitable for the intended purposes and meets minimum standards in all applicable codes related to the safety of the work.

CONCEPTUALLY APPROVED
for
US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District
BY: *[Signature]*
DATE: 07.29.2012

NOTICE: This approval stamp DOES NOT certify an engineering review. The builder should rely on professional engineering services to verify that the design is suitable for the intended purposes and meets minimum standards in all applicable codes related to the safety of the work.

This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT

ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
KENWORTH PARK (ACWORTH LAKE AUTHORITY)

DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016

PLATE NO.: AL15MP-OR-26



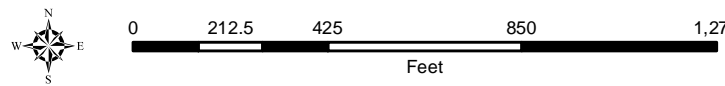
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	1	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	0	1
DOCK	1	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	1
GATEHOUSE	0	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	0	0
OVERLOOK	0	1
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	25	23
PICNIC SITE	0	17
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	0	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	0	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- COMFORT STATION
- FISHING SITE
- OVERLOOK
- PARKING SITE
- PICNIC SITE
- BOAT RAMP
- DOCK
- PARKING SITE
- PAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
KNOX BRIDGE DAY USE**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-27**



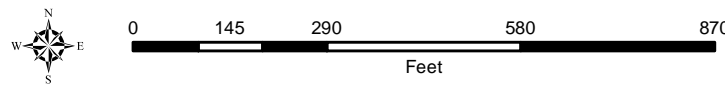
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	3	1
BOAT STORAGE	0	0
CAMP SITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	1	2
DOCK	10	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	298	194
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	0	0
LAND STORAGE	470	105 + 1 Area
OPERATIONS	7	2
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	197	296
PICNIC SITE	4	0
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	18	0
SHELTER	0	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	0	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	121	313

LEGEND

- BOAT RAMP
- BOAT STORAGE
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- OPERATIONS
- PARKING SITE
- PRIVATE CABIN
- PAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING
- UNPAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

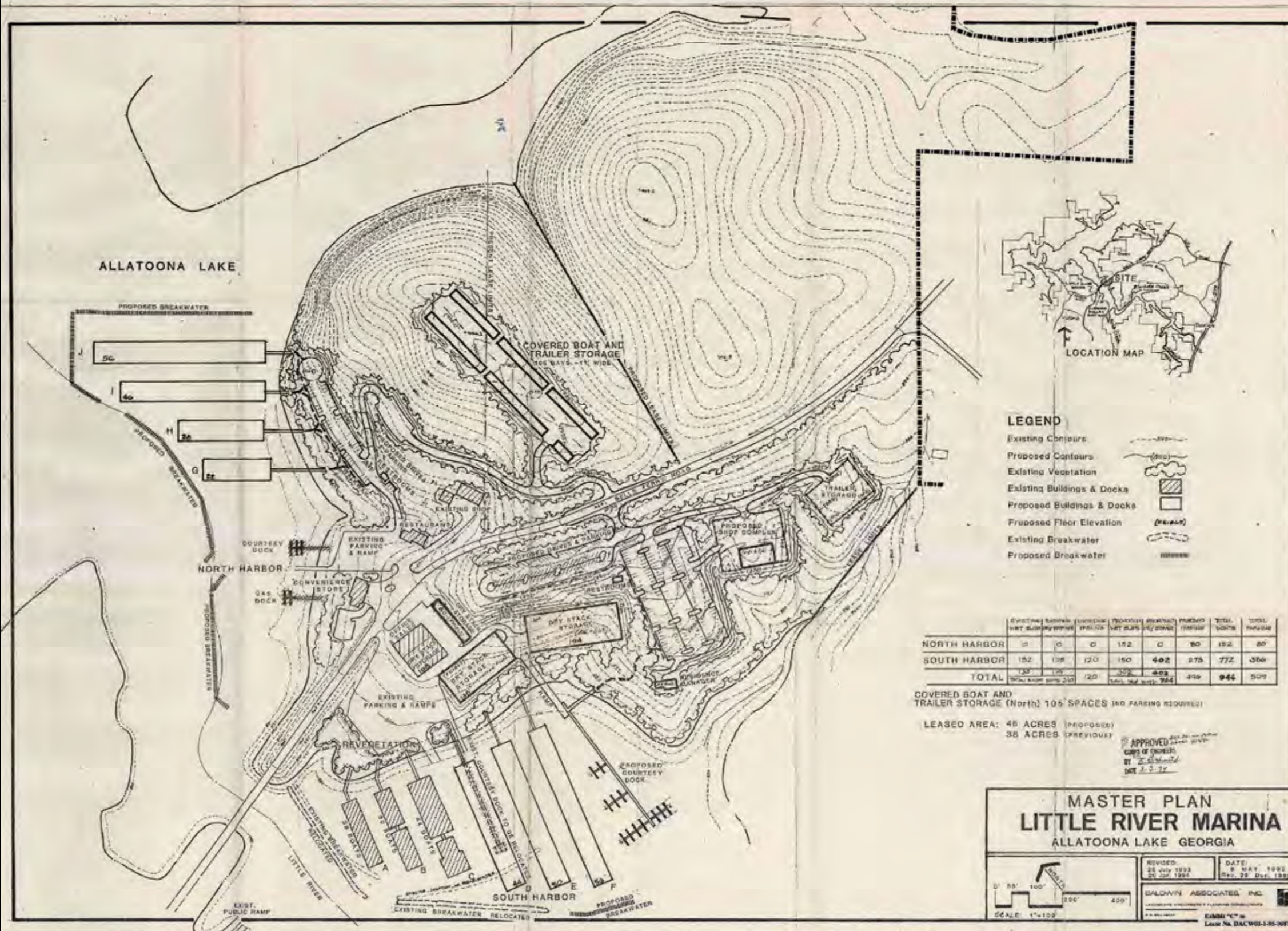
- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT

ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
LITTLE RIVER MARINA

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016** PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-28**



- LEGEND**
- Existing Contours
 - Proposed Contours
 - Existing Vegetation
 - Existing Buildings & Docks
 - Proposed Buildings & Docks
 - Proposed Floor Elevation
 - Existing Breakwater
 - Proposed Breakwater

	EXISTING BUILDING NET SQUARE FEET	PROPOSED BUILDING NET SQUARE FEET	EXISTING DOCK NET SQUARE FEET	PROPOSED DOCK NET SQUARE FEET	PROPOSED FLOOR ELEVATION	TOTAL DOCKS	TOTAL PAVED
NORTH HARBOR	0	0	0	152	0	80	80
SOUTH HARBOR	152	138	120	150	402	275	366
TOTAL	152	138	120	302	402	355	446

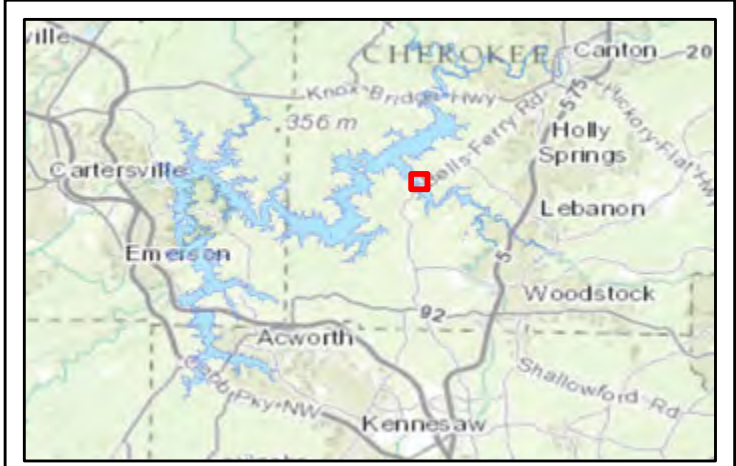
COVERED BOAT AND TRAILER STORAGE (North) 105 SPACES (NO PARKING REQUIRED)
 LEASED AREA: 48 ACRES (PROPOSED)
 38 ACRES (PREVIOUS)

**MASTER PLAN
 LITTLE RIVER MARINA
 ALLATOONA LAKE GEORGIA**

REVISED: 25 July 1993
 DATE: 8 MAY 1992

GALDWIN ASSOCIATES, INC.
 ENGINEERS ARCHITECTS AND PLANNERS

Scale: 1"=100'



APPROVED PER DE-MEM MEMO DATED 7/27/94
 CORPS OF ENGINEERS
 BY *A. Brubaker*
 DATE 8-3-94

This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office



**ALLATOONA LAKE
 MASTER PLAN
 LITTLE RIVER MARINA**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016** PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-28**



ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	1	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	26	27
COMFORT STATION	0	3
DOCK	0	1
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	1
GATEHOUSE	0	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	0	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	0	44
PICNIC SITE	0	0
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	0	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	1
SWIM AREA	0	1
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- CAMPSITE
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- FISHING SITE
- PARKING SITE
- SPORT AREA
- SWIM AREA
- BOAT RAMP
- CAMPSITE
- PAVED ROAD

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
MACEDONIA CAMPGROUND**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-29**



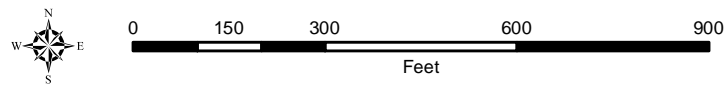
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	1
BOAT RAMP	1	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	61	10
COMFORT STATION	2	1
DOCK	1	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	1	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	1	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	3	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	2	0
PARKING SITE	65	0
PICNIC SITE	0	0
PLAYGROUND	1	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	2	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	1	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	2	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- AMPHITHEATER
- CAMPSITE
- COMFORT STATION
- BOAT RAMP
- CAMPSITE
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- DUMP STATION
- GATEHOUSE
- OPERATIONS
- PAC SITE
- PARKING SITE
- PLAYGROUND
- SHELTER
- SPORT AREA
- SWIM AREA
- PAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING
- UNPAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
MCKASKEY CREEK CAMPGROUND**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-30**



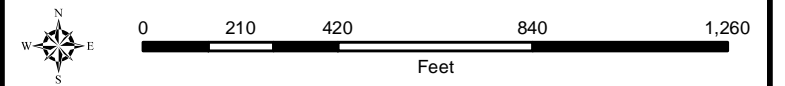
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	1
BOAT RAMP	1	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	150	4
COMFORT STATION	6	4
DOCK	1	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	2	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	1	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	3	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	2	0
PARKING SITE	108	0
PICNIC SITE	0	0
PLAYGROUND	1	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	0	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	4
SWIM AREA	2	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	1	0
TRAIL HEAD	1	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- AMPHITHEATER
- CAMPSITE
- COMFORT STATION
- SPORT AREA
- BOAT RAMP
- CAMPSITE
- CEMETERY
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- DUMP STATION
- GATEHOUSE
- OPERATIONS
- PAC SITE
- PARKING SITE
- PLAYGROUND
- SWIM AREA
- TRAIL BRIDGE
- TRAILS
- PAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE

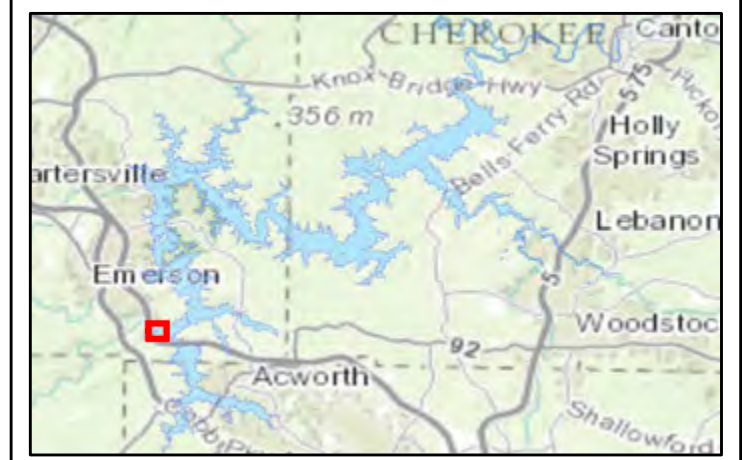


**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
MCKINNEY CAMPGROUND**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-31**



