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

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1. INTRODUCTION:

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

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

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

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

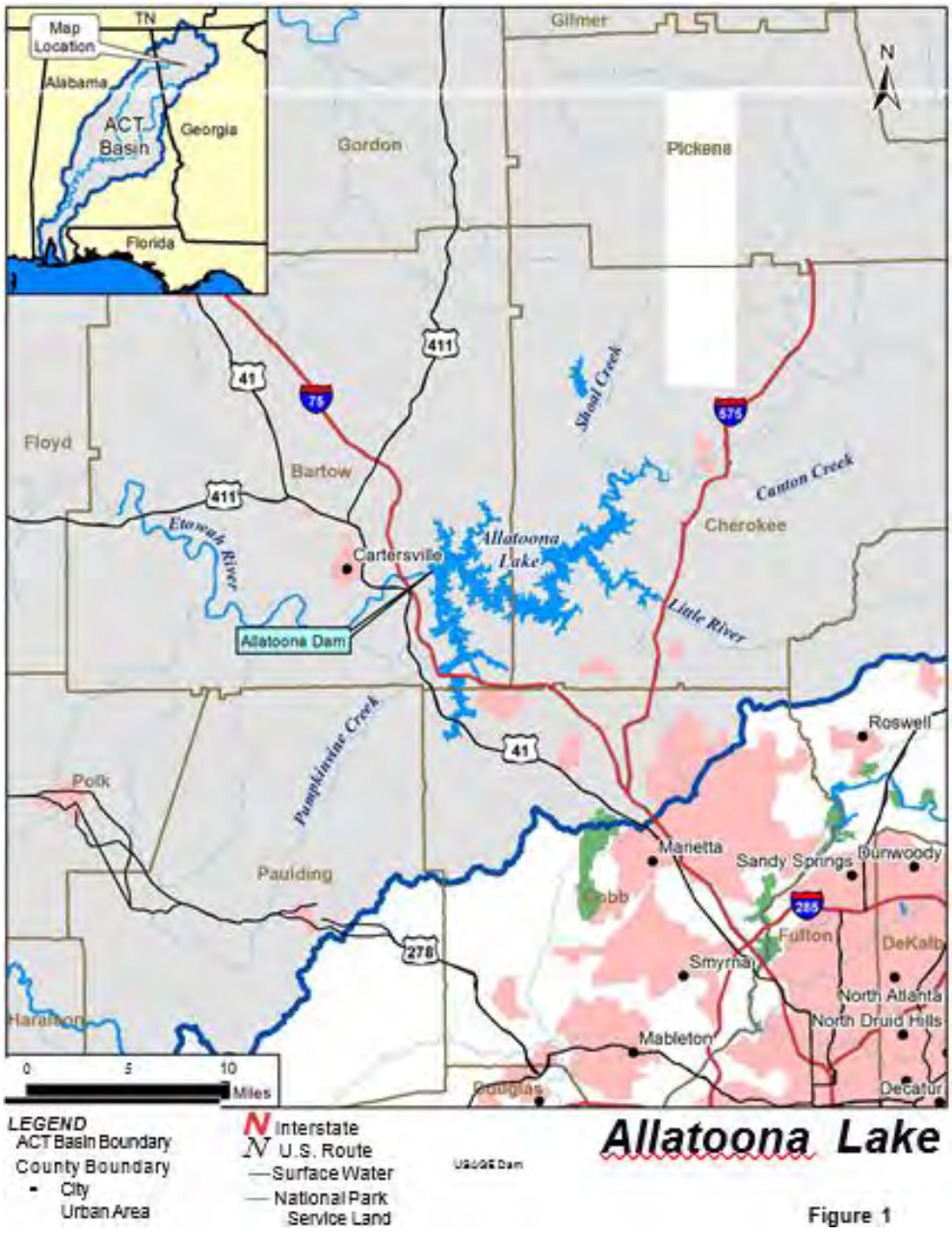

Figure 1. Location of Project in Georgia

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

The MP is based on responses to regional and local needs, resource capabilities and suitability, and expressed public interest consistent with authorized project purposes and pertinent legislation and regulations. The MP provides a District-level policy consistent with national objectives and other state and regional goals and programs. The plan is distinct from the project-level implementation emphasis of the Operational Management Plan (OMP). Policies in the MP are guidelines implemented through provisions of the OMP,the Annual Work Plan (AWP), and the Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP).
The MP is the overarching, strategic land use management document that guides the comprehensive management and development of all project recreational, natural and cultural resources throughout the life of the water resource development project. Within its framework, the OMP details programs and activities to implement the concepts of the Master Plan. The AWP is a description of management tasks and initiatives, complete with labor, material, and cost requirements, to be completed for use in the current fiscal year. The HPMP details specific programs and activities to implement historic preservation and stewardship under the OMP and is a separate management document. The AWP is synonymous with the current fiscal year plan in the five-year work plan set forth in the OMP. The HPMP is updated every five years or during any MP update.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Protection of Children: On April 12, 1991, the President issued EO 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks. The EO seeks to protect children from disproportionately incurring environmental health or safety risks that might arise as a result of USACE policies, programs, activities, and standards. The number of children visiting Allatoona Lake area is unknown; however, it is generally assumed that those who do are accompanied and protected by adults. None of the alternatives would result in increased safety hazards to children.

- Environmental Justice: The primary objective of an environmental justice analysis is to ensure that vulnerable populations do not bear a disproportionately high and adverse share of human health or environmental effects from proposed Federal actions. To address environmental justice concerns, President Clinton issued Executive Order (EO) 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations*, on February 11, 1994 requiring each Federal agency to "make the achievement of environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects on minority and low-income populations." The EO and accompanying Presidential Memorandum direct Federal agencies

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

- Prime and Unique Farmland: The proposed action would occur entirely on currently Federally-owned property already managed for non-farm related purposes. No prime farmlands are located within the project area; therefore no coordination with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) regarding farmland is required.

- Climate Change: The nature of the project is to provide a framework document for continued development of recreational resources at Allatoona Lake. As such, there would be no permanent sources of greenhouse gas emissions. Insignificant emissions of greenhouse gases during construction would have no potential to affect climate change. Sea level potentially changes as a result of climate change and USACE projects can be impacted as a consequence. In accordance with the guidance provided in the USACE' Engineer Circular (EC) 1165-2-212 (USACE 2011), the first step in determining impacts is to decide whether the project would occur in a coastal/tidal/estuarine zone or in an area bordering such zones. Allatoona Lake is not located in such a zone and no further consideration to sea level change is necessary.

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

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

2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING WITHOUT THE PROJECT:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES:

3.1 Proposed Action:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: Project Operations and High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: Project Operations and High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.2 ALLATOONA LANDING MARINA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-01

Management Agency: Allatoona Landing Marina, LLC

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.3 ALLATOONA PASS BATTLEFIELD—PLATE AL15MP-OR-02

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

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.4 ATLANTA RECREATION CAMP—PLATE AL15MP-OR-03

Management Agency: City of Atlanta, GA

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.5 BARTOW CARVER PARK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-04

Management Agency: Bartow County Commission

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

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

Management Agency: Cherokee County Parks and Recreation Authority

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

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

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

- Monitor the area for overuse.

Development Needs:

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

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

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.8 BOLING PARK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-07

Management Agency: City of Canton, GA

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.9 CAUBLE PARK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-08

Management Agency: Lake Acworth Authority

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.10 CHEROKEE MILLS—PLATE AL15MP-OR-09

Management Agency: Cherokee County Parks and Recreation Authority

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.11 CITY OF EMERSON, GA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-10

Management Agency: City of Emerson, GA

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

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

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.13 CLARK CREEK SOUTH CAMPGROUND AND CLARK CREEK SOUTH BOAT RAMP—PLATE AL15MP-OR-12

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.14 COBB COUNTY REGIONAL PARK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-13

Management Agency: Cobb County, GA

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

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

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.15 COBBLESTONE—PLATE AL15MP-OR-14

Management Agency: Cobb County, GA

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

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

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

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

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: Project Operations and High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: Project Operations and High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.18 DALLAS LANDING—PLATE AL15MP-OR-17

Management Agency: City of Acworth, GA

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

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

Management Agency: Cherokee County Parks and Recreation Authority

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

- Rehabilitate the existing park entrance/exit to provide safer ingress and egress.

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

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.21 GATEWOOD PARK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-20

Management Agency: Bartow County Commission

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.22 GLADE MARINA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-21

Management Agency: St. Glade, LLC

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.23 HARBOR TOWN MARINA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-22

Management Agency: Harbor Town Marina, Inc.

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.24 HOLIDAY HARBOR MARINA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-23

Management Agency: Holiday Marine Group, Inc.

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

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

Management Agency: Cherokee County Parks and Recreation Authority

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

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

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.27 KENNWORTH PARK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-26

Management Agency: Acworth Lake Authority

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

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

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.29 LITTLE RIVER MARINA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-28

Management Agency: St. Little River, LLC

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

- Monitor for compliance with terms of the lease.

Development Needs:

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

3.1.30 MACEDONIA CAMPGROUND—PLATE AL15MP-OR-29

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.31 MCKASKEY CREEK CAMPGROUND—PLATE AL15MP-OR-30

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.32 MCKINNEY CAMPGROUND—PLATE AL15MP-OR-31

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.33 NAVY RECREATION SITE—PLATE AL15MP-OR-32

Management Agency: U.S. Naval Air Station Atlanta

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.34 NOONDAY CREEK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-33

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

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

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

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

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

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

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

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

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

Management Agency: City of Woodstock, GA

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

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

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.39 OWL CREEK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-38

Management Agency: USACE

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

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

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.40 PARK MARINA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-39

Management Agency: Georgia Department of Natural Resources (sublease)

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

- Monitor for compliance with terms of the lease.

