

April 12, 2021

VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

Project No. 2628-065
R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project
Transmittal of the Final Erosion and Sedimentation Report

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Secretary Bose,

Alabama Power Company (Alabama Power) is the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or Commission) licensee for the R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project (Harris Project) (FERC No. 2628-065). On April 12, 2019, FERC issued its Study Plan Determination¹ (SPD) for the Harris Project, approving Alabama Power's ten relicensing studies with FERC modifications. On May 13, 2019, Alabama Power filed Final Study Plans to incorporate FERC's modifications and posted the Final Study Plans on the Harris relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.

Consistent with FERC's April 12, 2019 SPD, Alabama Power filed the Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Report (Draft Report) on April 10, 2020². Stakeholders were to submit their comments to Alabama Power on the Draft Report by June 11, 2020. The Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Alabama Rivers Alliance, FERC, and stakeholders submitted comments on the Draft Report. In addition, FERC and Alabama Rivers Alliance submitted comments and questions regarding the Draft Report prior to the Initial Study Report Meeting on April 28, 2020. These comments are included in the updated consultation record (April 2019 through March 2021) for this study (Attachment 1) and responses to comments on the Draft Report are provided in Attachment 2. The Final Erosion and Sedimentation Report is included as Attachment 3³.

¹ Accession Number 20190412-3000.

² Accession Number 20200410-5091.

³ Please note that the style and format of the Harris Project relicensing study reports has changed since submittal of the Draft Report; however, the content of the report has not changed except for the edits made based on stakeholder comments.

If there are any questions concerning this filing, please contact me at arsegars@southernco.com or 205-257-2251.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Angie Anderegg". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Angie Anderegg
Harris Relicensing Project Manager

Attachment 1 – Erosion and Sedimentation Consultation Record (April 2019 – March 2021)
Attachment 2 – Comments and Responses on the Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Report
Attachment 3 – Final Erosion and Sedimentation Report

cc: Harris Action Team 2 Stakeholder List

Attachment 1
Erosion and Sedimentation Consultation Record (April
2019 – March 2021)

HAT 2 - Erosion and Sedimentation Study and Water Quality Study - INPUT REQUEST

Anderegg, Angela Segars

Wed 5/1/2019 4:04 PM

To:'harrisrelicensing@southernco.com' <harrisrelicensing@southernco.com>;

Bcc:damon.abernethy@dcnr.alabama.gov <damon.abernethy@dcnr.alabama.gov>; Steve Bryant - Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources <Steve Bryant - Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources>; stan.cook@dcnr.alabama.gov <stan.cook@dcnr.alabama.gov>; taconya.goar@dcnr.alabama.gov <taconya.goar@dcnr.alabama.gov>; chris.greene@dcnr.alabama.gov <chris.greene@dcnr.alabama.gov>; keith.henderson@dcnr.alabama.gov <keith.henderson@dcnr.alabama.gov>; mike.holley@dcnr.alabama.gov <mike.holley@dcnr.alabama.gov>; nick.nichols@dcnr.alabama.gov <nick.nichols@dcnr.alabama.gov>; amy.silvano@dcnr.alabama.gov <amy.silvano@dcnr.alabama.gov>; jhaslbauer@adem.alabama.gov <jhaslbauer@adem.alabama.gov>; cljohnson@adem.alabama.gov <cljohnson@adem.alabama.gov>; mlen@adem.alabama.gov <mlen@adem.alabama.gov>; fal@adem.alabama.gov <fal@adem.alabama.gov>; djmoore@adem.alabama.gov <djmoore@adem.alabama.gov>; arsegars@southernco.com <arsegars@southernco.com>; dkanders@southernco.com <dkanders@southernco.com>; jcarlee@southernco.com <jcarlee@southernco.com>; kechandl@southernco.com <kechandl@southernco.com>; gfhorn@southernco.com <gfhorn@southernco.com>; pjmcDani@southernco.com <pjmcDani@southernco.com>; ammcvica@southernco.com <ammcvica@southernco.com>; tlmills@southernco.com <tlmills@southernco.com>; jsrasber@southernco.com <jsrasber@southernco.com>; cchaffin@alabamarivers.org <cchaffin@alabamarivers.org>; clowry@alabamarivers.org <clowry@alabamarivers.org>; gjobsis@americanrivers.org <gjobsis@americanrivers.org>; kmo0025@auburn.edu <kmo0025@auburn.edu>; irwiner@auburn.edu <irwiner@auburn.edu>; Eric Reutebuch (reuteem@auburn.edu) <reuteem@auburn.edu>; lgallen@balch.com <lgallen@balch.com>; jhancock@balch.com <jhancock@balch.com>; kate.cosnahan@kleinschmidtgroup.com <kate.cosnahan@kleinschmidtgroup.com>; colin.dinken@kleinschmidtgroup.com <colin.dinken@kleinschmidtgroup.com>; amanda.fleming@kleinschmidtgroup.com <amanda.fleming@kleinschmidtgroup.com>; henry.mealing@kleinschmidtgroup.com <henry.mealing@kleinschmidtgroup.com>; jason.moak@kleinschmidtgroup.com <jason.moak@kleinschmidtgroup.com>; kelly.schaeffer@kleinschmidtgroup.com <kelly.schaeffer@kleinschmidtgroup.com>; sforehand@russelllands.com <sforehand@russelllands.com>; 1942jthompson420@gmail.com <1942jthompson420@gmail.com>; Jesse Cunningham (jessecunningham@msn.com) <jessecunningham@msn.com>; nancyburnes@centurylink.net <nancyburnes@centurylink.net>; lgarland68@aol.com <lgarland68@aol.com>; rbmorris333@gmail.com <rbmorris333@gmail.com>; mitchell.reid@tnc.org <mitchell.reid@tnc.org>; richardburnes3@gmail.com <richardburnes3@gmail.com>; Albert Eiland (eilandfarm@aol.com) <eilandfarm@aol.com>; eveham75@gmail.com <eveham75@gmail.com>; jec22641@aol.com <jec22641@aol.com>; donnamat@aol.com <donnamat@aol.com>; harry.merrill47@gmail.com <harry.merrill47@gmail.com>; mhpwadowee@gmail.com <mhpwadowee@gmail.com>; midwaytreasures@bellsouth.net <midwaytreasures@bellsouth.net>; inspector_003@yahoo.com <inspector_003@yahoo.com>; Matt and Ann Campbell (wmcampbell218@gmail.com) <wmcampbell218@gmail.com>; decker.chris@epa.gov <decker.chris@epa.gov>; gordon.lisa-perras@epa.gov <gordon.lisa-perras@epa.gov>; holliman.daniel@epa.gov <holliman.daniel@epa.gov>; jeff_duncan@nps.gov <jeff_duncan@nps.gov>; Chuck Denman <chuckdenman@hotmail.com>;

3 attachments (8 MB)

2019-05-01 Draft E&S Sites_Aerial Maps.pdf; 2019-05-01 Draft E&S Sites_Street Maps.pdf; 2019-05-01 Erosion-Sedimentation Draft Site List.pdf;

Dear Harris Action Team (HAT) 2,

We would like your assistance on the HAT 2 relicensing studies: 1) **Erosion and Sedimentation Study** and 2) **Water Quality Study**.

For the **Erosion and Sedimentation Study**, we have created the attached draft maps of erosion and sedimentation sites that will be evaluated as part of this study. These sites were identified based on comments received at the Issue Identification Workshop in 2017, subsequent meetings in 2018, and comments submitted by stakeholders to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Some sites were also identified based on input from Alabama Power's shoreline surveillance contractors.

In order to finalize the list of sites that will be evaluated, we ask that you review the attached maps and send us the location of any additional areas that you believe should be included in this study. Please be as specific as possible when identifying the location (latitude and longitude, if possible) of each site and include a description of the problem at each site.

For the **Water Quality Study**, we are looking to identify specific areas on the reservoir or downstream of Harris Dam that present degraded water quality conditions (e.g., algae blooms, severe turbidity, eutrophication). For each area you provide, please be as specific as possible when identifying the location (latitude and longitude, if possible). Include photos (if available) and describe when the water quality is an issue (e.g., season of year), and what you believe the underlying reason is for the degraded water quality (e.g., erosion and sedimentation, run-off from land disturbing activities, non-point source pollution, etc.).

For both studies, one of the more convenient tools to reference locations online is <https://www.google.com/maps/>. Clicking a location on the map will result in a small window indicating the latitude and longitude of that point.

Additionally, if you have current and/or historical photos of the areas we have identified or of additional areas that you note, including the degraded water quality areas, please include those in your response.

Please make every effort to submit your information to me by **May 24, 2019** so that we can finalize the **Erosion and Sedimentation Study** and the **Water Quality Study** lists and begin to evaluate each site according to the FERC-approved study plan.

If you have any questions or require assistance, please don't hesitate to email or call me at ARSEGARS@southernco.com or (205) 257-2251.

Thank you,

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services
(205)257-2251
arsegars@southernco.com

APC Harris Relicensing

From: Anderegg, Angela Segars
Sent: Wednesday, May 1, 2019 1:32 PM
To: 'Jimmy Traylor'
Subject: FW: HAT 2 - Erosion and Sedimentation Study and Water Quality Study - INPUT REQUEST
Attachments: 2019-05-01 Draft E&S Sites_Aerial Maps.pdf; 2019-05-01 Draft E&S Sites_Street Maps.pdf; 2019-05-01 Erosion-Sedimentation Draft Site List.pdf

Hi Jimmy,

I sent the email below to Harris Action Team 2 soliciting input on erosion and sedimentation sites around Lake Harris and downstream. I noticed that you aren't on HAT 2. Would you like to be added so you can stay plugged into the erosion and sedimentation evaluation?

Also, I was looking at the photos you filed along with your comments (link below). Would you mind providing a description (location, date, etc.) of these pics? That would be extremely helpful.

Docket(s): P-2628-065
Lead Applicant: Alabama Power Company
Filing Type: Project Safety Compliance Report
Description: Application (Specify...) of James T Traylor under P-2628.

To view the document for this Filing, click here https://urldefense.proofpoint.com/v2/url?u=http-3A_elibrary.FERC.gov_idmws_file-5Flist.asp-3Faccession-5Fnum-3D20190328-2D5164&d=DwICAw&c=AgWC6NI7Slwpc9jE7UoQH1_Cvyci3SsTNfdLP4V1RCg&r=3qWv32MayddUzrbqJnBFwNmttMUUb_dCuXZrVDKTC5gg&m=4amW4W58x8GzI0Io1AISi6_OiwHli6tFIGIW3g9R1LE&s=-UByZc5Gfu5z7L8_qUv6WAz0kd8CPIY5g1CK3gOsV80&e=

Thanks!

Angie Anderegg
Hydro Services
(205)257-2251
arsegars@southernco.com

From: Anderegg, Angela Segars
Sent: Wednesday, May 1, 2019 11:06 AM
To: 'harrisrelicensing@southernco.com' <harrisrelicensing@southernco.com>
Subject: HAT 2 - Erosion and Sedimentation Study and Water Quality Study - INPUT REQUEST

Dear Harris Action Team (HAT) 2,

We would like your assistance on the HAT 2 relicensing studies: 1) **Erosion and Sedimentation Study** and 2) **Water Quality Study**.

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Please make every effort to submit your information to me by **May 24, 2019** so that we can finalize the **Erosion and Sedimentation Study** and the **Water Quality Study** lists and begin to evaluate each site according to the FERC-approved study plan.

If you have any questions or require assistance, please don't hesitate to email or call me at ARSEGARS@southernco.com or (205) 257-2251.

Thank you,

Angie Anderegg
Hydro Services
(205)257-2251
arsegars@southernco.com

APC Harris Relicensing

From: Anderegg, Angela Segars
Sent: Thursday, May 2, 2019 3:07 PM
To: Carol Knight
Subject: FW: HAT 2 - Erosion and Sedimentation Study and Water Quality Study - INPUT REQUEST
Attachments: 2019-05-01 Draft E&S Sites_Aerial Maps.pdf; 2019-05-01 Draft E&S Sites_Street Maps.pdf; 2019-05-01 Erosion-Sedimentation Draft Site List.pdf

FYI

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services
(205)257-2251
arsegars@southernco.com

From: Anderegg, Angela Segars
Sent: Wednesday, May 1, 2019 11:06 AM
To: 'harrisrelicensing@southernco.com' <harrisrelicensing@southernco.com>
Subject: HAT 2 - Erosion and Sedimentation Study and Water Quality Study - INPUT REQUEST

Dear Harris Action Team (HAT) 2,

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If you have any questions or require assistance, please don't hesitate to email or call me at ARSEGARS@southernco.com or (205) 257-2251.

Thank you,

Angie Anderegg
Hydro Services
(205)257-2251
arsegars@southernco.com

APC Harris Relicensing

From: Anderegg, Angela Segars
Sent: Thursday, May 2, 2019 4:17 PM
To: Jimmy Traylor
Cc: Donna Matthews
Subject: RE: Harris Dam

Hi Jimmy,

As part of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, we are doing a bank susceptibility assessment of the entire stretch of river from Harris Dam to Horseshoe Bend. In addition, we are currently identifying known erosion and sedimentation areas around Lake Harris and downstream, with help from stakeholders. Yesterday, I forwarded you an email that went to Harris Action Team 2 where we're asking for everyone's input. If you didn't get that, please let me know. Once we compile all of these sites, we will perform site assessments (surveys).

As far as level loggers go, we have determined 20 locations that will collect representative data to inform the studies. We will be sharing the location information with the HATs once they are all deployed and the data they collect will be incorporated into the study results.

Please let me know if you have any other questions.

Thanks,

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services
(205)257-2251
arsegars@southernco.com

From: Jimmy Traylor <Jimmy.Traylor@southerntoolinc.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 2, 2019 10:21 AM
To: Anderegg, Angela Segars <ARSEGARS@southernco.com>
Cc: Donna Matthews <donna Matthews2014@gmail.com>
Subject: Harris Dam

EXTERNAL MAIL: Caution Opening Links or Files

Angie,

How do you request an erosion survey or a level logger?

Thank you,

Jimmy Traylor
President
205.862.3140
jimmy.traylor@southerntoolinc.com
www.southerntoolinc.com [southerntoolinc.com]



APC Harris Relicensing

From: Anderegg, Angela Segars
Sent: Tuesday, May 7, 2019 8:51 AM
To: eilandfarm@aol.com
Subject: RE: HAT 2 - Erosion and Sedimentation Study and Water Quality Study - INPUT REQUEST

Thanks, Albert!

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services
(205)257-2251
arsegars@southernco.com

From: eilandfarm@aol.com <eilandfarm@aol.com>
Sent: Monday, May 6, 2019 2:18 PM
To: Anderegg, Angela Segars <ARSEGARS@southernco.com>
Subject: Re: HAT 2 - Erosion and Sedimentation Study and Water Quality Study - INPUT REQUEST

EXTERNAL MAIL: Caution Opening Links or Files

-----Original Message-----

From: Anderegg, Angela Segars <ARSEGARS@southernco.com>
To: Albert Eiland (eilandfarm@aol.com) <eilandfarm@aol.com>
Sent: Wed, May 1, 2019 1:24 pm
Subject: FW: HAT 2 - Erosion and Sedimentation Study and Water Quality Study - INPUT REQUEST

Hi Albert,

I was looking back at the pictures that Donna Matthews filed as a supplement to your comments. I tried to add the pictures as an attachment to this email but the file size was too large. The link below is for the filing. The last page has a list of the names for each picture (39 inch polar from flood of June 2017, etc.). If you have any additional description or background for these pictures or any others that you would like to provide, please send my way.

Docket(s): P-2628-065

Lead Applicant: Alabama Power Company

Filing Type: Comment on Filing

Description: Comment of Donna F Matthews under P-2628. These 15 photos are meant to be an addendum to the written comments of Albert Eiland (F476937). Accession number 20190328-5003; PDF # 12802723

To view the document for this Filing, click here https://urldefense.proofpoint.com/v2/url?u=http-3A_elibrary.FERC.gov_idmws_file-5Flist.asp-3Faccession-5Fnum-3D20190328-2D5247&d=DwICAw&c=AgWC6NI7Slwpc9jE7UoQH1_CvyCi3SsTNfdLP4V1RCg&r=3qWv32MayddUzrbqJnBFwNmTtMUUbdCuXZrVDKTC5gg&m=31WkQegfY4qljt3kaJ9Cas_8uXmAdP-Xp6l49Wz9FC0&s=s2RZqDc_ThFUFH2BaBUObb-ljqZMTA4NqWQnQ0dRs6w&e=

Thanks!

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services

(205)257-2251

arsegars@southernco.com

From: Anderegg, Angela Segars
Sent: Wednesday, May 1, 2019 11:06 AM
To: 'harrisrelicensing@southernco.com' <harrisrelicensing@southernco.com>
Subject: HAT 2 - Erosion and Sedimentation Study and Water Quality Study - INPUT REQUEST

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For both studies, one of the more convenient tools to reference locations online is [https://www.google.com/maps/\[google.com\]](https://www.google.com/maps/[google.com]). Clicking a location on the map will result in a small window indicating the latitude and longitude of that point.

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If you have any questions or require assistance, please don't hesitate to email or call me at ARSEGARS@southernco.com or (205) 257-2251.

Thank you,

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services

(205)257-2251

arsegars@southernco.com

Images listed below show evidence of results of the management of water levels;

- **1.** 39" diameter popular down from the flood of June 2017 because flood water saturated the ground around it, and it finally gave way. All of these trees listed below were healthy trees prior to the flooding. There were MANY, MANY more trees other than the ones pictured here.
- **2.** 39" diameter popular down from the flood of June 2017 because flood water saturated the ground around it.
- **3.** 39" diameter popular down from the flood of June 2017 because flood water saturated the ground around it.
- **4.** 39" diameter popular down from the flood of June 2017 because flood water saturated the ground around it.
- **5.** Loss of a River Birch tree from the flood of March 2017 due to flood water standing around the base of the tree and the dirt around it was saturated with water.
- **6.** Flood of March 2017. The water got much higher than this, notice the leaves.
- **7.** River Birch in the left corner before the flood of March 2017. All five of those trees are now gone, all due to the cause of high water. This picture was taken in 2010 before the grass was as bad as it is now. THE GRASS is currently consuming the river.
- **8.** River Birch lost from the flood of March 2017.
- **9.** River Birch lost from flood of March 2017.
- **10.** This image was taken in 2010 while my family was enjoying the river. The grass had already grown tremendously and was very bad at this point, but it is much worse now. I'm afraid it is going to take over the river. There was NO GRASS prior to the dam. The water was about 1.5 to 2 feet higher than on a normal run, compared to when the gates are closed. The rocks were always covered with water before. Currently, kayakers have a very hard time getting through these areas, and continuously have to get out and physically pull the kayaks through the grassy areas in the river to get downstream.
- **11.** February 21, 2019 flood at the Wadley gauge.
- **12.** January 25, 2019 flood at the Wadley gauge.
- **13.** February 21, 2019 level at lake, NOTICE the level of the lake only rose about 1.5 feet and is still about 7 feet below full pool. Downstream continues to be flooded and out of the banks thus destroying our shade trees, the under-growth and the roots and soil that hold our land together.

- **14.** January 25, 2019 level at lake, NOTICE the level of the lake only raised up less than 1.5 feet, which is still DOWN over 7 feet below full pool. At the same time downstream was being flooded.

- **15.** This picture was taken in 2010. A retainer wall we made in front of the camp to keep it from washing away. We are on an outside natural curve, so had we not made this in the 80's, there is no doubt in my mind it would have eroded all of the way back to the rock bluff. We had to make it after the water washed several huge trees in front of the shelter away. We are continually doing repair to it due to the cause of the HIGH LEVELS and VOLUME of water. This shelter was to replace the one that was there that was washed away in 2003.

Benjamin M Bennett, Wadley, AL.

I have spent most of my life on the river. But it is sad to see the banks and the old trees falling in the river. 25 foot of the banks gone in some places . Places where the water was 10 to 20 foot deep now 5 foot . And I know there are a lot of Native American burial grounds up and down the river either gone or will be within 2 years because of erosion. Something has to be done soon. Why cant we let what water comes in the lake come out ?

APC Harris Relicensing

From: Anderegg, Angela Segars
Sent: Wednesday, May 22, 2019 9:58 AM
To: 'Maria R. Clark '
Subject: FW: Harris water quality monitor locations
Attachments: E&S Sites.mpk; HAT 2 - Erosion and Sedimentation Study and Water Quality Study - INPUT REQUEST

Hi Maria,

Attached is a Map Package (.mpk) that contains the .mxd and associated shapefiles used to create the Erosion and Sedimentation site maps I sent out on May 1 soliciting input from HAT 2 (email attached). Note that no specific locations of areas of water quality concern had been identified by stakeholders when I sent the email out; therefore, none are shown on these maps as of yet.

Let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks,

Angie Anderegg
Hydro Services
(205)257-2251
arsegars@southernco.com

From: Clark, Maria <Clark.Maria@epa.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, May 21, 2019 1:14 PM
To: Anderegg, Angela Segars <ARSEGARS@southernco.com>
Subject: RE: Harris water quality monitor locations

EXTERNAL MAIL: Caution Opening Links or Files

Hi Angie,

My apologies if I wasn't clear regarding what we need. We would like to have the GIS files (.mxd preferable) from the Monitoring Location Maps, so we can open them and digitize our suggested sites in there. The .mxd files would allow us to submit to you more detailed information of the proposed sites. If we can digitize our own proposed sites we can extract the coordinates and other information that would help you to capture our recommendations.

Please let me know if you have any questions.
Thank you!!

Maria R. Clark
NEPA Section - Region 4
Strategic Programs Office
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

61 Forsyth, Street South West
Atlanta, GA 30303
404-562-9513

From: Anderegg, Angela Segars <ARSEGARS@southernco.com>
Sent: Tuesday, May 21, 2019 1:48 PM
To: Clark, Maria <Clark.Maria@epa.gov>
Subject: Harris water quality monitor locations

Hi Maria,

I got your voicemail concerning the monitor locations for the Harris water quality study. Below are the lat/longs for the Generation monitor and the Continuous monitor. The Forebay location is for profiles, so there isn't a specific lat/long for those. Let me know if you have any questions.

Generation monitor: 33.255448, -85.615760

Continuous monitor: 33.248466, -85.612034

Thanks,

Angie Anderegg
Hydro Services
(205)257-2251
arsegars@southernco.com

APC Harris Relicensing

From: APC Harris Relicensing
Sent: Wednesday, May 22, 2019 9:48 AM
To: Anderegg, Angela Segars
Subject: HAT 2 - Erosion and Sedimentation Study and Water Quality Study - INPUT REQUEST
Attachments: 2019-05-01 Draft E&S Sites_Aerial Maps.pdf; 2019-05-01 Draft E&S Sites_Street Maps.pdf; 2019-05-01 Erosion-Sedimentation Draft Site List.pdf

Dear Harris Action Team (HAT) 2,

We would like your assistance on the HAT 2 relicensing studies: 1) **Erosion and Sedimentation Study** and 2) **Water Quality Study**.

For the **Erosion and Sedimentation Study**, we have created the attached draft maps of erosion and sedimentation sites that will be evaluated as part of this study. These sites were identified based on comments received at the Issue Identification Workshop in 2017, subsequent meetings in 2018, and comments submitted by stakeholders to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Some sites were also identified based on input from Alabama Power's shoreline surveillance contractors.

In order to finalize the list of sites that will be evaluated, we ask that you review the attached maps and send us the location of any additional areas that you believe should be included in this study. Please be as specific as possible when identifying the location (latitude and longitude, if possible) of each site and include a description of the problem at each site.

For the **Water Quality Study**, we are looking to identify specific areas on the reservoir or downstream of Harris Dam that present degraded water quality conditions (e.g., algae blooms, severe turbidity, eutrophication). For each area you provide, please be as specific as possible when identifying the location (latitude and longitude, if possible). Include photos (if available) and describe when the water quality is an issue (e.g., season of year), and what you believe the underlying reason is for the degraded water quality (e.g., erosion and sedimentation, run-off from land disturbing activities, non-point source pollution, etc.).

For both studies, one of the more convenient tools to reference locations online is <https://www.google.com/maps/>. Clicking a location on the map will result in a small window indicating the latitude and longitude of that point. Additionally, if you have current and/or historical photos of the areas we have identified or of additional areas that you note, including the degraded water quality areas, please include those in your response.

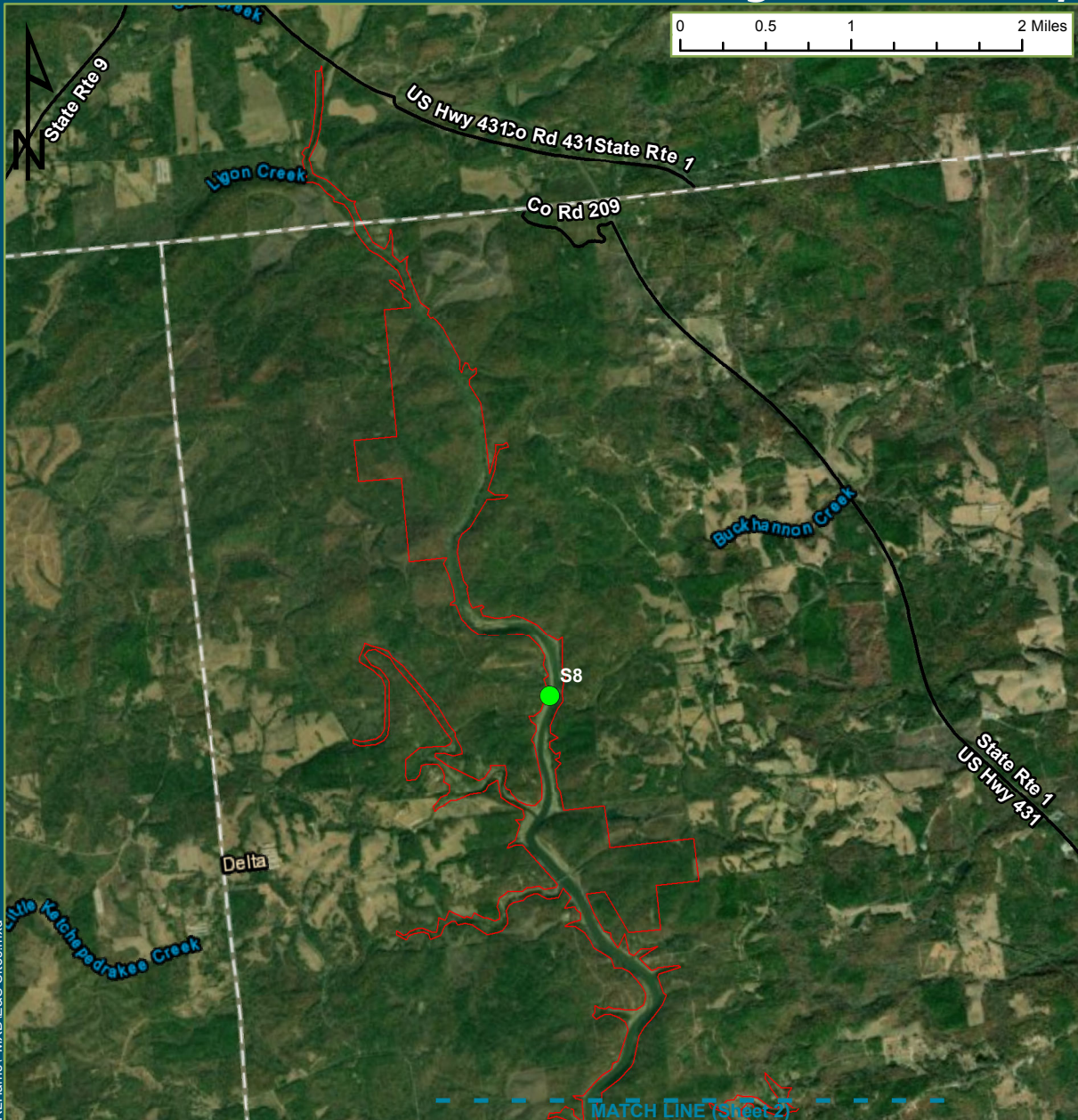
Please make every effort to submit your information to me by **May 24, 2019** so that we can finalize the **Erosion and Sedimentation Study** and the **Water Quality Study** lists and begin to evaluate each site according to the FERC-approved study plan.

If you have any questions or require assistance, please don't hesitate to email or call me at ARSEGARS@southernco.com or (205) 257-2251.

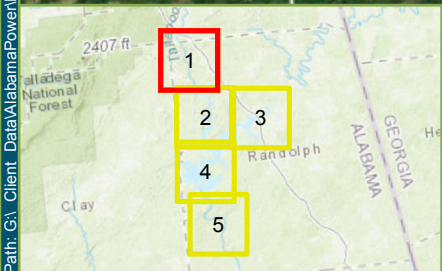
Thank you,

Angie Anderegg
Hydro Services
(205)257-2251
arsegars@southernco.com

Monitoring Location Map



Path: G:\Client Data\AlabamaPower\RL Harris\1 MXD\IE&S Sites.mxd



Legend

- Sedimentation
- Erosion
- Match Line
- Road
- Project Boundary

Alabama Power Company
Birmingham, AL

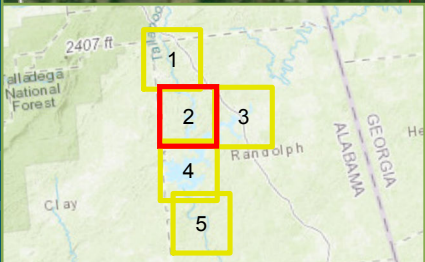
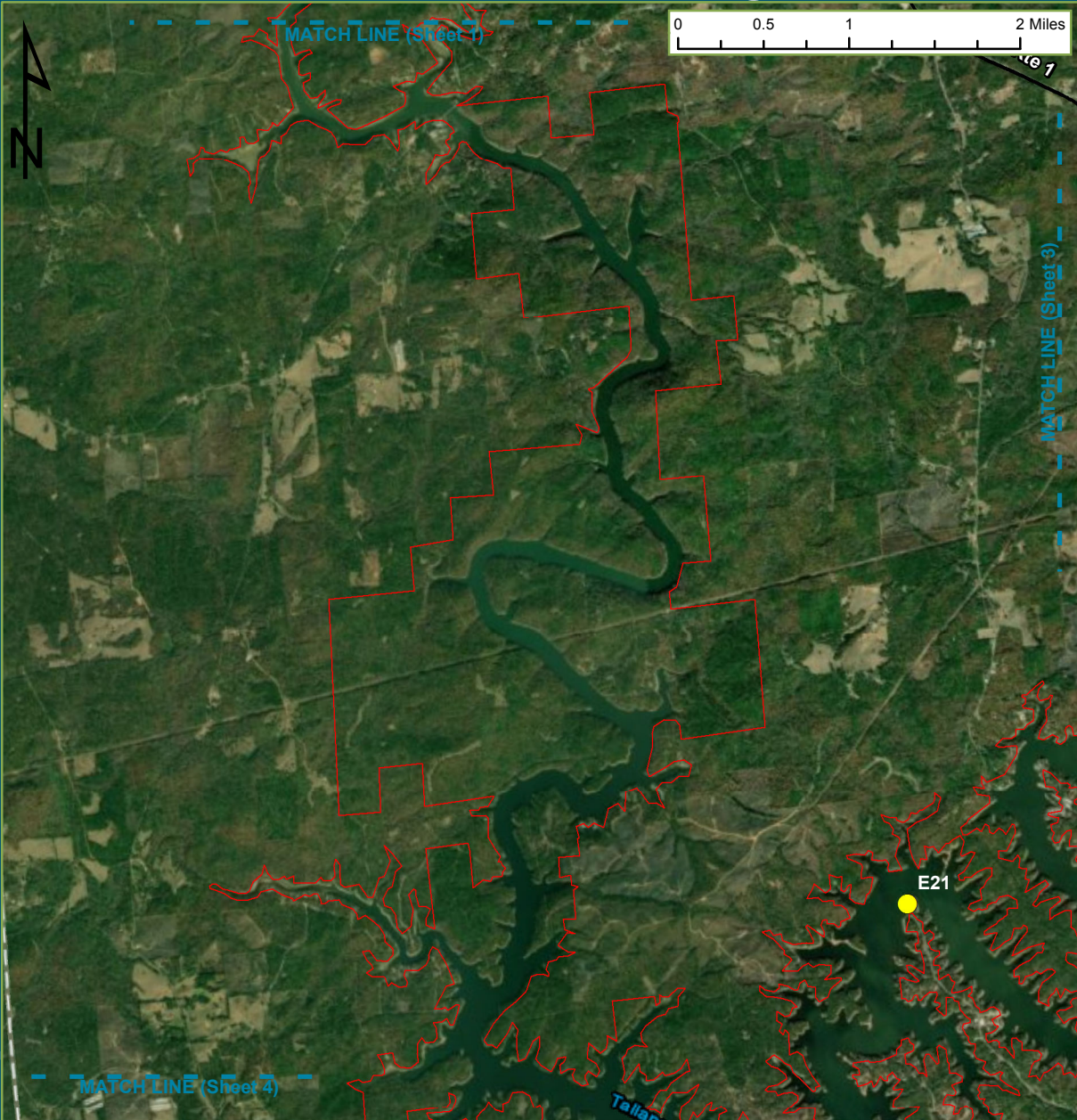
R.L. Harris Project
FERC Project No. 2628

Drawn By: JJJ	Date Drawn: 4/24/19	Checked By: XXX	Date Checked: 4/24/2019
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Kleinschmidt

141 Main St., PO Box 650
Pittsfield, Maine 04967
Telephone: (207) 487-3328
Fax: (207) 487-3124
www.KleinschmidtGroup.com

Monitoring Location Map



Legend

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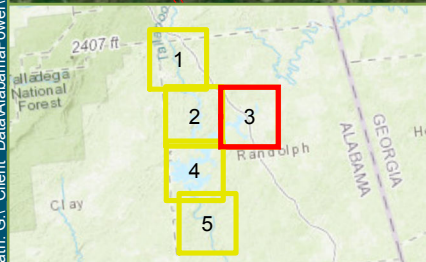
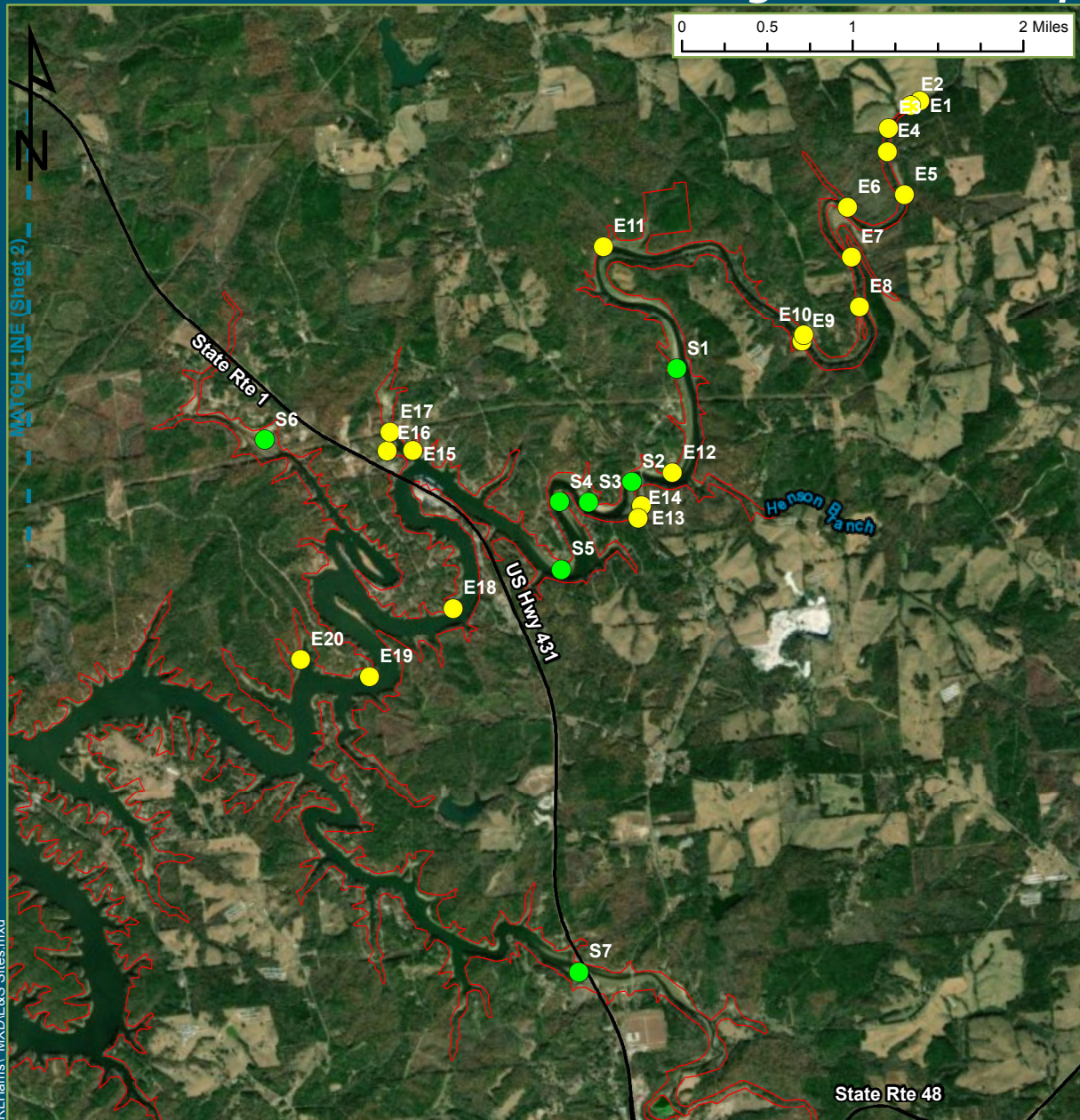
Alabama Power Company
Birmingham, AL

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Birmingham, AL

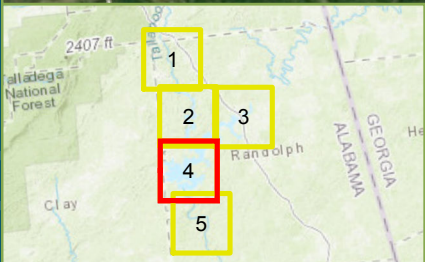
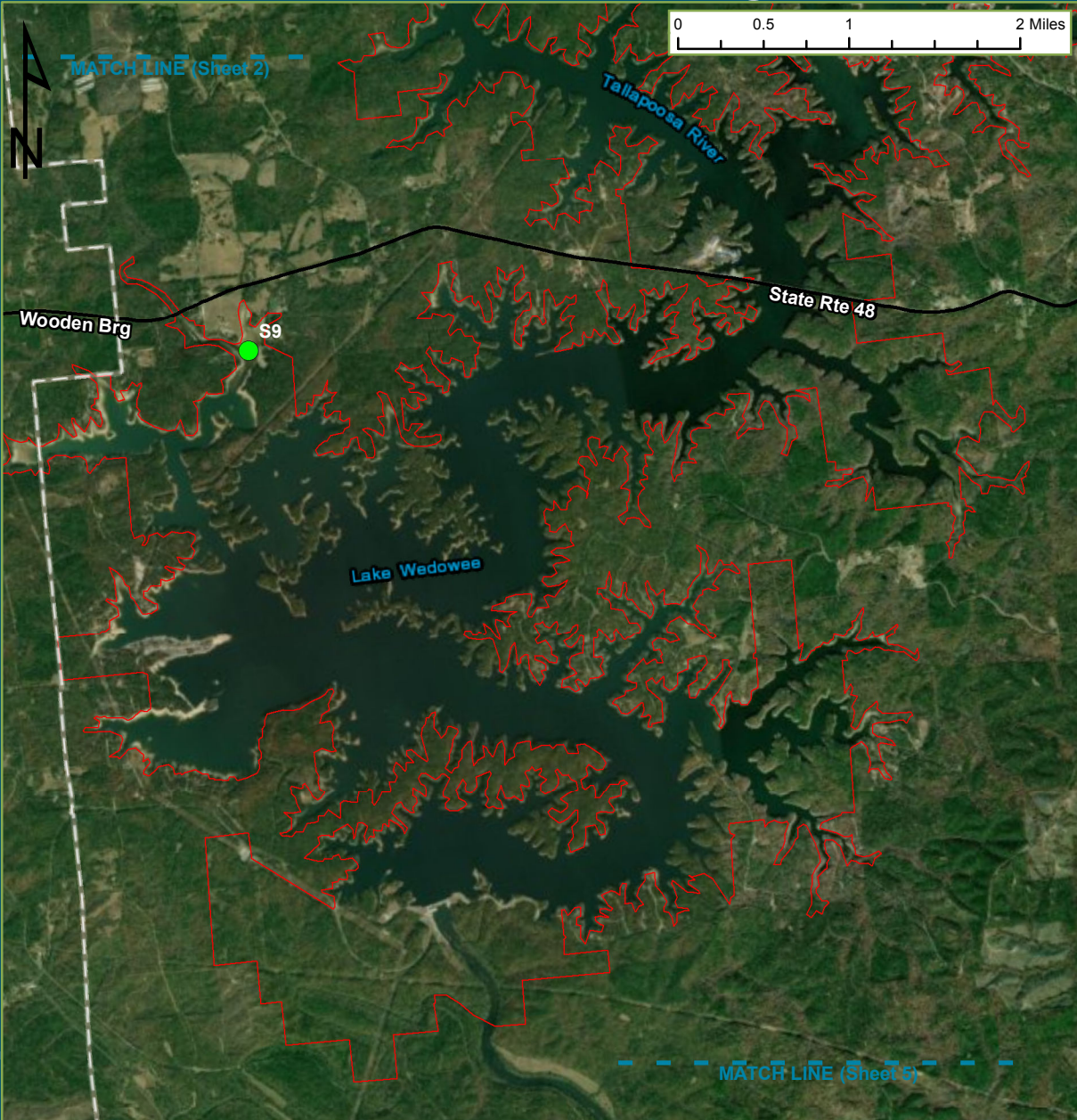
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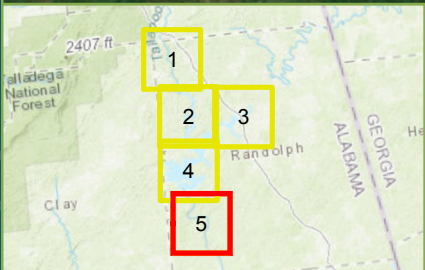
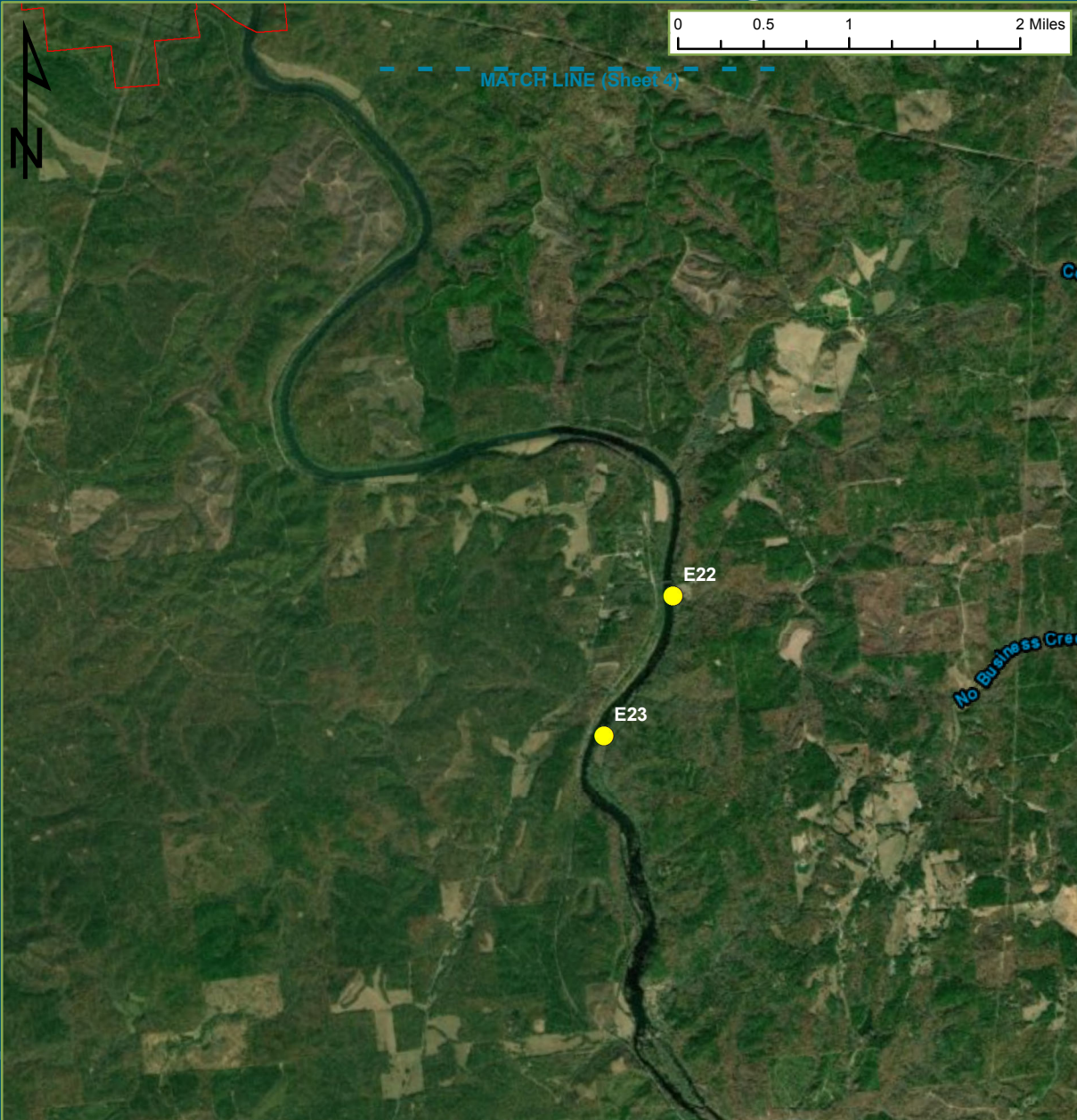
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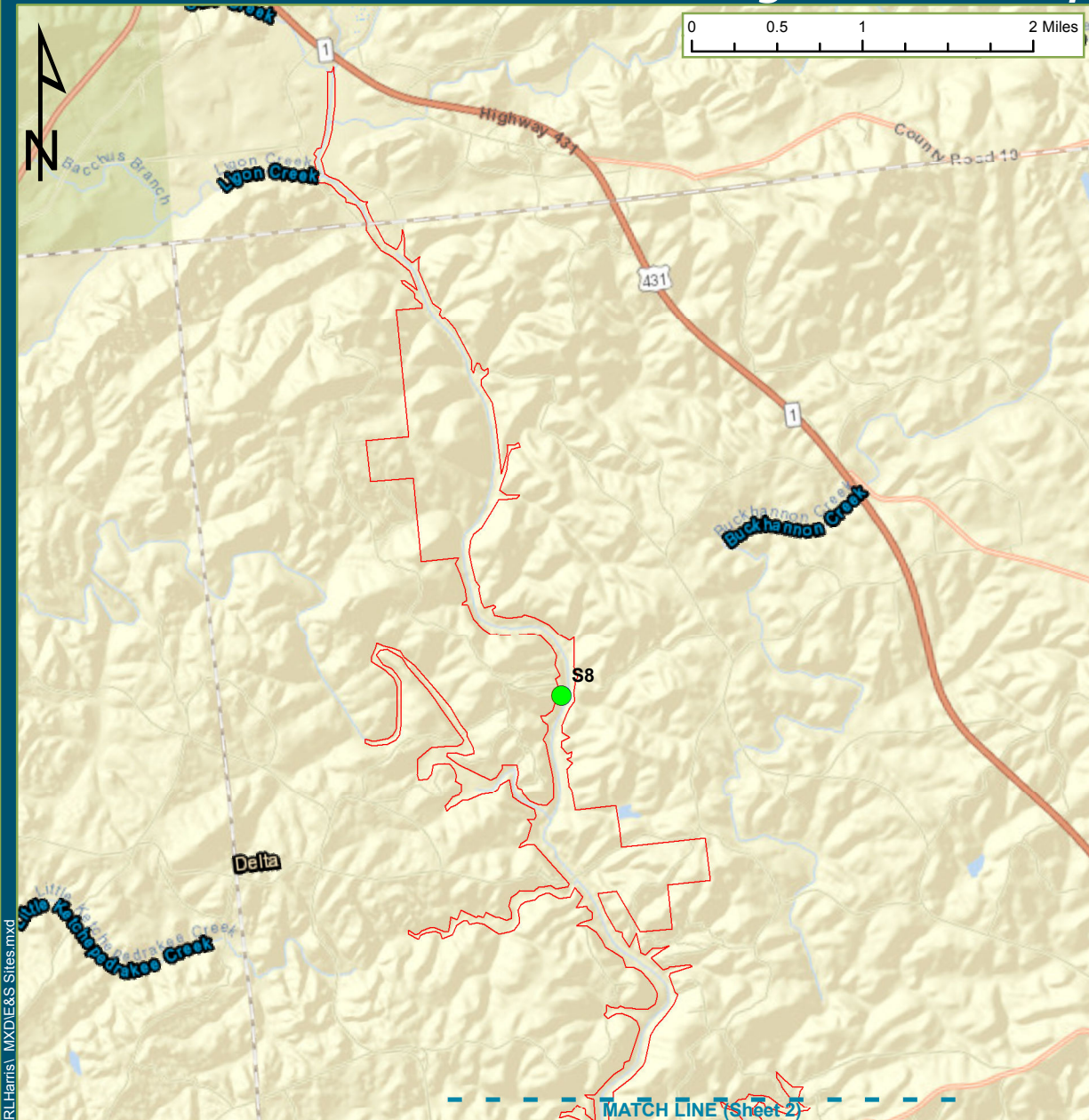
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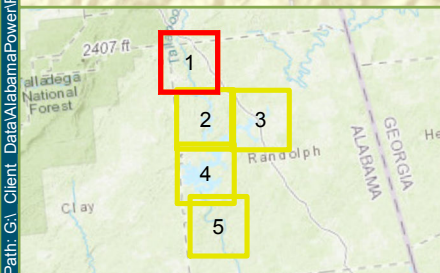
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Monitoring Location Map



Path: G:\Client Data\AlabamaPower\RLHarris1.MXD\IE&S Sites.mxd



Legend

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- Erosion
- Match Line
- Project Boundary

Alabama Power Company
Birmingham, AL

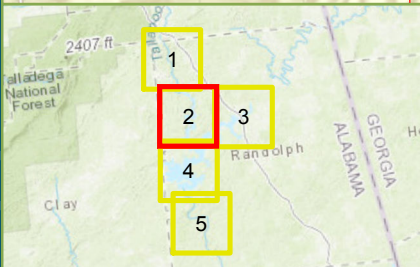
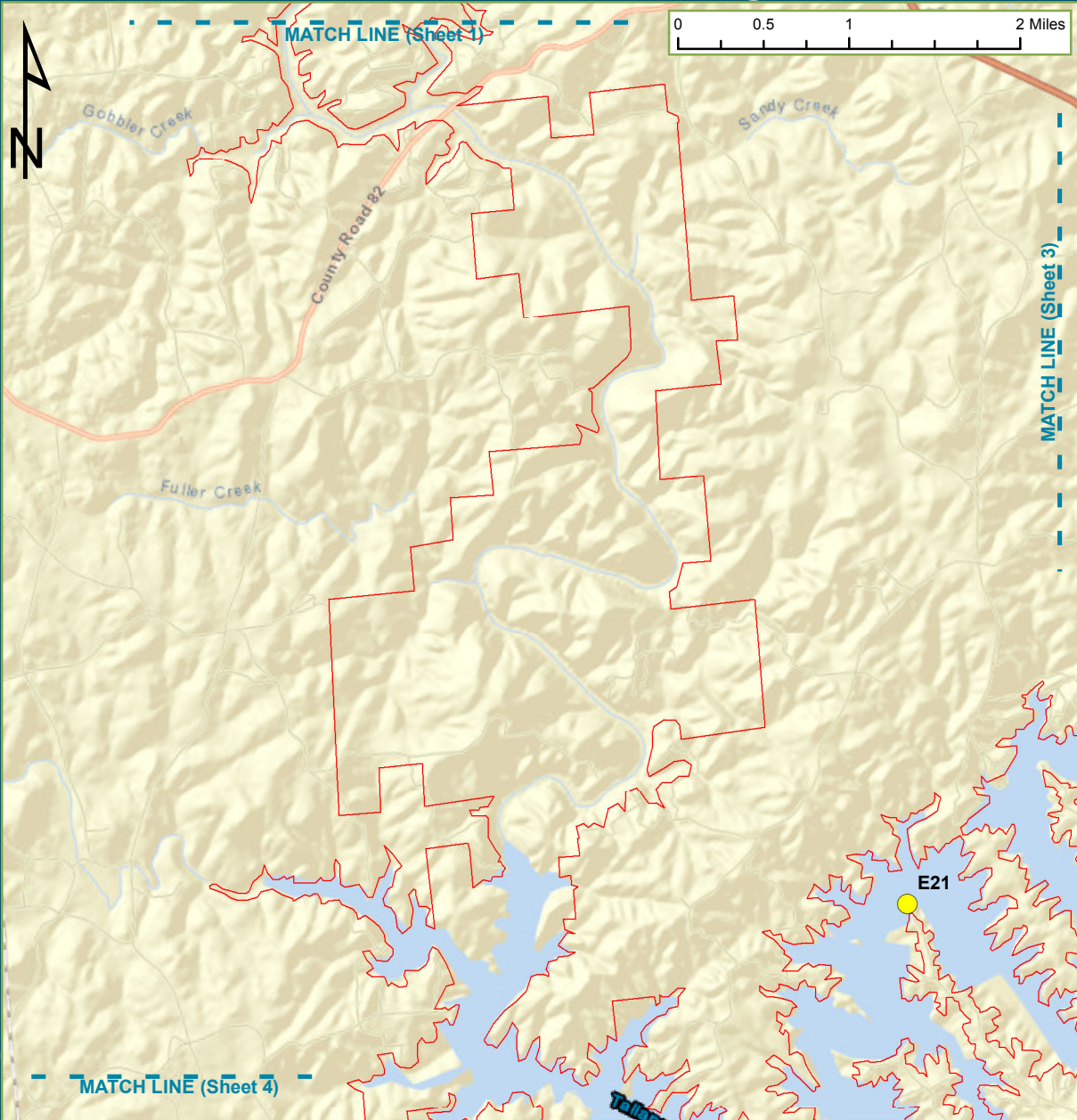
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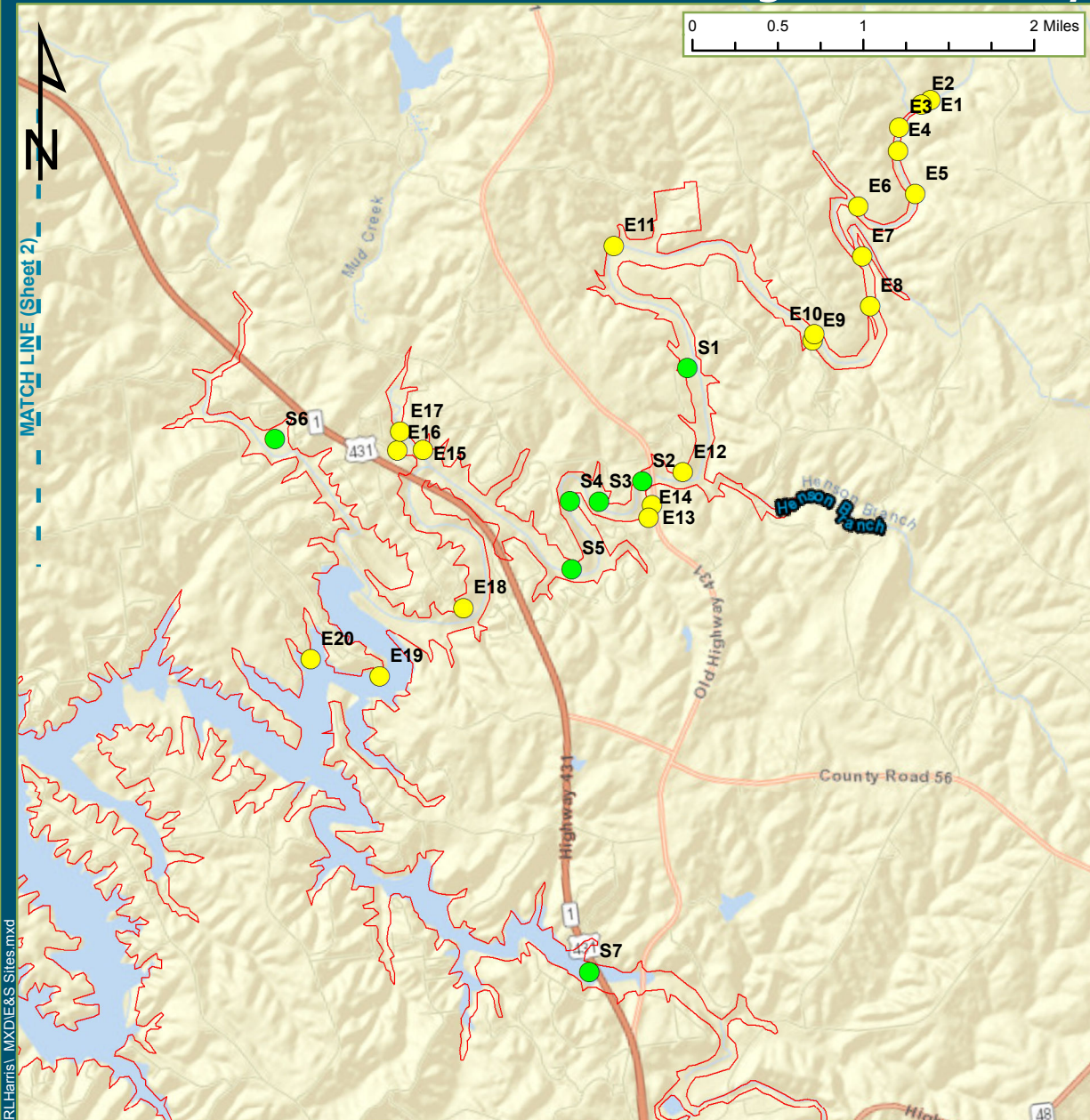
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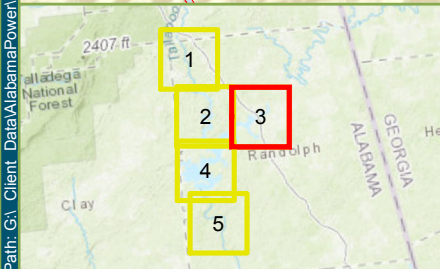
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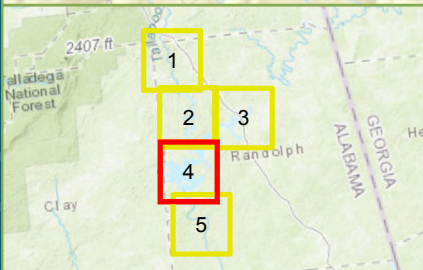
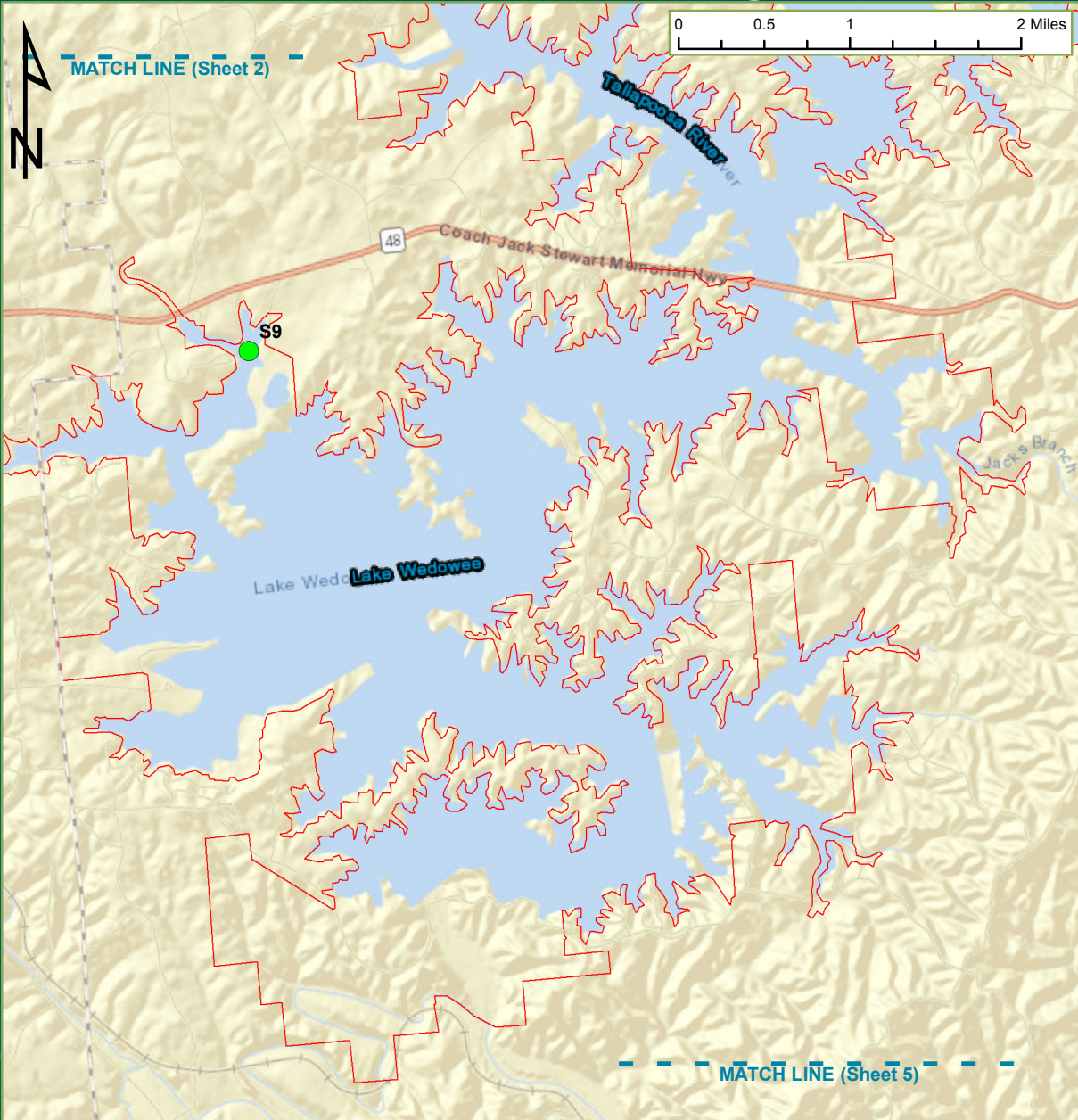
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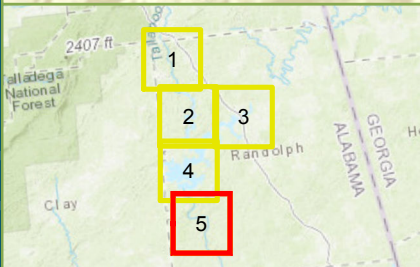
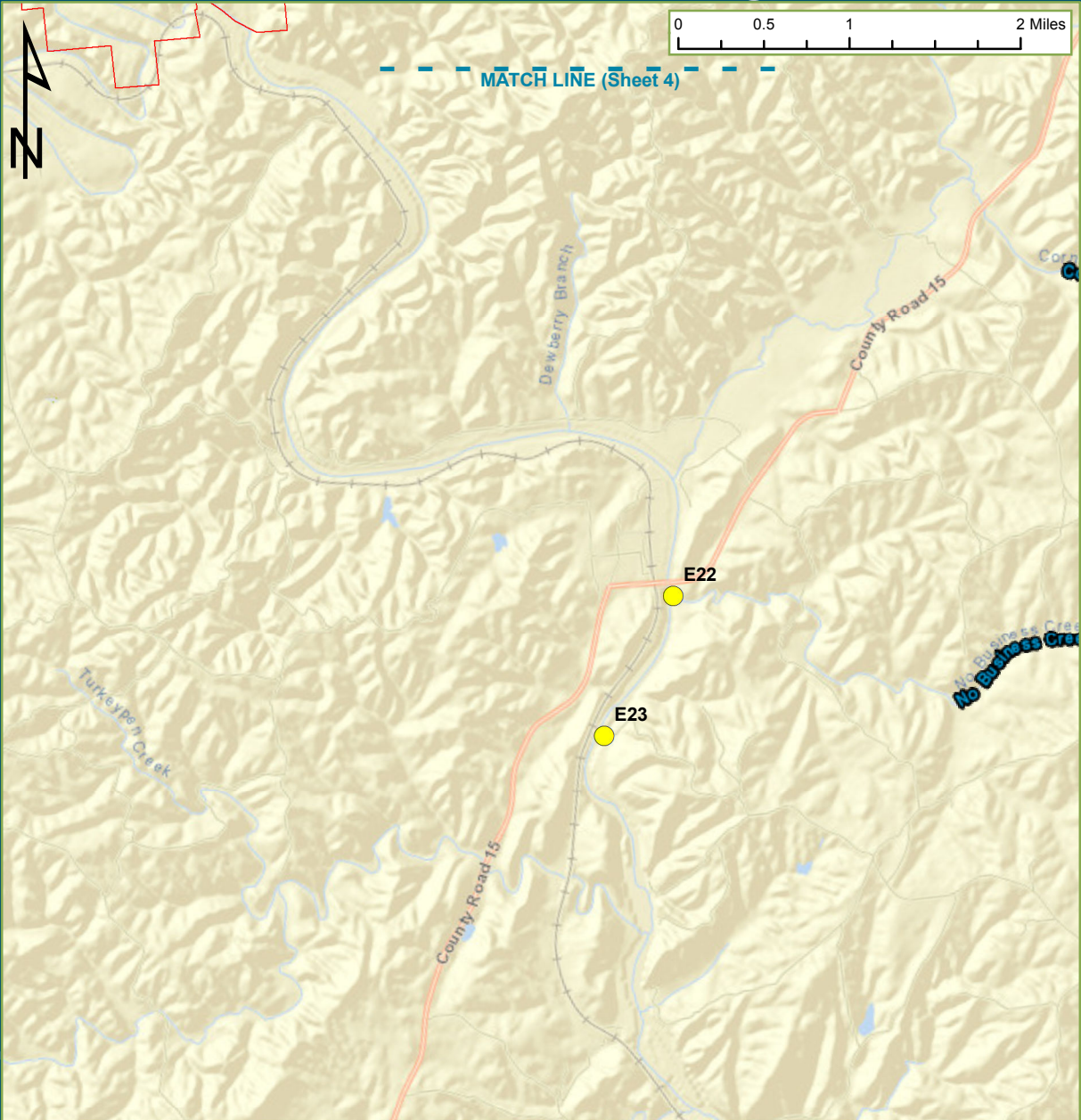
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R.L. Harris Project
Erosion Sedimentation Study
Draft Site List
May 1, 2019

Name	Type	Latitude	Longitude
S1	Sedimentation	33.37624948	-85.47166235
S2	Sedimentation	33.36719999	-85.47747307
S3	Sedimentation	33.36590337	-85.48206374
S4	Sedimentation	33.36621704	-85.48497203
S5	Sedimentation	33.36051157	-85.48560019
S6	Sedimentation	33.37431997	-85.5138457
S7	Sedimentation	33.3264078	-85.4885445
S8	Sedimentation	33.45383479	-85.60980855
S9	Sedimentation	33.30647091	-85.62855097
E1	Erosion	33.39648716	-85.44412236
E2	Erosion	33.39618116	-85.44512448
E3	Erosion	33.39447905	-85.44762594
E4	Erosion	33.39252729	-85.44796667
E5	Erosion	33.38869558	-85.44676742
E6	Erosion	33.38816557	-85.4526412
E7	Erosion	33.38399233	-85.45284646
E8	Erosion	33.3797199	-85.45259528
E9	Erosion	33.37732425	-85.45878731
E10	Erosion	33.37784798	-85.45851087
E11	Erosion	33.38726919	-85.47760635
E12	Erosion	33.36758594	-85.47330665
E13	Erosion	33.36508776	-85.47680031
E14	Erosion	33.36406619	-85.47728423
E15	Erosion	33.37197386	-85.49913637
E16	Erosion	33.37216342	-85.50173268
E17	Erosion	33.37371456	-85.50122349
E18	Erosion	33.35832713	-85.4969299
E19	Erosion	33.3533428	-85.50610579
E20	Erosion	33.35544286	-85.51280286
E21	Erosion	33.33941479	-85.5581353
E22	Erosion	33.1960328	-85.57649228
E23	Erosion	33.18490256	-85.58503087

APC Harris Relicensing

From: Anderegg, Angela Segars
Sent: Tuesday, August 13, 2019 1:51 PM
To: 'harrisrelicensing@southernco.com'
Subject: HAT 2 meeting - September 11, 2019

HAT 2,

Alabama Power will be hosting a series of HAT meetings on **Wednesday, September 11, 2019 at the Oxford Civic Center**, 401 McCullars Ln, Oxford, AL 36203. The HAT 2 meeting will be from 11:00 to 11:45. The purpose of the HAT 2 meeting is to review the sedimentation and erosion areas that were previously identified by stakeholders and to prepare for the field investigation in the fall. During this HAT 2 meeting, Alabama Power will also provide an update on water quality study efforts.

Please RSVP by Friday, September 6, 2019. Lunch will be provided so please indicate any food allergies or vegetarian preferences on or before September 6, 2019. I encourage everyone to attend in person. If this is not feasible, we are also offering a Skype option (info below). It would be ideal to join on your computer as we will be viewing presentations and maps.

If you have any questions about the agenda or meetings, please email or call me at ARSEGARS@southernco.com or (205) 257-2251.

[Join Skype Meeting](#) [meet.lync.com]

Trouble Joining? [Try Skype Web App](#) [meet.lync.com]

Join by phone

Toll number: +1 (207) 248-8024

[Find a local number](#) [dialin.lync.com]

Conference ID: 892052380

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services

(205)257-2251

arsegars@southernco.com

APC Harris Relicensing

From: Clark, Maria <Clark.Maria@epa.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, September 4, 2019 6:51 AM
To: APC Harris Relicensing
Subject: RE: HAT 2 meeting - September 11, 2019

Thank you so much Angie.

From: APC Harris Relicensing <g2apchr@southernco.com>
Sent: Tuesday, September 03, 2019 3:58 PM
To: Clark, Maria <Clark.Maria@epa.gov>
Subject: FW: HAT 2 meeting - September 11, 2019

FYI – I've added you to this list now so you'll get these emails in the future.

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services
(205)257-2251
arsegars@southernco.com

From: Anderegg, Angela Segars <ARSEGARS@southernco.com>
Sent: Tuesday, August 13, 2019 1:51 PM
To: APC Harris Relicensing <g2apchr@southernco.com>
Subject: HAT 2 meeting - September 11, 2019

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[Find a local number \[dialin.lync.com\]](#)

Conference ID: 892052380

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services

(205)257-2251

arsegars@southernco.com



R. L. Harris Hydroelectric Project

FERC No. 2628

HAT 2 (Water Quality & Erosion/Sedimentation) Stakeholder Meeting Summary September 11, 2019 11:00 am to 11:45 am Oxford Civic Center, Oxford, AL

Participants:

See Attachment A

Participants by Phone:

Maria Clark – Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Atlanta

Chuck Denman – Downstream Property Owner

Sarah Salazar – Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)

Action Items:

- Alabama Power will post the HAT 2 meeting summary and all meeting materials to the Harris Relicensing website (www.harrisrelicensing.com)
- Alabama Power will make a link to the Google Earth files of identified erosion and sedimentation sites, as well as identified water quality hotspots, available on Harris Relicensing website

Summary

The Harris Action Team (HAT) 2 (Water Quality & Erosion/Sedimentation) met on September 11, 2019. The meeting presentation is included in Attachment B; therefore, this meeting summary focuses on the overall meeting purpose, highlights of the presentation, and stakeholders' questions/comments and Alabama Power's responses.

Introduction – Angie Anderegg (Alabama Power)

Angie reviewed the HAT 2 meeting purpose, safety procedures, and introduced the participants in the meeting room and on the phone via Skype. The purpose of the HAT 2 meeting was to finalize the erosion and sedimentation sites and to provide an update on the water quality data collection.

Erosion and Sedimentation Study – Jason Moak (Kleinschmidt)

Jason reviewed the study plan goal and scope and reminded HAT 2 stakeholders that Alabama Power, on May 1, 2019, distributed a map (see Attachment C) and request for input to the erosion and sedimentation sites. Jason noted that Alabama Power didn't receive any additional erosion and sedimentation sites other than those sites previously identified by stakeholders, Alabama Power surveillance contractors, and agencies. Jason stated that Alabama Power's next step is to assess each site with certified erosion specialists and record the assessment results on the survey form (attached to the May 2019 Final Study Plan). Alabama Power will complete the Lake Harris erosion and sedimentation assessment once Lake Harris reaches winter pool in fall/winter 2019.

Jason explained that Trutta Environmental Solutions completed the downstream soils and erosion survey from Harris Dam to Jaybird Landing and that Trutta's report will be available in first quarter (Q1) 2020. Barry Morris (Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association -LWPOA) noted there were no sites on the Big Tallapoosa and asked if stakeholders could provide

additional erosion/sedimentation sites for Alabama Power to consider. Jason responded yes but that stakeholders should do so in today's meeting or very soon after, because Alabama Power is gearing up for the field work on Lake Harris in October. During the discussion, Barry realized the site he was going to request be added was already in the sedimentation and erosion site list. Harry Merrill (LWPOA) indicated that there is a lot of sedimentation at Fosters Bridge. Jason noted that Fosters Bridge is part of the erosion and sedimentation evaluation. Jason provided a Google Earth "tour" of all the erosion and sedimentation sites that are part of this study. Angie Anderegg told the group that the Google Earth "tour" would be available on the Harris Relicensing website (Note: Rather than place the Google Earth file on the website, the data can be viewed in a web browser here:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1mv1mUDi6CSUbFV5K38fCZmWuOxJDwLcW&usp=sharing>. The data can also be downloaded from this link for use in Google Earth).

Albert Eiland (Downstream property owner) explained that the pulsing – river going up and down "like a washboard" - is causing a lot of erosion downstream. Jason noted there are many causes of erosion and that the erosion/sedimentation assessment form has an area for the assessor to indicate possible causes of the erosion. Angie noted that this study serves to collect baseline information that will inform the other operations studies, for example, to determine if a change in the winter pool would affect the frequency or magnitude of downstream flooding, which may cause additional erosion. Albert prefers continuous flows where what is coming into the reservoir is going out. Jason explained that the Harris Project was not designed to be "run-of-river" but that he recognizes the desire for a steady flow.

Barry Morris asked Jason what Alabama Power will do with the assessment when completed. In other words, what types of mitigation/enhancement measures will Alabama Power implement? Jason noted that Alabama Power will determine if the erosion/sedimentation site has reached equilibrium, is worsening, is vegetated, or needs additional monitoring before determining next steps. Sarah Salazar (FERC) stated that the current assessment form doesn't have anywhere to note the width of the vegetative/riparian zone. She asked if Alabama Power could include this on the assessment form. Alabama Power agreed to add the riparian/vegetative zone width to the assessment form to ensure that all assessors consistently report this feature. Angie and Jason also noted that Alabama Power will upload the map (and associated Google Earth files) to the Harris Relicensing website. Barry also asked Jason to explain #7 on the assessment form ("Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths"). Jason responded that sometimes you can see a layer of sand, silt, and/or rock, and the assessors would include this description on the form. Jason also noted that aerial and water observations will inform Alabama Power of the adjacent land activities.

Water Quality Study – Jason Moak (Kleinschmidt)

Jason reviewed the study goal, geographic scope, and the components of this study. He noted that ADEM agreed to a generation monitoring site about 800 feet downstream of Harris Dam. Alabama Power has also installed a continuous monitor about ½ mile downstream of Harris Dam. Jason reviewed some of the existing data and other monitoring locations (i.e., Malone gage). Jason Carlee (Alabama Power) noted that Alabama Power maintains the monitors about every 10 days. On May 1, 2019, Alabama Power asked HAT 2 stakeholders to send in any areas of water quality concern; Alabama Power did not receive additional areas of water quality concern. Jason noted that Fosters Bridge is the one area that had been previously identified as having potential water quality concerns. Barry Morris asked that if the chicken processing plant was reopened in the future, would that activity be under the Alabama Department of

Environmental Management's (ADEM) regulatory authority. Jason responded yes, and there would likely be a public comment period. Harry Merrill noted that a big cattle operation was creating a lot of pollution on the Big Tallapoosa where it crosses the 431 Bridge (below Hollis Crossroads). Sheila Smith (Alabama Power) noted this area is near the existing canoe put in site. Harry believes that fish are not in this area. He also noted that the chicken litter on the pastures combined with the cows entering the water at this location has resulted in a very polluted site. Jason noted that this site is one that was identified for further water quality evaluation.

Barry Morris asked if temperature is going to be addressed in a different HAT. Jason responded that Alabama Power is collecting temperature data at all 20 level logger sites on the Tallapoosa River below Harris Dam. Auburn University and ADEM are also collecting temperature data. Sarah Salazar noted that there are a couple of freshwater mussels on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) list and advised Alabama Power to check area water quality if any of these species were found within the Harris Project Boundary. Jason commented that there is at least one threatened and endangered (T&E) that occurs upstream of the Harris Project Boundary. The HAT 3 (T&E) is aware of the presence of this mussel upstream of the Harris Project and is planning accordingly.

Maria Clark (EPA) noted that the EPA recommends year-round monitoring for at least one full year and also noted that one year of monitoring water quality may not be enough data. She indicated that EPA will send an official request on the monitoring. Maria added that EPA had previously made this comment, and it had not been incorporated into the Harris Water Quality Study Plan. Jason responded that the comment period for the Harris study plans was extensive and that FERC approved the study plans in April 2019. Alabama Power is not planning to monitor year-round. Jason indicated that based on years of experience, studies from other projects, and water quality experts, it is atypical for dissolved oxygen to be adversely affected during the winter months in the southeast, USA. Maria indicated that EPA would send their comments to Angie on the need for long-term, year-round water quality monitoring during the Harris relicensing process.

Donna Matthews asked how far north Alabama Power would look to see if the endangered mussel exists around the Highway 431 Bridge and the Harris Project Boundary. Jason noted that Alabama Power does not control the water quality or quantity coming into Lake Harris. If there are non-point source water quality issues above the Harris Project, the regulating entities would be responsible for addressing effects on mussel populations outside of the Harris Project Boundary.

Albert Eiland noted that his cousin, Chuck Denman, has commented that, if you have an open wound (i.e., cut), you should not get into the Tallapoosa River. He stated it is likely to get infected.

The meeting concluded at 11:50 am.

ATTACHMENT A
HARRIS ACTION TEAM 2 MEETING ATTENDEES



HARRIS PROJECT RELICENSING

HAT 2 SIGN-IN SHEET

September 11, 2019 9:00 AM

Name/ Affiliation or Organization	Email
1 John Smith/ Stakeholder	jsmith@email.com
2 Thomas H. Jones / APC	twstjohn@southernco.com
3 Fred Leslie	fal@adem.alabama.gov
4 Jennifer Raspberry	
5 Jason Carlee	
6 Jennifer Haslbauer	jhaslbauer@adem.alabama.gov
7 David Moore	
8 Nathan Aycock	
9 Mike Holley	
10 David Smith	
11 Glenell Smith	
12 Kristie Coffman	



HARRIS PROJECT RELICENSING

HAT 2 SIGN-IN SHEET

September 11, 2019 9:00 AM

Name/ Affiliation or Organization		Email
13	Josh Verby APC	
14	Tacoma Groar ADCNR	
15	Mitch Red TNC	
16	Kelly Yates, Env. Affairs	kyates@southernco.com
17	Tom GARLAND	
18	Donna Matthews	
19	ALBERT EILAND	
20	Stan Nelson, Nelson & Co	s nelson
21	Joe Stevens	
22	Tracy Stevens	
23	Tina Freeman	
24	Sheila Smith	



HARRIS PROJECT RELICENSING

HAT 2 SIGN-IN SHEET

September 11, 2019 9:00 AM

	Name/ Affiliation or Organization	Email
25	Stacy Thompson APC	
26	Barry Morris	
27	Stacey Graham	
28		
29		
30		
31		
32		
33		
34		
35		
36		

ATTACHMENT B
SEPTEMBER 11, 2019 HAT 2 PRESENTATION

R.L. Harris Project Relicensing

HAT 2 Meeting

September 11, 2019



Erosion and Sedimentation Study



Goal

Identify any problematic erosion sites and sedimentation areas and determine the likely causes

Geographic Scope

Little Coon Creek and Crow Creek Watersheds at Skyline, Lake Harris, and the Tallapoosa River from Harris Dam downstream through Horseshoe Bend.

Study Components

- Identify erosion and sedimentation sites
- Assess sites using a qualified Erosion and Sediment Control Professional
- Assess bank erosion susceptibility in Tallapoosa River from Harris Dam through Horseshoe Bend
- Assess sedimentation sites by examining available lake photography and data (LIDAR) and analyzing with Geographic Information System (GIS)

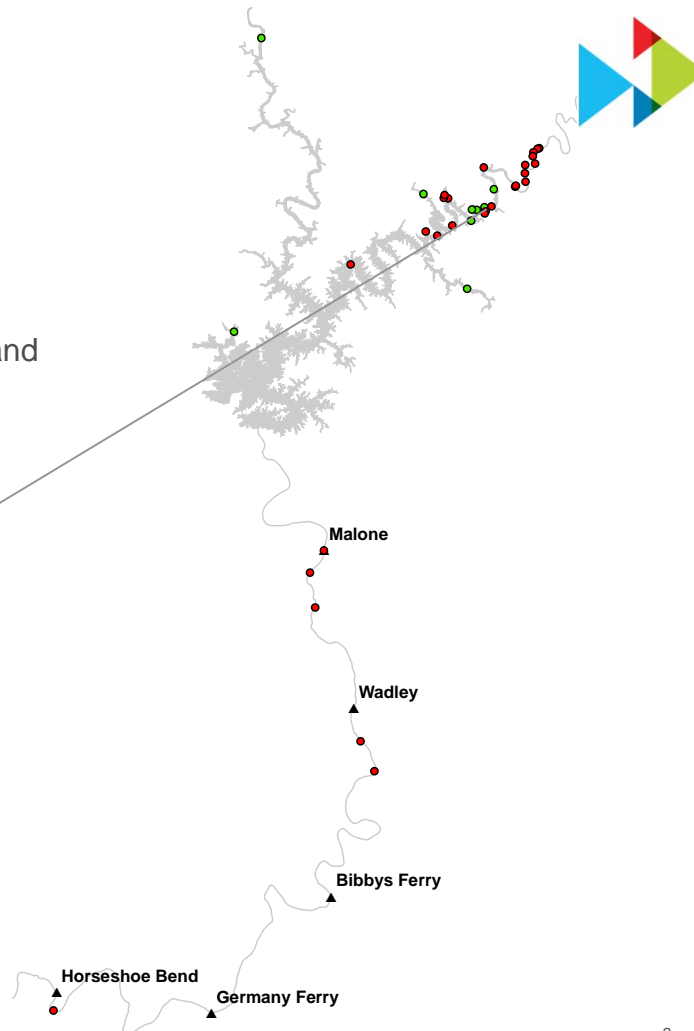
Study Sites

Erosion (red dots)

- 21 sites on Lake Harris
 - All on Little Tallapoosa arm of lake
 - 17 sites upstream of 431
- 6 sites on Tallapoosa between Harris Dam and Horseshoe Bend

Sedimentation (green dots)

- 9 sites on Lake Harris



E & S Study Schedule



Task/Milestone	2019												2020												2021					
	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR					
Downstream Bank Erosion Assessment	■																													
Develop GIS Overlays and Maps			■		■																									
Meet to Review Final Site List						■	■																							
Progress Update							■	■																						
Field Assessments							■			■																				
Draft Study Report										■		■																		
Initial Study Report & Meeting													■	■																
Meetings as needed														■										■						
Final Study Report																									■	■				
Updated Study Report & Meeting																									■		■			

Water Quality Study



Goal

Supplement the 2018 Baseline Water Quality Report; identify and assess potential areas of water quality concern.

Geographic Scope

Lake Harris and its tributaries; Tallapoosa River from Harris Dam through Horseshoe Bend; Little Coon Creek and Crow Creek watersheds at Skyline.