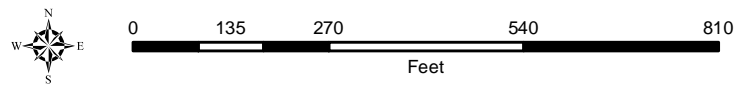
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	3	0
CABIN	13	4
CAMPSITE	11	10
COMFORT STATION	1	1
DOCK	2	1
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	1	1
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	0	0
LAND STORAGE	85	0
OPERATIONS	13	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	2	0
PARKING SITE	48	0
PICNIC SITE	18	0
PLAYGROUND	1	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	1	1
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	1	0
SWIM AREA	1	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	1	1
TRAIL HEAD	0	1
WET SLIP STORAGE	104	0

LEGEND

- BOAT RAMP
- BOAT STORAGE
- CABIN
- CAMPSITE
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- DUMP STATION
- OPERATIONS
- PAC SITE
- PARKING SITE
- PLAYGROUND
- SHELTER
- SPORT AREA
- SWIM AREA
- TRAIL BRIDGE
- TRAILS
- PAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

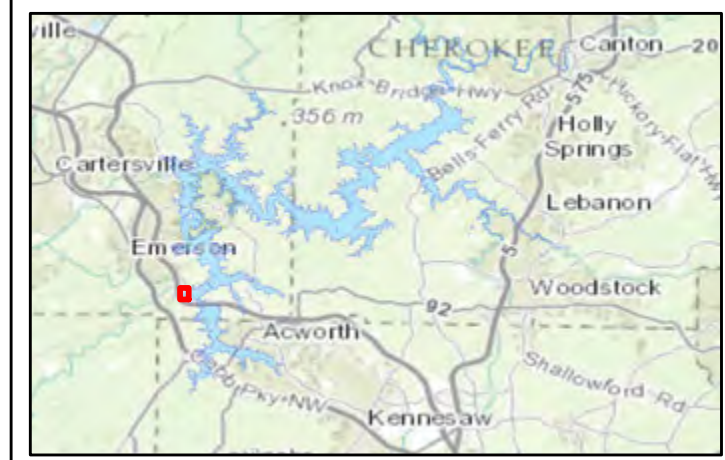
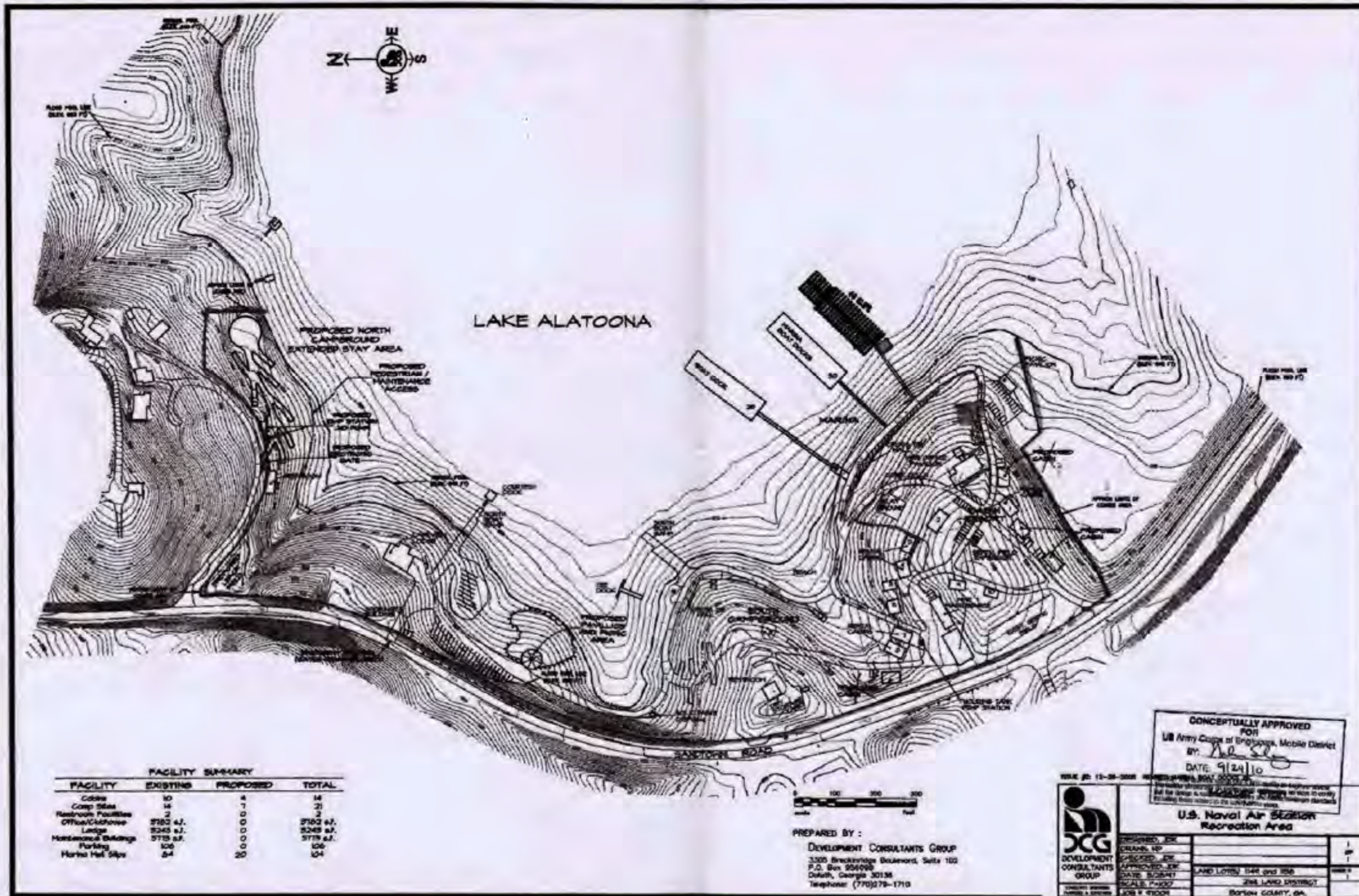
- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
NAVY RECREATION SITE**


DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016** PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-32**



CONCEPTUALLY APPROVED
 FOR
 US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District
 BY: *Neil S. [Signature]*
 DATE: 9/24/10
 U.S. Naval Air Station

This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office

CONCEPTUALLY APPROVED
 FOR
 US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District
 BY: *Neil S. [Signature]*
 DATE: 9/24/10
 U.S. Naval Air Station


U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT

ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
NAVY RECREATION SITE

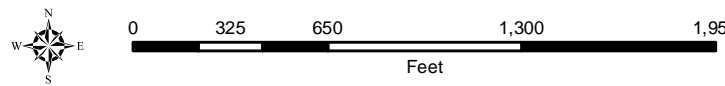
DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016** PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-32**



ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	1
BOAT RAMP	0	1
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	115
COMFORT STATION	0	4
DOCK	0	2
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	1
FISHING SITE	0	3
GATEHOUSE	0	1
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	0	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	1
PARKING SITE	0	302
PICNIC SITE	0	59 + 2 Areas
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	0	3
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	6
SWIM AREA	0	2
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	1
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND	
	AMPHITHEATER
	BOAT RAMP
	CAMPSITE
	COMFORT STATION
	DOCK
	DUMP STATION
	FISHING SITE
	GATEHOUSE
	PARKING SITE
	PICNIC SITE
	SHELTER
	SPORT AREA
	SWIM AREA
	TRAIL HEAD

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND		
EXISTING	PROPOSED	PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
NOONDAY CREEK**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

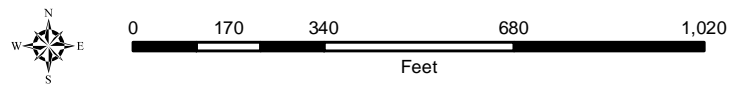
PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-33**



ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	1
BOAT RAMP	1	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	50	29
COMFORT STATION	1	2
DOCK	0	2
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	1	0
FISHING SITE	0	3
GATEHOUSE	1	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	1	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	2	0
PARKING SITE	61	0
PICNIC SITE	0	0
PLAYGROUND	1	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	0	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	1	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	0	1
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND	
	AMPHITHEATER
	CAMPSITE
	COMFORT STATION
	DOCK
	FISHING SITE
	SWIM AREA
	BOAT RAMP
	CAMPSITE
	COMFORT STATION
	DUMP STATION
	GATEHOUSE
	OPERATIONS
	PAC SITE
	PARKING SITE
	PLAYGROUND
	SPORT AREA
	PAVED ROAD
	PAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND		
EXISTING	PROPOSED	PRIVATE

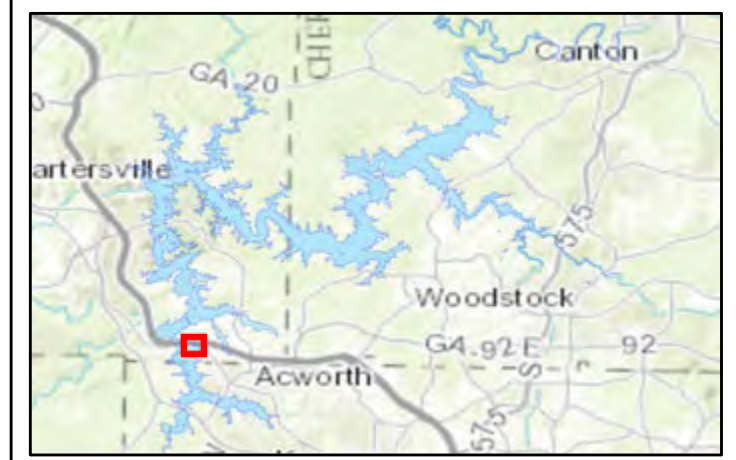


**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
OLD HWY 41 #3 CAMPGROUND**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-34**



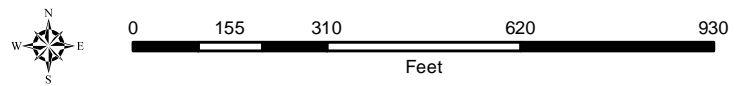
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	2	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	2	0
DOCK	1	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	2	0
GATEHOUSE	1	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	1	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	1	0
PARKING SITE	114	0
PICNIC SITE	26	0
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	0	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	1	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- BOAT RAMP
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- FISHING SITE
- GATEHOUSE
- OPERATIONS
- PAC SITE
- PARKING SITE
- PICNIC AREA
- SPORT AREA
- SWIM AREA
- PAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
OLD HWY 41 #1 DAY USE AREA**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-35**



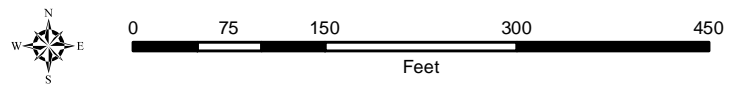
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	0	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	1	0
DOCK	0	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	1	0
GATEHOUSE	1	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	0	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	1	0
PARKING SITE	58	0
PICNIC SITE	25	0
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	0	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	1	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- COMFORT STATION
- FISHING SITE
- GATEHOUSE
- PAC SITE
- PARKING SITE
- PICNIC AREA
- SWIM AREA
- PAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
OLD HWY 41 #2 DAY USE AREA**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-36**

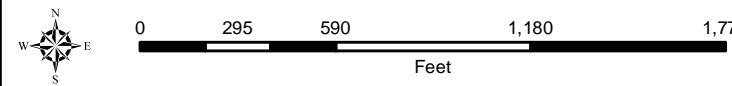


ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	0	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	1	0
DOCK	0	2
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	0	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	2	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	61	0
PICNIC SITE	5	0
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	1	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	0	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	13	1
TRAIL HEAD	14	2
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

- LEGEND**
- COMFORT STATION
 - OPERATIONS
 - PARKING SITE
 - SHELTER
 - TRAIL BRIDGE
 - TRAIL HEAD
 - TRAILS
 - TRAILS
 - PAVED ROAD
 - UNPAVED ROAD
 - PAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

EXISTING	PROPOSED	PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
OLDE ROPE MILL PARK (CITY OF WOODSTOCK)**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016** PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-37**