Development Needs:

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

3.1.41 PAYNE CAMPGROUND—PLATE AL15MP-OR-40

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

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

Management Agency: City of Acworth, GA

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

Description: Previously operated by USACE, the 24-acre Proctor Day Use Area is currently under license to the City of Acworth, GA. The general topographic character is one of gentle to moderate slopes toward the lake. Coves are formed by the undulating shoreline, and extensive mudflats occur in this area during winter drawdown. The eastern portion of the site is limited for development due to the constraints of the site, where the slopes are moderate to steep. The western and central 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 and according to Historic Properties Management Plan.

Development Needs:

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

3.1.43 RED TOP MOUNTAIN STATE PARK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-42

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

Land Classification: High Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High Density Recreation

Rationale: Requires land classification of High Density Recreation to maintain current operations.

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

Description: The 1776-acre Red Top Mountain State Park is situated on a large peninsula with a very irregular shoreline, fanning numerous sheltered coves and secondary peninsulas. The terrain is steep and rough; however, the western bank is more gradual and offers convenient access to the lake. Flat to moderately sloped terrain dominates the ridge tops and more severe grades are found adjacent to the lake.

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

Site Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Proposed Development Needs:

- In addition to the current management of the State Park, the future design is to be guided by the following improvements:

- Cottages
  a. 18 cottages are being renovated and 2 new ones are being added
     - Living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cabins (approx. 204,000 sf total)
  b. 1 boat slip is being added with a trail leading to it (approx. 24,000 sf)

c. 1 playground is being added (approx. 16,5000 sf)

d. 2 fishing pier are being added with trails leading to them (approx. 37,200 sf total)

- Cottage Road Water Tanks
    a. Demolish and remove water tanks (approx. 6,000 sf)
- Lodge Expansion and Building Addition
    a. 300 additional parking spaces and expansion area (approx. 299,000 sf)
    b. The addition will double the square footage of the existing building and will include new guest rooms, and conference / meeting rooms

- Beach Day Use Area
    a. 3 picnic shelters to be renovated (approx. 7,500 sf total)
    b. Beach house renovation (approx. 10,000 sf)
    c. 50 additional parking spaces (approx. 15,000 sf)
    d. Walkways, walls, paths will be provided to provide access to the beach area.
    e. Beach area size TBA.
- Proposed Future Use
    a. Lodge and Special event area
        - Potential relocation for the lodge
        - Additional parking for lodge and special event area (approx. 373,000 total)
- Pump House
    a. Demolish and remove pump house (approx. 350 sf)
- Bethany Boat Ramp
    b. 50 additional parking spaces (approx. 15,000 sf)
    c. Pathway connecting parking lots (approx. 72,000 sf)
    d. Rest Station (approx. 5,700)
- Bethany Boat Ramp Day Use Area
    a. 1 new picnic pavilion and playground (approx. 26,400 sf total)
    b. 3 renovated picnic shelters (approx. 4,200 sf)
    c. Renovated rest station (approx. 2,500 sf)
- Comfort Station
    a. Demolish and remove comfort station (approx. 1,300 sf)
- Maintenance and LED
    a. Maintenance building
    b. Pole Barn
    c. LED Building
        - Pre-engineered metal building
    d. Washdown area (approx. 6,500 sf)
    e. Road improvements
- Visitor Center
    a. Building expansion
        - Adding new offices, meeting/conference spaces
    b. 30 additional parking spaces (approx. 9,000 sf)
    c. Demolish and remove tennis courts (approx. 8,600 sf)

- Operations office
    a. 15 additional parking spaces (approx. 4,500 sf)
    b. Demolish and remove pump house (approx. 350 sf)
- Main Campground
    a. Renovate 4 comfort stations (approx. 11,000 sf)
    b. Renovate 1 picnic shelter (approx. 1,500 sf)
    c. Additional playground by RV campsites (approx. 12,000 sf)
- Walk-in/Boat-in campsite (will have water, septic and electric utilities)
    a. 10 renovated campsites
        - Living areas with fire rings, lantern posts trash etc. (approx. 25,000 sf total)
    b. New Comfort station (approx. 2,500 sf)
    c. Canoe/Kayak dock with trail leading to it (approx. 4,600 sf)
    d. Renovation of ex. road (approx. 103,000 sf)
- Group Campsite (will have water and septic utilities)
    a. 3 Adirondack shelters
        - Partially enclosed wood shelter structure; 3 sides closed and 1 open.
        - Living areas with fire rings, lantern posts trash etc. (approx. 7,500 sf total)
    b. 2 Cocoon camp shelters
        - Cocoon tents are pod-like fabric shelters that are suspended overhead by trees and/or branches.
        - Living areas with fire rings, lantern posts trash etc. (approx. 5,000 sf total)
    c. New Comfort station (approx. 2,500)
    d. Renovation of ex. road (approx. 415,900 sf)
- Primitive Camping Parking/Canoe/Kayak Rental
    a. 40 parking spaces with wheel stops (approx. 12,000 sf)
    b. Canoe/Kayak dock slips and trail leading to it (approx. 8,600 sf)
    c. Renovation of ex. road (approx. 25,500 sf)
- Walk-in Campsite (will have water, septic and electric utilities)
    a. 10 renovated camp sites
        - Living areas with fire rings, lantern posts trash etc. (approx. 25,000 sf total)
    b. Renovated comfort station (approx. 2,800 sf)
        - Individual/family restrooms, shower(s)
    c. Canoe/Kayak Dock and trail leading to it (approx. 8,600 sf)
    d. New picnic shelter (approx. 2,000 sf)
    e. Renovation of ex. road (approx. 53,500 sf)
- Disc Golf Course
    a. 18 hole disc golf course with Golf baskets, trash, mulch trails (approx. 689,000 sf)
    b. Club house
        - Small retail area (for purchase of discs), locker rooms, restrooms.
        - Will have electric, septic and water utilities
    c. 40 parking spaces with wheel stops (approx. 12,000 sf)
    d. Renovation of ex. road (approx. 17,900 sf)
- Gateway to Discovery
- Water Sport Amenity Area

a. New road and 40 parking spaces (approx. 25,600 sf)

b. Club house

- Will have electric, septic and water utilities

c. Canoe/kayak rental and storage

d. Trials and recreational area (approx. 76,800 sf)

- Main Lodging Area & Micro Cabins (will have electric, septic and water utilities)

a. (16) large cabins

- Smaller 2-bedroom cabin prototype
- Living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cabins

b. (3) 3-Bedroom Cabins

- Medium 3-bedroom cabin prototype
- Living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cabins

c. (1) Deluxe Cabin

- Large cabin prototype with 4-bedrooms
- Larger living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cabins

d. 10 micro cabins

- The micro cabins have one large shared studio living / sleeping space with a deck and no restrooms.
- Living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cabins

e. Clubhouse/group shelter

- Socializing areas (coffee/drinks, small retail, offices, meeting space)

f. Renovated comfort station (approx. 2,500 sf)

g. New playground (approx. 5,000 sf)

h. Parking for Cabins and amenity area (approx. 29,400 sf)

i. Renovation of ex. road (approx. 100,000 sf)

j. New picnic shelter (approx. 1,500 sf)

- Open wood framed structure

k. Amenity area (approx. 33,700 sf)

- 2 Bocce ball courts
- 1 Volley ball court
- 2 Horse shoe courts
- Community fire pit
- Trash receptacles and benches

l. New comfort station (approx. 2,500 sf)

- Individual/family restrooms, shower(s)

m. Amphitheater with wooden benches (approx. 10,600 sf)

n. Demolish and remove sewage treatment plant (approx. 12,000 sf)

- Yurt Retreat (will have electric, septic and water utilities)

a. Yurts are round, portable camping tent structures covered with a fabric skin.

b. 10 yurts with living areas (approx. 40,000 sf total)

- Fire pits, lantern posts, grill, trash receptacle etc.
- Yurt platforms are on posts will limited land disturbance.

c. New comfort station (approx. 3,000 sf)
- Individual/family restrooms, shower(s), and laundry

d. 20 parking spaces for yurts (approx. 6,000 sf)

e. Renovation of ex. road (approx. 20,300 sf)

f. New playground (approx. 3,000 sf)

g. Picnic shelter (approx. 1,500 sf)
- Open wood framed structure

- Adventure lodging (will have electric, septic and water utilities)

a. 8 tree houses with living areas
- The adventure lodging treehouses are 2 or 3 bedroom structures built on stilts to mimic the concept of a "treehouse" without actually impacting the tree.
- Fire pits, lantern posts, grill, trash receptacle etc.
- Tree Houses are on posts will limited land disturbance.

b. New comfort station (approx. 2,500 sf)
- Individual/family restrooms and shower(s)

c. Renovation of ex. road (approx. 44,200 sf)

d. New road and 16 parking spaces for lodging (approx. 11,200 sf)

e. Canoe/Kayak dock and trail (approx. 3,000 sf)

- Pioneer Camp ground (septic and water utilities)

a. Composting toilet (approx. 2,000 sf)

b. 3 Adirondack shelters

c. Amphitheater with wooden benches (approx. 11,000 sf)

d. Demolition and removal of pit privy (approx. 1,000 sf)

- Webster's Ferry Day Use Area (will have electric, septic and water utilities)

a. Restroom station (approx. 2,500 sf)

b. Beach area and associated paths (approx. 336,000 sf)
- Sand beach
- Buoys
- Volley ball

c. 40 additional parking spaces (12,000 sf)

3.1.44 RIVERSIDE DAY USE—PLATE AL15MP-OR-43

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: Project Operations and High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: Project Operations and High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.45 SIGNAL MOUNTAIN—PLATE AL15MP-OR-44

Management Agency: Signal Mountain

Land Classification: Multiple-Resource Management: Wildlife Management

Recommended Future Use: Multiple-Resource Management: Wildlife Management

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

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

Management Agency: South Cherokee Recreation Association, Inc.

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.47 STAMP CREEK CAMPGROUND—PLATE AL15MP-OR-46

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

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

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

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

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.50 TANYARD CREEK PARK—PLATE AL15MP-OR-49

Management Agency: City of Acworth, GA

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

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

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

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

Management Agency: USACE

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

Development Needs:

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

3.1.53 VICTORIA HARBOUR MARINA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-52

Management Agency: Victoria Harbour, Inc.