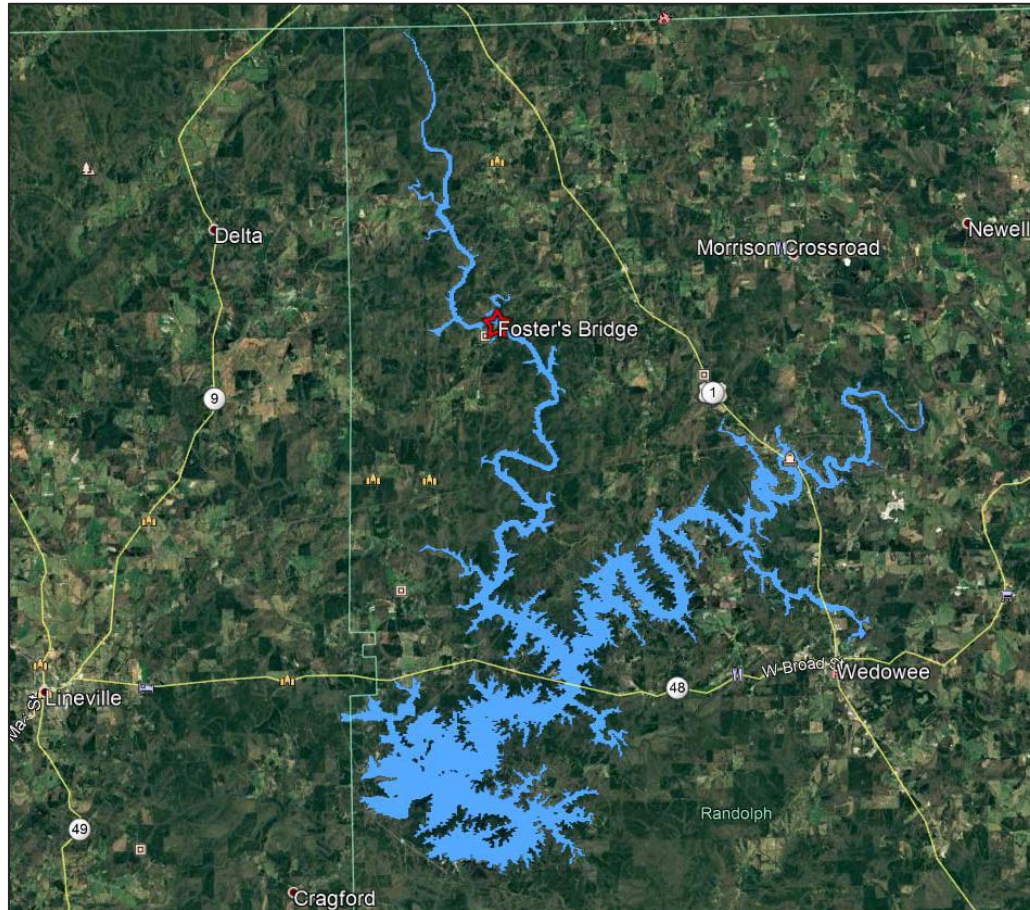
Study Components

- Monitor dissolved oxygen and temperature during generation at the existing site 800 ft downstream of Harris Dam (June 1 – October 31)
- Monitor dissolved oxygen and temperature continuously at new location 0.5 miles downstream of Dam (March 1 – October 31)
- Collect monthly vertical profiles of dissolved oxygen and temperature in reservoir forebay (March – October)
- Identify and assess areas in reservoir where water quality may be degraded
- Compile new data from other credible sources (e.g., USGS, ADEM, AWW)

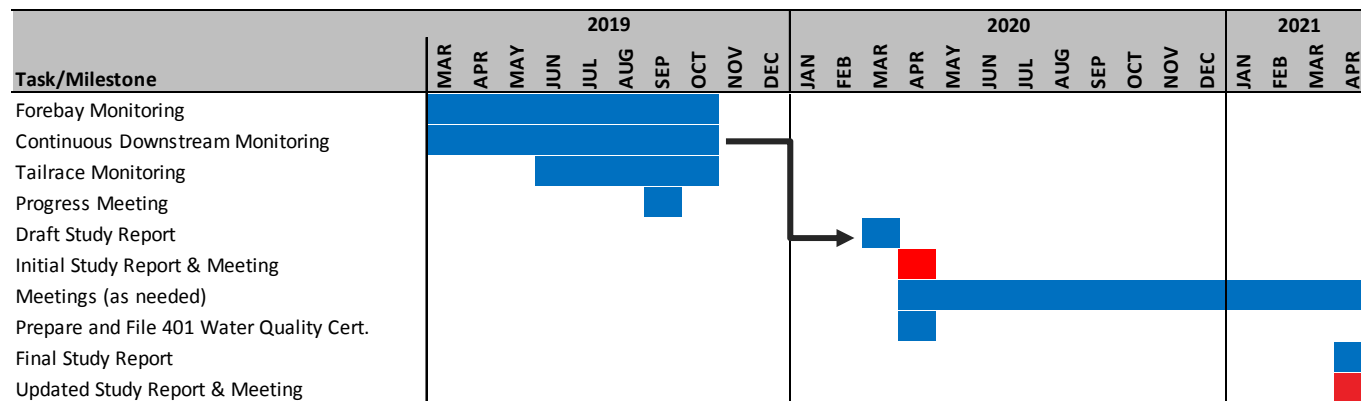
Monitoring Locations



Areas of Concern

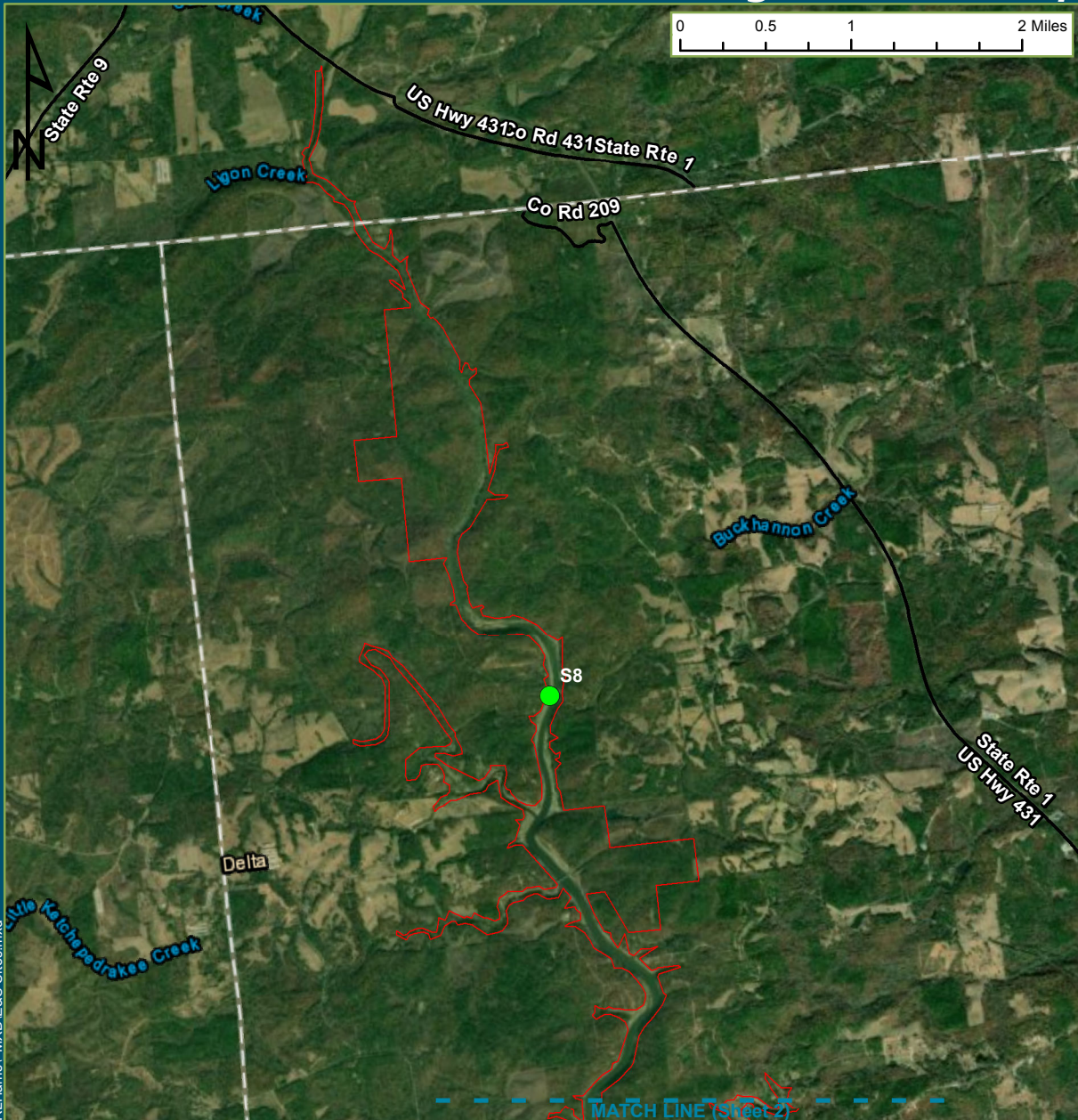


Study Schedule

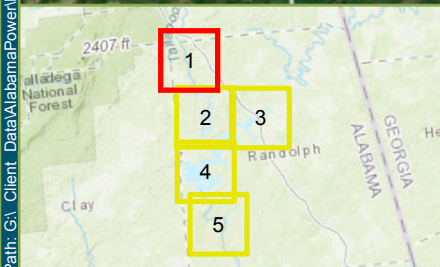


ATTACHMENT C
HAT 2 MAP OF EROSION/SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITES

Monitoring Location Map



Path: G:\Client Data\AlabamaPower\RL Harris\1 MXD\IE&S Sites.mxd



Legend

- Sedimentation
- Erosion
- Match Line
- Road
- Project Boundary

Alabama Power Company
Birmingham, AL

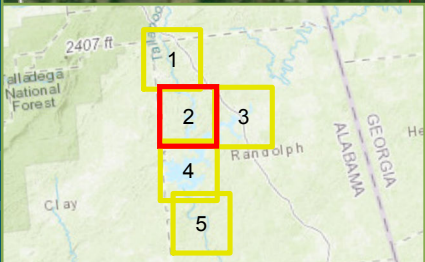
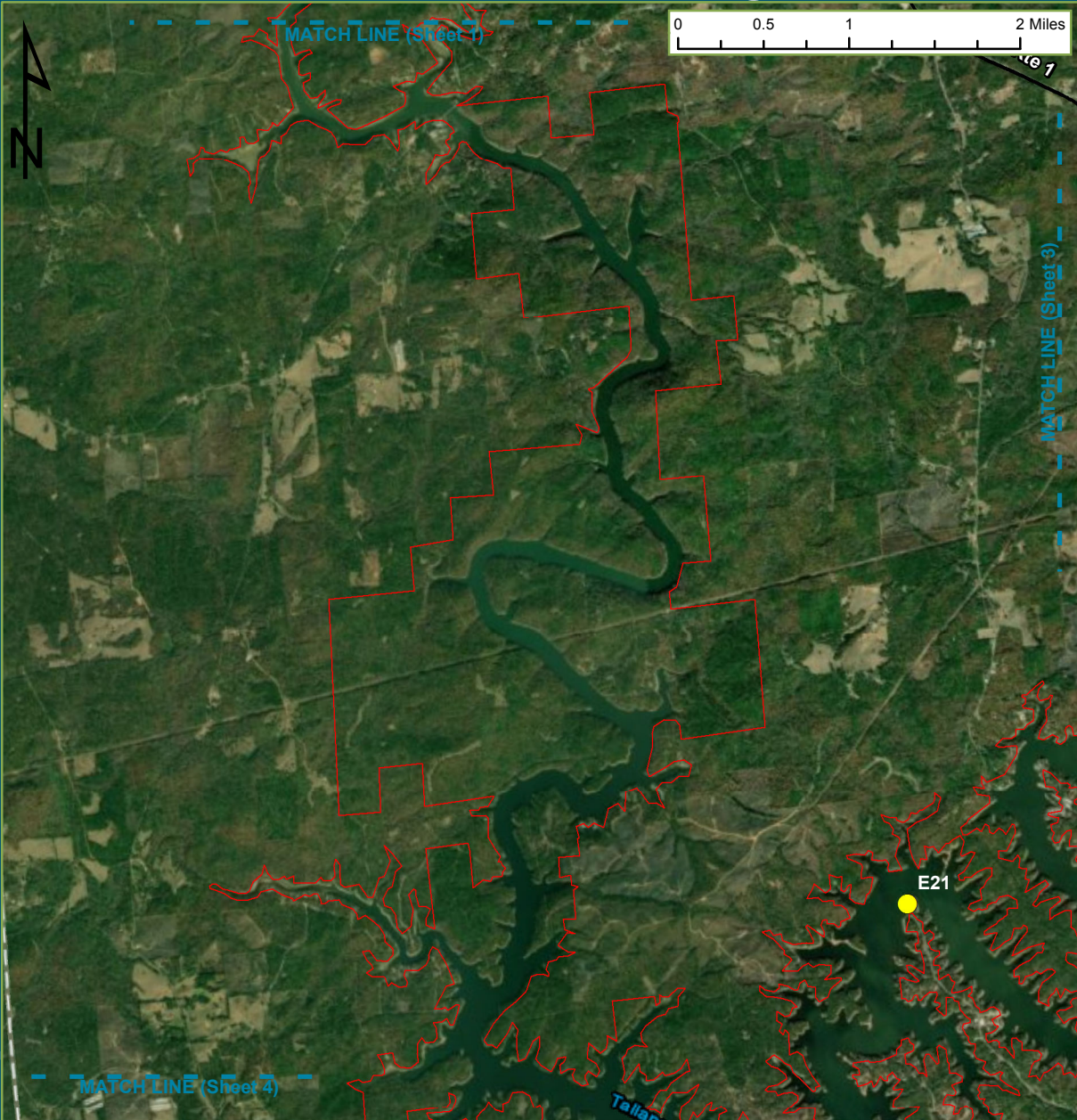
R.L. Harris Project
FERC Project No. 2628

Drawn By: JJJ	Date Drawn: 4/24/19	Checked By: XXX	Date Checked: 4/24/2019
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Kleinschmidt

141 Main St., PO Box 650
Pittsfield, Maine 04967
Telephone: (207) 487-3328
Fax: (207) 487-3124
www.KleinschmidtGroup.com

Monitoring Location Map



Legend

- Sedimentation
- Erosion
- Match Line
- Road
- Project Boundary

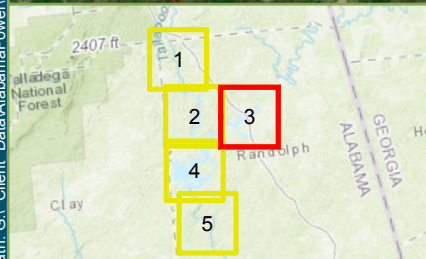
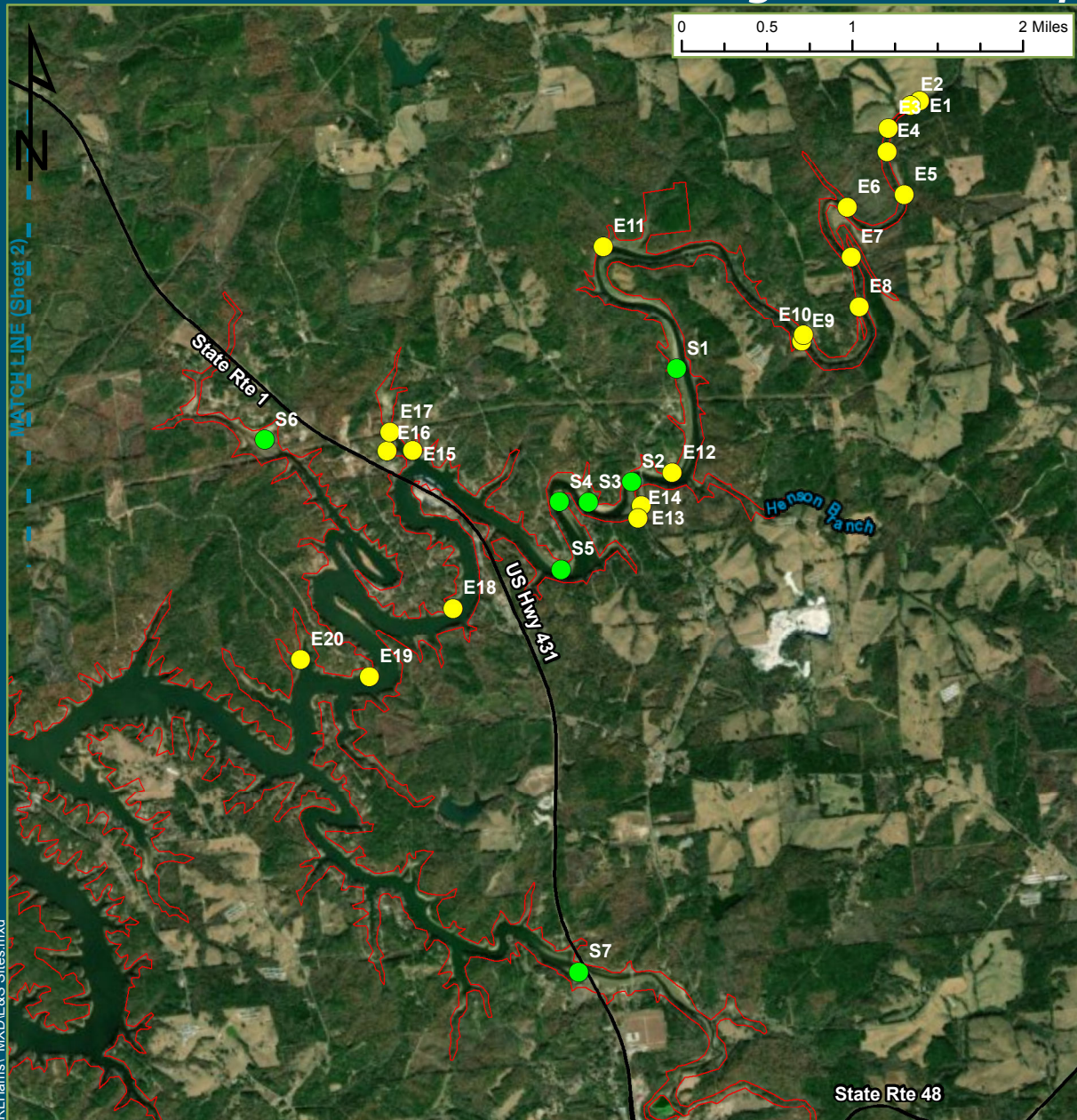
Alabama Power Company
Birmingham, AL

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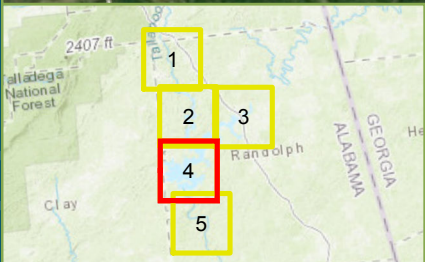
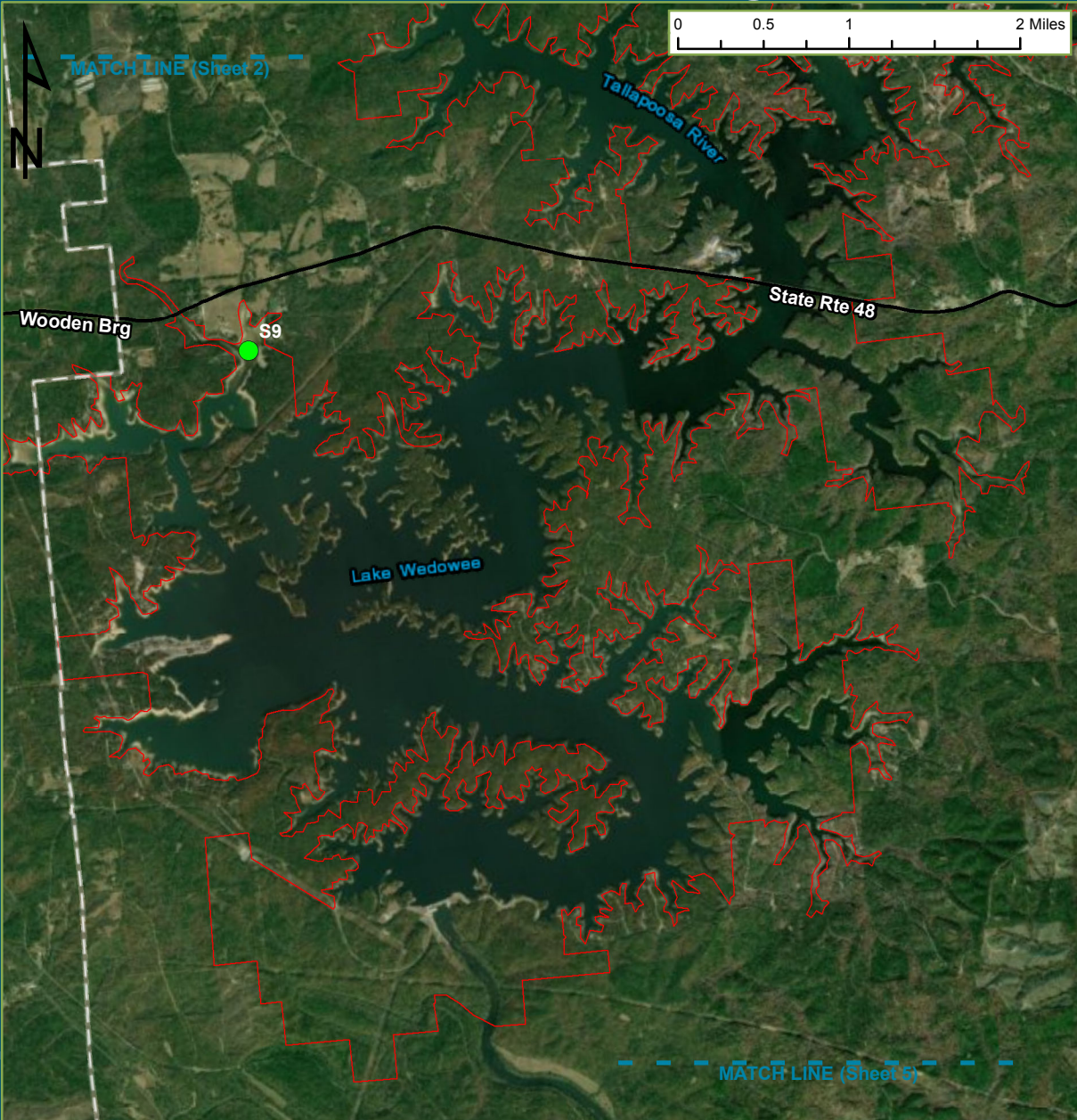
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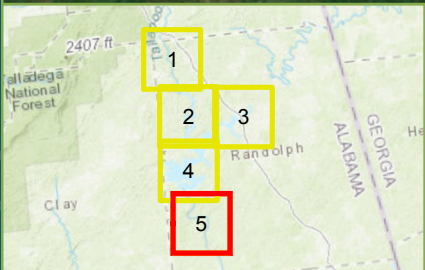
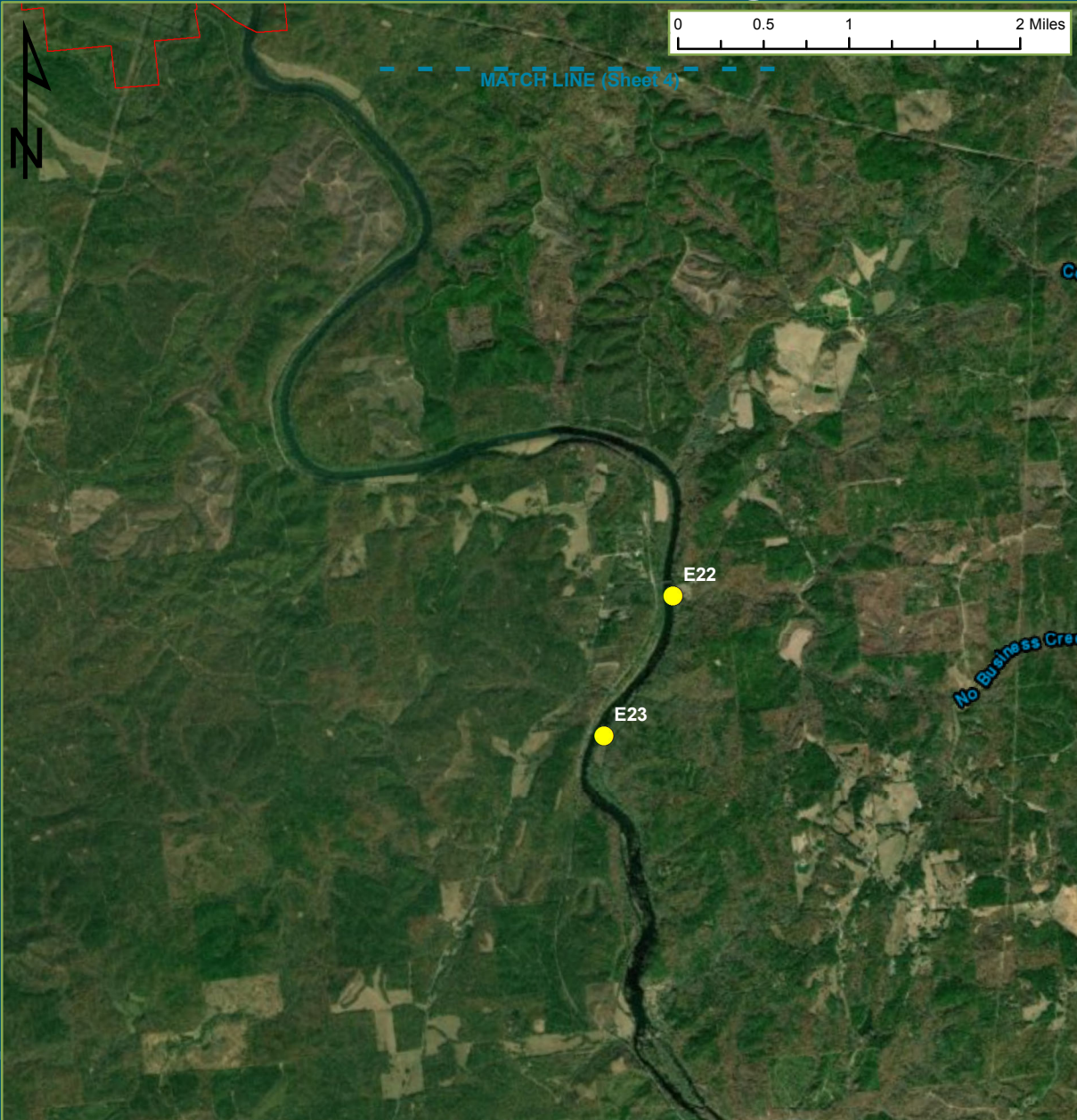
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Path: G:\Client Data\AlabamaPower\RLHarris\MXD\E&S Sites.mxd

Monitoring Location Map



Legend

- Sedimentation
- Erosion
- Match Line
- Road
- Project Boundary

Alabama Power Company
Birmingham, AL

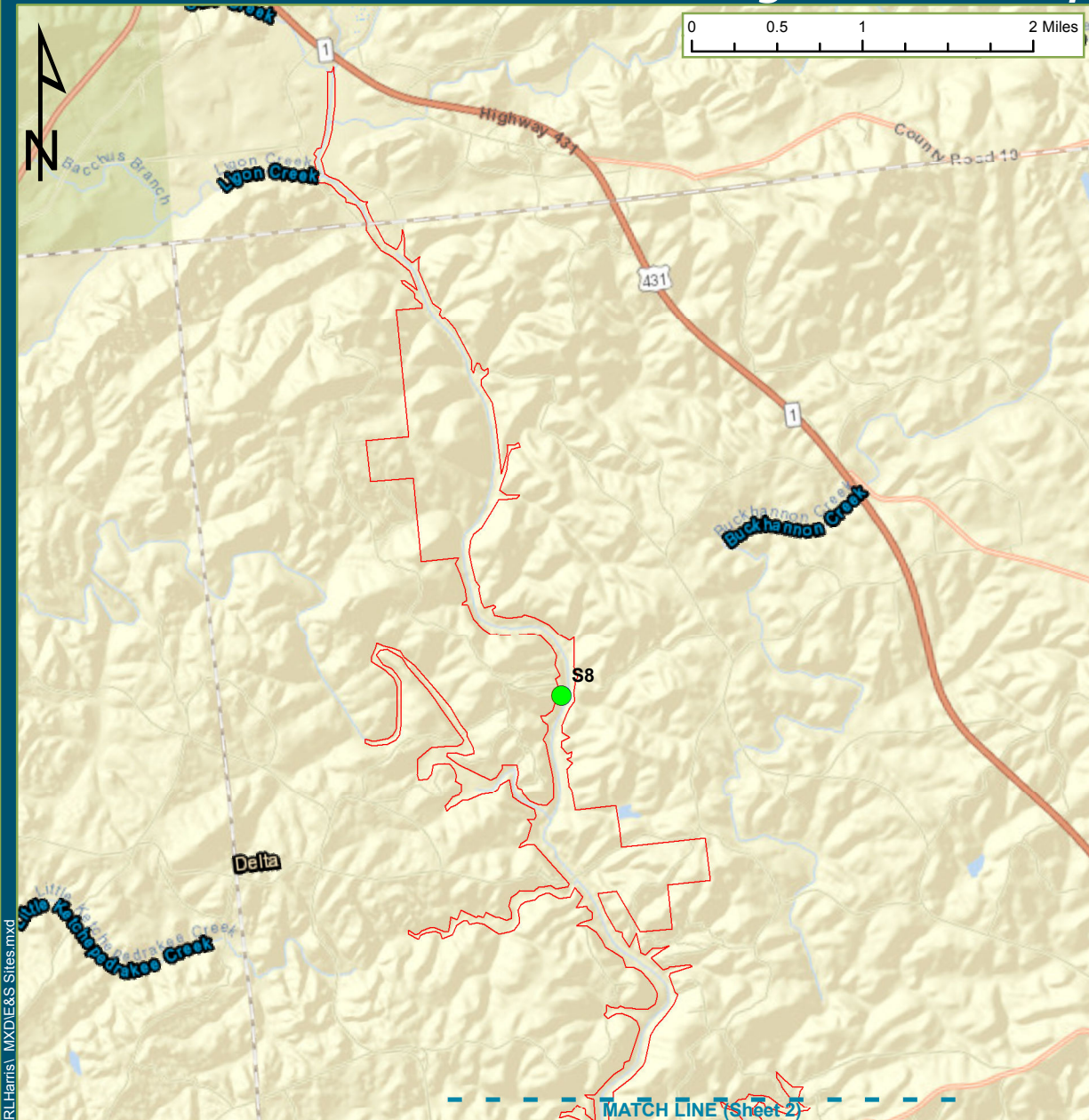
R.L. Harris Project
FERC Project No. 2628

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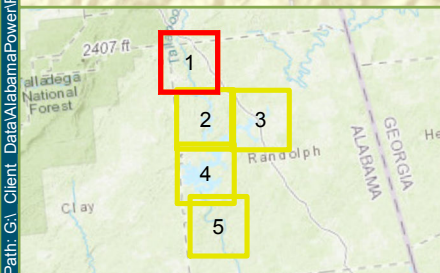
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Monitoring Location Map



Path: G:\Client Data\AlabamaPower\RLHarris1.MXD\IE&S Sites.mxd



Legend

- Sedimentation
- Erosion
- Match Line
- Project Boundary

Alabama Power Company
Birmingham, AL

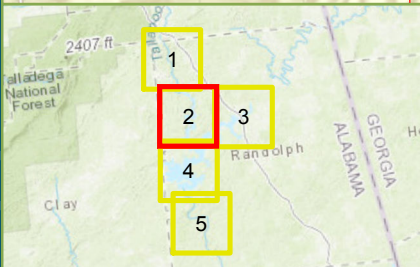
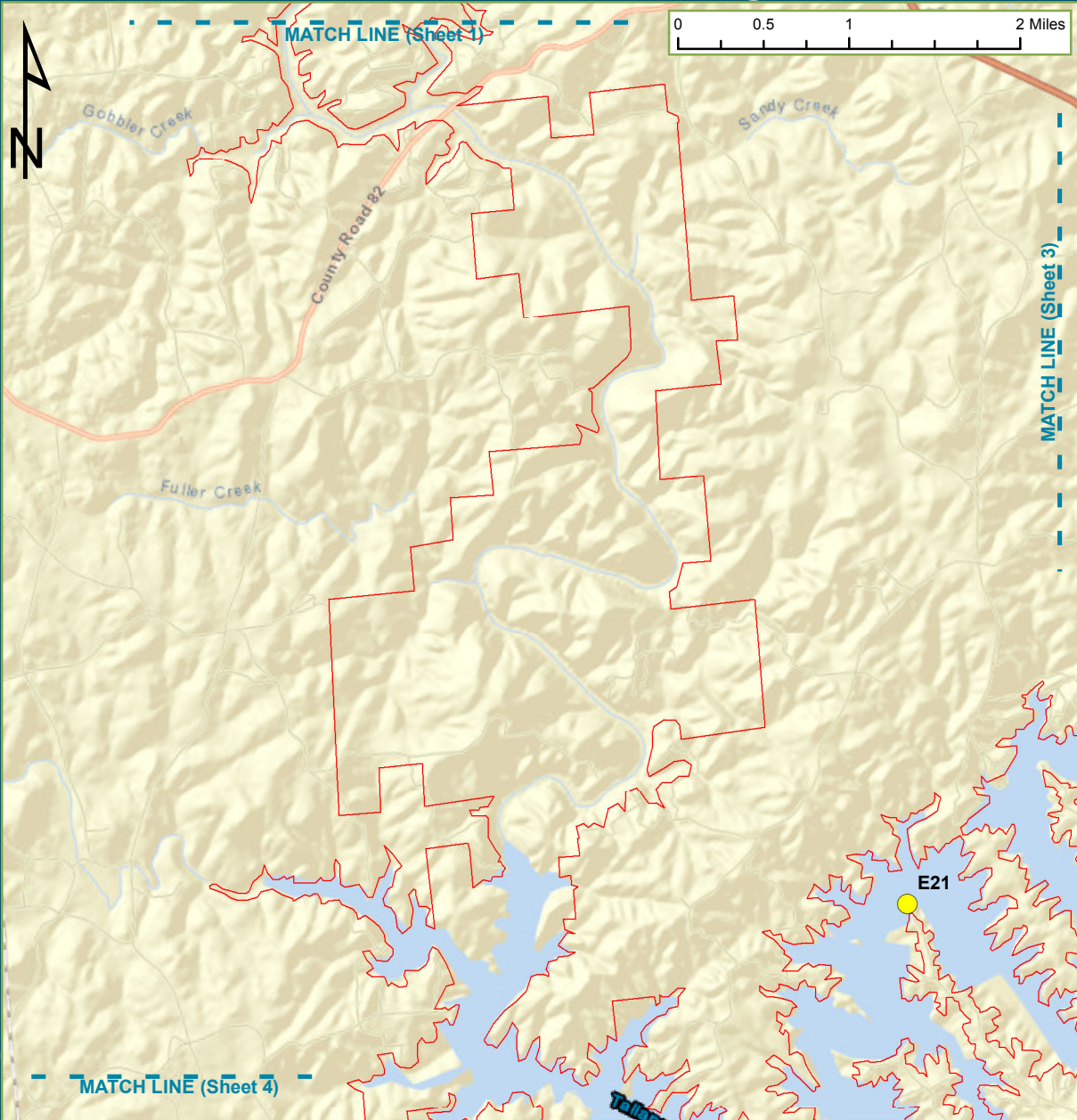
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Birmingham, AL

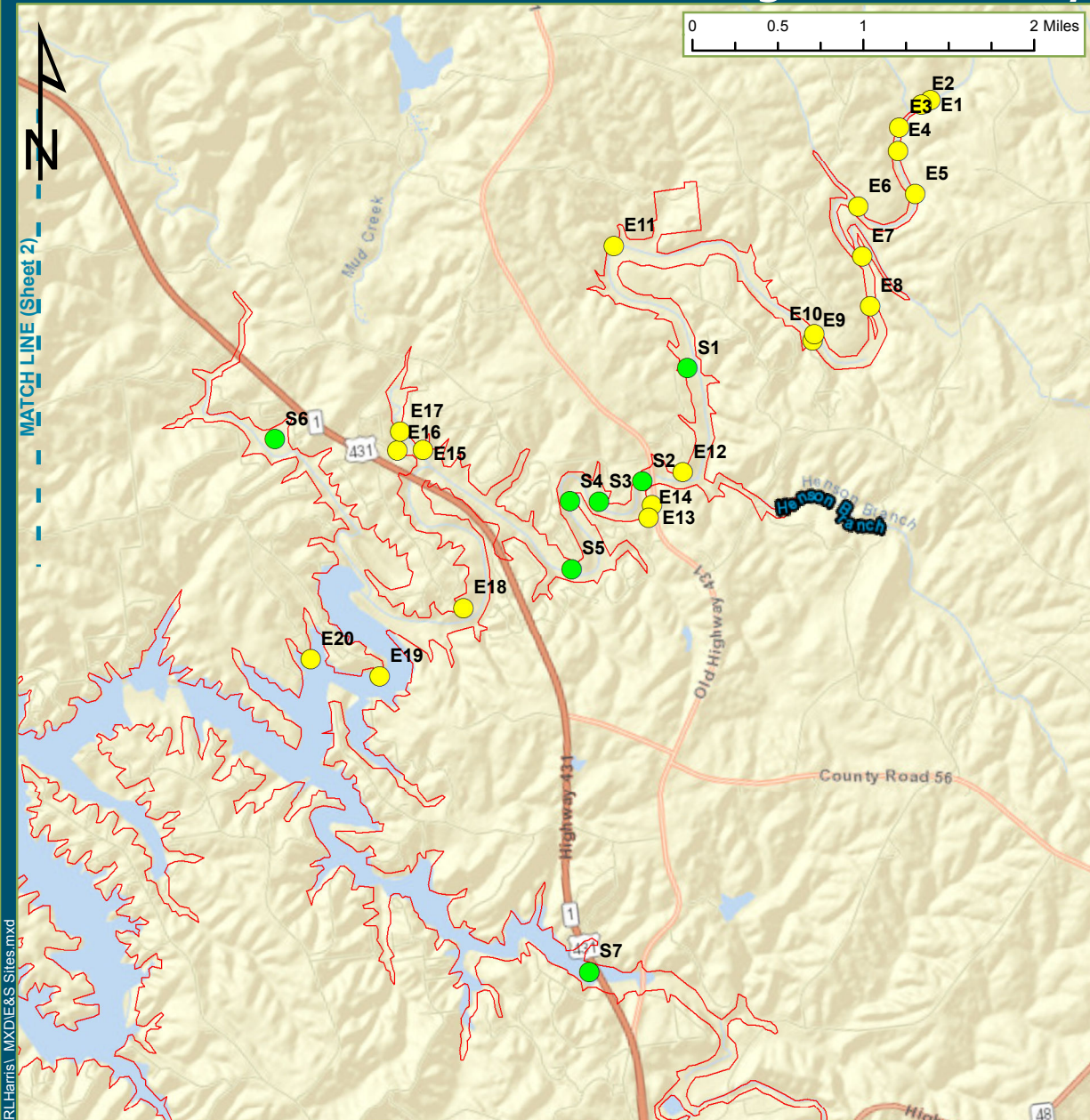
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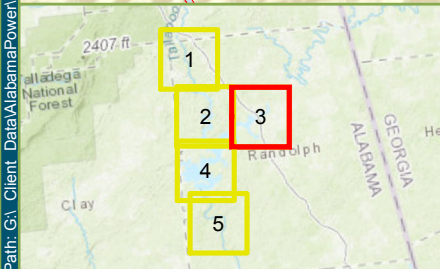
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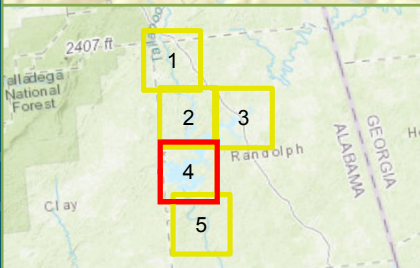
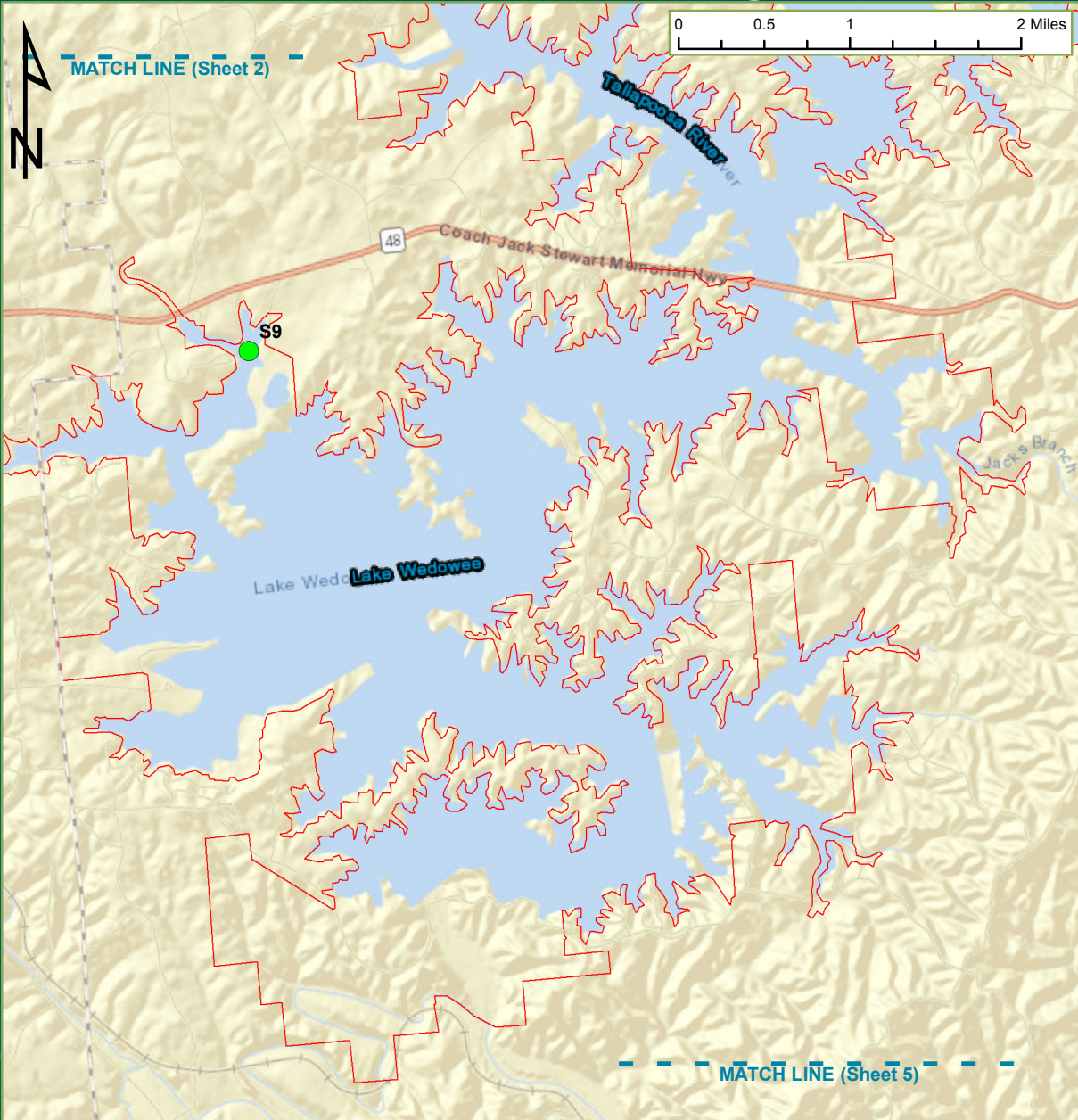
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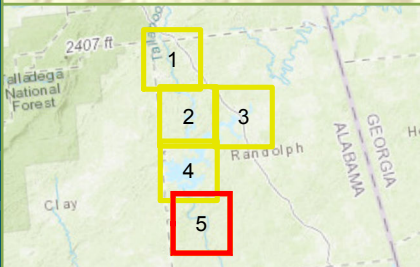
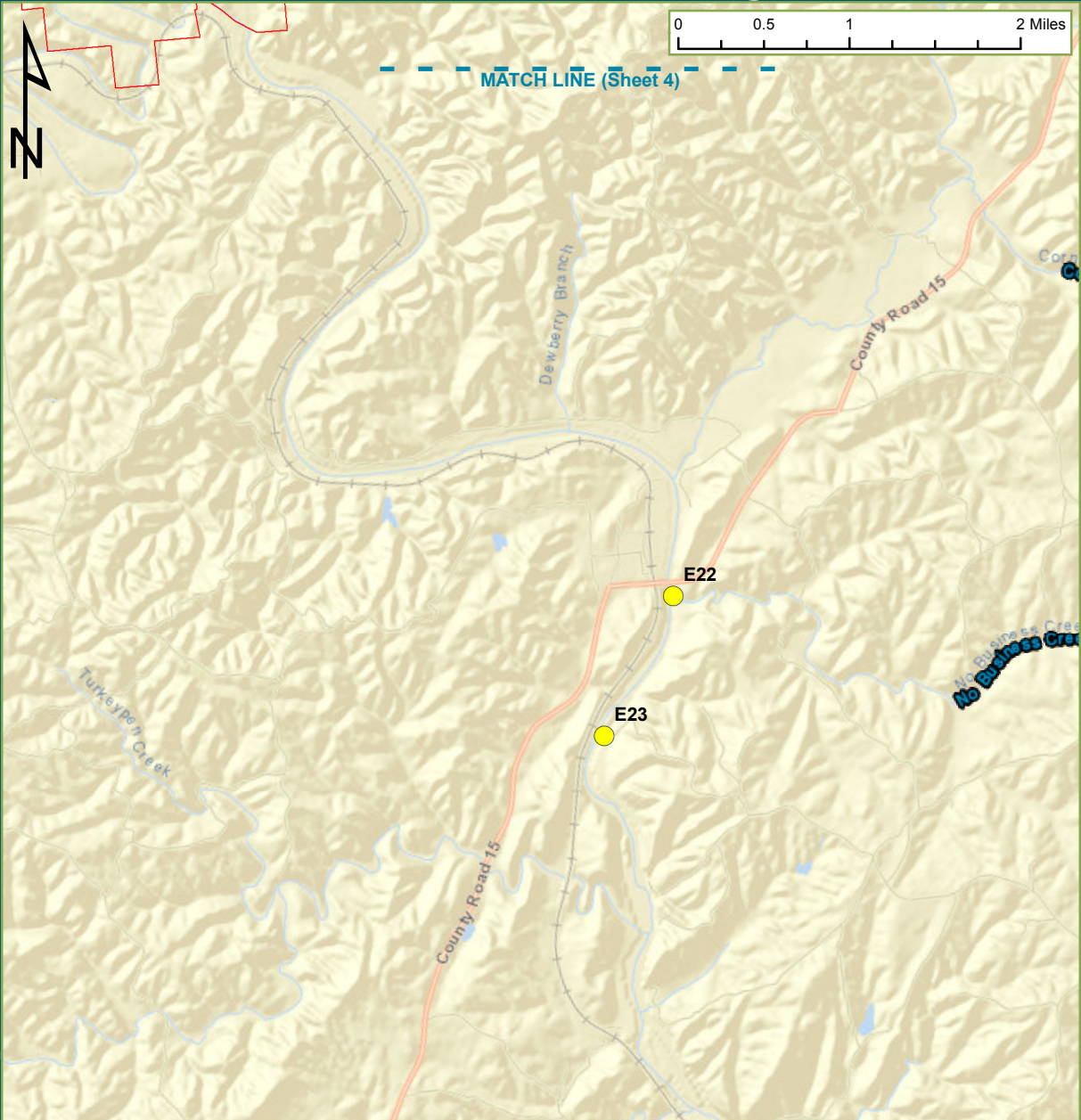
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R.L. Harris Project
Erosion Sedimentation Study
Draft Site List
May 1, 2019

Name	Type	Latitude	Longitude
S1	Sedimentation	33.37624948	-85.47166235
S2	Sedimentation	33.36719999	-85.47747307
S3	Sedimentation	33.36590337	-85.48206374
S4	Sedimentation	33.36621704	-85.48497203
S5	Sedimentation	33.36051157	-85.48560019
S6	Sedimentation	33.37431997	-85.5138457
S7	Sedimentation	33.3264078	-85.4885445
S8	Sedimentation	33.45383479	-85.60980855
S9	Sedimentation	33.30647091	-85.62855097
E1	Erosion	33.39648716	-85.44412236
E2	Erosion	33.39618116	-85.44512448
E3	Erosion	33.39447905	-85.44762594
E4	Erosion	33.39252729	-85.44796667
E5	Erosion	33.38869558	-85.44676742
E6	Erosion	33.38816557	-85.4526412
E7	Erosion	33.38399233	-85.45284646
E8	Erosion	33.3797199	-85.45259528
E9	Erosion	33.37732425	-85.45878731
E10	Erosion	33.37784798	-85.45851087
E11	Erosion	33.38726919	-85.47760635
E12	Erosion	33.36758594	-85.47330665
E13	Erosion	33.36508776	-85.47680031
E14	Erosion	33.36406619	-85.47728423
E15	Erosion	33.37197386	-85.49913637
E16	Erosion	33.37216342	-85.50173268
E17	Erosion	33.37371456	-85.50122349
E18	Erosion	33.35832713	-85.4969299
E19	Erosion	33.3533428	-85.50610579
E20	Erosion	33.35544286	-85.51280286
E21	Erosion	33.33941479	-85.5581353
E22	Erosion	33.1960328	-85.57649228
E23	Erosion	33.18490256	-85.58503087

APC Harris Relicensing

From: Anderegg, Angela Segars
Sent: Monday, September 23, 2019 10:58 AM
To: Barry Morris
Subject: Re: Erosion study map

Hi Barry,

We're working on getting the meeting notes put together for the September 11 meeting. Once they're ready (should be this week), we'll put those and all the meeting materials including the erosion/sedimentation map on the website and let all of the HAT know they are available.

When you take a look at the map, let me know if you need to discuss anything.

Thanks!

Angie

From: Barry Morris <rbmorris333@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, September 23, 2019 9:27 AM
To: Anderegg, Angela Segars <ARSEGARS@southernco.com>
Subject: Erosion study map

EXTERNAL MAIL: Caution Opening Links or Files

Good morning Angie. At the HAT meetings on 11 September a map of the erosion/sedimentation study sites was shown. One of our LWPOA members has a question about the sites and I can't find it on the relicensing website. Could you or a member of the relicensing team please send me the link or an email with the map attached.

In our case the question involves the point on the west side of the Little Tallapoosa channel opposite where Wedowee creek enters the river.

Thanks in advance for your help. Barry

Barry Morris
404 449 3452 (c)

HAT 2 - September 11 meeting notes

APC Harris Relicensing

Tue 10/1/2019 6:17 PM

To: 'harrisrelicensing@southernco.com' <harrisrelicensing@southernco.com>
 Bcc: damon.abernethy@dcnr.alabama.gov <damon.abernethy@dcnr.alabama.gov>; Steve Bryant - Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources <Steve Bryant - Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources>; stan.cook@dcnr.alabama.gov <stan.cook@dcnr.alabama.gov>; taconya.goar@dcnr.alabama.gov <taconya.goar@dcnr.alabama.gov>; chris.greene@dcnr.alabama.gov <chris.greene@dcnr.alabama.gov>; keith.henderson@dcnr.alabama.gov <keith.henderson@dcnr.alabama.gov>; mike.holley@dcnr.alabama.gov <mike.holley@dcnr.alabama.gov>; amy.silvano@dcnr.alabama.gov <amy.silvano@dcnr.alabama.gov>; jhaslbauer@adem.alabama.gov <jhaslbauer@adem.alabama.gov>; cljohnson@adem.alabama.gov <cljohnson@adem.alabama.gov>; mlen@adem.alabama.gov <mlen@adem.alabama.gov>; fal@adem.alabama.gov <fal@adem.alabama.gov>; djmoore@adem.alabama.gov <djmoore@adem.alabama.gov>; arsegars@southernco.com <arsegars@southernco.com>; dkanders@southernco.com <dkanders@southernco.com>; jcarlee@southernco.com <jcarlee@southernco.com>; kechandi@southernco.com <kechandi@southernco.com>; mcoker@southernco.com <mcoker@southernco.com>; cggoodma@southernco.com <cggoodma@southernco.com>; gfhorn@southernco.com <gfhorn@southernco.com>; ammcvica@southernco.com <ammcvica@southernco.com>; tlmills@southernco.com <tlmills@southernco.com>; jsrasber@southernco.com <jsrasber@southernco.com>; wtanders@southernco.com <wtanders@southernco.com>; cchaffin@alabamarivers.org <cchaffin@alabamarivers.org>; clowry@alabamarivers.org <clowry@alabamarivers.org>; gjobsis@americanrivers.org <gjobsis@americanrivers.org>; kmo0025@auburn.edu <kmo0025@auburn.edu>; irwiner@auburn.edu <irwiner@auburn.edu>; reuteem@auburn.edu <reuteem@auburn.edu>; lgallen@balch.com <lgallen@balch.com>; jhancock@balch.com <jhancock@balch.com>; allan.creamer@ferc.gov <allan.creamer@ferc.gov>; rachel.mcnamara@ferc.gov <rachel.mcnamara@ferc.gov>; sarah.salazar@ferc.gov <sarah.salazar@ferc.gov>; monte.terhaar@ferc.gov <monte.terhaar@ferc.gov>; kate.cosnahan@kleinschmidtgroup.com <kate.cosnahan@kleinschmidtgroup.com>; colin.dinken@kleinschmidtgroup.com <colin.dinken@kleinschmidtgroup.com>; amanda.fleming@kleinschmidtgroup.com <amanda.fleming@kleinschmidtgroup.com>; henry.mealing@kleinschmidtgroup.com <henry.mealing@kleinschmidtgroup.com>; jason.moak@kleinschmidtgroup.com <jason.moak@kleinschmidtgroup.com>; kelly.schaeffer@kleinschmidtgroup.com <kelly.schaeffer@kleinschmidtgroup.com>; jesseccunningham@msn.com <jesseccunningham@msn.com>; sforehand@russelllands.com <sforehand@russelllands.com>; 1942jthompson420@gmail.com <1942jthompson420@gmail.com>; nancyburnes@centurylink.net <nancyburnes@centurylink.net>; lgarland68@aol.com <lgarland68@aol.com>; rbmorris333@gmail.com <rbmorris333@gmail.com>; mitchell.reid@tnc.org <mitchell.reid@tnc.org>; richardburnes3@gmail.com <richardburnes3@gmail.com>; eilandfarm@aol.com <eilandfarm@aol.com>; eveham75@gmail.com <eveham75@gmail.com>; wmcampbell218@gmail.com <wmcampbell218@gmail.com>; jec22641@aol.com <jec22641@aol.com>; chuckdenman@hotmail.com <chuckdenman@hotmail.com>; carolbuggknight@hotmail.com <carolbuggknight@hotmail.com>; donnamat@aol.com <donnamat@aol.com>; harry.merrill47@gmail.com <harry.merrill47@gmail.com>; mhpwedowee@gmail.com <mhpwedowee@gmail.com>; midwaytreasures@bellsouth.net <midwaytreasures@bellsouth.net>; inspector_003@yahoo.com <inspector_003@yahoo.com>; clark.maria@epa.gov <clark.maria@epa.gov>; decker.chris@epa.gov <decker.chris@epa.gov>; gordon.lisa-perras@epa.gov <gordon.lisa-perras@epa.gov>; holliman.daniel@epa.gov <holliman.daniel@epa.gov>; jeff_duncan@nps.gov <jeff_duncan@nps.gov>

HAT 2,

The meeting notes and materials from the September 11 HAT meeting can be found on the Harris relicensing website (www.harrisrelicensing.com) under HAT 2 – Water Quality and Use.

Thanks,

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services

(205)257-2251

arsegars@southernco.com

APC Harris Relicensing

From: Bryant, Steve <Steve.Bryant@dcnr.alabama.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, October 2, 2019 10:00 AM
To: APC Harris Relicensing
Subject: RE: HAT 2 - September 11 meeting notes

OK Thanks

From: APC Harris Relicensing <g2apchr@southernco.com>
Sent: Wednesday, October 2, 2019 9:16 AM
To: Bryant, Steve <Steve.Bryant@dcnr.alabama.gov>
Subject: FW: HAT 2 - September 11 meeting notes

Hi Steve,

I received an notice that this email didn't get to you. I wanted to make sure you saw it.

Thanks,

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services
(205)257-2251
arsegars@southernco.com

From: APC Harris Relicensing <g2apchr@southernco.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 1, 2019 1:18 PM
To: APC Harris Relicensing <g2apchr@southernco.com>
Subject: HAT 2 - September 11 meeting notes

HAT 2,

The meeting notes and materials from the September 11 HAT meeting can be found on the Harris relicensing website (www.harrisrelicensing.com) under HAT 2 – Water Quality and Use.

Thanks,

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services
(205)257-2251
arsegars@southernco.com

APC Harris Relicensing

From: Anderegg, Angela Segars
Sent: Tuesday, October 8, 2019 1:40 PM
To: Barry Morris
Subject: RE: HAT 2 Erosion study sites

Hi Barry,

We're in the process now of finalizing plans for the field work, so no issues at all in adding this site. Thanks for letting us know about it.

Angie Anderegg
Hydro Services
(205)257-2251
arsegars@southernco.com

From: Barry Morris <rbmorris333@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 8, 2019 11:56 AM
To: Anderegg, Angela Segars <ARSEGARS@southernco.com>
Subject: HAT 2 Erosion study sites

EXTERNAL MAIL: Caution Opening Links or Files

Angie: I'm finally getting to study the sedimentation/erosion study site map link that went out on 1 OCT. I know you said at the September 11 meeting that the study plans are set, but at an LWPOA meeting shortly after that, one of our members strongly recommends one site be added to the list.

That site is on west side of the Little Tallapoosa arm of the lake, across from where Wedowee Creek flows in. The coordinates are 33 degrees 20 '52.07" N x 85 degrees 30' 53.39" W, according to Google Earth.

That's a heavily travelled corner and there is plenty of bank erosion along with trees that have fallen into the lake from the eroding bank. It's not exactly a hazard to navigation but it does narrow that choke point.

If it's too late, I understand. Let me know what's possible. Thanks.

Barry Morris
LWPOA
404 449 3452

Harris Relicensing Progress Update

APC Harris Relicensing

Wed 10/30/2019 5:39 PM

To: APC Harris Relicensing <g2apchr@southernco.com>

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Harris Relicensing stakeholders,

In the Harris Project Final Study Plans, filed with FERC on May 13, 2019, Alabama Power agreed to file voluntary Progress Updates with FERC in October 2019 and October 2020. The purpose of the Progress Update is to ensure that stakeholders and FERC can review the study progress to date and plan for future reports, meetings, and overall relicensing activities. This is a voluntary action that is not required under the ILP. Alabama Power has filed the October 2019 Progress Update with FERC and posted it to the Harris Project relicensing website: www.harrisrelicensing.com [harrisrelicensing.com] (in the Relicensing Documents folder).

Thanks,

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services
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October 30, 2019

VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

Project No. 2628-065
R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project
Progress Update

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street N.
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Secretary Bose,

Alabama Power Company (Alabama Power) is the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licensee for the R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project (Harris Project) (FERC No. 2628). On March 13, 2019, Alabama Power filed 10 study plans for FERC approval as part of the Integrated Licensing Process for the Harris Project. On April 12, 2019, FERC approved Alabama Power's study plans with FERC modifications. Alabama Power filed the Final Study Plans with FERC on May 13, 2019 and posted the Final Study Plans to the Harris Project relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.

As part of the May 13, 2019 filing, Alabama Power recognized the complexity of tracking the 10 relicensing studies and committed to filing a voluntary Progress Update with FERC in October 2019 and October 2020. The purpose of this Progress Update (Attachment A) is to ensure that stakeholders and FERC can review the study progress to date and plan for future reports, meetings, and overall relicensing activities. This is a voluntary action that is not required under the ILP. Alabama Power will post this Progress Update to the Harris Project relicensing website. The Harris Action Team distribution lists are included as Attachment B.

If there are any questions concerning this filing, please contact me at arsegars@southernco.com or 205-257-2251.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Angie Anderegg".

Angie Anderegg
Harris Relicensing Project Manager

Attachments (2)

cc: Harris Stakeholder List

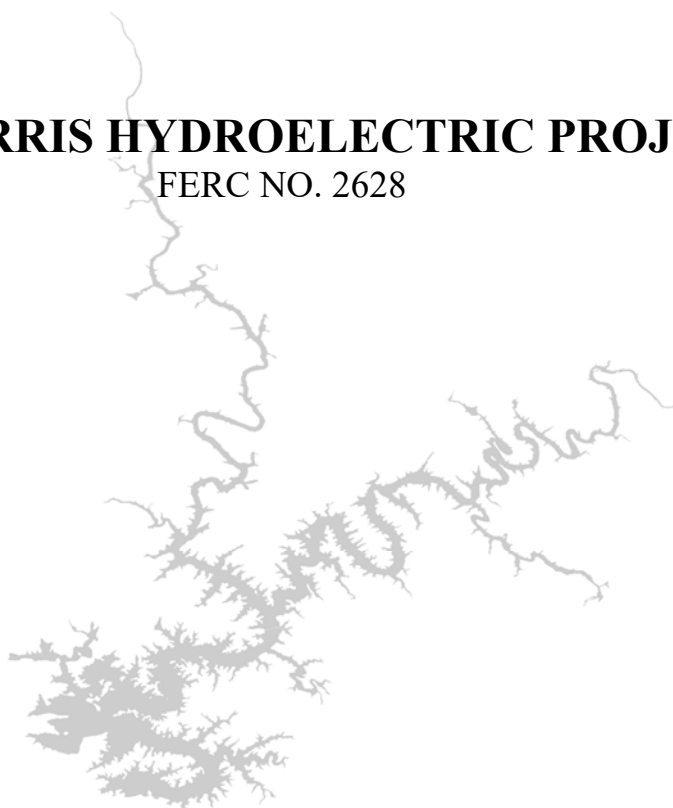
Attachment A
October 2019 Harris Project Progress Update



PROGRESS UPDATE

R. L. HARRIS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

FERC NO. 2628



Prepared by:

**ALABAMA POWER COMPANY
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA**



October 2019

**ALABAMA POWER COMPANY
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA**

**R. L. HARRIS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
FERC NO. 2628**

PROGRESS UPDATE

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**ALABAMA POWER COMPANY
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA**

**R. L. HARRIS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
FERC NO. 2628**

PROGRESS UPDATE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Alabama Power Company (Alabama Power) is the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licensee for the R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project (Harris Project) (FERC No. 2628). On June 1, 2018, Alabama Power filed a Pre-Application Document and began the Integrated Licensing Process (ILP) for the Harris Project¹.

On November 13, 2018, Alabama Power filed ten proposed study plans for the Harris Project. FERC issued a Study Plan Determination on April 12, 2019, which included FERC staff recommendations. Alabama Power incorporated FERC's recommendations and filed the Final Study Plans with FERC on May 13, 2019². Based upon FERC's prior comments and as part of the Final Study Plans, Alabama Power incorporated within each study plan's schedule a milestone to file a voluntary Progress Update in October 2019 and October 2020. This Progress Update is designed to inform stakeholders and FERC of the study progress, future reports, Harris Action Team (HAT) meetings, and overall relicensing activities. A summary of the Harris Project relicensing activities follows in Section 2 to Section 7 of this report.

¹ Accession No. 20180601-5125

² Accession No. 20190513-5093

2.0 HAT 1 – PROJECT OPERATIONS

2.1 DOWNSTREAM RELEASE ALTERNATIVES STUDY PLAN

- Alabama Power deployed 20 level loggers and has collected bathymetry data in the Tallapoosa River needed for the HEC-RAS modeling.
- Alabama Power held a HAT 1 meeting on September 11, 2019, to discuss the models used in the Downstream Release Alternatives Study Plan and status of the modeling analysis.
- Alabama Power posted the September 11, 2019 HAT 1 meeting summary on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- Beginning in November 2019, Alabama Power will download the level logger data and complete the HEC-RAS model.
- In accordance with the FERC approved study plan, Alabama Power will host a HAT 1 meeting to present initial model results in February/March 2020.

2.2 OPERATING CURVE CHANGE FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS STUDY PLAN

- Alabama Power hosted a HAT 1 meeting on September 11, 2019, to discuss the models, methods, and model inputs and outputs (how the model will be used) for the Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis.
- Alabama Power posted the September 11, 2019 HAT 1 meeting summary on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- Alabama Power is in the process of modeling the four alternative winter operating curve elevations and will evaluate the effects on flood control, navigation, generation, drought operations, and Green Plan operations.
- In accordance with the FERC approved study plan, Alabama Power will host a HAT 1 meeting to present initial model results in February/March 2020.

3.0 HAT 2 – WATER QUALITY AND USE

3.1 EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION STUDY PLAN

- Alabama Power distributed an email on May 1, 2019 to HAT 2 members requesting any locations of additional areas of erosion and sedimentation concerns on Lake Harris and in the Tallapoosa River downstream of Harris Dam. Alabama Power did not receive any comments from stakeholders regarding additional areas of erosion and sedimentation concern.
- Alabama Power held a HAT 2 meeting on September 11, 2019, where it presented GIS overlays and maps of the erosion and sedimentation sites that will be assessed when the reservoir level is at winter pool elevation.
- Alabama Power posted the September 11th HAT 2 meeting summary and meeting materials, as well as a link to an online map with the locations of the identified erosion and sedimentation study sites, on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- Following the September 11 HAT 2 meeting, a stakeholder requested, and Alabama Power agreed, to include one additional erosion site in the field assessment.
- Trutta Environmental Solutions conducted a bank erosion susceptibility survey on the Tallapoosa River from the Harris Dam through Horseshoe Bend. Trutta Environmental Solutions is in the process of analyzing the data and preparing a report.
- In November/December, Alabama Power will conduct the field assessment of the erosion and sedimentation areas.
- In accordance with the FERC-approved study plan, Alabama Power will prepare and distribute a Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report to HAT 2 in March 2020.

3.2 WATER QUALITY STUDY PLAN

- Alabama Power distributed an email on May 1, 2019, to HAT 2 members requesting locations of any additional areas of water quality concerns on Lake Harris. Alabama Power did not receive any comments from stakeholders regarding additional areas of water quality concern.
- Alabama Power held a HAT 2 meeting on September 11, 2019, to provide an update on the Water Quality Study Plan.
- Alabama Power posted the September 1, 2019 HAT 2 meeting summary on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- Alabama Power is continuing to monitor temperature and dissolved oxygen in the tailrace and at a monitoring location approximately ½ mile downstream of Harris Dam through October 31, 2019. Additionally, Alabama Power will continue to collect monthly vertical water quality profiles in the forebay through October 31, 2019.
- In accordance with the FERC-approved study plan, Alabama Power will distribute a Draft Water Quality Study Report to HAT 2 in March 2020.

4.0 HAT 3 – FISH AND WILDLIFE

4.1 AQUATIC RESOURCES STUDY PLAN

- Alabama Power is developing the desktop assessment of aquatic resources, per Task 4.1 of the approved study plan.
- Auburn University has identified several sources of existing information, per Task 4.2.1 of the approved study plan. Where information is not available for a particular species, data for similar (surrogate species) may be used.
- Auburn University has analyzed Pre and post Green Plan temperature data from the regulated reaches, per Task 4.2.2 of the approved study plan. Preliminary results of this analysis were presented to HAT 3 members on March 20, 2019.
- Auburn University is collecting additional temperature data and analyzing all available temperature data on a sub-daily basis.
- Alabama Power posted the March 20, 2019 HAT 3 meeting summary on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- Auburn University has collected electrofishing samples in April, July, and September 2019, per Task 4.2.3 of the approved study plan. Additional methods to increase catch rates for some target species are being explored.
- Auburn University is performing analyses of age/growth and diet of target species collected during electrofishing, per Task 4.2.4 of the approved study plan. Individuals from target species collected during electrofishing are undergoing swim performance tests to determine active metabolic rates and static respirometry tests to assess to determine resting metabolic rates.
- In accordance with the FERC approved study plan, Alabama Power will host a HAT 3 meeting on progress to date in March 2020.

4.2 DOWNSTREAM AQUATIC HABITAT STUDY PLAN

- Alabama Power held a HAT 3 meeting on March 20, 2019, regarding the Downstream Aquatic Habitat Study Plan.
- Alabama Power posted the March 20, 2019 HAT 3 meeting summary on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- Alabama Power has deployed 20 level loggers and has collected approximately 90 percent of the bathymetry data needed for modeling.
- Alabama Power has completed the mesohabitat analysis for the study area.
- In the next few months, Alabama Power will collect the remaining bathymetry data and download data (i.e., elevation and temperature) collected by level loggers.
- Alabama Power will complete the HEC-RAS modeling for habitat in Q4 2019 and Q1 2020.

- In accordance with the FERC approved study plan, Alabama Power will host HAT 3 progress meetings in November/December 2019 and February/March 2020.

4.3 THREATENED AND ENDANGERED (T&E) SPECIES STUDY PLAN

- Alabama Power held a HAT 3 meeting on August 27, 2019 regarding the T&E Species Study Plan.
- Alabama Power posted the August 27, 2019 HAT 3 meeting summary on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- Alabama Power developed GIS overlays of habitat information and developed maps to determine possible areas in the FERC-approved geographic scope where T&E species may occur.
- Alabama Power is working with USFWS to determine where field verification surveys may be needed. These surveys are tentatively scheduled to be conducted in Fall 2019.
- In accordance with the FERC-approved study plan, Alabama Power will distribute a Draft T&E Study Report to HAT 3 in February 2020.

5.0 HAT 4 – PROJECT LANDS

5.1 PROJECT LANDS EVALUATION STUDY PLAN

- Alabama Power held a HAT 4 meeting on September 11, 2019, to review proposed land use changes, including lands to be added to the Project Boundary, lands to be removed from the Project Boundary, and proposed changes in land use classifications of existing Project lands. Alabama Power presented the proposed changes in GIS overlays.
- Alabama Power posted the September 11, 2019 HAT 4 meeting summary on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- Following the September 11, 2019 HAT 4 meeting, Alabama Power solicited feedback from HAT 4 on the Project Lands proposal. All stakeholder feedback will be considered in developing the final proposal.
- During the spring and fall 2019, Samford University conducted a botanical inventory at Flat Rock Park.
- In the next few months, Alabama Power will evaluate the Skyline property for Bobwhite quail habitat.

6.0 HAT 5 – RECREATION

6.1 RECREATION EVALUATION STUDY PLAN

- Alabama Power began collecting recreation use data on Lake Harris in March 2019 and downstream in the Tallapoosa River in May 2019. Alabama Power will continue collecting recreation use information through October 31 (downstream) and December 2019 (Lake Harris). Data analysis will occur in Q1 2020.
- Alabama Power is estimating the percent of usable shoreline structures at current operations and at each winter pool alternative using light detection and ranging (LiDAR) data of the shoreline and GPS coordinates of each shoreline structure. This information will be presented to HAT 5 in the Draft Recreation Report in June 2020.
- Alabama Power conducted a Project recreation site inventory and condition assessment in October 2019.
- Alabama Power will be conducting a downstream landowner survey in January 2020.
- Alabama Power will host a HAT 5 meeting in March 2020 to provide an update on recreation data collection.

7.0 HAT 6 – CULTURAL RESOURCES

7.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AND HISTORIC PROPERTIES MANAGEMENT PLAN STUDY PLAN

- Alabama Power conducted HAT 6 meetings May 22 and July 9, 2019.
- Alabama Power posted meeting summaries on the Harris relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com
- Alabama Power distributed Archeological Survey Reports and Alabama Historical Commission concurrence letters for surveys in the Harris Project Boundary, Harris Project Boundary shapefiles, and other relevant cultural resources information to participating tribes and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) (May 2019).
- In August 2019, Alabama Power distributed reports and images related to fish weirs in the Harris Project Boundary. Much of this information is sensitive in nature; therefore, Alabama Power limited the distribution to federal agencies and tribes.
- Alabama Power posted July 9, 2019 meeting notes to the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- Alabama Power proposed a draft Historic Properties Management Plan outline (HPMP) to HAT 6 members on May 22, 2019.
- Alabama Power is working to define the Area of Potential Effects (APE) and proposes that the APE include lands in the R.L. Harris FERC Project Boundary (Lake Harris and Skyline). In addition, Alabama Power is evaluating the area below Harris Dam through Horseshoe Bend to determine any effects of **Project Operations** on Cultural Resources³.
- The next HAT 6 meeting will be held on November 6, 2019. The information to be discussed in this meeting is sensitive in nature; therefore, Alabama Power is limiting the participation to applicable state and federal agencies, and applicable tribes. At this meeting, Alabama Power plans to confirm the final determination of Lake Harris sites for further evaluation and review and confirm survey methods for additional cultural resources evaluations on Lake Harris and Skyline. In addition, Alabama Power will continue discussions on the HPMP and propose an Inadvertent Discovery Plan and Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) Identification Plan outline.

³ While not included in the Harris Project APE, the geographic scope of the Cultural Resources Programmatic Agreement and Historic Properties Management Plan Study Plan extends to Horseshoe Bend.

Attachment B
Harris Action Team Distribution Lists

HAT 1 - Project Operations

Name	Company
Damon Abernethy	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Bob Allen	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Brian Atkins	Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs
Richard Bronson	Stakeholder
Steve Bryant	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Nancy Burnes	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Richard Burnes	Property Owner
Matt and Ann Campbell	Stakeholder
Curt Chaffin	Alabama Rivers Alliance
Kristie Coffman	Auburn University
Stan Cook	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Allan Creamer	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Doug & Jan Crisp	Stakeholder
Gene Crouch	Keller Williams Realty Group; Lake Wedowee
Jesse Cunningham	Lake Martin HOBO
Dennis Devries	Auburn University
Mike Dollar	Lake Martin HOBO
Jeff Duncan	U.S. National Park Service
Albert Eiland	Property Owner
Steve Forehand	Lake Martin Resource Association
Sylvia French	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Tom Garland	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Taconya Goar	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Lisa Gordon	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Chris Greene	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Jennifer Grunewald	U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Andrew Hall	Property Owner
Randall Harvey	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Jennifer Haslbauer	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
James Hathorn	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Dave Heinzen	Lake Martin HOBO
Keith Henderson	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Mike Holley	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Dan Holliman	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Sonja Holloman	Stakeholder
Elise Irwin	Auburn University
Butch Jackson	Stakeholder
Gerrit Jobsis	American Rivers
Chris Johnson	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Evan Lawrence	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Michael Len	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Fred Leslie	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Tom Littlepage	Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs
Cindy Lowry	Alabama Rivers Alliance
Donna Matthews	Stakeholder
Rachel McNamara	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

HAT 1 - Project Operations

Name	Company
David Moore	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Barry Morris	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Ginny Oxford	Stakeholder
Mellie Parrish	Stakeholder
Ira Parsons	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Jeff Powell	U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Becky Rainwater	ReMax Lakefront
Mitch Reid	Nature Conservancy
Sarah Salazar	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Jerrel Shell	Stakeholder
Barry Smith	Stakeholder
Paul Smith	Stakeholder
David Smith	Stakeholder
Linda Stone	Stakeholder
Chuck Sumner	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Monte Terhaar	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
David Thomas	Stakeholder
John Thompson	Lake Martin Resource Association
David Thompson	Property Owner
George Traylor	Property Owner
Steve Traylor	Stakeholder
Jimmy Traylor	Stakeholder
Jonas White	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Russell Wright	Auburn University

HAT 2 - Water Quality and Use

Name	Company
Damon Abernethy	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Steve Bryant	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Nancy Burnes	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Richard Burnes	Property Owner
Matt and Ann Campbell	Stakeholder
Curt Chaffin	Alabama Rivers Alliance
Maria Clark	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Kristie Coffman	Auburn University
Stan Cook	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Allan Creamer	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Jan and Crisp	Stakeholder
Jesse Cunningham	Lake Martin HOBO
Chris Decker	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Chuck Denman	Stakeholder
Jeff Duncan	U.S. National Park Service
Albert Eiland	Property Owner
Steve Forehand	Lake Martin Resource Association
Tom Garland	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Taconya Goar	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Lisa Gordon	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Chris Greene	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Evelyn Hamrick	Property Owner
Jennifer Haslbauer	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Keith Henderson	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Mike Holley	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Dan Holliman	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Elise Irwin	Auburn University
Gerrit Jobsis	American Rivers
Chris Johnson	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Carol Knight	Stakeholder
Michael Len	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Fred Leslie	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Cindy Lowry	Alabama Rivers Alliance
Donna Matthews	Stakeholder
Rachel McNamara	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Harry Merrill	Stakeholder
David Moore	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Barry Morris	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Mellie Parrish	Stakeholder
Jerry & Mary Poss	Stakeholder
Mitch Reid	Nature Conservancy
Eric Reutebuch	Auburn University
Sarah Salazar	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Amy Silvano	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
David Smith	Stakeholder
Monte Terhaar	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

HAT 2 - Water Quality and Use

Name	Company
John Thompson	Lake Martin Resource Association

HAT 3 - Fish and Wildlife

Name	Company
Damon Abernethy	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Steve Bryant	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Matt and Ann Campbell	Stakeholder
Curt Chaffin	Alabama Rivers Alliance
Kristie Coffman	Auburn University
Evan Collins	U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Stan Cook	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Allan Creamer	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Chris Decker	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Dennis Devries	Auburn University
Jeff Duncan	U.S. National Park Service
Steve Forehand	Lake Martin Resource Association
Tom Garland	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Taconya Goar	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Chris Greene	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Jennifer Grunewald	U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Keith Henderson	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Mike Holley	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Dan Holliman	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Elise Irwin	Auburn University
Gerrit Jobsis	American Rivers
Evan Lawrence	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Cindy Lowry	Alabama Rivers Alliance
Donna Matthews	Stakeholder
Rachel McNamara	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Chris Oberholster	Birmingham Audubon
Mellie Parrish	Stakeholder
Bill Pearsons	U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Jeff Powell	U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Mitch Reid	Nature Conservancy
Sarah Salazar	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Amy Silvano	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Tricia Stearns	Stakeholder
Monte Terhaar	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Steve Traylor	Stakeholder
Jimmy Traylor	Stakeholder
Pace Wilber	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Ken Wills	Alabama Glade Conservation Coalition
Russell Wright	Auburn University

HAT 4 - Project Lands

Name	Company
Damon Abernethy	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Matt Brooks	Alabama Law Enforcement Agency
Coty Brown	Alabama Law Enforcement Agency
Steve Bryant	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Matt and Ann Campbell	Stakeholder
Curt Chaffin	Alabama Rivers Alliance
Kristie Coffman	Auburn University
Evan Collins	U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Allan Creamer	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Gene Crouch	Keller Williams Realty Group; Lake Wedowee
Steve Forehand	Lake Martin Resource Association
Tom Garland	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Keith Gauldin	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Taconya Goar	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Chris Greene	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Jennifer Grunewald	U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Keith Henderson	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Mike Holley	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Elise Irwin	Auburn University
Gerrit Jobsis	American Rivers
Evan Lawrence	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Cindy Lowry	Alabama Rivers Alliance
Diane Lunsford	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Donna Matthews	Stakeholder
Allison McCartney	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
Rachel McNamara	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Harry Merrill	Stakeholder
Brad Mitchell	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Stan Nelson	Nelson and Company
Chris Oberholster	Birmingham Audubon
Mellie Parrish	Stakeholder
Jerry & Mary Poss	Stakeholder
Jeff Powell	U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Mark Prestridge	Randolph County Water Authority
Mitch Reid	Nature Conservancy
Sarah Salazar	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Amy Silvano	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Chris Smith	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Glenell Smith	Stakeholder
David Smith	Stakeholder
Paul Smith	Stakeholder
John Sullivan	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
Monte Terhaar	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
John Thompson	Stakeholder
Ken Wills	Alabama Glade Conservation Coalition

HAT 5 - Recreation

Name	Company
Damon Abernethy	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Matt Brooks	Alabama Law Enforcement Agency
Coty Brown	Alabama Law Enforcement Agency
Matt and Ann Campbell	Stakeholder
Curt Chaffin	Alabama Rivers Alliance
Kristie Coffman	Auburn University
Allan Creamer	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Jesse Cunningham	Lake Martin HOBO
Mike Dollar	Lake Martin HOBO
Jeff Duncan	U.S. National Park service
Steve Forehand	Lake Martin Resource Association
Sylvia French	Stakeholder
Tom Garland	Stakeholder
Keith Gauldin	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Taconya Goar	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Chris Greene	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Dave Heinzen	Lake Martin HOBO
Keith Henderson	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Mike Holley	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Sonja Hollomon	Stakeholder
Elise Irwin	Auburn University
Butch Jackson	Property Owner
Gerrit Jobsis	American Rivers
Gerry Knight	Stakeholder
Evan Lawrence	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Cindy Lowry	Alabama Rivers Alliance
Donna Matthews	Stakeholder
Rachel McNamara	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Harry Merrill	Stakeholder
Brad Mitchell	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Chris Oberholster	Birmingham Audubon
Ginny Oxford	Stakeholder
Mellie Parrish	Stakeholder
Ira Parsons	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Jerry and Mary Poss	Stakeholder
Mitch Reid	Nature Conservancy
Sarah Salazar	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Chris Smith	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Paul Smith	Stakeholder
Jim Sparrow	Alabama Bass Federation
Tricia Stearns	Stakeholder
Monte Terhaar	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Bryant Whaley	Randolph County Economic / Industrial Development

HAT 6 - Cultural Resources

Name	Company
Steve Bryant	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Nancy Burnes	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
RaeLynn Butler	Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
Bryant Celestine	Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas
Kristie Coffman	Auburn University
Allan Creamer	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Jeff Duncan	U.S. National Park Service
Taconya Goar	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Larry Haikey	Poarch Band of Creek Indians
Evelyn Hamrick	Property Owner
Mike Holley	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Gerrit Jobsis	American Rivers Alliance
Linda Langley	Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
Janice Lowe	Alabama Quassarte Tribe
Donna Matthews	Stakeholder
Janet Maylen	Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
Amanda McBride	Alabama Historical Commission
Allison McCartney	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
Rachel McNamara	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Karen Pritchett	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians
Mitch Reid	Nature Conservancy
Sarah Salazar	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Eric Sipes	Alabama Historical Commission
Barry Smith	Stakeholder
Robin Soweka	Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
John Sullivan	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
Monte Terhaar	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Elizabeth Toombs	Tribal Historic Preservation Office Cherokee Nation
Russ Townsend	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

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Subject: HAT 2 - Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report
Date: Wednesday, March 18, 2020 8:32:18 AM

HAT 2,

The Draft Harris Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report is available for your review on www.harrisrelicensing.com. It's a fairly large file, so it could not be attached in an email. In the study plan, Alabama Power committed to distributing this draft report to HAT 2 participants in March. As you may recall, Alabama Power will file the Initial Study Report (ISR) in April 2020, which will include reports such as this one as well as other draft study reports. At that time, Alabama Power will request official comments on the ISR and draft study reports.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 205-257-2251 or ARSEGARS@southernco.com.

Thank you,

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services

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[helen.greer@att.net](#); [henry.mealing@kleinschmidtgroup.com](#); [holliman.daniel@epa.gov](#); [info@aeconline.com](#); [info@tunica.org](#); [inspector_003@yahoo.com](#); [irapar@centurytel.net](#); [irwiner@auburn.edu](#); [j35sullivan@blm.gov](#); [james.e.hathorn.jr@sam.usace.army.mil](#); [jason.moak@kleinschmidtgroup.com](#); [jcandler7@yahoo.com](#); [jcarlee@southernco.com](#); [jec22641@aol.com](#); [jeddins@achp.gov](#); [jefbaker@southernco.com](#); [jeff_duncan@nps.gov](#); [jeff_powell@fws.gov](#); [jennifer.l.jacobson@usace.army.mil](#); [jennifer_grunewald@fws.gov](#); [jerrelshell@gmail.com](#); [jessecunningham@msn.com](#); [jfcrow@southernco.com](#); [jhancock@balch.com](#); [jharjo@alabama-quassarte.org](#); [jhaslbauer@adem.alabama.gov](#); [jhouser@osiny.org](#); [jkwdurham@gmail.com](#); [jlowe@alabama-quassarte.org](#); [jnyerby@southernco.com](#); [joan.e.zehrt@usace.army.mil](#); [john.free@psc.alabama.gov](#); [johndiane@sbcglobal.net](#); [jonas.white@usace.army.mil](#); [josh.benefield@forestry.alabama.gov](#); [jpsparrow@att.net](#); [jsrasber@southernco.com](#); [jthacker@southernco.com](#); [jthronberry@tnc.org](#); [judymcrealtor@gmail.com](#); [jwest@alabamarivers.org](#); [kajumba.ntale@epa.gov](#); [karen.brunso@chickasaw.net](#); [kate.cosnahan@kleinschmidtgroup.com](#); [kcarleton@choctaw.org](#); [kechandl@southernco.com](#); [keith.gauldin@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [keith.henderson@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [kelly.schaeffer@kleinschmidtgroup.com](#); [ken.wills@jcdh.org](#); [kenbarnes01@yahoo.com](#); [kenneth.boswell@adeca.alabama.gov](#); [kmhunt@maxxsouth.net](#); [kmo0025@auburn.edu](#); [kodom@southernco.com](#); [kpritchett@ukb-nsn.gov](#); [kristina.mullins@usace.army.mil](#); [lakewedowedocks@gmail.com](#); [leeanne.wofford@ahc.alabama.gov](#); [leon.m.cromartie@usace.army.mil](#); [leopoldo_miranda@fws.gov](#); [lewis.c.sumner@usace.army.mil](#); [lgallen@balch.com](#); [lgarland68@aol.com](#); [lindastone2012@gmail.com](#); [llangley@coushattatribela.org](#); [lovvorn@randolphcountyalabama.gov](#); [lswinsto@southernco.com](#); [lth0002@auburn.edu](#); [mark@americanwhitewater.org](#); [matt.brooks@alea.gov](#); [matthew.marshall@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [mayo.lydia@epa.gov](#); [mcoker@southernco.com](#); [mcw0061@aces.edu](#); [mdollar48@gmail.com](#); [meredith.h.ladart@usace.army.mil](#); [mhpwedowee@gmail.com](#); [mhunter@alabamarivers.org](#); [michael.w.creswell@usace.army.mil](#); [midwaytreasures@bellsouth.net](#); [mike.holley@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [mitchell.reid@tnc.org](#); [mlen@adem.alabama.gov](#); [mnedd@blm.gov](#); [monte.terhaar@ferc.gov](#); [mooretn@auburn.edu](#); [mrandolph@gmail.com](#); [nancyburnes@centurylink.net](#); [nanferebee@juno.com](#); [nathan.aycock@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [orr.chauncey@epa.gov](#); [pace.wilber@noaa.gov](#); [partnersinfo@wwfus.org](#); [patti.powell@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [patty@ten-o.com](#); [paul.trudine@gmail.com](#); [ptrammell@reddyice.com](#); [publicaffairs@doc.gov](#); [rachel.mcnamara@ferc.gov](#); [raebutler@mcn-nsn.gov](#); [rancococ@teleclipse.net](#); [randall.b.harvey@usace.army.mil](#); [randy@randyrogerslaw.com](#); [randy@wedoweemarine.com](#); [rbmorris222@gmail.com](#); [rcodydeal@hotmail.com](#); [reuteem@auburn.edu](#); [richardburnes3@gmail.com](#); [rick.oates@forestry.alabama.gov](#); [rickmcwhorter723@icloud.com](#); [rifraft2@aol.com](#); [rjdavis8346@gmail.com](#); [robert.a.allen@usace.army.mil](#); [roger.mcneil@noaa.gov](#); [ron@lakewedowee.org](#); [rosoweka@mcn-nsn.gov](#); [rustown@nc-chokeee.com](#); [ryan.prince@forestry.alabama.gov](#); [sabinawood@live.com](#); [sandrifrench@gmail.com](#); [sarah.salazar@ferc.gov](#); [sbryan@pci-nsn.gov](#); [scsmith@southernco.com](#); [section106@mcn-nsn.gov](#); [sforehand@russellands.com](#); [sgraham@southernco.com](#); [sherry.bradley@adph.state.al.us](#); [sidney.hare@gmail.com](#); [simsthe@aces.edu](#); [snelson@nelsonandco.com](#); [sonjahollomon@gmail.com](#); [steve.bryant@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [stewartjack12@bellsouth.net](#); [straylor426@bellsouth.net](#); [sueagnew52@yahoo.com](#); [taconya.goar@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [tdadunaway@gmail.com](#); [thpo@pci-nsn.gov](#); [thpo@tttown.org](#); [timguffey@jccch.net](#); [tlamberth@russellands.com](#); [tlmills@southernco.com](#); [todd.fobian@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [tom.diggs@ung.edu](#); [tom.lettieri47@gmail.com](#); [tom.littlepage@adeca.alabama.gov](#); [tpfreema@southernco.com](#); [trayjim@bellsouth.net](#); [triciastearns@gmail.com](#); [twstjohn@southernco.com](#); [variscom506@gmail.com](#); [walker.mary@epa.gov](#); [william.puckett@swcc.alabama.gov](#); [wmcampbell218@gmail.com](#); [wright2@aces.edu](#); [wsgardne@southernco.com](#); [wtanders@southernco.com](#)

Subject: UPDATE - Harris Relicensing - Initial Study Report meeting
Date: Friday, March 20, 2020 2:11:32 PM

Harris relicensing stakeholders,

Due to concerns with COVID-19, Alabama Power has asked employees to not have public meetings through the end of April. Therefore, our Initial Study Report meeting will need to be held via conference call. We will share presentations beforehand in order for everyone to be able to follow along during the call. Also, in order to give stakeholders more time to review the Initial Study Report, we are moving the meeting to **April 27th**. Please hold this date from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm central time. I will also send out call in information and an agenda ahead of time.