This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office

 U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS MOBILE DISTRICT	
ALLATOONA LAKE MASTER PLAN TANYARD CREEK PARK	
DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016	PLATE NO.: AL15MP-OR-49



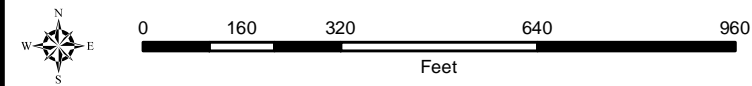
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	0	1
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	0	1
DOCK	0	1
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	0	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	0	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	0	39
PICNIC SITE	0	5
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	0	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	0	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- BOAT RAMP
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- PARKING SITE
- PICNIC SITE
- UNPAVED ROAD

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
OWL CREEK**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-38**



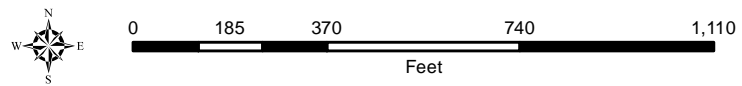
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AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	1	0
BOAT STORAGE	0	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	1	0
DOCK	3	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	1	0
LAND STORAGE	123	0
OPERATIONS	7	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	385	0
PICNIC SITE	0	0
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	0	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	0	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	639	0

LEGEND

- BOAT RAMP
- BOAT STORAGE
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- GATEHOUSE
- OPERATIONS
- PARKING SITE
- PAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING
- UNPAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
PARK MARINA**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016** PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-39**

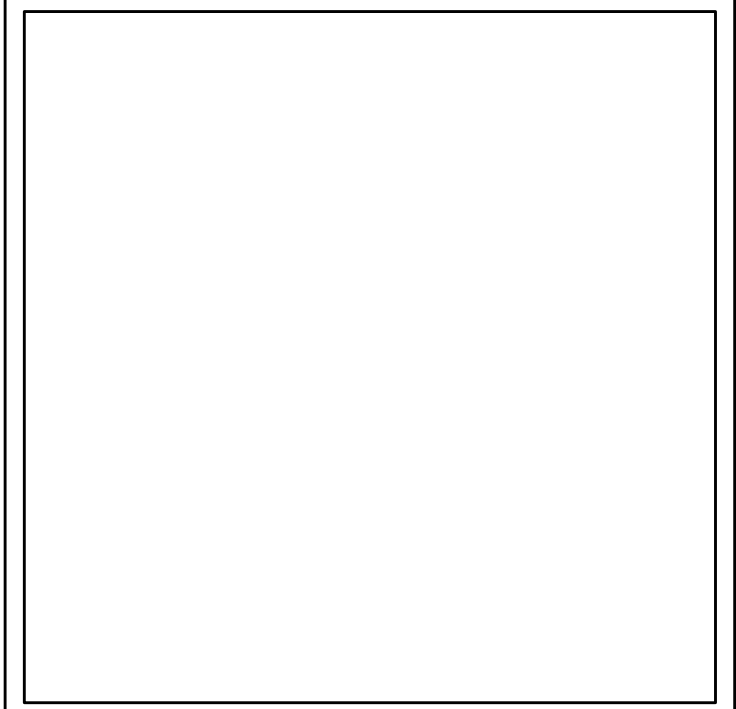
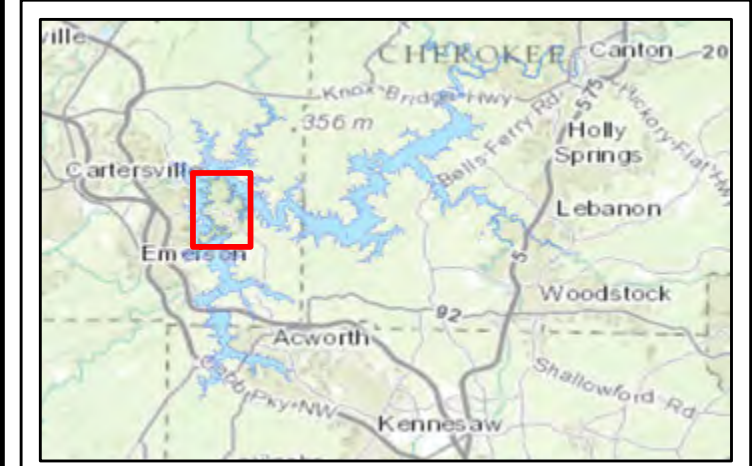


**MASTER PLAN
RED TOP MOUNTAIN
STATE PARK**

MAY 22, 1967



STATE OF GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Division of Parks, Recreation & Historic Sites



This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
PARK MARINA**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-39**



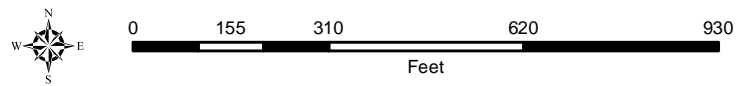
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	1
BOAT RAMP	1	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	60	0
COMFORT STATION	2	1
DOCK	1	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	1	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	1	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	1	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	2	0
PARKING SITE	175	0
PICNIC SITE	0	0
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	0	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	1	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- AMPHITHEATER
- COMFORT STATION
- BOAT RAMP
- CAMPSITE
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- DUMP STATION
- GATEHOUSE
- OPERATIONS
- PAC SITE
- PARKING SITE
- SWIM AREA
- PAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
PAYNE CAMPGROUND**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016** PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-40**



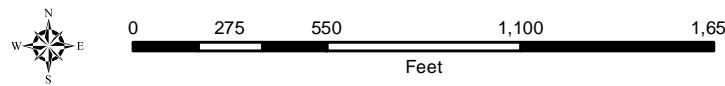
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	0	2
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	86
COMFORT STATION	1	3
DOCK	0	2
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	1	2
GATEHOUSE	1	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	1	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	2	0
PARKING SITE	263	36
PICNIC SITE	54	0
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	3	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	4	1
SWIM AREA	1	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- BOAT RAMP
- CAMPSITE
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- DUMP STATION
- FISHING SITE
- PARKING SITE
- SPORT AREA
- CEMETERY
- COMFORT STATION
- FISHING SITE
- GATEHOUSE
- OPERATIONS
- PAC SITE
- PARKING SITE
- SHELTER
- SPORT AREA
- SWIM AREA
- PAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING
- UNPAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

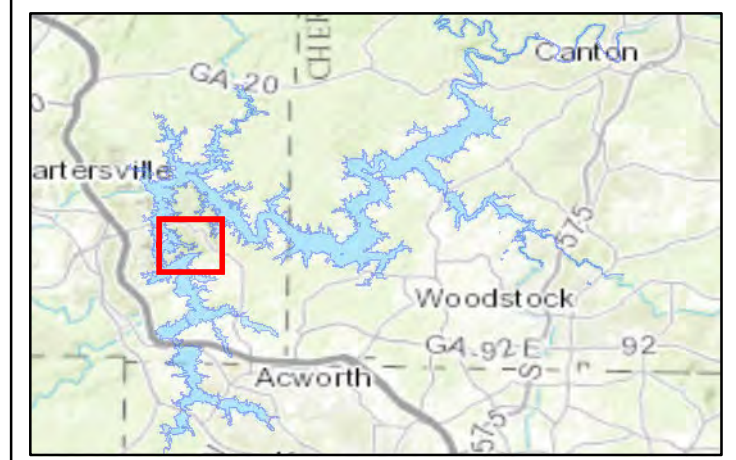
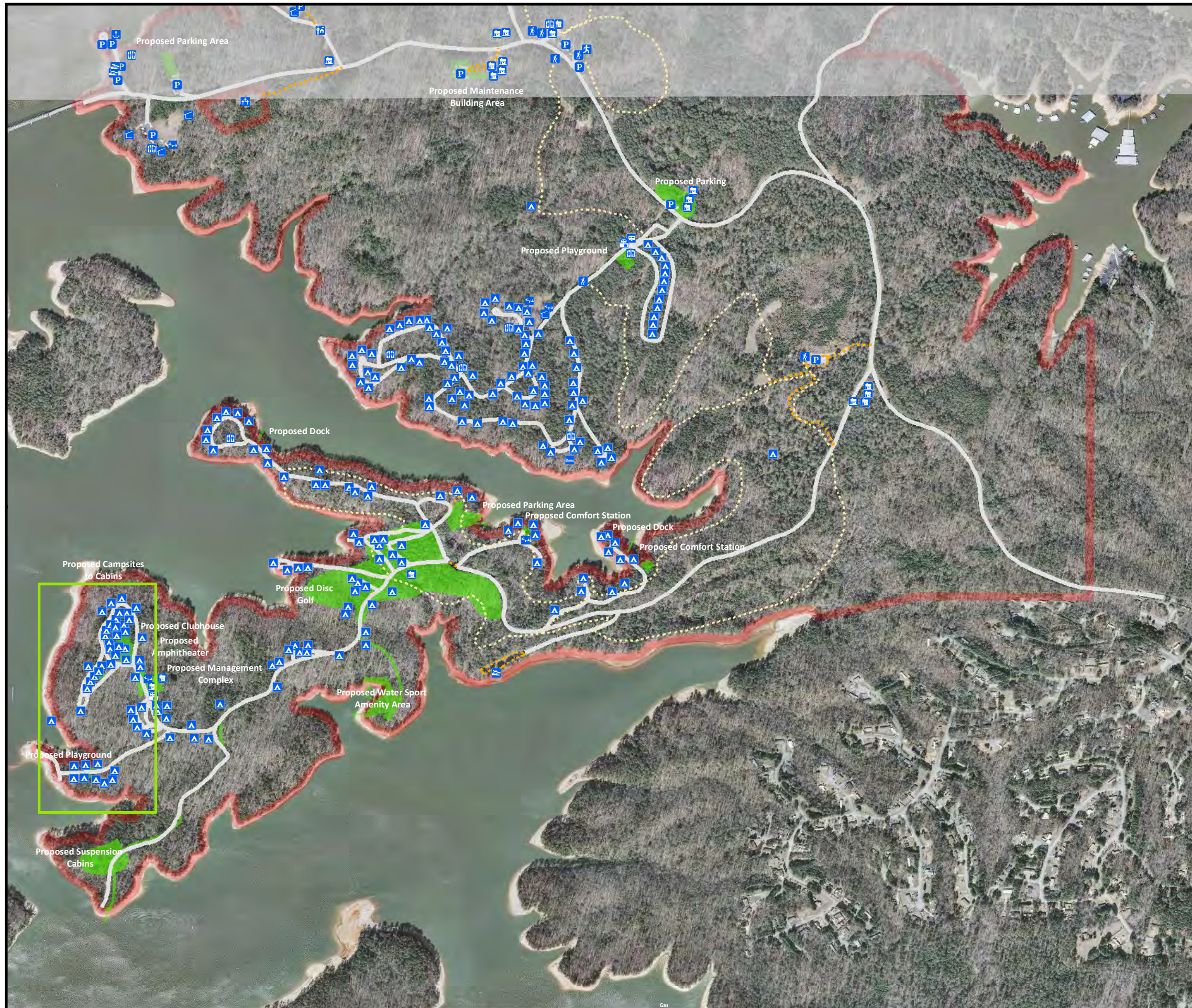
- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
PROCTOR DAY USE AREA (CITY OF ACWORTH)**

DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016	PLATE NO.: AL15MP-OR-41
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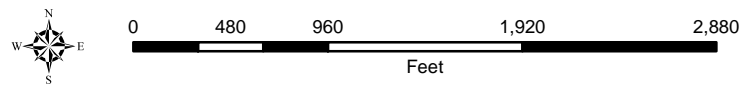
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	2
BOAT RAMP	4	0
CABIN	21	66
CAMPSITE	222	15
COMFORT STATION	15	9
DOCK	2	10
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	2	0
FISHING SITE	0	2
GATEHOUSE	1	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	37	5
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	1	0
PARKING SITE	644	715
PICNIC SITE	76	0
PLAYGROUND	9	4
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	12	4
SPORTS AREA PAVED	1	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	1	2
SWIM AREA	1	1
TRAIL BRIDGE	1	0
TRAIL HEAD	11	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- BOAT RAMP
- CABIN
- CAMPSITE
- CEMETERY
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- DUMP STATION
- GATEHOUSE
- OPERATIONS
- PAC SITE
- PARKING SITE
- PLAYGROUND
- SHELTER
- SPORT AREA
- TRAIL HEAD
- TRAILS
- PAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING
- UNPAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