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

- Monitor for overuse.

Development Needs:

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

3.1.54 WILDERNESS CAMP MARINA—PLATE AL15MP-OR-53

Management Agency: Traina Enterprises, Inc.

Land Classification: High-Density Recreation

Recommended Future Use: High-Density Recreation

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

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

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

Site-Specific Resource Objectives:

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

- Monitor for overuse.

Development Needs:

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

3.2 Alternatives To The Proposed Action: Alternative strategies were considered that would accomplish the goal of best managing recreational resources at the Allatoona Lake Project. The selection of the proposed action over these alternatives was based on the effectiveness, practicability and impacts to the environment as discussed below.

No alternatives were considered at undeveloped locations around the lake since development on new sites was considered to have excessive environmental impacts, cost effectiveness and practicability issues compared to using sites currently existing.

3.2.1 Alternative 1 ("No Action" Alternative): The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations require analysis of the "no action" alternative (40 C.F.R. § 1502.14). "No Action" as referred to in this EA, would mean that no additional work would be performed to continue to implement the 1983 MP, in effect freezing the MP at the current state. No action would maintain the existing facilities in their current condition. Because the No Action Alternative would not allow the completion of previously planned improvements and at the same time not provide recreational or economic benefits or avoid environmental impacts (except negligible effects), it (No Action) was not considered as a viable alternative.

3.2.2 Alternative 2 (Continuation of 1983 Master Plan without Red Top Mountain Improvements): Alternative 2 would consist of implementing the described Proposed Action without the new features described for Red Top Mountain State Park (Section 3.1.43). This alternative would not allow the managing agency, Georgia Department of Natural Resources to provide additional recreational resources to the public. Additionally, there would be no specific advantage to the alternative such as avoidance of important environmental impacts. Because the Proposed Action can be constructed without significant impacts, as described in Section 4, and Alternative 2 has none of the additional benefits to the public described in the Proposed Action, Alternative 2 was not considered a viable alternative.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Environmental impacts of the proposed action are described for each of the significant resource areas and are compared with the No Action alternative. Impacts are considered to occur relative to the previously described existing condition.

4.1 Water Quality: The proposed project could result in temporary increases in turbidity in the reservoir in the immediate vicinity of construction. Turbidity increases would result from disturbance of sediments caused by installation of piling, excavation, grading and associated use of heavy machinery in the area of proposed docks and boat ramps as well as runoff from upland construction. This effect is expected to be localized to the immediate vicinity of the work, temporary in nature and would cease upon project completion. In addition, there would be adequate care taken to minimize soil disturbance and adequate Best Management Practices (BMPs) would be implemented that would result in minor amounts of increased turbidity. A Notice of Intent for a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Construction Permit will be filed with the Georgia Environmental Protection Division for the proposed Allatoona Master Plan implementation prior to land disturbance. Re-vegetation would be performed immediately following construction to reduce potential erosion from the site. Any adverse impacts would be expected to be minor and temporary.

The No Action Alternative would maintain the current condition. There would be no increase turbidity from the current condition.

Impacts for Alternative 2 would be the same as for the proposed action.

4.2 Stormwater: Construction of the proposed action would have no significant adverse impact on stormwater. All work would comply with the Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Act of 1975 and local erosion and watershed protection ordinances. Additionally, construction would comply with the Georgia Rules and Regulations for Water Quality Control, 391-3-6-16 (GADNR, 2016). Installation, use, and maintenance of appropriate BMPs would prevent impacts from construction site stormwater. A Notice of Intent for a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Construction Permit will be filed with the Georgia Environmental Protection Division for the proposed Allatoona Master Plan implementation prior to land disturbance. Re-vegetation would be performed immediately following construction to reduce potential erosion from the site. Any adverse impacts would be expected to be minor and temporary.

The No Action alternative would maintain the current condition.

Impacts for Alternative 2 would be the same as for the proposed action.

4.3 Groundwater: For the proposed action and all "action" alternatives, there would be no work that would interact with groundwater; all work would be limited to surface construction. There would be no discharge of a contaminant that could reach groundwater or affect wells. Likewise, the no action alternative would have no impacts to groundwater.

4.4 Floodplains: The project would occur above flood storage limits, except those features such as docks and boat ramps that are designed to be constructed in water. There would be no impacts on floodplains by any alternative because there would be no discharge of fill material into the flood storage area of the reservoirs or river floodplains.

4.5 Wetlands and Water: The proposed action would not occur in the vicinity of wetlands around Allatoona Lake. Therefore, no adverse wetland impacts would occur from any of the alternatives. No fill materials would be placed in the creek or other waters. Therefore a Section 404(b)(1) evaluation is not required for the project.

Proposed construction of lakeside amenities (docks, boatramps) would result in minor and temporary adverse impacts to water quality described above. No reduction in volume or flow is expected.

4.6 Water Supply: Neither the Proposed Action nor any of the alternatives to manage recreational resources around the lake would have an impact on existing water supply.

4.7 Fish and Fishery Resources: Increases in boat docking facilities could indirectly place additional pressure on sport fish populations within the reservoir through increases in the number of anglers harvesting fish. However, none of the fisheries resources are currently overharvested and it is considered highly unlikely to occur in the near future under any scenario. Any indirect additional harvest of fish by implementation of the proposed action is considered to be a minor adverse impact.

Impacts for Alternative 2 would be the same as for the proposed action.

4.8 Endangered, Threatened or Protected Species: Of the species discussed in Section 2.8, there is only potential for the occurrence of Gray bat, Northern Long-eared bat, Large-flowered skullcap, Tennessee yellow-eyed grass, and White fringeless orchid. In order to avoid summer roosting habitat for the bats, any construction or implementation of the MP that requires removal of trees would be restricted to the months of October 15-March 31. By implementing such a restriction there should be no impacts to either bat species. Prior to construction in undisturbed areas, the USFWS would be consulted and if determined necessary, a trained biologist would survey the specific site for species occurrence. In addition, if bald eagle nests are observed, a plan to avoid them will be developed in coordination with USFWS. Therefore, no impacts to threatened or endangered species are likely to result from the proposed action. By letter dated August 30, 2016, the USFWS concurred with the USACE plan to consult with them prior to development of each site within the Master Plan. While this did not provide an explicit concurrence with the USACE determination of "may affect, not likely to adversely affect", it allows the Master Plan to be implemented as proposed. For each proposed site, the required coordination will take place prior to construction.

4.9 Wildlife Resources and Habitat: The species currently inhabiting the areas around the existing recreation areas for food, water, shelter and breeding habitat are mostly tolerant of human activities. Further development of the sites in accordance with the proposed MP would result in permanent removal of some of this habitat including trees and understory. Such habitat would be replaced with features such as trails, campsites, boat storage, etc. As such, there would be no significant impacts to those populations as a result of the proposed action. In the immediate vicinity of the work areas small animals including mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians would be temporarily displaced during the construction period. A few individuals incapable of escaping, such as nesting birds or slow-moving amphibians, could be destroyed since there would be no restricted construction period to avoid those impacts. The project has been coordinated with FWS as noted above and due to the scope of the project and previously disturbed habitat, this mortality would be a minor impact, and any lost individuals would be replaced through natural increase following project completion.

The No Action Alternative would have no immediate adverse impacts.

Impacts for Alternative 2 would be the same as for the proposed action.

4.10 Navigation: There would be no impacts to commercial navigation as a result of any alternative due to the distance to navigable channels. Recreational boating on Allatoona Lake is considered under recreation.

4.11 Recreation: The proposed Allatoona Master Plan additions to the project would not adversely impact boating, fishing, camping, picnicking, water skiing, hunting, biking and hiking trails, and sightseeing. There will be beneficial recreation opportunities for the recreational facilities (boat ramps, camping areas, and trails) because they would have increased availability upon completion of the proposed actions. The No Action alternative would maintain the current level of recreation.

The recreation carrying capacity analysis determined that the parking demand and supply is likely adequate for the foreseeable future at the project. The boating density analysis concluded that there would be insignificant impacts to boating density. There are no changes anticipated at Allatoona Lake USACE-operated recreation areas due to the proposed Allatoona Lake Master Plan additions. However, there are proposed changes being developed for the Red Top Mountain State Park to be implemented in phases. The proposed development is anticipated to increase the number of parking spaces as a result of additional amenities.

4.12 Land Use: None of the alternatives would result in impacts to current land use. Each of the areas proposed for development have previously been designated for recreational land use in the 1983 MP.

4.13 Geology and Soils: None of the alternatives would have impacts on the geology or overall topography of the area. There would be minor impacts to the project area due to excavation, grading and construction. The proposed action would have local impacts to soils. Heavy equipment would be used to move soil, excavate and grade the area at the work sites. There would be potential for both soil compaction and erosion during the construction of the project. The potential for erosion and soil runoff exists during the construction of any of the "action alternatives" exists. However, the proposed action would be implemented with all appropriate BMPs and soil and erosion controls in place. Such controls would result in minor adverse impacts.

The No Action Alternative would have no negative impacts such as those described.

Impacts for Alternative 2 would be the same as for the proposed action.

4.14 Historic and Archeological Resources: The USACE, Mobile District has determined that all of the proposed actions will have No Adverse Effect to cultural resources. However, each proposed actions implementation plan will be reviewed by the Mobile District Archaeologist prior to construction to ensure Section 106 compliance. The largest set of proposed changes for the Red Top Mountain State Park could require additional survey during phased development. Additionally, any implications to the HPMP will be taken into consideration during implementation, operation, and maintenance of the proposed action alternatives. Any needed mitigations will be conducted to ensure No Adverse Effects to cultural resoures.

4.15 Socioeconomic Conditions: The proposed action and other action alternatives would result in a temporary increase in construction-related jobs in the local area. This impact is considered minor due to the scope of the project. It is not known whether such employment would be

represented by those already employed or whether new jobs would result. There would be a short-term increase in the sale of construction related materials and fuel in the local area. There would be no long-term impacts to the local economy.