Thank you,

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services
(205)257-2251
arsegars@southernco.com

From: APC Harris Relicensing <g2apchr@southernco.com>
Sent: Friday, February 21, 2020 1:00 PM
To: APC Harris Relicensing <g2apchr@southernco.com>
Subject: Harris Relicensing - Initial Study Report meeting

Harris relicensing stakeholders,

Please save-the-date for the Initial Study Report meeting on **April 21, 2020 from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm at the Oxford Civic Center**, 401 McCullars Lane, Oxford, AL 36203. I will send additional details, including call-in information for those who need it, closer to date (although I do encourage attendance in person). Because this is one of the Integrated Licensing Process milestones and we will be covering a lot that day, I wanted to go ahead and get it on your radar.

If you have any questions, please email or call me at ARSEGARS@southernco.com or (205) 257-2251.

Thanks,

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services
(205)257-2251
arsegars@southernco.com

From: [Anderegg, Angela Segars](#)
To: [APC Harris Relicensing](#)
Bcc: [Robin Crockett](#); ["Lydia Mayo"](#); [1942jthompson420@gmail.com](#); [9sling@charter.net](#); [alcondir@aol.com](#); [allan.creamer@ferc.gov](#); [alpeeples@southernco.com](#); [amanda.fleming@kleinschmidtgroup.com](#); [amanda.mcbride@ahc.alabama.gov](#); [amccartn@blm.gov](#); [ammcvica@southernco.com](#); [amy.silvano@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [andrew.nix@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [arsegars@southernco.com](#); [athall@fujifilm.com](#); [aubie84@yahoo.com](#); [awhorton@corblu.com](#); [bart.robby@msn.com](#); [baxterchip@yahoo.com](#); [bboozer6@gmail.com](#); [bdavis081942@gmail.com](#); [beckyrainwater1@yahoo.com](#); [bill.pearson@fws.gov](#); [blacklake20@gmail.com](#); [blm_es_inquiries@blm.gov](#); [bob.stone@smimail.net](#); [bradandsue795@gmail.com](#); [bradfordt71@gmail.com](#); [brian.atkins@adeca.alabama.gov](#); [bruce.bradford@forestry.alabama.gov](#); [bsmith0253@gmail.com](#); [butchjackson60@gmail.com](#); [bwhaley@randolphcountytada.com](#); [carolbuggknight@hotmail.com](#); [celestine.bryant@actrbe.org](#); [cengstrom@centurytel.net](#); [ceo@jcchamber.com](#); [cggodma@southernco.com](#); [cgnav@uscg.mil](#); [chad@cleburnecountychamber.com](#); [chandlermary937@gmail.com](#); [chiefknight2002@yahoo.com](#); [chimnecove@gmail.com](#); [chris.goodell@kleinschmidtgroup.com](#); [chris.greene@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [chris.smith@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [chris@alaudubon.org](#); [chuckdenman@hotmail.com](#); [clark.maria@epa.gov](#); [claychamber@gmail.com](#); [clint.loyd@auburn.edu](#); [cljohnson@adem.alabama.gov](#); [clowry@alabamarivers.org](#); [cmnix@southernco.com](#); [coetim@aol.com](#); [colin.dinken@kleinschmidtgroup.com](#); [cooper.jamal@epa.gov](#); [coty.brown@alea.gov](#); [craig.litteken@usace.army.mil](#); [crystal.davis@adeca.alabama.gov](#); [crystal.lakewedowedocks@gmail.com](#); [crystal@hunterbend.com](#); [dalerose120@yahoo.com](#); [damon.abernethy@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [dbronson@charter.net](#); [dcnr.wffdirector@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [decker.chris@epa.gov](#); [devridr@auburn.edu](#); [dfarr@randolphcountyalabama.gov](#); [dhayba@usgs.gov](#); [djmoore@adem.alabama.gov](#); [dkanders@southernco.com](#); [dolmoore@southernco.com](#); [donnamat@aol.com](#); [doug.deaton@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [dpreston@southernco.com](#); [drheinzen@charter.net](#); [ebt.drt@numail.org](#); [eilandfarm@aol.com](#); [el.brannon@yahoo.com](#); [elizabeth.toombs@cherokee.org](#); [emathews@aces.edu](#); [eric.sipes@ahc.alabama.gov](#); [evan.lawrence@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [evan.collins@fws.gov](#); [eveham75@gmail.com](#); [fal@adem.alabama.gov](#); [fredcanoes@aol.com](#); [gardenergirl04@yahoo.com](#); [garyprice@centurytel.net](#); [gene@wedoweelakehomes.com](#); [georgettraylor@centurylink.net](#); [gerryknight77@gmail.com](#); [gfhorn@southernco.com](#); [gjobis@americanrivers.org](#); [gld@adem.alabama.gov](#); [glea@wgsarrell.com](#); [gordon.lisa-perras@epa.gov](#); [goxford@centurylink.net](#); [granddadth@windstream.net](#); [harry.merrill47@gmail.com](#); [helen.greer@att.net](#); [henry.mealing@kleinschmidtgroup.com](#); [holliman.daniel@epa.gov](#); [info@aeconline.com](#); [info@tunica.org](#); [inspector_003@yahoo.com](#); [irapar@centurytel.net](#); [irwiner@auburn.edu](#); [j35sullivan@blm.gov](#); [james.e.hathorn.jr@sam.usace.army.mil](#); [jason.moak@kleinschmidtgroup.com](#); [jcandler7@yahoo.com](#); [jcarlee@southernco.com](#); [jec22641@aol.com](#); [jeddins@achp.gov](#); [jefbaker@southernco.com](#); [jeff.duncan@nps.gov](#); [jeff.powell@fws.gov](#); [jennifer.l.jacobson@usace.army.mil](#); [jennifer.grunewald@fws.gov](#); [jerrelshell@gmail.com](#); [jessecunningham@msn.com](#); [jfcrow@southernco.com](#); [jhancock@balch.com](#); [jharjo@alabama-quassarte.org](#); [jhaslbauer@adem.alabama.gov](#); [jhouser@osiny.org](#); [jkwdurham@gmail.com](#); [jlowe@alabama-quassarte.org](#); [jnyerby@southernco.com](#); [joan.e.zehrt@usace.army.mil](#); [john.free@psc.alabama.gov](#); [johndiane@sbcglobal.net](#); [jonas.white@usace.army.mil](#); [josh.benefield@forestry.alabama.gov](#); [jpsparrow@att.net](#); [jsrasber@southernco.com](#); [jthacker@southernco.com](#); [jthoneberry@tnc.org](#); [judymcrealtor@gmail.com](#); [jwest@alabamarivers.org](#); [kajumba.ntale@epa.gov](#); [karen.brunso@chickasaw.net](#); [kate.cosnahan@kleinschmidtgroup.com](#); [kcarleton@choctaw.org](#); [kechandl@southernco.com](#); [keith.gauldin@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [keith.henderson@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [kelly.schaeffer@kleinschmidtgroup.com](#); [ken.wills@jcdh.org](#); [kenbarnes01@yahoo.com](#); [keneth.boswell@adeca.alabama.gov](#); [kmhunt@maxxsouth.net](#); [kmo0025@auburn.edu](#); [kodom@southernco.com](#); [kpritchett@ukb-nsn.gov](#); [kristina.mullins@usace.army.mil](#); [lakewedowedocks@gmail.com](#); [leeanne.wofford@ahc.alabama.gov](#); [leon.m.cromartie@usace.army.mil](#); [leopoldo.miranda@fws.gov](#); [lewis.c.sumner@usace.army.mil](#); [lgallen@balch.com](#); [lgarland68@aol.com](#); [lindastone2012@gmail.com](#); [llangley@coushattatribela.org](#); [lovvorn@randolphcountyalabama.gov](#); [lswinsto@southernco.com](#); [lth0002@auburn.edu](#); [mark@americanwhitewater.org](#); [matt.brooks@alea.gov](#); [matthew.marshall@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [mayo.lydia@epa.gov](#); [mcoker@southernco.com](#); [mcw0061@aces.edu](#); [mdollar48@gmail.com](#); [meredith.h.ladart@usace.army.mil](#); [mhpwedowee@gmail.com](#); [mhunter@alabamarivers.org](#); [michael.w.creswell@usace.army.mil](#); [midwaytreasures@bellsouth.net](#); [mike.holley@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [mitchell.reid@tnc.org](#); [mlen@adem.alabama.gov](#); [mnedd@blm.gov](#); [monte.terhaar@ferc.gov](#); [mooretn@auburn.edu](#); [mrandolph@gmail.com](#); [nancyburnes@centurylink.net](#); [nanferebee@juno.com](#); [nathan.aycock@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [orr.chauncey@epa.gov](#); [pace.wilber@noaa.gov](#); [partnersinfo@wwfus.org](#); [patti.powell@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [patty@ten-o.com](#); [paul.trudine@gmail.com](#); [ptrammell@reddyice.com](#); [publicaffairs@doc.gov](#); [rachel.mcnamara@ferc.gov](#); [raebutler@mcn-nsn.gov](#); [rancococ@teleclipse.net](#); [randall.b.harvey@usace.army.mil](#); [randy@randyrogerslaw.com](#); [randy@wedoweemarine.com](#); [rbmorris222@gmail.com](#); [rcodydeal@hotmail.com](#); [reuteem@auburn.edu](#); [richardburnes3@gmail.com](#); [rick.oates@forestry.alabama.gov](#); [rickmcwhorter723@icloud.com](#); [rifraft2@aol.com](#); [rjdavis8346@gmail.com](#); [robert.a.allen@usace.army.mil](#); [roger.mcneil@noaa.gov](#); [ron@lakewedowee.org](#); [rosoweka@mcn-nsn.gov](#); [rustown@nc-chokeee.com](#); [ryan.prince@forestry.alabama.gov](#); [sabinawood@live.com](#); [sandrifrench@gmail.com](#); [sarah.salazar@ferc.gov](#); [sbryan@pci-nsn.gov](#); [scsmith@southernco.com](#); [section106@mcn-nsn.gov](#); [sforehand@russellands.com](#); [sgraham@southernco.com](#); [sherry.bradley@adph.state.al.us](#); [sidney.hare@gmail.com](#); [simsthe@aces.edu](#); [snelson@nelsonandco.com](#); [sonjahollomon@gmail.com](#); [steve.bryant@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [stewartjack12@bellsouth.net](#); 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Subject: NEW UPDATE - Harris Relicensing - Initial Study Report meeting
Date: Thursday, March 26, 2020 1:42:38 PM
Importance: High

Harris relicensing stakeholders,

It has been brought to our attention that April 27th is a state holiday and several of our state agency offices will be closed. Therefore, in order to ensure state agencies can participate in the Initial Study Report meeting and to provide adequate time for your review and preparation, the Initial Study Report meeting will be held on **April 28th**. Please hold this date from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm central time. I will send out call in information and an agenda ahead of time.

Thank you for your understanding,

Angie

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services
(205)257-2251
arsegars@southernco.com

From: APC Harris Relicensing <g2apchr@southernco.com>
Sent: Friday, March 20, 2020 2:13 PM
To: APC Harris Relicensing <g2apchr@southernco.com>
Subject: UPDATE - Harris Relicensing - Initial Study Report meeting

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Thank you,

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services
(205)257-2251
arsegars@southernco.com

From: APC Harris Relicensing <g2apchr@southernco.com>

Sent: Friday, February 21, 2020 1:00 PM

To: APC Harris Relicensing <g2apchr@southernco.com>

Subject: Harris Relicensing - Initial Study Report meeting

Harris relicensing stakeholders,

Please save-the-date for the Initial Study Report meeting on **April 21, 2020 from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm at the Oxford Civic Center**, 401 McCullars Lane, Oxford, AL 36203. I will send additional details, including call-in information for those who need it, closer to date (although I do encourage attendance in person). Because this is one of the Integrated Licensing Process milestones and we will be covering a lot that day, I wanted to go ahead and get it on your radar.

If you have any questions, please email or call me at ARSEGARS@southernco.com or (205) 257-2251.

Thanks,

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services

(205)257-2251

arsegars@southernco.com

From: [APC Harris Relicensing](#)
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Subject: Harris Relicensing - Initial Study Report
Date: Friday, April 10, 2020 2:59:07 PM

Harris relicensing stakeholders,

Pursuant to FERC's Integrated Licensing Process, Alabama Power filed its Harris Project Initial Study Report (ISR) today. Concurrent with the ISR filing, Alabama Power filed six draft study reports and two cultural resources documents, including consultation records for each. Stakeholders may access the ISR and the draft study reports on FERC's website (<http://www.ferc.gov>) by going to the "eLibrary" link and entering the docket number (P-2628). The ISR and study reports are also available on the Project relicensing website at <https://harrisrelicensing.com>.

The Initial Study Report meeting will be held on **April 28, 2020**. Please hold this date from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm central time. A few days before the meeting I will send final call-in information and instructions, the agenda, and the presentations we will be reviewing during the meeting.

Alabama Power will file a summary of the ISR meeting by **May 12, 2020**. Comments on the ISR and ISR meeting summary should be submitted to FERC by **June 11, 2020**.

Comments on the draft study reports should be submitted to Alabama Power at harrisrelicensing@southernco.com by **June 11, 2020**.

Thanks,

Angie Anderegg

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April 10, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

Project No. 2628-065
 R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project
 Transmittal of the Initial Study Report

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose
 Secretary
 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
 888 First Street N.
 Washington, DC 20426

Dear Secretary Bose,

Alabama Power Company (Alabama Power) is the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or Commission) licensee for the R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project (Harris Project) (FERC No. 2628-065). On April 12, 2019, FERC issued its Study Plan Determination (SPD)¹ for the Harris Project, approving Alabama Power's ten relicensing studies with FERC modifications. On May 13, 2019, Alabama Power filed Final Study Plans to incorporate FERC's modifications and posted the Final Study Plans on the Harris relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com. In the Final Study Plans, Alabama Power proposed a schedule for each study that included filing a voluntary Progress Update in October 2019 and October 2020. Alabama Power filed the first of two Progress Updates on October 31, 2019.²

Pursuant to the Commission's Integrated Licensing Process (ILP) and 18 CFR § 5.15(c), Alabama Power is filing herein the Harris Project Initial Study Report (ISR) (Attachment). The enclosed ISR describes Alabama Power's overall progress to-date in implementing the study plan and schedule, a summary of the data, and any variances from the study plan and schedule. The ISR also includes modifications, if applicable, to ongoing studies. Alabama Power is not proposing any new studies.

Concurrent with this ISR filing, Alabama Power is filing six study reports and two cultural resources documents, including the consultation record for each of these six reports, which includes correspondence from May 2019 through March 2020. Table 1 outlines each study, the respective Harris Action Team (HAT), and the status of the study report. For those studies where a Draft Study Report is not due at the time of filing this ISR, the draft study report due date is noted.

¹ Accession Number 20190412-3000

² Accession Number 20191030-5053

Table 1 – Summary of the Harris Studies and Study Reports Filed with FERC Concurrent with the ISR

Study Name	Harris Action Team (HAT)	Draft Study Report Filed Concurrent with ISR (YES/NO)
Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis	HAT 1	YES – Draft Report with consultation filed with FERC
Downstream Release Alternatives Study	HAT 1	YES – Draft Report with consultation filed with FERC
Erosion and Sedimentation Study	HAT 2	YES – Draft Report with consultation filed with FERC
Water Quality Study	HAT 2	YES – Draft Report with consultation filed with FERC
Aquatic Resources Study	HAT 3	NO – Draft Report due July 2020
Downstream Aquatic Habitat Study	HAT 3	NO – Draft Report due June 2020
Threatened and Endangered Species Study	HAT 3	YES – Draft Desktop Assessment with consultation filed with FERC
Project Lands Evaluation	HAT 4	YES – Draft Phase 1 Study Report with consultation filed with FERC
Recreation Evaluation Study	HAT 5	NO – Draft Report due June 2020 (requesting variance to August 2020)
Cultural Resources Programmatic Agreement and Historic Properties Management Plan Study	HAT 6	YES – Inadvertent Discovery Plan; Traditional Cultural Properties Identification Plan; consultation filed with FERC; No – Area of Potential Effect (due April 2020; requesting variance to June 2020)

The SPD schedule for the HAT 1, HAT 3, and HAT 5 studies included hosting HAT meetings in March 2020. Due to COVID-19 and related travel and public gathering restrictions, and statewide office closures, Alabama Power did not host these HAT meetings.

Alabama Power is requesting a schedule variance for the following studies:

1) Water Quality Study – Alabama Power stated that it would submit a Section 401 Water Quality Certification (WQC) to ADEM in 2020; however, following discussions with ADEM, Alabama Power intends to submit the 401 WQC application to ADEM in April 2021.

2) Draft Recreation Evaluation Study Report - Alabama Power added the Tallapoosa River Downstream Landowner Survey and the Tallapoosa River Recreation User Survey in 2020³. Due to the additional study elements and extended deadline for landowners and the public to participate in the surveys, Alabama Power will file the Draft Recreation Evaluation Study Report in August 2020 rather than June

³ Accession Number 20191219-5186

2020. Alabama Power is not requesting a schedule variance for the Final Recreation Evaluation Study Report due November 2020.

3) The Area of Potential Effect (APE) – Alabama Power is continuing consultation with the Alabama Historical Commission to finalize the APE as part of the Cultural Resources Study; therefore, Alabama Power will file the APE and associated consultation in June 2020.

Pursuant to 18 CFR §5.15(c)(2), Alabama Power will host the Initial Study Report Meeting (Meeting) with stakeholders and FERC on April 28, 2020 by conference call ([205] 257-2663 or [404] 460-0605, conference ID 489472). Note that Alabama Power consulted with FERC staff on hosting this Meeting one day later than the date required by the ILP schedule due to a state holiday on April 27, 2020, and to provide stakeholders adequate time to review the ISR prior to the Meeting. The Meeting will begin at 9:00 AM and conclude by 4:00 PM. The purpose of the Meeting is to provide an opportunity to review the contents of the ISR and to discuss the study results and proposals to modify the study plan, if any, in light of the progress of the studies and data collected.

Alabama Power will file the Initial Study Report Meeting Summary by May 12, 2020. Stakeholders will have until June 11, 2020, to file comments on the ISR and Meeting Summary with FERC.

Stakeholders may access the ISR and the individual study reports on FERC's website (<http://www.ferc.gov>) by going to the "eLibrary" link and entering the docket number (P-2628). The ISR and study reports are also available on the Project relicensing website at <https://harrisrelicensing.com>.

If there are any questions concerning this filing, please contact me at arsegars@southernco.com or 205-257-2251.

Sincerely,



Angie Anderegg
Harris Relicensing Project Manager

Attachment – Initial Study Report

cc: Harris Stakeholder List

**Attachment
Initial Study Report**



INITIAL STUDY REPORT

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT

FERC NO. 2628

Prepared by:

**ALABAMA POWER COMPANY
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA**



APRIL 2020

INITIAL STUDY REPORT**R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
FERC NO. 2628****TABLE OF CONTENTS**

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INITIAL STUDY REPORT

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT FERC No. 2628

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Alabama Power Company (Alabama Power) owns and operates the R.L. Harris Project (FERC Project No. 2628) (Harris Project), licensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or Commission). Alabama Power is relicensing of the 135-megawatt Harris Project, and the existing license expires in 2023. The Harris Project consists of a dam, spillway, powerhouse, and those lands and waters necessary for the operation of the hydroelectric project and enhancement and protection of environmental resources. These structures, lands, and water are enclosed within the FERC Project Boundary. Under the existing Harris Project license, the FERC Project Boundary encloses two distinct geographic areas, described below.

Harris Reservoir is the 9,870-acre reservoir (Harris Reservoir) created by the R.L. Harris Dam (Harris Dam). Harris Reservoir is located on the Tallapoosa River, near Lineville, Alabama. The lands adjoining the reservoir total approximately 7,392 acres and are included in the FERC Project Boundary. This includes land to 795-foot mean sea level (msl)¹, as well as natural undeveloped areas, hunting lands, prohibited access areas, recreational areas, and all islands.



The Harris Project also contains 15,063 acres of land within the James D. Martin-Skyline Wildlife Management Area (Skyline WMA) located in Jackson County, Alabama. These lands are located approximately 110 miles north of Harris Reservoir and were acquired and incorporated into the FERC Project Boundary as part of the FERC-approved Harris Project Wildlife Mitigative Plan and Wildlife Management Plan. These lands are leased to, and managed

¹ Also includes a scenic easement (to 800-foot msl or 50-horizontal-feet from 793-foot msl, whichever is less, but never less than 795-foot msl).

by, the State of Alabama for wildlife management and public hunting and are part of the Skyline WMA.

For the purposes of this report, “Lake Harris” refers to the 9,870-acre reservoir, the adjacent 7,392 acres of Project land, and the dam, spillway, and powerhouse. “Skyline” refers to the 15,063 acres of Project land within the Skyline WMA in Jackson County. “Harris Project” refers to all the lands, waters, and structures enclosed within the FERC Project Boundary, which includes both Lake Harris and Skyline. Harris Reservoir refers to the 9,870-acre reservoir only; Harris Dam refers to the dam, spillway, and powerhouse. The Project Area refers to the land and water in the Project Boundary and immediate geographic area adjacent to the Project Boundary.

Commonly used acronyms and abbreviations that may appear in this Initial Study Report (ISR) are included in Appendix A.

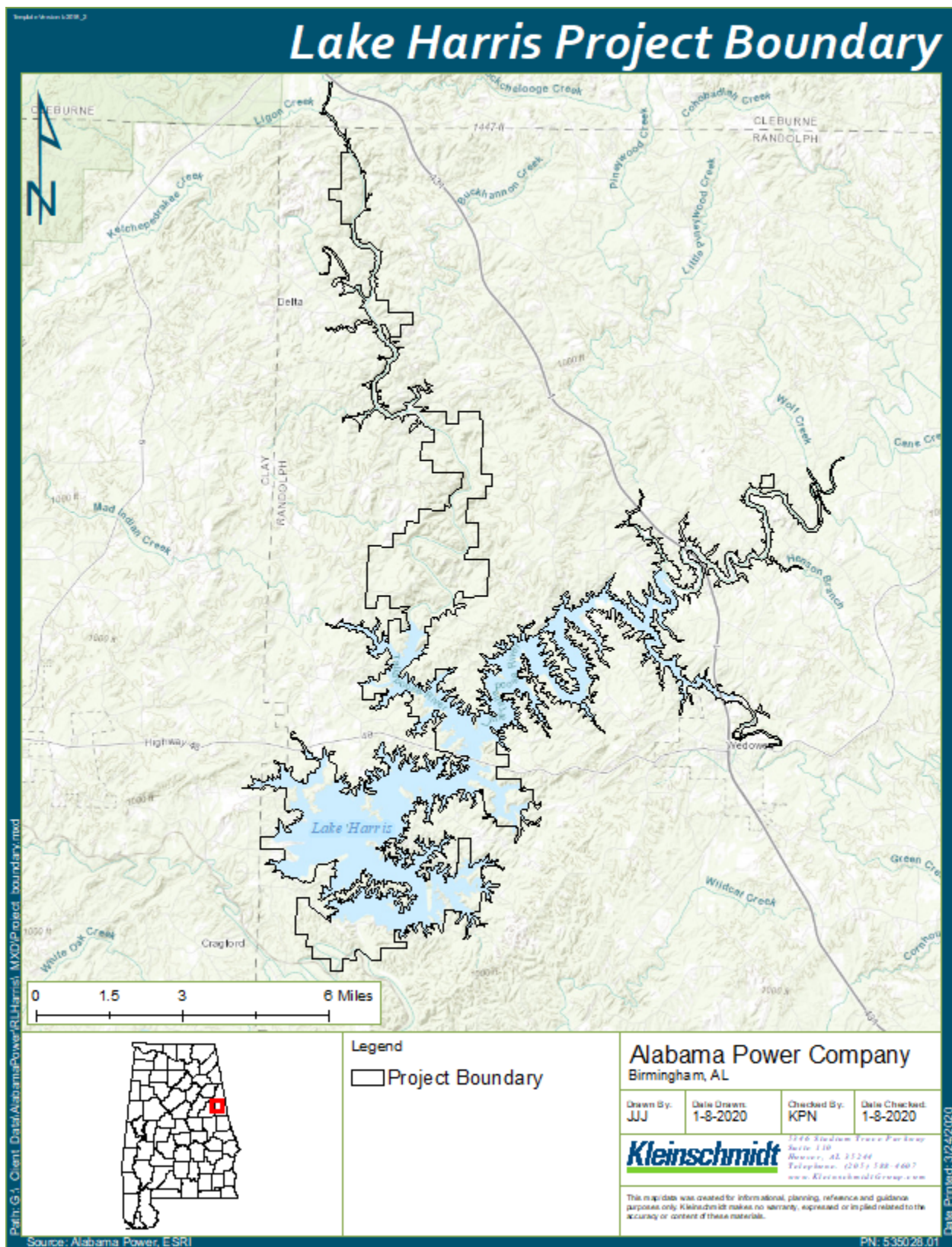


FIGURE 1 LAKE HARRIS PROJECT BOUNDARY

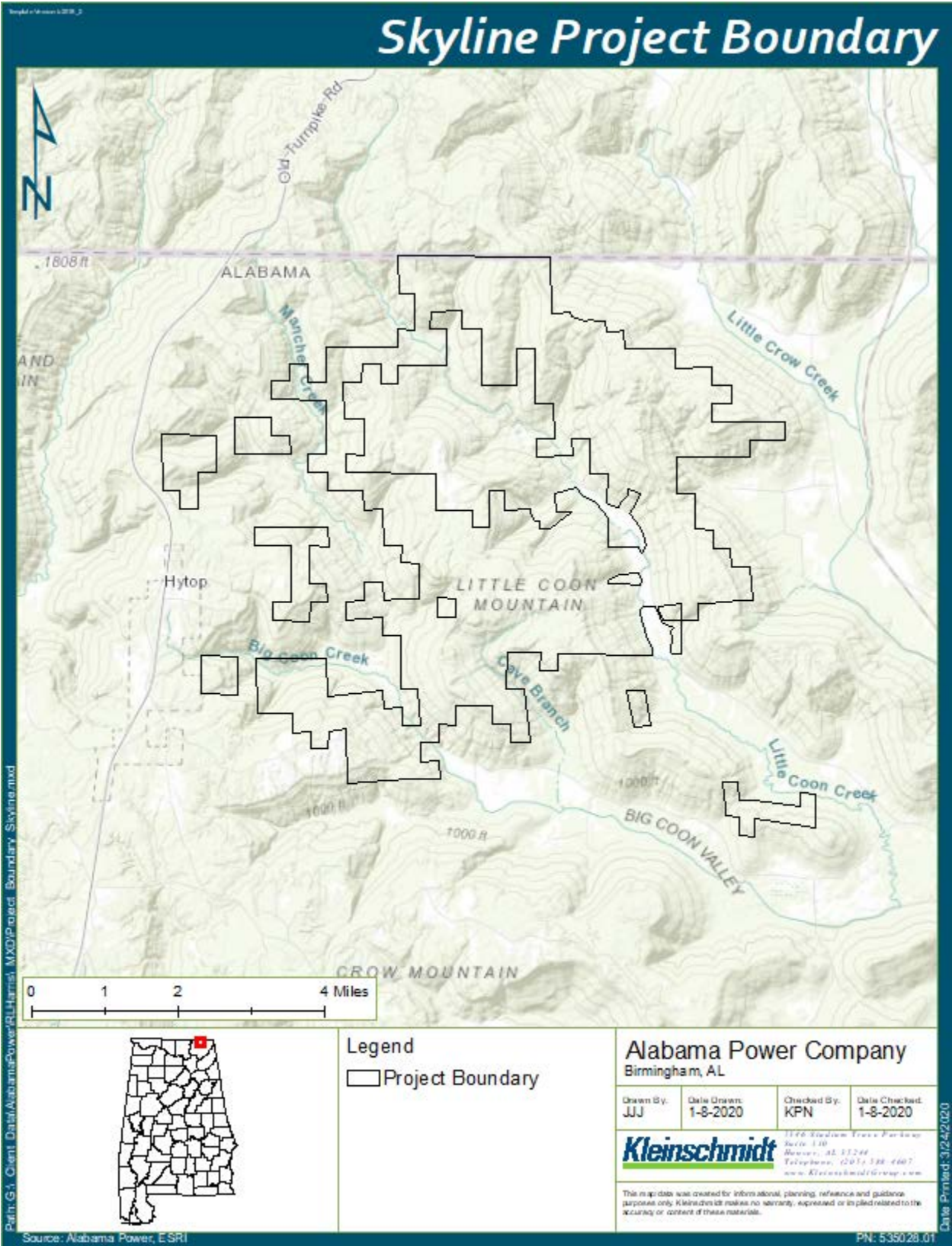


FIGURE 2 SKYLINE PROJECT BOUNDARY

2.0 HARRIS STUDY PLAN OVERVIEW

During the October 19, 2017 Issue Identification Workshop, stakeholders provided information on resources that may be affected by the Harris Project. On August 28 and 29, 2018, FERC held Harris Project Scoping Meetings² to provide additional opportunities for stakeholders and the public to present and discuss any issues related to the Harris Project relicensing. On November 13, 2018, Alabama Power filed the following 10 proposed study plans for the Harris Project.

- Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis Study
- Downstream Release Alternatives Study
- Erosion and Sedimentation Study
- Water Quality Study
- Aquatic Resources Study
- Downstream Aquatic Habitat Study
- Threatened and Endangered (T&E) Species Study
- Project Lands Evaluation Study
- Recreation Evaluation Study
- Cultural Resources Programmatic Agreement and Historic Properties Management Plan Study

Based on comments filed by stakeholders, Alabama Power filed revised study plans on March 13, 2019. FERC issued a Study Plan Determination (SPD)³ on April 12, 2019, which approved Alabama Power's study plans and included FERC staff recommendations. Alabama Power incorporated FERC's recommendations and filed the Final Study Plans with FERC on May 13, 2019⁴. According to the FERC's process plan and schedule for the Harris Project, Alabama Power's ISR is due to FERC on or before April 12, 2020.

Alabama Power formed the Harris Action Teams (HATs) to provide stakeholders an opportunity to work on the issues of most importance to them and, in the case of federal and state agencies, those issues where it has regulatory or statutory responsibility. The HATs include:

- HAT 1 – Project Operations
- HAT 2 – Water Quality and Use

² Accession Nos. 20181010-4002 and 20181010-4003

³ Accession No. 20190412-3000

⁴ Accession No. 20190513-5093

- HAT 3 – Fish and Wildlife
- HAT 4 – Project Lands
- HAT 5 – Recreation
- HAT 6 – Cultural Resources

The HATs met throughout 2019 and into 2020 to discuss the various studies and to provide input regarding the study process.

Pursuant to FERC's SPD, Alabama Power is filing six draft study reports and two cultural resources documents concurrently with the ISR filing. These include:

- Draft Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis Phase 1 Report
- Draft Downstream Release Alternatives Phase 1 Report
- Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report
- Draft Water Quality Report
- Draft Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment
- Draft Phase 1 Project Lands Evaluation Study Report
- Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP)
- Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) Identification Plan

The filings containing the draft study reports and the cultural resources documents include HAT meeting summaries and presentations, and documentation of consultation between May 2019 through March 2020. Alabama Power will file with FERC the study reports for the Aquatic Resources and Downstream Aquatic Habitat studies according to the due date in the FERC SPD. Alabama Power will file the Draft Recreation Evaluation study report in August 2020⁵. The filing containing these draft study reports will include documentation of consultation from May 2019 to the date the respective study reports are filed with FERC.

Sections 3 through 12 of this ISR summarize the 10 FERC-approved studies in accordance with 18 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 5.15, including 1) the purpose of the study and summary of methods; 2) the study progress, including data collected; 3) any variance from the

⁵ This is a variance in the schedule from the June 2020 date in the FERC SPD.

FERC SPD and schedule; and 4) remaining activities and any modifications to the existing study or new studies proposed by Alabama Power.

3.0 OPERATING CURVE CHANGE FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS STUDY

3.1 STUDY PURPOSE AND SUMMARY OF METHODS

The Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis Study evaluates, in increments of 1 foot from 786 feet msl to 789 feet msl (i.e., 786, 787, 788, and 789 feet msl; collectively “winter pool alternatives” or “alternatives”), Alabama Power’s ability to increase the winter pool elevation and continue to meet Project purposes. Any changes to the Harris Project operating curve could have the potential to impact downstream communities and, therefore, downstream impacts must be identified in the analysis.

This study is divided into two phases: During Phase 1, Alabama Power performed extensive modeling and analysis of the hydrologic record and baseline information for the Project to identify potential impacts of a winter operating curve change on hydropower generation, flood control, navigation, drought operations, Green Plan flows,⁶ and downstream release alternatives. In Phase 2, Alabama Power will conduct qualitative and quantitative evaluations of potential resource impacts (water quality; water use; erosion and sedimentation, including invasive species; aquatic resources; wildlife, threatened and endangered species; terrestrial wetlands; recreation; and cultural resources).

Phase 1 study methods included using existing data (hydrologic record and baseline information) to develop the appropriate simulation models to evaluate, in increments of 1 foot from 786 feet msl to 789 feet msl, Alabama Power’s ability to increase the winter pool elevation and continue to meet Project purposes. The simulation models developed as part of this study provided the tools needed to identify impacts to operational parameters and resources.

The study methods also included calibrating the models and defining the model boundaries. These methods and models are described in detail in Sections 1 through 4 of the Draft Operating Curve Change Feasibility Phase 1 Report.

⁶ See Section 4.2.1.1 of the Draft Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis Phase 1 Report for discussion of the Green Plan.

3.2 STUDY PROGRESS

Alabama Power formed HAT 1 to provide stakeholders an opportunity to participate in issues related to Project operations. Alabama Power presented the models and assumptions to HAT 1 on September 11, 2019. As noted in Section 2.0, the Draft Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis Phase 1 Report is being filed concurrently with the ISR and the filing contains the relevant HAT 1 meeting summaries, presentations, and documentation of consultation. The Phase 1 draft report presents results for seven operational parameters: hydropower generation, flood control, navigation, drought operations, Green Plan flows, Harris Reservoir levels, and downstream release alternatives.

The Phase 1 Hydrologic Engineering Center-River Analysis System (HEC-RAS) modeling using the Hydrologic Engineering Center-Reservoir System Simulation (HEC-ResSim) model output indicates that any increase in the winter pool elevation at the Harris Dam will result in increased area, depth, and duration of flooding at points downstream of Harris Dam. Due to the natural channel geometry, for long stretches of the Tallapoosa River there is not significantly more area affected by increases in the winter pool; however, there are increases in the areas affected by flooding where tributary streams with low lying floodplains enter the Tallapoosa River. The proposed operating curve changes not only increase inundation areas but also increase the depth of flooding.

The Green Plan minimum releases from Harris were met or exceeded for the period of record for all alternatives. No changes were found in the ability to pass Green Plan flows from Harris Dam due to an increase in the winter pool. With the discharge target based on flows upstream of the reservoir at Heflin, the required releases were the same for all alternatives.

Using the HydroBudget model, Alabama Power determined that each of the four operating curve alternatives resulted in a loss in hydropower generation. While the greatest annual economic loss occurs in the + 4-foot (789-feet msl) winter pool alternative, this loss represents a relatively small decrease in hydropower generation for the Alabama Power hydroelectric system as a whole.

The four alternatives had no effect, compared to baseline, on Alabama Power's ability to maintain the Harris Reservoir levels, implement drought operations, or support navigation

downstream. Finally, the four alternatives did not affect Alabama Power's ability to release the downstream release alternatives being evaluated in the Downstream Release Alternatives Study Plan.

3.3 VARIANCE FROM THE STUDY PLAN AND SCHEDULE

Alabama Power conducted the Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis Phase 1 Study in full conformance with FERC's SPD; however, Alabama Power's schedule included hosting a HAT 1 meeting in March 2020. Due to COVID-19 and related travel and public gathering restrictions, and statewide office closures, Alabama Power did not host this meeting.

3.4 REMAINING ACTIVITIES/MODIFICATIONS OR OTHER PROPOSED STUDIES

Alabama Power does not propose any additional studies beyond those in the FERC SPD.

Remaining activities include:

- Review comments on the Draft Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis Phase 1 Report and modify the Final Report, as appropriate. For any comments not addressed in the Final Report, Alabama Power will provide an explanation of why these comments were not incorporated.
- Alabama Power will use the information in the Phase 1 Final Report along with FERC-approved relicensing study results and existing information to conduct the Phase 2 analysis to determine potential resource impacts on water quality, water use, erosion and sedimentation (including invasive species), aquatic resources, wildlife, T&E species, terrestrial wetlands, recreation resources, and cultural resources.
- In Phase 2, Alabama Power will analyze how the proposed operating curve alternatives could potentially affect existing structures (houses, barns, sheds, etc.) downstream of Harris Dam during flood events. Analysis will include identifying structures inundated under the various alternatives, including depth of inundation and duration.
- The modeling results combined with other environmental study analyses will result in a final recommendation from Alabama Power on any change in the operating curve at Harris.

4.0 DOWNSTREAM RELEASE ALTERNATIVES STUDY

4.1 STUDY PURPOSE AND SUMMARY OF METHODS

The Downstream Release Alternatives Study evaluates the effects of pre- and post-implementation of the Green Plan operations, a continuous minimum flow of 150 cfs (which is roughly the equivalent daily volume of three ten-minute pulses), and an alternative/modified Green Plan operation⁷ (i.e., changing the time of day in which Green Plan pulses are released) on Project resources.

This study is being conducted in two phases. In Phase 1, Alabama Power used models developed in other Harris Project FERC-approved studies and conducted modeling simulations using specific methods, tools, and processes (as described in the FERC-approved Study Plan) to evaluate impacts to existing operational parameters, including reservoir levels, hydropower generation, flood control, navigation, and drought operations. In Phase 2, Alabama Power will analyze the effects of the downstream release alternatives on other resources, including water quality, water use, erosion and sedimentation (including invasive species), downstream aquatic resources (temperature and habitat), wildlife and terrestrial resources, T&E species, recreation, and cultural resources.

Study methods included using existing data (hydrologic record and baseline information) to develop the appropriate simulation models to conduct the analysis of the downstream release alternatives. The primary tool for this study is HEC-RAS; however, Alabama Power used other HEC models to address the effects of downstream release alternatives. Tools included: 1) Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa (ACT) unimpaired flow database and other U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and Alabama Power records; 2) HEC-RAS; HEC-ResSim; Hydrologic Engineering Center- Data Storage System and Viewer (HEC-DSSVue); and Alabama Power's HydroBudget. These models are described in detail in Section 4 of the Draft Downstream Release Alternatives Phase 1 Report.

Impacts to the Harris Project were evaluated by modeling the current operations combined with each downstream release alternative through the daily HEC Res-Sim for the ACT Basin. During

⁷ The alternative/modified Green Plan operation downstream release alternative will be evaluated as part of Phase 2. Results from the other three scenarios as well as from the Aquatic Resources Study are needed to design the alternative to be studied.

Phase 2 of this study, the outflow hydrographs from HEC-ResSim will be routed downstream using HEC-RAS to assess effects on alternative release scenarios on Project resources.

4.2 STUDY PROGRESS

Alabama Power formed HAT 1 to provide stakeholders an opportunity to participate in issues related to Project operations. Alabama Power presented the Phase 1 Downstream Release Alternatives models and assumptions to HAT 1 on September 11, 2019. As noted in Section 2.0, the Draft Downstream Release Alternatives Study Phase 1 Report is being filed concurrently with the ISR and the filing contains the relevant HAT 1 meeting summaries, presentations, and documentation of consultation.

The Phase 1 HEC-RAS modeling using the HEC-ResSim output indicates that Pre-Green Plan, Green Plan, and 150 cfs continuous minimum flow have no effect on Harris Reservoir levels, flood control, navigation, or drought operations. Comparing the Pre-Green Plan and Green Plan using HydroBudget shows that returning to Pre-Green Plan operations would result in an annual economic gain to Alabama Power customers from a hydropower generation perspective because all hydropower generation would occur during peak times rather than a portion of generation occurring during off-peak pulsing operations. In evaluating the 150 cfs minimum flow alternative, there are too many unknowns at this time to generate reliable/accurate HydroBudget results; however, if the 150 cfs minimum flow is provided through a non-generation mechanism, the impact to hydropower generation will be the same or slightly worse than the impact from Green Plan operations. The capital and operation and maintenance costs associated with a generating or non-generating mechanism for providing a 150 cfs minimum flow will be considered in other economic analyses required by the relicensing process if it is part of Alabama Power's proposal.

4.3 VARIANCE FROM THE STUDY PLAN AND SCHEDULE

Alabama Power conducted the Downstream Release Alternatives Study in full conformance with FERC's SPD; however, Alabama Power's schedule included hosting a HAT 1 meeting in March 2020. Due to COVID-19 and related travel and public gathering restrictions, and statewide office closures, Alabama Power did not host this meeting.

4.4 REMAINING ACTIVITIES/MODIFICATIONS OR OTHER PROPOSED STUDIES

Alabama Power does not propose any additional studies beyond those in the FERC SPD.

Remaining Activities include:

- Review comments on the Draft Downstream Release Alternatives Study Phase 1 Report and modify the Final Report, as applicable. For any comments not addressed in the Final Report, Alabama Power will provide an explanation why these comments were not incorporated.
- Alabama Power will use the information in the Phase 1 Final Report along with FERC-approved relicensing study results and existing information to conduct the Phase 2 analysis to determine potential resource impacts on water quality, water use, downstream erosion, aquatic resources, wildlife, terrestrial, and T&E resources, recreation, and cultural resources.
- The modeling results combined with other environmental study analyses will result in a final recommendation from Alabama Power on any downstream release at Harris.

5.0 WATER QUALITY STUDY

5.1 STUDY PURPOSE AND SUMMARY OF METHODS

The Draft Water Quality Study Report supplements information included in the 2016 Baseline Water Quality Report. Data sources include Alabama Power, Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), and Alabama Water Watch (AWW). AWW data was not available to Alabama Power to include in the 2016 Baseline Water Quality Report. Therefore, this study report summarizes data collected from 2017 through 2019 with the exception of AWW data which also includes years prior to 2017. No additional data than what was included in the 2016 Baseline Water Quality Report were available for streams at Skyline. Because the current 303(d) list includes a section of Little Coon Creek at Skyline as impaired due to siltation, it is addressed in the Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Report.

In an effort to support obtaining the required 401 Water Quality Certification (WQC), Alabama Power conducted dissolved oxygen and temperature monitoring in the tailrace at a location previously approved by ADEM, approximately 800-feet-downstream of the Harris Dam on the west bank of the river, from June 1 through October 31 (2017 through 2019). Measurements of dissolved oxygen and temperature were recorded continuously at 15-minute intervals during generation. Alabama Power also collected monthly vertical profiles of temperature and dissolved oxygen in the Harris Reservoir forebay between March and October of 2018 and 2019 for comparison to historic profiles.

In addition to the monitoring to support the 401 WQC, Alabama Power monitored dissolved oxygen and temperature approximately 0.5 mile downstream of Harris Dam. Data were recorded continuously at 15-minute intervals beginning March 1 through October 31, 2019. Alabama Power provided discharge data during the March 1 through October 31 monitoring period to allow for data comparison.

Additionally, Alabama Power worked with HAT 2 participants to identify areas of water quality concern (areas believed to have degraded water quality conditions) and determined if identified areas warrant further examination as well as compiled available water quality information for those areas.

5.2 STUDY PROGRESS

Alabama Power developed HAT 2 to provide stakeholders an opportunity to participate in issues related to water quality. Alabama Power held a HAT 2 meeting on September 11, 2019 and distributed the Draft Water Quality Study Report to HAT 2 participants on March 9, 2020. The Draft Water Quality Report presented results on water quality parameters in the Harris Reservoir as well as in the Tallapoosa River downstream of the Harris Dam. As noted in Section 2.0, the Draft Water Quality Study Report is being filed concurrently with the ISR and the filing contains the relevant HAT 2 meeting summaries, presentations, and documentation of consultation.

Alabama Power collected dissolved oxygen and temperature data as described in the study methods at two locations downstream of the dam, in addition to the monthly vertical profiles collected in the Harris Reservoir forebay.

HAT 2 stakeholders identified one location, the Foster's Bridge area at Lake Harris, as an area of water quality concern with regard to potential nutrient enrichment and associated impacts. Alabama Power used existing and historical data to assess the Foster's Bridge area.

Data collected during generation immediately downstream of Harris Dam in 2018 and 2019 indicated dissolved oxygen was greater than 5 milligrams per liter (mg/L) for 94 percent of all measurements (91 percent in 2018 and 99.6 percent in 2019). Data from the continuous monitoring station that recorded data during both generation and non-generation in 2019 indicated dissolved oxygen levels were greater than 5 mg/L for 99.9 percent of all measurements. Monitoring data collected by Alabama Power in 2017 showed numerous events where dissolved oxygen was less than 5 mg/L. The low dissolved oxygen events in 2017 may be attributed to conditions in the Harris Reservoir that were impacted by severe drought in the summer and fall of 2016, where inflows to the lake were at historic lows. A variance that allowed for the lake to be filled two feet above the normal rule curve earlier in the year was likely another contributing factor. Harris Reservoir became more strongly stratified earlier in the year compared to other years. Dissolved oxygen levels at depths below 20 feet in the lake were hypoxic/anoxic from June through October 2017.

Data collected by ADEM on the Tallapoosa River at Harris Dam, Wadley, and Horseshoe Bend showed dissolved oxygen levels were well above 5 mg/L during each of their sampling events.

Data from the recently installed continuous monitor at Malone indicated that dissolved oxygen levels were greater than 5 mg/L for 99 percent of the monitoring period.

5.3 VARIANCE FROM THE STUDY PLAN AND SCHEDULE

Alabama Power conducted the Water Quality Study in full conformance with FERC's SPD; however, following discussions with ADEM, Alabama Power intends to submit an application to ADEM for the 401 WQC in April 2021, not in April 2020 as noted in the FERC SPD.

5.4 REMAINING ACTIVITIES/MODIFICATIONS OR OTHER PROPOSED STUDIES

Alabama Power does not propose any additional studies beyond that in FERC's SPD.

Remaining Activities include:

- Review comments on the Draft Water Quality Study Report and modify the Final Report, as applicable. For any comments not addressed in the Final Report, Alabama Power will provide an explanation why these comments were not incorporated.
- Alabama Power will prepare the 401 WQC application and submit to ADEM in April 2021.

6.0 EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION STUDY

6.1 STUDY PURPOSE AND SUMMARY OF METHODS

The Erosion and Sedimentation Study identified problematic erosion sites and sedimentation areas at the Harris Project and downstream of Harris Dam to Horseshoe Bend and determined the likely causes. Erosion and sedimentation sites were solicited from HAT 2 participants.

Methods for evaluating erosion sites on Lake Harris and the Tallapoosa River downstream of Harris Dam included photographing, georeferencing, and examining each site identified by HAT 2 participants, either in the field or via aerial imagery analysis, to determine the cause of the erosion (i.e., Harris Project operations, land disturbance [development], or natural processes). Additionally, a High Definition Stream Survey (HDSS) was conducted to evaluate streambank conditions on the Tallapoosa River downstream of Harris Dam to Horseshoe Bend. Regarding sedimentation areas, light, detection and ranging (LIDAR) and available satellite imagery/aerial photography were used to examine identified areas. The analysis of both erosion and sedimentation areas was supported by field observations. The identified sedimentation areas will be surveyed for nuisance aquatic vegetation.

Little Coon Creek, which flows through portions of the Project Boundary at Skyline, is currently listed as impaired by ADEM due to siltation. The sources of this impairment include non-irrigated crop production and pasture grazing. Study methods included a GIS analysis of land use classifications within the Project Boundary at Skyline to assess the impact of agriculture on Little Coon Creek. Land use data was provided by the multi-resolution land characteristics (MRLC) consortium.

6.2 STUDY PROGRESS

Alabama Power developed HAT 2 to provide stakeholders an opportunity to participate in issues related to erosion and sedimentation. During the October 19, 2017 issue identification workshop, several stakeholders noted the location of possible erosion and sedimentation areas. Alabama Power distributed an email on May 1, 2019 to HAT 2 participants providing maps of erosion and sedimentation areas previously identified for evaluation and requesting identification of additional areas of erosion and sedimentation concerns. Alabama Power held a HAT 2 meeting on September 11, 2019 where it presented geographic information system (GIS) overlays and

maps of erosion and sedimentation sites that would be included in the field assessment. Following the September 11, 2019 HAT 2 meeting, a stakeholder requested, and Alabama Power agreed, to include an additional erosion site in the field assessment. On March 17, 2020, Alabama Power distributed the Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report to HAT 2. As noted in Section 2.0, the Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report is being filed concurrently with the ISR and the filing contains the relevant HAT 2 meeting summaries, presentations, and documentation of consultation.

6.2.1 LAKE HARRIS

Twenty-four erosion sites were identified for field assessment; field assessments were conducted in December 2019 during the winter drawdown when the sites were dewatered and could be fully assessed. Each site was photographed and examined to determine the cause of erosion. No significant signs of active erosion were present at 8 of the 24 sites.

Nine sedimentation areas were identified by stakeholders and by examining available satellite imagery/aerial photography and LIDAR data using GIS. The identified sedimentation areas were limited to areas exposed during the winter pool drawdown due to limitations of LIDAR in measuring below water surfaces. Therefore, approximate surface area for each identified sedimentation area was measured using contours established in a 2015 LIDAR survey of the lake during the drawdown. Limited aerial imagery of the lake during winter draw down and historic LIDAR data for the reservoir did not allow for a comparison to historic conditions. On December 4, 2019, Alabama Power visited all sedimentation areas that were accessible via boat to conduct field verification.

Sedimentation areas on Lake Harris are primarily concentrated in the Little Tallapoosa arm where riverine flows enter the impoundment zone created by Lake Harris. To assess potential causes for sediment introduction to the system, land use classifications were analyzed for the Little Tallapoosa River Basin in 2001 and compared to 2016. Twenty-five percent of the Little Tallapoosa River Basin has been converted to hay/pasture fields. Land clearing and conversion to agricultural fields is a significant contributing factor of sedimentation in the Little Tallapoosa arm of Lake Harris.

6.2.2 TALLAPOOSA RIVER DOWNSTREAM OF HARRIS DAM

Streambank condition point data collected during the downstream HDSS was averaged into 0.1-mile segments to help facilitate finding any failing streambank areas. Using these data, a ranking system was developed to understand specific areas of failing streambanks on the Tallapoosa River and to identify any significantly impaired areas. Notably, only one area scored as impaired to non-functional (located on the right bank between river mile [RM] 16.3 to 16.9).

The downstream HDSS results were also used to assess the condition of identified erosion sites 22 and 23. These sites were assessed using the same criteria as the erosion sites located within Lake Harris. Both sites were confirmed to have areas of erosion primarily caused by adjacent land use/clearing and natural riverine processes.

6.2.3 SKYLINE

A GIS analysis of land use classifications within the Project Boundary at Skyline was used to assess the impact of agriculture on Little Coon Creek. A comparison of land use within the watershed boundary of Little Coon Creek was conducted using the earliest available MRLC landcover dataset (2001) and the most recent (2016). This analysis indicated that 8.8 percent of the land within the watershed is used for agriculture (i.e. cultivated crops and hay/pasture), increasing from 2001 to 2016. The proximity of these areas to Little Coon Creek more easily allows for soils loosened due to tilling or other agricultural practices to be washed into Little Coon Creek, resulting in sedimentation of the creek bottom.

6.3 VARIANCE FROM THE STUDY PLAN AND SCHEDULE

There are no variances from the study plan or schedule.

Alabama Power conducted the Erosion and Sedimentation Study in full conformance with FERC's SPD.

6.4 REMAINING ACTIVITIES/MODIFICATIONS OR OTHER PROPOSED STUDIES

Alabama Power does not propose any additional studies beyond that in FERC's SPD.

Remaining Activities include:

- Alabama Power will perform additional reconnaissance at identified sedimentation sites on Lake Harris during full (summer) pool conditions to determine if any nuisance aquatic vegetation is present and provide the results of that assessment to HAT 2 in the form of a technical memorandum.
- Review comments on the Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report and modify the Final Report, as applicable. For any comments not addressed in the Final Report, Alabama Power will provide an explanation why these comments were not incorporated.

7.0 AQUATIC RESOURCES STUDY

7.1 STUDY PURPOSE AND SUMMARY OF METHODS

The Aquatic Resources Study evaluates the effects of the Harris Project on aquatic resources. Monitoring conducted since the initiation of the Green Plan⁸ indicated a positive fish community response and increased shoal habitat availability; however, little information exists characterizing the extent that the Green Plan enhanced the aquatic habitat from Harris Dam downstream through Horseshoe Bend. Furthermore, the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (ADCNR) noted the abundance of some species is below expected levels, which could be due to several factors including sampling methodologies, thermal regime, flow regime, and/or nutrient availability.

Stakeholders noted that stream temperatures in the Tallapoosa River downstream of Harris Dam are generally cooler than other unregulated streams in the same geographic area, and this portion of the Tallapoosa River experiences temperature fluctuations due to peaking operations at Harris Dam. There is concern that the lower stream temperatures and temperature fluctuations are impacting the aquatic resources (especially fish) downstream of Harris Dam. ADCNR recommended use of a bioenergetics model to evaluate the potential effects of temperature fluctuations due to current Project operations on fish downstream of Harris Dam.

Questions have also been raised regarding potential effects the Harris Project may have on other aquatic fauna within the Project Area, including macroinvertebrates such as mollusks and crayfish. Alabama Power is investigating the effects of the Harris Project on these aquatic species and is performing an assessment of the Harris Project's potential effects on species mobility and population health.

These study tasks are being accomplished through desktop assessments, field studies, and laboratory studies. Alabama Power has been compiling and summarizing data from existing information sources to provide a comprehensive characterization of aquatic resources within the Project Area. Alabama Power is also working with Auburn University to conduct field and

⁸ Generally, the Green Plan specifies short (10 to 30 minute) pulses from Harris Dam, with the pulse duration determined by conditions at a gage on an unregulated section of the Tallapoosa River upstream of Harris Reservoir. The purpose of the Green Plan was to reduce the effects of peaking operations on the aquatic community downstream.

laboratory studies of the fish populations in the Tallapoosa River downstream of Harris Dam through Horseshoe Bend to determine how Harris Dam may be affecting the fish community in this reach.

7.2 STUDY PROGRESS

Alabama Power developed HAT 3 to provide stakeholders an opportunity to participate in issues related to fish and wildlife resources. Alabama Power is performing a desktop assessment summarizing relevant current and historic information characterizing aquatic resources at the Harris Project. Sources of information include reservoir fisheries management reports, scientific literature from aquatic resource studies conducted in the Study Area, ADCNR Natural Heritage Database data, Alabama Power faunal survey data, and state and federal faunal survey data.

Currently, Alabama Power is finalizing this desktop assessment and will include it in the Draft Aquatic Study Report to be filed with FERC in July 2020.

A literature review of temperature requirements of target species (Redbreast Sunfish, Channel Catfish, Tallapoosa Bass, and Alabama Bass) is being conducted by Auburn University. Because the Alabama Bass is recently described, there is little information on its temperature requirements; therefore, temperature data for the spotted bass, a closely related species, is being used. Alabama Power and USGS have provided Auburn University with historic temperature data to incorporate into its analysis.

Auburn University has been sampling the fish community at four sites: Horseshoe Bend, Wadley, Lee's Bridge (control site), and the Harris Dam tailrace. Sampling was conducted in April, May, July, September, November 2019, and January 2020, with six, 10-minute sampling transects occurring each sampling day. Individual fish were weighed, measured, sexed, had gonads removed and weighed, had diets removed from stomachs and preserved, and had otoliths removed and stored to be evaluated. To date, all diets have been quantified, all prey items identified, and a subsample measured, and all diet data have been entered into a databank for evaluation.

Representative specimens of the target fish collected at the four sites are being used in intermittent flow static respirometry tests to assess their baseline, or resting, metabolic rates under multiple temperatures. The metabolic rates will be used in bioenergetics models for each

target species at each of the four sites. Swimming respirometry is also being used to quantify both performance capabilities of fish and their active metabolic rates. Diet, size distributions, and growth rates are currently being estimated for bioenergetics model simulations.

As noted in Section 2.0, Alabama Power will file the Draft Aquatic Resources Study Report with consultation documentation in July 2020.

7.3 VARIANCE FROM THE STUDY PLAN AND SCHEDULE

To date, Alabama Power has conducted the Aquatic Resources Study in full conformance with FERC's SPD; however, Alabama Power's schedule included hosting a HAT 3 meeting in March 2020. Due to COVID-19 and related travel and public gathering restrictions, and statewide office closures, Alabama Power did not host this meeting.

Auburn University is exploring alternatives to electromyogram radio tags because of their limited ability to quantify fish swimming energetic costs and the relatively large size of these tags. Acoustic/radio (CART) tags are being considered, and the study plan will be revised if needed, to track the activity of individual fish from small watercraft and to detect their position.

7.4 REMAINING ACTIVITIES/MODIFICATIONS OR OTHER PROPOSED STUDIES

Alabama Power does not propose any additional studies beyond that in FERC's SPD.

Remaining tasks include:

- Incorporate the Aquatic Resources Desktop Assessment into the Draft Aquatic Resources Study Report.
- Obtain temperature data at the USGS and Alabama Power monitors and the 20 temperature and level loggers stationed downstream of Harris Dam (recording through July 2020 or later). Temperatures recorded from 2019 and 2020 will be consolidated with historical data.
- Gather and review literature and any available information on temperature tolerances, preferences, or optima for target species.
- Continue fish sampling at each site every other month, conditions permitting, through November 2020.
- Consider an alternative "control" site upstream of the reservoir because the flow regime at the current upstream site (Lee's Bridge) appears to be more closely affected by dam operations than expected.

- Tag and track fish with CART tags during summer of 2020.
- Continue static respirometry tests and complete at both 10 degrees Centigrade (10°C) and 21°C in 2020.
- Continue to measure active metabolic rates using a combination of increasing water velocity and decreasing water temperature.
- Incorporate the necessary physiological parameters into the bioenergetics model to conduct simulations needed to test potential influence of water temperature and flow on growth rates of fishes below Harris Dam. Auburn University will estimate annual growth of the target fish species using temperature regimes and diets observed in upstream control sites compared to downstream treatment sites along more impacted sections of the Tallapoosa River.
- Alabama Power will distribute the Draft Aquatic Resources Study Report and file with FERC in July 2020. Alabama Power will review comments on the Draft Aquatic Resources Study Report and modify the Final Report, as applicable. For any comments not addressed in the Final Report, Alabama Power will provide an explanation why these comments were not incorporated.

8.0 DOWNSTREAM AQUATIC HABITAT STUDY

8.1 STUDY PURPOSE AND SUMMARY OF METHODS

The Downstream Aquatic Habitat Study describes the relationship between Project operations and aquatic habitat in the Tallapoosa River from Harris Dam through Horseshoe Bend. This study includes the following:

- **Mesohabitat Analysis** - A desktop analysis of the types of available habitat in the Tallapoosa River using GIS, aerial imagery, and visual observations.
- **Hydrologic Data Collection and Analysis** – Collection and analysis of water level, river channel, and water temperature data.
- **Modeling** – Development of a HEC-RAS model to evaluate the effect of current operations on the amount and persistence of wetted aquatic habitat, especially shoal/shallow-water habitat.

8.2 STUDY PROGRESS

Alabama Power developed HAT 3 to provide stakeholders an opportunity to participate in issues related to fish and wildlife resources. Alabama Power held a HAT 3 meeting on December 11, 2019, to review methods for calculating the habitat types using HEC-RAS. Due to low attendance in December 2019, Alabama Power held an additional HAT 3 meeting on February 20, 2020. Alabama Power will file the Draft Downstream Aquatic Habitat Study Report, along with the relevant documentation of consultation, with FERC in June 2020.

The desktop mesohabitat analysis concluded that the 47-mile reach of the Tallapoosa River below Harris Dam is comprised of approximately 46 percent pool habitat, 44 percent riffle habitat, and 10 percent run habitat with current operations. The analysis indicated these habitat types are relatively evenly distributed along the reach, except for a reach between 7 miles and 14 miles downstream of Harris Dam where the amount of riffle habitat per mile is nearly twice that of other reaches.

Water level loggers installed at twenty locations in the Tallapoosa River below Harris Dam began recording water level and water temperature at 15-minute intervals in April 2019 and will continue through June 2020. During deployment and subsequent visits to perform maintenance

and download logger data, technicians performed bathymetric surveys at approximately 200 cross-sections to acquire accurate riverbed elevation data for use in the hydraulic model.

The existing HEC-RAS model⁹ terrain was updated using newly collected riverbed elevation and LIDAR data. Based on the USACE's unimpaired flow data set for the Tallapoosa River, 2001 was selected as an "average" water year for modeling purposes. Alabama Power ran simulations using hydrographs created with Harris Dam operations data for 2001. Alabama Power is currently analyzing the results to determine the effects on downstream aquatic habitat.

8.3 VARIANCE FROM THE STUDY PLAN AND SCHEDULE

To date, Alabama Power has conducted the Downstream Aquatic Habitat Study in full conformance with FERC's SPD; however, Alabama Power's schedule included hosting a HAT 3 meeting in March 2020. Due to COVID-19 and related travel and public gathering restrictions, and statewide office closures, Alabama Power did not host this meeting.

8.4 REMAINING ACTIVITIES/MODIFICATIONS OR OTHER PROPOSED STUDIES

Alabama Power does not propose any additional studies beyond that in FERC's SPD.

Remaining activities include:

- Continue analyzing the results of Green Plan model simulations based on input and recommendations. Note that effects on downstream aquatic habitat from modifications to current operations are addressed in the Phase 2 of the Downstream Release Alternatives Study.
- Continue collecting level logger data through June 2020.
- Alabama Power will distribute a Draft Downstream Aquatic Habitat Report in June 2020. Alabama Power will review comments on the Draft Aquatic Resources Study Report and modify the Final Report, as applicable. For any comments not addressed in the Final Report, Alabama Power will provide an explanation why these comments were not incorporated.

⁹ The HEC-RAS model developed for the Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis and the Downstream Release Alternatives Study was used for this downstream aquatic habitat study.

9.0 THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES STUDY

9.1 STUDY PURPOSE AND SUMMARY OF METHODS

The Threatened and Endangered Species Study assesses the probability of populations of currently listed federal and/or state protected species and/or their critical habitat occurring within the Harris Project Boundary or Project Area and determine if there are Project related impacts.

The study methods include conducting a desktop analysis of habitat information and maps, compiling a list of federally and state protected T&E species, and identifying critical habitats that occur within the Harris Project Vicinity and the downstream reach of the Tallapoosa River from the Harris Dam through Horseshoe Bend. This study includes reviewing habitat requirements and range of existing and extirpated species and identifying environmental factors potentially affecting each species.

9.2 STUDY PROGRESS

Alabama Power developed HAT 3 to provide stakeholders an opportunity to participate in issues related to fish and wildlife resources. Alabama Power held a HAT 3 meeting on August 27, 2019 to discuss the T&E Species Study Plan and methods. Alabama Power and the USFWS met on November 21, 2019 to survey for fine-lined pocketbook on an approximate 3.75-mile stretch of the Tallapoosa River starting from the County 36 bridge and extending to the shoal below the Highway 431 bridge. The USFWS and Alabama Power agreed to conduct additional surveys on the fine-lined pocketbook in Spring 2020.¹⁰

Alabama Power distributed the Draft Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment to stakeholders on February 21, 2020. As noted in Section 2.0, the Draft Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment is being filed concurrently with the ISR and the filing contains the relevant HAT 3 meeting summaries, presentations, and consultation records.

The draft desktop assessment determined the probability of populations of currently listed T&E species and/or their critical habitat occurring within the Harris Project Boundary or Project Area. A list of species potentially occurring in Alabama counties in the Project Vicinity was compiled

¹⁰ The date of survey may be modified due to COVID-19 restrictions. Alabama Power will consult with the USFWS on survey dates.

from the T&E species list using ADCNR, USFWS, and Alabama Natural Heritage Program databases.

Results and maps were obtained and summarized from USFWS Recovery Plans and 5-Year Reviews, the Federal Register Listings and Critical Habitat Designations, and USFWS Environmental Conservation Online System (ECOS). Maps depicting current species ranges and critical habitats were developed using GIS data available on the USFWS' ECOS online system. This information was used to determine whether further assessments of identified species and habitat are necessary.

The Alabama counties in the vicinity of the Harris Project overlap with the habitat range, critical habitat, and extant populations of 20 federal and state protected T&E species. Nine of these species have habitat ranges intersecting with the Project Boundaries, five of which have a range occurring in the Project Boundary at Skyline, and six of which have a range occurring in the Project Boundary at Lake Harris. Additionally, the USFWS has designated critical habitat for 6 of the 20 total species identified (finelined pocketbook, Indiana bat, rabbitsfoot, slabside pearlymussel, southern pigtoe, and spotfin chub). In addition to critical habitat ranges, specific extant populations were identified for ten species. Seven of the ten listed mussels (Alabama lampmussel, fine-rayed pigtoe, pale lilliput, rabbitsfoot, snuffbox, shiny pigtoe, and slabside pearlymussel), and one of the two listed fish (palezone shiner) have extant populations in the Paint Rock River, which is located 3.9 linear miles from the closest Project Boundary at Skyline. The desktop review of federally listed species and their habitats identified potential habitat for three bat species, two mussels species, two plant species, and a bird that may have habitat within the Project Boundary at Lake Harris and Skyline.

9.3 VARIANCE FROM THE STUDY PLAN AND SCHEDULE

To date, Alabama Power has conducted the Threatened & Endangered Species Study in full conformance with FERC's SPD; however, Alabama Power's schedule included hosting a HAT 3 meeting in March 2020. Due to COVID-19 and related travel and public gathering restrictions, and statewide office closures, Alabama Power did not host this meeting.

9.4 REMAINING ACTIVITIES/MODIFICATIONS OR OTHER PROPOSED STUDIES

Alabama Power does not propose any additional studies beyond that in FERC's SPD.

Remaining Activities include:

- Review comments on the Draft Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment and modify the Final Assessment, as applicable. For any comments not included in the Final Assessment, Alabama Power will provide an explanation why these comments were not incorporated.
- Alabama Power will continue working with USFWS to complete field surveys at Harris and Skyline WMA to determine if T&E species are located within the Harris Project Boundary. Species to be surveyed in Spring/Summer 2020¹¹ include: the palezone shiner at Skyline WMA and the fine-lined pocketbook mussel upstream of Harris Dam.
- The Final T&E Species Study Report will include the Desktop Assessment, the results of all field investigations, and other tasks described in the FERC SPD T&E Species Study Plan.

¹¹ The date of survey may be modified due to COVID-19 restrictions. Alabama Power will consult with the USFWS on survey dates.

10.0 PROJECT LANDS EVALUATION STUDY

10.1 STUDY PURPOSE AND SUMMARY OF METHODS

The Harris Project Lands Evaluation identifies lands around Lake Harris and at Skyline that are needed for Harris Project purposes and classifies these lands based upon use. Alabama Power evaluated the land use classifications for the Harris Project and determined changes needed to conform to Alabama Power's current land classification system and other Alabama Power FERC-approved Shoreline Management Plans (SMP). This Phase 1 portion of the study identified lands to be added to, or removed from, the current Harris Project Boundary and/or be reclassified. Phase 2 will use the results of Phase 1 and other Harris relicensing studies to develop a Wildlife Management Program (WMP) and a SMP.

The process and methods for Phase 1 included: meeting with HAT 4 members to discuss potential changes to the Harris Project lands (add, delete, or reclassify); a desktop analysis utilizing GIS data such as T&E species, wetlands, and cultural resources (i.e., "Sensitive Areas"), timber management tracts and current practices, and ADEM's data on impaired waters; and developing a draft map using GIS to show all proposed changes to Harris Project lands.

Phase 2 includes development of a SMP (Phase 2A) and a WMP (Phase 2B) to file with the final license application. In addition to the results from the Phase 1 Project Lands Evaluation, Alabama Power will incorporate information collected during other relicensing studies (e.g., T&E, water quality, and recreation studies), as appropriate, to the SMP and WMP. Specific activities for developing the SMP and WMP are included in FERC's SPD.

10.2 STUDY PROGRESS

Alabama Power developed HAT 4 to provide stakeholders an opportunity to participate in issues related to Project lands, the WMP, and SMP. Alabama Power held a HAT 4 meeting on September 11, 2019, to review proposed land use changes, including lands to be added to the Project Boundary, lands to be removed from the Project Boundary, and proposed changes in land use classifications of existing Project lands. Alabama Power presented the proposed changes in GIS overlays. Following the September 11, 2019 HAT 4 meeting, Alabama Power solicited feedback from HAT 4 regarding the Project Lands proposal. As noted in Section 2.0, the Draft Phase 1 Project Lands Evaluation Study Report is being filed concurrently with the ISR and the

filing contains the relevant HAT 4 meeting summaries, presentations, and documentation of consultation.

Alabama Power identified lands around Lake Harris and at Skyline that are needed for Harris Project purposes and classified these lands based upon use. In addition, Alabama Power evaluated acreage at Skyline to determine availability of suitable bobwhite quail habitat and prepared the Draft Phase 1 Project Lands Evaluation Study Report. Finally, Samford University conducted a botanical inventory of a 20-acre parcel at Flat Rock Park.

10.3 VARIANCE FROM THE STUDY PLAN AND SCHEDULE

There are no variances from the study plan or schedule.

Alabama Power conducted the Project Lands Evaluation in full conformance with FERC's SPD.

10.4 REMAINING ACTIVITIES/MODIFICATIONS OR OTHER PROPOSED STUDIES

Alabama Power does not propose any additional studies beyond that in FERC's SPD.

Remaining activities include:

- Alabama Power will review comments on the Draft Phase 1 Project Lands Evaluation Study Report and modify the Final Report, as applicable. For any comments not addressed in the Final Report, Alabama Power will provide an explanation of why these comments were not incorporated.
- Samford University will conduct a botanical survey on an additional 21 acres of land adjacent to the previously surveyed area.
- Complete the Project Lands Evaluation Study Plan methods for Phase 2 SMP and WMP.

11.0 RECREATION EVALUATION STUDY

11.1 STUDY PURPOSE AND SUMMARY OF METHODS

The Harris Recreation Evaluation Study Plan and subsequent relevant FERC filings contain several components to determine potential recreational impact of the Harris Project: 1) recreational use of the Harris Project (Lake Harris Public Access); 2) recreational use of the Tallapoosa River below Harris Dam (Tallapoosa River User); and, 3) as introduced in the December 19, 2019 FERC filing, the Tallapoosa River Landowner Survey Research Plan¹².

The Lake Harris Public Access component includes gathering baseline information on existing Project recreation facilities, existing Project recreational use and capacity, and estimated future demand and needs at the Harris Project. For this component, Alabama Power has completed the following:

- Reviewed existing information and inventoried and mapped (using GIS) existing Project recreation sites and access areas within the Project Boundary;
- Summarized who owns, operates, and maintains each Project recreation site;
- Evaluated the condition of the Harris Project recreation sites and facilities within the Project Boundary; and
- Estimated current recreation use and the current and projected use capacity at Harris Project recreation sites¹³.

To determine how flows in the Tallapoosa River downstream of Harris Dam affect recreational users and their activity, Alabama Power has completed the following:

- Calculated total visitation (effort) and daily effort levels by user groups during the study period (May 1, 2019 to October 31, 2019);
- Measured user attitudes/perceptions about instream flow and trip satisfaction on the day they were intercepted during this period;
- Obtained catch information from anglers intercepted during this period; and

¹² Accession No. 20191219-5186.

¹³ Alabama Power worked with Southwick Associates on this component of the study and as of April 2020, this information is still preliminary and will be presented to stakeholders in the Draft Recreation Evaluation Report.

- Determined how instream flow affected a) overall effort, b) daily effort by each user group, c) perception of instream flow and trip satisfaction by user group, and d) species of fish targeted, caught, and retained¹⁴.

Alabama Power is also surveying landowners downstream of Harris Dam¹⁵ as well as recreational users of the Tallapoosa River regarding their recreation use of the Tallapoosa River.

Alabama Power:

- Reviewed county tax records to identify residential, vacation, forestry, agricultural, or vacant land adjacent to the Tallapoosa River in Randolph, Chambers, or Tallapoosa Counties that could be used for river-related recreation and obtained their mailing address;
- Developed a survey instrument to collect information from downstream landowners on their recreational use of the Tallapoosa River, use by others they may provide access to on their property, landowner perception of instream flow, and their attitudes about recreation and other resource issues on the Tallapoosa River downstream of Harris Dam to Jaybird Landing Boat Ramp; and
- Sent landowners an introductory pre-survey letter via first-class mail informing them of the study, followed one week later with a first-class mailing with a request to participate in study. This mailing included a paper copy of the survey, including a self-addressed stamped envelope for return, and also provided directions to fill out the survey online.

11.2 STUDY PROGRESS

Alabama Power developed HAT 5 to provide stakeholders an opportunity to participate in issues related to recreation. Alabama Power held a HAT 5 meeting on December 11, 2019, to discuss the Tallapoosa River Landowner Survey Research Plan. Alabama Power will file the Draft Downstream Recreation Evaluation Study Report, along with the relevant documentation of consultation, with FERC in August 2020.

Alabama Power conducted Lake Harris Public Access questionnaires and counts from March to December 2019 (counts were conducted almost daily and employed nine recreation clerks who conducted 1,357 questionnaires)¹⁶. Alabama Power also conducted Tallapoosa River User Surveys and counts from May to October 2019 (40 count days with approximately 200 surveys).

¹⁴ Alabama Power worked with Dr. Kevin Hunt on this component of the survey and as of April 2020, this information is still preliminary and will be presented to stakeholders in the Draft Recreation Evaluation Report.

¹⁵ As described in the December 19, 2019 Tallapoosa River Landowner Survey Research Plan.

¹⁶ The start date for the counts was March 11, 2019. The survey questionnaire started on May 10, 2019. The last date for both was December 15, 2019.

Additionally, ADCNR provided data on recreation use at the Skyline WMA (man-days hunted and harvest estimates were conveyed in August 2019). In October 2019, Alabama Power inventoried recreation facilities at the Lake Harris Public Access sites (12 Harris Project Recreation sites¹⁷, Lakeside Marina, and Wedowee Marine).

At the conclusion of the Tallapoosa River User Survey, researchers noted a lack of information from downstream landowners. To supplement data collected at public recreation sites on the Tallapoosa River downstream of the Project, Alabama Power developed a survey for downstream landowners regarding river-related recreation. Alabama Power facilitated a HAT 5 meeting on December 11, 2019, to provide stakeholders the opportunity to comment on the proposed Tallapoosa River Downstream Landowner Survey. Alabama Power incorporated several comments from HAT 5 members into the Tallapoosa River Landowner Survey Research Plan (including distributing a paper copy of the survey and delaying the start of the survey). Per stakeholder suggestions at the December 2019 HAT meeting, Alabama Power added an anonymous internet survey (Tallapoosa River Recreation User Survey) for river users to express opinions regarding their recreation experience on the Tallapoosa River. Initially, Alabama Power was only assessing landowners who owned residential, vacation, agricultural land that may be used as a residence, or non-industrial vacant land that was tied to an individual landowner. Alabama Power expanded the landowner categories to include forest landowners (known businesses in this category were removed so that only private individuals remained) and extended the response deadline for the Tallapoosa River Downstream Landowner Survey to April 15, 2020 (original deadline was March 31, 2020).

11.3 VARIANCE FROM THE STUDY PLAN AND SCHEDULE

To date, Alabama Power conducted the Recreation Evaluation Study in full accordance with the methods and schedule described in the FERC SPD with the exception of the following variances:

- Alabama Power added the Tallapoosa River Downstream Landowner Survey and Tallapoosa River Recreation User Survey described above.
- Alabama Power will file the Draft Harris Project Recreation Evaluation report in August 2020 (rather than June 2020) due to the additional study elements and extended

¹⁷ Lee's Bridge Boat Ramp; Foster's Bridge Boat Ramp; Swagg Boat Ramp; Lonnie White Boat Ramp; Crescent Crest Boat Ramp; Highway 48 Bridge Boat Ramp; Wedowee Marine South Marina; Little Fox Creek Boat Ramp; Big Fox Creek Boat Ramp; Flat Rock Park Day Use Park; R. L. Harris Management Area; and Harris Tailrace Fishing Platform.

participation deadlines. Alabama Power will keep with the schedule and file the Final Harris Project Recreation Evaluation report in November 2020.

Alabama Power's schedule included hosting a HAT 5 meeting in March 2020. Due to COVID-19 and related travel and public gathering restrictions, and statewide office closures, Alabama Power did not host this meeting.

11.4 REMAINING ACTIVITIES/MODIFICATIONS OR OTHER PROPOSED STUDIES

Alabama Power does not propose any additional studies beyond that in FERC's SPD.

Due to the additional surveys and subsequent processing and analysis of the data, Alabama Power will file the Draft Recreation Evaluation Study Report in August 2020 rather than in June 2020. Alabama Power is not proposing to change the Final Report due date in November 2020.

Remaining activities include:

- Use information collected from the Tallapoosa River Downstream Landowner Survey and Tallapoosa River Recreation User Survey to characterize use of the Tallapoosa River downstream of Harris Dam to Jaybird Landing Boat Ramp.
- Use information on river flow to determine how instream flow affects landowner recreational use and satisfaction on the Tallapoosa River downstream of Harris Dam.
- Combine Tallapoosa River Downstream Landowner Survey and Tallapoosa River Recreation User Survey with data gathered at public recreation sites in 2019.
- In August 2020, Alabama Power will distribute a Draft Recreation Evaluation Study Report. Alabama Power will review comments on the Draft Recreation Evaluation Study Report and modify the Final Report, as applicable. For any comments not addressed in the Final Report, Alabama Power will provide an explanation why these comments were not incorporated.

12.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY

12.1 STUDY PURPOSE AND SUMMARY OF METHODS

The Harris Project Cultural Resources¹⁸ Programmatic Agreement and Historic Properties Management Plan Study Plan involves collecting and summarizing existing cultural resources baseline information and developing a plan to assess cultural resources identified in the Harris Project Area of Potential Effect (APE).

Alabama Power will develop a Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) for the Harris Project. The HPMP will describe the Harris Project, APE, anticipated effects, and Alabama Power's proposed measures to protect historic properties.

As part of this study, Alabama Power will determine the need for, and if required, develop a draft Programmatic Agreement (PA) (among FERC, the State Historic Preservation Office [SHPO], Alabama Power, and applicable federally recognized tribes¹⁹) for managing historic properties that may be affected by a new license issued to Alabama Power for the continued operation of the Harris Project. FERC will issue the draft PA with any draft National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents (Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement) and then issue the final PA with the final NEPA analysis.

12.2 STUDY PROGRESS

Alabama Power formed HAT 6 to provide stakeholders an opportunity to participate in issues related to cultural resources. Alabama Power has conducted several HAT 6 meetings in 2019 and 2020. These meetings covered numerous topics, summarized below:

- May 22, 2019 - Sites Selected for Further Evaluation, TCP Identification Plan, APE, HPMP outline
- July 9, 2019 - Sites Selected for Further Evaluation

¹⁸ FERC has the responsibility to consult with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Advisory Council) and the Alabama Historical Commission (AHC or State Historic Preservation Office [SHPO]) pursuant to the Advisory Council's regulations (36 U.S. Code of Federal Regulation [C.F.R.] part 800) implementing the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 U.S. States Code [U.S.C.] 306108; hereinafter, "Section 106").

¹⁹ Applicable tribes as of March 2019- Cherokee Nation, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma, Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, Kialegee Tribal Town, Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Poarch Band of Creek Indians, and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town.

- November 6, 2019 - Muscogee August 19, 2019 Letter, Fish Weir Information, Final Determination of Lake Harris Sites for Further Evaluation, Lake Harris Survey Schedule, Lake Harris Site Evaluation Methods, Skyline Site Selection and Evaluation Methods, HPMP, IDP, and TCP Identification Plan outline discussion
- March 2, 2020 - Draft IDP, Draft TCP Identification Plan, Proposed APE

Alabama Power and the Office of Archeological Research (OAR) reviewed existing information on the 330 previously recorded archeological sites and identified sites for further evaluation. Of the 96 sites identified for preliminary archeological assessments, 79 were identified through OAR research and 17 additional sites were requested by the Muscogee (Creek) Nation²⁰. Per the OAR, the preliminary archaeological assessment was intended to determine the general disposition of previously recorded archaeological sites selected in concert with consulting parties that were considered potentially significant cultural resources. The preliminary archeological assessment was conducted to determine the location, setting, and general condition of the sites. It involved both a literature/records search and, if needed, an on-site field reconnaissance. In addition, Alabama Power and OAR performed cultural resources assessments²¹ at several sites at Skyline (previous surveys identified 141 sites as Undetermined in regard to their National Register of Historic Places [National Register] status in the Alabama State Site File). Finally, Alabama Power and OAR evaluated a sample of the 236 known caves recorded in Skyline (13 caves were investigated by using digital photography, mapping rock art locations, and documenting other utilization)²².

The FERC SPD specified that “Alabama Power should also include both a written description of the APE, a map clearly identifying the APE and its relationship to the Harris Project Boundary, and concurrence from, the Alabama SHPO on the APE prior to conducting fieldwork (5.9(b)(6).” Beginning in May 2019, Alabama Power consulted with stakeholders to establish the Harris Project APE and Alabama Power is continuing to work with Alabama SHPO to finalize the APE.

²⁰ Filed on August 16, 2019.

²¹ Cultural Resource Assessments conducted at Skyline and those to be conducted around Lake Harris comply with the Alabama SHPO guidelines. Methods for both the preliminary archeological assessments and cultural resources assessments were shared with appropriate HAT 6 members following the November 6, 2019 meeting.

²² These investigations were led by Scott Shaw. Scott did the initial assessment of the caves and bat populations prior to field crews entering to conduct documentation. Scott made efforts to avoid large hibernating populations and record any bat species encountered within each visited cave. This information was shared with Alabama Power for dissemination as appropriate to USFWS and ADCNR.

In addition, Alabama Power worked with HAT 6 to develop the IDP and the TCP Identification Plan.

Per section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended, and 36 CFR 800.11(c), Alabama Power will “withhold any information about the location, character, or ownership of a historic property from public disclosure when disclosure may cause a significant invasion of privacy, risk harm to the historic property, or impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners.” Alabama Power will file all such information collected to date as “privileged.”