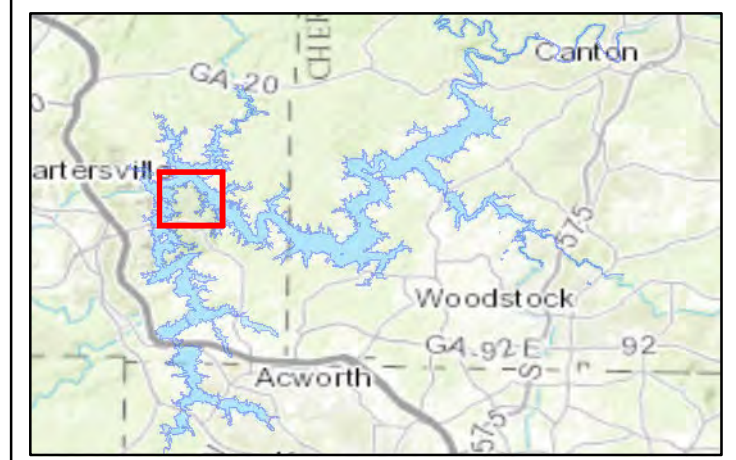
- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
RED TOP MOUNTAIN STATE PARK**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016** PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-42-1**



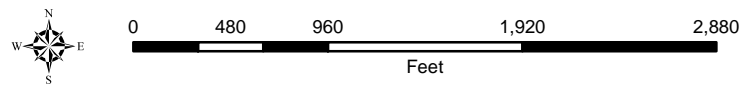
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	2
BOAT RAMP	4	0
CABIN	21	66
CAMPSITE	222	15
COMFORT STATION	15	9
DOCK	2	10
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	2	0
FISHING SITE	0	2
GATEHOUSE	1	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	37	5
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	1	0
PARKING SITE	644	715
PICNIC SITE	76	0
PLAYGROUND	9	4
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	12	4
SPORTS AREA PAVED	1	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	1	2
SWIM AREA	1	1
TRAIL BRIDGE	1	0
TRAIL HEAD	11	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- BOAT RAMP
- CABIN
- CEMETERY
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- GATEHOUSE
- OPERATIONS
- PARKING SITE
- PLAYGROUND
- SHELTER
- SPORT AREA
- SWIM AREA
- TRAIL BRIDGE
- TRAIL HEAD
- TRAILS
- PAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING
- UNPAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
RED TOP MOUNTAIN STATE PARK**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-42-2**



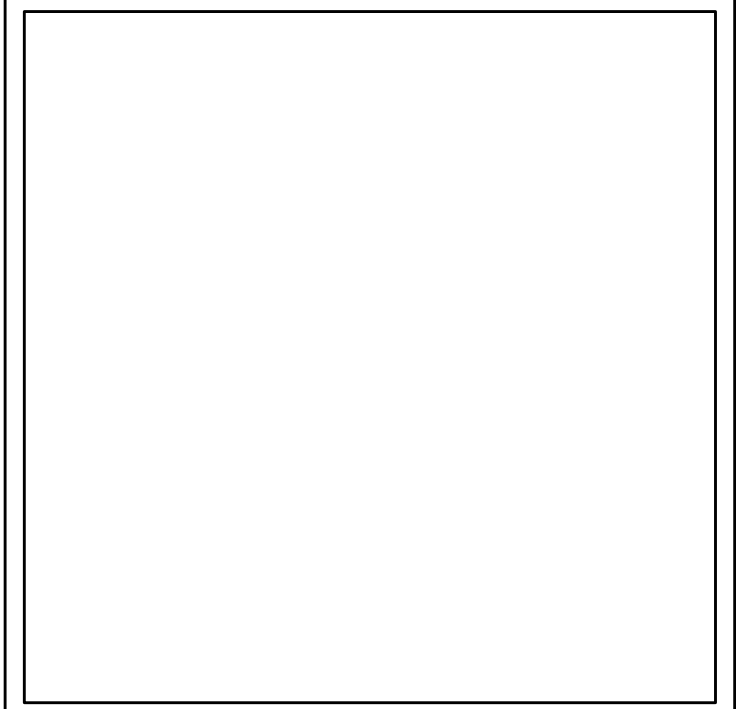
Red Top

**MASTER PLAN
RED TOP MOUNTAIN
STATE PARK**

MAY 22, 1967



STATE OF GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Division of Parks, Recreation & Historic Sites



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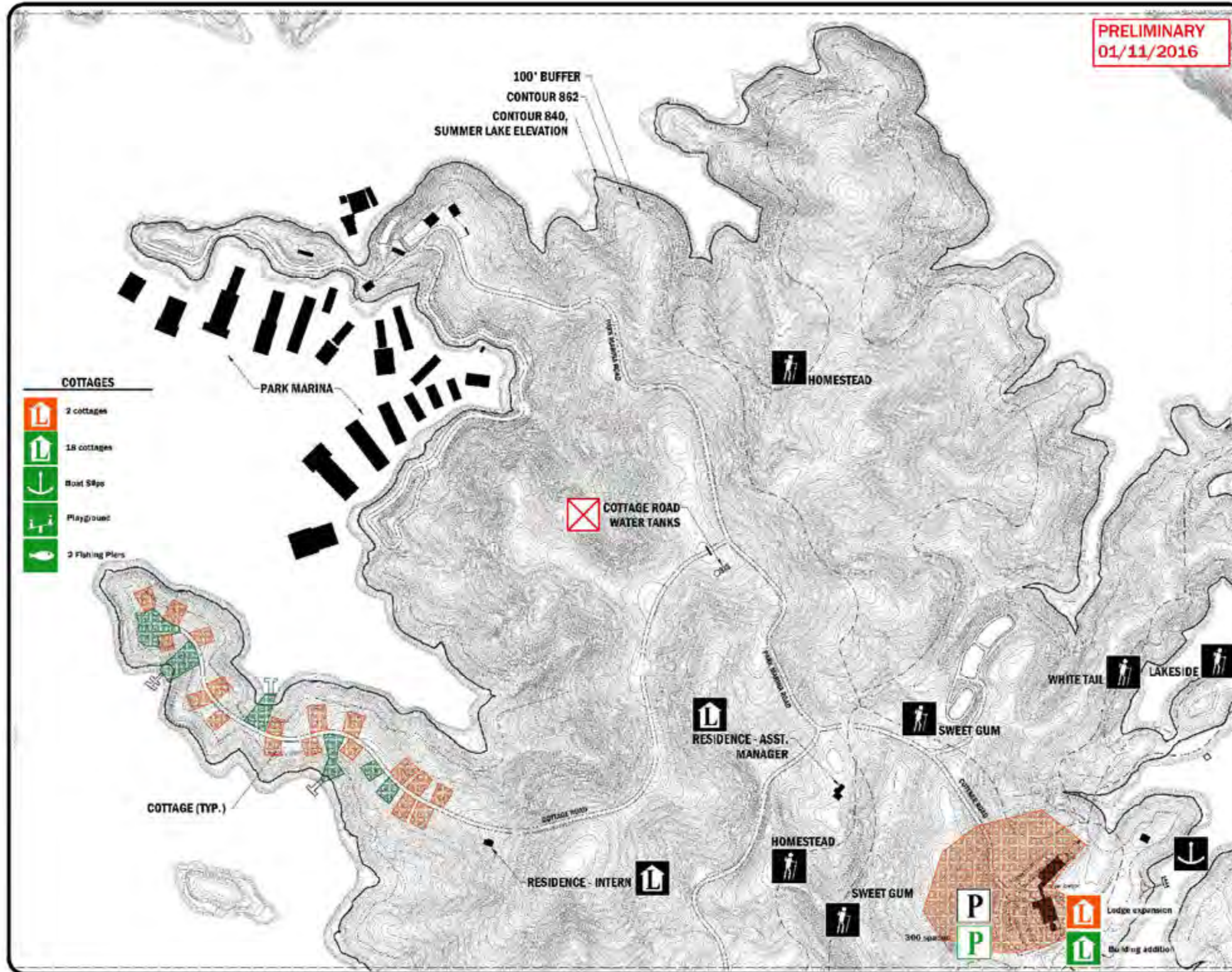
**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN**

RED TOP MOUNTAIN STATE PARK (GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES)

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-42**



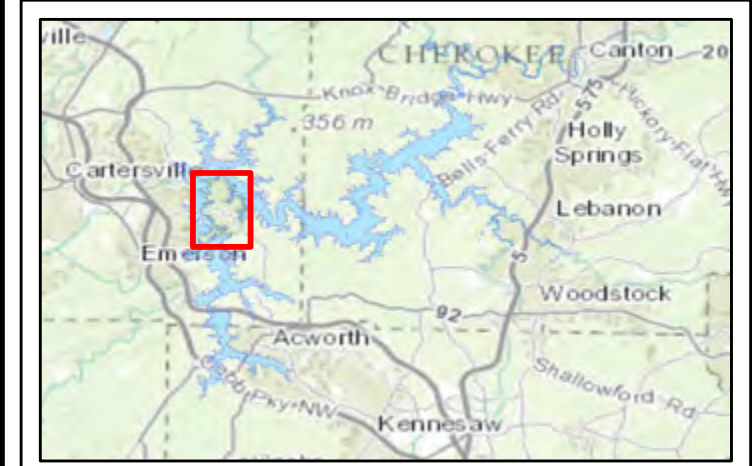
PRELIMINARY
01/11/2016

- COTTAGES**
- 2 cottages
 - 18 cottages
 - Boat Slip
 - Playground
 - 2 Fishing Piers



LEGEND

SUPPORT BUILDING	LODGING
CAMP SITE	BEACH
FIRE RING	BOAT RAMP
DUMPING STATION	COURTESY DOCK
PARKING	FISHING
COMFORT STATION	PLAY AREA
PICNIC SITE	LIMPRI-ENSATER
AWNYER	HIKING TRAIL
SIGN MARKING	RESERVE TRAIL
BY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, BY OTHERS	
EXISTING NO REPAIR	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT
TO BE REMOVED	TO BE RELOCATED