There would be no relocations required as a result of the proposed action. There would be no changes in expected population growth patterns or local residential or commercial development. There would be no impacts to salaries or property values in the area.

Essentially, no differences between alternatives would be expected in impacts to the above socioeconomic conditions. The No Action alternative would not result in any impacts to local employment.

4.16 Traffic: The proposed action and other action alternative would not impact the major roads in the area. Anticipated traffic as a result of the action would include increased, temporary construction traffic from the movement of equipment to and from the construction site. This would consist of equipment brought in by trucks and trailers, and workers' privately owned vehicles. These would be expected to be very small in number, due to the limited scope of work. However, the impacts are considered to be minor and short term. Long term, any increase in recreational facilities could have some minor negative impact on traffic within the site due to increased visitation. However, adequate parking is planned at each site and offsite roads would not be expected to experience increased traffic. Essentially, no differences between alternatives would be expected in impacts to traffic. The No Action alternative would not result in any impacts to traffic.

4.17 Noise: Noise would be generated by the proposed action and other action alternatives from a number of construction-related sources. These include the vehicular traffic cited above, heavy equipment, etc. Typical sources of construction-related noise are shown in Table 5, along with expected noise levels at 25 and 50 feet from the source. These noise levels exceed the ambient noise levels cited in the USACE study (USACE, 1998) of 58-72 dB for urban residential areas. It is estimated that such noise levels from the proposed action would be comparable to noise originating from a residential home or commercial building construction project.

Table 2. Typical Noise Generating Sources in Typical Urban Environments

Construction Phase	Equipment	Noise Level at 25 feet (dB	Noise Level at 50 feet (dB)
Clearing and grubbing	Bulldozer, backhoe	95	89
Earthwork	Scraper, bulldozer	97	91
Foundation	Backhoe, loader	94	88
Superstructure	Crane, loader	95	89
Base preparation	Trucks, bulldozer	97	91
Paving	Paver, trucks	98	92

This may constitute a minor nuisance to the nearby users of the site. Work would occur only during daylight hours assuring no sleep disturbance for most people, and the overall impact would be short term and minor.

The No Action Alternative would not result in any noise generation. All "action" alternatives would generate similar degrees of noise.

4.18 Air Quality: The project would have short-term effects on emissions into the air as a result of exhaust from internal combustion engines. Construction of the project would generate emissions from heavy equipment working on site. In addition, during construction, fugitive dust emissions from ground-disturbing activities would occur. Uncontrolled fugitive dust emissions, including particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter, would be temporary and localized. Impacts of emissions and fugitive dust on air quality and the human environment should be short-term and minor. Contractors working on the project would be required to comply with all Federal, State and local regulations regarding air quality including emissions and dust control and implement any required controls. Because of the short-term nature of the project and generally small amount of emissions expected from on-site equipment, emissions would qualify as *de minimis* and therefore are exempt from the need to complete a General Conformity Determination. This is consistent with current the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulations (USEPA 2016).

The No Action Alternative would not result in any emissions of engine exhaust or fugitive dust.

Impacts for Alternative 2 would be the same as for the proposed action.

4.19 Aesthetics: The proposed work would have no permanent aesthetic impacts to the local area. Short term construction related impacts may cause minor impacts. After construction, the visual nature of area would return to its current state as a recreation area

The No Action Alternative would result in no aesthetic impacts.

Impacts for Alternative 2 would be the same as for the proposed action.

4.20 Hazardous and Toxic Materials: There are no known contaminated sites on any USACE properties at Allatoona Lake. Therefore the proposed MP would not be expected to result in any release or spill of hazardous materials. Surveys for hazardous materials are being conducted at USACE projects in Mobile District and prior to implementation of future activities covered by the MP, the database will be consulted and appropriate actions taken as required by relevant law and regulation.

4.21 Public Safety: For all alternatives, there would be no specific change in public safety hazards on site. During construction, standard safety measures would be taken to ensure unauthorized persons do not have access to the site. This would include use of construction fencing, signage, prohibiting trespassers, etc. The USACE established safety program will reduce accidents to the extent possible.

4.22 Cumulative Impact: The CEQ regulations define cumulative impacts as "the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other action." (40 C.F.R. § 1508.7). Actions considered in the cumulative impacts analysis include implementation of the proposed action and no action alternatives and other Federal, State, Tribal, local agencies, or government or private actions that impact the resources affected by the proposed action.

The natural environment in the project area has been impacted by a variety of human actions. The natural flow regime has been disrupted by the construction of Allatoona Dam and the impoundment of the reservoir. There has been above average population growth rates in the area around the metropolitan Atlanta area which is expected to continue. Population growth has resulted in the demand for greater transportation infrastructure, commercial and residential structures and increased demand for recreational opportunities. This in turn has led to increased use of Allatoona Lake for water-related recreation, further stressing the natural environment. The sum of these human-induced activities will result in greater stormwater runoff, increased soil erosion, removal of vegetation and wildlife habitat, as well as the destruction of isolated animal populations and vandalism of isolated cultural resources. However, the proposed action is not expected to have a significant impact on the overall cumulative impact.

In conclusion, the proposed action, as well as the other action alternatives and the No Action alternative, would have no more than minor direct, indirect or cumulative impacts on the environment.

5. IRREVERSIBLE OR IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES WHICH WOULD BE INVOLVED SHOULD THE PROPOSED ACTION BE IMPLEMENTED:

Any irreversible or irretrievable commitments of resources involved in the proposed action have been considered and are either unanticipated at this time, or have been considered and determined to present minor impacts. All proposed work under the MP could be cancelled prior to implementation or removed and restored to current conditions if already implemented.

6. ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS WHICH CANNOT BE AVOIDED:

In order to build the facilities proposed, the adverse impacts discussed in Section 4 cannot be avoided. Construction of the amenities described, such as parking areas, buildings, docks, etc., is inherently destructive to the environment to some degree. Notably, the upland sites and associated natural habitats would experience short-term adverse impacts. However, by restricting recreational development to areas described in the previous MP, adverse impacts have been minimized to the degree possible. Any adverse environmental effects, which cannot be avoided during implementation of the project, are expected to be minor both individually and cumulatively and have been minimized to the extent practicable, or will be mitigated prior to construction in consultation with the appropriate agencies and stakeholders

7. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SHORT-TERM USES OF MAN'S ENVIRONMENT AND MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT OF

LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY: The project would improve existing recreational facilities as described in this document. There would be short-term negative impacts associated with the work. Long-term benefits would result by adding to the values of those recreational facilities and improving the economic and social benefits in the area. The proposed action constitutes a short-term use of man's environment and would enhance long-term productivity.

8. COORDINATION: Mobile District coordinated the proposed MP with various local state and Federal agencies. Comments were solicited from the USFWS and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Relevant correspondence is included in Appendix A.

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources Division provided comments by letter dated July 18, 2016. They provided a list of Federally and State listed Threatened and Endangered species or state protected species found within the project vicinity. They recommended that to minimize potential impacts to those species the USFWS be consulted. They also stated that a nesting bald eagle has been recorded within three miles of the project and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and the Georgia Endangered Species Act protect bald eagles from harmful human activities. They stated their concern that stream habitats could be impacted by construction activities. In order to protect aquatic habitat and water quality, they recommended that all machinery be kept out of streams during construction. They also recommended stringent erosion control practices during construction leaving vegetation intact within 100 feet of streams wherever possible.

USACE Response: USACE has consulted with the USFWS as described below. If bald eagle nests are observed at any of the proposed sites, the Service will be consulted and appropriate action taken to avoid impacts as described in Section 4.8. In order to protect streams, the lake and water quality, best management practices would be implemented as described in Section 4.1.

By letter dated August 30, 2016, the USFWS stated that "…the Corps will consult with the Service under the ESA prior to development of each site within the Master Plan. The Service agrees with this approach, as there are multiple federally-listed and petitioned species that occur in the project area that may potentially be affected."

USACE Response: USACE and the USFWS are in agreement. Future site development activities will be coordinated prior to construction as stated in Section 4.8.

Coordination with the Georgia SHPO was completed on February 1, 2017. No response was received.

9. REFERENCES CITED:

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APPENDIX A

Coordination

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
MOBILE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 2288
MOBILE, ALABAMA 36628-0001

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

June 13, 2016

Inland Environment Team
Planning and Environmental Division

Mr. Dan Forster, Director
Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Wildlife Resources Division
2070 U.S. Highway 278, South East
Social Circle, Georgia 30025

Dear Mr. Forster:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Mobile District is proposing an update to its Master Plan for the Allatoona Dam and Lake Project (Allatoona Lake). The proposed actions are located on the Etowah River in Bartow, Cobb and Cherokee counties, about 32 miles northwest of Atlanta and 26 miles east-southeast of Rome, Georgia. We are requesting information on fish and wildlife that may occur in the proposed project area as well as your comments and recommendations on the proposed new actions.

The Master Plan will serve as a planning document that anticipates the management of all the lands included within Allatoona Lake property boundary. The Master Plan is the basic document guiding USACE responsibilities pursuant to Federal laws to preserve, conserve, restore, maintain, manage, and develop the Allatoona Lake projects lands, waters, and associated resources. It guides what could and should happen at the project, but is flexible enough to address changing conditions. The Master Plan document is prepared in accordance with Engineer Manual 1110-1-400, Engineering and Design – Recreation Planning Design Criteria, November 1, 2004, Engineer Pamphlet 1130-2-550, Project Operations – Recreation Operations and Maintenance Guidance and Procedures, November, 15, 1996 (updated October 1, 1999, March 1, 2002, August 15, 2002, August 30, 2008) and Engineer Regulation 1130-2-550, Project Operations – Recreation Operations and Maintenance Guidance and Procedures, November 15, 1996, (updated October 1, 1999, March 1, 2002, August 15, 2002, August 30, 2008, March 30, 2009), Engineer Regulation 200-2-2: Procedures for Implementing NEPA. The primary goals of the Master Plan are to prescribe an overall land and water management plan, resource objectives and associated design concepts which (1) provide the best possible combination of responses to regional needs, resource capabilities and suitability, and expressed public interests and desires consistent with authorized project purposes, (2) contribute toward providing a high degree of recreation diversity within the region, (3) emphasize the particular qualities, characteristics, and potentials of the project, and (4) exhibit consistency and compatibility with national objectives and other state and regional goals and programs.