As noted in Section 2.0, the cultural documents filed concurrently with this ISR contain HAT 6 meeting summaries, presentations, and documentation of consultation.

12.3 VARIANCE FROM THE STUDY PLAN AND SCHEDULE

Alabama Power conducted the Cultural Resources Programmatic Agreement and Historic Properties Management Plan Study in full conformance with FERC’s SPD.

Alabama Power continues to work with the Alabama SHPO for concurrence regarding the Harris APE and plans to file the final APE (with maps) by June 30, 2020.

12.4 REMAINING ACTIVITIES/MODIFICATIONS OR OTHER PROPOSED STUDIES

Alabama Power does not propose any additional studies beyond that in FERC’s SPD.

Remaining Activities include:

- Alabama Power will complete consultation and determine the final Harris APE.
- Alabama Power will complete survey work and TCP identification by February 2021 and complete eligibility assessments for known cultural resources by July 2021.
- Alabama Power will conduct a cultural resources assessment for the sites identified during the Lake Harris preliminary archeological assessment.
- Alabama Power will begin drafting an HPMP, which will include provisions for future National Register eligibility evaluation of the Harris Project facilities in 2033, when the Project would reach an age of 50 years.
- Alabama Power will continue to determine and document the presence of cultural resources within the Project’s APE; evaluate any known cultural resources for National Register eligibility (including the piers at Miller Covered Bridge); and determine if

authorized use of the Harris Project, including any proposed changes in Project operation proposed under a new license, would cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if such properties exist.

APPENDIX A
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS



R. L. Harris Hydroelectric Project

FERC No. 2628

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A

A&I	Agricultural and Industrial
ACFWRU	Alabama Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit
ACF	Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint (River Basin)
ACT	Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa (River Basin)
ADCNR	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
ADECA	Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs
ADEM	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
ADROP	Alabama-ACT Drought Response Operations Plan
AHC	Alabama Historical Commission
Alabama Power	Alabama Power Company
AMP	Adaptive Management Plan
ALNHP	Alabama Natural Heritage Program
APE	Area of Potential Effects
ARA	Alabama Rivers Alliance
ASSF	Alabama State Site File
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
AWIC	Alabama Water Improvement Commission
AWW	Alabama Water Watch

B

BA	Biological Assessment
B.A.S.S.	Bass Anglers Sportsmen Society
BCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
BLM	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand

C

°C	Degrees Celsius or Centigrade
CEII	Critical Energy Infrastructure Information
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation
cfs	Cubic Feet per Second
cfu	Colony Forming Unit
CLEAR	Community Livability for the East Alabama Region
CPUE	Catch-per-unit-effort
CWA	Clean Water Act

D

DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DIL	Drought Intensity Level
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
dsf	day-second-feet

E

EAP	Emergency Action Plan
ECOS	Environmental Conservation Online System
EFDC	Environmental Fluid Dynamics Code
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act

F

°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
ft	Feet
F&W	Fish and Wildlife
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FNU	Formazin Nephelometric Unit
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FPA	Federal Power Act

G

GCN	Greatest Conservation Need
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GPS	Global Positioning Systems
GSA	Geological Survey of Alabama

H

Harris Project	R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project
HAT	Harris Action Team
HEC	Hydrologic Engineering Center
HEC-DSSVue	HEC-Data Storage System and Viewer
HEC-FFA	HEC-Flood Frequency Analysis
HEC-RAS	HEC-River Analysis System
HEC-ResSim	HEC-Reservoir System Simulation Model
HEC-SSP	HEC-Statistical Software Package

HDSS	High Definition Stream Survey
hp	Horsepower
HPMP	Historic Properties Management Plan
HPUE	Harvest-per-unit-effort
HSB	Horseshoe Bend National Military Park

I

IBI	Index of Biological Integrity
IDP	Inadvertent Discovery Plan
IIC	Intercompany Interchange Contract
IVM	Integrated Vegetation Management
ILP	Integrated Licensing Process
IPaC	Information Planning and Conservation
ISR	Initial Study Report

J

JTU	Jackson Turbidity Units
-----	-------------------------

K

kV	Kilovolt
kva	Kilovolt-amp
kHz	Kilohertz

L

LIDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LWF	Limited Warm-water Fishery
LWPOA	Lake Wedowee Property Owners' Association

M

m	Meter
m ³	Cubic Meter
M&I	Municipal and Industrial
mg/L	Milligrams per liter
ml	Milliliter
mgd	Million Gallons per Day
µg/L	Microgram per liter
µs/cm	Microsiemens per centimeter
mi ²	Square Miles
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding

MPN	Most Probable Number
MRLC	Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics
msl	Mean Sea Level
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt Hour

N

n	Number of Samples
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory

O

OAR	Office of Archaeological Resources
OAW	Outstanding Alabama Water
ORV	Off-road Vehicle
OWR	Office of Water Resources

P

PA	Programmatic Agreement
PAD	Pre-Application Document
PDF	Portable Document Format
pH	Potential of Hydrogen
PID	Preliminary Information Document
PLP	Preliminary Licensing Proposal
Project	R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project
PUB	Palustrine Unconsolidated Bottom
PURPA	Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act
PWC	Personal Watercraft
PWS	Public Water Supply

Q

QA/QC Quality Assurance/Quality Control

R

RM River Mile
 RTE Rare, Threatened and Endangered
 RV Recreational Vehicle

S

S Swimming
 SCORP State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
 SCP Shoreline Compliance Program
 SD1 Scoping Document 1
 SH Shellfish Harvesting
 SHPO State Historic Preservation Office
 Skyline WMA James D. Martin-Skyline Wildlife Management Area
 SMP Shoreline Management Plan
 SU Standard Units

T

T&E Threatened and Endangered
 TCP Traditional Cultural Properties
 TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load
 TNC The Nature Conservancy
 TRB Tallapoosa River Basin
 TSI Trophic State Index
 TSS Total Suspended Solids
 TVA Tennessee Valley Authority

U

USDA U.S. Department of Agriculture
 USGS U.S. Geological Survey
 USACE U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
 USFWS U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

W

WCM

Water Control Manual

WMA

Wildlife Management Area

WMP

Wildlife Management Plan

WQC

Water Quality Certification

From: APC Harris Relicensing
To: "harrisrelicensing@southernco.com"
Bcc: 1942jthompson420@gmail.com; 9sling@charter.net; alcondir@aol.com; allan.creamer@ferc.gov; alpeeples@southernco.com; amanda.fleming@kleinschmidtgroup.com; amanda.mcbride@ahc.alabama.gov; amccartn@blm.gov; ammccvica@southernco.com; amy.silvano@dcnr.alabama.gov; andrew.nix@dcnr.alabama.gov; arsegars@southernco.com; athall@fujifilm.com; aubie84@yahoo.com; awhorton@corblu.com; bart_robby@msn.com; baxterchip@yahoo.com; bboozers6@gmail.com; bdavis081942@gmail.com; beckyrainwater1@yahoo.com; bill_pearson@fws.gov; blacklake20@gmail.com; blm_es_inquiries@blm.gov; bob.stone@smimail.net; bradandsue795@gmail.com; bradfordt71@gmail.com; brian.atkins@adeca.alabama.gov; bruce.bradford@forestry.alabama.gov; bsmith0253@gmail.com; butchjackson60@gmail.com; bwhealey@randolphcountyalabama.gov; carolbuggknight@hotmail.com; celestine.bryant@actribe.org; cengstrom@centurytel.net; ceo@jcchamber.com; cggoodma@southernco.com; cgnav@uscg.mil; chad@cleburnecountychamber.com; chandlermary937@gmail.com; chiefknight2002@yahoo.com; chimneycove@gmail.com; chris.goodell@kleinschmidtgroup.com; chris.greene@dcnr.alabama.gov; chris.smith@dcnr.alabama.gov; chris@alaudubon.org; chuckdenman@hotmail.com; clark.maria@epa.gov; claychamber@gmail.com; clint.loyd@auburn.edu; cljohnson@adem.alabama.gov; clowry@alabamarivers.org; cmnix@southernco.com; coetim@aol.com; colin.dinken@kleinschmidtgroup.com; cooper.jamal@epa.gov; coty.brown@alea.gov; craig.litteken@usace.army.mil; crystal.davis@adeca.alabama.gov; crystal.lakewedowedocks@gmail.com; crystal@hunterbend.com; dalerose120@yahoo.com; damon.abernethy@dcnr.alabama.gov; dbronson@charter.net; dcnr.wffdirector@dcnr.alabama.gov; decker.chris@epa.gov; devridr@auburn.edu; dfarr@randolphcountyalabama.gov; dhayba@usgs.gov; djmoore@adem.alabama.gov; dkanders@southernco.com; dolmoore@southernco.com; donnamat@aol.com; doug.deaton@dcnr.alabama.gov; dpreston@southernco.com; drheinzen@charter.net; ebt.drt@numail.org; eilandfarm@aol.com; elbrannon@yahoo.com; elizabeth.toombs@cherokee.org; emathews@aces.edu; eric.stipes@ahc.alabama.gov; evan.lawrence@dcnr.alabama.gov; evan.collins@fws.gov; eveham75@gmail.com; fal@adem.alabama.gov; fredcanoas@aol.com; gardenergirl04@yahoo.com; garyprice@centurytel.net; gene@wedoweelakehomes.com; georgettraylor@centurylink.net; gerryknight77@gmail.com; gfhorn@southernco.com; gjobsis@americanrivers.org; gld@adem.alabama.gov; glea@wgsarrell.com; gordon.lisa-perras@epa.gov; goxford@centurylink.net; granddadth@windstream.net; harry.merrill47@gmail.com; helen.greer@att.net; henry.mealing@kleinschmidtgroup.com; holliman.daniel@epa.gov; info@aeconline.com; info@tunica.org; inspector_003@yahoo.com; irapar@centurytel.net; irwiner@auburn.edu; j35sullivan@blm.gov; james.e.hathorn.jr@sam.usace.army.mil; jason.moak@kleinschmidtgroup.com; jcandler7@yahoo.com; jcarlee@southernco.com; jec22641@aol.com; jeddins@achp.gov; jefbaker@southernco.com; jeff_duncan@nps.gov; jeff_powell@fws.gov; jennifer.l.jacobson@usace.army.mil; jennifer_grunewald@fws.gov; jerrelshell@gmail.com; jesseccunningham@msn.com; jfcrew@southernco.com; jhancock@balch.com; jharjo@alabama-quassarte.org; jhaslbauer@adem.alabama.gov; jhouser@osiny.org; jkwdurham@gmail.com; jlowe@alabama-quassarte.org; jnyerby@southernco.com; joan.e.zehrt@usace.army.mil; john.free@psc.alabama.gov; johndiane@sbcglobal.net; jonas.white@usace.army.mil; josh.benefield@forestry.alabama.gov; jpsparrow@att.net; jsrasber@southernco.com; jthacker@southernco.com; jthronberry@tnc.org; judymcrealtor@gmail.com; jwest@alabamarivers.org; kajumba.ntale@epa.gov; karen.brunso@chickasaw.net; kate.cosnahan@kleinschmidtgroup.com; kcarleton@choctaw.org; kechandl@southernco.com; keith.gauldin@dcnr.alabama.gov; keith.henderson@dcnr.alabama.gov; kelly.schaeffer@kleinschmidtgroup.com; ken.wills@jcdh.org; kenbarnes01@yahoo.com; kenneth.boswell@adeca.alabama.gov; kmhunt@maxxsouth.net; kmo0025@auburn.edu; kodom@southernco.com; kpritchett@ukb-nsn.gov; kristina.mullins@usace.army.mil; lakewedowedocks@gmail.com; leeanne.wofford@ahc.alabama.gov; leon.m.cromartie@usace.army.mil; leopoldo_miranda@fws.gov; lewis.c.sumner@usace.army.mil; lgallen@balch.com; lgarland68@aol.com; lindastone2012@gmail.com; llangleyc@couhattatribela.org; lovvornt@randolphcountyalabama.gov; lswinsto@southernco.com; lth0002@auburn.edu; mark@americanwhitewater.org; matt.brooks@alea.gov; matthew.marshall@dcnr.alabama.gov; mayo.lydia@epa.gov; mcoker@southernco.com; mcw0061@aces.edu; mdollar48@gmail.com; meredith.h.ladart@usace.army.mil; mhpwedowee@gmail.com; mhunter@alabamarivers.org; michael.w.creswell@usace.army.mil; midwaytreasures@bellsouth.net; mike.holley@dcnr.alabama.gov; mitchell.reid@tnc.org; mlen@adem.alabama.gov; mnedd@blm.gov; monte.terhaar@ferc.gov; mooretn@auburn.edu; mprandolphwater@gmail.com; nancyburnes@centurylink.net; nanferebee@juno.com; nathan.aycock@dcnr.alabama.gov; orr.chauncey@epa.gov; pace.wilber@noaa.gov; partnersinfo@wwfus.org; patti.powell@dcnr.alabama.gov; patty@ten-o.com; paul.trudine@gmail.com; ptrammell@reddyice.com; publicaffairs@doc.gov; rachel.mcnamara@ferc.gov; raebutler@mcn-nsn.gov; rancococ@teleclipse.net; randall.b.harvey@usace.army.mil; randy@randyrogerslaw.com; randy@wedoweemarine.com; rbmorriss222@gmail.com; rcodydeal@hotmail.com; reuteem@auburn.edu; richardburnes3@gmail.com; rick.oates@forestry.alabama.gov; rickmcwhorter723@icloud.com; rlfraft2@aol.com; rjdavis8346@gmail.com; robert.a.allen@usace.army.mil; robinwaldrep@yahoo.com; roger.mcneil@noaa.gov; ron@lakewedowee.org; rosoweka@mcn-nsn.gov; russtown@nc-chokeee.com; ryan.prince@forestry.alabama.gov; sabrinawood@live.com; sandnfrench@gmail.com; sarah.salazar@ferc.gov; sbryan@pci-nsn.gov; scsmith@southernco.com; section106@mcn-nsn.gov; sforehand@russellands.com; sgraham@southernco.com; sherry.bradley@adph.state.al.us; sidney.hare@gmail.com; simsthe@aces.edu; snelson@nelsonandco.com; sonjahollomon@gmail.com; steve.bryant@dcnr.alabama.gov; stewartjack12@bellsouth.net; straylor426@bellsouth.net; sueagnew52@yahoo.com; tdadunaway@gmail.com; thpo@pci-nsn.gov; thpo@ttown.org; timguffey@jcch.net; tlamberth@russellands.com; tlills@southernco.com; todd.fobian@dcnr.alabama.gov; tom.diggs@ung.edu; tom.lettieri47@gmail.com; tom.littlepage@adeca.alabama.gov; tpfreema@southernco.com; trayjim@bellsouth.net; triciastearns@gmail.com; twstjohn@southernco.com; variscom506@gmail.com; walker.mary@epa.gov; william.puckett@swcc.alabama.gov; wmcampbell218@gmail.com; wrighr2@aces.edu; wsgardne@southernco.com; wtanders@southernco.com

Subject: Harris Relicensing - Initial Study Report meeting agenda and call-in details
Date: Friday, April 24, 2020 10:23:13 AM
Attachments: [2020-04-28 ISR Meeting Agenda.doc](#)

Good morning

Please join us for the Initial Study Report (ISR) meeting on **April 28, 2020, starting at 9 am central time**. The agenda for the meeting is attached. On Monday April 27th, the presentation will be made available on our website (www.harrisrelicensing.com [harrisrelicensing.com]) and distributed to stakeholders as a pdf.

If you have questions regarding the ISR that you would like Alabama Power to address during the meeting, please send your questions to harrisrelicensing@southernco.com by 4 pm on April 27th. There will also be an opportunity to ask questions during the meeting.

Below is the Skype link and call in instructions. Participating via the Skype link is preferred in order to reduce audio issues. However, if you don't have access to Skype, you can call the number below and follow along with the presentation we'll send out on April 27th.

[Join Skype Meeting](#)

To join the ISR Meeting via phone, please call (205) 257-2663 OR (404) 460-0605. At the prompt, enter conference ID 489472 followed by the pound (#) sign.

When you join the call, you will be in the virtual lobby and directed that you are waiting on the leader to admit you. As you are admitted, you will be instructed that you are now joining the meeting and that the meeting has been locked. As soon as everyone has joined, we will conduct a roll call of attendees by organization (for example, I will ask who is on the call from the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, etc.). If you do not belong to an organization, you will be given a chance at the end of the roll call to state your name and affiliation. Once the roll call is over, your phone will be muted and the first presentation will begin. As noted above, Alabama Power will take questions following each study review and will unmute participants during that time. Once the phones are unmuted, you will have to press star 6 (*6) in order to be heard.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services
(205)257-2251
arsegars@southernco.com



R. L. Harris Hydroelectric Project

FERC No. 2628

Meeting Agenda
April 28, 2020
9:00 AM
Skype Meeting

Meeting Purpose: Review the information presented in the Initial Study Report (ISR) filed with FERC on April 10, 2020.

Welcome, Roll Call, Safety, and Agenda

HAT 6: Cultural Resources

HAT 5: Recreation Evaluation

HAT 4: Project Lands

HAT 1: Project Operations

Operating Curve Feasibility Analysis

Downstream Release Alternatives

HAT 2: Water Quality and Use

Water Quality

Erosion and Sedimentation

HAT 3: Fish and Wildlife

Threatened and Endangered Species

Downstream Aquatic Habitat

Aquatic Resources

Next Steps and Questions

From: APC Harris Relicensing
To: "harrisrelicensing@southernco.com"
Bcc: 1942jthompson420@gmail.com; 9sling@charter.net; alcondir@aol.com; allan.creamer@ferc.gov; alpeeples@southernco.com; amanda.fleming@kleinschmidtgroup.com; amanda.mcbride@ahc.alabama.gov; amccartn@blm.gov; ammcvica@southernco.com; amy.silvano@dcnr.alabama.gov; andrew.nix@dcnr.alabama.gov; arsegars@southernco.com; athall@fujifilm.com; aubie84@yahoo.com; awhorton@corblu.com; bart_robby@msn.com; baxterchip@yahoo.com; bboozers6@gmail.com; bdavis081942@gmail.com; beckyrainwater1@yahoo.com; bill_pearson@fws.gov; blacklake20@gmail.com; blm_es_inquiries@blm.gov; bob.stone@smimail.net; bradandsue795@gmail.com; bradfordt71@gmail.com; brian.atkins@adeca.alabama.gov; bruce.bradford@forestry.alabama.gov; bsmith0253@gmail.com; butchjackson60@gmail.com; bwhealey@randolphcountyalabama.gov; carolbuggknight@hotmail.com; celestine.bryant@actribe.org; cengstrom@centurytel.net; ceo@jcchamber.com; cggoodma@southernco.com; cgnav@uscg.mil; chad@cleburnecountychamber.com; chandlermary937@gmail.com; chiefknight2002@yahoo.com; chimneycove@gmail.com; chris.goodell@kleinschmidtgroup.com; chris.greene@dcnr.alabama.gov; chris.smith@dcnr.alabama.gov; chris@aladubon.org; chuckdenman@hotmail.com; clark.maria@epa.gov; claychamber@gmail.com; clint.loyd@auburn.edu; cljohnson@adem.alabama.gov; clowry@alabamarivers.org; cmnix@southernco.com; coetim@aol.com; colin.dinken@kleinschmidtgroup.com; cooper.jamal@epa.gov; coty.brown@alea.gov; craig.litteken@usace.army.mil; crystal.davis@adeca.alabama.gov; crystal.lakewedowedocks@gmail.com; crystal@hunterbend.com; dalerose120@yahoo.com; damon.abernethy@dcnr.alabama.gov; dbronson@charter.net; dcnr.wffdirector@dcnr.alabama.gov; decker.chris@epa.gov; devridr@auburn.edu; dfarr@randolphcountyalabama.gov; dhayba@usgs.gov; djmoore@adem.alabama.gov; dkanders@southernco.com; dolmoore@southernco.com; donnamat@aol.com; doug.deaton@dcnr.alabama.gov; dpreston@southernco.com; drheinzen@charter.net; ebt.drt@numail.org; eilandfarm@aol.com; elbrannon@yahoo.com; elizabeth.toombs@cherokee.org; emathews@aces.edu; eric.stipes@ahc.alabama.gov; evan.lawrence@dcnr.alabama.gov; evan.collins@fws.gov; eveham75@gmail.com; fal@adem.alabama.gov; fredcanoas@aol.com; gardenergirl04@yahoo.com; garyprice@centurytel.net; gene@wedoweelakehomes.com; georgettraylor@centurylink.net; gerryknight77@gmail.com; gfhorn@southernco.com; gjobsis@americanrivers.org; gld@adem.alabama.gov; glea@wgsarrell.com; gordon.lisa-perras@epa.gov; goxford@centurylink.net; granddadth@windstream.net; harry.merrill47@gmail.com; helen.greer@att.net; henry.mealing@kleinschmidtgroup.com; holliman.daniel@epa.gov; info@aeconline.com; info@tunica.org; inspector_003@yahoo.com; irapar@centurytel.net; irwiner@auburn.edu; j35sullivan@blm.gov; james.e.hathorn.jr@sam.usace.army.mil; jason.moak@kleinschmidtgroup.com; jcandler7@yahoo.com; jcarlee@southernco.com; jec22641@aol.com; jeddins@achp.gov; jefbaker@southernco.com; jeff_duncan@nps.gov; jeff_powell@fws.gov; jennifer.l.jacobson@usace.army.mil; jennifer_grunewald@fws.gov; jerrelshell@gmail.com; jesseccunningham@msn.com; jfcrow@southernco.com; jhancock@balch.com; jharjo@alabama-quassarte.org; jhaslbauer@adem.alabama.gov; jhouser@osiny.org; jkwdurham@gmail.com; jlowe@alabama-quassarte.org; jnyerby@southernco.com; joan.e.zehrt@usace.army.mil; john.free@psc.alabama.gov; johndiane@sbcglobal.net; jonas.white@usace.army.mil; josh.benefield@forestry.alabama.gov; jpsparrow@att.net; jsrasber@southernco.com; jthacker@southernco.com; jthronberry@tnc.org; judymcrealtor@gmail.com; jwest@alabamarivers.org; kajumba.ntale@epa.gov; karen.brunso@chickasaw.net; kate.cosnahan@kleinschmidtgroup.com; kcarleton@choctaw.org; kechandl@southernco.com; keith.gauldin@dcnr.alabama.gov; keith.henderson@dcnr.alabama.gov; kelly.schaeffer@kleinschmidtgroup.com; ken.wills@jcdh.org; kenbarnes01@yahoo.com; kenneth.boswell@adeca.alabama.gov; kmhunt@maxxsouth.net; kmo0025@auburn.edu; kodom@southernco.com; kpritchett@ukb-nsn.gov; kristina.mullins@usace.army.mil; lakewedowedocks@gmail.com; leeanne.wofford@ahc.alabama.gov; leon.m.cromartie@usace.army.mil; leopoldo_miranda@fws.gov; lewis.c.sumner@usace.army.mil; lgallen@balch.com; lgarland68@aol.com; lindastone2012@gmail.com; llangleyc@couhattatribela.org; lovvornt@randolphcountyalabama.gov; lswinsto@southernco.com; lth0002@auburn.edu; mark@americanwhitewater.org; matt.brooks@alea.gov; matthew.marshall@dcnr.alabama.gov; mayo.lydia@epa.gov; mcoker@southernco.com; mcw0061@aces.edu; mdollar48@gmail.com; meredith.h.ladart@usace.army.mil; mhpwedowee@gmail.com; mhunter@alabamarivers.org; michael.w.creswell@usace.army.mil; midwaytreasures@bellsouth.net; mike.holley@dcnr.alabama.gov; mitchell.reid@tnc.org; mlen@adem.alabama.gov; mnedd@blm.gov; monte.terhaar@ferc.gov; mooretn@auburn.edu; mprandolphwater@gmail.com; nancyburnes@centurylink.net; nanferebee@juno.com; nathan.aycock@dcnr.alabama.gov; orr.chauncey@epa.gov; pace.wilber@noaa.gov; partnersinfo@wwfus.org; patti.powell@dcnr.alabama.gov; patty@ten-o.com; paul.trudine@gmail.com; ptrammell@reddyice.com; publicaffairs@doc.gov; rachel.mcnamara@ferc.gov; raebutler@mcn-nsn.gov; rancococ@teleclipse.net; randall.b.harvey@usace.army.mil; randy@randyrogerslaw.com; randy@wedoweemarine.com; rbmorriss222@gmail.com; rcodydeal@hotmail.com; reuteem@auburn.edu; richardburnes3@gmail.com; rick.oates@forestry.alabama.gov; rickmcwhorter723@icloud.com; rifaft2@aol.com; rjdavis8346@gmail.com; robert.a.allen@usace.army.mil; robinwaldrep@yahoo.com; roger.mcneil@noaa.gov; ron@lakewedowee.org; rosoweka@mcn-nsn.gov; russtown@nc-chokeee.com; ryan.prince@forestry.alabama.gov; sabrinawood@live.com; sandnfrench@gmail.com; sarah.salazar@ferc.gov; sbryan@pci-nsn.gov; scsmith@southernco.com; section106@mcn-nsn.gov; sforehand@russellands.com; sgraham@southernco.com; sherry.bradley@adph.state.al.us; sidney.hare@gmail.com; simsthe@aces.edu; snelson@nelsonandco.com; sonjahollomon@gmail.com; steve.bryant@dcnr.alabama.gov; stewartjack12@bellsouth.net; straylor426@bellsouth.net; sueagnew52@yahoo.com; tdadunaway@gmail.com; thpo@pci-nsn.gov; thpo@ttown.org; timguffey@jcch.net; tlamberth@russellands.com; tlills@southernco.com; todd.fobian@dcnr.alabama.gov; tom.diggs@ung.edu; tom.lettieri47@gmail.com; tom.littlepage@adeca.alabama.gov; tpfreema@southernco.com; trayjim@bellsouth.net; triciastearns@gmail.com; twstjohn@southernco.com; variscom506@gmail.com; walker.mary@epa.gov; william.puckett@swcc.alabama.gov; wmcampbell218@gmail.com; wrighr2@aces.edu; wsgardne@southernco.com; wtanders@southernco.com

Subject: FW: Harris Relicensing - Initial Study Report meeting agenda and call-in details
Date: Monday, April 27, 2020 9:50:21 AM
Attachments: [2020-04-28 ISR Meeting Agenda.doc](#)
[2020-4-28 Harris Relicensing - Initial Study Report Meeting presentation.pdf](#)

Good morning,

Attached is the presentation for tomorrow's Initial Study Report meeting. This presentation can also be found on the relicensing website: www.harrisrelicensing.com.

Thanks,

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services
(205)257-2251
arsegars@southernco.com

From: APC Harris Relicensing
Sent: Friday, April 24, 2020 10:24 AM
To: 'harrisrelicensing@southernco.com' <harrisrelicensing@southernco.com>
Subject: Harris Relicensing - Initial Study Report meeting agenda and call-in details

Good morning

Please join us for the Initial Study Report (ISR) meeting on **April 28, 2020, starting at 9 am central time**. The agenda for the meeting is attached. On Monday April 27th, the presentation will be made available on our website (www.harrisrelicensing.com [harrisrelicensing.com]) and distributed to stakeholders as a pdf.

If you have questions regarding the ISR that you would like Alabama Power to address during the meeting, please send your questions to harrisrelicensing@southernco.com by 4 pm on April 27th. There will also be an opportunity to ask questions during the meeting.

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[Join Skype Meeting](#)

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roll call of attendees by organization (for example, I will ask who is on the call from the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, etc.). If you do not belong to an organization, you will be given a chance at the end of the roll call to state your name and affiliation. Once the roll call is over, your phone will be muted and the first presentation will begin. As noted above, Alabama Power will take questions following each study review and will unmute participants during that time. Once the phones are unmuted, you will have to press star 6 (*6) in order to be heard.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services

(205)257-2251

arsegars@southernco.com

From: [Sarah Salazar](#)
To: [Anderegg, Angela Segars](#)
Cc: [Allan Creamer](#); [Rachel McNamara](#); [Monte Terhaar \(CTR\)](#)
Subject: RE: Harris Relicensing - Initial Study Report meeting agenda and call-in details
Date: Monday, April 27, 2020 5:21:04 PM
Attachments: [FERC-prelim-ISR-Comments+Questions_4-27-20.docx](#)

EXTERNAL MAIL: Caution Opening Links or Files

Hi Angie,

Thanks for the information below about the Skype option for the meeting and for the call back today. As I mentioned, I'm forwarding the attached list of some preliminary (informal) questions we put together for the ISR mtg. tomorrow. We didn't label whose questions they were, but they are generally grouped by study report/topic. So for the most part the questions originate from our team member who is covering that resource area during relicensing. Feel free to call me tomorrow before the meeting if you have any follow-up questions or concerns.

Thanks again,

[Sarah L. Salazar](#) ✧ *Environmental Biologist* ✧ *Federal Energy Regulatory Commission* ✧ *888 First St, NE, Washington, DC 20426* ✧ *(202) 502-6863* 🌐 **Please consider the environment before printing this email.**

From: APC Harris Relicensing <g2apchr@southernco.com>
Sent: Monday, April 27, 2020 10:51 AM
To: APC Harris Relicensing <g2apchr@southernco.com>
Subject: FW: Harris Relicensing - Initial Study Report meeting agenda and call-in details

Good morning,

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Thanks,

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services
(205)257-2251
arsegars@southernco.com

From: APC Harris Relicensing
Sent: Friday, April 24, 2020 10:24 AM
To: 'harrisrelicensing@southernco.com' <harrisrelicensing@southernco.com>
Subject: Harris Relicensing - Initial Study Report meeting agenda and call-in details

Good morning

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Please let me know if you have any questions.

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services

(205)257-2251

arsegars@southernco.com

**R.L. Harris Initial Study Report (ISR):
FERC Licensing Team's Preliminary Comments and Questions**

General Comments and Questions:

1. Comments on all the studies should be filed with the Commission by 6/11/20, as stated in the cover letter of the ISR, and not (solely) sent directly to Alabama Power via email, as stated in the cover letters of the Draft Downstream Release Alternatives Phase 1 Report, Draft Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis Phase 1 Report, Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report, Draft Water Quality Study Report, Draft T&E Species Assessment, Draft Phase 1 Project Lands Evaluation Study Report, and the Traditional Cultural Properties Identification Plan and Inadvertent Discovery Plan.
2. Several of the studies reference the use of Geographic Information System (GIS) data. To facilitate stakeholder review and analysis of the study results it would be helpful if all GIS data collected or developed as part of the studies is filed with the study reports.
3. Please describe whether you have experienced or anticipate any delays to studies as a result of COVID-19 related closures or social distancing measures.

Draft Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis (Phase 1) Report:

1. As we understand it, downstream effects with regard to flooding were assessed for a 100-year design flood. However, the relationship between the downstream flow alternative analysis and the Harris Reservoir winter flood pool analysis is not clear under alternative flood scenarios. What would happen in a scenario other than a 100-year flood? Would operations at Harris Dam under the alternative flood scenario, including different flow release scenarios, have any impact on the Harris Reservoir winter pool analysis, or vice versa?
2. Table 5-2, page 51 of the report...What is it about RM 115.7 that appears to create a hydraulic control, such that the maximum increase in depth under any winter pool elevation scenario occur about mid-way down the Tallapoosa River?
3. Figures 5-20 and 5-21 appear incomplete, as they only show the results for one alternative...baseline (? based on color). Please address this apparent omission.

Draft Downstream Release Alternatives (Phase 1) Report:

1. Modeling scenarios...as it stands now, the report presents the results for three downstream release alternatives: Pre-Green Plan operation, Green Plan operation, and Pre-Green Plan operation with a 150 cfs continuous minimum flow. Why was modelling of minimum flow limited to 150 cfs? Also, have you considered modeling Green Plan releases with continuous minimum flow scenarios? On what basis did you choose not to do so?

Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Report:

1. Section 5.0, Discussion and Conclusions states that at some sites, “land clearing and landscaping, and other construction activities affecting runoff towards the reservoir” cause erosion. Is it possible to provide areal images showing the areas of active erosion in relation to the project boundary as part of the final study report?
2. Appendix D – photos...it would be helpful if the captions for the photos included better location descriptors (e.g., Harris Reservoir, Harris Reservoir-?? Embayment, Harris Reservoir-?? River Arm, Tallapoosa River, etc.). For the Harris Reservoir sites, it would be helpful if the contours within which peaking operations occur (lake fluctuation zone) could be identified.
3. Could you make the video footage that was collected as part of this study available for stakeholders to view?
4. Will the nuisance aquatic vegetation surveys still be possible to conduct in Lake Harris this summer?
5. On page 24, in section 3.2, the report includes the following statement: “A total of 20 sites, rather than 15 sites, were provided for the left bank segments as many segments were tied with a score of (slightly impaired).” Please explain what is meant by many of the streambank segments being “tied with a score of (slightly impaired)” and clarify the relationship between the number of streambank segments/sites and the bank condition score.
6. On page 25, in Table 3-2, shouldn’t the heading/label of the first column of the table be “Site Number” instead of “Rank” given that the rank options are only 1 through 5 (according to Table 3-1) and there appear to be 20 sites?
7. On page 11, of the Tallapoosa River High Definition Stream Survey Final Report (Appendix E of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report), it states that prior to the survey, flows were monitored to ensure relatively normal flow conditions

during the survey. For clarity, what were the “relatively normal flow conditions” during the survey? Were they slightly higher or lower than average?

8. In Figures 13 and 16 of the Tallapoosa River High Definition Stream Survey Final Report, the scale is small and so it appears that most of the riverbanks are unmodified and the modified banks identified on the individual site surveys are not visible. It would be helpful if the figures in the report showed labeled points for the erosion/sedimentation sites that are identified in the report.
9. Page 20 of Tallapoosa River High Definition Stream Survey Final Report states that a confidence rating was used to indicate the clarity of the streambanks in the video and figures 14 and 17 of that report show areas where the video clarity was impaired and therefore the confidence in the accuracy of the streambank conditions/classifications is lower. As stated above, it would be helpful if the figures in the report showed labeled points for the erosion/sedimentation sites that are identified in the report. Do any of the areas with impaired video clarity coincide with areas that stakeholders identified as erosion/sedimentation sites or other sites that Alabama Power identified as part of this study? Do you intend to take any steps to deal with the impaired clarity data? Is so, how?
10. In Figure 18 of the Tallapoosa River High Definition Stream Survey Final Report, there appears to be a missing ranking at river mile 37 for the right streambank. Could you explain this gap in the ranking?
11. For Figures 20 through 23 of the Tallapoosa River High Definition Stream Survey Final Report, please label the river mile ranges on the maps to help reviewers understand the starting and ending points of the study area and which segments of river are included.
12. In Figure 26 of the Tallapoosa River High Definition Stream Survey Final Report, please move the scale bar and sources so that they are not covering the river segment and bank conditions at the bottom of the map.
13. Can you identify where peaking pulses are attenuated downstream from Harris Dam under the current operating regime and volume of typical downstream releases? If so, are there any patterns in the downstream streambank conditions and observed levels of erosion along the segments of streambanks within the attenuation zone? Where are the identified erosion sites in relation to the length of the attenuation zone?

Draft Water Quality Report:

1. Page 18...figure 3-8...please explain what is happening with the vertical DO profiles where DO increases in May, June, July, and August, where otherwise the DO should be declining.
2. Page 23 discusses Alabama DEM monitoring data for the Harris Dam tailrace (i.e., immediately downstream from Harris Dam). Was this data collected during generation, or does it also reflect non-generation periods?
3. Pages 39-41 present DO and temperature data for downstream continuous water quality monitoring station. On page 16 of the ISR, Alabama Power is not proposing any additional monitoring beyond what was approved in the Commission's SPD. Why is there not a second year of monitoring for the downstream continuous monitoring station? How confident are Alabama Power and the HAT2 members that 1 year of monitoring at the downstream station includes a worst-case scenario?

Draft T&E Species Report:

1. Have the GIS overlays of T&E species habitat information and maps been completed (i.e., the map figures in Appendix B of the draft T&E species study report)? Or are there still steps to complete this component of the study?

We suggest including project features, recreation areas, and other managed areas (e.g., timber harvest areas, wildlife management areas, etc.) on the T&E species maps in order to help determine the proximity of species ranges/habitats to project-related activities and identify the need for species-specific field surveys.

2. While the draft T&E species study report indicates that additional field surveys for the fine-lined pocketbook freshwater mussel are planned for May 2020, the report does not include a description of the criteria used to determine which of the species on FWS's official (IPaC) list of T&E species would be surveyed in the field. Please describe which species will be surveyed in the field and explain how and why they were selected. In addition, please describe any correspondence Alabama Power has had with FWS and state agencies regarding the T&E species selected for additional field surveys.
3. Page 7 lists the sources for the ESA species information. The sources included FWS's Environmental Conservation Online System (ECOS) but did not include IPaC. The official list is obtained through the IPaC report. Has an IPaC report been downloaded or are you using the IPaC report filed to the record by FERC staff?

4. Page 8 states that the existing land use data is not specific enough to determine if the 3,068 acres of coniferous forest within the project boundary at Lake Harris would be suitable for red cockaded woodpecker. How do you propose assess the suitability for red cockaded woodpecker?
5. On pages 3, 10, and 26 there is mention of additional fieldwork planned for two mussel species (i.e., fine-lined pocketbook and Southern pigtoe) for May 2020. Please elaborate on the details of the additional survey work (e.g., survey location(s), sampling protocols and methodologies employed, and clarify which species will be included in the May 2020 assessment, etc.).
6. The descriptions of Alabama lampmussel and rabbitsfoot mussel on pages 11, 13, and 14 do not provide these species' host fish species. Are the host fish species currently unknown, or was this an inadvertent omission?
7. There appears to be a typo on page 16, in the description of southern pigtoe mussel. The middle of the first paragraph refers to the glochidia of the finelined pocketbook mussel. Is this sentence misplaced, or does the information pertain to the southern pigtoe mussel (the subject of section 3.12)? Please clarify.
8. On page 19, in the first paragraph about the northern long-eared bat (NLEB), it is unclear why the discussion includes the statement about a low occurrence of this species in the "...southwestern region of Alabama" given that the project areas are located in the northeastern and mid-eastern portions of Alabama. Please clarify or correct this statement.
9. The draft T&E species study report states that there are no known NLEB hibernacula or maternity roost trees *within the project boundary*. However, it does not include information on known NLEB hibernacula *within 0.25 mile of the project boundary* and known NLEB maternity roosts *within 150 feet of the project boundary* (i.e., at Harris Lake and Skyline). In addition, the report mentions a couple of best management practices (BMPs), protective of some bat species, that Alabama Power implements during timber harvest activities and states that the BMPs have been expanded but not incorporated in the existing license. However, the report does not include the locations of Alabama Power's timber harvesting and other tree removal activities, or detailed descriptions of timber harvesting protocols and BMPs currently implemented within the project boundary. This information is important to understanding the affected environment for Indiana bat, NLEB, and/or other T&E species. This information could also be used for the streamlined consultation option for analyzing the potential project effects on NLEB (including within the buffer areas for hibernacula and maternity roost trees).

Please complete the FWS's NLEB streamlined consultation form and include it in the final T&E species study report. This form can be found at: <https://www.fws.gov/southeast/pdf/guidelines/northern-long-eared-bat-streamlined-checklist.pdf>. We recommend using FWS's definition of "tree removal" to guide your responses on the form (i.e., "cutting down, harvesting, destroying, trimming, or manipulating in any other way the trees, saplings, snags, or any other form of woody vegetation likely to be used by northern long-eared bats").¹

Also, please update figures 3.14-1, 3.14-2, 3.14-3, 3.15-1, 3.15-2, and 3.15-3 which currently show "forested area" or "karst landscape" in relation to NLEB and Indiana bat habitats, to show Alabama Power's timber management areas within the project boundary, and other proposed managed areas (e.g., new/improved recreation areas, new quail management areas). This type of information is needed to meet another component of this study (i.e., "determine if [T&E species habitat at the project] are potentially impacted by Harris Project operations", as described on slide 5 of the Aug. 27, 2019, HAT 3 meeting).

10. On page 21 and 22, in section 3.17, the discussion mentions an occurrence of little amphianthus within the project boundary at Lake Harris (Flat Rock Park) that was documented in 1995 and may be extirpated. Did the botanical surveys in that area of the project target that species? The top of page 22, states that "Vernal pools were not identified due to a lack of available data." Did the botanical surveys identify vernal pools in this area?
11. On page 22, in section 3.18, the report states that the National Wetland Inventory data is not detailed enough to identify wetlands within the project area that contain white fringeless orchid's unique wetland habitat characteristics. Do you propose collecting more data on this subject?
12. On page 23, in section 3.19, the report states that the 16 extant populations of Prices' potato bean in Jackson County, occur on Sauta Cave National Wildlife Refuge, and near Little Coon Creek in the Skyline WMA. Please clarify whether or not any of the 16 populations occur within the project boundary at Skyline WMA.
13. In Appendix B, figure 3.19, showing Price's potato-bean habitat range, there is a 100-foot Stream Buffer within the Limestone Landscape layer shown on the map and legend. Please explain the significance of this buffer, including any regulatory

¹ 81 Fed. Reg. 1902 (January 14, 2016).

requirements associated with this buffer. Please include this information in the final T&E species study report.

14. In the August 27, 2019, HAT 3 meeting summary, please clarify the following:
 - a. How does Alabama Power define terms such as “sensitive time periods” in the context of timber harvesting?
 - b. Evan Collins, of FWS, stated that the palezone shiner may be present in some of the lower reaches of the Tennessee River tributaries. Please clarify where these tributaries are located in relation to the project boundary.

Draft Lands Evaluation (Phase 1) Report:

1. On page 9, the proposed definition for the “Recreation” classification includes a reference to permitting processes for various types of recreations activities. Will the permitting processes be updated as part of the revised SMP?
2. On page 9, the proposed definition of the “Hunting” classification includes a reference to the existing Harris Project Wildlife Mitigation Plan. How do you envision the existing Project Wildlife Mitigation Plan relating to the proposed Wildlife Management Plan that is to be developed as part of Phase 2 of the Lands Evaluation?
3. On page 9, the proposed definition of the “Natural/Undeveloped” classification mentions that one of the allowable uses would be "normal forestry management practices." Please clarify what these practices would include.
4. On page 10, there are descriptions of two new proposed land use classifications, including “Flood Storage” which would include lands between the 793 ft and 795 ft msl contours, and “Scenic Buffer Zone” which would include lands between the 795 ft and 800 ft msl contours. Would these classifications overlap with other land use classifications? Also, are there any buildings/structures currently within these elevation bands around Lake Harris?
5. Page 11 discusses the results of the desktop evaluation and site visit to identify any suitable bobwhite quail habitat within the project boundary at Skyline WMA. Could you elaborate on the methods for evaluating the availability of bobwhite quail habitat and how it was determined that no suitable habitat occurred within the project boundary at Skyline WMA? Also, could the report include a figure showing a map of the 7 locations in the Skyline WMA where Alabama DCNR conducts spring/fall quail call surveys, and has documented quails, relative to the project boundary at Skyline WMA?

6. Appendix B provides maps and general descriptions of proposed changes in land use classifications at Lake Harris that were also discussed during the 9/11/19 HAT 4 meeting. It would be helpful if the maps of the proposed changes in land use classifications included legends to identify the various classifications, as well as north arrows and scale bars to facilitate orientation and review.

In addition, during the 9/11/19 HAT 4 meeting, we (FERC staff) asked if terrestrial and cultural resource surveys were being conducted on lands proposed for removal from the project boundary and Alabama Power staff responded that they were. Could you provide descriptions of the terrestrial and riparian habitat types for areas that you are proposing to remove from the project boundary. Could you also describe the terrestrial and riparian habitat types for area "RC4" that you propose to reclassify from "Recreation" to "Commercial Recreation"? Do these areas contain suitable habitat for any of the T&E species that may occur at the Harris Lake portion of the project? What were the results of the cultural resource surveys for areas proposed to be removed from the project boundary?

Also, it would be helpful if the map of area A6 included the existing birding trail and the proposed extension of the trail.

7. Appendix C provides the Anniston Museum of Natural History's Flat Rock Botanical Inventory (inventory) report and the consultation record includes the Anniston Museum of Natural History's letter transmitting the report, Ken Wills' (Coordinator of the Alabama Glade Conservation Coalition) emails, along with several additional observations and recommendations from them.

Approximately 365 plant species, including some rare species were documented at the site during the botanical inventory. The surveyors, Ken Wills, and FERC staff observed damages caused by vehicles traversing the site (SUV observed by surveyors; ATVs tire marks on granite outcrops observed by Ken Wills and FERC staff during scoping/environmental site review). The consultation record for this study includes recommendations from Anniston Museum of Natural History and Ken Wills' to manage/preserve/restore the site. The proposed definition of the "Natural/Undeveloped" classification, proposed for the rare plant site, does not indicate what types of recreation activities/vehicle access would be prohibited or how Alabama Power would manage such a site. Considering all of this, do you think that Alabama Power's proposed definition of "Natural/Undeveloped" would be effective in protecting this site? Could the definition of this classification be expanded/more detailed, or would you consider another, more protective land use classification type/designation for this site?

Also, what has Alabama Power done to protect the rare plants that were identified during the inventory and were subsequently damaged by ongoing ATV use

observed by Ken Wills? Can vehicles be excluded from these sensitive areas to protect rare plants while the relicensing process proceeds?

8. Has the request from Randolph County regarding the proposed water treatment intake/plant been resolved/processed?

Draft Inadvertent Discovery Protocol (IDP)

1. Section 2.3.1 of the IDP includes provisions for previously unidentified human remains and or historic properties.
 - a. Staff recommend changing the term “historic properties” to “cultural resources” because at the time a previously-undocumented resource is discovered, it has not been assessed for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places, and cannot, by definition, be considered a “historic property” until its eligibility is determined.
 - b. Item 2.3.1(b) seems to indicate that at some point after discovery, an evaluation of eligibility for a newly discovered cultural resource will occur. The process for determining National Register-eligibility should be outlined in the plan.

Draft Traditional Cultural Property Identification Plan

2. No specific comments.

From: [Jack West](#)
To: [APC Harris Relicensing](#)
Subject: Questions for Tomorrow's Meeting
Date: Monday, April 27, 2020 4:05:29 PM
Attachments: [Questions for ISR Meeting.docx](#)

Hi Angie,

Please see attached for questions regarding tomorrow's meeting.

Thanks, and I look forward to seeing you tomorrow.

--

Jack West, Esq.
Policy and Advocacy Director
Alabama Rivers Alliance
2014 6th Ave N, Suite 200
Birmingham, AL 35203
205-322-6395
www.alabamarivers.org [alabamarivers.org]

Celebrating more than 20 years of protecting Alabama's 132,000 miles of rivers and streams!

Draft Water Quality Study Report

1. Previous data from 2017-2019 mentioned in Table 1-1 is not continuous, year-round data. Is Alabama Power now collecting continuous, year-round data at multiple locations?
2. The Alabama Power data listed on Table 1-1 shows monitoring during generation only. Is data during non-generation periods available prior to 2019?
3. The report states that a continuous monitor was “recently installed” at Malone. Was it installed on March 12, 2019 corresponding to the “Downstream Monitor 2019” tab of the WQ data excel spreadsheet?
4. Is there only the one continuous monitoring station downstream from Harris Dam at Malone?
5. The Draft Water Quality Study Report contains significant water temperature data, but the discussion and conclusions focus almost exclusively on dissolved oxygen levels, and do not discuss temperature. Will the effects of temperature be discussed in the final report or reported on in the Aquatic Habitat or Aquatic Resources study reports?
6. Is Alabama Power studying, or planning to study, methods to account for low water temperatures, including using an alternative intake structure that would allow for mixing of warmer and cooler water to raise average temperatures or withdrawing water from a higher depth in the reservoir to allow for warmer releases?

Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report

1. Will we have access to the High Definition Stream Survey video created by Trutta Environmental Solution as part of the Downstream Bank Stability Report?
2. Table 3-2 shows streambank scored for the 15 most impaired areas downstream of Harris Dam. How was the Average Combination Bank Condition score (final column) computed? It does not appear to be an average of the “Average Left Bank Condition” and “Average Right Bank Condition” scores, which would yield a lower average scored. The averages showing for the left and right banks are mostly 3.0 or higher while the average combined bank condition scores are mostly below 3.0.
3. The report concludes in Section 5.0 that “None of the erosion sites surveyed were the result of fluctuations due to project operations.” This conclusion seems in conflict with the assessment in the HDSS that impairment areas “were due to the fluctuating flows eroding the streambank within a few feet of the water surface and streambank interface.” (Pg. 43 of Trutta Report).
4. Is Alabama Power completing a total suspended sediment analysis during the pre-pulse, pulse, and post-pulse time periods to see what sediment is getting moved from and to various locations?
5. Is Alabama Power conducting a historical, cumulative effects study of erosion since the dam’s construction?
6. Is Alabama Power assessing whether having a continuous minimum flow downstream may help with erosion and sedimentation problems?

Draft Downstream Release Alternatives Phase I Report

1. Why is the only continuous minimum flow regime being studied a 150 cfs flow? Why was this particular value chosen? Previous commenters have encouraged the study of a wide variety of

flow conditions and operational scenarios. Does Alabama Power plan to study a broader range of continuous minimum flows?

2. The study report states that with full power storage available, Harris is programmed to generate 3.84 hours per day. Is all of that peaking generation, or is some percentage of the programmed operation for non-peaking generation?
3. In the Green Plan Release Criteria attached as Exhibit B, item 4 concerns Spawning Windows and states that "Spring and Fall spawning windows will be scheduled as conditions permit. The operational criteria during spawning windows will supersede the above criteria." Can you elaborate on when "conditions permit" for scheduling spawning windows?

T&E Species Desktop Assessment

Is the additional fieldwork to identify mussels scheduled for May being pushed back or proceeding on schedule

From: [Donna Matthews](#)
To: [APC Harris Relicensing](#)
Subject: Considerations for Apr 28 Harris Relicensing Meeting
Date: Monday, April 27, 2020 4:06:25 PM
Attachments: [Apr 28 Harris Relicensing Comments.docx](#)

P-2628

April 27, 2020

Questions regarding Downstream (below the dam) Recreation

1.

Increased downstream, APC managed, public access. An impediment to public use of the river to swim, fish or float is lack of access. What plans are underway to correct this omission?

2.

Safety from Rapid Water Level Rises. Over the last 40 years, even locals have been dissuaded from using their river because of erratic and dramatic variations in water levels. Completely aside from the issue of, how unnaturally the river is distended from pre-dam normals on an hour by hour basis, remains the unaddressed danger to humans recreating in/on the river during episodes of rapid water level rise. The potential threat is created by water release at the dam. APC must alert downstream subscribers of planned and imminent water release. Current cell phone technology is well suited to send safety alerts.

3.

Better Visualization of Erosion over the Past 50 Years Do the erosion studies conducted during this permitting period compare pre-dam (baseline) river shape/contour with the current status of the river? Pre-dam analog photographs exist for comparison to current satellite imagery.

Donna Matthews
PO Box 1054
105 Woodland Ave
Wedowee, AL 36278

P-2628

April 27, 2020

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Donna Matthews
PO Box 1054
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Wedowee, AL 36278

P-2628

April 27, 2020

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Donna Matthews
PO Box 1054
105 Woodland Ave
Wedowee, AL 36278

From: [matthew stryker](#)
To: [APC Harris Relicensing](#)
Subject: Harris Relicensing - HAT 2 Video files
Date: Tuesday, April 28, 2020 2:45:19 PM

Hi Angie - I'm interested in obtaining the video files of the downstream study that Jason mentioned on today's ISR call. Thanks!

- Matt

From: [Jack West](#)
To: [APC Harris Relicensing](#)
Subject: Request for High Definition Stream Survey
Date: Wednesday, April 29, 2020 12:08:35 PM

Hi Angie,

Thanks for running the marathon meeting yesterday. Given the number of participants and the technology challenges, I thought it went well.

To follow up on the conversation about the stream survey video produced by Trutta, we would like to be able to get a copy of that at some point. I realize that the file size is extremely large, and that may present some complications, but please let us know how to best proceed when you can. We'll be happy to coordinate with any other stakeholders who are interested in reviewing the footage.

Thanks again,

--

Jack West, Esq.
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www.alabamarivers.org [alabamarivers.org]

Celebrating more than 20 years of protecting Alabama's 132,000 miles of rivers and streams!

From: [Chuck Denman](#)
To: [APC Harris Relicensing](#)
Subject: Comments on draft study meeting Tuesday April 28
Date: Thursday, April 30, 2020 9:09:29 AM

My name is Charles Denman and I am a land owner downstream of the Harris Dam. Thank you for including me in the Relicensing process and the discussion on Tuesday of the Initial study report. I listened in by cell phone and was not in a location that I was able to participate.

My comments follow.

Regarding erosion : I agree with other participants that a comparison of historical photos with current conditions of the river would help to understand the flushing effects operations of the dam have on downstream erosion.

Regarding hydrographic modeling:

I believe a comparison of historical (pre-dam) and recent flooding downstream of the dam would help stakeholders understand the effectiveness of the Dam for flood control. Also include a model with same parameters (land use, storm intensity and duration, etc) but without the dam attenuation. This would help downstream stakeholders understand what effects the Dam has on flooding downstream.

Question regarding current license. Are the original studies and permitting materials available for stakeholders to review?

Thanks again for the opportunity to participate and comment on the initial study report. I apologized for being unable to comment during the Skype meeting.

Chuck Denman

Sent from my iPad



600 North 18th Street
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205 257 2251 tel
arsegars@southernco.com

May 12, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

Project No. 2628-065
R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project
Initial Study Report Meeting Summary

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street N.
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Secretary Bose,

Alabama Power Company (Alabama Power) is utilizing the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC) Integrated Licensing Process (ILP) to complete the relicensing process for the Harris Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2628-065). On April 28, 2020, Alabama Power held an Initial Study Report Meeting pursuant to 18 C.F.R. Section 5.15 (c) of the ILP. Due to concerns with COVID-19, Alabama Power held the Initial Study Report meeting via conference call.

The meeting summary, including a list of attendees and the meeting presentation, is attached.

If there are any questions concerning this filing, please contact me at arsegars@southernco.com or 205-257-2251.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Angie Anderegg".

Angie Anderegg
Harris Relicensing Project Manager

Attachment - Initial Study Report Meeting Summary

cc: Harris Stakeholder List



R. L. Harris Hydroelectric Project

Meeting Summary

Initial Study Report Meeting via Conference Call

April 28, 2020 ~ 9:00 AM to 4 PM

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Appendix A ISR Meeting Participants

Appendix B ISR Meeting Presentation

1 OVERVIEW

Angie Anderegg (Alabama Power) opened the Harris Project (FERC No. 2628) (Project) Initial Study Report (ISR) meeting and reviewed the ISR meeting purpose. Angie conducted a roll call, reviewed phone etiquette, and presented a safety moment. A list of participants is included in Appendix A¹. Alabama Power presented information on the progress of each study, which included applicable study results, requested variances, and any additional studies or requested study modifications. The ISR presentation was made available to all participants on the Harris Relicensing website (www.harrisrelicensing.com) prior to the meeting and is included in this report as Appendix B.

In this ISR Meeting Summary, Alabama Power presents the questions and comments that were provided prior to and during the ISR meeting². Each question or comment is followed by Alabama Power's responses and discussion in **bold** text. FERC staff as well as three stakeholders submitted written questions/comments in advance of the ISR meeting via email. Where appropriate, Alabama Power provides a full response. However, many responses to the questions will be addressed in the applicable Final Study Reports and in additional analyses (Phase 2) to be conducted in 2020/2021.

FERC staff raised three general questions in its April 27, 2020 email to Alabama Power. Alabama Power's responses to FERC's general questions are provided below.

1.1 FERC's Questions submitted in advance of the meeting

- Q1 - Comments on all the studies should be filed with the Commission by 6/11/20, as stated in the cover letter of the ISR, and not (solely) sent directly to Alabama Power via email, as stated in the cover letters of the Draft Downstream Release Alternatives Phase 1 Report, Draft Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis Phase 1 Report, Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report, Draft Water Quality Study Report, Draft T&E Species Assessment, Draft Phase 1 Project Lands Evaluation Study Report, and the Traditional Cultural Properties Identification Plan and Inadvertent Discovery Plan.

Alabama Power emphasized that all stakeholders should file comments with FERC on the Harris Project (P-2628-065) on or before June 11, 2020. Alabama Power also noted that if any stakeholder has a question about filing comments with FERC, they could email those questions to harrisrelicensing@southernco.com.

- Q2 - Several of the studies reference the use of Geographic Information System (GIS) data. To facilitate stakeholder review and analysis of the study results it would be helpful if all GIS data collected or developed as part of the studies is filed with the study reports.

¹ Because this meeting was conducted over Skype, there may be participants who joined after the roll call and are not listed in Appendix A.

² These notes summarize the major items discussed during the meeting and are not intended to be a transcript or analysis of the meeting.

Alabama Power will file GIS data, as applicable, with the Final Study reports.

- Q3 - Please describe whether you have experienced or anticipate any delays to studies as a result of COVID-19 related closures or social distancing measures.

Alabama Power has experienced delays conducting field work and meeting with the Harris Action Teams (HATs) due to COVID-19 closures and restrictions. Alabama Power anticipates that it may be months before HATs can meet in person. However, meetings can still occur using teleconferencing.

2 CULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AND HISTORIC PROPERTIES MANAGEMENT PLAN STUDY

Amanda Fleming (Kleinschmidt) presented the Cultural Resources documents that were filed with the ISR: the Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) and the Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) Identification Plan. Amanda reviewed the study purpose, data collection to date, initial results, and a variance request to file the Area of Potential Effects (APE) in June 2020.

2.1 FERC's Questions submitted in advance of the meeting

- Q1 - Staff recommend changing the term “historic properties” to “cultural resources” because at the time a previously-undocumented resource is discovered, it has not been assessed for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places, and cannot, by definition, be considered a “historic property” until its eligibility is determined.

Alabama Power will make adjustments to the term “historic properties” and will include both the Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) and Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) Identification Plan as appendices to the Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP).

- Q2 - Item 2.3.1(b) seems to indicate that at some point after discovery, an evaluation of eligibility for a newly discovered cultural resource will occur. The process for determining National Register-eligibility should be outlined in the plan.

Alabama Power will add this process to the IDP. The National Register-eligibility process will also be addressed in the Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) being developed by Alabama Power.

- Q3 - Rachel McNamara asked about defining the area of potential effects (APE) and the possibility of extending the APE downstream. Rachel stated there is a need for more discussion.

Alabama Power noted that it intends to schedule a Harris Action Team (HAT) 6 meeting in May to further discuss the APE.

2.2 Carol Knight's Questions submitted in advance of the meeting

- Q4 - How far down river from the dam does Alabama Power have responsibility for the river?

Alabama Power's responsibility downstream of Harris dam is the Harris Project Boundary below the dam.

- Q5 - How far up each side of the bank does Alabama Power have below the dam?

The State of Alabama owns the river channel, and the riverbanks are private property.

- Q6 - How do they (Alabama Power) enforce their responsibilities?

Alabama Power follows all guidelines and regulations for lands and waters within the Harris Project Boundary.

- Q7 - Are they [Alabama Power] aware of archaeological sites that are endangered below the dam? That each time they open the flood gates, erosion occurs washing away cultural remains?

Alabama Power is reviewing potential effects of Harris Project operations on cultural resources downstream of the dam in the Tallapoosa River. However, Alabama Power cannot enforce preservation policies on private lands. If a landowner encounters a burial site, they should report it immediately to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)/Alabama Historical Commission (AHC). The SHPO or AHC can provide additional details on regulations and authority regarding archaeological properties or cultural remains.

- Q8 - Are they [Alabama Power] aware of the destruction of the fish weirs down river?

Alabama Power is reviewing potential effects of Harris Project operations on cultural resources downstream of the dam in the Tallapoosa River. In addition, Alabama Power may work with stakeholders to develop best management practices related to cultural resources.

2.3 Participant Questions

- Q9 - Elizabeth Toombs (Cherokee Nation) – Do the HPMP, TCP Identification Plan, and IDP documents apply to the Skyline portion of the Project or is this limited to the reservoir?

Yes, all of the cultural resources documents and procedures apply to all lands within the Harris Project Boundary.

3 RECREATION EVALUATION STUDY

Amanda Fleming (Kleinschmidt) presented the Recreation Evaluation Study progress. Amanda reviewed the study purpose, data collection to date, initial results, and a variance request to file the draft Recreation Evaluation Study Report in August 2020 instead of June 2020.

3.1 Donna Matthews' Questions submitted in advance of the meeting

- Q1 - Increased downstream, Alabama Power managed, public access. An impediment to public use of the river to swim, fish or float is lack of access. What plans are underway to correct this omission?

Alabama Power is evaluating downstream use as part of the recreation study, and any additional access needs will be discussed with HAT 5 and addressed in the licensing proposal.

- Q2 - Safety from Rapid Water Level Rises. Over the last 40 years, even locals have been dissuaded from using their river because of erratic and dramatic variations in water levels. Completely aside from the issue of how unnaturally the river is distended from pre-dam normals on an hour by hour basis remains the unaddressed danger to humans recreating in/on the river during episodes of rapid water level rise. The potential threat is created by water release at the dam. APC must alert downstream subscribers of planned and imminent water release. Current cell phone technology is well suited to send safety alerts.

Alabama Power is evaluating downstream flows and recreation use as part of the recreation evaluation study as well as gathering information/input from public access sites, downstream landowners, and Tallapoosa River users.

Alabama Power uses the Smart Lakes App and the Alabama Power website to inform stakeholders of water releases. There are times, however, that system demands require a change in the generation schedule. Prior to any generation releases, Alabama Power sounds a notification siren. The generating units will not load unless the siren activates.

3.2 Participant Questions

- Q3 - Ken Wills (Alabama Glade Conservation Coalition) - Why was the operating schedule reduced for Flat Rock and will the operating schedule be modified in 2020 due to COVID-19?

The operating schedule in August 2019 was condensed based on low attendance. Last year's schedule is not indicative of the 2020 summer schedule. Currently, no changes from the normal operating schedule are proposed, and the goal is to open

by Memorial Day. Alabama Power will follow all state and federal guidelines related to COVID-19.

- Q4 - Several questions and comments were raised by participants about flood control operations and water releases downstream.

Alabama Power addresses operational questions in Section 6 of this meeting summary.

- Q5 - Keith Henderson, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (ADCNR) - Why did the Lake Harris questionnaires start in May 2019 (rather than March 2019) and what were the four survey questions?

In its April 2019 Study Plan Determination, FERC requested that Alabama Power add the Lake Harris questionnaire. Therefore, Alabama Power started those surveys in May 2019. The study questions are listed in Appendix C to the Recreation Evaluation Study Plan, which can be found at www.harrisrelicensing.com.

4 PROJECT LANDS EVALUATION STUDY

Kelly Schaeffer (Kleinschmidt) presented the Project Lands Phase 1 Evaluation Study Report progress. Kelly reviewed the study purpose and data collection to date, which included the development of maps showing Alabama Power's proposal to add, remove, or modify lands in the Project Boundary. Kelly also reviewed the remaining activities in this study, which include the use of other relicensing studies to develop the Phase 2 Wildlife Management Program (WMP) and the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP). Kelly noted that no variances to this study plan are requested. Alabama Power distributed the Draft Phase 1 Project Lands Evaluation Report to stakeholders in April 2020, concurrently with filing the ISR.

4.1 FERC's Questions submitted in advance of the meeting

- Q1 - On page 9, the proposed definition for the "Recreation" classification includes a reference to permitting processes for various types of recreations activities. Will the permitting processes be updated as part of the revised Shoreline Management Plan (SMP)?

Alabama Power will review the existing permitting processes during development of the SMP and determine if any updates are needed.

- Q2 - On page 9, the proposed definition of the "Hunting" classification includes a reference to the existing Harris Project Wildlife Mitigation Plan. How do you envision the existing Project Wildlife Mitigation Plan relating to the proposed Wildlife Management Plan that is to be developed as part of Phase 2 of the Lands Evaluation?

Any existing information (i.e., the existing Wildlife Mitigation Plan) will be reviewed to determine if any portion of the plan might apply to the new WMP, which would be implemented in the next license term.

- Q3 - On page 9, the proposed definition of the "Natural/Undeveloped" classification mentions that one of the allowable uses would be "normal forestry management practices." Please clarify what these practices would include.

All forestry practices that would be allowable in the Natural/Undeveloped land use classification will be included in the WMP, which will be filed with the final license proposal.

- Q4 - Rachel McNamara (FERC) - Some lands classified as "Recreation" are proposed to be changed to "Natural/Undeveloped". She noted that it may be helpful in the final report for Alabama Power to be very clear about the project purpose in retaining those lands rather than removing from the project boundary.

Alabama Power intends to clearly state the project purpose of all lands proposed to be reclassified in the Final Licensing Proposal.

- Q5 - On page 10, there are descriptions of two new proposed land use classifications, including "Flood Storage" which would include lands between the 793 ft and 795 ft msl

contours, and “Scenic Buffer Zone” which would include lands between the 795 ft and 800 ft msl contours. Would these classifications overlap with other land use classifications? Also, are there any buildings/structures currently within these elevation bands around Lake Harris?

The land use classifications will not overlap. In areas where the lands above the 800 ft msl contour (i.e. “back acreage”) are project lands, the project lands below the 800 ft msl contour would be classified to match the back acreage. In areas where the lands above the 800 ft msl contour are non-project lands, the lands below the 800 ft msl contour would consist of these two classifications. However, the classifications would not overlap but would be adjacent (one band in front of the other). Alabama Power could not confirm at the meeting whether any buildings or structures currently exist within those contours, but current permitting practices allow property owners to build piers, etc. in these bands.

- Q6 - Page 11 discusses the results of the desktop evaluation and site visit to identify any suitable bobwhite quail habitat within the project boundary at Skyline WMA. Could you elaborate on the methods for evaluating the availability of bobwhite quail habitat and how it was determined that no suitable habitat occurred within the project boundary at Skyline WMA? Also, could the report include a figure showing a map of the 7 locations in the Skyline WMA where Alabama DCNR conducts spring/fall quail call surveys, and has documented quail, relative to the project boundary at Skyline WMA?

The Final Phase 1 Project Lands Evaluation Report will contain detailed methods for the evaluation of suitable bobwhite quail habitat at Skyline. Alabama Power will also include a figure showing the ADCNR’s quail call survey locations.

- Q7 - Appendix B provides maps and general descriptions of proposed changes in land use classifications at Lake Harris that were also discussed during the 9/11/19 HAT 4 meeting. It would be helpful if the maps of the proposed changes in land use classifications included legends to identify the various classifications, as well as north arrows and scale bars to facilitate orientation and review.

Alabama Power will add a legend, north arrows, and a scale bar to the final maps in the Final Phase 1 Project Lands Evaluation Report.

- Q8 - In addition, during the 9/11/19 HAT 4 meeting, we (FERC staff) asked if terrestrial and cultural resource surveys were being conducted on lands proposed for removal from the project boundary and Alabama Power staff responded that they were. Could you provide descriptions of the terrestrial and riparian habitat types for areas that you are proposing to remove from the project boundary. Could you also describe the terrestrial and riparian habitat types for area “RC4” that you propose to reclassify from “Recreation” to “Commercial Recreation”? Do these areas contain suitable habitat for any of the T&E species that may occur at the Harris Lake portion of the project? What were the results of the cultural resource surveys for areas proposed to be removed from the project boundary?

Many other resource studies are being conducted concurrently with the development of the Project lands proposal. Alabama Power intends to use information from other relicensing studies to inform the final decision on the Project lands proposal, which will be included in the final licensing proposal. Additionally, Alabama Power will include within its final licensing proposal descriptions of the terrestrial and riparian habitat types for all areas proposed to be removed from the Project as well as the area “RC4” proposed to be reclassified to “Commercial Recreation”.

- Q9 - Sarah Salazar (FERC) - Alabama Power needs to be sure to get information on the record so that FERC can use that information to inform their decision on the project related effects. The Final Phase 1 Project Lands Evaluation should explain the rationale for adding, removing or reclassifying lands in the Project Boundary. Also, it would be helpful if the map of area A6 included the existing birding trail and the proposed extension of the trail.

The project purpose for the lands to be removed, added, or reclassified will be included in the final licensing proposal. Alabama Power will also add the birding trail and trail extension on the respective map as included in the Final Phase 1 Project Lands Evaluation Report.

- Q10 - Appendix C provides the Anniston Museum of Natural History’s Flat Rock Botanical Inventory (inventory) report and the consultation record includes the Anniston Museum of Natural History’s letter transmitting the report, Ken Wills’ (Coordinator of the Alabama Glade Conservation Coalition) emails, along with several additional observations and recommendations from them.

Approximately 365 plant species, including some rare species were documented at the site during the botanical inventory. The surveyors, Ken Wills, and FERC staff observed damages caused by vehicles traversing the site (SUV observed by surveyors; ATVs tire marks on granite outcrops observed by Ken Wills and FERC staff during scoping/environmental site review). The consultation record for this study includes recommendations from Anniston Museum of Natural History and Ken Wills’ to manage/preserve/restore the site. The proposed definition of the “Natural/Undeveloped” classification, proposed for the rare plant site, does not indicate what types of recreation activities/vehicle access would be prohibited or how Alabama Power would manage such a site. Considering all of this, do you think that Alabama Power’s proposed definition of “Natural/Undeveloped” would be effective in protecting this site? Could the definition of this classification be expanded/more detailed, or would you consider another, more protective land use classification type/designation for this site?

Also, what has Alabama Power done to protect the rare plants that were identified during the inventory and were subsequently damaged by ongoing ATV use observed by Ken Wills? Can vehicles be excluded from these sensitive areas to protect rare plants while the relicensing process proceeds?

Alabama Power noted that that it has SMPs for its other projects that contain different classifications because of unique areas and circumstances. Therefore, the Natural/Undeveloped land use classification may need to be modified to address the rare plants at Flat Rock Park. Alabama Power will work with the HAT on reviewing the classifications and their definitions.

Sheila Smith (Alabama Power) noted that Alabama Power has been working with a contractor to barricade the area to prevent vehicle traffic. The barricade work has been completed. Alabama Power plans to continue monitoring the site to discourage vehicle and all-terrain vehicle (ATV) access.

- Q11 - Sarah Salazar (FERC) asked if the area also gets a lot of mountain bike use?

Ken Wills (AGCA) noted that vehicles are the primary issue in that area and that mountain biking would not likely cause the effects they are seeing. He also noted that in the rural areas, ATVs were much more common.

- Q12 - Has the request from Randolph County regarding the proposed water treatment intake/plant been resolved/processed?

Alabama Power is working with Randolph County to find an acceptable site that is similar to their original request. Alabama Power intends to file a land use variance request with FERC's Division of Hydropower Administration and Compliance, and, therefore, this request would not be a part of the relicensing process.

4.2 Participant Questions

- Q13 - Maria Clarke (EPA): It was my understanding there was a court case that involved Skyline Property. What happened? Why was the Skyline property reduced? Is this case closed?

Alabama Power filed an application with FERC to amend its current Harris Project Boundary at Skyline (Accession No. 20200302-5424), which would add 13.1 acres of land and remove 62.2 acres of land, all within the approximately 15,063 acres of the Harris Project Boundary at Skyline.

5 OPERATING CURVE CHANGE FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS STUDY

Kelly Schaeffer (Kleinschmidt) presented the Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis Phase 1 Report progress. Kelly reviewed the study purpose and data collected to date, which included the development of models and the initial modeling results. Kelly also reviewed the remaining activities for this study, including the use of other relicensing studies to conduct the Phase 2 analyses. Kelly noted that no variances to this study plan are requested. Alabama Power distributed the Draft Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis Phase 1 Report to stakeholders in April 2020, concurrently with filing the ISR.

5.1 FERC's Questions submitted in advance of the meeting

- Q1 - As we understand it, downstream effects with regard to flooding were assessed for a 100-year design flood. However, the relationship between the downstream flow alternative analysis and the Harris Reservoir winter flood pool analysis is not clear under alternative flood scenarios. What would happen in a scenario other than a 100-year flood? Would operations at Harris Dam under the alternative flood scenario, including different flow release scenarios, have any impact on the Harris Reservoir winter pool analysis, or vice versa?

The “100-year flood” scenario used for modeling is based on an actual local storm event in the Tallapoosa River basin that is scaled up to equal a 100-year flood event. Other flood flow scenarios would likely have downstream flooding effects but at a smaller amount and duration. Alabama Power evaluated the effects of the 100-year flood, because FEMA uses the 100-year flood for its analysis and is the “gold standard”. This is also consistent with modeling efforts that Alabama Power has conducted in previous relicensing processes. Kenneth Odom (Alabama Power) explained that if a 50-year flood scenario is used, there will still be downstream flooding. It will just result in less of an impact than the 100-year scenario. If Alabama Power used a 25-year flood, there would be fewer impacts than the 50-year flood scenario. Ultimately, reducing the flood frequency interval reduces the total amount of flow. However, there is no way to determine the differences in the total amount of flow downstream without modeling.

- Q2 - Table 5-2, page 51 of the report...What is it about RM 115.7 that appears to create a hydraulic control, such that the maximum increase in depth under any winter pool elevation scenario occur about mid-way down the Tallapoosa River?

The surveyed bathymetric transects of the river indicate that the channel bottom rises at RM 113.63 and RM 114.5, constricting the channel area and creating a hydraulic control. Examination of aerial imagery shows what appears to be a shoal across the river at RM 114.5 and a shoal and island complex at RM 113.63.

- Q3 - Figures 5-20 and 5-21 appear incomplete, as they only show the results for one alternative...baseline (? based on color). Please address this apparent omission.

These figures are complete. However, Alabama Power will review them to determine if the information can be presented with more clarity. The Y axis shows the different winter curve change alternative elevations (+1 is 786 ft, +2 is 787 ft, etc.). For example, at the 786 ft msl winter pool elevation, there are 12 additional days of spill over baseline. Figure 5-21 is similar but includes the additional days of capacity operations for each alternative.

5.2 Participant Questions

- Q4 - Jimmy Traylor, Donna Matthews, and Albert Eiland (Downstream Landowners) expressed concern regarding how Alabama Power is operating the Harris Project, particularly during high flow events. All expressed that flood control has been worse since the dam has been in place. There were specific comments regarding various dates where flow conditions were a concern including February 6, 11, and 13, 2020. There were also questions regarding operations and use of flood gates on April 9, 2020. This discussion on operations during high flow events transitioned to comments and questions on the efficiency of the turbines at Harris and whether Alabama Power ever evaluated the efficiency of the turbines. Does raising the winter pool help with the generation efficiency, or are there any studies ongoing to improve the efficiency of generation for the dam? What about the dam turbines or equipment upgrades?

Alabama Power operates Harris in accordance with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers flood control procedures provided in the Harris Reservoir Regulation Manual. Alabama Power follows these procedures and cannot evacuate water in anticipation of a high flow event. Kenneth Odom (Alabama Power) explained that raising the winter pool to the levels being evaluated in this study does not appreciably affect the efficiency of generation. Turbine or powerhouse equipment upgrades have a much greater impact on efficiency. However, the order of magnitude for total generation capacity for Harris would remain the same regardless of any equipment upgrades. Kenneth noted that the efficiency of the turbines is addressed during a turbine upgrade, which typically occurs at the end of the useful life of the turbine. There are no planned turbine upgrades during this relicensing.

Additionally, Kenneth Odom reviewed the reservoir levels that were raised by a stakeholder earlier in the meeting. He noted that on February 6, 2020, the reservoir level was 785 ft msl. A large rain event had occurred, and both units were generating at best gate. The reservoir's elevation rose to 790 ft msl (5 feet above winter curve) on February 11, 2020 and both units began operating at full gate. The reservoir continued to rise. On February 13, 2020, the Harris reservoir was 6.5 feet above the winter curve elevation of 785 ft msl. In accordance with Harris flood control procedures, Alabama Power opened flood gates. Kenneth further confirmed that Alabama Power was not using any flood gates to pass water downstream of Harris Dam on April 9, 2020.

- Q5 - Donna Matthews (Downstream Landowner): Is the public ever involved in discussions regarding turbine or equipment upgrades; why not consider using the HEC-RAS modeling to redesign the turbines? Could you find the optimal solution to turbine

design and flow scenarios to solve those issues? How do we know what to ask for if all the possible solutions aren't offered for us to consider?

Angie Anderegg (Alabama Power) stated that the public is not usually involved with discussions on equipment upgrades. She noted that there seemed to be confusion between the turbine design/efficiency versus the downstream flow scenarios. The two existing turbines have a specific capacity and generate a finite number of megawatts with the amount of water that passes through them, which is inherent in the design of the turbines. When it is time to upgrade, Alabama Power desires to achieve more power with less water, creating an increase in efficiency. It is not possible to completely redesign the turbines, because the Harris Project was originally designed to generate a certain number of megawatts using a certain amount of water at specific times (i.e., peak) to support system operations. Angie gave an example of the system peak that happens during a hot summer afternoon and how hydropower is used to meet the system demand. As part of the downstream release alternatives study, the benefit or impact of providing a continuous minimum flow are being analyzed (a continuous minimum flow would also ideally produce power). Angie reiterated that the results from this study, as well as the other studies, will be analyzed together to develop the best proposal.

Kenneth Odom (Alabama Power) added that a redesign of the turbines or new "runners" would focus on improving the efficiency but deliver the same general number of megawatts.

FERC staff stated that, if a licensee determines that upgrades are necessary, it must file a license amendment application with FERC. She explained that license amendment applications are subject to the NEPA process, and depending on the potential for environmental effects, FERC would issue a public notice and solicit public input.

- Q6 - Donna Matthews: Who controls the amount of number of megawatts generated? What if the number of megawatts is too much for the river? Why can't you change it?

The number of megawatts that a project is authorized to generate is set by FERC, as described in the original license order. Changing the generating capacity would affect the energy grid beyond Harris, because Alabama Power is required to supply a certain amount of power across the entire system. There is a reliability factor from the Harris Project that supports the entire power grid.

- Q7 - Question from Instant Messenger, Martha Hunter (Alabama Rivers Alliance): Wasn't there a turbine upgrade a few years ago?

No, a turbine upgrade has not been completed at the Harris Project.

- Q8 - James Hathorn (USACE): How were the intervening flows considered in the Harris model?

The intervening flow hydrograph for the contributions to the Tallapoosa River from the drainage area between Harris and Wadley was calculated by Alabama Power, as described in Section 4.4 of the study report. The hydrograph was included in the model as a uniform lateral hydrograph entering the river between RM 136.6 and 122.97. Kleinschmidt developed an intervening flow hydrograph for the contributions to the river from the drainage area between Wadley and Horseshoe Bend by comparing the daily flood hydrographs from the Wadley and Horseshoe Bend gages for the March 1990 event. A comparison of the daily average flow hydrographs gages showed a similar shape for both gages. The hourly hydrograph for the Wadley intervening flow, calculated by Alabama Power, was adjusted by multiplying each hourly ordinate of the hydrograph by a ratio of the Horseshoe Bend to Wadley gages. The data was then adjusted to subtract out the flow from the Wadley gage so that the lateral inflow was only equal to the flow intervening between the two gages. The hydrograph was included as a uniform lateral inflow between RM 122.97 and RM 93.66. The development of the hydrograph is described in Section 4.5.3 of the report.

- Q9 - James Hathorn: What types of structures will be analyzed in the phase 2 structure study? Will there be any crop/farmland analysis?

Alabama Power has not conducted a full economic analysis of each structure, land type, or property type. Crop or farmland analysis is not currently in the FERC-approved methodology.

- Q10- James Hathorn: For the HEC-RAS modeling, it only uses a 100-year design flood, or different types of storms?

Alabama Power has not proposed to model other storm events. However, if FERC needs this information for its analysis, Alabama Power can model other storm events.

Angie Anderegg (Alabama Power) explained that the 100-year flood has been used as the standard by FEMA. To move forward with other flood scenarios, Alabama Power will need to know exactly which additional floods need to be modeled.

Sarah Salazar (FERC) reiterated that the process is in the information gathering stage, and no decisions are being made right now. However, we do want to know all of the alternatives that are possible moving forward in order to make the best decision later. She encouraged all stakeholders to file comments on or before June 11, 2020.

- Q11 - Alan Creamer (FERC) - Regarding the flood design, what would the downstream flows look like using a 50-year or 25-year flood scenario? I know the worst-case scenario is the 100-year flood. I'm wondering if it would present as a straight line, or a curve in terms of how it presents downstream? Maybe the 100-year flood isn't the end-all.

Kelly Schaeffer (Kleinschmidt) asked if FERC was requesting that Alabama Power add specific flood events other than the 100-year flood to the study plan (the 25 and 50-year flood scenarios).

Alan Creamer (FERC) answered that he thought it would be helpful to see how the flows would work under different scenarios.

Kelly Schaeffer responded that if there are additional modeling requests, Alabama Power would need to know those scenarios as soon as possible to avoid getting to December 2020 (after completing the majority of the Phase 2 analysis) and have to re-run the model for additional flood events and revisit the Phase 2 analyses.

Kenneth Odom (Alabama Power) explained that the “100-year flood” scenario that Alabama Power uses for modeling is based on a local storm event in the Tallapoosa River basin, but it is scaled up to equal a 100-year flood event. If it is a 50-year flood scenario, downstream flooding will still occur. It is just less impact than the 100-year scenario. If Alabama Power used a 25-year flood, there would be fewer impacts than the 50-year flood scenario. FEMA bases its flood maps on the 100-year flood. Other storms can be examined, but ultimately, reducing the flood frequency interval reduces the total amount of flow. However, there is no way to determine what the differences would be in the total amount of flow downstream without modeling.

Angie Anderegg (Alabama Power) commented that Alabama Power’s intent is to use the 100-year flood to determine whether it will propose a lake level change.

- Q12 - Regarding the 100-year flood, are they taking climate change into account when they’re looking at these scenarios? Martha Hunter also added that along with additional rains we are seeing we need to anticipate the different droughts that are coming and wants that to be part of the decision for how the river is operated in the next 50 years.

Alan Creamer (FERC) stated that he did not recall that climate change was part of the study design or approved study plan.

- Q13 - Maria Clark (EPA) noted that that the EPA, U.S. Geological Survey, and FEMA have been working together to address data shortfalls on climate information. She noted that the 100-year event may not be appropriate at this point or if Alabama Power does use the 100-year, they should also supplement with local events. Maria plans to pass along this information from EPA.

Kelly Schaeffer (Kleinschmidt) asked if Maria could include that information or provide a reference in its comments on the ISR. Kenneth Odom (Alabama Power) also noted that the 100-year design flood used in the Harris modeling was based on an actual storm event that was scaled up to equal a 100-year event.

- Q14 – Charles Denman via email following the meeting: I believe a comparison of historical (pre-dam) and recent flooding downstream of the dam would help stakeholders understand the effectiveness of the Dam for flood control. Also include a model with

same parameters (land use, storm intensity and duration, etc.) but without the dam attenuation. This would help downstream stakeholders understand what effects the Dam has on flooding downstream. Are the original studies and permitting materials available for stakeholders to review?

The Harris Project, as it exists today, is considered baseline with regard to FERC analyses and is used in FERC's decision whether to issue a new operating license and under what conditions. Alabama Power structured this study to review and analyze flood conditions with the Harris Dam in place, consistent with FERC's guidance on existing projects and the evaluation of pre-project conditions. FERC approved this study plan in April 2019. All Harris Relicensing study plans, meeting documentation, and other permitting materials are available to stakeholders at www.harrisrelicensing.com. These documents may also be provided upon request if needed.

6 DOWNSTREAM RELEASE ALTERNATIVES STUDY

Kelly Schaeffer (Kleinschmidt) presented the Draft Downstream Release Alternatives Phase 1 Study Report progress. Kelly reviewed the study purpose and the data collected to date, which included the development of models and initial modeling results. Kelly also reviewed the remaining activities for this study, including the use of other relicensing studies to conduct the Phase 2 analyses. Kelly noted that no variances to this study plan are requested. Alabama Power distributed the Draft Downstream Release Alternatives Phase 1 Report to stakeholders in April 2020, concurrently with filing the ISR.

6.1 FERC's Questions submitted in advance of the meeting

- Q1 - Modeling scenarios...as it stands now, the report presents the results for three downstream release alternatives: Pre-Green Plan operation, Green Plan operation, and Pre-Green Plan operation with a 150 cfs continuous minimum flow. Why was modelling of minimum flow limited to 150 cfs? Also, have you considered modeling Green Plan releases with continuous minimum flow scenarios? On what basis did you choose not to do so?

Alabama Power proposed these three modeling scenarios for downstream releases in the study plan. These scenarios have been discussed for at least 18 months with stakeholders and were developed in the study plan process and approved by FERC in its April 12, 2019 Study Plan Determination.

6.2 Alabama Rivers Alliance's Questions submitted in advance of the meeting

- Q2 - Why is the only continuous minimum flow regime being studied a 150 cfs flow? Why was this particular value chosen? Previous commenters have encouraged the study of a wide variety of flow conditions and operational scenarios. Does Alabama Power plan to study a broader range of continuous minimum flows?

As noted above, the various flow scenarios were determined in the development of the study plan. The 150 cfs minimum flow is equal to the same daily volume as three 10-minute Green Plan pulses. If stakeholders desire additional flow conditions and operational scenarios, they need to request additional modeling per the FERC study plan modification process. Kelly Schaeffer (Kleinschmidt) explained that the modeling is resource intensive and while the HEC-RAS model is built and functioning, the process to review other flow scenarios is resource intensive.

- Q3 - The study report states that with full power storage available, Harris is programmed to generate 3.84 hours per day. Is all of that peaking generation, or is some percentage of the programmed operation for non-peaking generation?

Yes, that number is in the daily Res-SIM model. It is really an average of all the plants in Alabama Power's system at full pool. That number is not connected to peaking operations.