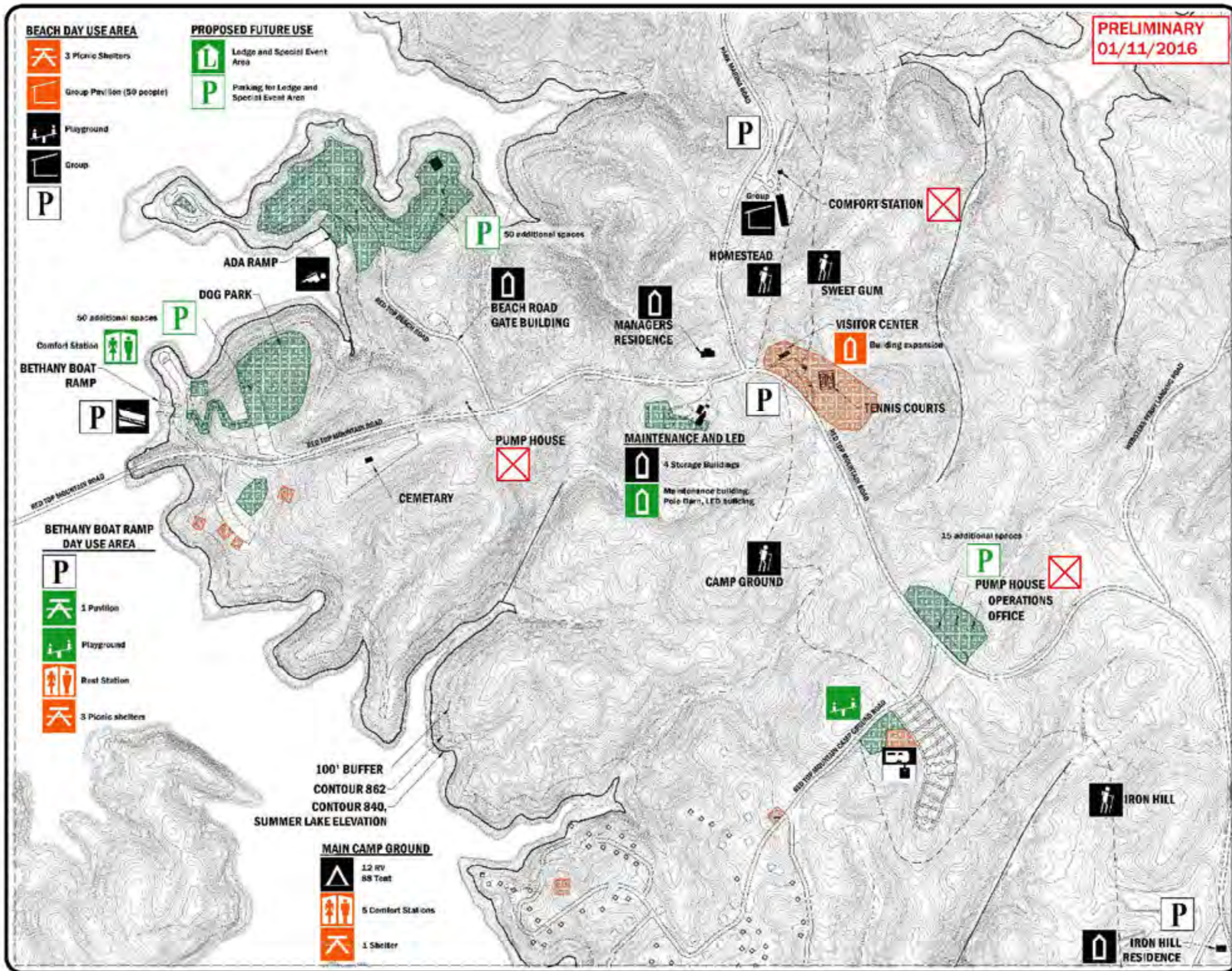


This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN**
RED TOP MOUNTAIN STATE PARK (GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES)

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016** PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-42**



**PRELIMINARY
01/11/2016**



LEGEND

SUPPORT BUILDING	LOGGING
CAMP SITE	BEACH
FIRE RING	BOAT RAMP
DUMPING STATION	COURTESY ROCK
PARKING	FISHING
COMFORT STATION	PLAY AREA
PHONIC SITE	AMPHITHEATER
WALKER	HIKING TRAIL
SIGHT MARKING	RESERVED TRAIL
BY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, BY OTHERS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT
EXISTING TO REMAIN	TO BE REMOVED

GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
RED TOP MOUNTAIN STATE PARK
AREA DEVELOPMENT PLAN



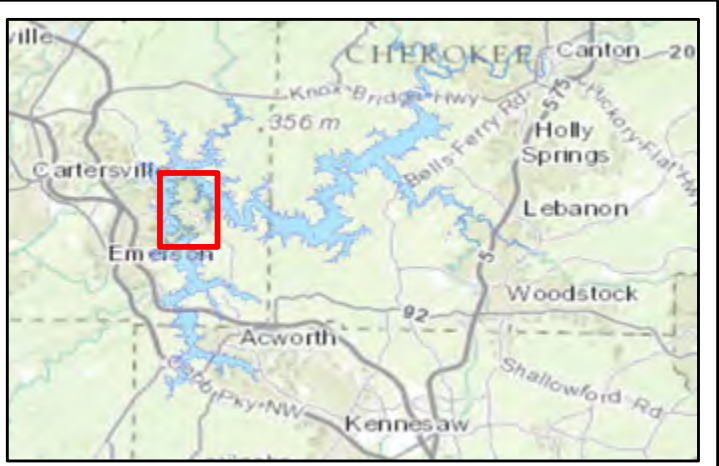
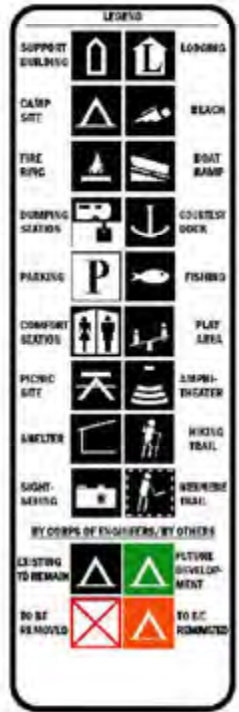
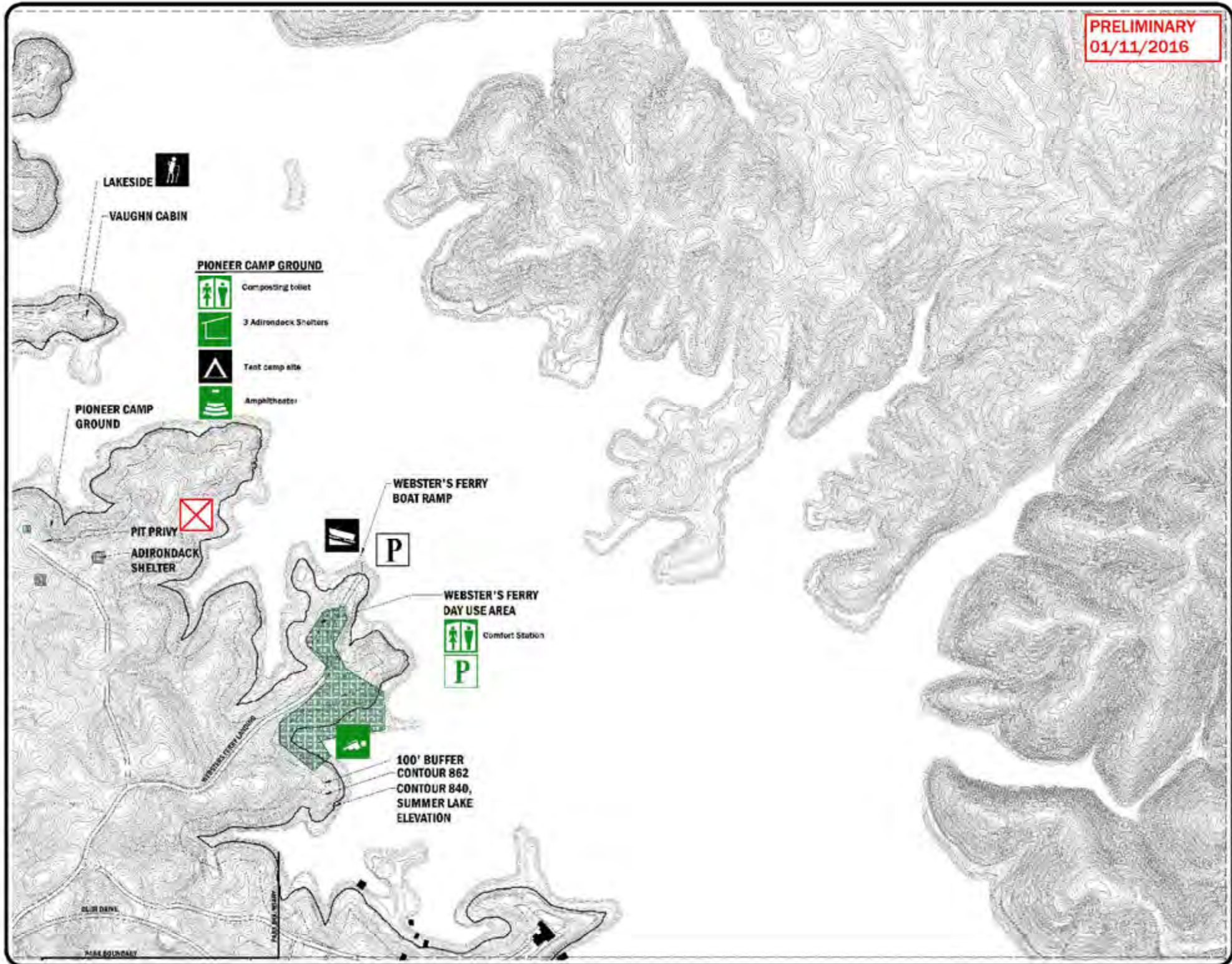
This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office

**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN**

RED TOP MOUNTAIN STATE PARK (GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES)

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016** PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-42**



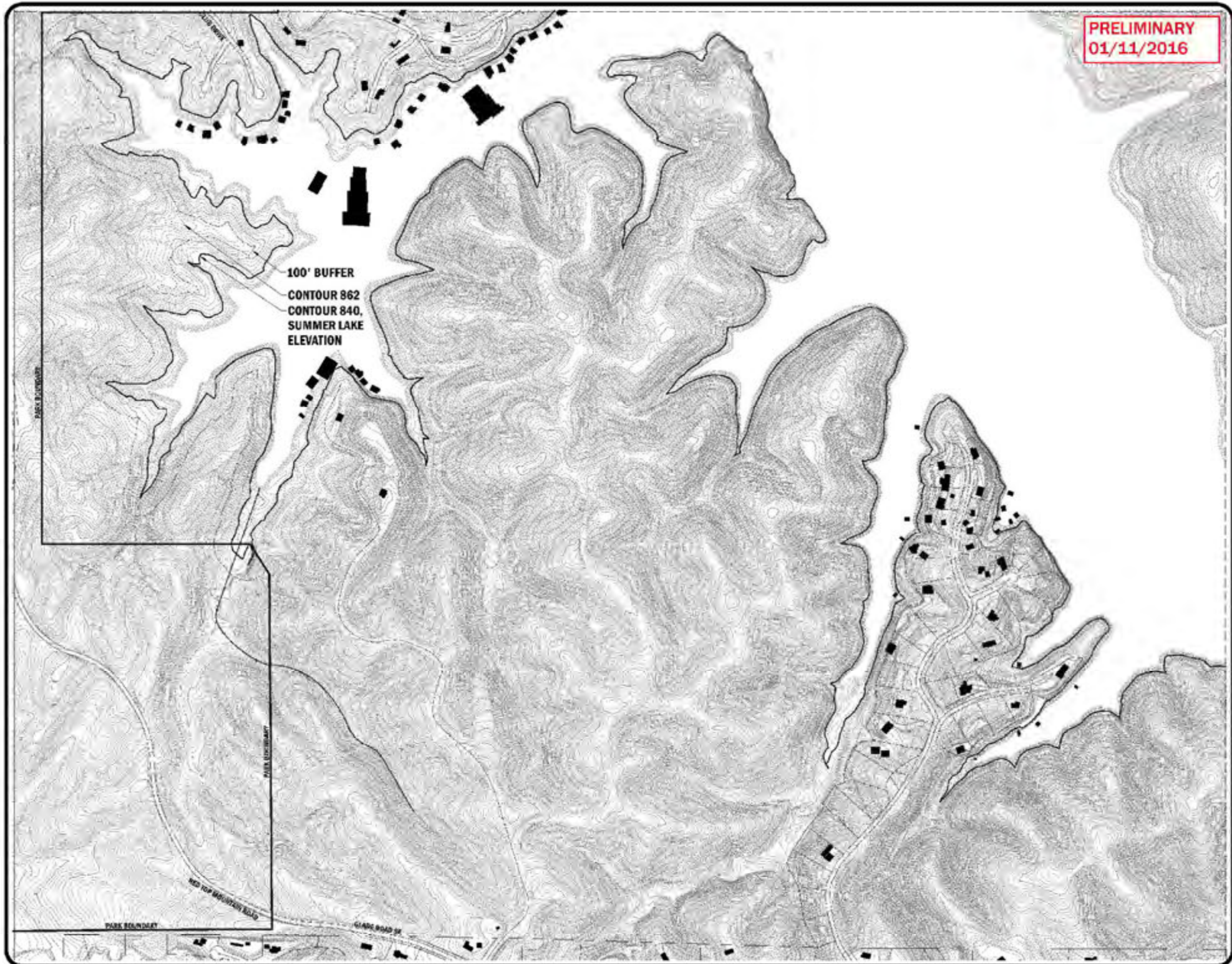
This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT

ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN

RED TOP MOUNTAIN STATE PARK (GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES)