The majority of the new Master Plan documents proposed developments in the project area that were previously documented in the approved Master Plan of 1983. The proposed Master Plan also includes modifications that would be implemented at the Red Top Mountain State Park (enclosed).

Best Management Practices will be implemented for all actions to be included in the Master Plan. Thank you for your assistance in the update of the Allatoona Lake Master Plan. We are requesting that your agency provide us the requested information on this subject by June 24, 2016. If you have questions, please contact Mr. Chuck Sumner at (251) 694-3857 or by email at lewis.c.sumner@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

for Brian A. Zettle
Chief, Inland Environment Team

Enclosure

Proposed Improvements at Redtop Mountain State Park as Submitted by Georgia Department of Natural Resources, State Parks and Historic Sites

COTTAGES:

(1) Eighteen cottages are being renovated and 2 new cottages are being constructed Cottages will include living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cottages (approx. 204,000 sf total)

(2) One boat slip is being added with a trail leading to it (approx. 24,000 sf)

(3) One playground is being added (approx. 16,500 sf)

(4) Two fishing piers are being added with trails leading to them (approx. 37,200 sf total)

COTTAGE-ROAD WATER TANKS:

Demolish and remove water tanks (approx. 6,000 sf)

LODGE-EXPANSION AND BUILDING ADDITION:

(1) 300 additional parking spaces and expansion area (approx. 299,000 sf)

(2) The addition will double the square footage of the existing building and will include new guest rooms, and conference / meeting rooms

BEACH DAY USE AREA:

(1) Three picnic shelters to be renovated (approx. 7,500 sf total)

(2) Beach house renovation (approx. 10,000 sf)

(3) Fifty additional parking spaces (approx. 15,000 sf)

(4) Walkways, walls, paths will be provided to provide access to the beach area.

(5) Beach area size TBA.

PROPOSED FUTURE USE:

(1) Lodge and Special event area

(2) Potential relocation for the lodge

(3) Additional parking for lodge and special event area (approx. 373,000 total)

PUMP-HOUSE:

Demolish and remove pump house (approx. 350 sf)

BETHANY BOAT RAMP:

(1) Fifty additional parking spaces (approx. 15,000 sf)

(2) Pathway connecting parking lots (approx. 72,000 sf)

(3) Rest Station (approx. 5,700)

BETHANY BOAT RAMP DAY USE AREA:

(1) One new picnic pavilion and playground (approx. 26,400 sf total)

(2) Three renovated picnic shelters (approx. 4,200 sf)

(3) Renovated rest station (approx. 2,500 sf)

COMFORT STATION

Demolish and remove comfort station (approx. 1,300 sf)

MAINTENANCE AND LED:

(1) Maintenance building

(2) Pole Barn

(3) LED Building
- Pre-engineered metal building

(4) Wash-down area (approx. 6,500 sf)

(5) Road improvements

VISITOR CENTER:

(1) Building expansion
- Adding new offices, meeting/conference spaces

(2) Thirty additional parking spaces (approx. 9,000 sf)

(3) Demolish and remove tennis courts (approx. 8,600 sf)

OPERATIONS OFFICE:

(1) Fifteen additional parking spaces (approx. 4,500 sf)

(2) Demolish and remove pump house (approx. 350 sf)

MAIN CAMPGROUND:

(1) Renovate 4 comfort stations (approx. 11,000 sf)

(2) Renovate 1 picnic shelter (approx. 1,500 sf)

(3) Additional playground by RV campsites (approx. 12,000 sf)

WALK-IN/ BOAT-IN CAMPSITE (will have water, septic and electric utilities):

(1) Ten renovated campsites
- Living areas with fire rings, lantern posts trash etc. (approx. 25,000 sf total)

(2) New Comfort station (approx. 2,500)

(3) Canoe/Kayak dock with trail leading to it (approx. 4,600 sf)

(4) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 103,000 sf)

GROUP CAMPSITE: (will have water and septic utilities):

(1) Three Adirondack shelters
- Partially enclosed wood shelter structure; 3 sides closed and 1 open.
- Living areas with fire rings, lantern posts trash etc. (approx. 7,500 sf total)

(2) Two Cocoon camp shelters
- Cocoon tents are pod-like fabric shelters that are suspended overhead by trees and/or branches.
- Living areas with fire rings, lantern posts trash etc. (approx. 5,000 sf total)

(3) New Comfort station (approx. 2,500)

(4) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 415,900 sf)

PRIMITIVE CAMPING PARKING/ CANOE/ KAYAK RENTAL:

(1) Forty parking spaces with wheel stops (approx. 12,000 sf)

(2) Canoe/Kayak dock slips and trail leading to it (approx. 8,600 sf)

(3) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 25,500 sf)

WALK-IN CAMPSITE (will have water, septic and electric utilities):

(1) Ten renovated camp sites
- Living areas with fire rings, lantern posts trash etc. (approx. 25,000 sf total)

(2) Renovated comfort station (approx. 2,800 sf)
- Individual/family restrooms, shower(s)

(3) Canoe/Kayak Dock and trail leading to it (approx. 8,600 sf)

(4) New picnic shelter (approx. 2,000 sf)

(5) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 53,500 sf)

DISC GOLF COURSE:

(1) Eighteen-hole disc course with Golf baskets, trash, mulch trails (approx. 689,000 sf)

(2) Club house
- Small retail area (for purchase of discs), locker rooms, restrooms.
- Will have electric, septic and water utilities

(3) Forty parking spaces with wheel stops (approx. 12,000 sf)

(4) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 17,900 sf)

GATEWAY TO DISCOVERY:

WATER SPORT AMENTITY AREA:

(1) New road and 40 parking spaces (approx. 25,600 sf)

(2) Club house
- Will have electric, septic and water utilities

(3) Canoe/kayak rental and storage

(4) Trials and recreational area (approx. 76,800 sf)

MAIN LODGING AREA & MICRO CABINS (will have electric, septic and water utilities):

(1) Sixteen large cabins
- Smaller 2-bedroom cabin prototype
- Living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cabins

(2) Three 3-Bedroom Cabins
- Medium 3-bedroom cabin prototype
- Living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cabins

(3) One Deluxe Cabin
- Large cabin prototype with 4-bedrooms
- Larger living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cabins

(4) Ten micro cabins
- The micro cabins have one large shared studio living / sleeping space with

(5) Deck and no restrooms.

- Living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cabins

(6) Clubhouse/group shelter
- Socializing areas (coffee/drinks, small retail, offices, meeting space)

(7) Renovated comfort station (approx. 2,500 sf)

(8) New playground (approx. 5,000 sf)

(9) Parking for Cabins and amenity area (approx. 29,400 sf)

(10) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 100,000 sf)

(11) New picnic shelter (approx. 1,500 sf)
- Open wood framed structure

(12) Amenity area (approx. 33,700 sf)
- 2 Bocce ball courts
- 1 Volley ball court
- 2 Horse shoe courts
- Community fire pit
- Trash receptacles and benches

(13) New comfort station (approx. 2,500 sf)
- Individual/family restrooms, shower(s)

(14) Amphitheater with wooden benches (approx. 10,600 sf)

(15) Demolish and remove sewage treatment plant (approx. 12,000 sf)

YURT RETREAT (will have electric, septic and water utilities):

(1) Yurts are round, portable camping tent structures covered with a fabric skin.

(2) Ten yurts with living areas (approx. 40,000 sf total)
- Fire pits, lantern posts, grill, trash receptacle etc.
- Yurt platforms are on posts will limited land disturbance.

(3) New comfort station (approx. 3,000 sf)
- Individual/family restrooms, shower(s), and laundry

(4) Twenty parking spaces for yurts (approx. 6,000 sf)

(5) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 20,300 sf)

(6) New playground (approx. 3,000 sf)

(7) Picnic shelter (approx. 1,500 sf)
- Open wood framed structure

ADVENTURE LODGING (will have electric, septic and water utilities):

(1) Eight tree houses with living areas
- The adventure lodging treehouses are 2 or 3 bedroom structures built on stilts to mimic the concept of a "treehouse" without actually impacting the tree.
- Fire pits, lantern posts, grill, trash receptacle etc.
- Tree Houses are on posts will limited land disturbance.