- Q4 - In the Green Plan Release Criteria attached as Exhibit B, item 4 concerns Spawning Windows and states that “Spring and Fall spawning windows will be scheduled as conditions permit. The operational criteria during spawning windows will supersede the above criteria.” Can you elaborate on when “conditions permit” for scheduling spawning windows?

It is dependent on where the reservoir elevation is in relation to its rule curve and what flows are coming into the reservoir to provide stable operations. Keith Chandler (Alabama Power) gave an example: Alabama Power tried to hold a spawning window and only ran 10-minute pulses to see what it would do downstream. By going by the criteria (three 10-minute pulses) Alabama Power wanted to see if it would create a spawning window for the downstream fishery.

- Q5 - Jack West (Alabama Rivers Alliance) asked if Alabama Power had data that permitted for the spawning windows.

There is some data. Alabama Power’s Reservoir Management group has summaries of each year, and the effort in the most recent year is summarized in the baseline report included with the Pre-Application Document (PAD). A portion of this analysis is being done as part of the aquatic resources study and will be detailed in the Draft Aquatic Resources Report.

6.3 Participant Questions

- Q6 - Lisa Gordon (EPA) asked if she could be directed to the 3 downstream release alternative scenarios to find the document where the analysis occurred to model 150 cfs continuous minimum flow. So continuous minimum flow means there is no pulsing?

Correct; there will not be pulsing with a continuous minimum flow. The flow scenarios are documented in the meeting summaries from December 2018, as well as meetings and filings in 2019 prior to the FERC Study Plan Determination (April 12, 2019). Angie Anderegg (Alabama Power) noted that all the meeting summaries and presentations (from PAD to present) are available on the Harris relicensing website.

- Q7 - Lisa Gordon asked if flows would be adaptively managed. Would these be set, locked in flows, or would there be modified flows when needed?

Alabama Power is evaluating a continuous minimum flow with no variations or modifications; however, Alabama Power is currently in the data gathering and analysis phase. With this information, a decision about flows can be made. What Alabama Power has been doing in the years leading up to relicensing is an adaptive management process. Alabama Power also has another project that flows are being adaptively managed in a bypassed reach.

- Q8 - Sarah Salazar recalls during the study plan meeting that we discussed alternatives and the stakeholders generally didn’t feel comfortable proposing alternatives at that point but said they would once they saw results from the three modeled scenarios included in

Alabama Power's study plan. The information gathering stage does not last forever so now is the time to propose other flow scenarios for modeling. Alabama Power needs those flow scenarios now.

- Q9 - Alan Creamer (FERC) said he agreed with Sarah's summary. Alan would like to see an operating scenario that includes the Green Plan with minimum flows. Alan acknowledged that the fisheries studies have not been completed, so stakeholders do not currently have that information. Once all the studies are complete and reports are available, Alan noted that there should be another opportunity for stakeholders to revisit phase 1 in terms of modeling and not simply go to phase 2 once all the information is presented to stakeholders. Also, what does the 150 cfs represent in terms of percentage of average annual flow? Where does it fall on flow duration curve?

Alabama Power is in the process of getting that additional information by conducting the FERC approved studies. However, Alabama Power needs to hear from stakeholders now—based on the extensive amount of data currently available on the project—regarding alternative flow scenarios. Any additional scenarios are needed now. Once the phase 2 portions of the operations studies begin, any need to come back to modeling various flow scenarios may result in delays and an incomplete application, which is not acceptable to Alabama Power. There is a lot of data on the Harris Project that has been compiled and presented, and Alabama Power wants stakeholders to meet halfway with regard to putting forward additional flow alternatives to analyze.

- Q10 - Alan Creamer agreed but also reiterated that he doesn't believe we have complete information and that stakeholders should have the opportunity to modify the study plan after receiving and reviewing the study results. Alan noted that there are three studies that are not complete, and FERC and Alabama Power will have to work through this issue so that there is an additional opportunity. Normally at an ISR, Alan stated that all the first-year studies are done. In this case, there are still outstanding studies. He indicated that he doesn't think there is adequate information for stakeholders to make suggestions on alternative flow scenarios.

The due dates in the studies were approved by FERC. Alabama Power and FERC discussed the draft study reports that were not scheduled to be included in the ISR and discussed the two studies for which Alabama Power is requesting a variance. Angie Anderegg (Alabama Power) noted that the Recreation Evaluation Draft Report is delayed, because Alabama Power incorporated a stakeholder request for an additional survey, which was just completed in April. However, the original due date approved by FERC for the Draft Recreation Evaluation Report was June 2020. Alabama Power stated that there are some reports that were not scheduled to be filed as part of the ISR. The ILP may anticipate that studies will be completed in one year and reports filed as part of the ISR, but that is not a requirement of the ILP or the ISR.

- Q11 - Sarah said that in Alabama Power's proposed and revised study plan that the schedule listed the ISR as a milestone and FERC interpreted that to mean that all the first

phases of the study would be complete by then. Any other milestone that went beyond that phase would be a follow up of that report. FERC sets up the study seasons for one year. There are usually two study seasons in each ILP, and she noted that perhaps this accounts for the disparity between FERC and Alabama Power's understanding of where we should be at this moment. Maybe we need to have another discussion.

Six study reports are available for review and comment. If there is disagreement after stakeholder review and comment of the remaining three reports and cultural documents, Alabama Power would enlist FERC for a dispute resolution. Alabama Power desires that everyone has the opportunity to comment on these study reports. Angie Anderegg (Alabama Power) referred to the study schedule and noted that Alabama Power has met the ILP obligations and, where necessary, Alabama Power has asked for a variance on two studies (Recreation and Cultural APE document).

- Q12 - Rachel McNamara agreed with Alabama Power's characterization of the Recreation Evaluation and understood the rationale for modifying the schedule. For the Recreation Evaluation Draft Report, Rachel emphasized that there's need for adequate time for stakeholders to comment on the draft report and that all comments be filed with FERC. There are ways we [FERC] can handle the comment period and I think FERC staff needs to discuss that and figure out the best strategy to address comments and study plan modifications.

Angie Anderegg (Alabama Power) assured the participants that they would have ample time to comment on the remaining draft study reports (Recreation, Aquatic Resources, Downstream Aquatic Habitat, and the Cultural APE document).

- Q13 - Jimmy Traylor raised the issue of the downstream temperature and the relationship with the minimum flow. He noted that the Tallapoosa River below Harris Dam is not supposed to be a cold-water fishery. If Alabama Power is going to release a 150 cfs continuous minimum flow, it has to be at a temperature that more like that of a warm water fishery.

Angie Anderegg (Alabama Power) indicated that temperature would be addressed in the aquatic resources' studies (HAT 3) and requested that this question be addressed later in the meeting.

- Q14 - Barry Morris (LWPOA) asked if he was right in assuming these alternative releases would have no impacts on the lake level. Barry asked if 150 cfs was equivalent to the Green Plan flow, would it be twice as much water?

Based on the model, a 150 cfs minimum flow would not affect the lake level. However, a larger continuous minimum flow could impact lake levels. Regarding the amount of water, Kenneth Odom (Alabama Power) stated that in response to Barry's second question, no, it is not twice as much water. Kenneth stated that the part of generation that is now used solely for Green Plan flows would be replaced by 150 cfs continuous flow. Alabama Power would not pass a continuous minimum flow and continue to pulse.

- Q15 - Rachel asked if you are generating with minimum flow.

Yes, ideally the minimum flow would be generating, not spill. Chris Goodman (Alabama Power) said that a 150 cfs minimum flow would not affect lake levels but would constrain Alabama Power's ability to peak with the same flexibility as they currently have.

- Q16 - Maria Clark (EPA) encouraged Alabama Power to review their March 2019 comments on this issue. She asked why 2001 was selected as an average year.

2001 was an average or normal water year determined by the Flood Frequency Analysis study for the Tallapoosa. Additionally, 2001 was pre-Green Plan, which provided pre-Green Plan operations and hourly data to run through HEC-RAS model.

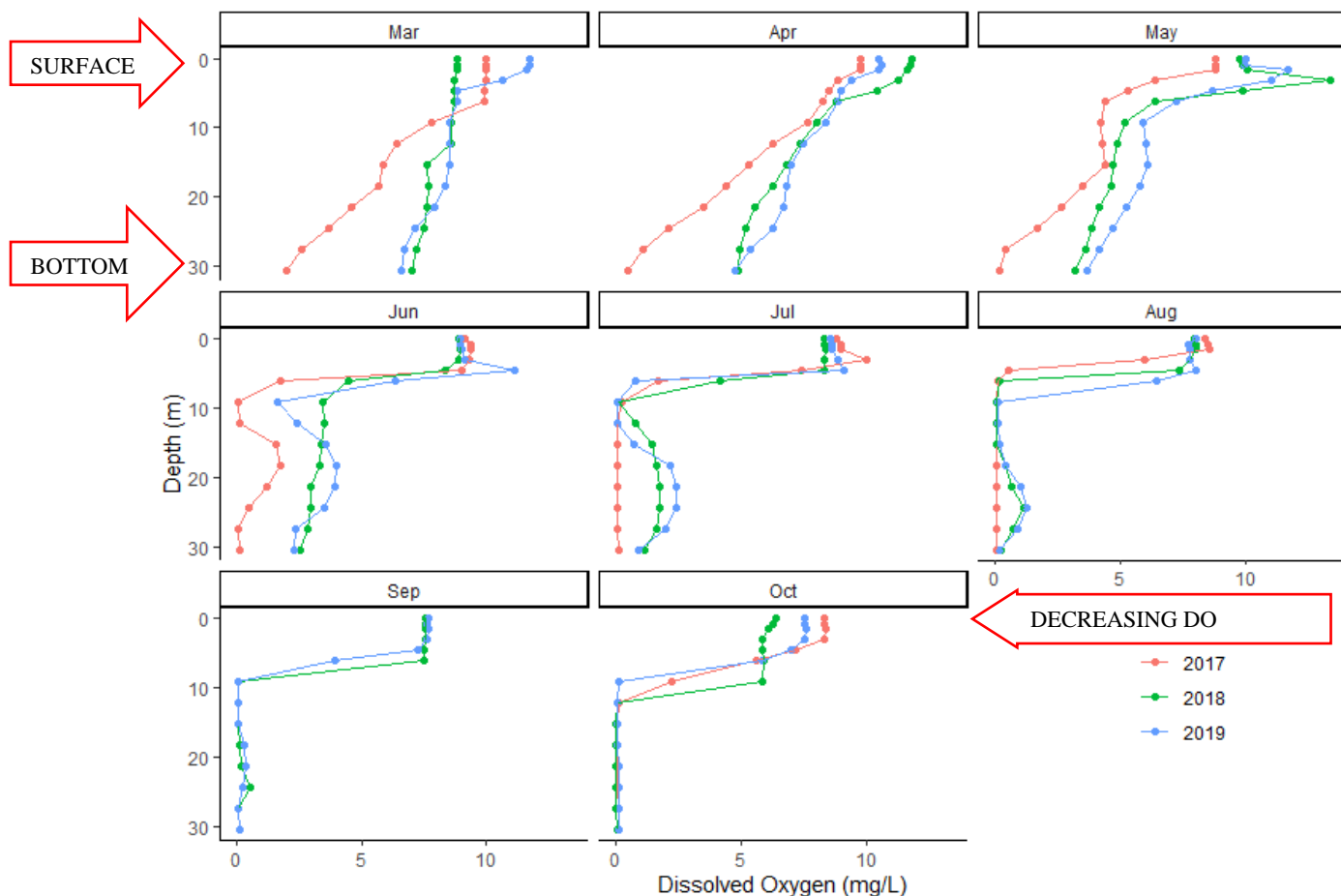
7 WATER QUALITY STUDY

Jason Moak (Kleinschmidt) presented the progress on the Draft Water Quality Study, which included the study purpose, data and activities collected to date, and remaining activities. Jason noted that no variances to this study plan are requested. However, the schedule has been updated to reflect Alabama Power's plan to file the 401 Water Quality Certification application in April 2021. Alabama Power distributed the Draft Water Quality Study report to stakeholders on March 9, 2020, and also in April 2020, concurrently with filing the ISR.

7.1 FERC's Questions submitted in advance of the meeting

- Q1 - Page 18...figure 3-8...please explain what is happening with the vertical DO profiles where DO increases in May, June, July, and August, where otherwise the DO should be declining.

Jason Moak (Kleinschmidt) said it could be how the graphs are interpreted. The data shows the reservoir stratifying as expected in a reservoir during the warmer months of the year. Jason recommended an offline discussion but stated that Alabama Power will also try to clarify in the Final Water Quality Study Report.



- Q2 - Page 23 discusses Alabama DEM monitoring data for the Harris Dam tailrace (i.e., immediately downstream from Harris Dam). Was this data collected during generation, or does it also reflect non-generation periods?

These were events when ADEM went out monthly and took a grab sample. All samples were completed during non-generation. Alabama Power will clarify this in the Final Water Quality Study Report.

- Q3 - Pages 39-41 present DO and temperature data for downstream continuous water quality monitoring station. On page 16 of the ISR, Alabama Power is not proposing any additional monitoring beyond what was approved in the Commission's SPD. Why is there not a second year of monitoring for the downstream continuous monitoring station? How confident are Alabama Power and the HAT 2 members that 1 year of monitoring at the downstream station includes a worst-case scenario?

A second year of monitoring was not included in the FERC-approved study plan. Alabama Power is confident in the data collected thus far. Regarding a worst-case scenario, Alabama Power could monitor for 5 years and may not see a worst-case scenario. Although 2017 may have been a bad year, Alabama Power missed that opportunity to collect a continuous data set at the approved location in the study plan.

7.2 Alabama Rivers Alliance's Questions submitted in advance of the meeting

- Q4 - Previous data from 2017-2019 mentioned in Table 1-1 is not continuous, year-round data. Is Alabama Power now collecting continuous, year-round data at multiple locations?

No. The study plan approved collecting continuous data at the downstream monitor during 2019.

- Q5 - The Alabama Power data listed on Table 1-1 shows monitoring during generation only. Is data during non-generation periods available prior to 2019?

No.

- Q6 - The report states that a continuous monitor was "recently installed" at Malone. Was it installed on March 12, 2019 corresponding to the "Downstream Monitor 2019" tab of the WQ data excel spreadsheet?

The monitor at Malone is owned and operated by ADEM. Data from the Malone monitor was not included in the spreadsheet. However, Alabama Power can add it to the Final Water Quality Report.

- Q7 - Is there only the one continuous monitoring station downstream from Harris Dam at Malone?

Yes.

- Q8 - The Draft Water Quality Study Report contains significant water temperature data, but the discussion and conclusions focus almost exclusively on dissolved oxygen levels, and do not discuss temperature. Will the effects of temperature be discussed in the final report or reported on in the Aquatic Habitat or Aquatic Resources study reports?

The effects of temperature on aquatic resources will be addressed in the Aquatic Resources Report.

- Q9 - Is Alabama Power studying, or planning to study, methods to account for low water temperatures, including using an alternative intake structure that would allow for mixing of warmer and cooler water to raise average temperatures or withdrawing water from a higher depth in the reservoir to allow for warmer releases?

Alabama Power intends to study technologies that can address temperature, as needed, once a temperature issue has been determined and defined through on-going study and data analyses.

7.3 Participant Questions

- Q10 - Alan Creamer (FERC) noted that there was only one year of continuous monitoring data. How confident is Alabama Power that the data represents what could be a worst-case drought or is truly reflective of the worst water quality could be? Also, Alan asked why Alabama Power couldn't get more than one year of continuous data? If stakeholders want to look at this and want to know how confident Alabama Power is in this data and that it truly represents a drought period.

Jason Moak (Kleinschmidt) said he does not think 2019 was a worst-case scenario and that it is not known if 2020 would be either. Angie Anderegg (Alabama Power) said that Alabama Power proposed one year of monitoring in the study plan, which was approved. Angie also noted that it is time consuming and expensive to service the continuous monitor but that will not prevent further monitoring should it be required.

Alan stated that when FERC approved the Water Quality Study Plan, it was with the intent that collectively, we would use year one data to determine if additional data were needed. Angie Anderegg (Alabama Power) asked if FERC sees a need for an additional year. Alan said there are instances where we drop below what we are trying to achieve, so if this is not the worst-case scenario, you could have more years where the DO drops below that criteria. Alan further stated that it is hard to make decisions on just one year. Alan also pointed out that the one year included in the report was not one that could be considered a drought, so in a drought Alabama Power may only meet water quality criteria 90% of the time. Angie noted that because Alabama Power is filing the 401 application in 2021, Alabama Power is collecting data at the tailrace monitor in 2020, resulting in an additional year of data. Alan Creamer noted that the tailrace monitor is only capturing generation. He indicated that FERC wants to know what happens to water quality during both generation and non-generation.

Keith Chandler (Alabama Power) noted that 2019 was not a drought year, but it was a hot year and that ADEM is continuing to collect data downstream. Keith further said Alabama Power ran only green plan flows a lot of the time during the monitoring season.

Alan Creamer said the most important part of this is what is happening right below Harris Dam or less than half a mile downstream. The other gages further downstream are also accounting for other influence. In reading this report Alabama Power met the criteria near 100% of the time but that may not be reflective of what's happening closer to the dam.

- Q11 - Jimmy Traylor (Downstream Landowner) asked if anyone has identified the sulfur smell in released water? Jimmy said he noticed it in the summer especially during the first 45 minutes or so of generation. Near Malone you get a foul smell. Seems to go hand-in-hand with drought conditions. As you get further into the summer months, it worsens.

Alabama Power is not aware of a sulfur smell in the water. Jason Moak (Kleinschmidt) asked if there was a time of year that the smell is worse. Jason said he has noticed that smell at other hydro projects and said it probably had something to do with natural lake stratification and biological processes that occur on the lake bottom.

- Q12 - Sarah Salazar (FERC) asked if the Draft Water Quality Report covered where in the water column that Alabama Power is drawing water from in Lake Harris? This would be helpful to include in the report.

The intake at Harris has a movable sill. Alabama Power will add this information to the Final Water Quality Report.

- Q13 - Albert Eiland (Downstream Landowner) asked to please summarize the conversation between him and Jason Moak about mercury. Has the content changed in the reservoir? How bad is it in the lake?

Jason Moak (Kleinschmidt) said he was not sure. It could be coming from atmospheric deposition in the lake. Jason noted it is a widespread issue among reservoirs all over the country and an issue with large bodies of water and fish.

- Q14 - Maria Clark mentioned a Georgia Project where they do maintenance in the intake because a lot of debris accumulates, and they let the water run which causes the debris to mix into the water that is being released. Clearing that helped alleviate the smell. This was a smaller dam.

Jason Moak (Kleinschmidt) said there is not much of a debris issue due to the size of the Harris Dam.

8 EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION STUDY

Jason Moak (Kleinschmidt) presented the progress on the Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Study, which included the study purpose, data and activities collected to date, and remaining activities. Jason noted that no variances to this study plan are requested. Alabama Power distributed the Draft Study report to stakeholders on March 17, 2020, and also in April 2020, concurrently with filing the ISR.

8.1 FERC's Questions submitted in advance of the meeting

- Q1 - Section 5.0, Discussion and Conclusions states that at some sites, "land clearing and landscaping, and other construction activities affecting runoff towards the reservoir" cause erosion. Is it possible to provide areal images showing the areas of active erosion in relation to the project boundary as part of the final study report?

Yes. Alabama Power will add aerial photos showing the project boundary, winter pool, and summer pool contours.

- Q2 - Appendix D – photos...it would be helpful if the captions for the photos included better location descriptors (e.g., Harris Reservoir, Harris Reservoir-?? Embayment, Harris Reservoir-?? River Arm, Tallapoosa River, etc.). For the Harris Reservoir sites, it would be helpful if the contours within which peaking operations occur (lake fluctuation zone) could be identified.

Alabama Power will add captions with location descriptors to the photos in Appendix D. Because Harris is a storage reservoir, there are no daily fluctuations in reservoir level, only seasonal fluctuations in accordance with the operating curve.

- Q3 - Could you make the video footage that was collected as part of this study available for stakeholders to view?

Yes, Alabama Power is investigating how to make the video footage available.

- Q4 - Will the nuisance aquatic vegetation surveys still be possible to conduct in Lake Harris this summer?

Yes, the nuisance aquatic vegetation surveys are scheduled for summer 2020.

- Q5 - On page 24, in section 3.2, the report includes the following statement: "A total of 20 sites, rather than 15 sites, were provided for the left bank segments as many segments were tied with a score of (slightly impaired)." Please explain what is meant by many of the streambank segments being "tied with a score of slightly impaired" and clarify the relationship between the number of streambank segments/sites and the bank condition score.

Alabama Power will edit the text to make this section clearer. All assessed streambank segments (each 0.1 mi of the study reach) were sorted based on their condition score, from lowest to highest. Sites with the 15 worst scores (i.e., ranked 1 through 15) were presented in Table 3-2. Since 14 of the left bank segments in the list had the same score for condition (3.0), they were included in the list.

- Q6 - On page 25, in Table 3-2, shouldn't the heading/label of the first column of the table be "Site Number" instead of "Rank" given that the rank options are only 1 through 5 (according to Table 3-1) and there appear to be 20 sites?

Please see the response to Q5 above. Alabama Power understands that this table is confusing and will rework it to make the results clearer in the Final Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report.

- Q7 - On page 11, of the Tallapoosa River High Definition Stream Survey Final Report (Appendix E of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report), it states that prior to the survey, flows were monitored to ensure relatively normal flow conditions during the survey. For clarity, what were the "relatively normal flow conditions" during the survey? Were they slightly higher or lower than average?

As seen in the graphs of discharge on page 12 of Appendix E, flows during the study were very close to the long-term median value.

- Q8 - In Figures 13 and 16 of the Tallapoosa River High Definition Stream Survey Final Report, the scale is small and so it appears that most of the riverbanks are unmodified and the modified banks identified on the individual site surveys are not visible. It would be helpful if the figures in the report showed labeled points for the erosion/sedimentation sites that are identified in the report.

Alabama Power will provide figures with a larger scale and with labeled erosion sites in the Final Report.

- Q9 - Page 20 of Tallapoosa River High Definition Stream Survey Final Report states that a confidence rating was used to indicate the clarity of the streambanks in the video and figures 14 and 17 of that report show areas where the video clarity was impaired and therefore the confidence in the accuracy of the streambank conditions/classifications is lower. As stated above, it would be helpful if the figures in the report showed labeled points for the erosion/sedimentation sites that are identified in the report. Do any of the areas with impaired video clarity coincide with areas that stakeholders identified as erosion/sedimentation sites or other sites that Alabama Power identified as part of this study? Do you intend to take any steps to deal with the impaired clarity data? Is so, how?

Alabama Power will reexamine these areas to determine if sites with lower confidence coincided with identified erosion sites. If so, we will perform targeted surveys of these areas and update the Final Report accordingly.

- Q10 - In Figure 18 of the Tallapoosa River High Definition Stream Survey Final Report, there appears to be a missing ranking at river mile 37 for the right streambank. Could you explain this gap in the ranking?

Alabama Power is reexamining this area and will include rankings in the Final Report.

- Q11 - For Figures 20 through 23 of the Tallapoosa River High Definition Stream Survey Final Report, please label the river mile ranges on the maps to help reviewers understand the starting and ending points of the study area and which segments of river are included.

In Figure 26 of the Tallapoosa River High Definition Stream Survey Final Report, please move the scale bar and sources so that they are not covering the river segment and bank conditions at the bottom of the map.

Alabama Power will revise this figure accordingly.

- Q12 - Can you identify where peaking pulses are attenuated downstream from Harris Dam under the current operating regime and volume of typical downstream releases? If so, are there any patterns in the downstream streambank conditions and observed levels of erosion along the segments of streambanks within the attenuation zone? Where are the identified erosion sites in relation to the length of the attenuation zone?

Alabama Power will incorporate a discussion of water level fluctuations and any potential correlations with streambank erosion into the discussion section of the Final Report.

8.2 Alabama Rivers Alliance's Questions submitted in advance of the meeting

- Q13 - Will we have access to the High Definition Stream Survey video created by Trutta Environmental Solution as part of the Downstream Bank Stability Report?

Yes, Alabama Power is investigating how to make the video footage available.

- Q14 - Table 3-2 shows streambank scored for the 15 most impaired areas downstream of Harris Dam. How was the Average Combination Bank Condition score (final column) computed? It does not appear to be an average of the "Average Left Bank Condition" and "Average Right Bank Condition" scores, which would yield a lower average scored. The averages showing for the left and right banks are mostly 3.0 or higher while the average combined bank condition scores are mostly below 3.0.

Jason Moak (Kleinschmidt) noted that one column looks only at left bank and the other the only right bank. Every tenth mile those scores were averaged and ranked. Jack West (Alabama Rivers Alliance) said it still doesn't make sense why you have larger averages on both sides, and they are reduced in combination. Sarah Salazar (FERC) said that part of the table was confusing as well, and she is not certain that last column is informative. Jason said he agrees and was thinking that it may only make sense when there are impacts on both sides, like a transmission line crossing.

- Q15 - The report concludes in Section 5.0 that “None of the erosion sites surveyed were the result of fluctuations due to project operations.” This conclusion seems in conflict with the assessment in the HDSS that impairment areas “were due to the fluctuating flows eroding the streambank within a few feet of the water surface and streambank interface.” (Pg. 43 of Trutta Report).

This statement refers to the reservoir. Because Harris is a storage reservoir, most of the erosion occurring in the reservoir is due to wave action from boats or winds.

- Q16 - Is Alabama Power completing a total suspended sediment analysis during the pre-pulse, pulse, and post-pulse time periods to see what sediment is getting moved from and to various locations?

No, Alabama Power is not completing a total suspended sediment analysis.

- Q17 - Is Alabama Power conducting a historical, cumulative effects study of erosion since the dam’s construction?

Alabama Power is not performing a cumulative effects study.

- Q18 - Is Alabama Power assessing whether having a continuous minimum flow downstream may help with erosion and sedimentation problems?

Yes. Alabama Power will use the model outputs to assess the difference in water level fluctuations.

- Q19 - Jack West asked why it seems that none of the erosion sites are due to operations.

Most of the erosion issues downstream are not due exclusively to operations. For example, areas where trees and vegetation are being cleared are not due exclusively to operations, but water fluctuations could exacerbate erosion.

8.3 Donna Matthews’ Questions submitted in advance of the meeting

- Q20 - Better Visualization of Erosion over the Past 50 Years: Do the erosion studies conducted during this permitting period compare pre-dam (baseline) river shape/contour with the current status of the river? Pre-dam analog photographs exist for comparison to current satellite imagery.

Alabama Power has not compared pre-dam conditions to current conditions. Historical photographs may provide useful information for the cumulative impacts section of the license application and for FERC’s use.

8.4 Participant Questions

- Q21 - Jimmy Traylor (Downstream Landowner) said he has no trees on the bank at his property and has little bank remaining. He asked Jason what he would consider that? Mr. Traylor noted that his trees have been falling in and steps that his grandfather built are disappearing since the dam was built and operation.

Jason Moak said he would locate Mr. Traylor's property on the data file to see how that area was scored. Jimmy Traylor responded that the Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Report says, "not much erosion" at his property. Mr. Traylor also noted that there is significant sedimentation in areas like Cornhouse Creek and No Business Creek where the water backs up during generation. He characterized it as "a mud pit" and this has significantly affected these tributaries. He believes Alabama Power is missing the mark on erosion. Mr. Traylor also noted that since the inception of the Green Plan, erosion has decreased. He noted that a continuous minimum flow would also help reduce erosion. Jack West (ARA) asked about data Alabama Power may have regarding bank conditions and erosion from the 1980s (pre-project and just after project was constructed), 1990s, and in the 2000s to do a cumulative effects study. If there is data, he asked that Alabama Power make it available so we can assess the impacts on a larger scale.

Carol Knight concurs with Jimmy Traylor and Albert Eiland can give anecdotal evidence of how the banks have eroded. Carol indicated that she has old maps from 40s and 50s of conditions during that time to compare what it is now. Those trees weren't necessarily clear cut. People downstream know what it used to be, and they know what it is now. She noted that they are having a hard time reconciling these things. There is significant erosion. It is not just because somebody is cutting trees or that they are letting cows access the river.

Jason Moak (Kleinschmidt) explained that he was not suggesting that where erosion occurs it is the landowners' fault. Jason emphasized that it is very important for downstream property owners to comment on any areas that downstream property owners believe the Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Report has mischaracterized the erosion and source of the erosion.

Maria Clark wanted to know why not do a GIS study. We have a lot of data, including the areas that are impaired. We have pictures. What I can see by following the data you have looks like the erosion is mostly in the river bends. With other projects, we have seen landowners have a lot to do with it by cutting trees for their river view. If we analyze with GIS what happened when the dam was built and 50 years later, we will be able to see the development. It is important to bring this information out for Alabama Power to show more clearly these project impacts using GIS.

Donna Matthews said she's been playing with maps and someone took old aerial photos and coordinates from landowners when they came to a meeting and shared erosion hot spots. One set is from 1964 and one set is from the 1940s. Donna indicated that if anyone is interested, they can overlay the google earth pictures. There are certain markers that local people have put together.

Jimmy Traylor said that his land is undeveloped except for maybe 200 yards and said they have never cut the timber, one of the last virgin hardwood bottoms around. Losing trees and losing bank. That is erosion.

Albert Eiland noted he lives about 2 miles below Jimmy Traylor and is on the outside of a natural curve, which will experience more damage than an inside curve. Mr. Eiland noted that historically there were 7-8 islands in the Tallapoosa River. Those old maps will show that. There is only one island left. Jimmy asked if it's Hodge's island. Albert said the island is on an inside curve, that's why it's still there. In spring of 2017 we experienced a lot of flooding. I lost 2 big trees. Has been losing trees and the bank. We have hauled a lot of rocks in there to keep it from washing away. Would be eroded away without the rocks.

Relevant to this discussion, Carol Knight submitted a comment via IM from a participant that had to drop off the meeting conference call. Her issue is that there are serious erosion issue and has gotten worse this year with all the rain and the river fluctuating up and down. Several places have large holes in the banks and many of the trees have washed away. She indicated that the water is extremely high even if there isn't a scheduled release.

- Q29 - Lake Watch: Has there been assessment/consideration of sedimentation in the Tallapoosa where it enters Lake Martin, where the bulk of the sediment settles out as the river current declines, as seen by large sediment bars that have formed below where Hillabee Creek enters the river?

An assessment has not been done in that area. The Study Area extends through Horseshoe Bend. It is likely that bedload sediment naturally transported down Hillabee Creek settles out as it enters the upper reaches of Lake Martin, similar to what happens in the Little Tallapoosa River at the headwaters of Lake Harris.

- Q30 - Rachel asked about erosion areas on the lake that are anthropogenically attributed: She recommended that Alabama Power include in the Final Study Report the shoreline management classifications in the area where it appears erosion is occurring. Rachel noted that FERC identified erosion and sedimentation as something they would analyze for cumulative effects. There is a sense that the license application will need information on cumulative effects. Some of this will be anecdotal and this information may go into the analysis. FERC does look at cumulative effects, but it may not be something addressed directly by study report.

Summer and winter pool contours would also be helpful for cumulative effects analysis, and Alabama Power will add the suggested information to the Final Report.

- Q31 – Charles Denman via email following the meeting: I agree with other participants that a comparison of historical photos with current conditions of the river would help to understand the flushing effects operations of the dam have on downstream erosion.

9 THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES STUDY

Jason Moak (Kleinschmidt) presented the progress on the Draft Threatened and Endangered Species study, which included the study purpose, data and activities collected to date, and remaining activities. Additional fieldwork is planned for summer 2020 for this study. Jason noted that no variances to this study plan are requested. Alabama Power distributed the Draft Desktop Assessment Report to stakeholders in April 2020, concurrently with filing the ISR.

9.1 FERC's questions submitted in advance of the meeting

- Q1 - Have the GIS overlays of T&E species habitat information and maps been completed (i.e., the map figures in Appendix B of the draft T&E species study report)? Or are there still steps to complete this component of the study? We suggest including project features, recreation areas, and other managed areas (e.g., timber harvest areas, wildlife management areas, etc.) on the T&E species maps in order to help determine the proximity of species ranges/habitats to project-related activities and identify the need for species-specific field surveys.

Those maps are completed. Alabama Power will consider making the suggested additions.

- Q2 - While the draft T&E species study report indicates that additional field surveys for the fine-lined pocketbook freshwater mussel are planned for May 2020, the report does not include a description of the criteria used to determine which of the species on USFWS's official (IPaC) list of T&E species would be surveyed in the field. Please describe which species will be surveyed in the field and explain how and why they were selected. In addition, please describe any correspondence Alabama Power has had with FWS and state agencies regarding the T&E species selected for additional field surveys.

Alabama Power is consulting with USFWS to determine which species have known historical occurrences or critical habitat intersecting the Project boundary or could reasonably be found within the Project boundary. Surveys will be performed for the palezone shiner due to information from USFWS regarding the possibility of existence in some tributaries within Skyline. Surveys of fine-lined pocketbook are being performed due to existing critical habitat in the upper Tallapoosa River above Lake Harris. Correspondence between Alabama Power and USFWS and state agencies as of the ISR filing is included as Attachment 2 of the Draft Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment.

- Q3 - Page 7 lists the sources for the ESA species information. The sources included USFWS's Environmental Conservation Online System (ECOS) but did not include IPaC. The official list is obtained through the IPaC report. Has an IPaC report been downloaded or are you using the IPaC report filed to the record by FERC staff?

The ECOS website was used as a source for life history, habitat, and range information in preparation of the desktop assessment. The IPaC list was used to identify species to include in the desktop assessment and potential field surveys.

- Q4 - Page 8 states that the existing land use data is not specific enough to determine if the 3,068 acres of coniferous forest within the Project Boundary at Lake Harris would be suitable for red-cockaded woodpecker. How do you propose to assess the suitability for red-cockaded woodpecker?

Field observation at these coniferous forests could determine whether these areas contain suitable habitat. Specifically, Alabama Power would look for areas with little or no hardwood mid-story and over-story trees. Alabama Power would also look for larger, older longleaf pines, which make ideal cavity trees for this species in areas that were lacking hardwood mid-story and over-story. Alabama Power will perform this field observation if USFWS deems it necessary.

- Q5 - On pages 3, 10, and 26 there is mention of additional fieldwork planned for two mussel species (i.e., fine-lined pocketbook and Southern pigtoe) for May 2020. Please elaborate on the details of the additional survey work (e.g., survey location(s), sampling protocols and methodologies employed, and clarify which species will be included in the May 2020 assessment, etc.).

In November 2019, surveys were conducted for fine-lined pocketbook on a 3.75 mile stretch of the Tallapoosa River where critical habitat is known to occur from the County 36 bridge to a shoal below the Highway 431 bridge. This endpoint was chosen, because only pool habitat was available another half mile downstream of this bridge. Six surveyors including USFWS, Alabama Power, and Kleinschmidt searched for the target species in 20-minute to one-hour segments at areas containing critical habitat and searched for additional areas with suitable habitat. Silty areas and piles of shells left by muskrats and raccoons were also searched. The introduced *Corbicula fluminea* (Asian clam) was the only bi-valve species observed in these piles. Because high water impeded the search in some areas and the cold weather may have caused mussels to burrow out of site, USFWS suggested another effort be made in the spring. Surveyors will search for fine-lined pocketbook and suitable habitat again in late spring/summer 2020, pending any COVID-19 restrictions. Southern pigtoe is not a species that we would reasonably expect to find in the Project boundary. It is known to occur in Cleburne County, which overlaps the Project boundary. However, documented historical range in that county exists exclusively in the Coosa River drainage basin. The Lake Harris Project Area does not contain any critical habitat areas for Southern pigtoe identified by the USFWS.

- Q6 - The descriptions of Alabama lampmussel and rabbitsfoot mussel on pages 11, 13, and 14 do not provide these species' host fish species. Are the host fish species currently unknown, or was this an inadvertent omission?

The host fish species are currently unknown. Suitable hosts for rabbitsfoot populations west of the Mississippi River are shiner species such as blacktail shiner, cardinal shiner, red shiner, spotfin shiner, and bluntface shiner. There is not much

available information about rabbitsfoot host fishes east of the Mississippi River. Research has shown that lampmussels can successfully utilize rock bass, green sunfish, bluegill, smallmouth bass, spotted bass, largemouth bass, and redeye bass as host fish. It has also been reported that banded sculpin are potential host fish for lampmussels.

- Q7 - There appears to be a typo on page 16, in the description of Southern pigtoe mussel. The middle of the first paragraph refers to the glochidia of the finelined pocketbook mussel. Is this sentence misplaced, or does the information pertain to the southern pigtoe mussel (the subject of section 3.12)? Please clarify.

This is a typo, and the information refers to the Southern pigtoe. The host fishes are accurate.

- Q8 - On page 19, in the first paragraph about the northern long-eared bat (NLEB), it is unclear why the discussion includes the statement about a low occurrence of this species in the "...southwestern region of Alabama" given that the project areas are located in the northeastern and mid-eastern portions of Alabama. Please clarify or correct this statement.

This information is correct. The sentence is intended to describe the general distribution of the species in Alabama.

- Q9 - The draft T&E species study report states that there are no known NLEB hibernacula or maternity roost trees *within the Project Boundary*. However, it does not include information on known NLEB hibernacula *within 0.25 mile of the Project Boundary* and known NLEB maternity roosts *within 150 feet of the Project Boundary* (i.e., at Harris Lake and Skyline). In addition, the report mentions a couple of best management practices (BMPs), protective of some bat species, that Alabama Power implements during timber harvest activities and states that the BMPs have been expanded but not incorporated in the existing license. However, the report does not include the locations of Alabama Power's timber harvesting and other tree removal activities, or detailed descriptions of timber harvesting protocols and BMPs currently implemented within the Project Boundary. This information is important to understanding the affected environment for Indiana bat, NLEB, and/or other T&E species. This information could also be used for the streamlined consultation option for analyzing the potential project effects on NLEB (including within the buffer areas for hibernacula and maternity roost trees).

Please complete the USFWS's NLEB streamlined consultation form and include it in the final T&E species study report. This form can be found at:

<https://www.fws.gov/southeast/pdf/guidelines/northern-long-eared-bat-streamlined-checklist.pdf>. We recommend using FWS's definition of "tree removal" to guide your responses on the form (i.e., "cutting down, harvesting, destroying, trimming, or

manipulating in any other way the trees, saplings, snags, or any other form of woody vegetation likely to be used by northern long-eared bats”).³

Also, please update figures 3.14-1, 3.14-2, 3.14-3, 3.15-1, 3.15-2, and 3.15-3 which currently show “forested area” or “karst landscape” in relation to NLEB and Indiana bat habitats, to show Alabama Power’s timber management areas within the Project Boundary, and other proposed managed areas (e.g., new/improved recreation areas, new quail management areas). This type of information is needed to meet another component of this study (i.e., “determine if [T&E species habitat at the project] are potentially impacted by Harris Project operations”, as described on slide 5 of the Aug. 27, 2019, HAT 3 meeting).

Alabama Power will complete the NLEB streamlined consultation form to be included in the Final T&E Species Report and update the requested figures.

- Q10 - On page 21 and 22, in section 3.17, the discussion mentions an occurrence of little amphianthus within the Project Boundary at Lake Harris (Flat Rock Park) that was documented in 1995 and may be extirpated. Did the botanical surveys in that area of the project target that species? The top of page 22, states that “Vernal pools were not identified due to a lack of available data.” Did the botanical surveys identify vernal pools in this area?

The botanical inventory targeted all plant species existing within the Inventory Area, which is defined as the Blake’s Ferry Pluton and is located adjacent to Flat Rock Park. Of the 365 plant species documented in the Inventory Area. Vernal pools were observed during surveys performed in 2019, however little amphianthus was not found in any of the pools.

- Q11 - On page 22, in section 3.18, the report states that the National Wetland Inventory data is not detailed enough to identify wetlands within the project area that contain white fringeless orchid’s unique wetland habitat characteristics. Do you propose collecting more data on this subject?

Alabama Power is consulting with USFWS and Alabama Natural Heritage Program experts to determine if these habitats are present within the Project Boundary.

- Q12 - On page 23, in section 3.19, the report states that the 16 extant populations of Prices’ potato bean in Jackson County, occur on Sauta Cave National Wildlife Refuge, and near Little Coon Creek in the Skyline WMA. Please clarify whether or not any of the 16 populations occur within the Project Boundary at Skyline WMA.

One extant population intersects the Project Boundary at Skyline and comprises 11 percent of the extant population occurring at Little Coon Creek. However, 89 percent of this single population occurs outside of the Project Boundary.

³ 81 Fed. Reg. 1902 (January 14, 2016).

- Q13 - In Appendix B, figure 3.19, showing Price's potato bean habitat range, there is a 100-foot Stream Buffer within the Limestone Landscape layer shown on the map and legend. Please explain the significance of this buffer, including any regulatory requirements associated with this buffer. Please include this information in the Final T&E Species Study Report.

Price's potato bean is known to exist in Little Coon Creek. This species seems to prefer low areas along near or along the banks of streams and rivers. The buffer indicated on the figure is not regulatory. It is meant to depict areas where this species could potentially occur based on known habitat preferences. We will include this information in the final report.

- Q14 - In the August 27, 2019, HAT 3 meeting summary, please clarify the following: How does Alabama Power define terms such as "sensitive time periods" in the context of timber harvesting? Evan Collins, of FWS, stated that the palezone shiner may be present in some of the lower reaches of the Tennessee River tributaries. Please clarify where these tributaries are located in relation to the Project Boundary.

Alabama Power will include its timber harvesting BMPs as an appendix to the Final T&E species study report. Alabama Power is consulting with USFWS to perform an assessment to determine if palezone shiner are present in Little Coon Creek, which flows through portions of the Project Boundary at Skyline.

9.2 Alabama Rivers Alliance's Questions submitted in advance of the meeting

- Q15 - Is the additional fieldwork to identify mussels scheduled for May being pushed back or proceeding on schedule?

The mussel identification fieldwork is proceeding on schedule; however, fieldwork dates are subject to change due to COVID-19 restrictions. Alabama Power will proceed with fieldwork at the earliest possible date during the spring/summer 2020.

9.3 Participant Questions

- Q16 - Ken Wills (Alabama Glade Conservation Association) - Are the 138.4 acres of granite geology west of the Project Boundary on Alabama Power land, other private land, or public land? How much is public and private land and how much is Flat Rock?

There are private property outcroppings in that area. The Flat Rock Park itself is approximately 25 acres.

- Q17 - Jimmy Traylor asked why there are no [Threatened and Endangered Species] studies below the dam and how Skyline effects water below the dam.

Based on consultation with USFWS, no threatened or endangered species have been identified below the dam. Skyline does not affect the water below the dam.

- Q18 - Sarah Salazar (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) asked if Alabama Power could elaborate on how they decided which species to perform field surveys for. How was the list of species being surveyed narrowed down with USFWS?

Determining which species to search for in the field is an ongoing process. The consultation details will be in the final report. This desktop assessment is being used as an initial step toward determining which species to focus on in the field.

- Q19 - Sarah asked if IPaC was being used to determine which threatened or endangered species were in the Project Boundary. If USFWS makes any changes to the inventory of listed species in the Project Boundary, that needs to be considered.

The ECOS website was used as a source for life history, habitat, and range information in preparation of the desktop assessment. The IPaC list was used to identify species to include in the desktop assessment and potential field surveys.

- Q20 - Sarah said that additional information is needed for a streamlined consultation on the Northern long-eared bat. The buffer zones, which are within 0.25 miles of a hibernaculum at any time or within 150 feet of a known occupied maternity roost tree from June through July, were not included in the report. The report seems to be focused on what has been reported in the Project Boundary, but the effects of tree removal need to be analyzed.

Consultation on the Northern long-eared bat is ongoing.

- Q21 - Evan Collins (USFWS) said he does not have a copy of the best management practices for consultation on bats and that information would be beneficial to mapping the buffer zone.

Alabama Power has this information and will provide it to Evan Collins.

- Q22 - Jimmy Traylor asked why no federally listed species below the dam are being studied.

No listed species have been documented in the Tallapoosa River below the Harris Dam.

10 DOWNSTREAM AQUATIC HABITAT STUDY

Jason Moak (Kleinschmidt) presented the progress on the Downstream Aquatic Habitat Study, which included the study purpose, data and activities collected to date, and remaining activities. Jason noted that no variances to this study plan are requested, and the Draft Study Report will be distributed to stakeholders in June 2020.

10.1 Participant Questions

- Q1 - Jimmy Traylor (Downstream Landowner) asked if the temperature component would be included in the draft report? Jimmy commented that 3 months of data will not provide enough information.

Depending upon the timeframe for data processing, Alabama Power may be able to include the temperature component in the draft report. Jason Moak (Kleinschmidt) clarified that the level loggers have been operational since June 2019 and will continue to gather data through June 2020.

- Q2 - Alan Creamer (FERC) stated that only a limited number of alternatives are being tested and that there may be additional scenarios that stakeholders would like to see modeled based on the outcomes of these studies. Alan suggested that FERC may need to meet with Alabama Power to decide how best to approach this study and decide whether a modified study plan is needed.

Jason Moak (Kleinschmidt) indicated that once the model is complete, it would be possible to run different operational scenarios.

- Q3 - Donna Matthews asked if the completed model could analyze optimal conditions, or what would be needed to achieve optimal conditions. Could the model be adjusted to see the effects of change on the outputs?

Alan Creamer (FERC) suggested that FERC may need to meet with Alabama Power to decide how best to approach this study and decide whether a modified study plan is needed.

- Q4 - Jimmy Traylor (Downstream Landowner) asked if Elise Irwin's studies are being considered.

The previous studies conducted by Elise Irwin are being used in the Aquatic Resources study and in the desktop assessment.

11 AQUATIC RESOURCES STUDY

Jason Moak (Kleinschmidt) presented the progress on the Aquatic Resources Study, which included the study purpose, data and activities collected to date, and remaining activities. Auburn University has a primary role in conducting this study, which includes fieldwork and laboratory testing (i.e., bioenergetics). Jason noted that no variances to this study plan are requested, and the Draft Study Report will be distributed to stakeholders in July 2020.

11.1 Participant Questions

- Q1 - Ken Wills asked if there were any dates set for our next electronic meeting.

Angie Anderegg said meetings have not been scheduled to-date, but Alabama Power will let the HAT participants know as soon as dates are selected.

12 NEXT STEPS IN THE ILP

Kelly Schaeffer reviewed the next steps in the ILP. She noted that participants should file their comments on the ISR meeting summary and the draft study reports with FERC no later than June 11, 2020.

- Q1 - Maria Clark asked if the questions or comments would be posted on the website?

Alabama Power will file the ISR meeting summary with FERC on May 12, 2020, and the document will also be posted on the Harris relicensing website (www.harrisrelicensing.com).

APPENDIX A

ISR Meeting Participants

Harris Relicensing Initial Study Report Meeting April 28, 2020

Attendees:

Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

Damon Abernethy
Todd Fobian
Keith Gauldin
Keith Henderson
Matt Marshall
Amy Silvano
Chris Smith

Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs, Office of Water Resources

Brian Atkins
Dow Johnston

Alabama Department of Environmental Management

Jennifer Haslbauer
Fred Leslie
David Moore

Alabama Glade Conservation Coalition

Ken Wills

Alabama Historical Commission

Amanda McBride
Eric Sipes

Alabama Power

Angie Anderegg
Dave Anderson
Wes Anderson
Jeff Baker
Jason Carlee
Keith Chandler
Jim Crew
William Gardner
Mike Godfrey
Chris Goodman
Stacey Graham
Rodger Jennings
Ashley McVicar
Tina Mills

Alabama Power (continued)

Kenneth Odom
Courtenay O'Mara (Georgia Power)
Alan Peeples
Jennifer Rasberry
Shelia Smith
Thomas St. John

Alabama Rivers Alliance

Martha Hunter
Jack West

Auburn University

Dennis Devries
Ehlana Stell
Rusty Wright

Cherokee Nation

Elizabeth Toombs

Downstream Property Owners

David Chandler, Historian
Albert Eiland, Wadley
Carol Knight, Wadley
Donna Matthews, Wedowee
Jimmy Traylor, Malone
Melissa Willis, Clay County Extension

Environmental Protection Agency

Maria Clark
Lisa Perras Gordon
Lydia Mayo

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Allan Creamer
Danielle Elefritz
Rachel McNamara
Sarah Salazar
Monte Terhaar

General Stakeholders

Charles Denman
Matthew Stryker

Kleinschmidt

Kate Cosnahan

Colin Dinken

Amanda Fleming

Mike Hross

Jason Moak

Kevin Nebiolo

Kelly Schaeffer

Dr. Kevin Hunt - Recreation Subconsultant

Lake Martin Resource Association

Steve Forehand

John Thompson

Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association

Barry Morris

Muscogee (Creek) Nation

RaeLynn Butler

Turner Hunt

LeeAnn Wendt

National Park Service

Jeff Duncan

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Cindy Donald

James Hathorn

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Evan Collins

U.S. Geological Survey

Elise Irwin

APPENDIX B

ISR Meeting Presentation

R.L. Harris Dam Relicensing FERC No. 2628

**Initial Study Report Meeting
April 28, 2020**



Welcome and Roll Call

Roll Call by Organization





Phone Etiquette

- ☐ Be patient with any technology issues
- ☐ Follow the facilitator's instructions
- ☐ Phones will be muted during presentations
- ☐ Follow along with PDF of presentations
- ☐ Write down any questions you have for the designated question section
- ☐ Clearly state name and organization when asking questions
- ☐ Facilitator will ask for participant questions following each section of the presentation



Agenda



☐ 9 AM Introduction/Roll Call/Safety Moment

☐ Initial Study Report Overview

- Cultural Resources (HAT 6)
- Recreation Evaluation (HAT 5)
- Project Lands Evaluation (HAT 4)
- Operating Curve Feasibility Analysis and Downstream Release Alternatives (HAT 1)
- Water Quality and Erosion and Sedimentation (HAT 2)
- Threatened and Endangered Species; Downstream Aquatic Habitat; Aquatic Resources (HAT 3)

☐ Next Steps in the FERC Process



HAT 6 Cultural Resources



CULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AND HISTORIC PROPERTIES MANAGEMENT PLAN



Study Purpose and Methods Summary

- ☐ Develop Historic Properties Management Plan and Programmatic Agreement.

Study Progress

- ☐ Identify Sites for Further Evaluation and Initial Evaluation Methods
- ☐ Propose Historic Properties Management Plan Outline
- ☐ Five HAT Meetings, including one Site Visit
- ☐ Inadvertent Discovery Plan, Traditional Cultural Properties Identification Plan Filed in April 2020

CULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AND HISTORIC PROPERTIES MANAGEMENT PLAN



Variance from Study Plan and Schedule

- ☐ Alabama Power continues to work with the Alabama SHPO for concurrence regarding the Harris APE
- ☐ File the final APE (with maps) by June 30, 2020

Remaining Activities /Modifications/Other Proposed Studies

- ☐ Survey of Sites Identified for Further Evaluation (96 sites)
- ☐ Finalize Area of Potential Effects (June 2020)
- ☐ Continue developing Historic Properties Management Plan
- ☐ Complete survey work and TCP identification (February 2021)
- ☐ Complete eligibility assessments for known cultural resources (July 2021)
- ☐ Issue determination of effect on historic properties (July 2021)
- ☐ Draft HPMP (July 2021)
- ☐ No additional studies have been proposed beyond that in FERC's SPD

QUESTIONS?



HAT 5 Recreation Evaluation



RECREATION EVALUATION



Study Purpose and Summary of Methods

- ☐ Evaluate baseline recreation at the Harris Project and downstream
 - Gather baseline information on existing Project recreation facilities, existing Project recreational use and capacity, and estimated future demand and needs at the Harris Project
 - Determine how flows in the Tallapoosa River downstream of Harris Dam affect recreational users and their activity

Study Progress

- ☐ Lake Harris Public Access User Counts – March to December 2019
- ☐ Lake Harris Public Access Questionnaires – May to December 2019
- ☐ Tallapoosa River User and Surveys – May to October 2019
- ☐ Skyline Use Data from ADCNR – August 2019
- ☐ Recreation Facilities Inventory – October 2019
- ☐ HAT 5 Meeting to discuss Tallapoosa River Landowner Survey Research Plan (Research Plan) - December 11, 2019
- ☐ Downstream Landowner and Anonymous User Surveys – February – April 2020



RECREATION EVALUATION –DETAILS OF LAKE HARRIS PUBLIC ACCESS, USER COUNTS



- ☐ 1,368 Shifts
- ☐ Paper Forms Vehicle and Activity Counts
- ☐ “Instantaneous Count”
- ☐ Reduced Flat Rock Park Schedule
- ☐ Daylight Savings Time
- ☐ Data Cleaning
- ☐ Data Analysis



RECREATION EVALUATION –DETAILS OF LAKE HARRIS PUBLIC ACCESS, QUESTIONNAIRES



- ☐ 1,357 Completed
- ☐ Majority Collected at Highway 48, Flat Rock Park, and Big Fox Creek
- ☐ Four Questions
- ☐ Intercept Technique
- ☐ Paper Forms



RECREATION EVALUATION – TALLAPOOSA RIVER

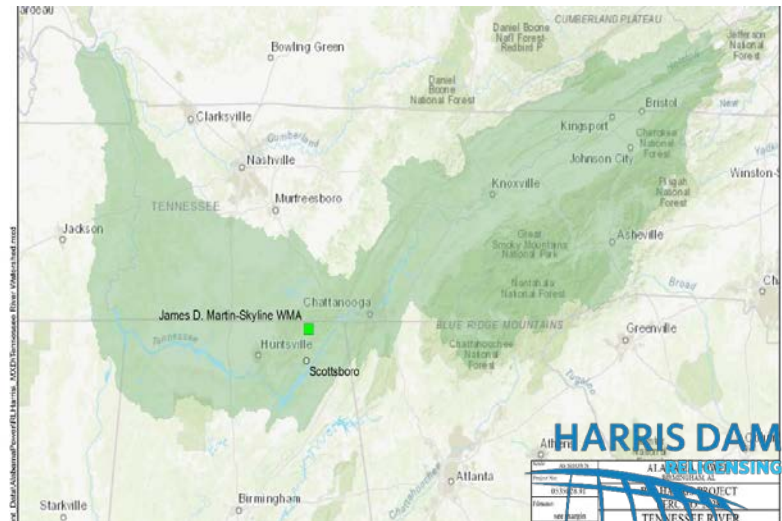
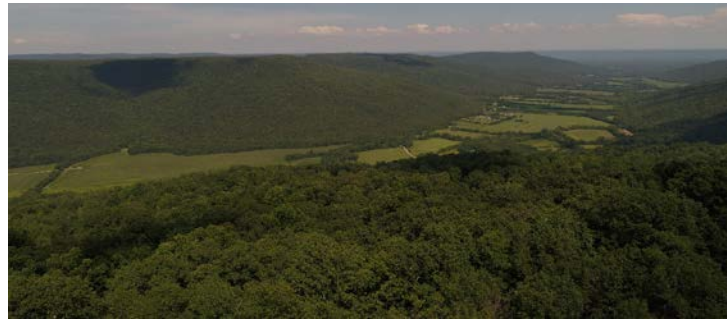
USER, METHODS



- ☐ Calculated Total Visitation (Effort) and Daily Use
- ☐ Measured User Attitudes/Perceptions About Instream Flow and Trip Satisfaction
- ☐ Obtained Catch Information from Anglers
- ☐ Determined How Instream Flow Affected Effort, Perception of Instream Flow and Trip Satisfaction, and Species of Fish Targeted, Caught, and Retained



Recreation Evaluation- Skyline Use Data (ADCNR)



RECREATION EVALUATION –DETAILS OF LAKE HARRIS PUBLIC ACCESS, INVENTORY



- ☐ Inventoried and Mapped
- ☐ Summarized Who Owns, Operates, and Manages
- ☐ Evaluated the Condition of the Recreation Sites and Facilities
 - Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities to Participate in Recreation, Where Feasible
 - Public Safety Features



RECREATION EVALUATION – TALLAPOOSA RIVER LANDOWNERS SURVEY RESEARCH PLAN



- ❑ Downstream Landowners
- ❑ Recreational Users
- ❑ December 11, 2019 HAT 5 Meeting
- ❑ December 19, 2019 Tallapoosa River Landowner Survey Research Plan



PREVIEW- DRAFT RECREATION EVALUATION REPORT



- ⌘ Introduction
- ⌘ Background
- ⌘ Methods
 - ⚡ Data Collection
 - ⚡ Analysis
- ⌘ Results
 - ⚡ Existing Use
 - ⚡ Future Use
 - ⚡ Needs
- ⌘ Conclusions
- ⌘ References
- ⌘ Appendices



RECREATION EVALUATION



Variance from the Study Plan and Schedule

- ☐ Added the Tallapoosa River Downstream Landowner Survey and Tallapoosa River Recreation User Survey
- ☐ File the Draft Harris Project Recreation Evaluation report in August 2020 (rather than June 2020)
- ☐ March 2020 HAT 1 meeting cancelled due to COVID-19

Remaining Activities/Modifications/Other Proposed Studies

- ☐ Recreation Data Reports from Subcontractors
- ☐ Draft Recreation Evaluation Study Report
- ☐ No additional studies have been proposed beyond that in FERC's SPD

QUESTIONS?



HAT 4 Project Lands Evaluation





PROJECT LANDS EVALUATION

Study Purpose and Methods Summary

- ☐ **Phase I:** Identified lands to be added to, removed from, or reclassified within the current Harris Project Boundary.
 - HAT 4 meeting, desktop analysis, draft map of changes
- ☐ **Phase II:** develop a Wildlife Management Program (WMP) and a Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) to be filed with License Application.
 - Utilizes results from Phase I evaluation, incorporation of study data

Study Progress

- ☐ Presented proposed land changes, including tract by tract description and maps
- ☐ HAT 4 meeting to discuss proposed changes (09/11/2019)
- ☐ Requested feedback from HAT 4 regarding the Project Lands proposal
- ☐ Evaluated acreage at Skyline to determine suitability for bobwhite quail habitat
- ☐ Prepared Draft Phase 1 Project Lands Evaluation Study Report
- ☐ Conducted a botanical inventory of a 20-acre parcel at Flat Rock (field work & final report complete)



PROJECT LANDS EVALUATION



Variance from the Study Plan and Schedule

- ☐ No variance from the study plan or schedule.

Remaining Activities/Modification/Other Proposed Studies

- ☐ Review comments on Draft Phase 1 Project Lands Study Report and modify Final Report, as applicable
- ☐ Conduct the botanical inventory survey on additional 21 acres adjacent to previously surveyed area at Flat Rock Park (Spring and Fall 2020; report in January 2021)
- ☐ Complete Phase 2 methods and develop draft Wildlife Management Plan and Shoreline Management Plan
- ☐ No additional studies have been proposed beyond that in FERC's SPD

QUESTIONS?



HAT 1 Project Operations

- ❑ Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis
- ❑ Downstream Release Alternatives



OPERATING CURVE CHANGE FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS



Study Purpose and Methods Summary

- ☐ To evaluate, in increments of 1 foot, from 786 feet msl to 789 feet msl, Alabama Power's ability to increase the winter pool elevation and continue to meet Project purposes

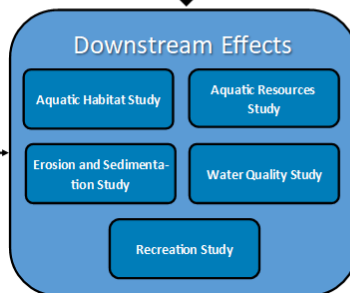
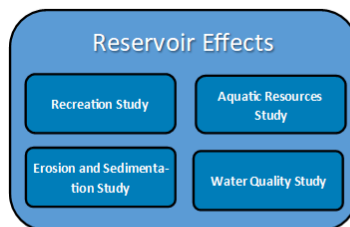
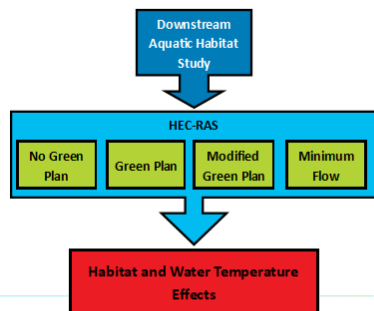
Study Progress

- ☐ RES-Sim outflow hydrographs developed
- ☐ HEC-RAS model complete; all four winter curve changes have been modeled with design flood
- ☐ Navigation, ADROP and Hydrobudget analyses
- ☐ Flood frequency analysis
- ☐ Draft report distributed to stakeholders

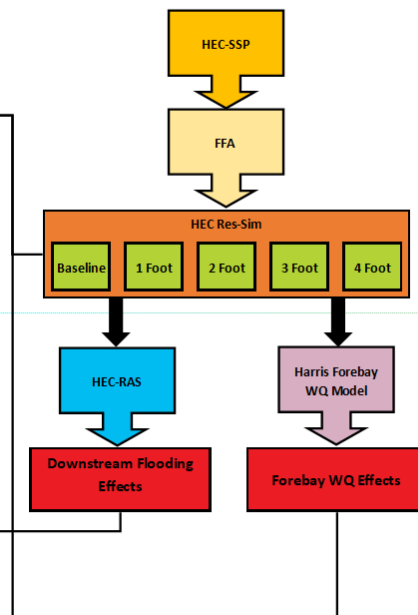




Downstream Release Alternatives Study

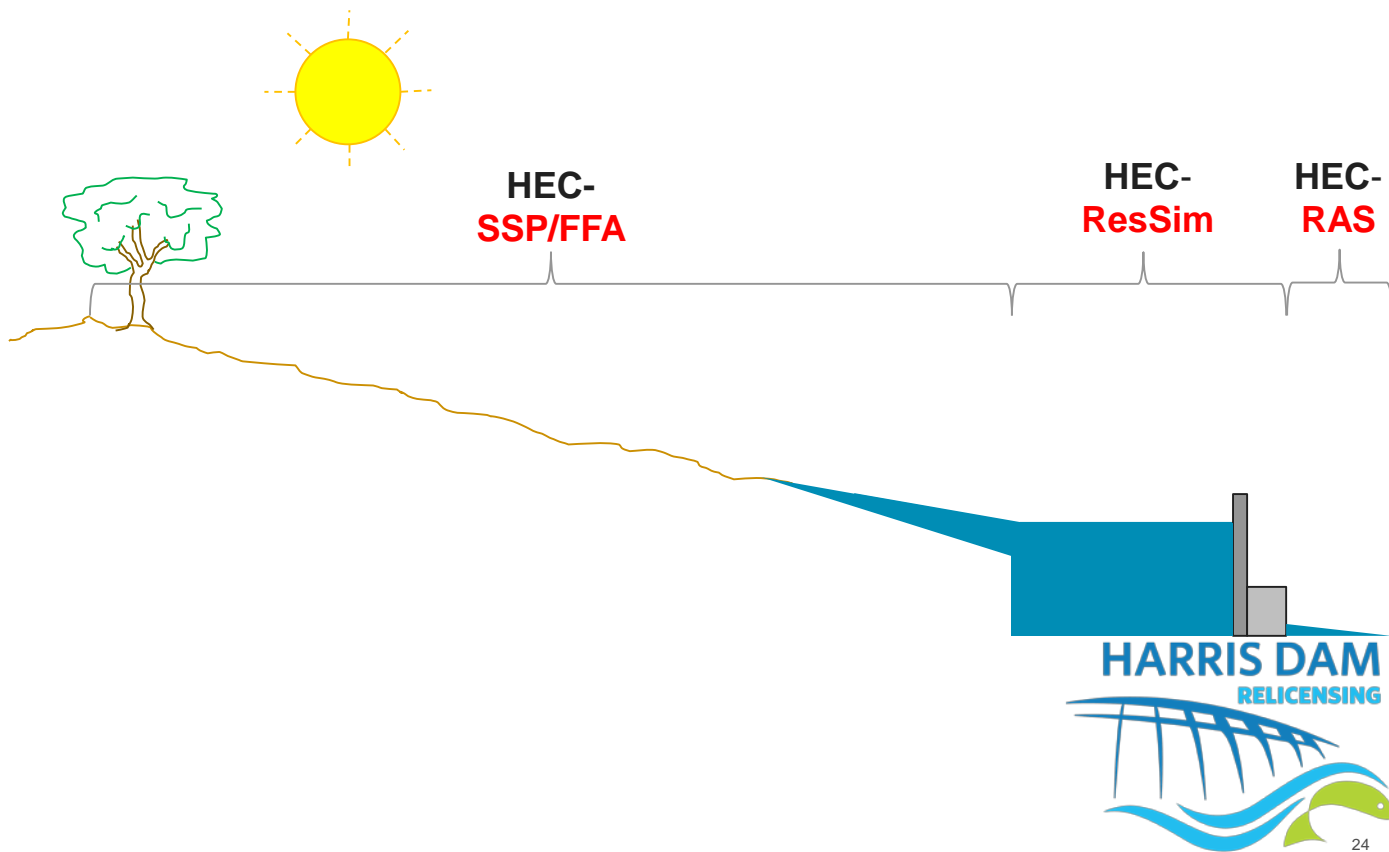


Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis Study





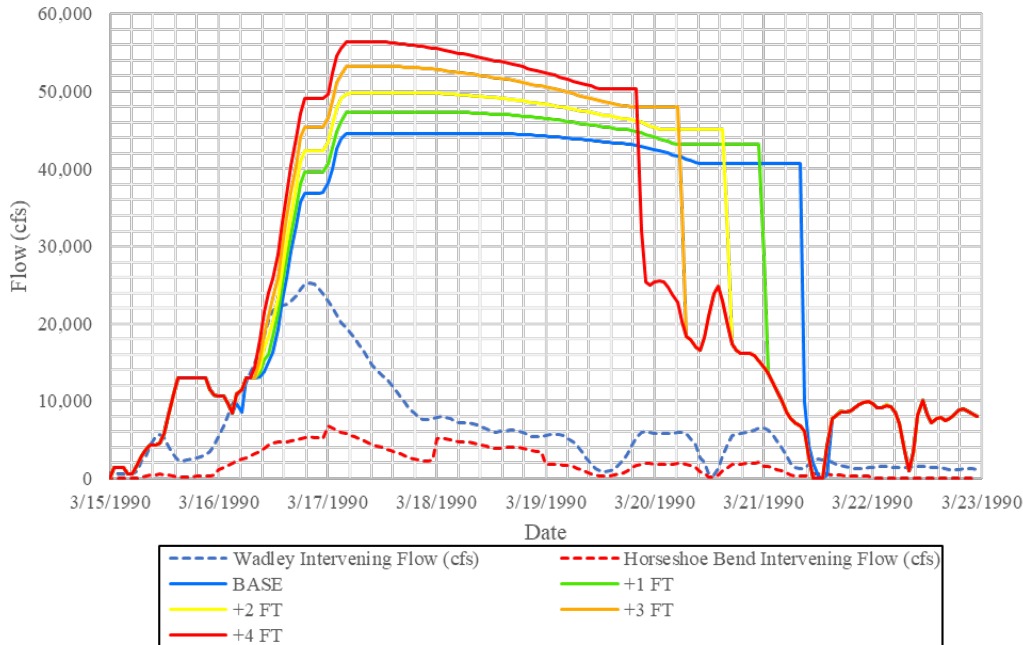
Where the models are used...



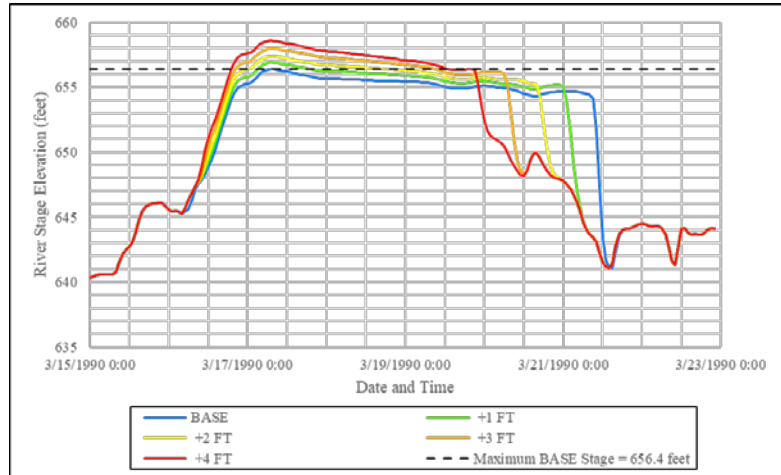
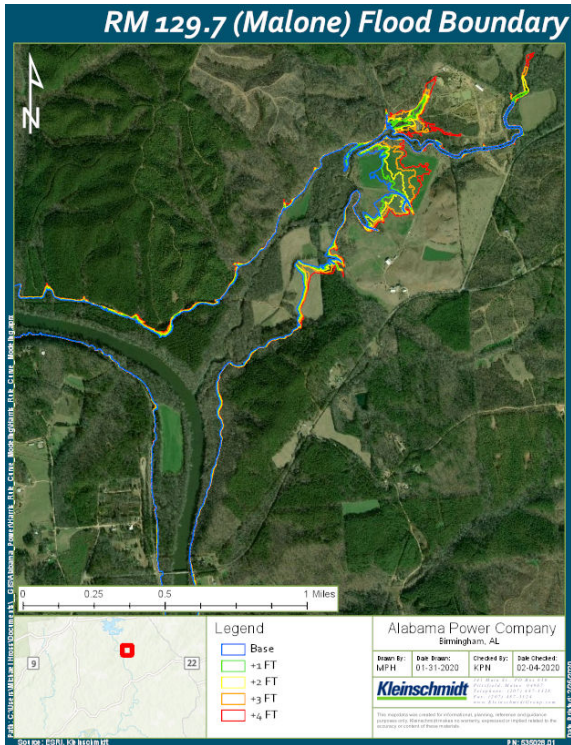
HEC-RAS – MODELED FLOWS



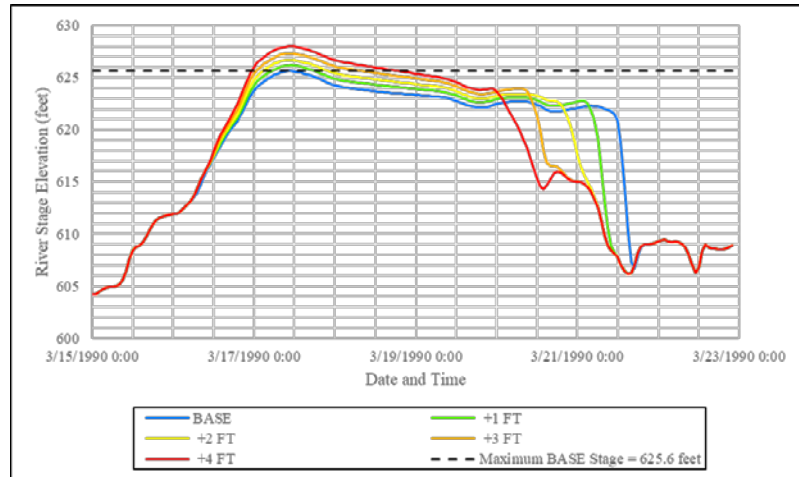
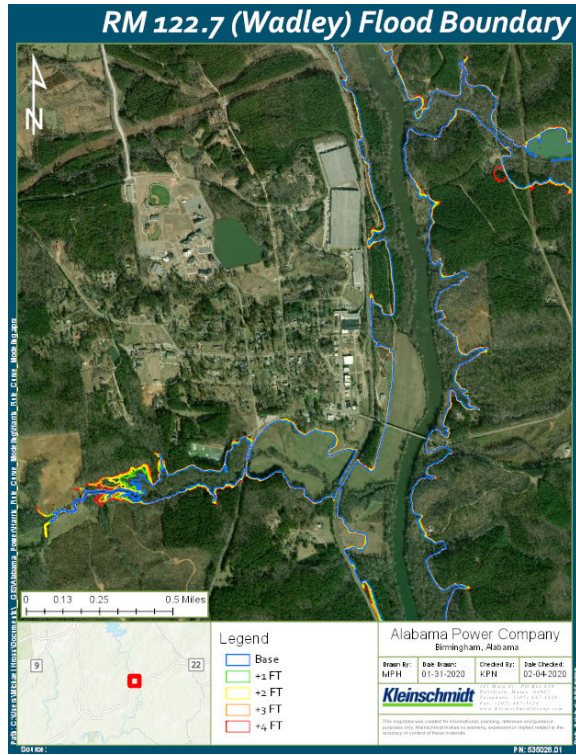
- ❑ Base scenario (i.e., existing) and 4 rule curve simulations
 - +1 ft, +2 ft, +3 ft, +4ft
- ❑ Intervening flows included in model
 - Flows contributed to river by watershed downstream of the dam
 - Between Harris Dam and Wadley, AL
 - Between Wadley, AL and Horseshoe Bend



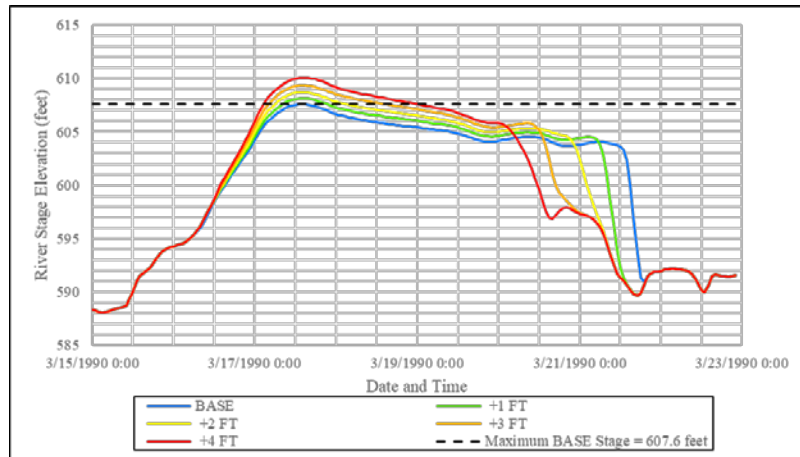
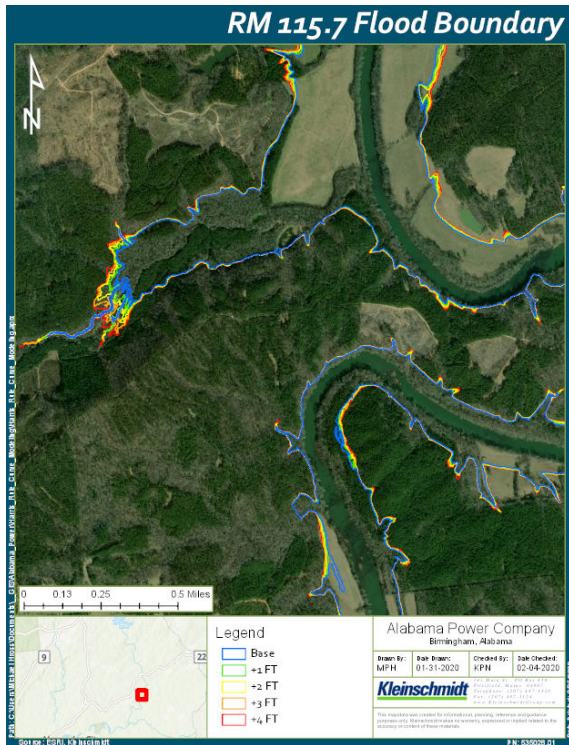
HEC-RAS – MODELING RESULTS



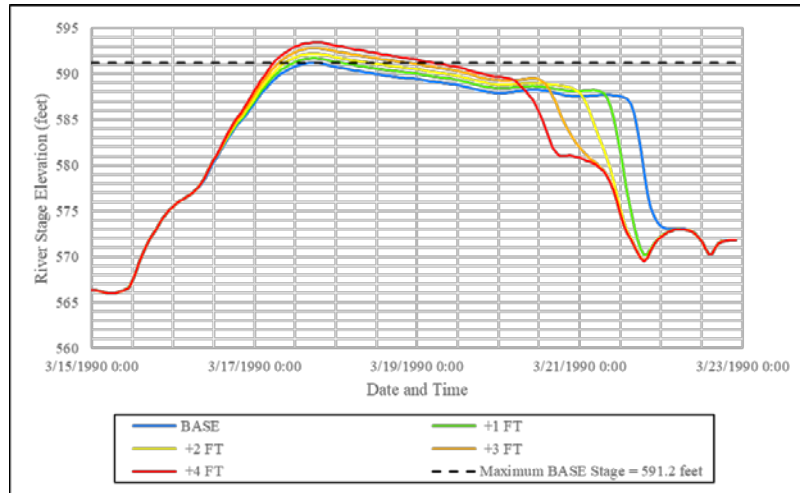
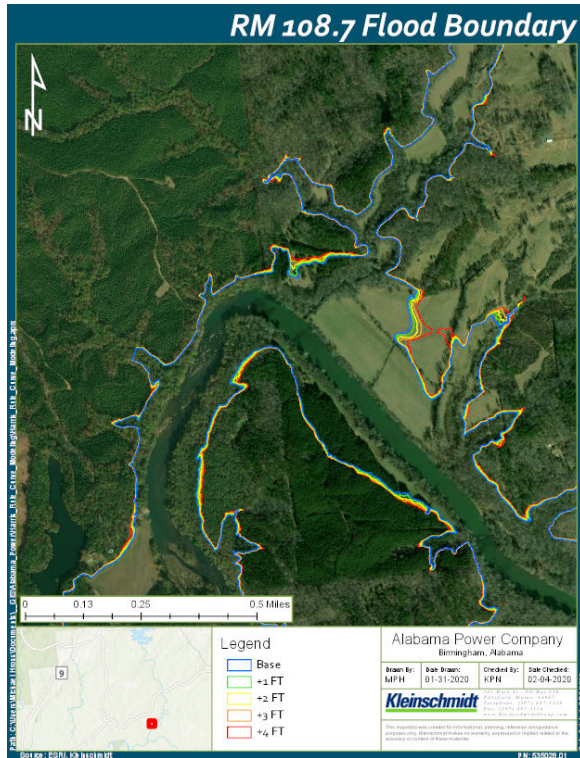
HEC-RAS – MODELING RESULTS



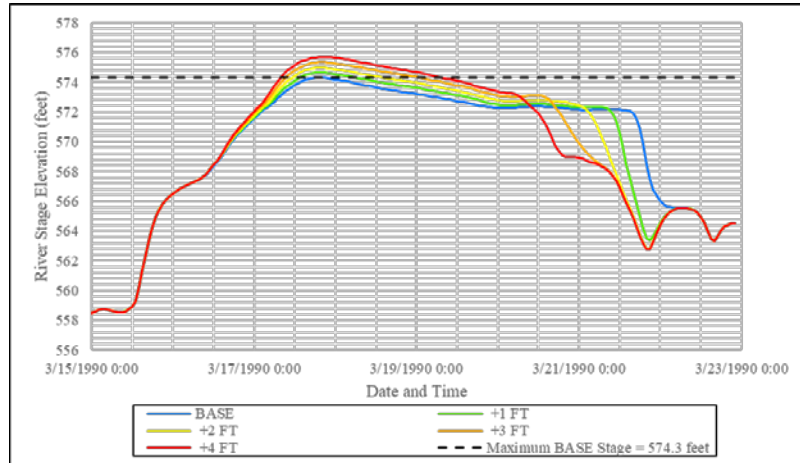
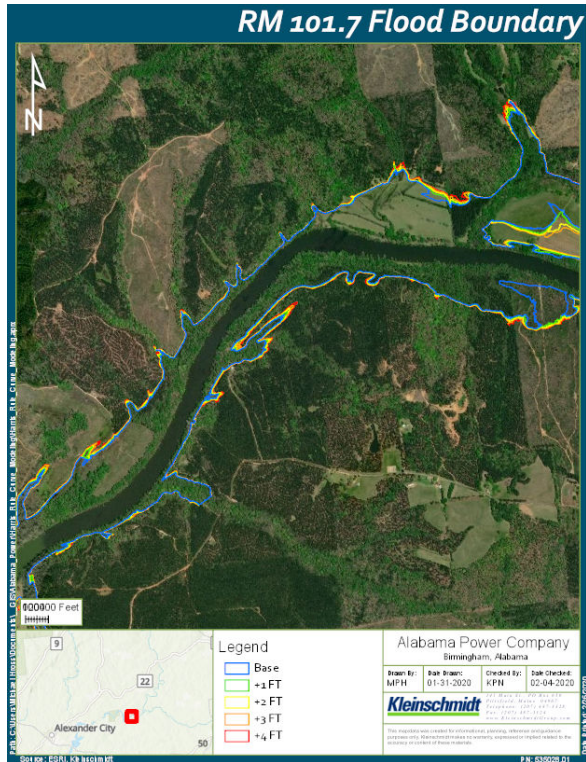
HEC-RAS – MODELING RESULTS

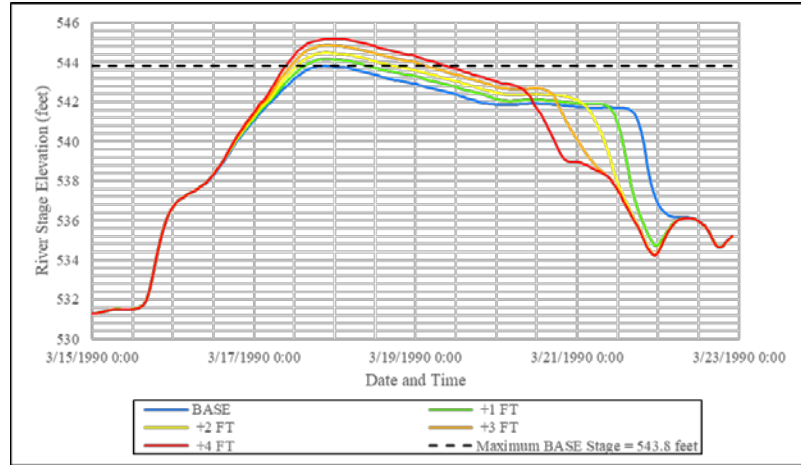


HEC-RAS – MODELING RESULTS



HEC-RAS – MODELING RESULTS





HEC-RAS – MODEL RESULTS



Location	Distance from Dam (miles)	Max Water Surface Rise (feet)			
		+ 1 foot	+ 2 feet	+ 3 feet	+ 4 feet
RM 129.7 (Malone, AL)	7	0.5	1.0	1.6	2.2
RM 122.7 (Wadley, AL)	14	0.5	1.1	1.7	2.4
RM 115.7	21	0.6	1.1	1.8	2.5
RM 108.7	28	0.5	1.0	1.6	2.2
RM 101.7	35	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.4
RM 93.7 (Horseshoe Bend)	43	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.4

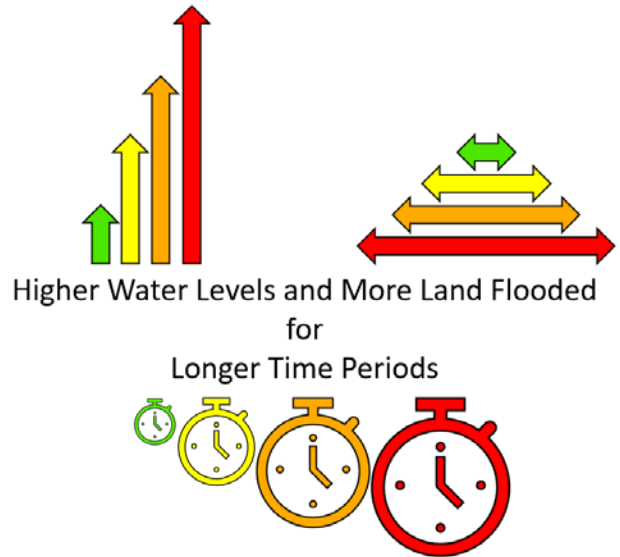
Location	Distance from Dam (miles)	Duration above Baseline Condition Max Elevation (hours)			
		+ 1 foot	+ 2 feet	+ 3 feet	+ 4 feet
RM 129.7 (Malone, AL)	7	15	43	61	67
RM 122.7 (Wadley, AL)	14	12	19	32	43
RM 115.7	21	13	21	34	46
RM 108.7	28	14	26	38	48
RM 101.7	35	17	27	40	48
RM 93.7 (Horseshoe Bend)	43	18	29	39	47



HEC-RAS - SUMMARY



- ❑ Any change in the operating curve causes:
 - ❑ increased maximum stage
 - ❑ increase in inundation,
 - ❑ increase in duration
- ❑ Most flooding occurs where tributaries enter Tallapoosa River
- ❑ Will need to evaluate effects on downstream structures



OPERATING CURVE CHANGE FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS



Variance from Study Plan and Schedule

- ☐ March 2020 HAT 1 meeting cancelled due to COVID-19

Remaining Activities/Modification/Other Proposed Studies

- ☐ Draft Phase 1 study report comments due June 11, 2020
- ☐ Begin Phase 2 analysis on effects of winter operating curve on other resources
- ☐ Present methods for the Lake Recreation Structure Usability at Winter Pool Alternatives phase 2 analysis to HAT 1 and HAT 5
- ☐ Present methods for evaluating effects on inundated structures downstream of Harris Dam
- ☐ No additional studies have been proposed beyond that in FERC's SPD

QUESTIONS?



DOWNSTREAM RELEASE ALTERNATIVES



Study Purpose and Methods Summary

- ☐ To evaluate the effects of pre- and post- implementation of Green Plan operations, a continuous minimum flow of 150 cfs, and an alternative/modified Green Plan operation on Project resources.