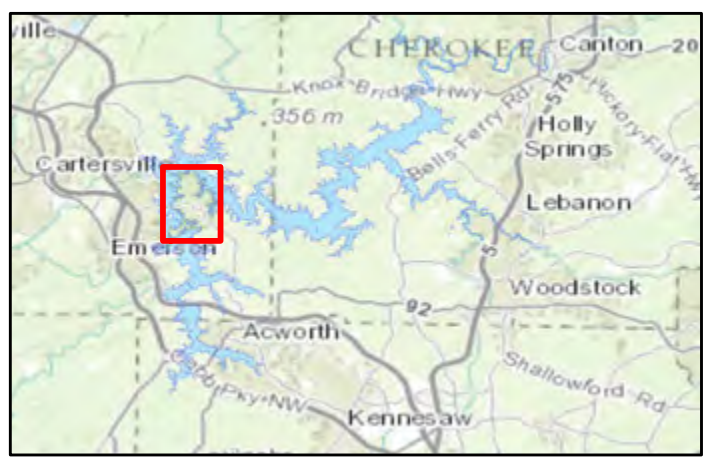
DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016** PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-42**



PRELIMINARY
01/11/2016



SHEET 6 OF 6



This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office

 **U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN**
RED TOP MOUNTAIN STATE PARK (GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES)

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016** PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-42**

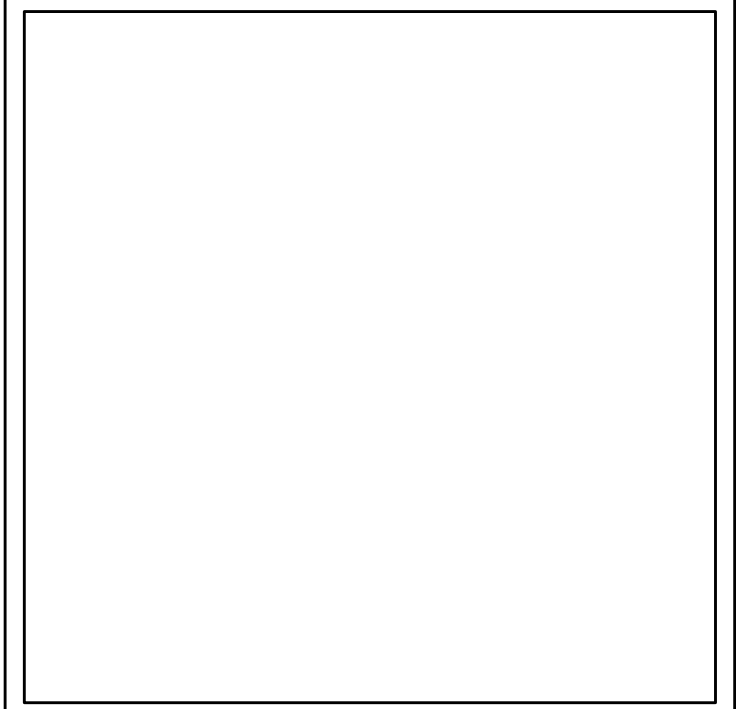
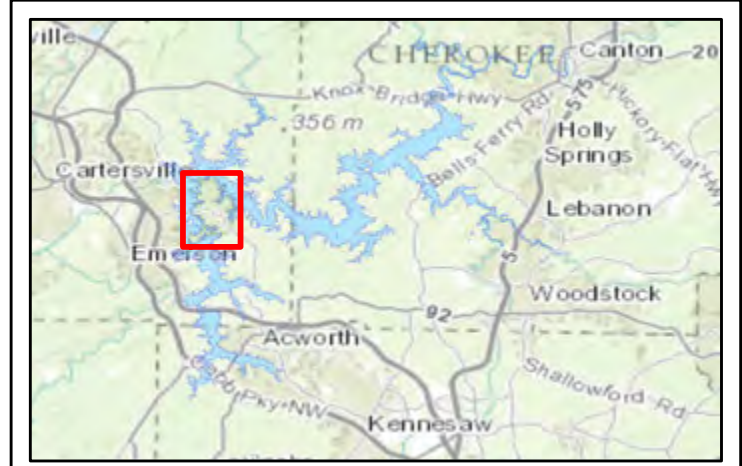
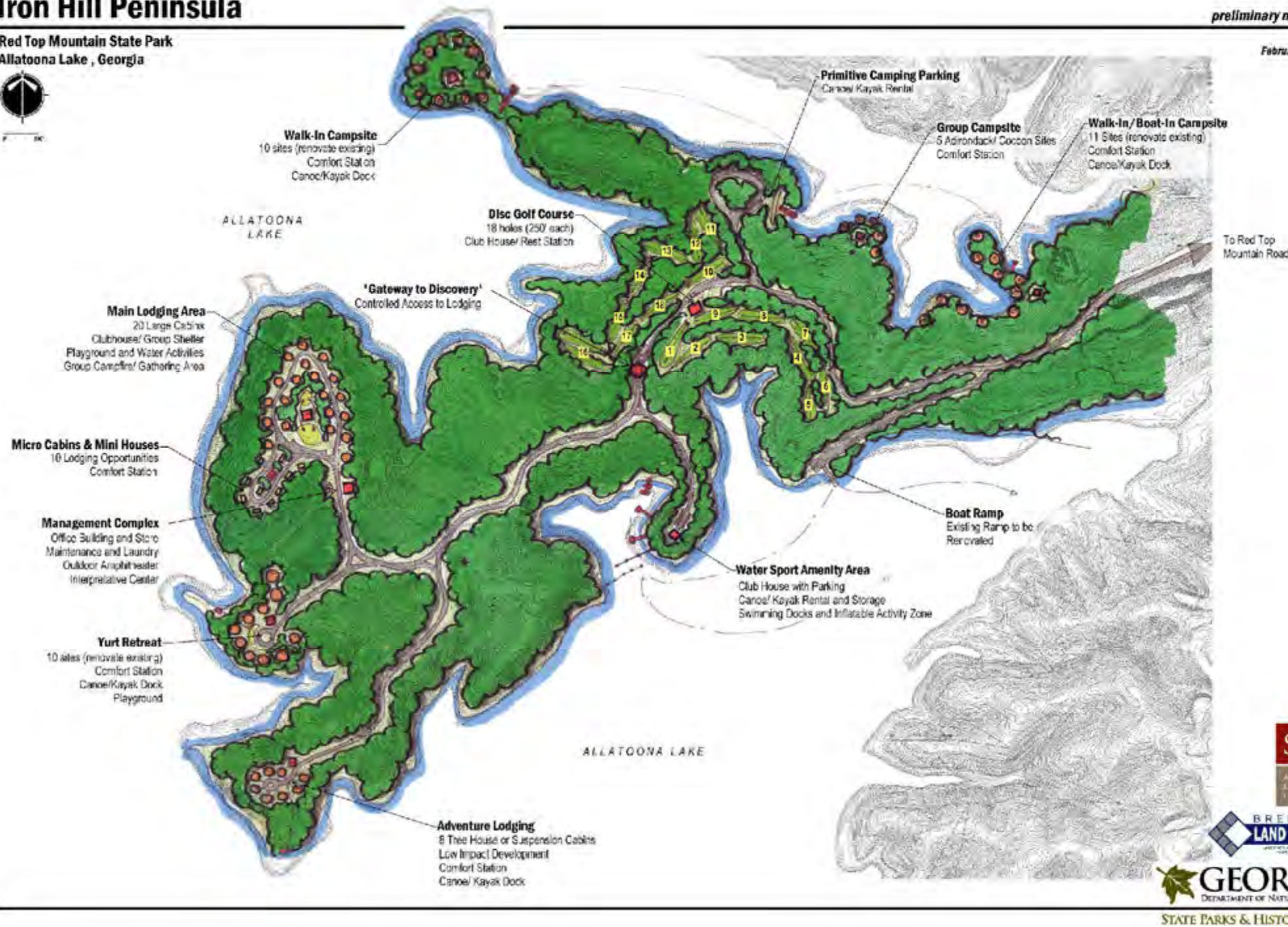
Iron Hill Peninsula

Red Top Mountain State Park
Allatoona Lake, Georgia



preliminary master plan

Concept 'A'
February 12th, 2016



This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

ALLATOONA LAKE MASTER PLAN

RED TOP MOUNTAIN STATE PARK (GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES)

DATE:
SEPTEMBER 2016

PLATE NO.:
AL15MP-OR-42



ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	1	0
BOAT RAMP	1	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	2	0
DOCK	0	1
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	1	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	3	0
OVERLOOK	0	2
PAC SITE	2	0
PARKING SITE	243	0
PICNIC SITE	28	0
PLAYGROUND	1	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	3	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	5	0
SWIM AREA	0	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	3	0
TRAIL HEAD	3	1
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- DOCK
- OVERLOOK
- AMPHITHEATER
- BOAT RAMP
- COMFORT STATION
- GATEHOUSE
- OPERATIONS
- PAC SITE
- PARKING SITE
- PICNIC AREA
- PLAYGROUND
- SHELTER
- SPORT AREA
- TRAIL BRIDGE
- TRAIL HEAD
- TRAILS
- TRAILS
- PAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE

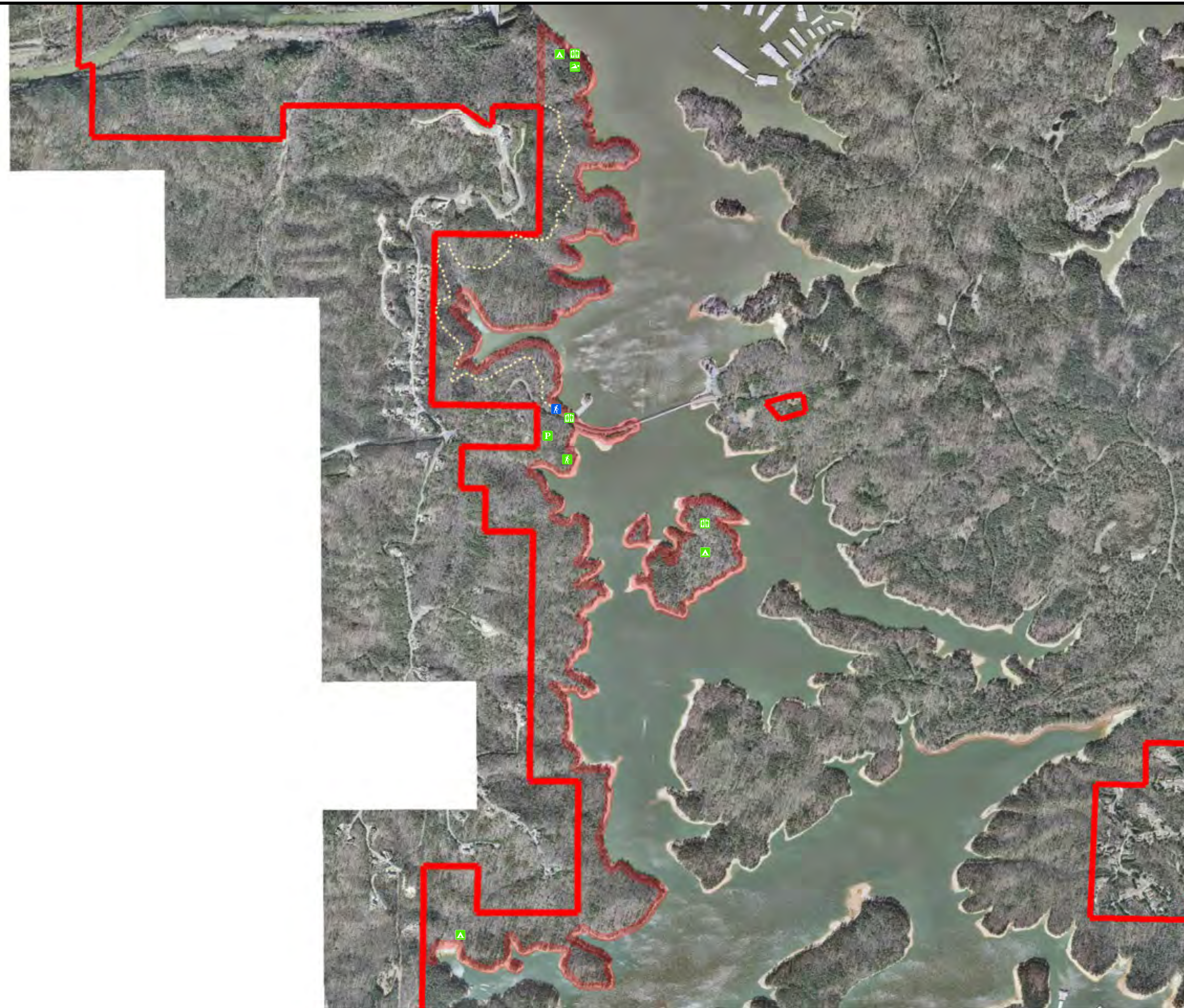


**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
RIVERSIDE DAY USE**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-43**