(2) New comfort station (approx. 2,500 sf)

- Individual/family restrooms and shower(s)

(3) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 44,200 sf)

(4) New road and 16 parking spaces for lodging (approx. 11,200 sf)

(5) Canoe/Kayak dock and trail (approx. 3,000 sf)

PIONEER CAMP GROUND (septic and water utilities):

(1) Composting toilet (approx. 2,000 sf)

(2) Three Adirondack shelters

(4) Amphitheater with wooden benches (approx. 11,000 sf)

(5) Demolition and removal of pit privy (approx. 1,000 sf)

WEBSTER'S FERRY DAY USE AREA (will have electric, septic and water utilities):

(1) Restroom station (approx. 2,500 sf)

(2) Beach area and associated paths (approx. 336,000 sf)
- Sand beach
- Buoys
- Volley ball

(3) Forty additional parking spaces (12,000 sf)

GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WILDLIFE RESOURCES DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DAN FORSTER
DIRECTOR

July 18, 2016

Brian Zettle
Chief, Inland Environment Team
Department of the Army
Department of the Army: Mobile District, Corps of Engineers
PO Box 2288
Mobile, AL 36628

Subject: Known occurrences of natural communities, plants and animals of highest priority conservation status on or near Master Plan for the Allatoona Dam and Lake Project, Bartow, Cobb, and Cherokee Counties, Georgia

Dear Mr. Zettle:

This is in response to your request of June 29, 2016. According to our records, within a three-mile radius of the project site, there are the following Natural Heritage Database occurrences:

(Site Center: -84.636936, 34.140376, WGS84)

***Acipenser fulvescens* (Lake Sturgeon) on site in the Etowah River**

Buchnera americana (Bluehearts) [HISTORIC] in an uncertain location near the project site

GA *Cambarus fasciatus* (Etowah Crayfish) approx. 1.9 mi N of site in Stamp Creek

GA *Cambarus fasciatus* (Etowah Crayfish) [HISTORIC?] on site in Sweetwater Creek

GA *Crataegus triflora* (Three-flowered Hawthorn) approx. 1.2 mi W of site

GA *Crataegus triflora* (Three-flowered Hawthorn) approx. 0.8 mi W of site in Pumpkinvine Creek

GA *Cypripedium acaule* (Pink Ladyslipper) approx. 2.9 mi SW of site

GA *Cypripedium acaule* (Pink Ladyslipper) approx. 2.7 mi SW of site

GA *Cypripedium acaule* (Pink Ladyslipper) approx. 2.0 mi N of site

GA *Cypripedium parviflorum* (Yellow Ladyslipper) approx. 2.1 mi NE of site

Delphinium tricorne (Dwarf Larkspur) approx. 0.8 mi W of site

Dryopteris celsa (Log Fern) approx. 3.0 mi N of site

US *Etheostoma etowahae* (Etowah Darter) approx. 1.9 mi N of site in Stamp Creek

GA *Etheostoma rupestre* (Rock Darter) approx. 1.9 mi N of site in Stamp Creek

GA *Etheostoma rupestre* (Rock Darter) [HISTORIC] approx. 2.0 mi N of site in Stamp Creek

US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) approx. 0.7 mi NW of site in Knox Creek and tributary

US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) on site in Kellogg Creek and unnamed tributaries

NONGAME CONSERVATION SECTION
2065 U.S. HIGHWAY 278 S.E. | SOCIAL CIRCLE, GEORGIA 30025-4743
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US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) approx. 0.7 mi E of site in Illinois Creek
US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) on site in Sweetwater Creek
US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) approx. 2.7 mi NE of site in Jug Creek and tributaries
US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) approx. 2.1 mi S of site in Proctor Creek
US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) on site in Rose Creek
US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) approx. 2.8 mi S of site in Proctor Creek
US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) on site in Downing Creek
US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) approx. 2.7 mi NW of site in Little Shoal Creek and tributary
US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) approx. 2.1 mi NE of site in an unnamed tributary to the Allatoona Resevoir
US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) approx. 1.9 mi N of site in Stamp Creek
US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) approx. 2.0 mi W of site in Westbrook Creek
US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) on site in Clarke Creek and unnamed tributaries
US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) approx. 0.2 mi S of site in Tanyard Creek
US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) [HISTORIC] on site in Clarke Creek
US *Etheostoma scotti* (Cherokee Darter) [HISTORIC] on site in Kellogg Creek
Eurybia jonesiae (Piedmont Bigleaf Aster) [HISTORIC] approx. 2.1 mi NE of site
GA *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* (Bald Eagle) on site
Hemidactylium scutatum (Four-toed Salamander) [HISTORIC] approx. 1.0 mi S of site in Allatoona Creek
GA *Hybopsis lineapunctata* (Lined Chub) approx. 2.1 mi SW of site in Westbrook Creek
GA *Hybopsis lineapunctata* (Lined Chub), approx. 1.3 mi S of site in the Little River
GA *Hybopsis lineapunctata* (Lined Chub) [HISTORIC] on site in the Allatoona Reservoir
Hybopsis sp. 9 (Etowah Chub) approx. 2.0 mi N of site in Boston Creek
***Hybopsis sp. 9* (Etowah Chub) [HISTORIC] on site in the Little River**
Hybopsis sp. 9 (Etowah Chub) [HISTORIC] approx. 2.0 mi N of site in Shoal Creek
***Hybopsis sp. 9* (Etowah Chub) [HISTORIC] on site in Stamp Creek**
***Hybopsis sp. 9* (Etowah Chub) [HISTORIC] on site in the Allatoona Reservoir**
Lythrurus lirus (Mountain Shiner) approx. 1.9 mi N of site in Stamp Creek
US *Myotis septentrionalis* (Northern Myotis) on site
US *Myotis septentrionalis* (Northern Myotis) approx. 2.0 mi N of site
GA *Nestronia umbellula* (Indian Olive) on site
GA *Pachysandra procumbens* (Allegheny-spurge) [HISTORIC] approx. 0.6 mi W of site
Panax quinquefolius (American Ginseng) approx. 1.5 mi NE of site
US *Percina antesella* (Amber Darter) approx. 2.0 mi N of site in Shoal Creek
Perimyotis subflavus (Tri-colored Bat) approx. 2.0 mi N of site
***Perimyotis subflavus* (Tri-colored Bat) on site**
Perimyotis subflavus (Tri-colored Bat) approx. 2.1 mi W of site
Pseudacris brachyphona (Mountain Chorus Frog) approx. 1.0 mi N of site
GA *Sabatia capitata* (Cumberland Rose-gentian) approx. 2.8 mi NW of site
GA *Sabatia capitata* (Cumberland Rose-gentian) approx. 0.5 mi W of site
GA *Sabatia capitata* (Cumberland Rose-gentian) approx. 2.4 mi N of site
GA *Sabatia capitata* (Cumberland Rose-gentian) [HISTORIC] approx. 1.9 mi NW of site

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GA *Sabatia capitata* (Cumberland Rose-gentian) [HISTORIC] approx. 2.4 mi NE of site
GA *Sabatia capitata* (Cumberland Rose-gentian) [HISTORIC] approx. 1.6 mi N of site
GA *Sabatia capitata* (Cumberland Rose-gentian) [HISTORIC?] on site
GA *Schisandra glabra* (Bay Star-vine) approx. 0.8 mi N of site
GA *Schisandra glabra* (Bay Star-vine) approx. 1.3 mi NE of site
GA *Schisandra glabra* (Bay Star-vine) approx. 1.6 mi NE of site
GA *Schisandra glabra* (Bay Star-vine) on site
GA *Schisandra glabra* (Bay Star-vine) [HISTORIC] approx. 0.5 mi W of site
Solidago porteri (Porter's Goldenrod) approx. 0.6 mi S of site
GA *Symphyotrichum georgianum* (Georgia Aster) on site
GA *Symphyotrichum georgianum* (Georgia Aster) approx. 2.7 mi NW of site
GA *Symphyotrichum georgianum* (Georgia Aster) on site
GA *Symphyotrichum georgianum* (Georgia Aster) approx. 0.9 mi W of site
GA *Symphyotrichum georgianum* (Georgia Aster) on site
GA *Symphyotrichum georgianum* (Georgia Aster) [EXTIRPATED?] approx. 2.0 mi N of site
Trillium lancifolium (Lanceleaf Trillium) approx. 2.2 mi S of site
Trillium lancifolium (Lanceleaf Trillium) [HISTORIC] approx. 0.2 mi W of site
Viburnum rafinesquianum var. rafinesquianum (Downy Arrowwood) approx. 1.3 mi W of site
Villosa nebulosa (Alabama Rainbow) approx. 1.9 mi N of site in Stamp Creek
GA *Xerophyllum asphodeloides* (Eastern Turkeybeard) approx. 2.4 mi N of site
Cherokee County Greenspace on site
Cobb County Greenspace approx. 0.9 mi S of site
Jordan Cave approx. 2.2 mi W of site
Etowah River 5 (0315010406) [SWAP High Priority Watershed], approx. 1.2 mi NE of site
Shoal Creek, Etowah River (0315010407) [SWAP High Priority Watershed], approx. 1.5 mi NE of site
Little River, Etowah River, Allatoona Lake (0315010408) [SWAP High Priority Watershed], on site
Allatoona Creek, Allatoona Lake (0315010409) [SWAP High Priority Watershed], on site
Etowah River 4, Allatoona Lake (0315010410) [SWAP High Priority Watershed], on site
Pumpkinvine Creek (0315010411) [SWAP High Priority Watershed], on site
Etowah River 3 (0315010413) [SWAP High Priority Watershed], on site

Recommendations:

We have several records of high priority species within the project area (listed above). To minimize potential impacts to these or other federally listed species, we recommend consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. In north Georgia, please contact Robin Goodloe (706-613-9493, ext.221 or Robin_Goodloe@fws.gov). Surveys for species of conservation concern should be conducted prior to commencement of construction.

Please be aware that state protected species have been documented within three miles of the proposed project. For information about these species, including survey recommendations, please visit our webpage at http://www.georgiawildlife.org/rare_species_profiles.

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A record of a nesting Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) is within three miles of the proposed project. Although Bald Eagles are no longer considered an endangered species, they are still protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and the Georgia Endangered Species Act. These Acts continue to protect bald eagles from potentially harmful human activities. For more information on how to prevent impacts to bald eagles that could violate the Eagle Act, download the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines:http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/issues/BaldEagle/NationalBaldEagleManagementGuidelines.pdf

This project occurs within a high priority watershed. As part of the ongoing revision of Georgia's State Wildlife Action Plan, 165 high priority watersheds were identified to protect the best known populations of 168 high priority aquatic species. These watersheds were then prioritized by calculating a Global Significance Score (GSS), which was based upon the number of species identified in each watershed as well as the global rarity of each species. An additional 56 watersheds were designated as "significant" high priority watersheds, but were not further prioritized. Significant watersheds contained important coastal habitats, migratory corridors for anadromous species, recent occurrences or critical habitat for federally listed species, or occurred in a region of the state where high priority watersheds were poorly represented. Please refer to Appendix F of Georgia's State Wildlife Action Plan to find out more specific information about this high priority watershed (http://www.georgiawildlife.org/SWAP2015).