Study Progress

- ☐ RES-Sim outflow hydrographs developed
- ☐ HEC-RAS model complete;
- ☐ Navigation, ADROP and Hydrobudget analyses
- ☐ Draft report distributed to stakeholders

HEC-RAS – MODELED SCENARIOS



❑ 3 Downstream Release Alternative Plans

- Pre-Green
- Green Plan
- 150 cfs Continuous Minimum Flow

❑ 2001 Selected as an average year

- Intervening flows included in model
 - Flows contributed to river by watershed downstream of the dam
 - Between Harris Dam and Wadley, AL
 - Between Wadley, AL and Horseshoe Bend
- Intervening flow data from USGS gages at Wadley, 02414500 and near Horseshoe Bend, 02414715



PHASE 1 MODELING RESULTS



- ☐ Lake Level Impacts: none
- ☐ Generation Impacts
 - Pre-Green Plan: + \$357,000 per year
 - Green Plan: none (current operation mode)
 - 150 cfs Continuous Minimum Flow: undetermined
- ☐ Flood Control Impacts: none
- ☐ Navigation Impacts: none
- ☐ Drought Operation Impacts: none



DOWNSTREAM RELEASE ALTERNATIVES



Variance from Study Plan and Schedule

- ☐ March 2020 HAT 1 meeting cancelled due to COVID-19

Remaining Activities/Modification/Other Proposed Studies

- ☐ Draft Phase 1 study report comments due June 11, 2020
- ☐ Begin Phase 2 analysis on effects of downstream release alternatives on other resources
- ☐ No additional studies have been proposed beyond that in FERC's SPD

QUESTIONS?



HAT 2 Water Quality and Use

- ❑ Water Quality Study
- ❑ Erosion and Sedimentation Study



WATER QUALITY



Study Purpose and Methods Summary

- ❑ Summarizes data collected from 2017 through 2019 from Alabama Power, Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), and Alabama Water Watch (AWW)
- ❑ Supports the required 401 Water Quality Certification by conducting dissolved oxygen and water temperature monitoring in the tailrace and Harris Reservoir forebay
- ❑ Identifies any possible areas of water quality concern by HAT 2 participants

Study Progress

- ❑ Held HAT 2 meeting on September 11, 2019
- ❑ HAT 2 stakeholders identified one location of water quality concern: the Foster's Bridge area at Lake Harris
- ❑ Distributed Draft Water Quality Report March 9, 2020
- ❑ Collected dissolved oxygen (DO) and temperature data at two locations downstream of the dam and monthly vertical profiles in the Harris Reservoir forebay

WATER QUALITY



Data Collection Results

- ❑ Generation data immediately downstream of Harris Dam in 2018 and 2019 had dissolved oxygen (DO) readings greater than 5 milligrams per liter (mg/L) for 94 percent of all measurements
- ❑ Continuous monitoring for generation and non-generation in 2019 had DO levels greater than 5 mg/L for 99.9 percent of all measurements
- ❑ Several low DO level readings in 2017 can be attributed to severe drought that impacted the Harris Reservoir in the summer and fall of 2016, where inflows to the lake were at historic lows, causing stronger stratification of Lake Harris
- ❑ Data collected by ADEM at Harris Dam, Wadley, and Horseshoe Bend had DO levels above 5 mg/L at each sampling event
- ❑ Continuous monitoring at Malone indicated that the DO levels were greater than 5 mg/L for 99 percent of the monitoring period

WATER QUALITY



Variance from the Study Plan and Schedule

- ☐ Alabama Power intends to submit an application to ADEM for the 401 Water Quality Certification in April 2021, not in April 2020 as noted in the FERC SPD.

Remaining Activities/Modification/Other Proposed Studies

- ☐ Comments on Draft Water Quality Study Report due June 11, 2020
- ☐ Review comments on the Draft Water Quality Study Report and modify the Final Report, as applicable
- ☐ Prepare the 401 WQC application and submit to ADEM in April 2021
- ☐ No additional studies have been proposed beyond that in FERC's SPD

QUESTIONS?

EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION



Study Purpose and Methods Summary

- ☐ Identify any problematic erosion sites and sedimentation areas and determine the likely causes
 - Identify erosion and sedimentation sites
 - Assess lake erosion sites using a qualified Erosion and Sediment Control Professional
 - Assess bank erosion susceptibility in Tallapoosa River from Harris Dam through Horseshoe Bend
 - Assess sedimentation sites by examining available lake photography and data (LIDAR) and analyzing with Geographic Information System (GIS)

Study Progress

- ☐ May 1, 2019 email to HAT 2 members distributed maps of sites identified for assessment and requested additional sites
- ☐ September 11, 2019 HAT 2 meeting – Reviewed study plan and last call for erosion and sedimentation sites
- ☐ Lake erosion site assessments performed in December 2019
- ☐ Bank erosion susceptibility assessment performed in May 2019
- ☐ Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report distributed to HAT 2 on March 17, 2020



EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION



Lake Harris Erosion Assessment

□ 24 sites assessed

- 8 sites – no erosion
- 16 sites with erosion due to land use (12), anthropogenic (6), and/or natural factors independent of Project operations (8).

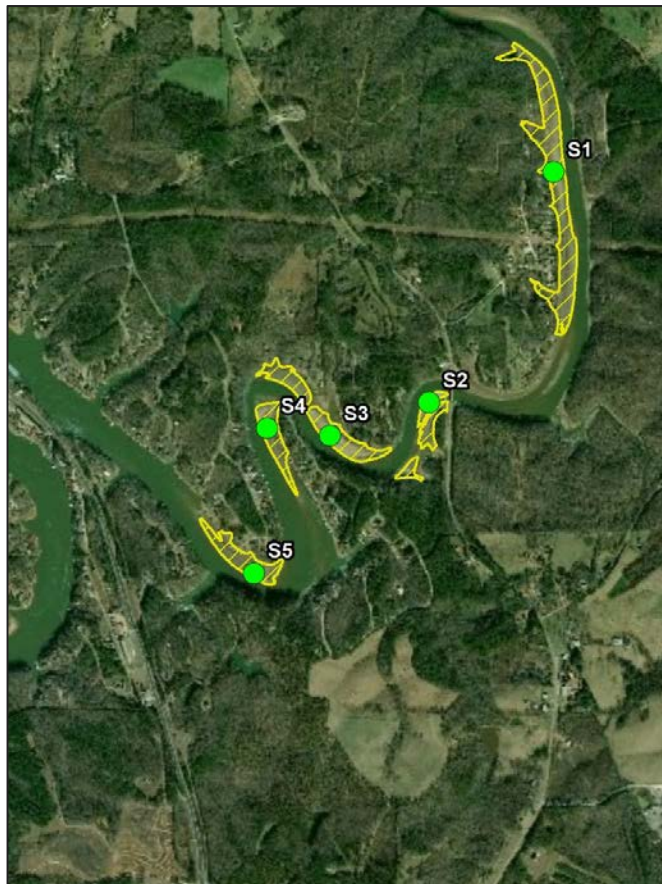


EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION



Lake Harris Sedimentation Assessment

- ❑ 9 sites assessed – most in Little Tallapoosa arm
- ❑ GIS analysis estimated 120 acres
- ❑ 25% of Little Tallapoosa River basin is hay/pasture fields



EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION



Tallapoosa River Assessment

- ☐ High Definition Stream Survey (HDSS)
- ☐ Left and right banks scored independently
- ☐ Only one area was impaired to non-functional

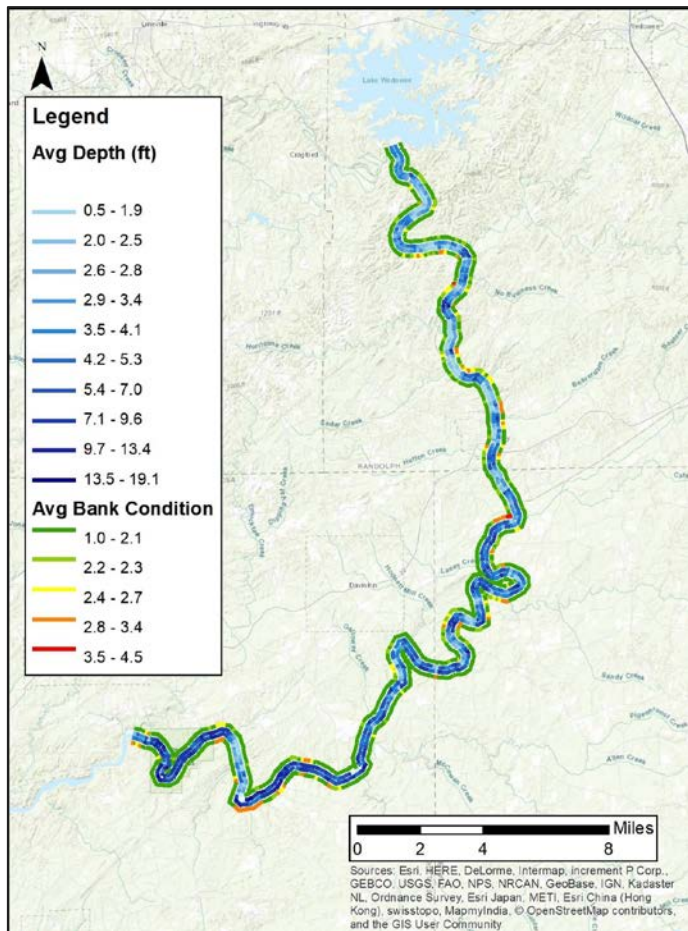
Bank Condition Score	Bank Condition Class	Description	Erosion Potential	Human Impact
1	Fully Functional	Banks with low erosion potential, such as, bedrock outcroppings, heavily wooded areas with low slopes and good access to flood plain.	Low to High	Low to High
2	Functional	Banks in good condition with minor impacts present, such as, forested with moderate bank angles and adequate access to flood plains.		
3	Slightly Impaired	Banks showing moderate erosion impact or some impact from human development.		
4	Impaired	Surrounding area consists of more than 50% exposed soil with low riparian diversity or surface protection. Obvious impacts from cattle, agriculture, industry, and poorly protected streambanks		
5	Non-functional	Surrounding area consists of short grass or bare soil and steep bank angles. Evidence of active bank failure with very little stabilization from vegetation. Contribution of sediment likely to be very high in these areas.		



EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION



EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION



EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION



Variance from the Study Plan and Schedule

- ☐ No variance from the study plan or schedule.

Remaining Activities/Modification/Other Proposed Studies

- ☐ Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report comments due June 11, 2020
- ☐ Additional reconnaissance at Lake Harris sedimentation site during full (summer) pool conditions to determine if any nuisance aquatic vegetation is present
- ☐ No additional studies have been proposed beyond that in FERC's SPD

QUESTIONS?



HAT 3 Fish and Wildlife

- ❑ Threatened and Endangered Species Study
- ❑ Downstream Aquatic Habitat Study
- ❑ Aquatic Resources Study



THREATENED & ENDANGERED SPECIES



Study Purpose and Methods Summary

- ☐ Determine if listed species occur in the Project Area and identify potential project impacts
 - Compile a list of T&E species and critical habitats
 - Review literature of agreed upon species to gather habitat requirement data and describe historical range.
 - Identify factors affecting the status of each species.
 - Use GIS to map habitat information to determine possible areas in the geographic scope that T&E species may utilize.
 - Summarize collected data of areas within the geographic scope that provide habitat requirements for T&E species.
 - Determine if these areas are potentially impacted by Harris Project operations.
 - Perform field surveys, as appropriate

Study Progress

- ☐ August 27, 2019 – Reviewed Study Plan and discussed need for field surveys
- ☐ Surveyed for fine-lined pocketbook (mussel) in Tallapoosa River (November 2019)
- ☐ Draft Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment complete



THREATENED & ENDANGERED DESKTOP STUDY



Federally Threatened and Endangered Species Potentially Occurring in AL Counties within Project Vicinity

□ 20 species: 7 threatened, 13 endangered

- Harris – 7 species
 - Red-cockaded woodpecker
 - Southern pigtoe and fine-lined pocketbook
 - Indiana bat and northern long-eared bat
 - Little amphianthus and white fringeless orchid
- Skyline – 16 species
 - Palezone shiner and spotfin chub
 - 8 mussel species
 - Indiana bat, northern long-eared bat, and gray bat
 - White fringeless orchid, Price's potato bean, Morefield's leather flower



THREATENED & ENDANGERED DESKTOP STUDY



HABITAT OCCURRENCE

SPECIES	SKYLINE	LAKE HARRIS
Fine-lined pocketbook		✓
Southern pigtoe		✓
Gray bat	✓	
Indiana bat	✓	✓
Northern long-eared bat	✓	✓
Little amphianthus		✓
Price's potato bean	✓	
White fringeless orchid	✓	✓
Red-cockaded woodpecker		✓



THREATENED & ENDANGERED DESKTOP STUDY



USFWS Designated Critical Habitat

- ☐ Fine-lined pocketbook
- ☐ Indiana bat
- ☐ Rabbitsfoot
- ☐ Slabside pearlymussel
- ☐ Southern pigtoe
- ☐ Spotfin chub



THREATENED & ENDANGERED SPECIES



Variance from the Study Plan and Schedule

- ☐ March 2020 HAT 3 meeting was cancelled due to COVID-19

Remaining Activities/Modifications/Other Proposed Studies

- ☐ Comments on Draft Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment due June 11, 2020
- ☐ Additional consultation with USFWS as needed
- ☐ Additional surveys in spring/summer 2020: palezone shiner and fine-lined pocketbook
- ☐ No additional studies have been proposed beyond that in FERC's SPD

QUESTIONS?



DOWNSTREAM AQUATIC HABITAT



Study Purpose and Methods Summary

- ☐ To develop a model that describes the relationship between Green Plan operations and aquatic habitat.

Study Progress

- ☐ Use HEC-RAS to evaluate the effect of current operations on the amount and persistence of wetted aquatic habitat, especially shoal/shallow-water habitat.
 - Model runs of Green Plan vs Pre-Green Plan operations
- ☐ Mesohabitat analysis (classified as riffle, run, or pool) complete
- ☐ 20 Level/temperature loggers deployed in 2019
- ☐ HAT 3 March 20, 2019 Meeting – Reviewed Study Plan and draft mesohabitat analysis
- ☐ HAT 3 December 11, 2019 – Reviewed study progress and proposed methodology for analyzing results from HEC-RAS
- ☐ February 20, 2020 – HAT 3 Meeting to review proposed analysis methodology and initial results of wetted perimeter analysis



DOWNSTREAM AQUATIC HABITAT



Variance from the Study Plan and Schedule

- ☐ March 2020 HAT 3 meeting was cancelled due to COVID-19

Remaining Activities/Modifications/Other Proposed Studies

- ☐ Level loggers continue to collect data through June 2020
- ☐ Analysis of HEC-RAS results
- ☐ Develop temperature component of HEC-RAS model (spring 2020)
- ☐ Draft Report in June 2020
- ☐ No additional studies have been proposed beyond that in FERC's SPD

QUESTIONS?



AQUATIC RESOURCES



Study Purpose and Methods Summary

☐ Evaluate the effects of the Harris Project on aquatic resources.

Study Progress

☐ Desktop Assessment of Aquatic Resources (Kleinschmidt)

☐ Downstream Fish Population Research (Auburn)

- Fish Temperature Requirements
- Assessment of Temperature Data from Regulated and Unregulated Reaches
- Fish Community Surveys
 - Wadeable standardized (30+2) sampling
 - Boat Electrofishing
- Bioenergetics Modeling



DOWNSTREAM FISH POPULATION RESEARCH



- ❑ Literature review of temperature requirements of target species: Redbreast Sunfish, Channel Catfish, Tallapoosa Bass, and Alabama Bass
 - Spotted Bass temperature review will be used in place of Alabama Bass
- ❑ Fish sampling at Horseshoe Bend, Wadley, Lee's Bridge (control site), and Harris Dam tailrace
 - Sampling in April, May, July, September, November 2019 and January and March 2020
 - Individual fish weighed, measured, sexed, had gonads removed and weighed, had diets removed from stomachs and preserved, and had otoliths removed and stored to be evaluated
 - To date, all diets quantified, all prey items identified, and all diet data entered into databank
- ❑ Target species specimens being used in respirometry tests
 - Intermittent flow static respirometry tests: data will be used in bioenergetics models
 - Swimming respirometry to quantify performance capabilities of fish



AQUATIC RESOURCES

Variance from Study Plan and Schedule

- ☐ March 2020 HAT 3 meeting was cancelled due to COVID-19
- ☐ Auburn University exploring alternatives to electromyogram radio tags

Remaining Activities/Modifications/Other Proposed Studies

- ☐ Desktop Assessment of Aquatic Resources
- ☐ Downstream Fish Population Research
 - Fish Temperature Requirements
 - Assessment of Temperature Data from Regulated and Unregulated Reaches
 - Fish Community Surveys
 - Wadeable standardized (30+2) sampling
 - Boat Electrofishing
 - Bioenergetics Modeling
 - Consider Alternative “Control” Site Upstream of Reservoir
 - Tag and Track Fish During Summer 2020
 - Continue Static Respirometry Tests at 10 and 21°C
 - Continue Measuring Active Metabolic Rates (Combination of Increasing Water Velocity and Decreasing Water Temperature)
- ☐ Draft Aquatic Resources Study Report in July 2020
- ☐ No additional studies have been proposed beyond that in FERC’s SPD

QUESTIONS?



Next Steps



Next Steps



- ☐ Alabama Power will file a summary of the ISR meeting on **May 12, 2020**
- ☐ Comments on the ISR and ISR meeting summary should be submitted to FERC by **June 11, 2020**
- ☐ Any requests for modifying the FERC approved study plan must follow 18 CFR Section 5.15 (d) and (e)
- ☐ Comments on the draft study reports should be submitted to Alabama Power at harrisrelicensing@southernco.com by **June 11, 2020**



Next Steps in Relicensing Process



- ☐ Additional HAT meetings (2020-2021)
- ☐ Second Study Season/Phase II (2020/2021)
- ☐ Progress Update (10/2020)
- ☐ File Updated Study Report (4/12/2021)
- ☐ File Updated Study Report Meeting Summary (4/27/2021)
- ☐ File Preliminary Licensing Proposal (PLP) (by 7/3/2021)
- ☐ Comments on Preliminary Licensing Proposal, Additional Information Request (if necessary) (90 days from issuance of PLP or by 10/1/2021)
- ☐ File Final License Application (11/30/2021)

Questions?





HARRIS DAM

RELICENSING



Alabama Power

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[lovvorn@randolphcountyalabama.gov](#); [lswinsto@southernco.com](#); [lth0002@auburn.edu](#); [mark@americanwhitewater.org](#); [matt.brooks@alea.gov](#); [matthew.marshall@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [mayo.lydia@epa.gov](#); [mcoker@southernco.com](#); [mcw0061@aces.edu](#); [mdollar48@gmail.com](#); [meredith.h.ladart@usace.army.mil](#); [mhpwedowee@gmail.com](#); [mhunter@alabamarivers.org](#); [michael.w.creswell@usace.army.mil](#); [midwaytreasures@bellsouth.net](#); [mike.holley@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [mitchell.reid@tnc.org](#); [mlen@adem.alabama.gov](#); [mnedd@blm.gov](#); [monte.terhaar@ferc.gov](#); [mooretn@auburn.edu](#); [mprandolphwater@gmail.com](#); [nancyburnes@centurylink.net](#); [nanferebee@juno.com](#); [nathan.aycock@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [orr.chauncey@epa.gov](#); [pace.wilber@noaa.gov](#); [partnersinfo@wwfus.org](#); [patti.powell@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [patty@ten-o.com](#); [paul.trudine@gmail.com](#); [ptrammell@reddyice.com](#); [publicaffairs@doc.gov](#); [rachel.mcnamara@ferc.gov](#); [raebutler@mcn-nsn.gov](#); [rancococ@teleclipse.net](#); [randall.b.harvey@usace.army.mil](#); [randy@randyrogerslaw.com](#); [randy@wedoweemarine.com](#); [rbmorris222@gmail.com](#); [rcodydeal@hotmail.com](#); [reuteem@auburn.edu](#); [richardburnes3@gmail.com](#); [rick.oates@forestry.alabama.gov](#); [rickmcwhorter723@icloud.com](#); [rifraft2@aol.com](#); [rjdavis8346@gmail.com](#); [robert.a.allen@usace.army.mil](#); [robinwaldrep@yahoo.com](#); [roger.mcneil@noaa.gov](#); [ron@lakewedowee.org](#); [rosoweka@mcn-nsn.gov](#); [rusttown@nc-chokeee.com](#); [ryan.prince@forestry.alabama.gov](#); [sabinawood@live.com](#); [sandrifrench@gmail.com](#); [sarah.salazar@ferc.gov](#); [sbryan@pci-nsn.gov](#); [scsmith@southernco.com](#); [section106@mcn-nsn.gov](#); [sforehand@russellands.com](#); [sgraham@southernco.com](#); [sherry.bradley@adph.state.al.us](#); [sidney.hare@gmail.com](#); [simsthe@aces.edu](#); [snelson@nelsonandco.com](#); [sonjahollomon@gmail.com](#); [steve.bryant@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [stewartjack12@bellsouth.net](#); [straylor426@bellsouth.net](#); [sueagnew52@yahoo.com](#); [tdadunaway@gmail.com](#); [thpo@pci-nsn.gov](#); [thpo@ttown.org](#); [timguffey@jccch.net](#); [tlamberth@russellands.com](#); [tlmills@southernco.com](#); [todd.fobian@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [tom.diggs@ung.edu](#); [tom.lettieri47@gmail.com](#); [tom.littlepage@adeca.alabama.gov](#); [tpfreema@southernco.com](#); [trayjim@bellsouth.net](#); [triciastearns@gmail.com](#); [twstjohn@southernco.com](#); [variscom506@gmail.com](#); [walker.mary@epa.gov](#); [william.puckett@swcc.alabama.gov](#); [wmcampbell218@gmail.com](#); [wright2@aces.edu](#); [wsgardne@southernco.com](#); [wtanders@southernco.com](#)

Subject: Harris Relicensing - Initial Study Report Meeting Summary
Date: Tuesday, May 12, 2020 12:16:34 PM
Attachments: [2020-05-12 ISR Meeting Summary.pdf](#)

Harris relicensing stakeholders,

The meeting summary from the April 28th Initial Study Report meeting, including a list of attendees and the meeting presentation, was filed with FERC today. The meeting summary is attached and can also be found at www.harrisrelicensing.com.

Thanks,

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services

(205)257-2251

arsegars@southernco.com

From: [APC Harris Relicensing](#)
To: ["harrisrelicensing@southernco.com"](#)
Bcc: [damon.abernethy@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [nathan.aycock@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [Steve Bryant - Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources](#); [todd.fobian@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [chris.greene@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [keith.henderson@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [mike.holley@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [matthew.marshall@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [amy.silvano@dcnr.alabama.gov](#); [jhaslbauer@adem.alabama.gov](#); [cljohnson@adem.alabama.gov](#); [mlen@adem.alabama.gov](#); [fal@adem.alabama.gov](#); [djmoore@adem.alabama.gov](#); [arsegars@southernco.com](#); [dkanders@southernco.com](#); [wtanders@southernco.com](#); [jcarlee@southernco.com](#); [kechandi@southernco.com](#); [mcoker@southernco.com](#); [cggoodma@southernco.com](#); [gfhorn@southernco.com](#); [ammcvica@southernco.com](#); [tlmills@southernco.com](#); [mhunter@alabamarivers.org](#); [clowry@alabamarivers.org](#); [jwest@alabamarivers.org](#); [gjobsis@americanrivers.org](#); [kmo0025@auburn.edu](#); [irwiner@auburn.edu](#); [reuteem@auburn.edu](#); [lgallen@balch.com](#); [jhancock@balch.com](#); [allan.creamer@ferc.gov](#); [rachel.mcnamara@ferc.gov](#); [sarah.salazar@ferc.gov](#); [monte.terhaar@ferc.gov](#); [kate.cosnahan@kleinschmidtgroup.com](#); [colin.dinken@kleinschmidtgroup.com](#); [amanda.fleming@kleinschmidtgroup.com](#); [henry.mealing@kleinschmidtgroup.com](#); [jason.moak@kleinschmidtgroup.com](#); [kelly.schaeffer@kleinschmidtgroup.com](#); [jessecunningham@msn.com](#); [sforehand@russellands.com](#); [1942jthompson420@gmail.com](#); [nancyburnes@centurylink.net](#); [lgarland68@aol.com](#); [rbmorris333@gmail.com](#); [mitchell.reid@tnc.org](#); [richardburnes3@gmail.com](#); [eilandfarm@aol.com](#); [eveham75@gmail.com](#); [wmcampbell218@gmail.com](#); [jec22641@aol.com](#); [robinwaldrep@yahoo.com](#); [chuckdenman@hotmail.com](#); [carolbuggknight@hotmail.com](#); [donnamat@aol.com](#); [harry.merrill47@gmail.com](#); [mhpwedowee@gmail.com](#); [midwaytreasures@bellsouth.net](#); [inspector_003@yahoo.com](#); [clark.maria@epa.gov](#); [decker.chris@epa.gov](#); [gordon.lisa-perras@epa.gov](#); [holliman.daniel@epa.gov](#); [mayo.lydia@epa.gov](#); [jeff_duncan@nps.gov](#)
Subject: HAT 2 - Erosion/Sedimentation Study video
Date: Thursday, May 14, 2020 11:00:17 AM

HAT 2,

During the Initial Study Report meeting on April 28, several stakeholders asked if the High Definition Stream Survey video created by Trutta Environmental Solutions as part of the Erosion and Sedimentation study could be made available to stakeholders. The video footage is now available on the Harris relicensing website at the link below.

[Trutta HDSS Videos](#)

Thanks,

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services

(205)257-2251

[arsegars@southernco.com](#)

APC Harris Relicensing

From: Clark, Maria <Clark.Maria@epa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, May 14, 2020 1:24 PM
To: APC Harris Relicensing
Subject: RE: HAT 2 - Erosion/Sedimentation Study video

Hi Angie,

Is the summary also available? Maria

From: APC Harris Relicensing <g2apchr@southernco.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 14, 2020 12:01 PM
To: APC Harris Relicensing <g2apchr@southernco.com>
Subject: HAT 2 - Erosion/Sedimentation Study video

HAT 2,

During the Initial Study Report meeting on April 28, several stakeholders asked if the High Definition Stream Survey video created by Trutta Environmental Solutions as part of the Erosion and Sedimentation study could be made available to stakeholders. The video footage is now available on the Harris relicensing website at the link below.

[Trutta HDSS Videos \[gcc01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com\]](https://gcc01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https://www.southernco.com/harris-relicensing/HAT2-erosion-sedimentation-study-video)

Thanks,

Angie Anderegg
Hydro Services
(205)257-2251
arsegars@southernco.com

APC Harris Relicensing

From: Jack West <jwest@alabamarivers.org>
Sent: Monday, May 18, 2020 4:46 PM
To: APC Harris Relicensing
Subject: Re: HAT 2 - Erosion/Sedimentation Study video

Angie,

Thank you for sharing the HDSS videos. The way they are set up with the map and different sections corresponding to different videos and sides of the bank is easy to navigate and helpful.

I hope you're staying well.

Best,

On Thu, May 14, 2020 at 11:00 AM APC Harris Relicensing <g2apchr@southernco.com> wrote:

HAT 2,

During the Initial Study Report meeting on April 28, several stakeholders asked if the High Definition Stream Survey video created by Trutta Environmental Solutions as part of the Erosion and Sedimentation study could be made available to stakeholders. The video footage is now available on the Harris relicensing website at the link below.

[Trutta HDSS Videos \[harrisrelicensing.com\]](https://harrisrelicensing.com)

Thanks,

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services

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arsegars@southernco.com

Jack West, Esq.
Policy and Advocacy Director
Alabama Rivers Alliance
2014 6th Ave N, Suite 200
Birmingham, AL 35203
205-322-6395
www.alabamarivers.org [alabamarivers.org]

Celebrating more than 20 years of protecting Alabama's 132,000 miles of rivers and streams!

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20426

June 10, 2020

OFFICE OF ENERGY PROJECTS

Project No. 2628-065 – Alabama
R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project
Alabama Power Company

VIA FERC Service

Ms. Angie Anderegg
Harris Relicensing Project Manager
Alabama Power Company
600 North 18th Street Birmingham,
AL 35203

Subject: Staff Comments on the Initial Study Report and Initial Study Report Meeting Summary for the R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project

Dear Ms. Anderegg:

Staff have reviewed Alabama Power Company's (Alabama Power) Initial Study Report (ISR) and associated draft study reports for the R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project (Harris Project) filed on April 10, 2020, attended the ISR Meeting held via teleconference on April 28, 2020, and reviewed the ISR Meeting Summary filed on May 12, 2020. Alabama Power filed its ISR two days earlier than the published deadline of April 12, 2020. However, staff is maintaining the original deadline posted in previously issued process plans, June 11, 2020, for filing: comments on the ISR and draft study reports; comments on the ISR Meeting summary; requests for modifications to the approved study plan; and proposals for new studies.

Any stakeholder requests for study plan modifications or new studies should follow the Commission's regulations at 18 C.F.R. § 5.9(b) and 5.15 (2019), which are attached for stakeholder convenience (Attachment B). A copy of the Commission's Integrated Licensing Process (ILP) schedule for the Harris Project pre-filing milestones is attached as a reminder (Attachment C).

Based on a review of the ISR, associated draft study reports, discussions at the ISR Meeting, and a review of the ISR Meeting Summary, staff provide comments and recommended updates on Alabama Power's filings in Attachment A. Unless otherwise noted, please address the comments in Attachment A in the Updated Study Report or the

Project No. 2628-065

- 2 -

preliminary licensing proposal and license application, as appropriate. Alabama Power's requests for variances to their approved schedules for the Water Quality Study, the Draft Recreation Evaluation Study Report, and the Cultural Resources Study¹ will be addressed after the close of the ISR comment period.

If you have questions please contact Sarah Salazar at (202) 502-6863, or at sarah.salazar@ferc.gov.

Sincerely,

Allan E. Creamer

for Stephen Bowler, Chief
South Branch
Division of Hydropower Licensing

Enclosures: Attachment A
Attachment B
Attachment C

¹ Alabama Power intends to submit its Clean Water Act section 401 Water Quality Certification application to the Alabama Department of Environmental Management in April 2021 instead of in 2020, as originally proposed. Alabama Power proposes to file its Draft Recreation Evaluation Study Report in August 2020 instead of June 2020 to allow time to complete two new recreation surveys, the Tallapoosa River Downstream Landowner Survey and the Tallapoosa River Recreation User Survey. Alabama Power also proposes to finalize the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for its Cultural Resources Study and file it with documentation of consultation in June 2020.

Attachment A**Staff comments on the Initial Study Report (ISR) and
Initial Study Report Meeting Summary**Draft Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis (Phase 1) Study Report

1. Figure 5-3, on page 39 of the Draft Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis (Phase 1) Study Report, shows how changing the winter pool elevation from the current project operating curve to the +1, +2, +3, and +4-foot winter operating curves could affect reservoir elevations in Lake Harris throughout the year. Moreover, the figure documents the interaction between higher winter pool levels and low-inflow periods. During the period between 2006 and 2008, which encompasses two low-flow periods, the model showed that increasing the winter pool elevation can result in higher reservoir elevations during low-flow years, compared to the existing operating curve. However, Figure 5-3 shows that from about July 2007 through mid-February 2008, modeled reservoir levels for the +2 and +3-foot winter pool curve alternatives were lower than that of the other operating curve alternatives for the same operating period. Please explain what appears to be an anomaly in the modeling result in the final report.

Draft Downstream Release Alternatives (Phase 1) Study Report

2. During the ISR Meeting, Alabama Power requested that stakeholders provide downstream flow alternatives for evaluation in the models developed during Phase 1 of the Downstream Release Alternatives Study. Stakeholders expressed concerns about their ability to propose flow alternatives without having the draft reports for the Aquatic Resources and Downstream Aquatic Habitat Studies, which are scheduled to be available in July 2020 and June 2020, respectively. It is our understanding that during Phase 2 of this study, Alabama Power would run stakeholder-proposed flow alternatives that may be provided with ISR comments, as well as additional flow alternatives that stakeholders may propose after the results for the Aquatic Resources and Downstream Aquatic Habitat Studies are available. Please clarify your intent by July 11, 2020, as part of your response to stakeholder comments on the ISR.

3. According to the approved study plan, the goal of the Downstream Release Alternatives Study is to evaluate the effects of four downstream flow release alternatives on project resources. The four release alternatives are: (1) the Green Plan, or Alabama Power's current pulsing operation; (2) the Pre-Green Plan, or Alabama Power's historic peaking operation; (3) the Pre-Green Plan with a continuous baseflow of 150 cubic feet per second (cfs); and (4) a modified Green Plan. The Phase 1 Report, filed on April 10, 2020, presented complete results for Pre-Green Plan operation and Green Plan operation, partial results for the Pre-Green Plan with a 150-cfs baseflow, and no results for the modified Green-Plan alternative.

During the ISR Meeting, Alabama Power requested that stakeholders identify and propose downstream flow release alternatives so that the proposed alternative's effects on environmental resources can be assessed during Phase 2 of the study. To facilitate modelling of downstream flow release alternatives, we recommend that Alabama Power run base flows of 150 cfs, 350 cfs, 600 cfs, and 800 cfs through its model for each of the three release scenarios (i.e., the Pre-Green Plan, the Green Plan, and the modified Green Plan flow release approach). The low-end flow of 150 cfs was proposed by Alabama Power as equivalent to the daily volume of three 10-minute Green Plan pulses. This flow also is about 15 percent of the average annual flow at the United States Geological Survey's flow gage (#02414500) on the Tallapoosa River at Wadley, Alabama, and represents "poor" to "fair" habitat conditions.¹ We recommend 800 cfs as the upper end of the base flow modeling range because it represents "good" to "excellent" habitat,² and is nearly equivalent to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Aquatic Base Flow guideline for the Tallapoosa River at the Wadley gage.³ The proposed base flows of 350 cfs and 600 cfs cover the range between 150 cfs and 800 cfs.

In addition, we recommend that the modeling for Alabama Power's Aquatic Resources Study and Downstream Aquatic Habitat Study,⁴ as well as any Phase 2

¹ See Tennant, D.L. 1976. Instream flow regimens for fish, wildlife, recreation, and related environmental resources. *in* Instream flow needs, Volume II: Boise, ID, Proceedings of the symposium and specialty conference on instream flow needs, May 3-6, American Fisheries Society, p. 359-373. Tennant (1976) defines habitat quality (measured by average depth and velocity of flow) as a percentage of the average annual flow. Poor habitat is represented by 0.1 (10 percent of the average annual flow), fair habitat is represented by 0.1 to 0.3 (10 to 30 percent of the average annual flow), and good habitat is represented by 0.3 to 0.4 (30 to 40 percent of the average annual flow), depending on season.

² *Id.*

³ For purposes of this analysis, we assumed an aquatic base flow of 0.5 cubic feet per second per square mile (or cfs/m) of drainage area (1,675 square miles at the Wadley gage). See U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1981. Interim Regional Policy for New England Streams Flow Recommendations. Region 5. Boston, Massachusetts.

⁴ The Aquatic Resources Study involves the use of a bioenergetics model to conduct simulations needed to test potential influence of water temperature and flow on growth rates of fish species downstream from Harris Dam. The Downstream Aquatic Habitat Study involves using a HEC-RAS model to evaluate the effect of alternative operations on the amount and persistence of wetted aquatic habitat in the Tallapoosa River downstream from Harris Dam.

assessment(s) include all the downstream flow release alternatives identified and evaluated as part of the Downstream Flow Release Alternatives Study. The results of all the modeling for the Aquatic Resources Study and Downstream Aquatic Habitat Study should be included in the final study reports and filed with the Updated Study Report, due by April 12, 2021.

4. The Draft Downstream Release Alternatives (Phase 1) Study Report refers to data sets (e.g., topographic and geometric data on pages 12-13 and 17-19) that were used to develop the models. To assist us in interpreting the models, we recommend including in the final study report a table and/or figure that summarizes all of the data sets used in the models and identifies their spatial extents in terms such as watershed segments, river miles (RMs), and square miles covered by each dataset (as appropriate), with reference to other geographic landmarks (e.g., nearest city, dam, bridge, etc.). Please incorporate into the table and/or figure, the stakeholder- and Alabama Power-identified erosion areas of concern. In addition, please provide the metadata for each data set used.

5. Page 14 of the Draft Downstream Release Alternatives (Phase 1) Study Report includes a description of the HEC-ResSim model that was developed for the project. Harris Dam was modeled in HEC-ResSim with both a minimum release requirement and maximum constraint at the downstream gage at Wadley. The draft report states that the minimum release requirement is based on the flow at the upstream Heflin gage, which is located on the Tallapoosa River arm of Harris Reservoir and has 68 years of discharge records. Page 5 of the draft report indicates that there is also a gage (Newell) on the Little Tallapoosa River Arm of the reservoir, which has 45 years of discharge records. It appears that only the Heflin gage was used in developing the minimum release requirement. As part of your response to stakeholder comments on the ISR, please explain the rationale for basing the minimum releases in the HEC-ResSim model only on the flows at the Heflin gage and not also on the flows at the Newell gage.

6. Pages 15 and 16 of the Draft Downstream Release Alternatives (Phase 1) Study Report, state that the drought indicator thresholds, or triggers, are only evaluated on the 1st and the 15th of every month in the model and that once a drought operation is triggered, the drought intensity level can only recover from drought condition at a rate of one level per “period.” Please clarify in the final report if one “period” is equal to 15 days (i.e., the interval for evaluating drought triggers) and if this protocol is used for managing reservoir operations currently, or if it is only a parameter used in the model.

Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report

7. The Erosion and Sedimentation Study in the approved study plan states that Alabama Power would analyze its existing lake photography and Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) data using a geographic information system (GIS) to identify elevation or contour changes around the reservoir from historic conditions and quantify changes in

lake surface area to estimate sedimentation rates and volumes within the reservoir. In addition, the approved study plan states that Alabama Power will verify and survey sedimentation areas for nuisance aquatic vegetation. According to the study schedule, Alabama Power will prepare the GIS overlay and maps from June through July 2019 and conduct field verification from fall 2019 through winter 2020.

The Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report does not include a comparison of reservoir contour changes from past conditions or the results of nuisance aquatic vegetation surveys. The report states that limited aerial imagery of the lake during winter draw down and historic LIDAR data for the reservoir did not allow for comparison to historic conditions and that Alabama Power will conduct nuisance aquatic vegetation surveys during the 2020 growing season.

It is unclear why the existing aerial imagery and Alabama Power's LIDAR⁵ data did not allow for comparison with past conditions or why the nuisance aquatic vegetation surveys will be conducted during the 2020 growing season instead of during the approved field verifications from fall 2019 to winter 2020. As part of your response to stakeholder comments on the ISR, please clarify what existing aerial imagery and LIDAR data was used and why it was not suitable for comparison with past conditions. Also, please explain the change in timing for conducting the nuisance aquatic vegetation surveys.

Draft Water Quality Report

8. Figure 3-8, on page 18 of the Draft Water Quality Study Report shows dissolved oxygen (DO) profiles for the Harris Project forebay. While much of the data is typical of the DO stratification pattern in a southern reservoir, the figure also shows that in June, July, and August of 2017 and 2019, there was a 2.0 to 3.0 milligram per liter increase in DO concentration at a depth of about 20 to 25 meters in Lake Harris, which is uncommon in such reservoirs. Please include Alabama Power's interpretation of this DO anomaly in the final Water Quality Study Report.

Draft Threatened and Endangered (T&E) Species Study Report

9. The goals of Alabama Power's T&E Species Study are to assess the probability of T&E species populations and/or their critical habitat occurring within the Harris Project boundary or project area and determine if there are project related impacts (i.e., lake fluctuations, downstream flows, recreation and shoreline management activities, timber

⁵ During the June 4, 2020 Harris Action Team #1 and #5 meeting, Alabama Power stated it has LIDAR data sets from different years and would check its records to confirm the number of LIDAR data sets, and for which years the LIDAR data were collected.

management, etc.) to those species and critical habitats. According to the study schedule, Alabama Power would develop the GIS overlays and maps from April through July 2019, and conduct field verifications, if required, from October 2019 through September 2020.

The Draft T&E Species Study Report does not provide information on the presence or absence of potentially suitable habitat within the project boundary for all of the T&E species (e.g., red cockaded woodpecker,⁶ northern long-eared bat,⁷ pool sprite,⁸ and white fringeless orchid⁹) on the official species list for the project.¹⁰ Therefore, Alabama Power was unable to determine whether or not these species are likely to occur within the project boundary or identify a complete list of T&E species that require field surveys.

⁶ Page 8 the report states that land use data is not specific enough to determine if the 3,068 acres of coniferous forest in the project boundary at Lake Harris has the specific habitat characteristics suitable for red-cockaded woodpeckers.

⁷ Page 19 of the report states that the Lake Harris and Skyline project boundaries fall within the range of the northern long eared bat and that there are no known hibernacula or summer roost trees within the project boundaries. However, as discussed in the ISR meeting, the report does not state whether any known northern long-eared bat hibernacula occur within a 0.25-mile radius of the project boundaries, or whether known summer roost trees occur within a 150-foot radius of the project boundaries. The report also does not provide information about timber/vegetation management practices within the project boundary. This information is needed in order to determine known occurrences of northern long-eared bats within or adjacent to the project boundaries and to determine potential project effects to this species.

⁸ Page 21 of the reports states that pool sprite was documented at Lake Harris in Flat Rock Park in 1995. While subsequent surveys have not detected pool sprite, the report indicates that there are 138.4 acres of granite geology within the project boundary at Lake Harris. However, this species' vernal pool habitat was not identified at the project due to "a lack of available data."

⁹ Page 22 the report states that National Wetland Inventory data is not detailed enough to identify potentially suitable habitat for white fringeless orchid within the project boundary.

¹⁰ See FWS's official lists of T&E species within the Harris Project boundaries (i.e., at Lake Harris and Skyline) that were accessed on July 27, 2018, by staff using the FWS's Information for Planning and Conservation website (<https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>) and filed on July 30, 2018.

As part of your response to stakeholder comments on the ISR, please provide:

- (1) the maps and assessment of the availability of potentially suitable habitat within the project boundary for all of the T&E species on the official species list for the project;
- (2) documentation of consultation with FWS regarding the species-specific criteria for determining which T&E species on the official species list will be surveyed in the field;
- (3) a complete list of T&E species that will be surveyed during the 2nd study season as part of the T&E Species Study; and
- (4) confirmation that Alabama Power will complete the field verification scheduled by September 2020.

Draft Project Lands Evaluation (Phase 1) Report

10. The goals of the Project Lands Evaluation include: (1) identifying and classifying lands at the project that are needed for Harris Project purposes; (2) evaluating existing land use classifications at Lake Harris and determining if any changes are needed to conform to Alabama Power's current land classification system and other Alabama Power Shoreline Management Plans; and (3) identifying lands to be added to, or removed from the current project boundary.

Appendix B of the Draft Project Lands Evaluation (Phase 1) Report includes a small scale map of Lake Harris and the existing shoreline classifications, as well as larger scale maps showing parcels of land within the project boundary for which Alabama Power is considering either changing the existing land use classification, adding parcels to the project boundary, or removing parcels from the project boundary. However, the report does not include large scale maps showing the land use classifications for all of the existing shoreline. To facilitate review of the existing shoreline land use classifications, please file larger scale maps of all the shoreline areas as a supplement to the Draft Project Lands Evaluation Report, as part of your response to stakeholder comments on the ISR. Please include land use classifications on the maps. In addition, if available, please file the GIS data layers of the existing and proposed shoreline land use classifications.

Attachment B**Excerpt from 18 C.F.R. § 5.15**

- (d) *Criteria for modification of approved study.* Any proposal to modify an ongoing study . . . must be accompanied by a showing of good cause why the proposal should be approved, and must include, as appropriate to the facts of the case, a demonstration that:
- (1) Approved studies were not conducted as provided for in the approved study plan; or
 - (2) The study was conducted under anomalous environmental conditions or that environmental conditions have changed in a material way.
- (e) *Criteria for new study.* Any proposal for new information gathering or studies . . . must be accompanied by a showing of good cause why the proposal should be approved, and must include, as appropriate to the facts of the case, a statement explaining:
- (1) Any material changes in the law or regulations applicable to the information request;
 - (2) Why the goals and objectives of any approved study could not be met with the approved study methodology;
 - (3) Why the request was not made earlier;
 - (4) Significant changes in the project proposal or that significant new information material to the study objectives has become available; and
 - (5) Why the new study request satisfies the study criteria in § 5.9(b).

Excerpt from 18 C.F.R. § 5.9(b)

- (b) *Content of study request.* Any information or study request must:
- (1) Describe the goals and objectives of each study proposal and the information to be obtained;
 - (2) If applicable, explain the relevant resource management goals of the agencies or Indian tribes with jurisdiction over the resource to be studied;
 - (3) If the requester is not a resource agency, explain any relevant public interest considerations in regard to the proposed study;
 - (4) Describe existing information concerning the subject of the study proposal, and the need for additional information;
 - (5) Explain any nexus between project operations and effects (direct, indirect, and/or cumulative) on the resource to be studied, and how

the study results would inform the development of license requirements;

- (6) Explain how any proposed study methodology (including any preferred data collection and analysis techniques, or objectively quantified information, and a schedule including appropriate filed season(s) and the duration) is consistent with generally accepted practice in the scientific community or, as appropriate, considers relevant tribal values and knowledge; and
- (7) Describe considerations of level of effort and cost, as applicable, and why proposed alternative studies would not be sufficient to meet the stated information needs.

Attachment C**R.L. Harris Process Plan and Schedule for the Integrated Licensing Process (ILP)**

(shaded milestones are unnecessary if there are no study disputes; if due date falls on a weekend or holiday, the due date is the following business day)

18 C.F.R.	Lead	Activity	Timeframe	Deadline
§ 5.5(a)	Alabama Power	Filing of NOI and PAD	Actual filing date	6/1/2018
§ 5.7	FERC	Initial Tribal Consultation Meeting	No later than 30 days from NOI and PAD	7/1/2018
§5.8	FERC	FERC Issues Notice of Commencement of Proceeding and Scoping Document (SD1)	Within 60 days of NOI and PAD	7/31/2018
§5.8 (b)(3)(viii)	FERC/ Stakeholders	Public Scoping Meetings and Environmental Site Review	Within 30 days of NOI and PAD notice and issuance of SD1	8/28/2018 - 8/29/2018
§ 5.9	Stakeholders/ FERC	File Comments on PAD, SD1, and Study Requests	Within 60 days of NOI and PAD notice and issuance of SD1	9/29/2018
§5.10	FERC	FERC Issues Scoping Document 2 (SD2), if necessary	Within 45 days of deadline for filing comments on SD1	11/13/2018
§5.11(a)	Alabama Power	File Proposed Study Plans	Within 45 days of deadline for filing comments on SD1	11/13/2018
§5.11(e)	Alabama Power/ Stakeholders	Study Plan Meetings	Within 30 days of deadline for filing proposed Study Plans	12/13/2018
§5.12	Stakeholders	File Comments on Proposed Study Plan	Within 90 days after proposed study plan is filed	2/11/2019
§5.13(a)	Alabama Power	File Revised Study Plan	Within 30 days following the deadline for filing comments on proposed Study Plan	3/13/2019
§5.13(b)	Stakeholders	File Comments on Revised Study Plan (if necessary)	Within 15 days following Revised Study Plan	3/28/2019
§5.13(c)	FERC	FERC Issues Study Plan Determination	Within 30 days following Revised Study Plan	4/12/2019
§5.14(a)	Mandatory Conditioning Agencies	Notice of Formal Study Dispute (if necessary)	Within 20 days of Study Plan determination	5/2/2019
§5.14(l)	FERC	Study Dispute Determination	Within 70 days of notice of formal study dispute	7/11/2019
§5.15(a)	Alabama Power	Conduct First Season Field Studies	Spring/Summer 2019	

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18 C.F.R.	Lead	Activity	Timeframe	Deadline
§5.15(c)(1)	Alabama Power	File Initial Study Reports	No later than one year from Study Plan approval	4/12/2020
§5.15(c)(2)	Alabama Power	Initial Study Results Meeting	Within 15 days of Initial Study Report	4/28/2020
§5.15(c)(3)	Alabama Power	File Study Results Meeting Summary	Within 15 days of Study Results Meeting	5/12/2020
§5.15(c)(4)	Stakeholders/ FERC	File Meeting Summary Disagreements/Modifications to Study/Requests for New Studies	Within 30 days of filing Meeting Summary	6/11/2020
§5.15(c)(5)	Alabama Power	File Responses to Disagreements/Modifications/ New Study Requests	Within 30 days of disputes	7/11/2020
§5.15(c)(6)	FERC	Resolution of Disagreements/ Study Plan Determination (if necessary)	Within 30 days of filing responses to disputes	8/10/2020
§5.15	Alabama Power	Conduct Second Season Field Studies	Spring/Summer 2020	
§5.15 (f)	Alabama Power	File Updated Study Reports	No later than two years from Study Plan approval	4/12/2021
§5.15(c)(2)	Alabama Power	Second Study Results Meeting	Within 15 days of Updated Study Report	4/27/2021
§5.15(c)(3)	Alabama Power	File Study Results Meeting Summary	With 15 days of Study Results Meeting	5/12/2021
§5.15(c)(4)	Stakeholders/ FERC	File Meeting Summary Disagreements/ Modifications to Study Requests/Requests for New Studies	Within 30 days of filing Meeting Summary	6/11/2021
§5.15(c)(5)	Alabama Power/ Stakeholders	File Responses to Disagreements/Modifications/ New Study Requests	Within 30 days of disputes	7/11/2021
§5.15(c)(6)	FERC	Resolution of Disagreements/ Study Plan Determination (if necessary)	Within 30 days of filing responses to disagreements	8/10/2021
§5.16(a)	Alabama Power	File Preliminary Licensing Proposal (or Draft License Application) with the FERC and distribute to Stakeholders	Not later than 150 days before final application is filed	7/3/2021
§5.16 (e)	FERC/ Stakeholders	Comments on Alabama Power's Preliminary Licensing Proposal, Additional Information Request (if necessary)	Within 90 days of filing Preliminary Licensing Proposal (or Draft License Application)	10/1/2021
§5.17 (a)	Alabama Power	License Application Filed		11/30/2021



STATE OF ALABAMA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES
WILDLIFE AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES DIVISION

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

The mission of the Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries Division is to manage, protect, conserve, and enhance the wildlife and aquatic resources of Alabama for the sustainable benefit of the people of Alabama.

CHARLES F. "CHUCK" SYKES
DIRECTOR

FRED R. HARDERS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

June 11, 2020

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

RE: Comments on the Harris Project Initial Study Report (ISR) including Project Lands Evaluation, Operating Curve Change Feasibility, Downstream Release Alternatives Study, Water Quality Study, Erosion and Sedimentation Study, Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, Cultural Resources Programmatic Agreement and Historic Properties, Management Plan Study, Area of Potential Effects (APE) and Harris Relicensing Initial Study Report Meeting April 28, 2020 for the R. L. Harris Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2628).

Dear Ms. Bose:

The Alabama Department of Natural Resources (ADCNR) Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries (WFF), has reviewed the filed Harris Project Initial Study Report (ISR) in regards to the relicensing of R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project No. 2628 and submits the following comments and recommendations for your consideration:

Initial Study Report (ISR)

- On page 11, section 4.1 of Initial Study Report, "*i.e.*" ("that is") should be changed to "*e.g.*" ("for example"). The alternative/modified Green Plan operation downstream release alternative will be evaluated as part of Phase 2. Results from the other three scenarios as well as from the Aquatic Resources Study are needed to design the alternative to be studied. Downstream Aquatic Habitat Study and Recreational Evaluation Study results should be included in footnotes in order to fully evaluate and recommend an alternative Green Plan to be modeled and evaluated as a downstream release alternative. Without the ability to fully evaluate the Aquatic Resources Study, Downstream Aquatic Habitat Study and Recreational Evaluation Study results at this time, ADCNR recommends multiple base flow scenarios calculated from available aquatic inflow and base flow records and guidelines representative for the tailwaters downstream to the Horseshoe Bend with Pre-Green Plan, Green Plan and Modified Green Plan be modeled during the evaluation process. All operational changes to downstream releases should evaluate methods for how these flows could be provided while maintaining state dissolved oxygen guidelines and a natural temperature regime, at all times for the sustainable benefit of aquatic resources.

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- On page 12, section 4.2 of Initial Study Report, remove the descriptive words “slight” and “worse” when detailing if alternatives will increase or decrease average annual economic costs to Alabama Power customers and provide estimated amount ranges for each alternative. If, “there are currently too many unknowns at this time to generate accurate and reliable Hydro Budget results”, please explain how an assumption of whether it will be “same” or “worse” can be made. For comparisons of alternatives, additional details are recommended to provide how a Pre-Green Plan peaking operation with a 150 cfs continuous minimum flow regardless of generation or no generation to produce the minimum flow would not be a significant economic gain, if not evaluating capital and O&M costs into the equation.
- On page 15, section 5.2 of Initial Study Report, remove “well” in statement, “showed dissolved oxygen levels were well above 5 mg/L during each of their sampling events.”
- On page 15, section 5.2 of Initial Study Report, additional data, evidence or other alternatives should be provided to make the statement that “The low dissolved oxygen events in 2017 may be attributed to conditions in the Harris Reservoir that were impacted by severe drought in the summer and fall of 2016, where inflows to the lake were at historic lows.” On page 17, Figure 3-7 of the Water Quality Study does not indicate that temperature stratification occurred differently in 2017 versus 2018 or 2019. Year 2017 data, on page 37, Figure 4-4, and downstream water quality data on page 46, Figure 6-1 of the Water Quality Study disputes the theory that conditions were caused by previous year conditions. Inflows were above average during 2017, which means discharge was higher. This is another reason low dissolved oxygen could have been more pronounced in 2017. This same scenario has been observed in Lake Martin, where higher spring/summer rainfall leads to increased discharge, which leads to poorer water quality below the thermocline (Sammons and Glover, 2013). If a dam is drawing from the hypolimnion under these conditions, it can lead to a discharge of lower oxygenated water during a high precipitation spring/summer. In addition to evaluating potential causes of the 2017 low dissolved oxygen events, changes and improvements that can be made to detect, adjust and improve operations to prevent another 2017 event from occurring again should be considered and evaluated for the sustained benefit of downstream aquatic resources.
- On page 17, section 6.1 of Initial Study Report delete “likely” and insert, “potential” prior to cause(s).
- On page 18, section 6.2.1 of Initial Study Report, include additional details of how causes of erosion were determined. Methods primarily cover how sites of erosion were identified, not caused.
- On page 18, section 6.2.1 of Initial Study Report, verify and confirm accuracy of statement “Twenty-five percent of the Little Tallapoosa River basin has been converted to hay/pasture fields (MRLC 2019)”. Table 2-3, of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, indicate a net loss of Hay/Pasture in the Little Tallapoosa River Basin of -8,815.1 acres from 2001 to 2016. These two statements appear to be contradictory.
- On page 19, section 6.2.2 of Initial Study Report, it states “Notably, only one area scored as impaired to non-functional (located on the right bank between river mile [RM] 16.3 to 16.9).” On page 33, Figure 21 of Appendix E Downstream Bank Stability Study Report of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, a red section is downstream of No Business Creek within the 3.5-5 range appears present. Explain and verify that this area is not considered a second impaired site.
- On page 19, section 6.2.2 of Initial Study Report, “primarily caused” should be changed to “potentially caused”. Remove “natural riverine processes” and replace with “regulated riverine processes” or define how natural riverine processes are defined in this context and occur below a controlled and regulated tailrace.
- On page 19 section 6.2.2. of Initial Study Report. Providing the dissolved oxygen percent of measurements greater than 5 milligrams per liter is correct but misleading in regards to aquatic resources protection. It is important to note when presenting this data that it only takes a single incident of depleted dissolved oxygen to cause an aquatic species kill event. A caveat or footnote is recommended to address this fact.
- On page 19, section 6.2.2 of Initial Study Report, it states, “Questions have also been raised regarding potential effects the Harris Project may have on other aquatic fauna within the Project Area, including macroinvertebrates such as mollusks and crayfish. Alabama Power is investigating the effects of the Harris

Project on these aquatic species and is performing an assessment of the Harris Project's potential effects on species mobility and population health." There are currently records of mussel species Under Review for federal listing with substantial 90-day findings that occur and occurred historically in the Tallapoosa River and its tributaries. Alabama Spike (*Elliptio arca*) and Delicate Spike (*Elliptio arcata*) are currently state protected species and Under Review by United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) with a substantial 90-day finding. Threatened and Endangered Species study plan states in the methods that additional species of concern may be added at the request of USFWS and/or ADCNR if determined to be appropriate. Please provide details on what specific mollusks and crayfish species will be evaluated. A list of state protected species currently being evaluated during the relicensing process is recommended.

- Page 27, section 9.1 of Initial Study Report, there are additional state protected species that are not T&E. The final report may not address all state protected species and a statement should be included to clarify. The Initial Study Report plan used the term "and/or".

Draft Phase 1 Project Lands Evaluation Study Report

- Appendix B includes Figure of Maps and Supporting Information of Proposed Changes of the Project Lands Evaluation Study Report. These maps indicate there are several recreational properties which are being re-classified away from recreation (net loss of 600 acres- page 14, Table 6-1). In addition to the acreages provided, it would be beneficial to provide and understand the amount of linear feet of shoreline for each parcel being proposed for addition, re-classification or removal. Undisturbed natural shorelines and shorelines designated for recreational use benefit wildlife and aquatic resources and also provide recreational opportunities for anglers and hunters. Impacts to shoreline habitat in Lake Harris can negatively impact aquatic, semi-aquatic, and terrestrial species. Studies have shown that undeveloped shoreline areas provide the most suitable habitat for maintaining abundance, diversity, and species richness of aquatic, semi-aquatic, and terrestrial species. We recommend that natural vegetated shorelines remain undisturbed as much as possible when evaluating land classifications and future shoreline land use. When evaluating classification changes, linear lake front footage would be a useful metric to provide. ADCNR would like to ensure a suitable site(s) is(are) identified and reserved for future construction of an appropriately sized boating access facility(ies). Future boating demand on Lake Harris is currently unknown for the entire duration of the license, therefore ADCNR continues to request consultation with Alabama Power in the selection of future recreational sites to safeguard they are located in suitable areas for anglers and boaters. The sites need to be large enough to suit any future demand of boaters and anglers and the sites need to meet the engineering requirements for an appropriately sized facility. We recommend any suitable identified property continue to be classified as recreational. The distribution of public boat ramps in the lake should be fully evaluated when considering reclassifying recreation zoned areas. In areas of the lake with few public boating access points or high boat ramp usage, there should be recreational zoned properties for future boat ramp additions available to meet angler demand.
- Appendix B, Figures R1-R6 of the Project Lands Evaluation Study Report, indicates that these acreages are not suitable for recreation due to their location within areas of the lake with limited demand for public recreation opportunities. ADCNR requests the opportunity to evaluate the results from the Recreation Evaluation Study prior to this determination for these zoning reclassifications.
- On page 9, of the Project Lands Evaluation Study Report, the third bullet named Project Operations (formerly titled Prohibited Access) states "For security, the allowable uses in this classification are primarily restricted to Alabama Power personnel; however, in some cases, such as guided public tours, limited public access is available." ADCNR recommends that bank fishing be included in the "some cases" exemptions statement for these areas. Canoe or kayak access points should also be evaluated in these areas during the relicensing process, since they are currently nonexistent.

Draft Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis Phase I Report

- On page 6, section 2.1.1.5 Lower Tallapoosa River of the Operation Curve Change Feasibility Analysis Study discusses downstream gages. Include years of discharge and stage data for these gages, similar to previous gages years of discharge and stage data discussed and included in the document.

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- On pages 45-50, Figures 5-7 through 5-12 of the Operation Curve Change Feasibility Analysis Study visually indicate inundation boundaries for the baseline of four winter pool alternatives. Include a Table with calculated totals of inundated acreages for the baseline and four winter pool increase alternatives to assist with the quantitative evaluation of inundation effects downstream of the dam.

Draft Downstream Release Alternatives Phase 1 Report

- The Downstream Release Alternatives Study as is, presents the results for three downstream release alternatives: Pre-Green Plan operation, Green Plan operation, and Pre-Green Plan operation with a 150 cfs continuous minimum flow. Throughout the document the “Pre-Green Plan operation with a 150 cfs continuous minimum flow”, is often referenced as “continuous minimum flow of 150 cfs”. When referencing this downstream release alternative in the document it would be helpful to use the full “Pre-Green Plan operation with a 150 cfs continuous minimum flow” to clarify and fully identify the alternative. If a modified Green Plan, details pending, is evaluated with a continuous minimum flow, the addition will assist in differentiating the alternatives.
- A fourth Modified Green Plan downstream release alternative was included to be evaluated in the initial Study Plan for the Downstream Release Alternatives Study. ADCNR maintains its recommendation for a fourth alternative Modified Green Plan be fully evaluated. Details and design of a Modified Green Plan alternative are pending results from the Aquatic Resources Study. For a complete Downstream Release Alternative Study comparing four release alternatives, the Modified Green Plan alternative should be completed and included in this study or Phase 2. ADCNR requests the opportunity to provide specific recommendations for the Modified Green Plan alternative after assessing all of the planned study reports. ADCNR has consistently stated and provided published peer reviewed references that support recommendations for downstream flows to mimic a natural flow regime with an adaptive management of flows that follows state dissolved oxygen guidelines and provides natural temperature regimes, at all times for the sustained long term benefit and conservation of aquatic species (See ADCNR, P-2628-005 FERC ¶ 20181002-5006).
- On page 1, section 1.0 of the Downstream Release Alternatives Study, replace “However, some stakeholders noted that the temperature of the turbine releases could have potential effects on aquatic resources in the Tallapoosa River below Harris Dam.” with “However, some stakeholders noted that the temperature of the turbine releases has documented negative impacts on aquatic resources in the Tallapoosa River below Harris Dam.” (See ADCNR, P-2628-005 FERC ¶ 20181002-5006).
- On page 2, section 1.1, of the Downstream Release Alternatives Study, change “i.e.” to “e.g.” It should be “for example” not “that is” if an Aquatic Resources Study is required to evaluate and design the alternative to be studied as stated in footnote of the page. Downstream Aquatic Habitat Study and Recreational Evaluation Study results should be considered as inclusions in the footnote as prerequisites to fully evaluate and recommend an alternative Modified Green Plan to be modeled and evaluated as a downstream release alternative.
- On page 21, section 4.3.3 Model Flow Data of the Downstream Release Alternatives Study, ADCNR recommends re-stating that the Modified Green Plan alternative is not included in this model section pending results from additional studies and will be evaluated in Phase 2. This section states why 2001 data was used and presented but does not specify why the date range of 1/1/01-1/31/01 was specifically selected from the entire year data. ADCNR recommends including why this month was selected and providing additional figures similar to Fig. 4-3. showing a months’ worth of data at four 1-month intervals covering spring, summer and fall sample portions of hydrographs to fully illustrate model flow data throughout the year.
- On page 25, section 5.2 of the Downstream Release Alternatives Study, remove the descriptive words “slight” and “worse” when detailing if alternatives will increase or decrease average annual economic costs to Alabama Power customers and provide estimated amount ranges for each alternative. If, “there are currently too many unknowns at this time to generate accurate and reliable Hydro Budget results”, please explain how an assumption of whether it will be “same” or “worse” can be made. For comparisons of alternatives,

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additional details should be provided describing how a Pre-Green Plan peaking operation with a 150 cfs continuous minimum flow, regardless of generation or no generation to produce the minimum flow, would not be a significant economic gain, if not evaluating capital and O&M costs into the equation.

- On page 27, section 6.0 Conclusions of the Downstream Release Alternatives Study, a space between “results indicate” should be included.

Draft Water Quality Study Report

- On pages ii-iv., Table of Contents, of the Water Quality Study, some of the page numbering does not coincide with the document contents. For example, Lake Levels and Hydrology page 7 of Table of Contents is on page 8.
- On page 3, section 1.1, of the Water Quality Study, after “A summary of data sources for this report is provided in” a large space creates an extra page that appears to be unnecessary and should be removed.
- On page 8, section 2.0, of the Water Quality Study “October of 2107” should be changed to 2017.
- On page 9, Figure 2-2 of the Water Quality Study, specify if the 1987-2016 data is a monthly average or long-term average in the figure key or label.
- On page 22, Table 3-2 of the Water Quality Study, include minimum and maximum ranges of data to this Table, if available.
- On page 25, Figure 4-1 of the Water Quality Study, provide major tributary names and periodic river mile markings to aid in location descriptions.
- On page 27, Table 4-3 of the Water Quality Study, include minimum and maximum ranges of data to this Table, if available.
- On page 39, of the Water Quality Study, “Error! Reference source not found?” should be removed or corrected.
- On page 42, Table 4-11 of the Water Quality Study, if available, separate and provide this data into Pre-Green Plan and Post-Green Plan implementation year groupings to further examine if operational differences affect water quality.
- On page 46, section 6.2 of the Water Quality Study, additional data, evidence or other alternatives should be provided to make the statement that “The low dissolved oxygen events in 2017 may be attributed to conditions in Harris Reservoir that were impacted by severe drought in the summer and fall of 2016, where inflows to the lake were at historic lows (Figure 6-1)” On page 17, Figure 3-7 of the Water Quality Study does not indicate that temperature stratification occurred differently in 2017 versus 2018 or 2019. Year 2017 data, on page 37, Figure 4-4, and downstream water quality data on page 46, Figure 6-1 of the Water Quality Study disputes the theory that conditions were caused by previous year conditions. Inflows were above average during 2017, which means discharge was higher. This is another reason low dissolved oxygen could have been more pronounced in 2017. This same scenario has been observed in Lake Martin, where higher spring/summer rainfall leads to increased discharge, which leads to poorer water quality below the thermocline (Sammons and Glover 2013). If a dam is drawing from the hypolimnion under these conditions, it can lead to a discharge of lower oxygenated water during a high precipitation spring/summer. In addition to evaluating potential causes of the 2017 low dissolved oxygen events, changes and improvements that can be made to detect, adjust and improve operations to prevent another 2017 event from occurring again should be considered and evaluated for the sustained benefit of downstream aquatic resources.

Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report

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- Throughout the Erosion and Sedimentation Study when referencing “cause of erosion” change to “potential cause(s) of erosion/sedimentation.” On page 2, section 2.0 Goals and Objectives in the Erosion and Sedimentation Study Plan it states, “The goals of this study are to identify any problematic erosion sites and sedimentation areas and determine the likely causes.” “Once areas are identified, Alabama Power will perform assessments and collect additional information, as necessary, to describe and categorize each area according to its severity and potential cause(s).”
- On page 6, section 2.0 Lake Harris, 2.1 Methods in the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, replace, “determine the cause of erosion:” with “determine areas of erosion and potential cause(s):” For the potential cause(s) categories considered, provide a definition of each and additional details into the methods utilized to characterize how each cause was determined and differentiated. The methods described appear to detail how areas of erosion were identified but do not detail how potential cause(s) were determined. A reference to the Erosion and Sedimentation Study Plan Study Plan methods or inclusion of section 4.1 study plan methods should be provided.
- On page 12, section 2.2 Results, 2.2.1 Erosion Survey in the Erosion and Sedimentation Study insert “potential cause(s)” into “Each site was photographed and examined to determine the cause of erosion.”
- On page 20, section, of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, verify and confirm accuracy that Table 2-3 indicates a net loss of Hay/Pasture in the Little Tallapoosa River Basin of -8,815.1 acres from 2001 to 2016. Text indicates a “Twenty-five percent of the Little Tallapoosa River basin has been converted to hay/pasture fields (MRLC 2019)” These two statements appear to be contradictory.
- On page 24, section 3.2 Results of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, change “primarily caused” to “potentially caused”. Remove “natural riverine processes” and replace with “regulated riverine processes” or define how natural riverine processes are defined in this context and occur below a controlled and regulated tailrace.
- On page 25, Table 3-2 of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, add score ranges (minimum and maximum scores) in addition to the means. If previous sites E22 and E23 are included in this Table, provide an asterisk and footnote specifying which ones they are. Include in discussion section how this scoring method compared to the method used at sites E22 and E23.
- On page 26, Figure 3-1 of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, include site numbers from Table 3-2 into this map or provide incremental river mile markers.
- On page, Table 4-1 of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study indicates a 592.1 acreage increase in deciduous forest. Deciduous forest stream buffers have been shown to reduce nitrogen, phosphorous and sedimentation from surface water runoff into streams, lakes and estuaries. This could be included in the discussion section as a positive observed land use trend in the area (Klapproth and Johnson 2009; Roy *et al.* 2006).
- On page 31, Section 5.0 Discussion and Conclusions of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, provide additional information on definitions and methodology in how cause(s) were determined before the conclusion that erosion was a result of anthropogenic and/or natural processes independent of project operations. As is, the use of the word "potential" should be included. Provide the current definition of “project operations” for this study and include it prior to other document “project operations” statements. If referring to “fluctuations” from project operations, this should be clearly stated throughout Erosion and Sedimentation Study. Among Study plans there appears to be variations in the provided definition of “Project operations” and “project related impacts”. For example, on page 4 the Erosion and Sedimentation Study Plan states “Project operations” as “(i.e., water level fluctuations or construction/maintenance activities on/at Project facilities or lands)”, but on page 2 of the Threatened and Endangered Species Study Plan it states “project related impacts” as “(i.e., lake fluctuations, downstream flows, recreation and shoreline management activities, timber management, etc.)”. Providing consistency of these definitions among studies would be beneficial during the relicensing evaluation process. In addition, including “etc.” which indicates that “further, similar items are included” after using “i.e.” or “that is” is a contradictory use of the terms.

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- On page 31, section 5.0 Discussion and Conclusions of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, replace “extremely small” with “relatively small”.
- On page 31, section 5.0 Discussion and Conclusions of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, insert “potentially” prior to “affected”
- On page 31, section 5.0 Discussion and Conclusions of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, insert “potentially” prior to “clear-cut”. Reword sentence to read: “The observed erosion at the these sites is the potential result of adjacent land use and clearing of riparian plant cover destabilizing soils along the affected banks, although erosion at these sites may have been initially caused or exacerbated as result of altered flow releases from Harris Dam.”
- On page 31, section 5.0 Discussion and Conclusions of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, insert “in the reservoir” after decrease in “Sedimentation in Lake Harris is most pronounced in the Little Tallapoosa River arm where sediment transported from upstream settles out of the water column as water velocities decrease” statement.
- In Appendix E Downstream Bank Stability Study Report of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, include periodic river mile markers and corresponding segment numbers in figures of the study.
- On page 33, Figure 21 of Appendix E Downstream Bank Stability Study Report of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, a red section in downstream of No Business Creek within the 3.5-5 range appears present. In results or discussion explain how this area is not included as a second impaired site.
- On page 34, Table 3 of Appendix E Downstream Bank Stability Study Report of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, if available, include ranges (minimum and maximum scores) with segment data.
- On page 43, Conclusions section of Appendix E Downstream Bank Stability Study Report of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study include a definition and discussion about the potential for head cutting in tributaries due to main river channel operations. Head cutting is a process by which the upstream portion of a stream channel becomes destabilized and erodes progressively in an upstream direction. Accelerated velocities can lead to an increase in head cutting upstream from affected areas (Annear *et al.* 2002).

Draft Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment

- Throughout the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, capitalize species common names. When a species is first used in the document, include the scientific name in parentheses. The common name can then be used in the remaining sections of the document.
- Range Figures included in the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment illustrating aquatic species habitat ranges, include the tributaries and streams names on the maps.
- On page 6, Table 1-1 of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment in Scientific names column change “*Villosa trabalis*” to “*Venustaconcha trabalis*”, “*Quadrula cylindrica*” to “*Theliderma cylindrica*”. Correct error for scientific name of Shiny Pigtoe to “*Fusconaia cor*” (Williams *et al.* 2017).
- On page 6, Table 1-1 of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment all of the species listed in this table are now State Protected, see Alabama Regulations relating to game, fish and furbearing animals. 2019-2020. Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, with the exception of the plant species listed, Little Amphianthus, White Fringeless Orchid, Price’s Potato-bean and Morefield’s Leather Flower.
- On page 6, Table 1-1 of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment change column heading “Occurrence” column to “Recent Documented Occurrence in Harris Project Boundary”. Within the

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document “Recent” should be defined, for example, “In this report any documented occurrence within the past 25 years will be classified as a Recent Documented Occurrence”.

- On page 6, Table 1-1 of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, Williams *et al.* (2008) is cited but this resource is not utilized anywhere else in the document. Recommend including the most up to date resources in the following species descriptions.
- On Page 9, 3.2 Palezone Shiner section of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment if an updated survey is proposed for this species suggest including and discussing or note that it will be included in an additional Phase 2 study report.
- On page 10, 3.4 Finelined Pocketbook section of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, include “primarily” in the statement, “this mussel lives in large to small streams in habitats “primarily” above the fall line.” See Williams *et al.* 2008 distribution map and distribution descriptions.
- On page 10, 3.4 Finelined Pocketbook section of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, include, if any, the last mussel survey completed in the Tallapoosa Harris Tailrace and tributaries. Include a statement indicating if a mollusk tailrace study has been considered in the study plan development process and why it was not deemed necessary for this species.
- On page 10, 3.4 Finelined Pocketbook section of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, a statement should be included notifying that ADCNR and USFWS are currently reintroducing the Finelined Pocketbook into suitable historical habitats within the state (USFWS 2019).
- On page 10, 3.4 Finelined Pocketbook section of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, the reasons for decline could be updated and improved by summarizing statements from USFWS (2019), Nine Mobile River Basin mussels (Finelined Pocketbook (*Hamiota (=Lampsilis) altilis*), Orangenacre Mucket (*Hamiota (=Lampsilis) perovalis*), Alabama Moccasinshell, (*Medionidus acutissimus*), Coosa Moccasinshell (*Medionidus parvulus*), Southern Clubshell (*Pleurobema decisum*), Dark Pigtoe (*Pleurobema furvum*), Southern Pigtoe (*Pleurobema georgianum*), Ovate Clubshell (*Pleurobema perovatum*), Triangular Kidneyshell (*Ptychobranchus greenii*)) 5-year review. This review states that suitable habitats and water quality, free of excessive sedimentation and other pollutants, are required for Finelined Pocketbook. The primary cause of curtailment of range and fragmentation of habitat for these mussel species has been contributed to the historic construction of dams and impoundment of large reaches of major river channels (Federal Register 58 FR 14330). Although most of these actions took place in the past, the impacted conditions and habitat continue to affect the species. In recent years, some improvements have been made to improve riverine conditions. For example, flow improvements have been made below Weiss Dam on the Coosa River that benefit existing populations of Southern Clubshell. Watershed-specific threats continue to negatively impact the species. These threats include: 1) coal mining activities 2) oil and gas exploration 3) water withdrawal 4) hypolimnetic discharges 5) poor water quality due to insufficient releases from dams 6) instream aggregate mining 7) navigation channel maintenance activities (8) agricultural practices that degrade water quality by increasing nutrients, herbicide/surfactant compounds, and hormones in surface waters; (9) hydropeaking dams that alter downstream flow conditions, water temperatures, and dissolved oxygen (10) increasing urban development that degrades water quality and stream geomorphology; and (11) climate change, which is expected to result in more frequent and extreme dry and wet years in the Southeast over the next century.
- On page 10, 3.4 Finelined Pocketbook section of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, change statement “No populations were identified within the Project Boundary at Lake Harris, but future surveys have been proposed by Alabama Power.” to “To date, no populations were identified within the Project Boundary at Lake Harris, but surveys focused on the 3.75 mile stretch of the Tallapoosa River where critical habitat is known to occur from the County 36 bridge to a shoal below the Highway 431 bridge are currently being conducted by Alabama Power and USFWS.”

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- On page 11, 3.5 Alabama Lampmussel section of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, a statement should be included notifying that ADCNR and USFWS is currently reintroducing the Alabama Lampmussel into suitable historical habitats within the state (USFWS 2012).
- On page 11, 3.5 Alabama Lampmussel section of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, reasons for imperilment should be updated and improved summarizing statements from USFWS released a Five-Year Review for the species (USFWS 2012).
- On page 11, 3.5 Alabama Lampmussel section of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, include that in laboratory trials Alabama Lampmussel glochidia have been found to utilize Rock Bass (*Ambloplites rupestris*), Green Sunfish (*Lepomis cyanellus*), Bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), Smallmouth Bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*), Spotted Bass (*Micropterus punctulatus*), Largemouth Bass (*Micropterus salmoides*), and Redeye Bass (*Micropterus coosae*) as host fish and that Banded Sculpin (*Cottus carolinae*) appear to be marginal hosts (Williams et. Al. 2008).
- On page 12, 3.6 Cumberland Bean section of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, a statement should be included notifying that ADCNR and USFWS is currently reintroducing the Cumberland Bean into suitable historical habitats within the state (USFWS 2020).
- On page 12, 3.6 Cumberland Bean section of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, reasons for imperilment should be updated and improved summarizing statements from USFWS released a Five-Year Review for the species (USFWS 2020).
- On page 12, 3.7 Fine-Rayd Pigtoe section of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, reasons for species decline should be updated and improved summarizing statements from USFWS released a Five-Year Review for the species (USFWS 2013b).
- On page 13, 3.8 Pale Lilliput section of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, a statement should be included notifying that ADCNR and USFWS is currently reintroducing the Pale Lilliput Mussel into suitable historical habitats within the state (USFWS 2011).
- On page 13, 3.8 Pale Lilliput section of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, reasons for imperilment should be updated and improved summarizing statements from USFWS released a Five-Year Review for the species (USFWS 2011).
- On page 13, 3.8 Pale Lilliput section of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, include, in laboratory trials by ADCNR, Pale Lilliput glochidia have been found to utilize Northern Studfish (*Fundulus catenatus*), Blackspotted Topminnow (*Fundulus olivaceus*) and Blackstripe Topminnow (*Fundulus notatus*) as primary hosts. (Fobian et al. 2015)
- On page 13, 3.9 Rabbitsfoot section of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, a statement should be included notifying that ADCNR and USFWS is currently reintroducing the Rabbitsfoot into suitable historical habitats statewide.
- On page 13, 3.9 Rabbitsfoot section of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, include, suitable fish hosts for Rabbitsfoot populations west of the Mississippi River include Blacktail Shiner (*Cyprinella venusta*) from the Black and Little rivers and Cardinal Shiner (*Luxilus cardinalis*), Red Shiner (*Cyprinella lutrensis*), Spotfin Shiner (*Cyprinella spiloptera*), and Blunface Shiner (*Cyprinella camura*) from the Spring River, but host suitability information is lacking for most of the eastern range (Fobian 2007). A host study by ADCNR in 2011, found Scarlet Shiner (*Lythrurus fasciolaris*), Whitetail Shiner (*Cyprinella galactura*) and Striped Shiner (*Luxilus chrysocephalus*) to be sympatric hosts with Rabbitsfoot from Paint Rock River, AL. Marginal minnow hosts from studies have included Central Stoneroller (*Camptostoma anomalum*), Emerald Shiner (*Notropis atherinoides*), Rosyface Shiner (*Notropis rubellus*), Bullhead Minnow (*Pimephales vigilax*) and Rainbow Darter (*Etheostoma caeruleum*), but not in all stream populations tested (Fobian 2007, Watters et al. 2005).

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- On page 14, 3.10 Snuffbox section of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, update and include that in 2019, USFWS released a Five-Year Review for the species (USFWS 2019b). Reasons for imperilment could be added and improved summarizing statements from this document as well.
- On page 15, 3.11 Shiny Pigtoe Mussel section of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, reasons for imperilment should be updated and improved summarizing statements from USFWS released a Five-Year Review for the species (USFWS 2013c).
- On page 16, 3.12 Southern Pigtoe section of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, change “finelined pocketbook mussel” to “Southern Pigtoe”.
- On page 16, 3.12 Southern Pigtoe section of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, the reasons for decline could be updated and improved by summarizing statements from USFWS (2019), Nine Mobile River Basin mussels (Finelined Pocketbook (*Hamiota* (= *Lampsilis*) *altilis*), Orangenacre Mucket (*Hamiota* (= *Lampsilis*) *perovalis*), Alabama Moccasinshell, (*Medionidus acutissimus*), Coosa Moccasinshell (*Medionidus parvulus*), Southern Clubshell (*Pleurobema decisum*), Dark Pigtoe (*Pleurobema furvum*), Southern Pigtoe (*Pleurobema georgianum*), Ovate Clubshell (*Pleurobema perovatum*), Triangular Kidneyshell (*Ptychobranthus greenii*)) 5-year review. This review states that suitable habitats and water quality, free of excessive sedimentation and other pollutants, are required for Southern Pigtoe. The primary cause of curtailment of range and fragmentation of habitat for mussel species has been contributed to the historic construction of dams and impoundment of large reaches of major river channels (Federal Register 58 FR 14330). Although most of these actions took place in the past, the impacted conditions and habitat continue to affect the species. In recent years, some improvements have been made to improve riverine conditions. For example, flow improvements have been made below Weiss Dam on the Coosa River that benefit existing populations of Southern Clubshell. Watershed-specific threats continue to negatively impact the species. These threats include: 1) coal mining activities 2) oil and gas exploration 3) water withdrawal 4) hypolimnetic discharges 5) poor water quality due to insufficient releases from dams 6) instream aggregate mining 7) navigation channel maintenance activities (8) agricultural practices that degrade water quality by increasing nutrients, herbicide/surfactant compounds, and hormones in surface waters; (9) hydropeaking dams that alter downstream flow conditions, water temperatures, and dissolved oxygen (10) increasing urban development that degrades water quality and stream geomorphology; and (11) climate change, which is expected to result in more frequent and extreme dry and wet years in the Southeast over the next century.
- On page 17, 3.13 Slabside Pearlymussel section of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, include that in 2013, USFWS designated critical habitat for the species (Federal Register 78:59555-59620). A statement similar to the Rabbitsfoot section could be included for consistency.
- On page 25, Discussion and Conclusions: section of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, include a caveat statement or footnote reiterating that this is a desktop assessment and that to be certain of species occurrence, surveys should be conducted by qualified biologists to determine if a sensitive species occurs within a project area. Species not listed for a specific area does not imply that they do not occur there, only that their occurrence there is as yet unrecorded by state or federal agencies. This assessment is currently under review and reflects only our current understanding of species distributions.
- On page 25, Discussion and Conclusions: section of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, change “...extant populations of 20 federal and state protected T&E species (Appendix B).” to “...extant populations of 20 federally T&E species of which 16 are state protected (Appendix B).”
- Appendix B Species Habitat Range Maps of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, all figures with “extant population” shown. change to “Recent Documented Occurrence”. In addition, make sure “Current Range” and “Documented Historic Range” terminology is defined in the assessment. As is, all Figure Titles in Appendix B should have “Current” inserted before Habitat Range and after the Species name.
- Figure 3.12-1 Appendix B of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, Southern Pigtoe does not occur in the Tennessee River system. It does not have critical habitat in the Paint Rock River system. This map appears to be inaccurate and should be deleted.

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- Figure 3.13-1 Appendix B of the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment, The Paint Rock River has designated critical habitat for this species. See Federal Register 78:59555-59620 for critical habitat details that should be included.

Cultural Resources Programmatic Agreement and Historic Properties, Management Plan Study

- ADCNR has no comments or recommendations at this time.

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

- ADCNR has no comments or recommendations at this time.

Harris Relicensing Initial Study Report Meeting April 28, 2020

- Recreational Evaluation Study discussion. Recreation use data was collected at recreational facilities from March to December 2019, however questionnaires were only filled out from May to December 2019. The Questionnaires missed an active time for anglers. ADCNR is concerned that recreational anglers may not be adequately represented in this data. ADCNR would like to make sure that anglers are adequately represented in the survey since it asks specific questions about specific facilities.
- Downstream Release Alternatives Study discussion. A fourth alternative is proposed in the study plan. It was to be a Modified Green Plan. Aquatic Resources Study is required to evaluate and design the alternative to be studied as stated in the footnotes.
- Erosion and Sedimentation Study discussion. ADCNR recommends including the APC response statement “Most of the erosion issues downstream are not due exclusively to operations. For example, areas where trees and vegetation are being cleared are not due exclusively to operations, but water fluctuations could exacerbate erosion.” into the discussion section of the study.
- Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment discussion. APC stated that “No listed species have been documented in the Tallapoosa River below the Harris Dam.” Should be changed to “No listed species have recently been documented in the Tallapoosa River between Harris Dam and Lake Martin.” The Documented Historic Range for Fineline Pocketbook includes the Tallapoosa River.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project relicensing filed Harris Project Initial Study Report (ISR). We look forward to continuing our cooperative efforts with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Alabama Power, and other stakeholders during this process.

If you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact me at (334-353-7484) or Todd.Fobian@dcnr.alabama.gov.

Sincerely,



Todd Fobian

Environmental Affairs Supervisor

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2020. Cumberland Bean (*Villosa trabalis*), 5-Year Review: Summary and Evaluation. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Frankfort, Kentucky. 29 pp.

The Department of Conservation and Natural Resources does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, age, sex, national origin, disability, pregnancy, genetic information or veteran status in its hiring or employment practices nor in admission to, access to, or operations of its programs, services, or activities.

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Document Content(s)

HarrisProject InitialStudy Report(ISR)ADCNRFinal.PDF.....1-13

APC Harris Relicensing

From: Windows Live™ Team <JIMALLEN1959@hotmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, June 11, 2020 4:23 PM
To: APC Harris Relicensing
Subject: Tallapoosa river

I am writing you about the flow of water from Lake Harris dam.

We own a cabin on the East bank of the Tallapoosa river and a 19acre island across one fork of the river.

The excessive flow of water released from the dam is eroding the island, and floating the river is nearly impossible when the dam is shut off. We need a more constant flow of water, and raising the winter level will only worsen the problem.

I understand that I was to fill out some kind of survey by 5:00, but I could not find out how.