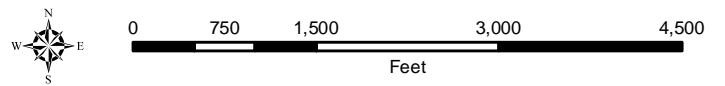
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	0	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	28
COMFORT STATION	0	3
DOCK	0	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	0	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	0	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	0	12
PICNIC SITE	0	0
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	0	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	0	1
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	1	1
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0


LEGEND

- CAMPSITE
- COMFORT STATION
- PARKING SITE
- SWIM AREA
- TRAIL HEAD
- TRAIL HEAD
- TRAILS

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



 **U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
SIGNAL MOUNTAIN**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016** PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-44**



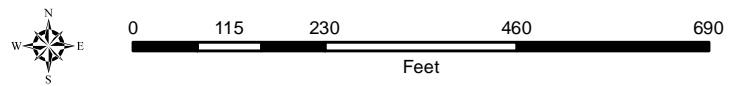
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	0	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	2	0
DOCK	0	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	0	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	9	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	375	0
PICNIC SITE	0	0
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	3	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	23	0
SWIM AREA	0	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- COMFORT STATION
- OPERATIONS
- PARKING SITE
- SHELTER
- SPORT AREA
- PAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING
- UNPAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
SOUTH CHEROKEE RECREATION ASSOCIATION**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-45**



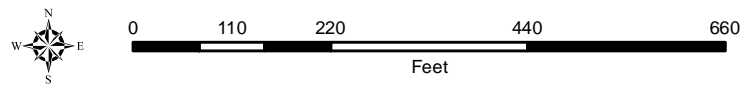
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	1	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	20	0
COMFORT STATION	1	0
DOCK	0	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	1	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	1	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	1	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	2	0
PARKING SITE	27	0
PICNIC SITE	0	0
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	0	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	1	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- BOAT RAMP
- CAMPSITE
- COMFORT STATION
- DUMP STATION
- GATEHOUSE
- OPERATIONS
- PAC SITE
- PARKING SITE
- SWIM AREA
- PAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
STAMP CREEK CAMPGROUND**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-46**



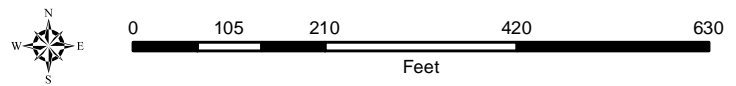
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	1	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	1	0
DOCK	1	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	0	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	0	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	1	0
PARKING SITE	50	0
PICNIC SITE	0	0
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	0	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	0	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- BOAT RAMP
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- PAC SITE
- PARKING SITE
- PAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
STAMP CREEK DAY USE**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016** PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-47**



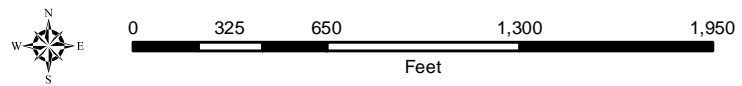
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	1
BOAT RAMP	1	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	159	0
COMFORT STATION	4	4
DOCK	1	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	1	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	2	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	2	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	3	0
PARKING SITE	226	0
PICNIC SITE	20	12 + 1 Area
PLAYGROUND	2	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	2	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	2	0
SWIM AREA	2	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- AMPHITHEATER
- COMFORT STATION
- PICNIC SITE
- BOAT RAMP
- CAMPSITE
- CEMETERY
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- DUMP STATION
- GATEHOUSE
- OPERATIONS
- PAC SITE
- PARKING SITE
- PLAYGROUND
- SHELTER
- SPORT AREA
- SWIM AREA
- PAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
SWEETWATER CAMPGROUND & SWEETWATER DAY USE**

DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016	PLATE NO.: AL15MP-OR-48
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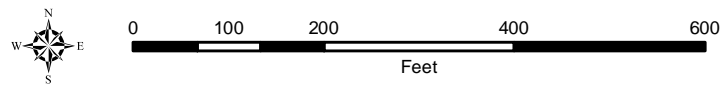
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	0	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	0	0
DOCK	0	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	0	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	1	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	0	0
PICNIC SITE	0	0
PLAYGROUND	1	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	0	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	1	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	1	0
SWIM AREA	0	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	2	1
TRAIL HEAD	2	2
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- OPERATIONS
- PLAYGROUND
- SPORT AREA
- TRAIL BRIDGE
- TRAILS
- TRAILS

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
TANYARD CREEK PARK**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-49**



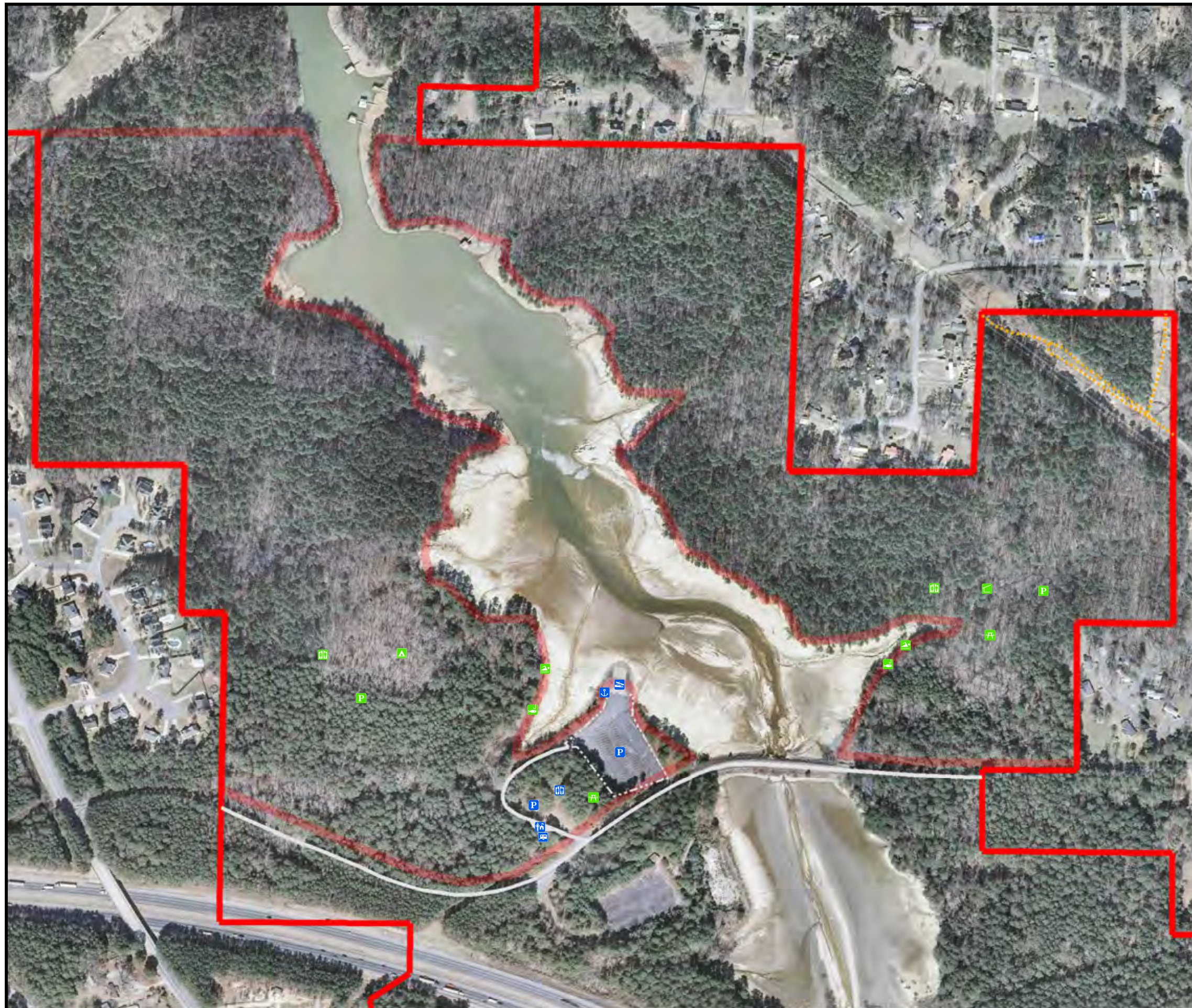
This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office

<p>CITY OF ACWORTH CORN COUNTY, GEORGIA</p>		<p>TANYARD CREEK PARK MASTER PLAN</p>	
<p>MACTEC MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc. 3300 TOWN POINT DRIVE, SUITE 100 ROSELAND, GEORGIA 30070-8710</p>		<p>DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016</p>	



**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
TANYARD CREEK PARK**

DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016 PLATE NO.: AL15MP-OR-49



ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	1	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	50
COMFORT STATION	1	2
DOCK	1	0
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	2
GATEHOUSE	1	1
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	0	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	1	1
PARKING SITE	111	130
PICNIC SITE	0	36
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	0	1
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	0	2
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- CAMPSITE
- COMFORT STATION
- FISHING SITE
- PARKING SITE
- PICNIC SITE
- SHELTER
- SWIM AREA
- BOAT RAMP
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- GATEHOUSE
- PAC SITE
- PARKING SITE
- PAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE

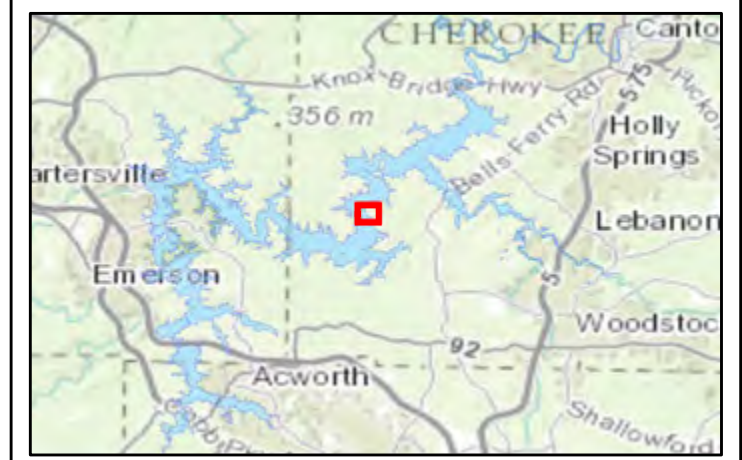


**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
UPPER TANYARD CREEK DAY USE**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-50**



ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	2	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	74	0
COMFORT STATION	3	0
DOCK	2	1
DRY STACK STORAGE	0	0
DUMP STATION	2	0
FISHING SITE	1	0
GATEHOUSE	2	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	2	0
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	2	0
PARKING SITE	271	0
PICNIC SITE	23	0
PLAYGROUND	1	0
PRIVATE CABIN	0	0
SHELTER	0	1
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	2	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	0	0

LEGEND

- DOCK
- SHELTER
- BOAT RAMP
- CAMPSITE
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- DUMP STATION
- FISHING SITE
- GATEHOUSE
- OPERATIONS
- PAC SITE
- PARKING SITE
- PLAYGROUND
- SPORT AREA
- SWIM AREA
- PAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
VICTORIA CAMPGROUND & VICTORIA DAY USE**

DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016	PLATE NO.: AL15MP-OR-51
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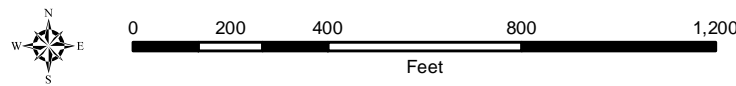
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	2	0
BOAT STORAGE	0	0
CABIN	0	0
CAMPSITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	1	0
DOCK	12	1
DRY STACK STORAGE	240	396
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	0	0
LAND STORAGE	142	459
OPERATIONS	3	1
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	276	792
PICNIC SITE	0	0
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	17	0
SHELTER	1	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	0	0
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	427	461

LEGEND

- BOAT RAMP
- BOAT STORAGE
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- OPERATIONS
- PARKING SITE
- SHELTER
- PRIVATE CABIN
- PAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING
- UNPAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT

ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
VICTORIA HARBOUR MARINA

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016** PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-52**

Victoria Harbour Marina

Master Plan

Lake Allatoona Woodstock, GA
 November 6, 2007
 Revised March 3, 2008

	EXISTING	REMOVED	PROPOSED	TOTAL
NET	555	140	572	889
GRY	334	0	845	1237
TOTAL BOATS	900	140	1357	2,179
PARKING	571	11	558	1068
RATIO	68/1			100/1

NOTES:
 1. Number of docks do NOT include the boat storage and tie up areas.
 2. Number of parking spaces do NOT include the service parking, unloading zones, and restaurant parking.

