Allatoona Lake Project

Etowah River
Bartow County, GA

Master Plan

Prepared by the
Mobile District
US Army Corps of Engineers

January 2022

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ALLATOONA LAKE PROJECT MASTER PLAN – FIVE YEAR UPDATE

The following updates have been made to the Allatoona Lake Project Master Plan Signed March 29th, 2017 by Colonel James A. Delapp.

UPDATE 1: PAGES 35-36

The following recreation areas have been edited to reflect their lease to Bartow County, Georgia. In the previous version of the Master Plan these parks were managed by USACE. Their site-specific resource objectives and development needs have been updated to match those of other leased recreation areas.

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

Management Agency: Bartow County, GA

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.

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

Management Agency: Bartow County, GA

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.

UPDATE 2: PAGE 76

The following recreation area had a development need of building a dock and shelter. The dock and shelter have both been constructed since the signing of the previous document. The description and development needs have been updated to reflect this change.

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

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. The new additions of a dock and shelter installed towards the center of the site, can be accessed from the day-use area.

Development Needs:

- Continue updating and upgrading aging facilities, including improved ADA accessibility.

UPDATE 3: PAGES 80, F-1

The following updates to Chapter 6.2 and Appendix F reflect the updated information regarding road and parking data that was collected across the Mobile District by SCA team members in 2021. Appendix F is no longer necessary, but remains as a placeholder in the document for reference back to the explanation in Chapter 6.2.

6.2 PROJECT ACCESS AND TRANSPORTATION

Formerly titled: Federal Lands Transportation Program (FLTP) Guidance for Project Access and Transportation

This Master Plan previously included an appendix referencing road and parking assets called Rules of the Road: Transportation Asset Structure and Representation (Appendix F). This living document will no longer be included in Master Plans as the data the methods describe collecting has been collected. This work was completed for the Mobile District in 2021.

Additionally, multiple Federal Aid Highway Programs were established to provide funding to assist with managing federally and locally owned/maintained transportation asset structures leading to or on federal lands. This master plan proposes capital improvements for existing access and entrance to recreation and

other operational areas in the development needs section of the park descriptions in Chapter 5 and the Programmatic Environmental Assessment in Appendix D. Moving forward, this project will continue to seek funding through annual budgets and supplemental funding sources such as the Federal Land Transportation Program (FLTP) and the Federal Land Access Program (FLAP).

APPENDIX F

RULES OF THE ROAD: TRANSPORTATION ASSET STRUCTURE AND REPRESENTATION

This appendix is no longer necessary or relevant to this Master Plan. Please see Chapter 6.2 for more information.

Allatoona Lake Project
Master Plan Five Year Update

November 30, 2021

The attached Master Plan for Allatoona Lake with included updates 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.

CHAPMAN.JEREMY.JIGGS.1187181077

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Jeremy J. Chapman, P.E.
Colonel, U.S. Army
District Commander

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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James A. DeLapp
Colonel, U.S. Army
District Commander

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, 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 Dahlonega 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 *Talledega 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 *Talladega 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, metasiltstone, 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, metasiltstone, 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 (RHFCA) 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 (RHFCA) 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 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: Bartow County, GA

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:

- 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.

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

Management Agency: Bartow County, GA

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:

- 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.

5.14 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 us 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 potions 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. The new additions of a dock and shelter installed towards the center of the site, can be accessed from the day-use area.

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

- 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 PROJECT ACCESS AND TRANSPORTATION

Formerly titled: Federal Lands Transportation Program (FLTP) Guidance for Project Access and Transportation

This Master Plan previously included an appendix referencing road and parking assets called Rules of the Road: Transportation Asset Structure and Representation (Appendix F). This living document will no longer be included in Master Plans as the data the methods describe collecting has been collected. This work was completed for the Mobile District in 2021.

Additionally, multiple Federal Aid Highway Programs were established to provide funding to assist with managing federally and locally owned/maintained transportation asset structures leading to or on federal lands. This master plan proposes capital improvements for existing access and entrance to recreation and other operational areas in the development needs section of the park descriptions in Chapter 5 and the Programmatic Environmental Assessment in Appendix D. Moving forward, this project will continue to seek funding through annual budgets and supplemental funding sources such as the Federal Land Transportation Program (FLTP) and the Federal Land Access Program (FLAP).

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)

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Georgia Division of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Sites. (2003). *Statewide Comprehensive*
- *Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2003-2007.* Atlanta, GA: Georgia Department of Natural Resources; Division of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Sites.
- Haas, G., Aukerman, Grizzle, V., Jackson, J., 2011. *Water and Land Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Handbook*. 2nd Edition. United States Department of the Interior; Bureau of Reclamation, Program and Administration; Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO.
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- Omernik, J.M. 1987. Ecoregions of the Conterminous United States. Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 77:118-125.

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. IB (c2) - Public Use Facilities, Supplementing Design Memorandum No. 1	15 October 1964
Design Memorandum No. 1B (c3) - Construction Design Memorandum, Public Use and Access Facilities, Supplemental Appropriation Bill F.Y.1965—Appalachia	3 May 1965
Design Memorandum No. 1C - Master Plan for Allatoona Reservoir	15 April 1966
Operation and Maintenance Manual, Part V—Reservoir Management	August 1968
Project Resources Management Plan Allatoona Lake, Etowah River, Georgia	December 1972
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
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

APPENDIX D

PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (PEA)

APPENDIX E

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA) DOCUMENTS

APPENDIX F

RULES OF THE ROAD: TRANSPORTATION ASSET STRUCTURE AND REPRESENTATION

This appendix is no longer necessary or relevant to this Master Plan. Please see chapter 6.2 for more information.

APPENDIX G

PLATES