Thanks,
James H. Allen
334-863-0347

Sent from [Mail \[go.microsoft.com\]](mailto:JIMALLEN1959@hotmail.com) for Windows 10

David Bishop, Helena, AL.
June 10, 2020

FERC Permit P-2628-065

Dear FERC,

I have spent much time fishing the Tallapoosa River from Wadley to Horseshoe Bend. I have been following the re-licensing for the past couple of years and have listened in on one call.

I began fishing on the Tallapoosa River near Wadley with my family in 1962. Both my grandfathers before me fished on the river since they were children in the early 1900's. As an adult I fish often (35-40 days) every year. As a kid I probably fished 100 times a year. I grew up less than a mile from Lake Harris but have only fished it a handful of times. I have no problem with the lake.. But I do have a problem with it's operation regarding downstream releases.

As recently as last week (June 2-3, 2020), actual release was at least 3 times more volume than scheduled. Currently, I live 2 hours away from where I fish, so I always call the dial-up line before leaving the house. It said only one turbine would be generating. This information was wrong. Not only was it an inconvenience, but a real endangerment to those of us who rely on the phone schedule for release information. In this case, at Horseshoe Bend, the water rose at least 5 feet in a 45 minute span. This has happened numerous times and presents a real danger to small craft. We were run off the river for about 10 hours while the water was too high and fast to fish. I do my best to pick good, safe times to fish. I check with the power company ahead of time. I know that water from the dam takes 10 hours to reach Horseshoe Bend. In spite of all I know, I don't know what the Power Company doesn't share. They could send real time alerts to my phone. This would go a long way toward protecting the lives of Alabama citizens.

We have noticed a large amount of bank erosion and tree loss in the years since the dam was built. A corresponding widening and shallowing of the stream with warmer water resulting in fewer fish has been noted by many who fish the river. I feel that responsible and constant release would mimic the pre-dam flow and allow the river to recover to its natural state. I am also concerned that raising the winter pool of the lake will result in more flooding, erosion, loss of property and life downstream. Also, public access is limited to only two points above Lake Martin and below Wadley. This needs to be remedied so that more people may enjoy the river. FERC can take the lead and make sure that those of us downstream can enjoy our river as before.

Thank you, David Bishop
205-613-3091
177 River Valley Road
Helena, AL 35080

Document Content(s)

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Dear Secretary Bose,

Our property is located on the Tallapoosa River, in Tallapoosa County, between Bibby's Ferry and Germany's Ferry. Over the past 20+ years the banks have drastically eroded and it has gotten even worse in the past 4 years. When the dam is let off the water level gets so high, to the top of the banks. There have been numerous trees along the bank that have fallen into the river. In one area alone the bank has eroded so much that 2 trees have already fallen and a 3rd tree is on the verge of falling. These trees were not "side by side" along the river bank. The 3rd tree that is on the verge of falling was several feet behind the other 2 trees that fell.

There is an island on the property as well. This use to be 1 acre – now it's much less than that. Several trees on that island have also fallen. There is a slue that goes between the riverbank and the island. The water in the slue is normally anywhere from ankle high to knee high. However when the dam is let off the water is up to the top of the bank – well over 7 feet deep. This has caused several trees along the slue to fall and block the water flow in the slue. When the water is down there is very little water, or no water, going down the slue. When the water is up the slue looks like a river.

The falling trees worry me, but what worries me the most is where the banks have not only washed away but caused "caves". In the past we had a small fence several feet from the bank to keep kids from running and falling in the river. A lot of the fence posts have now fallen down the banks and there are huge drop off's that the fence no longer protects the kids from falling down. Approximately 10 years ago we noticed a huge hole, like a cave, in the bank that is close to our picnic area and it is getting larger every year and closer to our picnic area. We are afraid the picnic area will eventually cave in unless something is done about this. Please note this picnic area was not even close to the bank when it was built. Now there are huge drop off's close to the picnic area.

Just this year we noticed a big cave in on the bank of the slue. The only time the water is high enough in the slue to reach the top of the bank is when the water is let off. The cave in is now approx. 2 feet into the bank and getting close to the road we use.

We have repeatedly asked for help from various sources for ideas or help to keep the banks from eroding. So far we have received no help or ideas. I'm afraid we will be enjoying a day on the river and a bank will cave in and cause harm or even death to someone. I have pictures from 2016 as well as pictures from 2020 that will show the erosion.

Thanks,

Michele Waters

256-397-0214

Watermf@auburn.edu

13765 Bibby's Ferry Road
Wadley, AL 36276

Document Content(s)

River.DOCX.....1-1

6/11/2020

Dear Secretary Bose,

I am writing in regard to FERC project number P-2628-065 as it pertains to our property on the Tallapoosa River, in Tallapoosa County, between Bibby's Ferry and Germany's Ferry.

My grandmother farmed this property as a youth and it has been a part of our lives over the past 50 plus years growing up. Over the years, I have seen the drastic changes to the beautiful river and our land that borders its banks. I know there are natural changes to a river's edge, but there has to be ways to preserve the land so that it doesn't just completely erode away become part of the river and no more a place where we can fish, camp and play.

Over the past four years it has become increasingly worse and we are losing more and more trees in addition to the soil that keeps them a root! When the water is released from the dam the water level quickly tops our banks gushing and washing away our land and our trees.

We have an island on the property as well that use to be one acre and it continues to erode away along with its vegetation. We use to be able to walk the slue that's between the riverbank and the island, but the fast moving high waters have taken down so many trees it is almost completely closed off.

The banks of the river are becoming dangerous as the water erodes them away taking our land and the beauty they retain. There is a responsibility that comes with those who regulate the dam that causes these changes. We have repeatedly asked for help from various sources for ideas or help to keep the banks from eroding. Please let us know what can be done to preserve our beautiful river land so that our children and our children's children can enjoy for years to come.

Thank you,

Sharon Holland

Skholland23@gmail.com

678-699-7303

Where I live
3219 Southridge
Stockbridge, GA 30281

Where I love to play
Bibby's Ferry Road on the Tallapoosa River
Wadley, AL 36276

Document Content(s)

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June 11, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20426

RE: Comments on Initial Study Reports, Study Modification Requests, and New Study Proposal for R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project (P-2628-065)

Dear Secretary Bose:

Enclosed for filing in the above-referenced docket are comments, study modification requests, and a new study proposal submitted by Alabama Rivers Alliance for the R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter. If you have any questions or need additional information, please call me at 205-322-6395.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jack K. West". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Jack K. West, Esq.

Alabama Rivers Alliance
Policy and Advocacy Director
2014 6th Avenue North
Suite 200
Birmingham, AL 35203

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Alabama Power Company)	R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project
)	
)	Project No. 2628-065

**ALABAMA RIVER ALLIANCE’S COMMENTS ON INITIAL STUDY REPORTS,
STUDY MODIFICATION REQUESTS, AND NEW STUDY PROPOSAL**

The Alabama Rivers Alliance (ARA) submits the following comments on the currently available draft study reports as part of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission’s Integrated Licensing Procedure (ILP) for the R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project, FERC Project No. P 2628-065 (“Harris” or “Harris Project”). Study modification requests for the Water Quality Study and Downstream Release Alternatives Study are contained in Sections I and II, and a new study proposal for a Battery Storage Feasibility Study comprises Section IV. Drafts of the Downstream Aquatic Habitat Study Report, Aquatic Resources Study Report, and the Recreation Study Report will be filed by Licensee over the summer, and the results of the forthcoming fisheries studies will likely inform future comments on the study reports currently available and commented upon here.

I. DRAFT WATER QUALITY REPORT

A. Request for Water Quality Study Modification

The caliber and usefulness of the studies conducted pursuant to the ILP will only be as good as the quality and quantity of data collected. ARA recommends that each opportunity to gather relevant data be taken during the relicensing process. The Draft Water Quality Study Report gathers data from three sources: Alabama Power Company (Licensee), the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), and Alabama Water Watch.¹

Of primary concern for downstream ecological health are the two monitors collecting data closest to the dam, both of which are operated and monitored by Licensee. Continuous, 15-minute interval data for dissolved oxygen levels and water temperature has been collected from a monitor in the tailrace (approximately 800 feet from the dam) during the months of June - October in 2017, 2018, and 2019 (“Tailrace Monitor”). A second continuous, 15-minute interval monitor operated by Licensee was placed roughly 0.5 miles downstream of the dam (“Downstream Monitor”) and collected dissolved oxygen and temperature data from March 12 through October 31 of 2019, excluding approximately a week’s worth of data due to problems with the monitor.²

¹ Draft Water Quality Study Report (Mar. 2020), Accession No. 20200410-5095, at 5.

² See Appendix B (Excel spreadsheet) of the Draft Water Quality Report, “Downstream Monitor 2019” and “Notes” tabs.

Data collected by these two monitors, in particular, are essential to understanding the quality of water being discharged by Harris because they are closest to the dam and are the only continuous samplings included in the study. The ILP process allows for two seasons of study and data collection; however, Licensee is only collecting one season's worth of water quality data under the current study plan.³ While the 2019 dissolved oxygen levels from the Downstream Monitor met or exceeded 5mg/L 99.9% of the time,⁴ this is but one year's worth of data collected during a non-drought year. Data from the Tailrace Monitor for 2017 and 2018—closer in time to actual drought conditions in late 2016—shows “numerous events” where dissolved oxygen levels did not meet 5mg/L.⁵ Due to flooding events, the Downstream Monitor could not be deployed until March 12, 2019, and was inoperable for approximately another week due to a dead battery and washing ashore.⁶ Combined, roughly three weeks of data (or ~10% of the total) scheduled to be collected in the Water Quality Study Plan was not collected because of equipment failure and environmental conditions.

To bolster the studies being performed, and to provide the most useful reports to stakeholders and FERC, pursuant to 18 C.F.R. § 5.15(d), ARA proposes a second year of water quality monitoring at the Downstream Monitor to collect dissolved oxygen and water temperature data in 15-minute intervals from July 1 – October 31, 2020, and from March 1 – June 30, 2021. While 2020 has been a wet year thus far, conditions later in the year and early next year may provide an opportunity to collect data during drier, potentially drought, periods.

Additionally, we request that discharge data be included along with the dissolved oxygen and temperature data collected by the Downstream Monitor in 2020-21 to enable stakeholders to better understand the relationship between releases and water quality. The Tailrace Monitor data included in Appendix B to the Water Quality Report for 2017-2019 includes 15-minute interval discharge data for “Turbine 1,” “Turbine 2,” and “Total Discharge,” and such data should be included with the continued monitoring data.

Finally, an assessment of any aeration or aspiration devices used to boost dissolved oxygen levels should also be included in order to take into account such artificial enhancements (and to consider any declines in water quality were these devices not to function properly). Documents filed with FERC prior to Harris' operation describe “incorporating into the turbine discharge an aspiration system to provide up to a 2 ppm increase in dissolved oxygen.”⁷ The condition of any existing aspiration system and a comparison to current technologies used to enhance dissolved oxygen levels should be undertaken.

As FERC staff have recognized, it is difficult to draw conclusions and make decisions with only one season's worth of data from a critical monitoring location.⁸ Without additional monitoring efforts, Licensee, FERC, and stakeholders will miss an opportunity to collect data more reflective

³ See Final Water Quality Study Plan (May 2019), Accession No. 20190513-5093.

⁴ Draft Water Quality Study Report (Mar. 2020), Accession No. 20200410-5095, at 46.

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ See Appendix B (Excel spreadsheet) of the Draft Water Quality Report, “Notes” tab.

⁷ Application of Alabama Power Company for Approval of Revised Exhibit S to License (Apr. 30, 1982), Accession No. 19820504-0246, at 5.

⁸ See Initial Study Report Meeting Summary (May 12, 2020). Accession No. 20200512-5083, at 24-27.

of periods where water quality is decreased and water quality criteria more difficult to meet. Gathering a second year of continuous, 15-minute interval data for dissolved oxygen and temperature (paired with discharge data) at the Downstream Monitor will provide a more robust dataset and strengthen the studies conducted during this ILP.

B. Water Temperature Concerns

There is significant stakeholder concern over the temperature of releases from Harris, and ARA understands that analysis of the effects of temperatures will be included in the forthcoming Aquatic Resources Study Report.⁹ This concern stems from the scientific literature documenting the ecological consequences of cold-water pollution from hydroelectric dams¹⁰ and decades of research on Harris indicating “thermal alteration and generation frequency negatively affect the occupancy of most fish species below the dam.”¹¹ As additional study and analysis of the thermal regime progresses and is reported in the Aquatic Resources Study, ARA recommends that *temperature and flows be considered in tandem* during this analysis because “both discharge and temperature must be simultaneously considered for the successful implementation of environmental flow management below dams.”¹²

The existing license for Harris required Licensee to work with state agencies and EPA prior to commencement of construction to come up with an “optimum design and placement of the project intake structures to permit withdrawal of water from selected levels of the reservoir to control the water quality of the discharges from the powerhouse.”¹³ Within four years of the issuance of the existing license, Licensee was required to file a revised (and then a re-revised) Exhibit S that included its plans to study the potential fishery resources of the reservoir and “a description of measures being taken to maintain or change the water quality of the Tallapoosa River downstream from the project.”¹⁴

Licensee’s re-revised Exhibit S filed in April of 1982 evidenced Licensee’s understanding of the connection between temperatures and water quality and the need to design an intake structure to withdraw high-quality surface waters. Licensee’s re-revised Exhibit S reads in part:

“For enhancement of discharge water quality, it is desirable to withdraw water from as close to the surface as possible. At Harris Dam, which employs seasonal drawdown, the objective of surface withdrawal has been solved by incorporating into the design movable sills at the invert of each intake opening....Location of

⁹ Initial Study Report Meeting Summary (May 12, 2020). Accession No. 20200512-5083, at 26.

¹⁰ Julian D. Olden & Robert J. Naiman, *Incorporating Thermal Regimes into Environmental Flows Assessments: Modifying Dam Operations to Restore Freshwater Ecosystem Integrity*, *Freshwater Biology* (2010) 55, at 88-90.

¹¹ Elise R. Irwin, *Adaptive Management of Flows from R.L. Harris Dam (Tallapoosa River, Alabama)—Stakeholder Process and Use of Biological Monitoring Data for Decision Making*, U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2019-1026, at 22 [hereinafter “USGS Open-File Report 2019-1026”].

¹² Olden, *supra* note 10, at 87.

¹³ Harris Dam License, FERC No. P-2628, Article 51, Appendix F to PAD, Accession No. 20180601-5125 [hereinafter “Harris License”].

¹⁴ Harris License, Article 52.

these sills at the highest levels possible for operation will ensure the highest quality water being drawn into the turbines.”¹⁵

Despite early attempts to engineer an intake to accommodate epilimnetic withdrawals and “solve” the problem of cold releases with lower dissolved oxygen content, thermal pollution¹⁶ has plagued the river downstream from Harris since it began operations.

Unfortunately, neither the Aquatic Resources Study Plan nor the Draft Water Quality Report contemplate the study of any potential remedial actions to adjust water temperatures in line with unregulated reaches of the Tallapoosa. Licensee has acknowledged that once an issue has been identified with water temperatures, it plans to study technologies that can address the thermal regime.¹⁷ Due to the available evidence of low temperatures impacting both colonization and persistence of fishes and the downstream macroinvertebrate community¹⁸ and the sizeable stakeholder concern, ARA urges thorough study of the infrastructure enhancements available for implementation at Harris to control release temperatures. A variety of temperature management strategies exist, including multi-level intake structures, floating intakes, and reservoir destratification approaches using pumps and submerged weirs, as well as operational adjustments in the timing and volume of releases.¹⁹

II. DRAFT DOWNSTREAM RELEASE ALTERNATIVES STUDY REPORT

The extent to which the Harris project has altered flows of the Tallapoosa River is reflected in comments submitted by the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (ADCNR) in 1982, which lament the “loss of 49 percent of the last major free-flowing river habitat...in Alabama.”²⁰ According to the ADCNR’s reading of USGS data at the time, flows from the pre-dam period of 1923 to 1972 equaled or exceeded the minimum flow of 45cfs stipulated in Article 13 of the license *100% of the time*.²¹ Flows of 8,000cfs due to single turbine generation at Harris were equaled or exceeded during that era only 4.4% of the time, and flows of 16,000cfs due to two-unit generation were equaled or exceeded only 1.2% of the time.²² For decades the Tallapoosa downstream of Harris has weekly experienced flows it otherwise would have seen, on average, roughly eight days out of a given year.

This flow regime has not been without consequences. Researchers have documented as much as a 67% reduction in flows than during pre-dam periods, greater instability of day-to-day flow

¹⁵ Revised Exhibit S to Harris License Article 52 (Apr. 20, 1982), Accession No. 19820504-0246, at 5.

¹⁶ Olden, *supra* note 10, at 91.

¹⁷ Initial Study Report Meeting Summary (May 12, 2020). Accession No. 20200512-5083, at 26.

¹⁸ See generally, USGS Open-File Report 2019-1026.

¹⁹ Olden, *supra* note 10, at 97-101; See also Karin Krchnak et al., *Integrating Environmental Flows into Hydropower Dam Planning, Design, and Operations*, World Bank Technical Guidance Note (Nov. 22, 2009), at 24-27, available at <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/712981468346147059/Integrating-environmental-flows-into-hydropower-dam-planning-design-and-operations>.

²⁰ Comments filed by ADCNR (Aug. 11, 1982) Accession No. 19820813-0012, at 3.

²¹ *Id.* (emphasis added).

²² *Id.*

variations, and an increase in very low-flow periods.²³ The flow instability and altered thermal patterns caused by hydropeaking operations have depressed species richness, “influenced fish persistence and colonization,” reconfigured the downstream macroinvertebrate community, and created “adverse effects on hydraulic variables such as water velocity, depth, and temperature.”²⁴

As a result of Harris operations, the 14-mile stretch of the Tallapoosa from the dam to Alabama Highway 77 is currently listed by ADEM as a Category 4C waterbody impaired due to hydrologic alteration.²⁵ And the U.S. Geological Survey’s (USGS) Open-File Report from last year indicates “that hydrologic alteration in the river has affected various biological processes.”²⁶

Despite the past decades of disruption, studies performed during the ILP and a reinvigorated adaptive management approach can shape a new framework for creating positive ecological responses below Harris. As the USGS Open-File Report on adaptive management of flows from Harris states, “[i]f flow and thermal alteration from the dam can be modified toward improving natural resource objectives, adaptive management processes and long-term monitoring could further reduce uncertainty related to biotic response to new Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licensing requirements.”²⁷

A. A Wider Variety of Release Patterns Needs to Be Modeled and Considered

We appreciate that Licensee was willing fifteen years ago to enter into a collaborative process with stakeholders and to voluntarily operate the Harris project according to an adaptive management plan known as the Green Plan,²⁸ the purpose of which “was to reduce effects of peaking operations on the aquatic community downstream.”²⁹ The Green Plan was a starting point for adaptive management, but evidence suggests it has not improved conditions for aquatic life. The most recent published literature demonstrates that although “[h]abitat availability for fishes increased under the Green Plan management...improved conditions did not improve recruitment processes for species of interest.”³⁰ Further, “results indicate that the Green plan did not meet the stakeholder objective to restore and maintain macroinvertebrate community composition similar to unregulated reaches within the regulated portions of the river.”³¹

²³ Elise R. Irwin & M.C. Freeman, *Proposal for Adaptive Management to Conserve Biotic Integrity in a Regulated Segment of the Tallapoosa River, Alabama, U.S.A.*, Conservation Biology (2002), 16(5): 1212-1222.

²⁴ USGS Open-File Report 2019-1026, at 2-3.

²⁵ ADEM’s 2020 *Alabama Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report* required by Clean Water Act Section 305(b), Appx. B, at 33 available at <http://www.adem.state.al.us/programs/water/waterforms/2020AL-IWQMAR.pdf>.

²⁶ USGS Open-File Report 2019-1026, at 9.

²⁷ USGS Open-File Report 2019-1026, at 3.

²⁸ FERC Scoping Document 2 (Nov. 16, 2018), Accession No. 20181116-3065, FN11 at 16 (“The Green Plan is an adaptive management program that began in 2005, and that consists of providing pulsing flow releases (10 to 30 minutes in length) in the Tallapoosa River to enhance aquatic habitat, fish, and other aquatic organism downstream from Harris Dam.”).

²⁹ Downstream Release Alternatives Study Plan (May 2019), Accession No. 20190513-5093, at 2.

³⁰ USGS Open-File Report 2019-1026, at 22.

³¹ *Id.* at 3.

Since beginning adaptive management and the Green Plan roughly fifteen years ago, no actual adaptation or iteration has occurred. This relicensing and the studies now underway provide an opportunity to iterate, adapt, and improve flows and subsequent impacts on downstream aquatic life, recreation opportunities, erosion and sedimentation, and water quality. In order to make the refinements contemplated by a full adaptive management process, a wide variety of flow scenarios should be studied, and “[c]ontinuing adaptive management in tandem during the FERC relicensing process would be advantageous to include a specific assessment of long-term objectives of all stakeholders.”³²

B. Until Aquatic Resources and Aquatic Habitat Study Reports Are Available, It Is Premature to Ask Stakeholders to Specify All Flow Alternatives to Model

Commenters, stakeholders, and FERC staff have encouraged Licensee to examine a broad range of flows throughout the ILP.³³ Currently, licensee is studying two possibilities other than its current flow regime and its prior flow regime. The Draft Downstream Release Alternatives Phase 1 Report filed by Licensee assesses impacts to operational parameters (*e.g.*, generation, reservoir levels, flood control) under three flow scenarios: (i) the current Green Plan pulsing regime that has been in effect since 2005 through a voluntary adaptive management process; (ii) the pre-Green Plan regime with no intermittent flows between peaks, which occurred from 1983 to 2004; and (iii) a continuous minimum flow of 150cfs, which is the equivalent daily volume of the current Green Plan pulses and has never been physically implemented and studied.

A fourth release scenario, the alternative/modified Green Plan, will be evaluated in Phase 2 of the study, once results from the Aquatic Resources Study are available to shape the design of an altered Green Plan.³⁴ The two alternatives that have never been implemented—a continuous minimum flow of roughly an equivalent volume and altering the timing of the existing Green Plan releases—are effectively different flavors of the existing release scheme, though studying those modifications may yield important insights into improving flows.

The summary of the Initial Study Report meeting reflects that Licensee desires “to hear from stakeholders now” regarding alternative flow scenarios stakeholders would like to have modeled,³⁵ despite no draft Aquatic Resources Study or Aquatic Habitat Study reports being available. The downstream release alternatives, aquatic resources, water quality, and aquatic habitat reports are *all deeply interrelated*, and without at least draft reports of the fisheries studies, stakeholders should not be required to propose alternative flow scenarios until more information is available. Indeed, Licensee itself acknowledges that the results from the Aquatic Resources Study are needed

³² *Id.* at 19.

³³ Initial Study Report Meeting Summary (May 12, 2020), Accession No. 20200512-5083, at 40; *see also* Comments submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency (Sept. 25, 2018), at 5 (“The EPA encourages APC to consider adding as many feasible modeling scenarios as possible to determine the optimal downstream flow conditions.”).

³⁴ Draft Downstream Release Alternatives Phase 1 Report (Apr. 2020), Accession No. 20200410-5069, at 2, FN1.

³⁵ Initial Study Report Meeting Summary (May 12, 2020), Accession No. 20200512-5083, at 21.

to design the fourth flow scenario it plans to model.³⁶ Those same results will also inform what variety of inputs stakeholders suggest.

In fact, the logical time to propose additional flow scenarios is after Licensee has “analyze[d] the effects of each downstream release alternative on other resources, including water quality... downstream aquatic resource (temperature and habitat), wildlife and terrestrial resources, threatened and endangered species, recreation, and cultural resources,” which will be accomplished by Phase 2 of the study.³⁷ At a minimum, stakeholders should be equipped with the draft fisheries studies showing the current status of aquatic resources before being required to list all alternative flows to be studied.

C. Preliminary Proposals for Additional Flow Modeling and Study Modification Request

However, ARA understands that the modeling of additional flows takes time and effort, and Licensee has made clear that it would like to have as much stakeholder input as to various flows to model as soon as possible. While reserving the right to request other release alternatives be considered once more information is made available to stakeholders, ARA proposes the following study modification request pursuant to 18 C.F.R. § 5.15(d) for additional flow scenarios be analyzed as part of the Downstream Release Alternatives Study:

- (i) A variation of the existing Green Plan where the Daily Volume Release is 100% of the prior day’s flow at the USGS Heflin streamgage, rather than the current 75%;
- (ii) A hybrid Green Plan that incorporates both a base minimum flow of 150 cfs and the pulsing laid out in the existing Green Plan release criteria;
- (iii) A constant but variable release that matches the flow at the USGS Wadley streamgage to the USGS Heflin streamgage to mimic natural flow variability;³⁸ and
- (iv) 300cfs and 600cfs minimum flows.

Some of these flows, particularly items (iii) and (iv) may have been modeled internally by Licensee as part of the original adaptive management process; however, those models are not currently available as part of this relicensing.³⁹ Studying a wider range of potential flows during the ILP

³⁶ Draft Downstream Release Alternatives Phase 1 Report (Apr. 2020), Accession No. 20200410-5069, at 2, FN1 (“Results from the other three scenarios as well as from the Aquatic Resources Study are needed to design the alternative to be studied.”).

³⁷ *Id.* at 2-3.

³⁸ We understand that there may be limitations imposed by the existing turbines to implementing this type of flow, but modeling it would provide a frame of reference to other options relative to a more natural flow.

³⁹ USGS Open-File Report 2019-1026, at 10 (“The other three alternatives were based upon the concept of mimicking the flow regime recorded at the USGS streamgage in Heflin, at Wadley, 22 km below the dam. The Heflin streamgage measures flows in the unregulated upper portion of the Tallapoosa River (fig. A1); several stakeholders hypothesized that mimicking these flows at the dam would allow for some natural flow variability in the regulated portion of the river. The first of these alternatives was, in effect, modeled as a constant flow from the dam to maintain the Heflin

could result in improved diversity and abundance of aquatic life and habitat, more recreation opportunities, decreased erosion and sedimentation, and gains in water quality.

III. DRAFT EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION REPORT

FERC has identified erosion and sedimentation as an issue to assess for cumulative impacts, with the tentative geographic scope of inquiry to encompass the upper Tallapoosa and the 44 river miles downstream of Harris dam, including Horseshoe Bend Military Park.⁴⁰ The Erosion and Sedimentation Study Plan involves “collecting and summarizing information under baseline operations,” meaning the project and project operations as they exist today.⁴¹ While the Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report primarily attributes erosion downstream of the dam to clear-cutting and agricultural use, it reports that “erosion at these sites may be exacerbated as a result of flow releases from Harris Dam.”⁴²

Article 20 of the existing license states that Licensee “is responsible for and must take reasonable measures to prevent erosion and sedimentation.”⁴³ Such measures and responsibility must be comprehensive in light of hydropeaking’s amplifying effects on other potential sources of erosion both upstream and downstream of Harris. The High Definition Stream Survey (HDSS) completed as part of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report describes opportunities to “support targeted restoration, habitat improvement,” and identified at least one area that “would be an excellent area to focus streambank rehabilitation efforts.”⁴⁴ The HDSS states that it documents baseline conditions and that future surveys could be directly compared to it in order to understand ongoing shifts in river conditions.⁴⁵ ARA supports the collection of future surveys for this purpose.

As part of its environmental analysis, ARA encourages FERC to consider all historical evidence available when assessing how geology and soils may be impacted over another 30- to 50-year license term, including any evidence submitted by stakeholders in the form of photographs, maps, and personal accounts. If the Green Plan, or a similar pulsing flow regime is to be continued as part of a renewed license, a suspended solids sampling conducted pre-pulse, during generation, and post-pulse would better identify how and when sediment transport is occurring in the river, enabling an identification of project operations’ impact apart from natural river processes and other potential sources of erosion.

target at Wadley (Heflin), which consisted of minimum flows plus any necessary generation flows. The second was similar, except the flow from the dam was to never reach levels below 8.5 m³/s (Heflin 300). The third was an option proposed by the power utility, in which at least 75 percent of the Heflin target was maintained by 2–3 daily pulses, 1 at 0600 and 1 at 1200.”).

⁴⁰ FERC Scoping Document 2 (Nov. 16, 2018), Accession No. 20181116-3065, at 21-22.

⁴¹ Erosion and Sedimentation Study Plan (May 2019), Accession No. 20190513-5093, at 2.

⁴² Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report (Mar. 2020), Accession No. 20200410-5091, at 31.

⁴³ Harris License, Article 20.

⁴⁴ See Appendix E to Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report (Mar. 2020), Accession No. 20200410-5091, High Definition Stream Survey Final Report prepared by Trutta Environmental Solutions, LLC, at 43.

⁴⁵ *Id.*

IV. NEW STUDY PROPOSAL FOR BATTERY STORAGE FEASIBILITY STUDY TO RETAIN FULL PEAKING CAPABILITIES WHILE MITIGATING HYDROPEAKING IMPACTS

Project operations of hydropeaking dams come with environmental costs, and over the past decade dam operators have faced increasing pressure to shift from highly-altered hydrologic conditions (*i.e.*, peaking operations) to more natural flows to restore downstream ecosystems.⁴⁶ Yet the need to meet peak system demand remains, and researchers are increasingly studying the use of battery energy storage systems (BESS) to mitigate the effects of hydropeaking while retaining full peaking capabilities. Increasingly cost-effective BESS can substitute for the peaking ability (or a portion of the peaking ability) usually provided by conventional hydropower plants by storing hydropower produced during off-peak hours (*e.g.*, generated with a continuous minimum flow or variable flow) and discharging this power during peak periods.⁴⁷

By implementing BESS, restrictions can be imposed on ramping rates, which requires operators to adjust flows more slowly and constrains peaking capabilities; however, supplemental energy can be discharged from the BESS to still meet peak demand. BESS also provide additional grid benefits of frequency regulation, voltage support, black start services, and can further accommodate intermittent renewables, which make up a growing portion of the generation mix. According to new research, BESS “should begin to enter into discussions related to hydropeaking mitigation, especially given the typically long duration of operating licenses.”⁴⁸

At Harris, Licensee has expressed concerns that a 150cfs minimum flow would begin to constrain the utility’s ability to peak with its current level of flexibility.⁴⁹ By undertaking a study of pairing BESS with existing hydropower generation, FERC, Licensee, and stakeholders may uncover a cost-effective path to expand operational flexibility, create new grid benefits, and achieve multiple stakeholder objectives, including accommodating a wider range of releases and mitigated peaking that improve ecological health downstream. Some studies indicate that “BESS can help to restore the natural [flow] regime at lower costs than using environmental flows alone,” and such may be the case with the Harris Project.⁵⁰

Pursuant to 18 C.F.R. §§ 5.15(e) and 5.9(b), ARA submits this proposal for a new study to determine the feasibility of adding BESS to the Harris Project to both serve project purposes and address project effects.

A. Goals, Objectives, and Information to Be Obtained - § 5.9(b)(1)

⁴⁶ Ryan A. McManamay et al., *Organizing Environmental Flow Frameworks to Meet Hydropower Mitigation Needs*, Environmental Management 58(3):365-85, doi: 10.1007/s00267-016-0726-y (Jun. 25, 2016), at 366.

⁴⁷ See generally Yoga Anindito et al., *A New Solution to Mitigate Hydropeaking? Batteries Versus Re-Regulation Reservoirs*, Journal of Cleaner Production 210 (2019) 477-489, available at <https://kern.wordpress.ncsu.edu/files/2018/11/1-s2.0-S0959652618334401-main.pdf>.

⁴⁸ Anindito, *supra* note 47, at 487.

⁴⁹ Initial Study Report Meeting Summary (May 12, 2020). Accession No. 20200512-5083, at 23.

⁵⁰ Anindito, *supra* note 47, at 487.

The goal of conducting the Battery Storage Feasibility Study is to determine whether a BESS system could be economically integrated at Harris to mitigate the impacts of hydropeaking while retaining full system peaking capabilities. The objectives of the study are to assess:

1. What type, size, and configuration of BESS is most practical?
 2. How much would the BESS cost, and what are the ownership options?
 3. What are the economic benefits of a BESS addition, including capacity and ancillary benefits and the ability to enable future additions of non-dispatchable renewables?
 4. Could BESS integration allow Harris to generate more often while retaining week-day peaking capabilities?
 5. What are the technical and economic barriers to integrating BESS?
- B. Resource Management Goals of the agencies or Indian Tribes with Jurisdiction over the Resource to Be Studied - § 5.9(b)(2)

Not applicable.

C. Relevant Public Interest Considerations in Regard to the Proposed Study - § 5.9(b)(3)

Sections 4(e) and 10(a) of the Federal Power Act require the Commission to give equal consideration to all uses of the waterway on which a project is located. When reviewing a proposed action, the Commission must consider the environmental, recreational, fish and wildlife, and other non-developmental values of the project, as well as power and developmental values.

This study request relates to the public interest of restoring riverine ecosystems, including by providing more natural flow regimes that promote aquatic habitat and increase opportunities for fishing and other recreation. Riverine ecosystems are resources of particular public interest for a variety of reasons, including their ecological functions, sporting interest, and subsistence use. Describing the effects on these resources is necessary to fulfill the Commission's responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Ensuring that environmental measures pertaining to these resources are considered in a reasoned way is relevant to the Commission's public interest determination.

D. Existing Information and the Need for Additional Information - § 5.9(b)(4)

While sources of information related to project generation and peak demand exist, there is a need for a more holistic understanding of Harris' role in the power system and what contributions it is required to make to meet system peak demand. The Pre-Application Document (PAD) filed by Licensee does not contain detailed information about the current operational flexibility of Harris, its limitations, and the causes of those limitations. A data gap exists around Project ramping rates, and understanding the extent to which imposing maximum ramping rates can smoothen the dam's discharge pattern and mitigate the impacts of hydropeaking would be useful to many stakeholders and to FERC. To ARA's knowledge, no battery feasibility study has been performed at other hydropower projects owned by Licensee that could provide sufficient comparable information, and

a feasibility study is needed to assess how much operational flexibility BESS could provide and how it might allow for more fine-tuned control of ramping rates and discharges while also benefitting the larger grid and Licensee.

E. Nexus to Project - § 5.9(b)(5)

A clear project nexus exists between project operations, downstream releases, and aquatic habitat. The Harris Project regulates the timing, allocation, and distribution of water flows in the Tallapoosa below Harris Dam, and prior to the Green Plan, completely cut off flows of the river at times. This regulation influences the availability of water for a variety of uses, including power generation, fisheries, and recreation. This requested study could form the basis for license requirements stipulating minimum or variable releases, mitigation measures, and assist future adaptive management.

F. Study Methodology - § 5.9(b)(6)

Integrating BESS at hydropower projects is a relatively new field with no established methodology.⁵¹ This study can be completed through desktop analysis only and is primarily a financial cost/benefit analysis. By lessening hydropeaking activities, energy and perhaps capacity revenues from Harris will be reduced, and the study must quantify the additional value of BESS to Harris. Adding BESS has the potential to produce energy, capacity, and ancillary revenues (as well as deferral of transmission and distribution investments) that could offset these implementation costs. Importantly, some of these values are not dependent upon water flow.

Study activities will include:

- Creating a survey of battery cost estimates based on public sources focusing on price projections for 2023 and beyond, as well as any incentives that may be available.
- Describing the operational flexibility gains for a range of BESS (e.g., 5 MW, 2-hour; 5 MW, 4-hour; 10 MW, 2-hour; 10 MW, 4-hour) vs. costs.
- Comparing BESS options to “business-as-usual” Harris operations to quantify revenues to be replaced by a BESS alternative. This will provide a preliminary alternative framework to consider changes in operations and allow for comparisons against other possible project mitigation measures.

⁵¹ Examples of battery-paired hydropower projects, such as the 4 MW battery storage project added to Byllesby project in Virginia and the hydro-battery microgrid project in Alaska, can be used to further develop this study. *See generally* James R. Thrasher, *How the Byllesby Hydro Plant Continues to Make History*, Hydro Review (Jul. 29, 2019), available at <https://www.hydroreview.com/2019/07/29/hydro-review-how-the-byllesby-hydro-plant-continues-to-make-history/#gref>; Clay Koplin, *Cordova’s Microgrid Integrates Battery Storage with Hydropower*, T&D World (Mar. 7, 2019), available at <https://www.tdworld.com/distributed-energy-resources/energy-storage/article/20972311/cordovas-microgrid-integrates-battery-storage-with-hydropower>; and Marek Kubik, *Adding Giant Batteries To This Hydro Project Creates A 'Virtual Dam' With Less Environmental Impact*, Forbes (May 23, 2019), available at <https://www.forbes.com/sites/marekkubik/2019/05/23/adding-giant-batteries-to-this-hydro-project-cre>

- Identifying any technical requirements and limitations to integrating BESS, including siting restrictions and any separate metering needed to allow the BESS to draw power from hydro generation, the grid, or a combination of the two.
- Preparing a report summarizing economic data and other analysis to be presented to stakeholders and commented upon.

G. Level of Cost and Effort - § 5.9(b)(7)

The total cost of this study is expected to be \$20,000 - \$30,000. This cost estimate is based on a recent battery storage feasibility study conducted for a series of four hydroelectric dams in the northeast. The study would include a review of dam operational constraints and power system requirements (2 days), gathering BESS economic data (1/2 day), analysis (4 days), project report development (3 days), and presentation of results to the stakeholders (1/2 day).

H. Changes in Law or Regulations - § 5.15(e)(1)

There have been no material changes in law or regulations applicable to the information in this study proposal.

I. Goals and Objectives of Other Studies - § 5.15(e)(2)

This study request puts forward new goals and objectives that are not addressed by the methodology of any of the current approved studies.

J. Timing of Request - § 5.15(e)(3)

Adding battery storage to existing hydropower projects is a relatively new topic with examples and studies just becoming available. The enabling factor has been decreases in battery prices in recent years, making the technology an increasingly economic option, along with the growing body of scientific literature documenting the need for better environmental performance at hydropeaking dams.

This study request was not made earlier because the subject of minimum flows constraining Licensee's ability to peak arose after the Draft Downstream Release Alternatives Study Report was filed. This study can be completed in a relatively short amount of time with desktop work only, and if taken into account with the ongoing flow modeling, could inform possible release alternatives and operational parameters that meet the objectives of Licensee and stakeholders, making it an appropriate request at this stage in the relicensing.

K. Changes in Project Proposal - § 5.15(e)(4)

There have been no significant changes in the project proposal.

Document Content(s)

ARA Comments and study request on ISR Final.PDF.....1-13

June 11, 2020

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20426

RE: Comments on Initial Study Reports for Relicensing of Harris Dam (P-2628-065)

As a charter member of the Tallapoosa River Heritage group, I am the official spokesperson for other members who have concerns about our river and its ecosystems. Disturbed by changes that have been taking place on our river, we need to express our opinions, document our information, and preserve our memories of a river that has been vital to our economy for generations.

Some of those who have submitted to interviews go back three generations on the Tallapoosa, whether they are landowners or not. The Tallapoosa River has always been important, and only through our efforts do we believe that it will continue to be.

In fact, the area surrounding the town of Wadley itself (where my family has resided for at least four generations before me) was developed on the west bank of the Tallapoosa River to take the best advantage of the power it could provide (reprint of *LaGrange Reporter*, 14 Aug. 1908, as quoted in *Taproots: An Historical Account of Southern Union State Junior College and Areas in Randolph County*, October 1978). In fact, the main thoroughfare of the town was changed when the location of the river bridge was moved in the 1920s. The location of the bridge and its proximity to the river have always significantly influenced the town's configuration and therefore, its residents.

I am filing these anecdotal records on behalf of the following persons who for one reason or another either do not have an email address or who are intimidated by the submission process.

Dana Chandler
Wayne Cotney
Ronnie Siskey and Nelson Hay
Mike Smith
John Carter Wilkins

Dana Chandler (This is a reprint of an article I wrote for the local newspaper this spring)

Although most Randolph County residents are familiar with the river and its recreational uses, few of us may be aware of its historical and archaeological significance. According to Dana Chandler of Tuskegee University who is an expert on the river and its history, "The Tallapoosa river system was home for Native Americans from Archaic (3000 to 1000 BCE) through Creek (1600 to 1830 CE) time periods. Not only was the river a major transportation route, it also supplied an abundance of aquatic life to the communities. Interestingly, there were over a hundred habitation sites located along the Big and Little Tallapoosa river systems. Furthermore, the natives relied on river mollusks as a staple and even developed a tool used for

opening them and extracting the meat. Although these tools have been found in other locales, they are found in abundance throughout these river systems” (email communication, 2 March 2020).

Chandler adds the Tallapoosa River was once the habitat for more species of mollusks than any other Alabama river. Of course, many of these are now gone because of the inconsistent river flow, among other reasons.

Over 100 fish wiers (traps) were lost when the river was dammed, and now below the dam, the inconsistent release of water has led to other sites being washed away or covered, ones that were used during the prehistoric period.

During the historic period, the river was navigable up to a point at Malone, but now many crossing sites have been decimated. These were all along the river.

The river banks have long been spots to find pottery shards and other Native American artifacts, but those sites are now almost gone, having been covered or washed away (personal communication, 1 March 2020).

We have a responsibility to preserve those sites that still exist and to record our experiences for those who come after us.

Wayne Cotney

Wayne Cotney is another lifelong river who has fished from the Wadley bridge to the head of the backwater since 1954. He has especially enjoyed fishing around Horseshoe Bend and the Frogeye/Bibby’s Ferry areas. He tells me that it breaks his heart to know how the river used to be and to see it now and how much it has changed just during his lifetime.

When he was a boy, he and his grandfather Bishop, neither of whom could swim, would use fish baskets. There were always trees to hold on to, and trees that were small when he was a boy are now large trees, and some have even washed away. He remembers fishing around Capp’s Island, so named for Capp Hodnett, a local farmer. All that’s left are a few trees and a pile of rocks.

He remembers when the bridge was built at Horseshoe Bend and when folks kept boats tied to the banks up and down the river. Fishing was a way of life—and a way of feeding one’s family—during those days. Those days are long gone, for several reasons, including but not limited to erosion and “fast water” that comes from up the river.

Wayne knows and uses the 800 number to check the generation schedule. However, he finds the information he obtains from the number to be quite inadequate, even downright incorrect. For instance, he was fishing June 2 and 3, 2020, near Horseshoe Bend. Checking the generation schedule, he learned the turbine would run from the morning of June 2 to 8 PM. According to Wayne, you seldom see big surges at Horseshoe Bend like the ones you see in Wadley, and if you do, it takes about 10 hours to reach the bend. On June 2, the rushing water ran him and his companions out of the water. They are experienced fishermen, and this water seemed to be more than what would have been released through generation.

He has noticed during the past week (June 1-9) that the river banks are washing away, with water at flood stage for several days. It appears that 25-50 feet of bank have eroded since last fall.

There was a sandbar below the Horseshoe Bend bridge that has all but disappeared, but for the past few months, it seems to be reappearing! That is the enigma of the Tallapoosa River and its path. This is just one person's experiences with a river that has almost mythical significance to folks around here.

Ronnie Siskey and Nelson Hay

Ronnie Siskey and his brother-in-law Nelson Hay live within sight of the river and have been fishing its waters for years. Eating a mess of fish for supper that they pulled from the river in the afternoon was not unusual at all for their family. They are familiar with the Tallapoosa River and fish "patterns."

I am directly quoting him: "I haven't been able to fish all year. The water won't let me fish. I can call and get the release schedule, but then I can't go by it because it's not reliable. I used to be able to depend on it being accurate. Not anymore."

Mike Smith

Mike Smith, a resident of Wadley in his early 70s, has been raised and has lived on the river all of his life. He inherited the property that his parents owned on the banks of the Tallapoosa just below the Wadley bridge, and he, too, has seen the banks of the river gradually erode over the years, leaving trees uprooted or barely hanging onto the soil at the edge of the water that alternately rushes and meanders on its way to Horseshoe Bend. He says that his biggest concern is the erosion that is eating away at the bank. He lives within sight of Hutton Creek, which crosses Highway 22 just inside the Wadley city limits. He has watched that creek fill with trees and silt to the point that it no longer flows as freely as it did when he was a boy.

His father, Charles Smith, was a fisherman who caught baskets of fish that were plentiful in the river during the 1950s and 60s. According to Mike, his dad "caught lots of fish. We gave them away, sold them, ate them, froze them. There were always plenty of fish!"

Although Mike never fished as his father did, others were allowed to "put in" at their place for years. However, no one does that anymore, just highlighting the issues that come with the fishing on the river these days. It is not the relaxing activity that it once was.

John Carter Wilkins

John Carter Wilkins is yet another lifelong Wadley resident who has lived on the river over half his life. He has, of course, witnessed the erosion issues, but his concern is the mostly for the wildlife that no longer exists on his property.

In the past, he says that he could catch a mess of yellow cats, but now he is lucky if he catches one. Bullfrogs used to be so plentiful that he could frog gig at night, but not he might see one frog if he goes out at night.

The land and the wildlife are no longer what they were. To him, that is the greatest shame of all.

Document Content(s)

Tallapoosa River FERC comments June 2020.DOCX.....1-3

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT **EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM**

Water Body: TALLAPOOSA River Date: 6-9-2020

Field Personnel: _____ Photo No.: _____

1. Erosion Area Location:
 ID: Joe Meigs Lat: 33° 9min 29sec N Long: 85° 34min 29sec W Time: 7:00 PM

2. Position in Landscape:

<input type="checkbox"/> Levee/Embankment	<input type="checkbox"/> Main Channel/Main Body of Lake
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Steep bank	<input type="checkbox"/> Cove
<input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain Terrace	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: <u>River Bank</u>

3. Physical Properties:

Length: <u>184'</u>	Slope: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Steep (> 20%)
Width: <u>315</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate (8% to 20%)
Shape: <u>Rectangle</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:

☒ Direct scour from river or tributary flows

☐ Piping

☐ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank

☐ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake

☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Unvegetated
<input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped, Grassy	<input type="checkbox"/> Early successional vegetation
<input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped, Wooded	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exposed roots or root undercutting
<input type="checkbox"/> Road Crossing/Bridge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leaning or fallen trees
<input type="checkbox"/> Roadway, Gravel	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Roadway, Paved	
<input type="checkbox"/> Park	

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):

☐ Extreme Floods

☐ Above normal high-water level

☒ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:
I have a lot of washed out area on my bank
an lost about 10 to 12 feet of Bank

8. General Comments:
Too much water for width of River

 _____ (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):

☒ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)

☐ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)

☐ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)

☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)

☐ Other: _____

Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: _____

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT **EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM**

Water Body: TALLAPOOSA River Date: 6-9-2020

Field Personnel: _____ Photo No.: _____

1. Erosion Area Location:
 ID: DAVID ROYSTER Lat: 33° 9 min N 29 sec N Long: 85° 34 min W 29 sec W Time: 9:00 PM

2. Position in Landscape:
☐ Levee/Embankment ☐ Main Channel/Main Body of Lake
☒ Steep bank ☐ Cove
☐ Floodplain Terrace ☐ Other: RIVER BANK

3. Physical Properties:
 Length: 210' Slope: ☒ Steep (> 20%)
 Width: 315' ☐ Moderate (8% to 20%)
 Shape: Rectangle ☐ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:
☒ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☐ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☐ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:
☐ Agricultural ☐ Unvegetated
☐ Undeveloped, Grassy ☐ Early successional vegetation
☐ Undeveloped, Wooded ☒ Exposed roots or root undercutting
☐ Road Crossing/Bridge ☒ Leaning or fallen trees
☐ Roadway, Gravel ☐ Other: _____
☐ Roadway, Paved
☐ Park

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):
☐ Extreme Floods
☐ Above normal high-water level
☒ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:

LARGE WASHED OUT AREAS

8. General Comments:

WATER RISES TOO MUCH AND IS TOO SWIFT FOR THE WIDTH OF RIVER. SOMEONE NEEDS TO LOOK AT THE EROSION WITH THE WATER DOWN (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):

- ☒ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☐ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☐ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____

Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: _____

WATER WAY TOO SWIFT

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT **EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM**

Water Body: Tallapoosa River Date: June 9, 2020

Field Personnel: Chuck Denman Photo No.: _____

1. Erosion Area Location:
 ID: _____ Lat: N 33' 00' 19.2" Long: W85' 34' 49.9" Time: 16.32

2. Position in Landscape:
☐ Levee/Embankment ☐ Main Channel/Main Body of Lake
☒ ~~Steep bank~~ ☐ Cove
☐ Floodplain Terrace ☐ Other: Left channel

3. Physical Properties:
 Length: 840 Slope: ☒ ~~Steep (> 20%)~~
 Width: 10-20 feet ☐ Moderate (8% to 20%)
 Shape: Irregular ☐ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:
☐ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☒ ~~Slumping due to scoured toe of bank~~
☐ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:
☐ Agricultural ☐ Unvegetated
☐ Undeveloped, Grassy ☐ Early successional vegetation
☒ ~~Undeveloped, Wooded~~ ☐ Exposed roots or root undercutting
☐ Road Crossing/Bridge ☒ ~~Leaning or fallen trees~~
☐ Roadway, Gravel ☐ Other: _____
☐ Roadway, Paved
☐ Park

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):
☐ Extreme Floods
☐ Above normal high-water level
☒ ~~Within range of normal water level fluctuations~~

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:

Clay, sand and rock

8. General Comments:

Flushing effects from high water flow scours river bank while sediment deposited from low flow in center of channel enabling vegetation to block center of channel causing greater flows along bank. (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):

- ☒ ~~Project operations (water level fluctuations, maintenance/construction activities)~~
☐ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☐ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____

Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: See above.

Document Content(s)

David Royster & Joe Meigs P-2628-065.PDF.....1-2

Charles Denman P-2628-065 Erosion comments.PDF.....3-3

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: Tallapoosa River Date: June 10, 2020
Field Personnel: Albert Eiland Photo No.: N/A

1. Erosion Area Location: ID: _____ Lat: N 33.167925 Long: W 85.581963 Time: 9:00 am

2. Position in Landscape:

☐ Levee/Embankment
☒ Steep bank
☐ Floodplain Terrace

☐ Main Channel/Main Body of Lake
☐ Cove
☒ Other: East bank of river.

3. Physical Properties:

Length: .5 miles
Width: 10-20 feet
Shape: Irregular

Slope: ☒ Steep (> 20%)
☐ Moderate (8% to 20%)
☐ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:

☐ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☐ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☒ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☒ Other: The daily constant changes of the water levels as well as the soaking of the ground, allows trees to easily uproot, which causes the banks to wash away.

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:

☐ Agricultural
☒ Undeveloped, Grassy
☒ Undeveloped, Wooded
☐ Road Crossing/Bridge
☐ Roadway, Gravel
☐ Roadway, Paved
☐ Park

☐ Unvegetated
☐ Early successional vegetation
☐ Exposed roots or root undercutting
☒ Leaning or fallen trees
☒ Other: Campground/Recreation

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):

☐ Extreme Floods
☒ Above normal high-water level
☒ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:

Clay, sand and rock.

8. General Comments:

The constant flushing of water that causes the rise and fall of the water levels cause erosion, which then exposes tree roots which eventually lead to tree loss.
(Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):

☒ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☐ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☐ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____

Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: See above.

Document Content(s)

Erosion & Sedimentation.PDF.....1-1

File Erosion & Sedimentation Study Site Evaluation Form.pdf.PDF cannot be converted to PDF.

Chuck Denman
1810 Oak Grove Road
Titusville Florida
32796

Regarding:Alabama Power Company relicensing for the Harris Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2628-065).

Harris Dam additional studies suggested

A general review of historical materials ie newspapers, and other records dealing with the proposals for constructing the Dam. Including comments and conditions provided in initial permitting. With the goal being to determine if the dam has achieved the original benefits expected. Perhaps a score card.

A pre vs post Dam analysis of down stream impacts. Including flooding,erosion and habitat changes to flora and fauna.

1. Flooding :storm runoff model comparing 25,50 and 100 year 24 hour storm events.

2. Erosion : utilizing available remote sensing materials to compare river channel and islands size and shape today and pre dam.

3. Plants: utilize remote sensing materials to map flag grass and invasive plant communities to compare changes from pre Dam.

4. Fisheries: review available materials from locals in the community, fish and game and other resources to determine what effect the Dam has had on down stream fish types and numbers.

Document Content(s)

Erosion & Sedimentation Study Site Evaluation Form.pdf.PDF.....1-1

text.TXT.....2-2

APC Harris Relicensing

From: Duncan, Jeffrey R <Jeff_Duncan@nps.gov>
Sent: Friday, June 12, 2020 8:06 AM
To: Anderegg, Angela Segars
Cc: Tagger, Barbara
Subject: NPS comments delayed

EXTERNAL MAIL: Caution Opening Links or Files

Good morning Angie--

Just wanting to let you know that we are planning to submit comments on the RL Harris Sediment and Erosion Study, but our letter will be delayed as it works its way through the process. I'm not sure how long, but I'm hoping it will only be a few days. Given COVID-19 and changing personnel, the process is taking longer than usual. Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

Thanks, Jeff

Jeffrey R. Duncan, PhD.
Regional Aquatic Ecologist
Science and Natural Resources Management
National Park Service, Southeastern United States
100 West Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd. Suite 215
Chattanooga, TN 37402
Ph: (423) 987-6127

"If we are going to succeed in preserving the greatness of the national parks, they must be held inviolate. They represent the last stands of primitive America. If we are going to whittle away at them we should recognize at the very beginning that all such whittlings are cumulative and the end result will be mediocrity."

- Newton Drury, Director National Park Service, 1940-1951

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June 11,2020

Dear Secretary Bose,

HAT 1.

PROPOSED MODIFICATION TO OPERATING CURVE AND DOWNSTREAM FLOW STUDIES

18 CFR 5.15

For studies using 100 year climate data to model outcomes,

(d) I propose additional modelling based on predictive data from the studies of climate change. It is my understanding Federal Dams do additional modelling to take effects of climate change into account when undergoing licensing. This would include climate change considerations of Operating Curve Rules among others.

This idea was previously presented to FERC in 2019 comments by Maria Clark from the EPA.

Given the long life of the permit, the measurable manifestations of climate change and the Southern Company's goal to shift power generation away from fossil fuels, it seems prudent to take advantage of modelling in preparation to be best able to deal with unexpected situations such as greater reliance on hydro power by APC.

1. To my knowledge climate alternative data has not been modelled
2. Modelling is a very cost effective way to prepare for future events.

P-2628 HAT 2 Comments

Submitted separately are landowner forms reproduced from the study report and completed by landowning downstream stakeholders. They are reporting on erosion at their property sites. They represent lay attempts to recognize and monitor riverfront erosion. Whether or not each geo-located individual completed and submitted a form, each has taken their time to attend at least one meeting to express their grievance with downstream management over the life of the dam.

Also submitted is a screen shot of pinned landowner locations. Additionally, submitted is a page from the Trutta report locating erosion sites. There are correlations with landowner reported erosion and the study map. The Trutta float-the-river erosion survey is baseline information. It is a current day 'snapshot'. It may provide useful data for prospective study. Not being conversant in reading sonar / lidar data, I seek reassurance that riverbank video taken when the river channel is full does not dampen / downplay the classification of erosion sites. The river's edges evaluated - as landowners experience it - when the water is low may expose more severe erosion than shown on the Trutta video.

Notable is the omission from the report of log/lat data for the sites identified in Figure 3-1 and Table 3-2. (Long/lat data was provided in Table 2-1 Summary of Lake Harris Erosion & Sedimentation)

#1 Request for long/data data for Figure 3-1 and Table 3-2 of the Trutta Report and Request greater resolution image of Figure 3-1

Of major concern to all Harris Project Stakeholders is the Erosion Issue. Foundational to taking steps going forward is looking back to what has been. The University of Alabama maintains an aerial photographic library including images of the Harris Project area beginning in 1942. In existence are digitized prints for 1942, 1950, 1954, 1964, 1973. These are housed at www.alabamamaps.ua.edu. Attached is a mosaic of a portion of the project area as it appeared in 1942. The full sized map is rendered and georeferenced.

#2 Proposed: A New Study of the downstream river using historic images overlaid onto current imagery

18 CFR 5.15 (e)

1. Erosion is a significant and persistent concern. Erosion is problematic for landowners and flora & fauna in and around the river.
2. To my knowledge, this type of GIS comparison using historic data to impact effects of release effects downriver have not been done.
3. At the initial licensing there was no post dam data to compare to compare to the historic data.
4. This is a simple and inexpensive study, using readily available data

18 CFR 5.0(b)

1. The study should look at and provide change analysis for:
 - a. Analysis of the river bank contour along its length through time. Free flowing rivers are elastic, moving silt and sedimentation from side to side and down its length. A river serving as a channel should show deviations from historic patterns.
 - b. Any changes in river bank elevation
 - c. Provide image overlays of historic data onto current imagery with the intent to discover what the data show about the effects of a dam on the downstream river and can be a tool to evaluate effect of future changes made to flow patterns.
 - d. Begin construction of a detailed GIS map with information relating fish populations, (and a whole host of other parameters) in 3D. That is, not only presence/absence of species along the river length, but presence (where data are available) of species during different decades in time. There are numerous possibilities.
 - e. APC can gather additional, (say scaled to 1:6000 or the highest resolution feasible) imagery to overlay on the historic public images available at 1:20000. This would provide a baseline for future studies. At our fingertips are 80 years of data.

2. This GIS modeling tool can also be applied to provide opportunity for interagency contribution towards building the most accurate picture of aquatic and other life of the Tallapoosa.

3. Creating the realization of and expounding upon the treasures of the Tallapoosa River is something all parties (APC and stakeholders above/below the dam) can rightly be proud of.

#1 Re: NOTIFICATION TO DOWNSTREAM USERS OF WATER RELEASE FROM HARRIS DAM

Downstream rivers users 'don't know what they can't know', They cannot know the mind of market forces determining when the turbines will run. APC and the dam managers have an obligation and responsibility, not to make the river safe for downstream users, but to provide users with accurate, timely and transparent information so users can make informed decisions regarding their own safety. APC must develop an effective way to 'push' dam operation realtime change notifications to those who opt in. Increased river usage as described by riverside landowners, reinforces the need-to-know for downstream users, especially those not already familiar with river level irregularities.

It appears FERC in Atlanta has approved the status quo notification system currently used by APC. The current system provides outdated and insufficient information for downstream users.

Accession Number: 20200317-3033

Description: Letter order to Alabama Power Company accepting the automated downstream notification system for the Tallapoosa River Projects et al under P-349 et al.

If this issue is not part of the HAT 5 relicensing process, we need to know. When is the proper time to address this recreation / safety issue? Please have APC advise us of the process we need to pursue regarding revamping and modernizing the notification of release operations. This is an important issue, impacting below dam river use at each of APC dam projects.

And..... if this has been addressed and I missed it, I apologize.

PS a copy of the FERC Atlanta office correspondence with APC is sent as a separate PDF.

#2 RE: IMPROVED BELOW THE DAM RIVER ACCESS

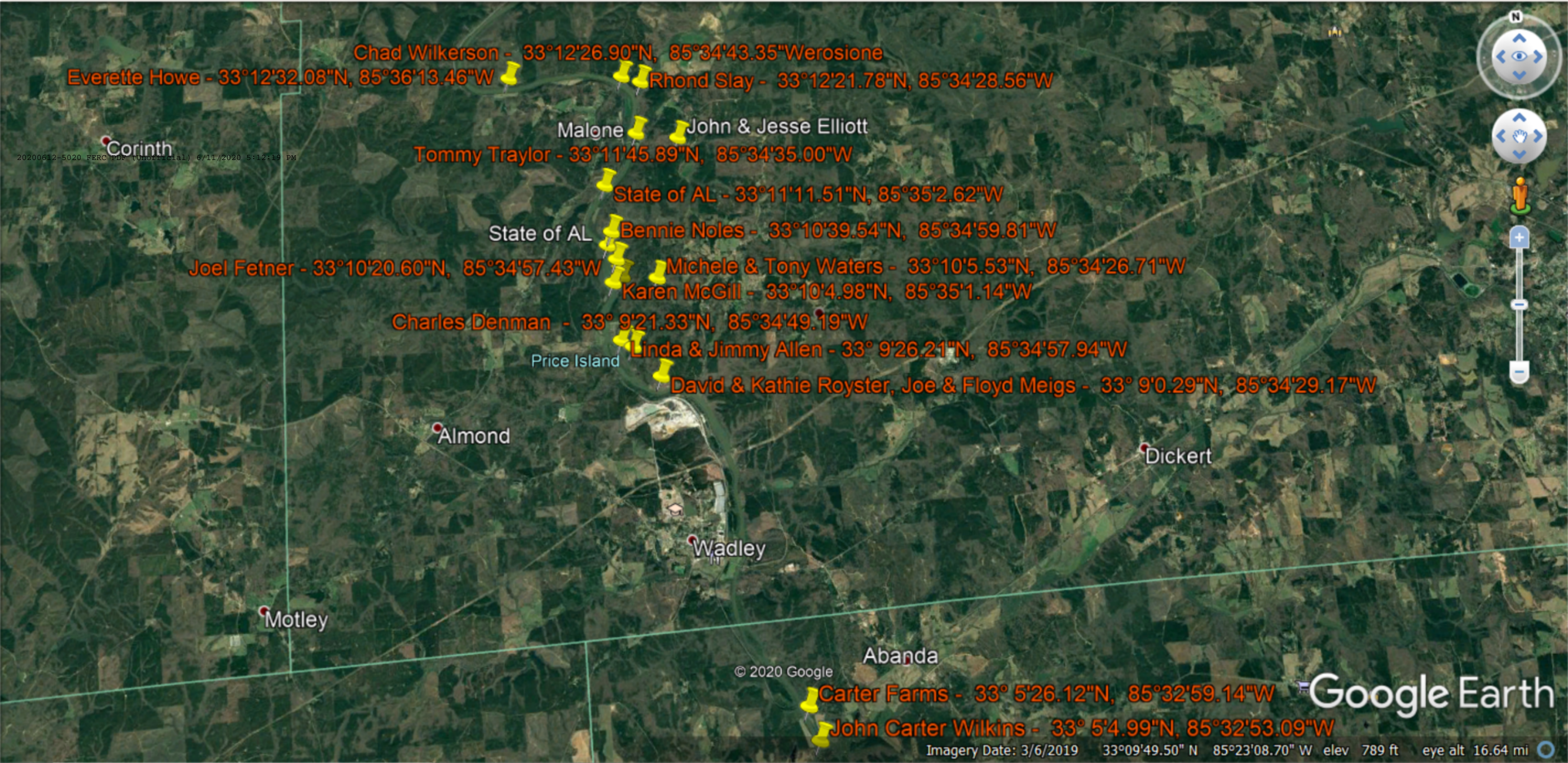
As I understand it, part of the initial rational for the APC dam system included a 'give back to the public' component. This is easily realized on the impoundments created by dam construction.

Requiring more effort and thought are ways APC 'gives back' to below-dam river users. The below-the-dam efforts to provide access / ramps are as inherent in the mandate as are the creation of put-ins on the impoundment. To date, I have not seen any APC ideas or proposals put forth regarding downstream access. This is a real public/private partnership opportunity. forlf this is not a relicensing issue, please advise so we can pursue the proper channels. Again, I apologize in advance if I have missed APC correspondence.

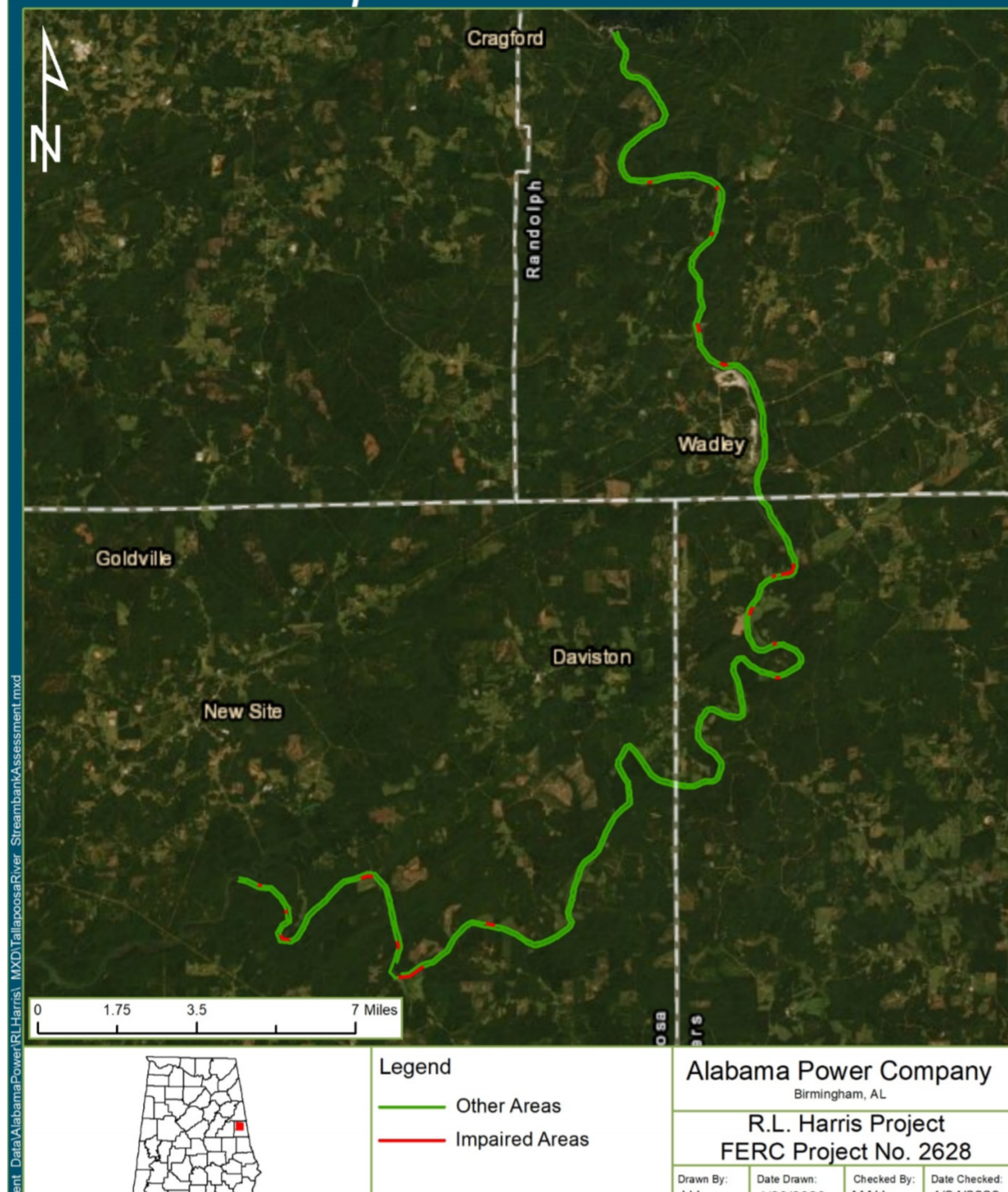
Sincerely,
Donna Matthews
Box 1054
105 Woodland Ave E
Wedowee, AL 3278

Document Content(s)

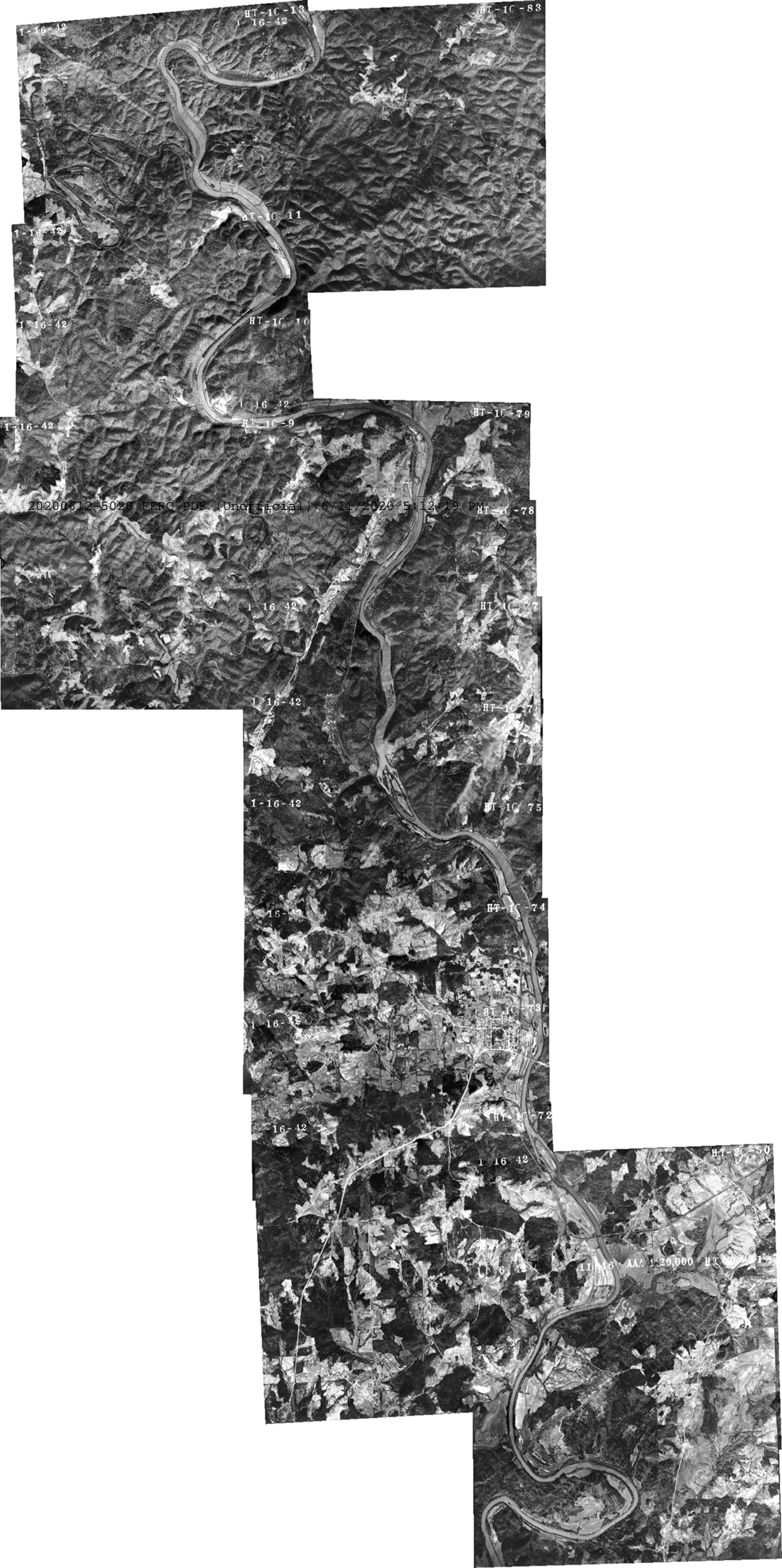
June 11.DOCX.....1-4



Tallapoosa River Streambank Condition



 Open in Acrobat 



Document Content(s)

Landowner Locations 2meg.PDF.....1-1

Streambank conditions.PDF.....2-2

_Mosaic map.PDF.....3-3

APC Harris Relicensing

From: APC Harris Relicensing
Sent: Wednesday, June 17, 2020 10:06 AM
To: Windows Live™ Team
Subject: RE: Tallapoosa river

Hi James,

Thank you for sending us your thoughts. We will incorporate these comments into the stakeholder consultation record for the relicensing effort.

Thanks,

Angie Anderegg
Hydro Services
(205)257-2251
arsegars@southernco.com

From: Windows Live™ Team <JIMALLEN1959@hotmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, June 11, 2020 4:23 PM
To: APC Harris Relicensing <g2apchr@southernco.com>
Subject: Tallapoosa river

I am writing you about the flow of water from Lake Harris dam.

We own a cabin on the East bank of the Tallapoosa river and a 19acre island across one fork of the river.

The excessive flow of water released from the dam is eroding the island, and floating the river is nearly impossible when the dam is shut off. We need a more constant flow of water, and raising the winter level will only worsen the problem.

I understand that I was to fill out some kind of survey by 5:00, but I could not find out how.

Thanks,
James H. Allen
334-863-0347

Sent from [Mail \[go.microsoft.com\]](mailto:go.microsoft.com) for Windows 10

APC Harris Relicensing

From: Duncan, Jeffrey R <Jeff_Duncan@nps.gov>
Sent: Friday, June 26, 2020 12:00 PM
To: APC Harris Relicensing
Subject: NPS comments on Erosion Study
Attachments: Signed RL Harris Comment Ltr.pdf

Please find our comment letter attached to this message pursuant to the Initial Study Report for the Sediment and Erosion Study. I recognize the comments are overdue, and I would appreciate your consideration of them. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Best, Jeff Duncan

Jeffrey R. Duncan, PhD.
Regional Aquatic Ecologist
Science and Natural Resources Management
National Park Service, Southeastern United States
100 West Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd. Suite 215
Chattanooga, TN 37402
Ph: (423) 987-6127

"If we are going to succeed in preserving the greatness of the national parks, they must be held inviolate. They represent the last stands of primitive America. If we are going to whittle away at them we should recognize at the very beginning that all such whittlings are cumulative and the end result will be mediocrity."

- Newton Drury, Director National Park Service, 1940-1951

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United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Atlanta Federal Center

1924 Building

100 Alabama Street, SW

Atlanta, GA 30303



1.A.2 (SERO-NR)

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Angie Anderegg
Harris Relicensing Project Manager
Alabama Power Company

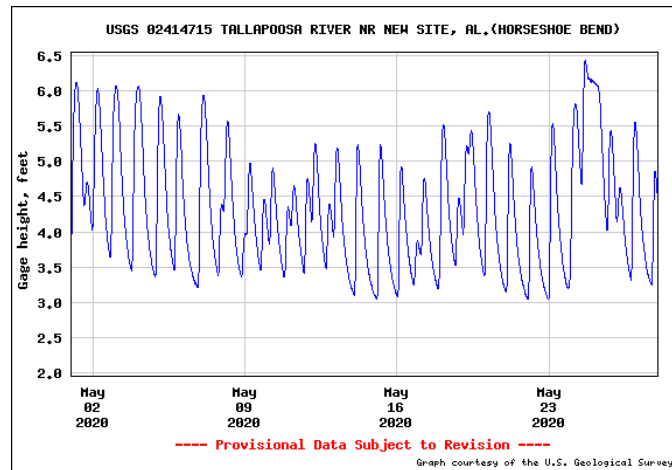
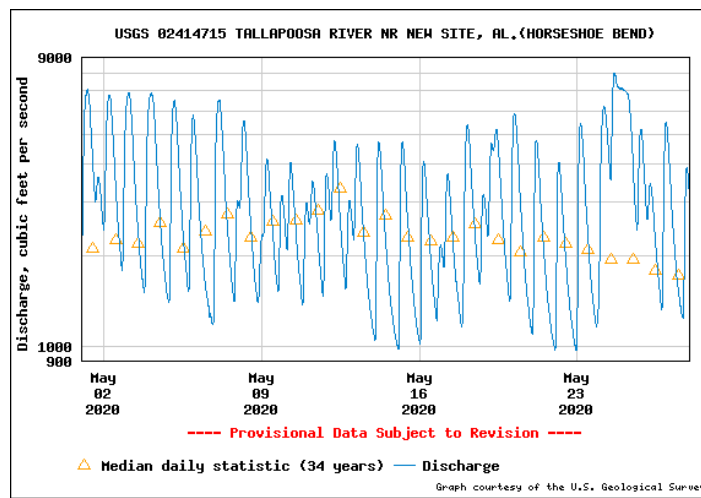
Dear Ms. Anderegg:

The National Park Service (NPS), South Atlantic-Gulf Region, in coordination with Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, offers the following comments in response to Alabama Power Company's Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) on April 10, 2020 pursuant to the relicensing of the R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project (P-2628).

Background:

Federal Power Act regulations (18 C.F.R. 4.38(a), 18 C.F.R. 16.8(a) and 18 C.F.R. 5.1(d)), as amended, require consultation with the NPS, among others throughout the course of hydropower relicensing proceedings. In the case of the R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project (here after "Project"), the NPS manages Horseshoe Bend National Military Park (HOBE), situated in a bend of the Tallapoosa River approximately 40 miles downstream of the Project. HOBE protects, preserves, commemorates, and interprets the final battle of the Creek War. On March 27, 1814, 3,300 U.S. troops and militia under Major General Andrew Jackson attacked Chief Menawa's 1,000 Red Stick Creek warriors fortified in a horseshoe-shaped bend of the Tallapoosa River. Over 800 Red Sticks died that day. The battle ended the Creek War, resulted in a land cession of 23,000,000 acres to the United States and created a national hero of Andrew Jackson.

HOBE was established as a unit of the National Park System in 1956 in part to protect the site and artifacts of this momentous event. Today, the park contains 2,049 acres of land on the banks of the Tallapoosa which flows approximately 4 river miles through the park. Since operations of the R.L. Harris project commenced in the 1980s, HOBE has been subjected to significant daily fluctuations in discharge and stage. The graphs below depict the typical flow fluctuations during May, 2020 at the USGS stream gauge located at the park (<https://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/uv?02414715>). This was a particularly wet period. During this period, daily discharge ranged from less than 1,000 cfs to 8,000 cfs. Daily changes in river stage (i.e., elevation) were on the order of 3 feet. These rapid changes in flow over the course of a day lead to bank erosion, as saturated soils slough off as waters recede.



Rapid and recurring flow fluctuations and corresponding bank erosion at the park potentially expose sensitive historical artifacts that are projected by Archeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) and other federal statutes.

In addition, extreme flow alternations likely contribute to scour erosion of the historic Miller Bridge Piers, a former covered bridge within the park that is protected by the National Historic Preservation Act. Miller Bridge was constructed in 1907. The bridge ultimately fell into disrepair and collapsed. Today, all that remains of Miller Bridge is four stone piers, one of which is collapsed, within the Tallapoosa River. The piers, together with all of the historic resources within HOBE, are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The List of Classified Structures states that the bridge piers and abutments (LCS No. 005003, Structure No. HS-3) are locally significant under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of transportation history and engineering, noting that they are the remains of one of the longest American covered bridges.

Comments on the Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Report

The NPS has reviewed the Alabama Power Company's Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Report as well as the accompanying Downstream Bank Stability Report located in Appendix E, titled Tallapoosa River High Definition Stream Survey Final Report produced by Trutta Environmental Solutions, LLC. In addition, the NPS participated in the Alabama Power's Initial

Study Report meeting, held virtually on April 28, 2020. We offer the following comments on the Erosion and Sedimentation Report:

1. We appreciate Alabama Power's efforts to characterize and hopefully remedy erosion that is occurring as a result of project operations as far downstream as HOBE. Although a relatively small park and not particularly well-known to the general public outside of Alabama, the story preserved and interpreted by the park, along with the archeological resources it protects, is that of a watershed moment in the history of our nation, and is therefore worthy of robust consideration within the context of continued project operations and the unintended consequences of bank erosion.
2. Trutta's stream survey consisted of floating the river in two kayaks equipped with georeferenced video cameras as well as side scan sonar, together comprising a longitudinal survey of the river and its banks from below the dam to HOBE. In addition, Trutta conducted 40 cross-sectional surveys of the river below the dam at pre-designated locations, several of which were located within HOBE. Alabama Power subsequently provided relicensing stakeholders with Trutta's video of the entire river below the dam which NPS reviewed. The information produced by this effort is both highly useful and relevant in demonstrating the extent of erosion on the Tallapoosa River below the dam.
3. According to the Trutta survey, at least two sites within HOBE ranked among the worst eroding banks below the dam. An additional site immediately upstream of the park boundary on river-left also made Trutta's list of the most significantly impaired banks (see figures 25 and 28 in the Trutta report). Trutta notes that the riparian corridor within HOBE and adjacent to these areas has little to no modification. Thus, we can only conclude that the major cause of erosion within the park is likely due to project operations.
4. There is no mention of the historic Miller Bridge piers in the Trutta report; however, the piers do appear in the video. Further assessment of the piers in the context scour erosion exacerbated by project operations is warranted within the context of relicensing.

Again, we appreciate the efforts of Alabama Power Company and its consultants to characterize the extent of bank erosion within the Tallapoosa River below R.L. Harris Dam. We look forward to continued collaboration as we seek measures to reduce ongoing erosion at the park. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Dr. Jeff Duncan, NPS Hydropower Coordinator at (423) 987-6127 or jeff_duncan@nps.gov.

Sincerely,

Karen L. Cucurullo
Acting Regional Director

cc: Barbara Tagger, HOBE Superintendent
Jeff Duncan, Regional Hydropower Coordinator



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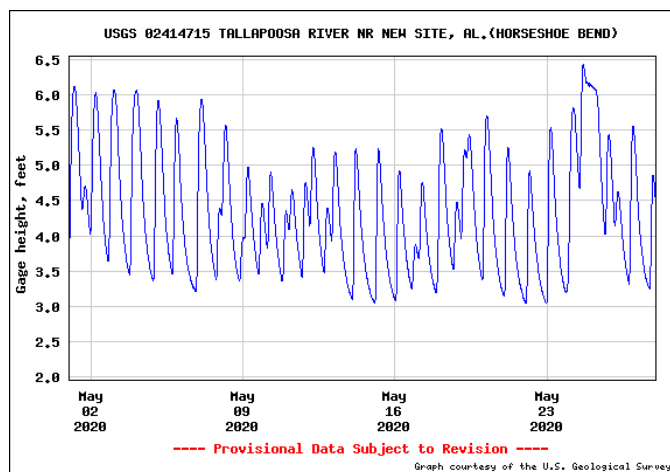
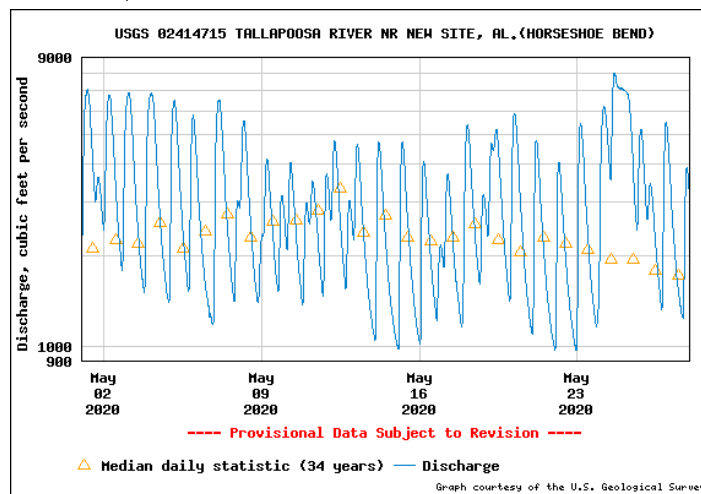
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Sincerely,

Karen L. Cucurullo
Acting Regional Director

cc: Barbara Tagger, HOBE Superintendent
Jeff Duncan, Regional Hydropower Coordinator

Document Content(s)

Signed RL Harris Comment Ltr.PDF.....1-3

July 10, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

Project No. 2628-065

R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project

Response to Initial Study Report (ISR) Disputes or Requests for Modifications of Study Plan

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose

Secretary

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

888 First Street N.

Washington, DC 20426

Dear Secretary Bose,

Alabama Power Company (Alabama Power) is the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licensee for the R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project (Harris Project) (FERC No. 2628). On April 10, 2020, Alabama Power filed the Initial Study Report (ISR) along with six Draft Study Reports and two cultural resources documents. Alabama Power held the ISR Meeting with stakeholders and FERC on April 28, 2020. On May 12, 2020, Alabama Power filed the ISR Meeting Summary. Comments on the ISR, draft reports, and ISR Meeting Summary were due on June 11, 2020.

On June 10, 2020, FERC staff provided comments on the ISR and the ISR Meeting Summary.¹ FERC requested that Alabama Power respond to specific comments by July 11, 2020. Attachment A of this filing includes Alabama Power's responses to those questions for which FERC requested a July 11 response.

Stakeholders and FERC provided three Additional Study Requests and two study modifications as part of comments on the ISR and ISR Meeting Summary. Two of the requested studies do not meet the criteria outlined in FERC's regulations at 18 C.F.R. § 5.9(b) and 5.15 and/or address pre-project conditions. Although, the other study request meets FERC's criteria, Alabama Power is not incorporating the study request into the relicensing process for the Harris Project. The complete response to these study requests is in Attachment B.

FERC staff, Alabama Rivers Alliance (ARA)², and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)³ also requested the inclusion of additional downstream flow release alternatives as modifications to Alabama

¹ Accession No. 20200610-3059.

² Accession No. 20200611-5114.

³ Accession Nos. 20200612-5025 and 20200612-5079.

Power's existing Downstream Release Alternatives Study. Alabama Power's response to the recommended modifications is also provided in Attachment B.

Within preliminary comments on the Draft Water Quality Study Report as well as during the ISR Meeting and within comments on the ISR and ISR Meeting Summary, multiple stakeholders requested that Alabama Power continue monitoring water quality downstream of Harris Dam in 2020 and 2021. To collect dissolved oxygen and water temperature data in 2020, Alabama Power installed the continuous monitor on May 4, following the ISR meeting. The generation monitor was installed on June 1 to align with the monitoring season start date in the Water Quality Study Plan. Alabama Power also agrees to collect water quality data at both locations in 2021 (from March 1 – June 30, 2021 at the continuous monitor and June 1 – June 30, 2021 at the generation monitor) to include in the final license application.

The EPA recommended inclusion of water quality monitoring data with the Water Quality report. Alabama Power notes that the Draft Water Quality Study Report contains an appendix with the 2017 – 2019 water quality monitoring data, and the Final Water Quality Study Report will contain a similar appendix with the complete set of water quality monitoring data (including 2020). Any data collected in 2021 and after the Final Water Quality Study Report is provided will be included within the Final Licensing Proposal.

Alabama Power reviewed FERC and stakeholder comments on the ISR and Draft Study Reports and will address all other comments in any Final Study Reports (filed in 2020 and 2021), the Updated Study Report (USR) (due April 10, 2021), or the Preliminary Licensing Proposal (PLP) (due on or before July 3, 2021).