We are concerned about stream habitats that could be impacted by construction activities. In order to protect aquatic habitats and water quality, we recommend that all machinery be kept out of streams during construction. We urge you to use stringent erosion control practices during construction activities. Further, we strongly advocate leaving vegetation intact within 100 feet of streams wherever possible, which will reduce inputs of sediments, assist with maintaining riverbank integrity, and provide shade and habitat for aquatic species. We realize that some trees may have to be removed, but recommend that shrubs and ground vegetation be left in place.

Disclaimer:

Please keep in mind the limitations of our database. The data collected by the Nongame Conservation Section comes from a variety of sources, including museum and herbarium records, literature, and reports from individuals and organizations, as well as field surveys by our staff biologists. In most cases the information is not the result of a recent on-site survey by our staff. Many areas of Georgia have never been surveyed thoroughly. Therefore, the Nongame Conservation Section can only occasionally provide definitive information on the presence or absence of rare species on a given site. Our files are updated constantly as new information is received. **Thus, information provided by our program represents the existing data in our files at the time of the request and should not be considered a final statement on the species or area under consideration.**

If you know of populations of highest priority species that are not in our database, please fill out the appropriate data collection form and send it to our office. Forms can be obtained through our

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web site (http://www.georgiawildlife.com/node/1376) or by contacting our office. If I can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Anna Yellin
Environmental Review Coordinator

Data Available on the Nongame Conservation Section Website

- Georgia protected plant and animal profiles are available on our website. These accounts cover basics like descriptions and life history, as well as threats, management recommendations and conservation status. Visit http://www.georgiawildlife.com/node/2721.
- Rare species and natural community information can be viewed by Quarter Quad, County and HUC8 Watershed. To access this information, please visit our GA Rare Species and Natural Community Information page at: http://www.georgiawildlife.com/conservation/species-of-concern?cat=conservation.
- Downloadable files of rare species and natural community data by quarter quad and county are also available. They can be downloaded from: http://www.georgiawildlife.com/node/1370.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
MOBILE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 2288
MOBILE, ALABAMA 36628-0001

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

June 13, 2016

Inland Environment Team
Planning and Environmental Division

Dr. Donald Imm
Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
105 Westpark Drive, Suite D
Athens, Georgia 30606

Dear Dr. Imm:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Mobile District is proposing an update to its Master Plan for the Allatoona Dam and Lake Project (Allatoona Lake). The proposed actions are located on the Etowah River in Bartow, Cobb and Cherokee Counties, about 32 miles northwest of Atlanta and 26 miles east-southeast of Rome, Georgia. We are requesting information on fish and wildlife that may occur in the proposed project area as well as your comments and recommendations on the proposed new actions.

The Master Plan will serve as a planning document that anticipates the management of all the lands included within Allatoona Lake property boundary. The Master Plan is the basic document guiding USACE responsibilities pursuant to Federal laws to preserve, conserve, restore, maintain, manage, and develop the Allatoona Lake projects lands, waters, and associated resources. It guides what could and should happen at the Project, but is flexible enough to address changing conditions. The Master Plan document is prepared in accordance with Engineer Manual 1110-1-400, *Engineering and Design – Recreation Planning Design Criteria*, November 1, 2004, Engineer Pamphlet 1130-2-550, *Project Operations – Recreation Operations and Maintenance Guidance and Procedures*, November, 15, 1996 (updated October 1, 1999, March 1, 2002, August 15, 2002, August 30, 2008) and Engineer Regulation 1130-2-550, *Project Operations – Recreation Operations and Maintenance Guidance and Procedures*, November 15, 1996, (updated October 1, 1999, March 1, 2002, August 15, 2002, August 30, 2008, March 30, 2009), Engineer Regulation 200-2-2: Procedures for Implementing NEPA. The primary goals of the Master Plan are to prescribe an overall land and water management plan, resource objectives and associated design concepts which (1) provide the best possible combination of responses to regional needs, resource capabilities and suitability, and expressed public interests and desires consistent with authorized project purposes, (2) contribute toward providing a high degree of recreation diversity within the region, (3) emphasize the particular qualities, characteristics, and potentials of the project, and (4) exhibit consistency and compatibility with national objectives and other state and regional goals and programs.

The majority of the new Master Plan documents proposed developments in the project area that were previously documented in the approved Master Plan of 1983. The proposed Master Plan also includes modifications that would be implemented at the Red Top Mountain State Park (enclosed).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) and Endangered Species websites were consulted for relevant information regarding federally listed species potentially affected by the project. Listed species that could be potentially found and impacted are described in the following paragraphs followed by avoidance measures where appropriate.

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

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

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

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

ceilings; maternity caves often have a stream flowing through them and are separate from the caves used in summer by males. Occasionally non-cave roost sites are used. Foraging is generally parallel to streams, over the water at heights of 2 to 3 meters. Because of the requirement for caves for roosting sites throughout the year, there is little chance to find Gray bats at the project sites. However, there may be occasional non-cave roost sites and foraging by the species.

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

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

g. Indiana Bat, *Myotis sodalis* (Endangered) is not listed as occurring in the three counties around Allatoona Lake. However, because northern populations migrate south to overwinter in nearby areas in limestone caves in Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana Missouri and West Virginia, it is possible that additional range could be documented in the future. In hibernation, limestone caves with pools are preferred. Preferred caves are of medium size with large, shallow passageways. Roosts usually are in the coldest part of the cave.

Preferred sites have a mean midwinter air temperature of 4-8 C, well below that of caves that are not chosen. Because the Lake Allatoona area is outside the range of the species and because of the lack of caves on USACE property, it is believed that the species does not occur in the project area.

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

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

i. White Fringeless Orchid, *Platanthera integrilabia* (Proposed Threatened) listed as occurring in Bartow County, Georgia is generally found in wet, flat, boggy areas in acidic muck or sand, and in partially, but not fully shaded areas at the head of streams or seepage slopes. Common associates include *Sphagnum* spp., *Osmunda cinnamonea*, *Woodwardia areolata*, and *Thelyptris novaboracensis*. Associated with sandstones of the Appalachian Plateaus of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, the Coastal Plain of Alabama and Mississippi, the Blue Ridge Province of Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee; the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province in Alabama, and the Piedmont of Georgia and South Carolina. The three plant species described, while potentially occurring, are not known to occur on Allatoona Lake project land.

j. Although no longer federally listed, the Bald eagle remains protected under Federal law, including the Bald Eagle Protection Act. Bald eagle habitat includes large bodies of water with nearby old-growth forest with very limited human presence. Bald eagles are occasionally sighted around the lake and nesting is known to have occurred. Potential habitat exists around the perimeter of the lake but nests are not currently known at specific recreation sites described in the MP. Of the species discussed above, there is only potential for the occurrence of Gray bat, Northern Long-eared bat, Large-flowered skullcap, Tennessee yellow-eyed grass, and White fringeless orchid. No known populations of these listed species have been observed within the project area. However, in order to avoid summer roosting habitat for the bats, any construction or implementation of the Master Plan that requires removal of trees would be restricted to the months of October 15 through March 31 in accordance with *Range-wide Indiana Bat Protection and Enhancement Plan Guidelines,* USFWS July 2009.

In addition, the USACE, Mobile District will provide information and instruction to contractors regarding identification of federally listed species and roost habitat potentially occurring within the project area prior to construction. The contractor will be directed to not harm or remove any species found. In the event tree removal is necessary an approach intended to avoid bat impacts would be implemented. This would include a select tree removal, allowing at least seven snag trees per acre to remain standing. By implementing such a restriction there should be no impacts to either bat species. In the event listed plant species are identified, a 50-foot buffer would be clearly marked with flagging to ensure no ground disturbing activities occur near population sites. Prior to construction in undisturbed areas, the USFWS would be consulted and if determined necessary, a trained biologist would survey the specific site for species occurrence. In addition, if bald eagle nests are observed, a plan to avoid them will be developed in coordination with USFWS.

Due to the nature of the proposed action and the lack of known occurrences in or near the project area, we determined that the proposed action may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect the Gray bat, Northern Long-eared bat, Large-flowered skullcap, Tennessee yellow-eyed grass, and White fringeless orchid. We request your input pursuant to the Endangered Species Act on this project and your concurrence on our "may affect, not likely to adversely affect" determination.

Thank you for your assistance in the update of the Allatoona Lake Master Plan. We are requesting that your agency provide us the requested information on this subject by June 24, 2016. If you have questions, please contact Mr. Chuck Sumner at (251) 694-3857 or by email at lewis.c.sumner@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

for Brian A. Zettle
Chief, Inland Environment Team

Enclosure

Proposed Improvements at Redtop Mountain State Park as Submitted by Georgia Department of Natural Resources, State Parks and Historic Sites

COTTAGES:

(1) Eighteen cottages are being renovated and 2 new cottages are being constructed Cottages will include living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cottages (approx. 204,000 sf total)

(2) One boat slip is being added with a trail leading to it (approx. 24,000 sf)

(3) One playground is being added (approx. 16,500 sf)

(4) Two fishing piers are being added with trails leading to them (approx. 37,200 sf total)

COTTAGE-ROAD WATER TANKS:

Demolish and remove water tanks (approx. 6,000 sf)

LODGE-EXPANSION AND BUILDING ADDITION:

(1) 300 additional parking spaces and expansion area (approx. 299,000 sf)

(2) The addition will double the square footage of the existing building and will include new guest rooms, and conference / meeting rooms

BEACH DAY USE AREA:

(1) Three picnic shelters to be renovated (approx. 7,500 sf total)

(2) Beach house renovation (approx. 10,000 sf)

(3) Fifty additional parking spaces (approx. 15,000 sf)

(4) Walkways, walls, paths will be provided to provide access to the beach area.

(5) Beach area size TBA.