	EXISTING	PROPOSED	TOTAL	SPS PER DOCK
A	24	0	24	
B	68	8	76	
C	56	10	66	
D	50	0	50	
F	50	10	60	
I	52	4	56	
S	38	8	46	
H	28	10	38	
I	40	-40	0	
J	40	-40	0	
K	30	-30	0	
L	50	-30	20	
1		50	50	
2		22	22	
3		40	40	
4		44	44	
5		42	42	
6		64	64	
7		64	64	
8		58	58	
9		64	64	
0		8	8	
11		16	16	
TOTAL	508	522	889	



CONCEPTUALLY APPROVED FOR LEASING OF VICTORIA HARBOUR MARINA BY: [Signature] DATE: 7-14-10

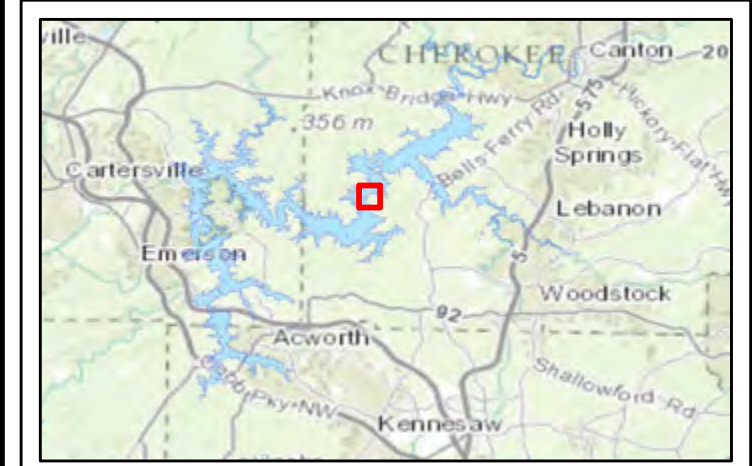


Scale: 1" = 200'

LANDMARK DESIGN ASSOCIATES



4485 COMMERCE DRIVE, SUITE 102
 BUFORD, GA 30519
 T. 770-545-8875
 F. 770-545-8875



CONCEPTUALLY APPROVED FOR
 US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District
 BY: [Signature]
 DATE: 7-14-10

NOTICE: This approval stamp DOES NOT certify an engineer review. The builder should rely on professional engineering services to certify that the design is suitable for purposes and meets minimum standards including those related to the safety of the users.

This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
 MOBILE DISTRICT

ALLATOONA LAKE
 MASTER PLAN
 VICTORIA HARBOUR MARINA

DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016

PLATE NO.: AL15MP-OR-52



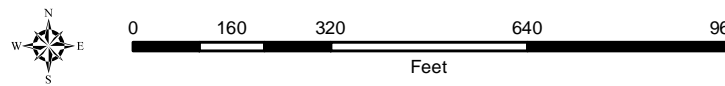
ITEM	EXISTING	PROPOSED
AMPHITHEATER	0	0
BOAT RAMP	1	0
CABIN	0	40
CAMPSITE	0	0
COMFORT STATION	2	1
DOCK	17	1
DRY STACK STORAGE	24	522
DUMP STATION	0	0
FISHING SITE	0	0
GATEHOUSE	0	0
LAND STORAGE	0	0
OPERATIONS	4	3
OVERLOOK	0	0
PAC SITE	0	0
PARKING SITE	160	656
PICNIC SITE	5	0
PLAYGROUND	0	0
PRIVATE CABIN	27	0
SHELTER	1	0
SPORTS AREA PAVED	0	0
SPORTS AREA UNPAVED	0	0
SWIM AREA	0	1
TRAIL BRIDGE	0	0
TRAIL HEAD	0	0
WET SLIP STORAGE	158	350

LEGEND

- BOAT RAMP
- BOAT STORAGE
- COMFORT STATION
- DOCK
- OPERATIONS
- PARKING SITE
- SHELTER
- PRIVATE CABIN
- PAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED ROAD
- PAVED PARKING
- UNPAVED PARKING

SYMBOL COLOR LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PRIVATE



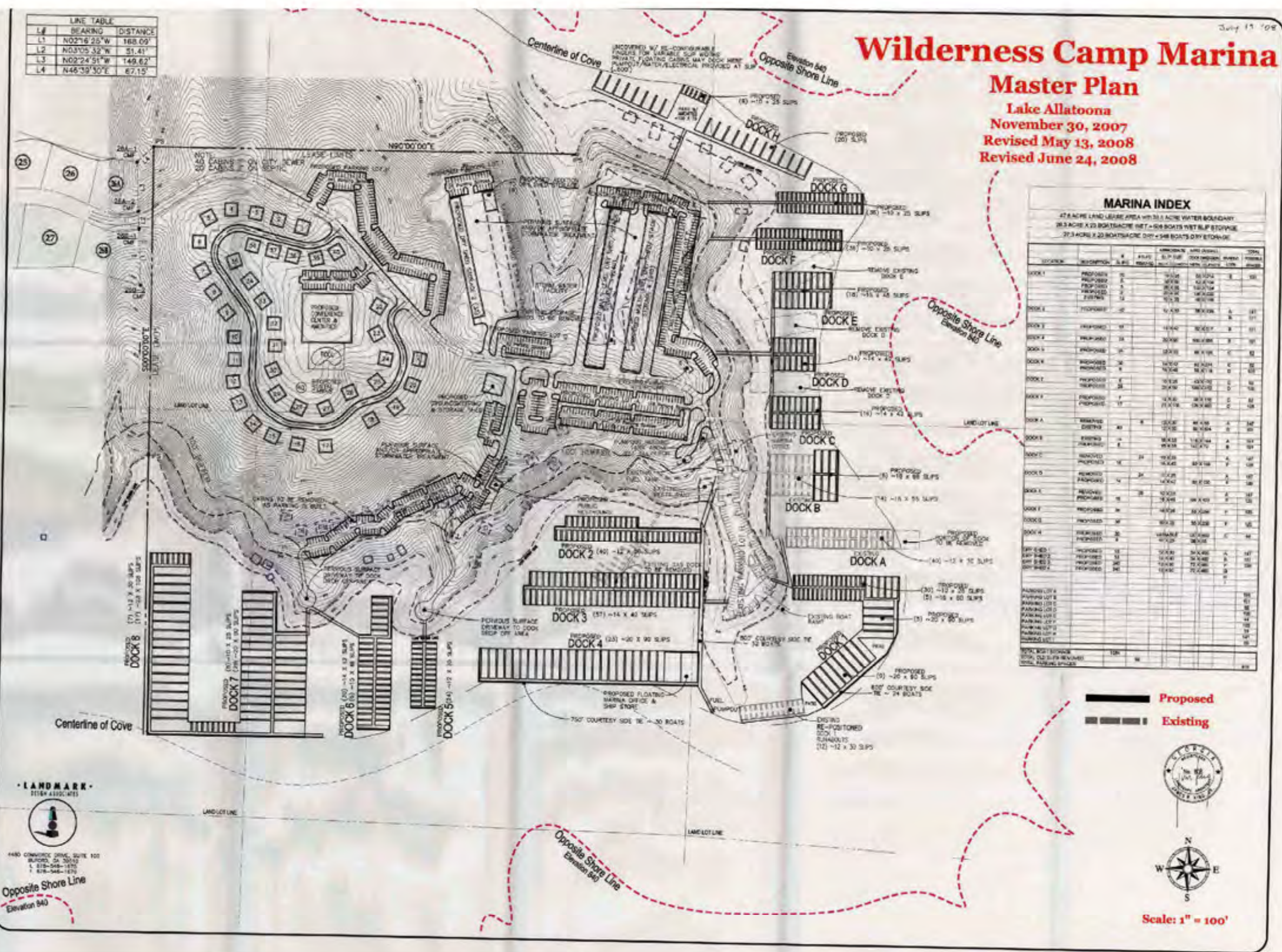
**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT**

**ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
WILDERNESS CAMP MARINA**

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-53**

LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE
L1	N02°16'25"W	188.09'
L2	N03°05'32"W	51.41'
L3	N02°24'51"W	149.62'
L4	N46°39'50"E	67.15'



Wilderness Camp Marina

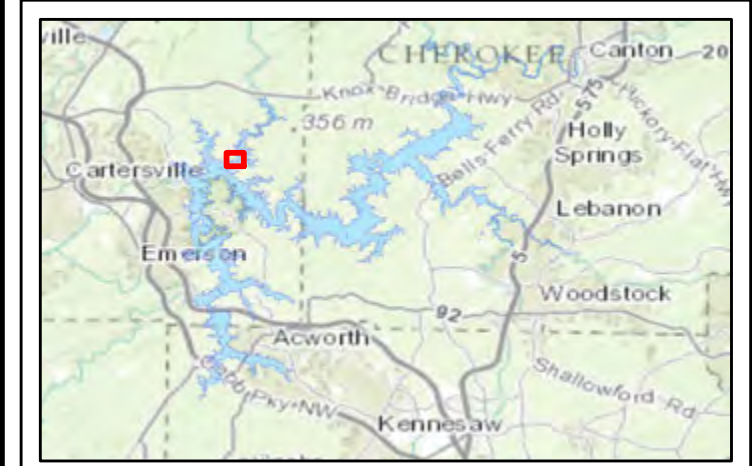
Master Plan

Lake Allatoona
 November 30, 2007
 Revised May 13, 2008
 Revised June 24, 2008

MARINA INDEX

47.8 ACRE LAND LEASE AREA WITH 20.3 ACRE WATER BOUNDARY
 38.2 ACRES X 20 BOATSPACE NET + 58 BOATS NET SLIP STORAGE
 27.3 ACRES X 20 BOATSPACE DRY + 58 BOATS DRY STORAGE

DOCK	DESCRIPTION	AREA	SLIP	NET	DRY	NET	DRY
DOCK 1	PROPOSED	100' x 25'	25	100	100	0	0
DOCK 2	PROPOSED	140' x 25'	35	140	140	0	0
DOCK 3	PROPOSED	171' x 40'	40	171	171	0	0
DOCK 4	PROPOSED	233' x 90'	90	233	233	0	0
DOCK 5	PROPOSED	112' x 30'	30	112	112	0	0
DOCK 6	PROPOSED	113' x 88'	88	113	113	0	0
DOCK 7	PROPOSED	171' x 25'	25	171	171	0	0
DOCK 8	PROPOSED	171' x 25'	25	171	171	0	0
DOCK A	EXISTING	140' x 25'	25	140	140	0	0
DOCK B	EXISTING	140' x 25'	25	140	140	0	0
DOCK C	EXISTING	140' x 25'	25	140	140	0	0
DOCK D	EXISTING	140' x 25'	25	140	140	0	0
DOCK E	EXISTING	140' x 25'	25	140	140	0	0
DOCK F	EXISTING	140' x 25'	25	140	140	0	0
DOCK G	EXISTING	140' x 25'	25	140	140	0	0
DOCK H	EXISTING	140' x 25'	25	140	140	0	0
TOTAL			478	478	478	0	0



This plate represents the plan of record on file at the Allatoona Lake Operations Project Management Office



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT

ALLATOONA LAKE
MASTER PLAN
WILDERNESS CAMP MARINA

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 2016**

PLATE NO.: **AL15MP-OR-53**