PROPOSED FUTURE USE:

(1) Lodge and Special event area

(2) Potential relocation for the lodge

(3) Additional parking for lodge and special event area (approx. 373,000 total)

PUMP-HOUSE:

Demolish and remove pump house (approx. 350 sf)

BETHANY BOAT RAMP:

(1) Fifty additional parking spaces (approx. 15,000 sf)

(2) Pathway connecting parking lots (approx. 72,000 sf)

(3) Rest Station (approx. 5,700)

BETHANY BOAT RAMP DAY USE AREA:

(1) One new picnic pavilion and playground (approx. 26,400 sf total)

(2) Three renovated picnic shelters (approx. 4,200 sf)

(3) Renovated rest station (approx. 2,500 sf)

COMFORT STATION

Demolish and remove comfort station (approx. 1,300 sf)

MAINTENANCE AND LED:

(1) Maintenance building

(2) Pole Barn

(3) LED Building
- Pre-engineered metal building

(4) Wash-down area (approx. 6,500 sf)

(5) Road improvements

VISITOR CENTER:

(1) Building expansion
- Adding new offices, meeting/conference spaces

(2) Thirty additional parking spaces (approx. 9,000 sf)

(3) Demolish and remove tennis courts (approx. 8,600 sf)

OPERATIONS OFFICE:

(1) Fifteen additional parking spaces (approx. 4,500 sf)

(2) Demolish and remove pump house (approx. 350 sf)

MAIN CAMPGROUND:

(1) Renovate 4 comfort stations (approx. 11,000 sf)

(2) Renovate 1 picnic shelter (approx. 1,500 sf)

(3) Additional playground by RV campsites (approx. 12,000 sf)

WALK-IN/ BOAT-IN CAMPSITE (will have water, septic and electric utilities):

(1) Ten renovated campsites
- Living areas with fire rings, lantern posts trash etc. (approx. 25,000 sf total)

(2) New Comfort station (approx. 2,500)

(3) Canoe/Kayak dock with trail leading to it (approx. 4,600 sf)

(4) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 103,000 sf)

GROUP CAMPSITE: (will have water and septic utilities):

(1) Three Adirondack shelters
- Partially enclosed wood shelter structure; 3 sides closed and 1 open.
- Living areas with fire rings, lantern posts trash etc. (approx. 7,500 sf total)

(2) Two Cocoon camp shelters
- Cocoon tents are pod-like fabric shelters that are suspended overhead by trees and/or branches.
- Living areas with fire rings, lantern posts trash etc. (approx. 5,000 sf total)

(3) New Comfort station (approx. 2,500)

(4) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 415,900 sf)

PRIMITIVE CAMPING PARKING/ CANOE/ KAYAK RENTAL:

(1) Forty parking spaces with wheel stops (approx. 12,000 sf)

(2) Canoe/Kayak dock slips and trail leading to it (approx. 8,600 sf)

(3) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 25,500 sf)

WALK-IN CAMPSITE (will have water, septic and electric utilities):

(1) Ten renovated camp sites
- Living areas with fire rings, lantern posts trash etc. (approx. 25,000 sf total)

(2) Renovated comfort station (approx. 2,800 sf)
- Individual/family restrooms, shower(s)

(3) Canoe/Kayak Dock and trail leading to it (approx. 8,600 sf)

(4) New picnic shelter (approx. 2,000 sf)

(5) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 53,500 sf)

DISC GOLF COURSE:

(1) Eighteen-hole disc course with Golf baskets, trash, mulch trails (approx. 689,000 sf)

(2) Club house
- Small retail area (for purchase of discs), locker rooms, restrooms.
- Will have electric, septic and water utilities

(3) Forty parking spaces with wheel stops (approx. 12,000 sf)

(4) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 17,900 sf)

GATEWAY TO DISCOVERY:

WATER SPORT AMENTITY AREA:

(1) New road and 40 parking spaces (approx. 25,600 sf)

(2) Club house
- Will have electric, septic and water utilities

(3) Canoe/kayak rental and storage

(4) Trials and recreational area (approx. 76,800 sf)

MAIN LODGING AREA & MICRO CABINS (will have electric, septic and water utilities):

(1) Sixteen large cabins
- Smaller 2-bedroom cabin prototype
- Living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cabins

(2) Three 3-Bedroom Cabins
- Medium 3-bedroom cabin prototype
- Living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cabins

(3) One Deluxe Cabin
- Large cabin prototype with 4-bedrooms
- Larger living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cabins

(4) Ten micro cabins
- The micro cabins have one large shared studio living / sleeping space with

(5) Deck and no restrooms.

- Living areas (grill, fire ring, lantern post, trash etc.) as well as drives and access to cabins

(6) Clubhouse/group shelter
- Socializing areas (coffee/drinks, small retail, offices, meeting space)

(7) Renovated comfort station (approx. 2,500 sf)

(8) New playground (approx. 5,000 sf)

(9) Parking for Cabins and amenity area (approx. 29,400 sf)

(10) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 100,000 sf)

(11) New picnic shelter (approx. 1,500 sf)
- Open wood framed structure

(12) Amenity area (approx. 33,700 sf)
- 2 Bocce ball courts
- 1 Volley ball court
- 2 Horse shoe courts
- Community fire pit
- Trash receptacles and benches

(13) New comfort station (approx. 2,500 sf)
- Individual/family restrooms, shower(s)

(14) Amphitheater with wooden benches (approx. 10,600 sf)

(15) Demolish and remove sewage treatment plant (approx. 12,000 sf)

YURT RETREAT (will have electric, septic and water utilities):

(1) Yurts are round, portable camping tent structures covered with a fabric skin.

(2) Ten yurts with living areas (approx. 40,000 sf total)
- Fire pits, lantern posts, grill, trash receptacle etc.
- Yurt platforms are on posts will limited land disturbance.

(3) New comfort station (approx. 3,000 sf)
- Individual/family restrooms, shower(s), and laundry

(4) Twenty parking spaces for yurts (approx. 6,000 sf)

(5) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 20,300 sf)

(6) New playground (approx. 3,000 sf)

(7) Picnic shelter (approx. 1,500 sf)
- Open wood framed structure

ADVENTURE LODGING (will have electric, septic and water utilities):

(1) Eight tree houses with living areas
- The adventure lodging treehouses are 2 or 3 bedroom structures built on stilts to mimic the concept of a "treehouse" without actually impacting the tree.
- Fire pits, lantern posts, grill, trash receptacle etc.
- Tree Houses are on posts will limited land disturbance.

(2) New comfort station (approx. 2,500 sf)

- Individual/family restrooms and shower(s)

(3) Renovation of ex. road (approx. 44,200 sf)

(4) New road and 16 parking spaces for lodging (approx. 11,200 sf)

(5) Canoe/Kayak dock and trail (approx. 3,000 sf)

PIONEER CAMP GROUND (septic and water utilities):

(1) Composting toilet (approx. 2,000 sf)

(2) Three Adirondack shelters

(4) Amphitheater with wooden benches (approx. 11,000 sf)

(5) Demolition and removal of pit privy (approx. 1,000 sf)

WEBSTER'S FERRY DAY USE AREA (will have electric, septic and water utilities):

(1) Restroom station (approx. 2,500 sf)

(2) Beach area and associated paths (approx. 336,000 sf)
- Sand beach
- Buoys
- Volley ball

(3) Forty additional parking spaces (12,000 sf)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
MOBILE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 2288
MOBILE, AL 36628-0001

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

August 19, 2016

Inland Environment Team
Planning and Environmental Division

Dr. Donald Imm
Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
105 Westpark Drive, Suite D
Athens, Georgia 30606

Dear Dr. Imm:

In accordance with our telephone conversation on August 11, 2016, this letter is to provide clarification and additional information to our letter dated June 13, 2016 regarding a Section 7 consultation for the proposed update to the Master Plan for the Allatoona Dam and Lake Project. That letter requested your concurrence with our determination of "may affect, not likely to adversely affect" for several federally listed species.

The Master Plan will serve as a programmatic planning document that anticipates the management of all the lands included within Allatoona Lake property boundary. It will describe the types and locations of site developments that will occur at facilities around the lake. Those developments will occur at an unspecified future date and will require more detailed site development plans and schedules at each site. All the sites are currently existing and have been developed to varying degrees in accordance with the existing Master Plan. Specifically for Section 7 consultations, prior to the development of each site, the Service would be consulted in accordance with the Endangered Species Handbook. Actions determined by Mobile District to have "no effect" in the future would not require further consultation with the Service.

Thank you for your continued assistance in this project. If you have questions, please contact Mr. Chuck Sumner at (251) 694-3857 or by email at lewis.c.sumner@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

Brian A. Zettle
Chief, Inland Environment Team

United States Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
105 West Park Drive, Suite D
Athens, Georgia 30606

West Georgia Sub Office
P.O. Box 52560
Ft. Benning, Georgia 31995-2560

Coastal Sub Office
4980 Wildlife Dr.
Townsend, Georgia 31331

August 30, 2016

Brian A. Zettle
Chief, Inland Environment Team
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 2288
Mobile, Alabama 36628-0001
Attention: William Bailey

Re: USFWS Log Number NG-16-213-Bart, Allatoona Dam and Lake Project Master Plan Update

Dear Brian:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has reviewed the June 13, 2016, United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) proposed update to the Master Plan for the Allatoona Dam and Lake Project (Lake Allatoona) and the Corps' August 19, 2016, clarification letter received on August 24, 2016. The proposed actions are located in the vicinity of Lake Allatoona in Bartow, Cobb and Cherokee Counties, Georgia. The Master Plan will serve as a planning document that anticipates the management of all the lands included within Lake Allatoona's property boundary. The majority of the proposed Master Plan includes some of the developments that were previously documented in the approved Master Plan of 1983, but never implemented. In addition, the proposed Master Plan also includes modifications that would be implemented at Red Top Mountain State Park. We provide the following comments and recommendations under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA) (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. § 661 *et seq.*) and the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 1531 *et seq.*)

Your August 19, 2016, correspondence states that the Corps will consult with the Service under the ESA prior to the development of each site within the Master Plan. The Service agrees with this approach, as there are multiple federally-listed and petitioned species that occur in the project area that may potentially be affected. If you have questions, please contact staff biologist Alice Lawrence at 706-613-9493.

Sincerely,

Donald Imm
Field Supervisor