If there are any questions concerning this filing, please contact me at arsegars@southernco.com or 205-257-2251.

Sincerely,



Angie Anderegg
Harris Relicensing Project Manager

Attachment A: Alabama Power's Response to FERC's June 10, 2020 Staff Comments on the Initial Study Report and Initial Study Report Meeting Summary for the R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project
Attachment B: Alabama Power's Response to Study Modifications and Additional Study Requests Following the May 12, 2020 Initial Study Report and Initial Study Report Meeting Summary for the R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project

cc: Harris Stakeholder List

Attachment A

Alabama Power's Response to FERC's June 10, 2020 Staff Comments on the Initial Study Report and
Initial Study Report Meeting Summary for the R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project

FERC questions are presented in italic text and the specific information requested is highlighted in yellow; Alabama Power's response follows.

Draft Downstream Release Alternatives (Phase 1) Study Report

Question #2: During the ISR Meeting, Alabama Power requested that stakeholders provide downstream flow alternatives for evaluation in the models developed during Phase 1 of the Downstream Release Alternatives Study. Stakeholders expressed concerns about their ability to propose flow alternatives without having the draft reports for the Aquatic Resources and Downstream Aquatic Habitat Studies, which are scheduled to be available in July 2020 and June 2020, respectively. It is our understanding that during Phase 2 of this study, Alabama Power would run stakeholder-proposed flow alternatives that may be provided with ISR comments, as well as additional flow alternatives that stakeholders may propose after the results for the Aquatic Resources and Downstream Aquatic Habitat Studies are available. Please clarify your intent by July 11, 2020, as part of your response to stakeholder comments on the ISR.

Alabama Power Response:

Alabama Power's response to evaluating additional flow alternatives is discussed in Attachment B.

Regarding the Aquatic Resources and Downstream Aquatic Habitat Studies, it is Alabama Power's intent to provide stakeholders 30 days to review, provide comments, and recommend any additional flow analyses based on the information in the draft reports. It is also Alabama Power's intent to meet with the Harris Action Teams (HATs) between Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 to present preliminary results, including the bioenergetics modeling, and obtain stakeholder input on additional analyses.

Question #5: Page 14 of the Draft Downstream Release Alternatives (Phase 1) Study Report includes a description of the HEC-ResSim model that was developed for the project. Harris Dam was modeled in HEC-ResSim with both a minimum release requirement and maximum constraint at the downstream gage at Wadley. The draft report states that the minimum release requirement is based on the flow at the upstream Heflin gage, which is located on the Tallapoosa River arm of Harris Reservoir and has 68 years of discharge records. Page 5 of the draft report indicates that there is also a gage (Newell) on the Little Tallapoosa River Arm of the reservoir, which has 45 years of discharge records. It appears that only the Heflin gage was used in developing the minimum release requirement. As part of your response to stakeholder comments on the ISR, please explain the rationale for basing the minimum releases in the HEC-ResSim model only on the flows at the Heflin gage and not also on the flows at the Newell gage.

Alabama Power Response:

The HEC-ResSim model bases the releases on the Green Plan, which specifies the use of the Heflin gage. During development of the Green Plan, the Heflin gage was considered the gage that best mimicked the unregulated, natural flow of the Tallapoosa River. Based on available information from stakeholder meetings in early 2000, the Newell gage was not considered. Stakeholders involved in the Green Plan development process did acknowledge that the Heflin gage excluded the flow from Little Tallapoosa River.

Below is a brief summary of the recorded stakeholder discussions that reference the use of the Heflin gage.

- 5/21/2003 Stakeholder Meeting: Stan Cook (Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (ADCNR)) stated that the Heflin gage is being used to mimic natural events and that the "Big" Tallapoosa River better reflects a larger scale drainage.
- 8/4/2003 Stakeholder Meeting: Elise Irwin presents findings on the models indicate that the Heflin gage is a promising location.
- 11/3/2003 Stakeholder Meeting: Alabama Rivers Alliance (ARA) stated they wanted Alabama Power to evaluate use of a house turbine that would provide capabilities to duplicate the Heflin gage flows. During this meeting, it was mentioned that the Heflin gage does not include flows from the Little Tallapoosa River, and no one stated opposition to use of the Heflin gage.
- 1/1/2006 Stakeholder Meeting: Stakeholders commented that mimicking Heflin flows would allow for some natural variability of flow in the regulated part of the river.

Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report

Question #7: The Erosion and Sedimentation Study in the approved study plan states that Alabama Power would analyze its existing lake photography and Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) data using a geographic information system (GIS) to identify elevation or contour changes around the reservoir from historic conditions and quantify changes in lake surface area to estimate sedimentation rates and volumes within the reservoir. In addition, the approved study plan states that Alabama Power will verify and survey sedimentation areas for nuisance aquatic vegetation. According to the study schedule, Alabama Power will prepare the GIS overlay and maps from June through July 2019 and conduct field verification from fall 2019 through winter 2020.

The Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report does not include a comparison of reservoir contour changes from past conditions or the results of nuisance aquatic vegetation surveys. The report states that limited aerial imagery of the lake during winter draw down and historic LIDAR data for the reservoir did not allow for comparison to historic conditions and that Alabama Power will conduct nuisance aquatic vegetation surveys during the 2020 growing season. It is unclear why the existing aerial imagery and Alabama Power's LIDAR data did not allow for comparison with past conditions or why the nuisance aquatic vegetation surveys will be conducted during the 2020 growing season instead of during the approved field verifications from fall 2019 to winter 2020. As part of your response to stakeholder comments on the ISR, please clarify what existing aerial imagery and LIDAR data was used and why it was not suitable for comparison with past conditions.

Alabama Power Response:

Alabama Power has 2007 and 2015 Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data for Lake Harris that it will use to develop a comparison for the Final Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report.

Ms. Donna Matthews proposed a new study of the Tallapoosa River downstream of Harris Dam to use historic images overlaid on current imagery to evaluate changes in the Tallapoosa River.¹ Alabama Power's response to this study request is addressed in Attachment B; however, Ms. Matthews noted in the ISR Meeting that she would share various images of the Tallapoosa River pre-Harris Dam and after construction. Alabama Power intends to facilitate obtaining copies of these images to provide to FERC for its use in addressing cumulative effects, as noted in FERC's November 16, 2018 Scoping Document 2.²

Regarding the nuisance aquatic vegetation component of the Erosion and Sedimentation study, the growing season is late spring into summer, which did not correspond with the fall 2019 to winter 2020 in the FERC-approved study plan schedule. Therefore, Alabama Power plans to conduct the nuisance aquatic vegetation survey in summer 2020. These results will be provided to HAT 2 participants as a technical memo to supplement the Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report.

¹ Accession No. 20200612-5018.

² Accession No. 20181116-3065.

Question #9: (comment provided below includes only the information requested by FERC) As part of your response to stakeholder comments on the ISR, please provide:

- 1) the maps and assessment of the availability of potentially suitable habitat within the project boundary for all of the T&E species on the official species list for the project;
- 2) documentation of consultation with FWS regarding the species-specific criteria for determining which T&E species on the official species list will be surveyed in the field;
- 3) a complete list of T&E species that will be surveyed during the 2nd study season as part of the T&E Species Study; and
- 4) confirmation that Alabama Power will complete the field verification scheduled by September 2020.

Alabama Power Response:

1) The maps and assessment of the availability of potentially suitable habitat within the Harris Project Boundary were included in the draft Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment Report and were prepared based on available sources of information. Any maps and assessments of habitat suitability that could not be resolved in the desktop assessment will be included in the Final Threatened and Endangered Species Study Report. Alabama Power is actively consulting with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regarding Threatened and Endangered Species (T&E species) where existing information is insufficient to determine their presence/absence and habitat suitability. Alabama Power plans to continue to work with USFWS and the Alabama Natural Heritage Program (ANHP) to resolve questions about the species and perform field surveys as deemed appropriate.

2) Alabama Power met with HAT 3 participants on August 27, 2019 to discuss species included in the Threatened and Endangered Species Study Plan. As a result of that meeting and based on recommendations from USFWS, Alabama Power conducted surveys for Fineline Pocketbook in the Tallapoosa River and Palezone Shiner in Little Coon Creek. Additional surveys for Fineline Pocketbook in tributaries to Lake Harris are ongoing and should be completed in Summer 2020. Alabama Power is consulting with the USFWS and ANHP to determine the need for additional surveys. If requested, Alabama Power may perform surveys for additional species and/or assessments to determine suitability of habitat that could not be resolved in the Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment. All consultation regarding this process will be included as an appendix to the Final Threatened and Endangered Species Study Report.

3) Alabama Power plans to conduct additional surveys for Fineline Pocketbook in Summer 2020. Based on ongoing consultation with USFWS and with input from ANHP, Alabama Power may perform surveys for Price's Potato Bean, White Fringeless Orchid, and Little Amphianthus (pool sprite) as well as assessments to determine if suitable habitat exists for Red-cockaded Woodpecker and Little Amphianthus.

4) Alabama Power plans to complete field verifications by September 2020.

Question #10: To facilitate review of the existing shoreline land use classifications, please file larger scale maps of all the shoreline areas as a supplement to the Draft Project Lands Evaluation Report, as part of your response to stakeholder comments on the ISR. Please include land use classifications on the maps. In addition, if available, please file the GIS data layers of the existing and proposed shoreline land use classifications.

Alabama Power Response:

Included with this filing are the larger scale maps, including land classifications, and the GIS files of the existing and proposed shoreline land use classifications.

Attachment B

Alabama Power's Response to Study Modifications and Additional Study Requests Following the May 12,
2020 Initial Study Report and Initial Study Report Meeting Summary for the R.L. Harris Hydroelectric
Project

Alabama Power received two recommendations to modify the existing FERC-approved studies and three Additional Study Requests. Alabama Power's response to the study modifications and Additional Study Requests is discussed below.

A. Modifications to Existing Studies

- 1) FERC Question #3:¹ "To facilitate modelling of downstream flow release alternatives, we recommend that Alabama Power run base flows of 150 cfs, 350 cfs, 600 cfs, and 800 cfs through its model for each of the three release scenarios (i.e., the Pre-Green Plan, the Green Plan, and the modified Green Plan flow release approach). The low-end flow of 150 cfs was proposed by Alabama Power as equivalent to the daily volume of three 10-minute Green Plan pulses. This flow also is about 15 percent of the average annual flow at the United States Geological Survey's flow gage (#02414500) on the Tallapoosa River at Wadley, Alabama, and represents "poor" to "fair" habitat conditions. We recommend 800 cfs as the upper end of the base flow modeling range because it represents "good" to "excellent" habitat and is nearly equivalent to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Aquatic Base Flow guideline for the Tallapoosa River at the Wadley gage. The proposed base flows of 350 cfs and 600 cfs cover the range between 150 cfs and 800 cfs."
- 2) ARA's June 11, 2020 comments:² "While reserving the right to request other release alternatives be considered once more information is made available to stakeholders, ARA proposes the following study modification request pursuant to 18 C.F.R. § 5.15(d) for additional flow scenarios be analyzed as part of the Downstream Release Alternatives Study:
 - (i) A variation of the existing Green Plan where the Daily Volume Release is 100% of the prior day's flow at the USGS Heflin stream gage, rather than the current 75%;
 - (ii) A hybrid Green Plan that incorporates both a base minimum flow of 150 cfs and the pulsing laid out in the existing Green Plan release criteria;
 - (iii) A constant but variable release that matches the flow at the USGS Wadley stream gage to the USGS Heflin stream gage to mimic natural flow variability, and
 - (iv) 300 cfs and 600 cfs minimum flows.

Some of these flows, particularly items (iii) and (iv) may have been modeled internally by Licensee as part of the original adaptive management process; however, those models are not currently available as part of this relicensing. Studying a wider range of potential flows during the ILP could result in improved diversity and abundance of aquatic life and habitat, more recreation opportunities, decreased erosion and sedimentation, and gains in water quality."

¹ Accession No. 20200610-3059.

² Accession No. 20200611-5114.

- 3) In its June 11, 2020 comments³, EPA “requests that the flow scenarios include the evaluation of an option including both the pulses of the Green Plan with a minimum flow, and a higher minimum flow.

Alabama Power’s Response:

Based on FERC, ARA, and EPA’s recommendation to modify the Downstream Release Alternatives study, Alabama Power will model the following additional downstream flow scenarios:

- A variation of the existing Green Plan where the Daily Volume Release is 100% of the prior day’s flow at the USGS Heflin stream gage, rather than the current 75%;
- A hybrid Green Plan that incorporates both a base minimum flow of 150 cfs and the pulsing laid out in the existing Green Plan release criteria;
- 300 cfs continuous minimum flow;
- 600 cfs continuous minimum flow; and a
- 800 cfs continuous minimum flow.

These recommended flow release alternatives are in addition to Alabama Power’s release alternatives in the FERC-approved Study Plan that include:

- Pre-Green Plan (peaking only; no pulsing or continuous minimum flow);
- Green Plan (existing condition);
- Modified Green Plan (changing the time of day in which the Green Plan pulses are released); and
- 150 cfs continuous minimum flow.

Alabama Power has not included ARA’s recommended “constant but variable release that matches the flow at the USGS Wadley streamgage to the USGS Heflin streamgage to mimic natural flow variability”, as an alternative to model. This alternative would eliminate peaking operations, which would significantly reduce or eliminate use of the Harris Project for voltage support and system reliability, including black start operations. Alabama Power regards this alternative as a complete change in Project operations (from peaking to run-of-river) that is not consistent with Project purposes.⁴

Furthermore, the units are not capable of adjusting to the extent of simulating natural river flows. The flow through the Harris units varies only to the extent of changes in gross head (the difference between the forebay elevation and tailwater elevation) and the wicket gate opening. Small wicket gate openings lead to excessive pressure drops, which is the primary driver of cavitation⁵ initiation. The best way to minimize cavitation and its associated detrimental vibrations is to quickly move the wicket gates from a closed position to the best gate setting. The best gate setting is a permanent setting on the governor system to ensure that the control system will force a fast movement of the wicket gates through the “rough zone” to the best gate position thereby minimizing the time spent in the rough zone. The rough zone is an area on the operating curve where flows that are less than efficient gate cause increased vibrations in the turbine

³ Accession Nos. 20200612-5025 and 20200612-5079.

⁴ For additional explanation, see Alabama Power’s March 13, 2019 letter to FERC (Accession No. 20190313-5060).

⁵ Cavitation is a phenomenon in which rapid changes of pressure in a liquid lead to the formation of small vapor-filled cavities in places where the pressure is relatively low.

and cavitation along the low-pressure surfaces of the turbine runner. For these reasons, this is not a viable alternative.

Alabama Power also declines FERC's recommendation to study all of the continuous minimum flows combined with the Pre-Green Plan, Green Plan, and Modified Green Plan. Alabama Power asserts that modeling one combination of a continuous minimum flow AND pulsing (the hybrid Green Plan listed above) is adequate to determine the effect of this downstream release alternative on Project operations and other resources. The eight alternatives Alabama Power will model will provide sufficient information to evaluate the resources of interest, determine any downstream release proposal, and determine protection, mitigation, and enhancement (PM&E) measures to be incorporated into the new license for the Project.

B. Proposed Additional Studies

- 1) ARA proposed a new study for "Battery Storage Feasibility Study to Retain Full Peaking Capabilities While Mitigating Hydropeaking Impacts".

Alabama Power's Response:

While ARA's additional study request appears to conform to FERC's regulations and criteria for additional study requests, Alabama Power respectfully declines to complete this study for the Harris Project relicensing. Our reasons are provided below:

a. ARA notes that there is a data gap around Project ramping rates. The Harris Project units are not capable of ramping; rather they were designed as peaking units to quickly react to electrical grid needs, and as such, the turbines were not designed to operate in a gradually loaded state—or restricted ramping rate—over an extended period of time. In fact, restricted ramping is avoided to prevent damage to hydroturbine machinery. When transitioning from spinning mode to generating mode, the wicket gates are opened over a period of approximately 45 seconds. One reason for this method of operating is so the turbine spends a minimal amount of time in the rough zone.

b. The goal of this study, as outlined by ARA, is to determine whether a battery energy storage system (BESS) could be economically integrated at Harris. This technology is very new and there is no established methodology for integrating BESS at hydropower facilities. The cost of a BESS system with restricted hydraulic ramping is concerning because the cost must include not only the battery but also the cost of replacing both turbine runners and determining the extent of the effect on the balance of plant. Each unit at Harris makes approximately 60 megawatts (MW) at efficient gate. For an example, a 60 MW/60-megawatt hour (MWhr), 1-hour duration, standalone battery including construction and installation, is estimated to cost \$36M dollars.⁶ This battery would need to be sized to produce up to 60 MW for one hour so that the full capacity of the turbine could be supplemented from battery power. The battery would need this capacity because ramping would essentially begin at zero MWs with a very small wicket gate opening and then gradually open over the period of one hour. A smaller MW battery would not be large enough to make up the lost MWs in a full ramping scenario. For example, if a 5 MW battery

⁶ Fu, Remo and Margolis, "2018 U.S. Utility-Scale Photovoltaics-Plus-Energy Storage System Costs Benchmark", National Renewable Energy Laboratory, NREL/TP-6A20-71714.

were used, the unit would have to ramp very quickly, within 30 to 45 seconds, to an output of 55 MW. The 5 MW battery would then make up for the remaining power to reach the original power output of 60 MW. To be clear, a battery smaller than the unit's power at efficient gate does not allow for full ramping because the unit must quickly be brought up to a point where the unit's power plus the battery's power equals 60 MW.

The cost of \$36M would be doubled to \$72M since there are two units at Harris Dam and peaking requires the availability of both units. Additionally, this is a one-hour battery, so the unit(s) must be at efficient gate at one hour past the start of generation. If a longer ramping rate was desired, the battery would likely need to be even larger. The cost to upgrade the turbine runners in order to have a much wider operating range would also need to be considered. It is also important to note that it is undetermined, due to the site-specific conditions and the geometry of the water passages in the powerhouse, if a suitable turbine runner with a wide operating range can even be produced.

c. While information and access to battery storage technology is increasing, as ARA notes, integrating BESS at hydropower projects is a relatively new field with no established methodology. This is especially true for the size of BESS needed to replace the full megawatt capacity at Harris. Furthermore, full-scale redesign of the existing turbines is not being considered by Alabama Power during this relicensing.

For these reasons, Alabama Power declines this study proposal and contends that the downstream release alternatives study will provide information for Alabama Power and the stakeholders to effectively evaluate effects of downstream releases on Project resources (both on Lake Harris and in the Tallapoosa River below Harris Dam) and for Alabama Power to propose an operating scenario for the next license term.

2) Pre-and Post-Dam Analysis of Downstream Impacts, including flooding, erosion, and habitat changes to flora and fauna.

Alabama Power's Response:

Mr. Chuck Denman⁷ proposed that Alabama Power conduct an additional study that analyzes pre-dam and post-dam impacts on flooding, erosion, plants, and fisheries. This study request did not meet FERC's criteria for an additional study; however, Alabama Power notes that many of the analyses requested by Mr. Denman are in fact occurring as part of the Harris relicensing. FERC does not require a licensee to evaluate pre-project conditions in a relicensing. In FERC's "*Guide to Understanding and Applying the Integrated Licensing Process Study Criteria*" (2012), FERC notes that where information is being sought solely to look at historic effects, FERC staff will not require an applicant to reconstruct pre-project conditions, because that is not the baseline from which the FERC conducts its environmental analysis. The FERC's choice of current environmental conditions as the baseline for environmental analysis in relicense cases was affirmed in *American Rivers v. FERC*, 187 F.3d 1007, amended and rehearing denied, 201 F.3d 1186 (9th Cir., 1999); *Conservation Law Foundation v. FERC*, 216 F.3d 41 (D. C. Cir. 2000).

⁷ Accession No 20200611-5174.

Alabama Power has consistently communicated and explained that it will use the 100-year flood event to model effects from a change in Harris Project operations on downstream resources. Alabama Power has also completed an erosion evaluation and is reviewing all stakeholder comments on lake and downstream erosion and sedimentation and will address those comments in the Final Erosion and Sedimentation Report. Alabama Power is also evaluating how changes to current Project operations may affect nuisance aquatic vegetation. Finally, Alabama Power has compiled a large amount of existing information on the Tallapoosa River fisheries community and is also conducting three studies investigating fish habitat, aquatic resources in the Tallapoosa River, and water quality and water temperature in both Lake Harris and in the Tallapoosa River. For these reasons, Alabama Power believes the issues raised by Mr. Denman are covered in the FERC-approved Study Plan and a new study is not warranted.

3) A New Study of the Downstream River Using Historic Images Overlaid onto Current Imagery

Alabama Power's Response:

Ms. Donna Matthews⁸ proposed that Alabama Power conduct a new study using GIS to compare historic imagery to current imagery to evaluate effects of releases downstream of Harris Dam. Ms. Matthews notes that existing data can be used and that Alabama Power can gather historic images and overlay them on current images to determine the effects of the dam on the river downstream. The primary purpose of this study is to address "significant and persistent concerns about erosion" in the Tallapoosa River downstream of Harris Dam.

Alabama Power notes that while this study does not conform to FERC's criteria for additional studies, Alabama Power is committed to evaluating erosion and sedimentation effects on Lake Harris and in the Tallapoosa River downstream of Harris Dam. Alabama Power is reviewing stakeholder comments on the Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Report and will address these comments in the Final Erosion and Sedimentation Report. Further, the FERC-approved Erosion and Sedimentation Study Plan provides adequate methodology to address erosion and sedimentation issues resulting from Harris Project operations.

As noted above, FERC does not require licensees in the relicensing process to study pre-project conditions; however, Ms. Matthews volunteered in the April 28, 2020 ISR Meeting to provide images to Alabama Power that FERC may consider in conducting its cumulative effects analysis for soils and geologic resources, specifically erosion and sedimentation. Alabama Power intends to contact Ms. Matthews to obtain copies of these photos.

⁸ Accession No. 20200611-5169.

Note: The large-scale maps referenced in the response to Question #10 are not included in this version of the filing due to file size recommendations for eFiling.

Harris relicensing - response to ISR comments

APC Harris Relicensing <g2apchr@southernco.com>

Fri 7/10/2020 6:58 PM

To: 'harrisrelicensing@southernco.com' <harrisrelicensing@southernco.com>

Bcc: 1942jthompson420@gmail.com <1942jthompson420@gmail.com>; 9sling@charter.net <9sling@charter.net>; allan.creamer@ferc.gov <allan.creamer@ferc.gov>; alpeople@southernco.com <alpeople@southernco.com>; amanda.fleming@kleinschmidtgroup.com <amanda.fleming@kleinschmidtgroup.com>; amanda.mcbride@ahc.alabama.gov <amanda.mcbride@ahc.alabama.gov>; amccartn@blm.gov <amccartn@blm.gov>; ammcvica@southernco.com <ammcvica@southernco.com>; amy.silvano@dcnr.alabama.gov <amy.silvano@dcnr.alabama.gov>; andrew.nix@dcnr.alabama.gov <andrew.nix@dcnr.alabama.gov>; arsegars@southernco.com <arsegars@southernco.com>; athall@fujifilm.com <athall@fujifilm.com>; aubie84@yahoo.com <aubie84@yahoo.com>; awhorton@corblu.com <awhorton@corblu.com>; bart_robby@msn.com <bart_robby@msn.com>; baxterchip@yahoo.com <baxterchip@yahoo.com>; bboozzer6@gmail.com <bboozzer6@gmail.com>; bdavis081942@gmail.com <bdavis081942@gmail.com>; beckyrainwater1@yahoo.com <beckyrainwater1@yahoo.com>; bill_pearson@fws.gov <bill_pearson@fws.gov>

 1 attachments (143 KB)

2020-07-10 Response to ISR Comments.pdf;

Harris relicensing stakeholders,

On April 10, 2020, Alabama Power filed the Initial Study Report (ISR) along with six Draft Study Reports and two cultural resources documents. Alabama Power held the ISR Meeting with stakeholders and FERC on April 28, 2020. On May 12, 2020, Alabama Power filed the ISR Meeting Summary. Comments on the ISR, draft reports, and ISR Meeting Summary were due on June 11, 2020.

Alabama filed a response to ISR comments with FERC today. The response is attached and can also be found on the relicensing website: www.harrisrelicensing.com under "Relicensing Documents." Note that the larger scale maps requested by FERC can be found in the HAT 4 – Project Lands folder.

Thanks,

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services

(205)257-2251

arsegars@southernco.com

APC Harris Relicensing

From: Anderegg, Angela Segars
Sent: Thursday, July 23, 2020 10:56 AM
To: Donna Matthews
Cc: APC Harris Relicensing
Subject: Historic Tallapoosa River Photos

Hi Donna,

I hope this email finds you doing well. I'm following up on the April 28, 2020 Harris Initial Study Report meeting, where you indicated that you have collected some historic photos of the Tallapoosa River banks below Harris Dam. We would like to collect the photos from you and send them to FERC for their cumulative impacts analysis on erosion downstream of the Harris Dam.

Please answer a few questions below, so we can figure out how best to get the photos from you.

- Are all the photos digital files?
- Do you know how large the files are?
- How many photos in all?
- If there are any hard copy photos, will you need us to return them to you? Or would it be best for us to meet up so we can scan them in?
- Are either the digital or hard copy photos labeled or sorted in a specific manner?

Thank you for your help,

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services

(205)257-2251

arsegars@southernco.com

APC Harris Relicensing

From: Anderegg, Angela Segars
Sent: Tuesday, July 28, 2020 10:10 AM
To: Donna Matthews
Cc: Sarah Salazar; cartlab@ua.edu; APC Harris Relicensing
Subject: RE: Historic Tallapoosa River Photos

Hi Donna,

We were able to download the images using the link you provided.

Thank you!

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services
(205)257-2251
arsegars@southernco.com

From: Donna Matthews <donna Matthews2014@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, July 27, 2020 3:09 PM
To: Anderegg, Angela Segars <ARSEGARS@southernco.com>; sarah.salazar@ferc.gov; cartlab@ua.edu
Subject: Re: Historic Tallapoosa River Photos

EXTERNAL MAIL: Caution Opening Links or Files

Hello Angie,

Craig Remington from the Cartlab at the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa will send the link to download the files. The photographs were taken at a 1/20000 scale in 1942.

The composite image is contained on p3 of the June 11, 2020 PDF filed with FERC: 20200612-5020 (34113438).pdf for P-2628-065 to support the request for more detailed erosion study of the river downstream of the dam. The submittal # is 20200612-5020.

The link I have (but I am not sure if it will share)

is: <https://alabama.app.box.com/s/wnncq7l2czjppcttezs7p9qcpw9ebeen> [alabama.app.box.com]

Thank you for your interest in this approach to evaluating downstream erosion.

Sincerely,
Donna Matthews

On Mon, Jul 27, 2020 at 9:45 AM Anderegg, Angela Segars <ARSEGARS@southernco.com> wrote:

Hi Donna,

If you can send a link, we can try to download it. If that doesn't work for some reason, we can come up with a plan b.

Thanks!

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services

(205)257-2251

arsegars@southernco.com

From: Donna Matthews <donnamatthews2014@gmail.com>

Sent: Friday, July 24, 2020 5:18 PM

To: Anderegg, Angela Segars <ARSEGARS@southernco.com>

Subject: Re: Historic Tallapoosa River Photos

EXTERNAL MAIL: Caution Opening Links or Files

Hello Angie,

Sorry to be slow in responding. How does it happen that during Corona Covid days time is flying by?

I have the 1942 scanned images in a giant folder of 540 MB stored in the cloud. Each image is geo-referenced, which I think means corrected

for curvature of the earth's surface. And I think it also means the composite huge image of the length of the river from the dam site to Horseshoe Bend is also geo-referenced. The work was done by a professional cartographer. Each image is labelled and I think

each label is visible on the mosaic.

Analysis of the historic geo referenced images compared to recent high resolution imagery using remote sensing software may contribute additional data

to help assess erosion of the river channel below the dam.

How do you suggest I transmit so much information to you? I can provide a link or try something else.

Have a great weekend,

Donna

On Thu, Jul 23, 2020 at 10:57 AM Anderegg, Angela Segars <ARSEGARS@southernco.com> wrote:

Hi Donna,

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Thank you for your help,

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services

(205)257-2251

arsegars@southernco.com



600 North 18th Street
Hydro Services 16N-8180
Birmingham, AL 35203
205 257 2251 tel
arsegars@southernco.com

August 4, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

Project No. 2628-065
R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project
Consultation Regarding Historic Photographs of the Tallapoosa River

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street N.
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Secretary Bose,

Alabama Power Company (Alabama Power) is the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licensee for the R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project (Harris Project) (FERC No. 2628). On April 10, 2020, Alabama Power filed the Initial Study Report (ISR) along with six Draft Study Reports and two cultural resources documents. Alabama Power held the ISR Meeting with stakeholders and FERC on April 28, 2020. On May 12, 2020, Alabama Power filed the ISR Meeting Summary. Comments on the ISR, draft reports, and ISR Meeting Summary were due on June 11, 2020.

On July 10, 2020, Alabama Power filed its response to the comments received on the ISR, draft reports, and ISR Meeting Summary.¹ In this response, Alabama Power indicated it would "facilitate obtaining copies" of obtaining various images of the Tallapoosa River pre-Harris Dam and after construction from one of the relicensing stakeholders. Attached is e-mail correspondence between Alabama Power and the stakeholder in which a hyperlink is provided for downloading the images.

¹ Accession No. 20200710-5122.

Page 2
August 4, 2020

If there are any questions concerning this filing, please contact me at arsegars@southernco.com or 205-257-2251.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Angie Anderegg". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Angie Anderegg
Harris Relicensing Project Manager

Attachment – E-mail Correspondence Regarding Historic Photographs of the Tallapoosa River

cc: Harris Action Team 2 Stakeholder List

Attachment

E-mail Correspondence Regarding Historic Photographs of the Tallapoosa River

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- Are either the digital or hard copy photos labeled or sorted in a specific manner?

Thank you for your help,

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services

(205)257-2251

arsegars@southernco.com

Document Content(s)

2020-08-04 Historic Photos Consultation Filing.PDF.....1-6

HAT 2 - Historic Tallapoosa River Photos

APC Harris Relicensing <g2apchr@southernco.com>

Wed 8/5/2020 8:39 PM

To: APC Harris Relicensing <harrisrelicensing@southernco.com>

Bcc: damon.abernethy@dcnr.alabama.gov <damon.abernethy@dcnr.alabama.gov>; lgallen@balch.com <lgallen@balch.com>; arsegars@southernco.com <arsegars@southernco.com>; dkanders@southernco.com <dkanders@southernco.com>; wtanders@southernco.com <wtanders@southernco.com>; nathan.aycock@dcnr.alabama.gov <nathan.aycock@dcnr.alabama.gov>; nancyburnes@centurylink.net <nancyburnes@centurylink.net>; richardburnes3@gmail.com <richardburnes3@gmail.com>; wmcampbell218@gmail.com <wmcampbell218@gmail.com>; jcarlee@southernco.com <jcarlee@southernco.com>; kechandl@southernco.com <kechandl@southernco.com>; clark.maria@epa.gov <clark.maria@epa.gov>; kmo0025@auburn.edu <kmo0025@auburn.edu>; mcoker@southernco.com <mcoker@southernco.com>; allan.creamer@ferc.gov <allan.creamer@ferc.gov>; jec22641@aol.com <jec22641@aol.com>; robinwaldrep@yahoo.com <robinwaldrep@yahoo.com>; jesseccunningham@msn.com <jesseccunningham@msn.com>; decker.chris@epa.gov <decker.chris@epa.gov>; chuckdenman@hotmail.com <chuckdenman@hotmail.com>

HAT 2,

On July 10, 2020, Alabama Power filed its response to the comments received on the ISR, draft reports, and ISR Meeting Summary. In this response, Alabama Power indicated it would facilitate obtaining copies of various images of the Tallapoosa River pre-Harris Dam and after construction from one of the relicensing stakeholders. Alabama Power filed with FERC the e-mail correspondence between Alabama Power and the stakeholder in which a hyperlink is provided for downloading the images. It can be found on the Harris relicensing website in the [HAT 2](#) folder.

Thanks,

Angie Anderegg

Hydro Services

(205)257-2251

arsegars@southernco.com

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20426
August 10, 2020

OFFICE OF ENERGY PROJECTS

Project No. 2628-065 – Alabama
R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project
Alabama Power Company

VIA FERC Service

Angie Anderegg
Harris Relicensing Project Manager
Alabama Power Company
600 North 18th Street
Birmingham, AL 35203

Reference: Determination on Requests for Study Modifications for the R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project

Dear Ms. Anderegg:

Pursuant to 18 C.F.R. § 5.15 of the Commission's regulations, this letter contains the determination on requests for modifications to the approved study plan for Alabama Power Company's (Alabama Power) R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project No. 2628 (Harris Project). The determination is based on the study criteria set forth in sections 5.9(b) and 5.15(d) and (e) of the Commission's regulations, applicable law, Commission policy and practice, and Commission staff's review of the record of information.

Background

Commission staff issued the study plan determination (SPD) for the Harris Project on April 12, 2019. Alabama Power filed an initial study report (ISR) and associated draft study reports on April 10, 2020, held an ISR meeting on April 28, 2020, and filed an ISR meeting summary on May 12, 2020. Comments on the ISR and meeting summary were filed by Commission staff on June 10, 2020, and by Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Alabama Rivers Alliance, David Bishop, Dana Chandler, Wayne Cotney, Chuck Denman, Albert Eiland, Nelson Hay, Sharon Holland, Carol Knight, Joe Meigs, David Royster, Ronnie Siskey, Mike Smith, Michelle Waters, and John Carter Wilkins on June 11, 2020. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and Donna Matthews

P-2628-065

filed comments on June 12, 2020,¹ and the National Park Service filed comments June 29, 2020. Alabama Power filed reply comments on July 10, 2020.

Comments

Some of the comments received do not specifically request modifications to the approved study plan. This determination does not address these types of comments, which include: comments on the presentation of data and results; requests for additional information; disagreements on study results; recommendations for protection, mitigation, or enhancement measures; or issues that were previously addressed in either the November 16, 2018 Scoping Document 2 or the April 12, 2019 SPD.

Study Plan Determination

Pursuant to section 5.15(d) of the Commission's regulations, any proposal to modify a required study must be accompanied by a showing of good cause, and must demonstrate that: (1) the approved study was not conducted as provided for in the approved study plan, or (2) the study was conducted under anomalous environmental conditions or that environmental conditions have changed in a material way. As specified in section 5.15(e), requests for new information gathering or studies must include a statement explaining: (1) any material change in law or regulations applicable to the information request, (2) why the goals and objectives of the approved study could not be met with the approved study methodology, (3) why the request was not made earlier, (4) significant changes in the project proposal or that significant new information material to the study objectives has become available, and (5) why the new study request satisfies the study criteria in section 5.9(b).

Alabama Power agreed with requests to modify its Water Quality Study, as discussed immediately below. As indicated in Appendix A, two additional study modifications were requested, one of which Alabama Power partially agreed to and is required with staff modifications. In addition, three new studies were requested, one of which is approved herein, with staff modifications. The bases for modifying the study plan or approving new studies are explained in Appendix B (Requested Modifications to Approved Studies). Commission staff considered all study plan criteria in section 5.9 of

¹ Alabama Department of Environmental Management (Alabama DEM) and Donna Matthews' comments were filed on June 11, 2020, just after close of Commission business at 5:00 p.m. EST. Section 385.2001(a)(2) of the Commission's regulations provide that any filing received on a regular business day after close of Commission business is considered filed on the next regular business day. Therefore, the comments by Alabama Department of Environmental Management and Donna Matthews are considered filed on the next regular business day, or June 12, 2020.

P-2628-065

the Commission's regulations; however, only the specific study criteria particularly relevant to the study in question are referenced in Appendix B.

Water Quality Study

The draft Water Quality Study Report includes measurements of dissolved oxygen concentration and water temperature at a generation monitor located in the Harris Dam tailrace (3 years of data) and at a continuous monitor located about 0.5 mile downstream from Harris Dam (1 year of data). As requested by Alabama Rivers Alliance and other stakeholders, in its ISR reply comments,² Alabama Power agrees to collect additional water quality data in 2020 and 2021. Alabama Power provided a monitoring schedule for 2021 but did not do so for 2020 other than to say that monitoring began on May 4, 2020. Because the approved study plan requires Alabama Power to monitor dissolved oxygen and water temperature through October 31, the 2020 monitoring period should extend until October 31, 2020.

Threatened and Endangered Species Study

As noted in staff's comments on the ISR, the draft Threatened and Endangered (T&E) Species Study Report does not provide an assessment of T&E species populations and/or their habitats at the project, or a record of consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) regarding the need for field surveys for all of the species on the official T&E species list.³ In its reply comments, Alabama Power states that existing information is insufficient to determine some of the T&E species' presence/absence and habitat suitability in the project area. Alabama Power also states that it may conduct additional field surveys⁴ for T&E species and/or their potentially suitable habitat based on ongoing consultation with the FWS and Alabama Natural Heritage Program, and will provide documentation of this consultation in the Final T&E Species Report which will be filed in January 2021, per the approved study plan schedule filed on May 13, 2019.

² See Alabama Power's July 10, 2020 Reply Comments at 2. Alabama Power indicates that the continuous monitor was installed on May 4, 2020, and the tailrace monitor was installed on June 1, 2020.

³ See the official list of T&E species within the Harris Project boundaries (i.e., at Lake Harris and Skyline), accessed on July 27, 2018, by staff using the FWS's Information for Planning and Conservation website (<https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>) and filed on July 30, 2018.

⁴ Alabama Power confirmed it would complete T&E species field verifications by September 2020, per the approved study plan schedule.

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Requested Variances

In the ISR, Alabama Power requests variances to the approved schedules for the Draft Recreation Evaluation Study Report and the Cultural Resources Study.⁵ Specifically, Alabama Power proposes to file its Draft Recreation Evaluation Study Report in August 2020, instead of June 2020, to allow time to complete two new recreation surveys, a Tallapoosa River Downstream Landowner Survey and a Tallapoosa River Recreation User Survey. Alabama Power also proposes to finalize the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for its Cultural Resources Study and file it with documentation of consultation in June 2020, which it did on June 29, 2020. No stakeholders objected to the requested variances and these changes to the approved study schedule will not affect the overall relicensing schedule. Therefore, the requested variances are approved.

Please note that nothing in this determination is intended, in any way, to limit any agency's proper exercise of its independent statutory authority to require additional studies.

If you have any questions, please contact Sarah Salazar at sarah.salazar@ferc.gov or (202) 502-6863.

Sincerely,

for
Terry L. Turpin
Director
Office of Energy Projects

Enclosures: Appendix A – Summary of determinations on requested modifications to approved studies and new study requests

⁵ Alabama Power also requested a variance to the approved schedule for the Water Quality Study, proposing to submit its Clean Water Act section 401 water quality certification (certification) application to the Alabama DEM in April 2021, instead of as originally proposed in 2020. Section 5.23(b) of the Commission's regulations requires the application for certification to be submitted to the certifying agency within 60 days of issuance of the Ready for Environmental Analysis notice, which will occur post-filing. Accordingly, a variance for submitting the certification application prior to filing the license application is not needed.

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Appendix B – Commission staff’s recommendations on requested modifications to approved studies and new study requests

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APPENDIX A**SUMMARY OF DETERMINATIONS ON REQUESTED MODIFICATIONS TO APPROVED STUDIES (see Appendix B for discussion)**

Study	Recommending Entity	Approved	Approved with Modifications	Not Required
Requested Modifications to Approved Studies				
Downstream Release Alternatives Study	Commission staff, Alabama Rivers Alliance, EPA		X	
Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis Study and Downstream Release Alternatives Study – Climate Change Assessment	Donna Matthews			X
New Study Requests				
Battery Storage Feasibility Study	Alabama Rivers Alliance		X	
Pre-and Post-Dam Analysis of Downstream Impacts	Chuck Denman			X
Study of the Downstream River Using Historic, Pre-Dam Images Overlaid onto Current, Post-Dam Imagery	Donna Matthews			X

APPENDIX B

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS ON REQUESTED MODIFICATIONS TO APPROVED STUDIES AND NEW STUDY REQUESTS

Downstream Release Alternatives Study

Background

Alabama Power designed and constructed the Harris Project, which began operation in 1983, as a peaking project. Prior to 2005, Alabama Power, while operating in a peaking mode, would alternately generate electricity for part of the day, and store flow in the reservoir for the rest of the day.⁶ While storing flows, there would be no downstream flow releases into the Tallapoosa River other than a license required minimum release of 45 cubic feet per second (cfs), as measured at the United States Geological Survey (USGS) gage located 14 miles downstream at Wadley, Alabama.

In 2005, Alabama Power voluntarily modified project operation to provide downstream pulse flow releases ranging from 15 minutes to 4 hours in length during non-generation periods for the benefit of the aquatic community downstream (called “Green Plan”).

The goal of the approved Downstream Release Alternatives Study is to evaluate the effects of the current Green Plan and the historic peaking operation, along with alternative downstream releases, on environmental and developmental resources affected by the project. Throughout the study planning and implementation process, Alabama Power has requested that stakeholders provide alternative flow releases to model as part of the study.⁷

Requested Study Modification

The approved study plan requires Alabama Power to model four downstream release scenarios, including: (1) current operation (the Green Plan); (2) the project’s historic peaking operation; (3) a modified Green Plan (i.e., modifying the time of day during which the pulses are released); and (4) a downstream continuous minimum flow of 150 cfs under a historic peaking operation scenario. Based on the findings in the draft Downstream Release Alternatives Study Report, in comments on the ISR, Commission

⁶ See Final Downstream Release Alternatives Study Report at 1.

⁷ See Study Plan Meeting Summary in the Revised Study Plan filed on March 13, 2019; the ISR Meeting Summary filed on May 12, 2020; and Alabama Power’s ISR reply comments filed on July 10, 2020.

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staff, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and Alabama Rivers Alliance, request that Alabama Power evaluate additional downstream release alternatives. Commission staff request that Alabama Power model continuous minimum flows of 150, 350, 600, and 800 cfs under the historic peaking, Green Plan, and modified Green Plan release scenarios. EPA requests that Alabama Power evaluate: (1) the Green Plan with minimum flows; and (2) continuous minimum flows higher than 150 cfs. Alabama River Alliance requests Alabama Power evaluate the following downstream flow alternatives:

1. a variation of the existing Green Plan where the Daily Volume Release is 100 percent of the prior day's flow at the upstream USGS Heflin stream gage (rather than the current 75 percent);
2. a hybrid Green Plan that incorporates a downstream continuous minimum flow of 150 cfs;
3. releases from the Harris Project that match flow at the downstream USGS Wadley stream gage to the USGS Heflin stream gage to mimic natural flow variability; and
4. downstream continuous minimum flows of 300 and 600 cfs.

Comments on Requested Study Modification

In Attachment B of its reply comments, Alabama Power proposes to model the following five downstream release alternative model runs, in addition to the required four initial alternative model runs, for a total of nine alternative model runs:

1. a variation to the existing Green Plan where the Daily Volume Release is 100 percent of the prior day's flow at the USGS Heflin stream gage;
2. a 150-cfs continuous minimum flow with Green Plan releases;
3. a 300-cfs continuous minimum flow with historic peaking operation;⁸
4. a 600-cfs continuous minimum flow with historic peaking; and
5. an 800-cfs continuous minimum flow with historic peaking.

Alabama Power does not propose to model Alabama Rivers Alliance's requested alternative for a release from the Harris Project that mimics the natural flow variability in the Tallapoosa River. Alabama Power states that such operation would significantly reduce or eliminate use of the project for peaking. Moreover, Alabama Power states that the project's units are not capable of adjusting, to the extent necessary, to simulate natural

⁸ In the draft Downstream Release Alternatives Study Report, Alabama Power refers to the continuous minimum flow alternatives solely as minimum flows. To eliminate confusion, we recommend Alabama Power define the minimum flow alternatives, with regard to the associated operational scenario (e.g., 150-cfs continuous minimum flow with Green Plan operation).

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river flows. Alabama Power also does not propose to model staff's requested range of minimum flows with the Green Plan (except 150 cfs) or modified Green Plan releases (with any flow). Alabama Power states that modeling one combination of a minimum flow (150 cfs) and Green Plan releases is adequate to determine the effect of this downstream release alternative on project resources.

Discussion and Staff Recommendation

The purpose of the Green Plan releases is to reduce the effects of peaking operation on the aquatic community, including habitat, in the Tallapoosa River downstream from Harris Dam. Monitoring conducted since initiation of the Green Plan in 2005 indicates that there has been an increase in shoal habitat availability, but the response by the fish community has been mixed (Irwin, 2019).

Alabama Rivers Alliance's request for a downstream release alternative, whereby releases from the Harris Project would mimic the Tallapoosa River's natural flow variability, which could benefit the habitat and aquatic community downstream from Harris Dam, would require a change in project operation from peaking to run-of-river. As detailed by Alabama Power in its July 10, 2020, comments,⁹ the turbine-generator units at the Harris Project are designed to be operated at best gate and are not capable of adjusting to the extent necessary to simulate natural river flows (i.e., it is unable to operate in a run-of-river mode). Operating the units in this manner would lead to cavitation, which would damage the units. Therefore, operating the Harris Project to mimic the river's natural flow variability under a run-of-river mode would likely require significant redesign and redevelopment of the project (e.g., structural modifications, intake redesign, turbine retrofits, etc.). Because run-of-river operation is not feasible at the Harris Project without a major redesign and redevelopment of the project, we do not consider it to be a reasonable alternative for further consideration as part of our eventual environmental analysis. Therefore, we do not recommend modifying the study to include a release alternative that mimics natural flow variability in the Tallapoosa River.

With respect to the modified Green Plan releases requested by staff, we no longer recommend that Alabama Power model continuous minimum flows with this release strategy because, other than shifting the time of day of the releases, the release characteristics, model results, and environmental benefits would be the same as those for the continuous minimum flows and the Green Plan release strategy being modeled.

As noted above, the current license requires Alabama Power to release flows from the project such that a 45-cfs minimum flow is provided at the downstream USGS Wadley streamflow gage. Incrementally higher minimum flows (e.g., 150, 300, 600, and

⁹ See Alabama Power's July 10, 2020 comments, Attachment B, page 2.

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800 cfs) would provide additional wetted width, which could improve habitat availability between pulsing releases. Therefore, there is the potential for additional enhancement and protection that we will need to consider as part of our environmental analysis. Modeling a range of continuous minimum flows with the existing Green Plan releases would allow for an evaluation of flows that could improve downstream aquatic habitat. Therefore, in addition to the nine alternative model runs identified by Alabama Power,¹⁰ we recommend Alabama Power model three additional continuous minimum flows with the Green Plan releases (i.e., 300, 600, and 800 cfs).¹¹

Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis Study and Downstream Release Alternatives Study – Climate Change Assessment

Background

The approved study plan includes two operations-related modeling studies: an Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis Study and a Downstream Release Alternative Study. The respective objectives of these approved studies are to:

- (1) evaluate proposed incremental increases to the winter rule curve for Harris Lake; and
- (2) evaluate the effects of the historic peaking, existing Green Plan, and alternative downstream release alternatives, on environmental and developmental resources affected by the project.

Requested Study Modification

Donna Matthews requests that the Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis and Downstream Release Alternative Studies be modified to include additional modeling of the effect of climate change on flows and Harris Project operation. The additional modeling would use predictive data from climate change studies.

Comments on Requested Study Modification

No comments were filed on this requested study modification.

¹⁰ See Alabama Power's July 10, 2020 Reply Comments at Appendix B, page 2.

¹¹ These flows were selected because they are consistent with those minimum flows selected by Alabama Power for their historic peaking model runs.

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Discussion and Staff Recommendation

We are not aware of any available climate change model or assessment, including the climate change assessment referenced by Ms. Matthews,¹² that would support, with any degree of accuracy and reliability, a prediction of water availability at the individual project level. However, there is historical streamflow data available for the Tallapoosa River upstream of, and downstream from, the Harris Project. This data can be used to evaluate whether climate change has resulted in any changes to hydrologic inputs over time at the project. Therefore, we do not recommend modifying either the Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis Study or Downstream Release Alternative Study to include additional modeling using predictive data from climate change studies.

¹² Ms. Matthews references U.S. Department of Energy (2017), which was cited in EPA's March 29, 2019 comments on Alabama Power's Revised Study Plan.

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STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS ON REQUESTED NEW STUDIES

Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) Study

Background

Harris Lake is a storage reservoir in which flows are stored to supplement inflows from April through December. The daily discharge from the project is based on a percentage of flows measured at the upstream USGS Heflin gage (i.e., the Green Plan calls for daily discharge to be at least 75 percent of flows at Heflin). Hydropower is typically generated during hours when demand for electrical power is highest (i.e., peak energy), causing significant variations in downstream flows. Daily hydropower releases from the dam vary from 0 cfs during off-peak periods to as much as 16,000 cfs, which is approximately best gate,¹³ or the maximum turbine discharge.

The project has two turbine-generating units, rated at 67.5 megawatts (MW) each, which produce about 60 MW and have a hydraulic capacity of 8,000 cfs each at best gate opening. Lake elevations can vary 0.5- to 1.5-feet during a 24-hour period as a result of daily peak releases. Daily tailwater levels can vary significantly (up to 5 feet) because of peaking hydropower operations at Harris Dam, characterized by a rapid rise in downstream water levels immediately after generation is initiated, and a rapid fall in elevations as generation is ceased. Except during high flow conditions when hydropower may be generated for more extended periods of time, this peaking power generation scenario with daily fluctuating downstream flows is repeated nearly every weekday. Under the voluntary Green Plan, environmental flows are released through the turbines daily for short periods of time (i.e., 15 minutes to 4 hours).

Recommended New Study

In its comments on the ISR, Alabama Rivers Alliance requests a new study titled “Battery Storage Feasibility Study to Retain Full Peaking Capabilities While Mitigating Hydropeaking Impacts.” The goal of the study is to determine whether a battery energy storage system (BESS) could be economically integrated at Harris to mitigate the impacts of peaking, while retaining full system peaking capabilities. Under such a scenario, the BESS would be used to provide power during peak demand periods, which would

¹³ In its reply comments, Alabama Power notes that the best gate setting is a permanent setting on the governor system to ensure that the control system will force a fast movement of the wicket gates to the best gate position thereby minimizing the time spent in the rough zone (i.e., an area on the operating curve in which flows that are less than efficient gate cause increased vibrations in the turbine and cavitation along the low-pressure surfaces of the turbine runner).

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decrease the need for peak generation flow releases and reduce flow fluctuations downstream of the project. The objectives of the study are to evaluate battery type and size configurations, costs, and ownership options, as well as technical barriers to implementing BESS. The study would also assess how much operational flexibility could be provided by BESS and allow for more control of discharges downstream of the dam.

Alabama Rivers Alliance acknowledges that BESS at hydropower projects is a new field with no established methodologies. Alabama Rivers Alliance requests a desktop analysis to evaluate the feasibility of BESS at the Harris Project, including a preliminary cost/benefit analysis. Alabama Rivers Alliance estimates the cost of this study would be \$20,000 to \$30,000.

Comments on the Study Request

Alabama Power did not adopt this study because it believes the system would have a high cost and the turbines at Harris Dam are not designed to operate in a gradually loaded rate over an extended period. Rather, the turbines are peaking units designed to quickly react to electrical grid needs. Restricted ramping may be possible; however, it would require replacement of both turbine runners at a cost in addition to the cost of the batteries. Alabama Power estimates the cost of one 60 MW-1-hour storage battery unit equivalent to the power of one turbine, would be \$36,000,000. A battery equivalent to the power of both turbines would be \$72,000,000. There would be additional cost for any necessary modification of the project turbine-generator units. (Alabama Power did not provide an estimate for the cost of modifying/replacing the turbine runners.) Alabama Power dismisses the feasibility of a smaller MW battery. Alabama Power states that a smaller MW battery, i.e., 5 MW, would not be large enough to make up the lost power in full ramping mode. A battery smaller than the turbine's efficient gate would not allow for full ramping of that turbine.

Discussion and Staff Recommendation

We reviewed Alabama Power's cost estimate for the installation of a BESS at the Harris Project. Alabama Power's cost of the battery is based on a 2018 National Renewable Energy Report which estimates the cost of a 60 MW, 1-hour reserve battery at \$601/kWh, or about \$36,000,000 to be used in place of the MWs from one turbine at Harris (DOE, 2018). This cost does not include any modifications to the turbine-generator units, which would be necessary. In addition, a battery with 4 hours reserve storage may be necessary, because the Harris Project can generate up to 4 hours in peaking mode. The 2018 National Renewable Energy Report estimates the cost of a 60 MW, 4-hour reserve battery at \$380/kWh, or about \$91,000,000 to mirror the MW

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from one unit at Harris. This option would also require modification of the turbine runners at additional costs.

The goal of Alabama Rivers Alliance's study is to evaluate the feasibility of a storage system which could be economically implemented at the Harris Project. Such a study would require evaluating not only the cost of installing the battery units, but also the potential benefits to both developmental and non-developmental resources. Installing a BESS at the Harris Project has the potential to mitigate project effects on water levels in Harris Lake, and fluctuations in flows released downstream during peaking operations. Potential hydrologic changes could be achieved by spreading out the releases throughout the day/night rather than releasing most of flows during peak hours. Assuming the same daily volume of flow is released, installing one 60-MW battery to provide an equivalent amount of the power provided by one turbine-generator unit could reduce daily fluctuations in Harris Lake by half. Harris Lake water levels, which currently fluctuate up to 1.5 feet daily, could be reduced to 0.75 feet daily. Downstream releases during peaking could be reduced from 16,000 cfs to 8,000 cfs, and the tailwater surface elevation could be reduced by 2.8 feet.¹⁴ To consider the environmental benefits potentially associated with such changes in hydrologic conditions described above, the changes in releases from the project would have to be considered in the context of Alabama Power's approved Downstream Release Alternatives Study, which provides for identifying and evaluating Alternative Release scenarios.

Sections 4(e) and 10(a) of the Federal Power Act require the Commission to give equal consideration to all uses of the waterway on which a project is located. When reviewing a proposed action, the Commission must consider the environmental, recreational, fish and wildlife, and other non-developmental values of the project. We currently have insufficient information to evaluate the potential environmental benefits of a BESS. The cost of conducting the study, between \$20,000 and \$30,000, is relatively low and would provide information that does not already exist and is needed for our analysis.

Alabama Rivers Alliance's study methodology includes a description of operational flexibility associated with installing a range of battery sizes. Alabama Power did not consider a smaller battery because of the operational limits of the existing turbines. Alabama Power's analysis should not be limited to the existing turbines but should also consider the feasibility and cost of modifying or replacing a turbine necessary to support operation of a smaller battery, which may be more cost-effective and provide some environmental benefits. At minimum, the study should look at the costs and

¹⁴ The tailwater elevation below Harris dam is 667.7 feet msl when two units are operating and 664.9 feet msl when one unit is operating, a difference of 2.8 feet.

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environmental benefits of replacing one 60 MW unit, as discussed above, and at least one smaller battery and its associated changes in project releases.

Alabama Rivers Alliance's study methodology includes a survey of battery cost estimates based on public resources, future projections for battery costs, and potential incentives to offset battery cost. Alabama Power used a 2018 Department of Energy Report which provides a reasonable methodology for estimating the cost of a technology which has not been widely implemented in hydropower. The cost of batteries, however, is rapidly decreasing,¹⁵ and future projections in the cost of a battery should be considered in the cost analysis.

In summary, we recommend that Alabama Power conduct a BESS Study, along with the Downstream Release Alternative Study. The Downstream Release Alternative Study should be amended to include at least two new release alternatives: (a) a 50 percent reduction in peak releases associated with installing one 60 MW battery unit, and (b) a proportionately smaller reduction in peak releases associated with installing a smaller MW battery unit (i.e. 5, 10 or 20 MW battery). Alabama Power should include in its cost estimates for installing a BESS any specific structural changes, any changes in turbine-generator units, and costs needed to implement each battery storage type. Finally, consistent with the Downstream Release Alternative Study Plan, Alabama Power should evaluate how each of these release alternatives (i.e., items (a) and (b) above) would affect recreation and aquatic resources in the project reservoir and downstream.

Change Analyses: Project Operation Effects on Environmental Resources in the Tallapoosa River Downstream from Harris Dam

Background

The purpose of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study relative to downstream resources is to identify problematic erosion sites and sedimentation areas on the Tallapoosa River downstream from Harris Dam as well as determine the likely causes. The plan calls for sites downstream of Harris Dam to be identified, including by stakeholders; documented by observation and video; and assessed for the location, extent, and potential causes of erosion or sedimentation. As outlined in the approved study plan, during Phase 1 of the Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis Study, Alabama Power modeled the effect of increasing the winter elevation of Harris Lake by 1-, 2-, 3-, and 4-feet on the ability to provide flood control and downstream releases, among other operational parameters. Information from the Erosion and Sedimentation Study will be used in Phase 2 of both the Downstream Release Alternatives Study and the Operating

¹⁵ The National Energy Research Laboratory reports that since 2018, battery costs have been reduced by about 15 percent, with further decreases expected.

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Curve Change Feasibility Analysis Study to assess the effects of potential changes in project operation on resources downstream from Harris Dam, including erosion and sedimentation in the Tallapoosa River.

Recommended New Studies

Pre-and Post-Dam Analysis of Downstream Impacts

Chuck Denman requests a new study with the goal of analyzing pre-dam and post-dam impacts on environmental resources downstream from Harris Dam, including flooding, erosion, and habitat changes to flora and fauna. Specifically, Mr. Denman requests the following information:

1. a storm runoff model comparing 25-, 50-, and 100-year 24-hour storm events.
2. use of available remote sensing materials to identify erosion by comparing the current river channel and islands' sizes and shapes with pre-dam conditions.
3. use of remote sensing to map flag grass¹⁶ and invasive plant communities to compare changes from pre-dam conditions.
4. review available materials from local individuals in the community, as well as fish and game and other resources to determine what effect the dam has had on downstream fish species and population sizes.

Study of the Downstream River Using Historic, Pre-Dam Images Overlaid onto Current, Post-Dam Imagery

Donna Matthews states that erosion is a significant and persistent concern that is problematic for landowners, flora, and fauna in and around the Tallapoosa River downstream from Harris Dam. Ms. Matthews requests that Alabama Power use existing aerial imagery¹⁷ and other available data to analyze changes in erosion, fisheries, and other environmental resources downstream from Harris Dam. As part of the study, Ms. Matthews requests that Alabama Power prepare a detailed geographic information system (GIS) map with existing information relating fish populations and other parameters in three dimensions (3D). The 3D GIS map would display presence/absence of species along the river length and during different decades, where data are available. Ms.

¹⁶ Staff assumes that “flag grass” here refers to a non-native plant in the genus *Acorus*, such as *Acorus calamus*, given that the range of the native *Acorus americanus*, or “American sweetflag,” is northern United States and Canada (USDA, 2020).

¹⁷ Ms. Matthews filed an image of the Tallapoosa River in the Harris Project area from 1942 and provided a source for obtaining additional existing aerial imagery of the project area from 1950, 1954, 1964, and 1973.

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Matthews states that the results could be used to evaluate the potential effects of future changes to downstream flow patterns.

Comments on the Study Requests

Alabama Power indicates that it is conducting many of the requested analyses as part of the approved study plan, including evaluations of how existing operation affects, and alternative operations may affect, erosion and sedimentation, nuisance aquatic vegetation, fisheries/aquatic resources, and water quality in the Tallapoosa River downstream from Harris Dam. Alabama Power also states that the approved Erosion and Sedimentation Study provides an adequate methodology to evaluate project-related effects on erosion and sedimentation downstream from Harris Dam. To support the Commission's cumulative effects analysis for soils and geologic resources (i.e., erosion and sedimentation), Alabama Power indicates that it intends to contact Ms. Matthews to obtain copies of the aerial images referenced in her study request and file them with the Commission.¹⁸

Discussion and Staff Recommendation

Mr. Denman and Ms. Matthews present their new study requests as collecting data on pre-dam conditions, which is not necessary with the context of the Commission's environmental baseline (i.e., current conditions) for evaluating project effects during a relicensing proceeding and does not relate to the eventual proposed action, which is relicensing an existing hydroelectric project.¹⁹ The images of the project area that Ms. Matthews identifies were all taken prior to the construction and operation of the Harris Project. Analysis of these images would not be helpful in evaluating project-related erosion.

The flood analysis component of the Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis is intended to assess the effects of a large-scale flood, which could address some of the existing stormwater runoff and erosion issues that Mr. Denman identifies in his proposed study. The Downstream Release Alternatives Study calls for Alabama Power to model potential changes in operational flow releases. Modeling these potential operational scenarios will support an analysis of flow effects downstream of Harris Dam under a range of scenarios more effectively than additional modeling of smaller floods. The 100-year flood serves as a representative large flood for risk assessment and planning purposes. Therefore, modeling the 100-year flood scenario is sufficient.

¹⁸ See Alabama Power August 4, 2020 Memo.

¹⁹ *Am. Rivers v. FERC*, 187 F.3d 1007, *amended by and denying reh'g*, 201 F.3d 1186 (9th Cir. 1999); *Conservation Law Found. v. FERC*, 216 F.3d 41 (D. C. Cir. 2000).

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The data collected as part of the approved studies, including the Downstream Release Alternatives Study, Erosion and Sedimentation Study, Aquatic Resource Study, and Downstream Aquatic Habitat Study, include much of the information that Mr. Denman and Ms. Matthews request with regard to current conditions. The results of Phase 2 of the Downstream Release Alternatives Study that is being conducted currently (during the second study season, April 2020 through April 2021) will also provide information responsive to most of Mr. Denman and Ms. Matthews' requests. The information gained through the approved studies should be adequate to assess the effects of project operation on downstream resources, including erosion and sedimentation and related invasive species effects, fisheries, water quality and use, terrestrial resources, recreation, and cultural resources. Therefore, we do not recommend that Alabama Power conduct Mr. Denman's or Ms. Matthews' requested new studies.

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Determination on Study Modifications

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Wed 8/12/2020 8:45 PM

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Harris relicensing stakeholders,

Yesterday FERC issue a determination on study modifications for the Harris Project. It can be found on FERC elibrary and on the Harris relicensing website (www.harrisrelicensing.com) in the Relicensing Documents folder.

Thanks,

Angie Anderegg

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Harris Relicensing Progress Update

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Fri 10/30/2020 5:37 PM

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Harris Relicensing stakeholders,

In the Harris Project Final Study Plans, filed with FERC on May 13, 2019, Alabama Power agreed to file voluntary Progress Updates with FERC in October 2019 and October 2020. The purpose of the Progress Update is to ensure that stakeholders and FERC can review the study progress to date and plan for future reports, meetings, and overall relicensing activities. This is a voluntary action that is not required under the ILP. Alabama Power has filed the October 2020 Progress Update with FERC and posted it to the Harris Project relicensing website: www.harrisrelicensing.com [harrisrelicensing.com] (in the Relicensing Documents folder).

Thanks,

Angie Anderegg

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October 30, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

Project No. 2628-065
R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project
Progress Update

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street N.
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Secretary Bose,

Alabama Power Company (Alabama Power) is the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licensee for the R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project (Harris Project) (FERC No. 2628). On March 13, 2019¹, Alabama Power filed 10 study plans for FERC approval as part of the Integrated Licensing Process (ILP) for the Harris Project. On April 12, 2019², FERC approved Alabama Power's study plans with FERC modifications. Alabama Power filed the Final Study Plans with FERC on May 13, 2019³ and posted the Final Study Plans to the Harris Project relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com. Alabama Power filed the Initial Study Report along with six Draft Study Reports and two cultural resources documents on April 10, 2020⁴.

As part of the May 13, 2019 filing, Alabama Power recognized the complexity of tracking the 10 relicensing studies and committed to filing a voluntary Progress Update with FERC in October 2019 and October 2020. Alabama Power filed the 2019 Progress Update on October 30, 2019⁵. The purpose of this Progress Update (Attachment A) is to ensure that stakeholders and FERC can review the study progress to date and plan for future reports, meetings, and overall relicensing activities. This is a voluntary action that is not required under the ILP. A summary of the Harris Project relicensing activities for the six established Harris Action Teams (HAT) and their associated studies from April 10, 2020 to date is outlined in the Progress Update. Alabama Power will post this 2020 Progress Update to the Harris Project relicensing website. The current HAT distribution lists are included as Attachment B.

¹ Accession No. 20190313-5060

² Accession No. 20190412-3000

³ Accession No. 20190513-5093

⁴ Accession No. 20200410-5084

⁵ Accession No. 20191030-5053

Page 2
October 30, 2020

If there are any questions concerning this filing, please contact me at arsegars@southernco.com or 205-257-2251.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Angie Anderegg". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Angie Anderegg
Harris Relicensing Project Manager

Attachments (2)

cc: Harris Stakeholder List

Attachment A
October 2020 Harris Project Progress Update

HARRIS PROGRESS UPDATE REPORT

R.L. HARRIS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

FERC No. 2628



Prepared for:
Alabama Power Company

Prepared by:
Kleinschmidt Associates
October 2020



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Alabama Power Company (Alabama Power) is the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licensee for the R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project (Harris Project) (FERC No. 2628). On June 1, 2018, Alabama Power filed a Pre-Application Document and began the Integrated Licensing Process (ILP) for the Harris Project¹.

On November 13, 2018, Alabama Power filed ten proposed study plans for the Harris Project. FERC issued a Study Plan Determination on April 12, 2019, which included FERC staff recommendations. Alabama Power incorporated FERC's recommendations and filed the Final Study Plans with FERC on May 13, 2019². Based upon FERC's prior comments and as part of the Final Study Plans, Alabama Power incorporated within each study plan's schedule a milestone to file a voluntary Progress Update in October 2019 and October 2020. This Progress Update is designed to inform stakeholders and FERC of the study progress, future reports, Harris Action Team (HAT) meetings, and overall relicensing activities.

Three activities apply to all the HATs that are described here: the Initial Study Report (ISR), ISR Meeting, and the ISR Meeting Summary. On April 10, 2020, Alabama Power filed the ISR³ along with six Draft Study Reports and two cultural resources documents. Alabama Power held an ISR Meeting with stakeholders and FERC on April 28, 2020 and filed the ISR Meeting Summary on May 12, 2020⁴. Comments on the ISR and ISR Meeting Summary were due June 11, 2020. On July 10, 2020, Alabama Power filed its response to questions/comments on the ISR and additional studies/study modifications for the Harris Project.⁵

On August 10, 2020, FERC sent a letter to Alabama Power discussing the Determination on Requests for Study Modifications for the R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project⁶. In that letter, FERC recommended that Alabama Power conduct a new study titled Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). FERC recommended that the BESS study be conducted with the

¹ Accession No. 20180601-5125

² Accession No. 20190513-5093

³ Accession No. 20200410-5084

⁴ Accession No. 20200512-5083

⁵ Accession No. 20200710-5122

⁶ Accession No. 20200810-3007

Downstream Release Alternative Study and include at least two new release alternatives: (a) a 50 percent reduction in peak releases associated with installing one 60 MW battery unit, and (b) a proportionately smaller reduction in peak releases associated with installing a smaller MW battery unit (i.e., 5, 10 or 20 MW battery). FERC further recommended that Alabama Power include in its cost estimates for installing a BESS, any specific structural changes, any changes in turbine-generator units, and costs needed to implement each battery storage type. Finally, FERC recommended that, consistent with the Downstream Release Alternative Study Plan, Alabama Power evaluate how each of the release alternatives (i.e., items (a) and (b) above) would affect recreation and aquatic resources in the Harris Project reservoir and downstream. Alabama Power is conducting the BESS study as recommended by FERC and will prepare and file a BESS report in first quarter 2021.

Sections 2-7 of this Progress Report summarize the relicensing activities of the six established HATs from the ISR filing to date.

2.0 HAT 1 – PROJECT OPERATIONS

2.1 DOWNSTREAM RELEASE ALTERNATIVES STUDY PLAN

- Alabama Power downloaded the lever logger data and incorporated these data into the HEC-RAS (Hydrologic Engineering Center's River Analysis System) model.
- Alabama Power filed the Draft *Downstream Release Alternatives Phase 1 Report* on April 10, 2020⁷ with comments due June 11, 2020. This report was also distributed to the HAT 1 (Project Operations) participants and posted on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- Alabama Power filed the Final *Downstream Release Alternatives Phase 1 Report* on July 27, 2020⁸. This report was also distributed to the HAT 1 participants and posted on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- As noted in the Alabama Power Response to ISR Disputes or Requests for Modifications of Study Plan filed on July 10, 2020 and recommended in FERC's August 10, 2020 Determination on Study Modifications, Alabama Power is analyzing additional downstream releases and using qualitative and quantitative data to identify potential resource impacts from changes in the downstream releases. Alabama Power will present this information in the Phase 2 Report. The Draft Phase 2 report will be filed on or before April 12, 2021.

2.2 OPERATING CURVE CHANGE FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS STUDY PLAN

- Alabama Power filed the Draft *Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis Phase 1 Report* on April 10, 2020⁹ with comments due June 11, 2020. This report was also distributed to the HAT 1 (Project Operations) participants and posted on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- Alabama Power hosted a HAT 1 meeting on June 4, 2020, to present the methodologies for analyzing how structures on Lake Harris and downstream

⁷ Accession No. 20200410-5069

⁸ Accession No. 20200727-5088

⁹ Accession No. 20200410-5086

of Harris Dam might be affected by the proposed winter operating curve alternatives and posted the meeting summary on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.

- Alabama Power filed the *Final Operating Curve Change Feasibility Analysis Phase 1 Report* on August 31, 2020¹⁰. This report was also distributed to the HAT 1 participants and posted on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- Alabama Power is analyzing qualitative and quantitative data in Phase 2 to identify potential resource impacts from a change in the operating curve. The Draft Phase 2 report will be filed on or before April 12, 2021.

¹⁰ Accession No. 20200831-5339

3.0 HAT 2 – WATER QUALITY AND USE

3.1 EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION STUDY PLAN

- Alabama Power distributed the Draft *Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report* to HAT 2 (Water Quality and Use) participants for review on March 18, 2020. Alabama Power provided this report to HAT 2 participants prior to the official ISR comment period to allow additional time for review.
- Alabama Power filed the Draft *Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report* on April 10, 2020¹¹ with comments due June 11, 2020. This report was also distributed to the HAT 2 participants and posted on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- Alabama Power posted the videos associated with the *Tallapoosa River High Definition Stream Survey Final Report* on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- Alabama Power facilitated obtaining from a stakeholder copies of various images of the Tallapoosa River pre-Harris Dam and post-construction. Alabama Power filed these images as Consultation Regarding Historic Photographs of the Tallapoosa River with FERC on August 4, 2020¹². These photos were also posted to the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- Alabama Power performed additional reconnaissance at identified sedimentation sites on Lake Harris during full (summer) pool conditions to determine if any nuisance aquatic vegetation is present and will provide the results of that assessment to HAT 2 participants in the form of a technical memorandum on or before April 12, 2021.
- Alabama Power will file the Final *Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report* on or before April 12, 2021.

¹¹ Accession No. 20200410-5091

¹² Accession No. 20200804-5252

3.2 WATER QUALITY STUDY PLAN

- Alabama Power distributed the *Draft Water Quality Study Report* to HAT 2 participants for review on March 11, 2020. Alabama Power provided this report to HAT 2 participants prior to the official ISR comment period to allow additional time for review.
- Alabama Power filed the *Draft Water Quality Study Report* on April 10, 2020¹³ with comments due June 11, 2020. This report was also distributed to the HAT 2 participants and posted on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- As filed in the Response to ISR Disputes or Requests for Modifications of Study Plan on July 10, 2020, Alabama Power is collecting additional water quality data in 2020 and 2021 as requested by Alabama Rivers Alliance and other stakeholders.
- To collect dissolved oxygen and water temperature data in 2020, Alabama Power installed the continuous monitor on May 4, 2020, following the ISR meeting. The generation monitor was installed on June 1, 2020, to align with the monitoring season start date in the Water Quality Study Plan.
- Alabama Power will collect water quality data at both locations in 2021 (from March 1 – June 30, 2021 at the continuous monitor and June 1 – June 30, 2021 at the generation monitor) to include in the Final License Application (FLA).
- Alabama Power will file the Final *Water Quality Study Report* on or before April 12, 2021.

¹³ Accession No. 20200410-5095

4.0 HAT 3 – FISH AND WILDLIFE

4.1 AQUATIC RESOURCES STUDY PLAN

- Alabama Power hosted a HAT 3 (Fish and Wildlife) meeting on June 2, 2020. Auburn University presented its research to date and informed meeting participants of remaining work on the Aquatic Resources Study. Alabama Power posted the June 2, 2020 HAT 3 meeting summary on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- Auburn has conducted fish sampling in May, July, and September 2020 and will also sample in November 2020.
- Auburn deployed eight acoustic receivers from Harris Dam to Malone to detect overall fish movement and responses and two acoustic receivers at Wadley. Auburn tagged 13 Alabama Bass and 3 Tallapoosa Bass and has also performed manual tracking of these fish. Results of this tagging will be compiled and presented in Auburn's report in 2021.
- Auburn continues to perform static and swimming respirometry testing of target fish species.
- Auburn continues to analyze temperature data and work on the bioenergetics modeling protocols.
- Alabama Power filed the Draft *Aquatic Resources Report* on July 28, 2020¹⁴ with comments due August 28, 2020. This report was also distributed to the HAT 3 participants and posted on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- Alabama Power will host a HAT 3 meeting on November 5, 2020; a meeting agenda was provided to HAT 3 participants on October 16, 2020.
- Alabama Power will file the Final *Aquatic Resources Report* on or before April 12, 2021.

¹⁴ Accession No. 20200728-5120

4.2 DOWNSTREAM AQUATIC HABITAT STUDY PLAN

- Alabama Power filed the Draft *Downstream Aquatic Habitat Study Report* on June 30, 2020¹⁵ with comments due August 1, 2020. This report was also distributed to the HAT 3 participants and posted on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- Alabama Power will host a HAT 3 meeting on November 5, 2020; a meeting agenda was provided to HAT 3 participants on October 16, 2020.
- Alabama Power will file the Final *Downstream Aquatic Habitat Report*, including all Geographic Information System (GIS) Shapefiles and HEC-RAS model outputs on or before April 12, 2021.

4.3 THREATENED AND ENDANGERED (T&E) SPECIES STUDY PLAN

- Alabama Power filed the Draft *Threatened and Endangered Species Desktop Assessment* on April 10, 2020¹⁶ with comments due June 11, 2020. This report was also distributed to the HAT 3 participants and posted on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- In accordance with FERC's Determination on Requests for Study Modifications for the R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project, Alabama Power conducted additional field surveys for Threatened & Endangered species and/or their potentially suitable habitat based on ongoing consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (ADCNR), and Alabama Natural Heritage Program.
- Alabama Power will host a HAT 3 meeting on November 5, 2020; a meeting agenda was provided to HAT 3 participants on October 16, 2020.

Alabama Power will provide documentation of consultation in the Final *Threatened and Endangered Species Report*, which will be filed in January 2021.

¹⁵ Accession No. 20200630-5200

¹⁶ Accession No. 20200410-5094

5.0 HAT 4 – PROJECT LANDS

5.1 PROJECT LANDS EVALUATION STUDY PLAN

- Alabama Power filed the Draft *Phase 1 Project Lands Evaluation Study Report* on April 10, 2020¹⁷ with comments due June 11, 2020. This report was also distributed to the HAT 4 (Project Lands) participants and posted on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- Alabama Power filed the Final *Phase 1 Project Lands Evaluation Study Report* on October 2, 2020¹⁸. This report was also distributed to the HAT 3 participants and posted on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- Spring and summer fieldwork at the Flat Rock botanical area was completed, and researchers are planning one additional site visit to document any remaining plant species that bloom in late autumn. To date, 403 species have been documented from the Flat Rock botanical area. Researchers will submit a draft report in December 2020 on the additional research at the Flat Rock Botanical area, and a final report in Q1 2021; this report will be included in the Updated Study Report.
- On October 5, 2020, Alabama Power distributed the Final *Project Lands Evaluation Study Report* as well as a Draft Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) and Draft Wildlife Management Plan (WMP) Annotated Outline to HAT 4 for review and comment.
- Alabama Power held a HAT 4 meeting on October 19, 2020 to review and discuss the Draft SMP and WMP outline. A meeting summary was distributed to HAT 4 participants and posted on the Harris relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- Phase 2 of the Project Lands Evaluation Study will use the Phase 1 evaluation information, as well as results from other studies, to develop a WMP and a SMP, and draft versions of both plans will be filed with the FLA.

¹⁷ Accession No. 20200410-5092

¹⁸ Accession No. 20201002-5139

6.0 HAT 5 – RECREATION

6.1 RECREATION EVALUATION STUDY PLAN

- In the April 10, 2020 ISR, Alabama Power noted a variance in the Recreation Evaluation Study Plan due to the additional study elements and an extended deadline for landowners and the public to participate in the recreation surveys. Alabama Power noted a variance for filing the Draft *Recreation Evaluation Study Report* in August 2020 rather than in April 2020. FERC concurred with this variance on August 10, 2020.
- Alabama Power held a HAT 5 (Recreation) meeting on June 4, 2020 to present the methodologies for analyzing how structures on Lake Harris might be affected by the proposed winter operating curve alternatives and posted the HAT 5 meeting summary on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- Alabama Power filed the Draft *Recreation Evaluation Study Report* on August 24, 2020¹⁹ with comments due September 30, 2020. This report was also distributed to the HAT 5 participants and posted on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- Alabama Power hosted a HAT 5 meeting on October 19, 2020 to present the methodology for analyzing boatable flows in the Tallapoosa River and present initial recreation protection, mitigation and enhancement measures and posted the meeting summary on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- Alabama Power will file the Final *Recreation Evaluation Study Report* in November 2020.

¹⁹ Accession No. 20200824-5241

7.0 HAT 6 – CULTURAL RESOURCES

7.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AND HISTORIC PROPERTIES MANAGEMENT PLAN STUDY PLAN

- Alabama Power filed the Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) and Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) Identification Plan on April 10, 2020²⁰ with comments due June 11, 2020. These documents were also distributed to the HAT 6 (Cultural Resources) participants and posted on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- In the April 10, 2020 ISR, Alabama Power noted a variance in the Cultural Resources Programmatic Agreement and Historic Properties Management Plan Study Plan to finalize and file the Area of Potential Effects (APE) and associated consultation by June 30, 2020 (revised from April 2020).
- Alabama Power distributed the Draft *Harris Project Area of Potential Effects Report* to HAT 6 on May 15, 2020 and posted the report on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com.
- Alabama Power held a HAT 6 meeting on May 28, 2020, to discuss the Draft *Harris Project Area of Potential Effects Report* and review the status of the cultural resources surveys. Stakeholders comments were due June 15, 2020.
- Alabama Power posted a public version of the May 28, 2020 HAT 6 meeting summary on the Harris Relicensing website at www.harrisrelicensing.com; however, due to the privileged information discussed in the meeting, distribution of some of the meeting materials were limited.
- On June 18, 2020, the Alabama State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) concurred with the Harris Project APE as defined by Alabama Power.
- Alabama Power filed the Final *Harris Project Area of Potential Effects Report* on June 29, 2020²¹.
- On August 11, 2020, FERC found Alabama Power's proposed APE for the Harris Project appropriate²².

²⁰ Accession Nos. 20200410-5067, 20200410-5068

²¹ Accession No. 20200629-5328

²² Accession No. 20200811-3007

- Alabama Power and the Office of Archeological Research (OAR) completed approximately 80 percent of all of the preliminary archeological assessments (96 sites) around Lake Harris. The remaining 20 percent will be completed as the water level of Lake Harris lowers in the winter months of 2020-2021 and the necessary shoreline is accessible.
- Alabama Power and OAR completed cultural resources assessments at Skyline (30 sites). In addition, OAR finished approximately 90 percent of the cave art survey sample in Skyline (14 caves were investigated, and OAR will reevaluate 3 cave sites).
- Alabama Power and OAR continue TCP consultation with the Muscogee (Creek) Nation. To date, there have been seven discussions.

OAR identified known cultural resources sites in the Tallapoosa River downstream of Harris Dam. Alabama Power and OAR are evaluating effects on cultural resources due to any changes in Harris Project operations.

Attachment B
Harris Action Team Distribution Lists

HAT 1 – Project Operations

Full Name	Company
Damon Abernethy	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Bob Allen	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Brian Atkins	Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs
Nathan Aycock	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Richard Bronson	Stakeholder
Steve Bryant	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Nancy Burnes	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Richard Burnes	Property Owner
Matt and Ann Campbell	Stakeholder
Kristie Coffman	Auburn University
Allan Creamer	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Doug & Jan Crisp	Stakeholder
Robin Crockett	Stakeholder
Gene Crouch	Keller Williams Realty Group; Lake Wedowee
Jesse Cunningham	Lake Martin HOBO
Dennis Devries	Auburn University
Mike Dollar	Lake Martin HOBO
Jeff Duncan	U.S. National Park Service
Albert Eiland	Property Owner
Todd Fobian	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Steve Forehand	Lake Martin Resource Association
Sylvia French	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Tom Garland	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Lisa Perras Gordon	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Chris Greene	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Jennifer Grunewald	U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Andrew Hall	Property Owner
Randall Harvey	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Jennifer Haslbauer	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
James Hathorn	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Dave Heinzen	Lake Martin HOBO
Keith Henderson	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Mike Holley	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Dan Holliman	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Sonja Hollomon	Stakeholder
Martha Hunter	Alabama Rivers Alliance
Elise Irwin	Auburn University
Butch Jackson	Stakeholder

Full Name	Company
Gerrit Jobsis	American Rivers
Chris Johnson	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Evan Lawrence	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Michael Len	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Fred Leslie	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Tom Littlepage	Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs
Cindy Lowry	Alabama Rivers Alliance
Matthew Marshall	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Donna Matthews	Stakeholder
Lydia Mayo	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Rachel McNamara	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
David Moore	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Barry Morris	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Ginny Oxford	Stakeholder
Erin Padgett	U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Mellie Parrish	Stakeholder
Ira Parsons	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Jeff Powell	U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Becky Rainwater	ReMax Lakefront
Mitch Reid	Nature Conservancy
Sarah Salazar	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Jerrel Shell	Stakeholder
Barry Smith	Stakeholder
David Smith	Stakeholder
Paul Smith	Stakeholder
Linda Stone	Stakeholder
Chuck Sumner	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Monte Terhaar	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
David Thomas	Stakeholder
David Thompson	Property Owner
John Thompson	Lake Martin Resource Association
George Traylor	Property Owner
Jimmy Traylor	Stakeholder
Steve Traylor	Stakeholder
Jack West	Alabama Rivers Alliance
Jonas White	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Russell Wright	Auburn University

HAT 2 – Water Quality and Use

Full Name	Company
Damon Abernethy	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Nathan Aycock	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Steve Bryant	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Nancy Burnes	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Richard Burnes	Property Owner
Matt and Ann Campbell	Stakeholder
Maria Clark	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Kristie Coffman	Auburn University
Allan Creamer	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Jan and Doug Crisp	Stakeholder
Robin Crockett	Stakeholder
Jesse Cunningham	Lake Martin HOBO
Chris Decker	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Chuck Denman	Stakeholder
Jeff Duncan	U.S. National Park Service
Albert Eiland	Property Owner
Todd Fobian	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Steve Forehand	Lake Martin Resource Association
Tom Garland	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Lisa Perras Gordon	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Chris Greene	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Evelyn Hammrick	Property Owner
Jennifer Haslbauer	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Keith Henderson	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Mike Holley	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Dan Holliman	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Martha Hunter	Alabama Rivers Alliance
Elise Irwin	Auburn University
Gerrit Jobsis	American Rivers
Chris Johnson	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Carol Knight	Stakeholder
Michael Len	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Fred Leslie	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Cindy Lowry	Alabama Rivers Alliance
Matthew Marshall	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Donna Matthews	Stakeholder
Lydia Mayo	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Rachel McNamara	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Full Name	Company
Harry Merrill	Stakeholder
David Moore	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Barry Morris	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Mellie Parrish	Stakeholder
Jerry & Mary Lee Poss	Stakeholder
Mitch Reid	Nature Conservancy
Eric Reutebuch	Auburn University
Sarah Salazar	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Amy Silvano	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
David Smith	Stakeholder
Monte Terhaar	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
John Thompson	Lake Martin Resource Association
Jack West	Alabama Rivers Alliance

HAT 3 – Fish and Wildlife

Full Name	Company
Damon Abernethy	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Nathan Aycock	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Steve Bryant	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Matt and Ann Campbell	Stakeholder
Kristie Coffman	Auburn University
Evan Collins	U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Allan Creamer	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Robin Crockett	Stakeholder
Chris Decker	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Dennis Devries	Auburn University
Jeff Duncan	U.S. National Park Service
Todd Fobian	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Steve Forehand	Lake Martin Resource Association
Tom Garland	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Chris Greene	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Jennifer Grunewald	U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Keith Henderson	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Mike Holley	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Dan Holliman	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Martha Hunter	Alabama Rivers Alliance
Elise Irwin	Auburn University
Gerrit Jobsis	American Rivers
Evan Lawrence	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Cindy Lowry	Alabama Rivers Alliance
Matthew Marshall	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Donna Matthews	Stakeholder
Lydia Mayo	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Rachel McNamara	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Barry Morris	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Chris Oberholster	Birmingham Audubon
Erin Padgett	U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Mellie Parrish	Stakeholder
Bill Pearsons	U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Jeff Powell	U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Mitch Reid	Nature Conservancy
Sarah Salazar	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Amy Silvano	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Tricia Stearns	Stakeholder

Full Name	Company
Monte Terhaar	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Jimmy Traylor	Stakeholder
Steve Traylor	Stakeholder
Jack West	Alabama Rivers Alliance
Pace Wilber	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Ken Wills	Alabama Glade Conservation Coalition
Russell Wright	Auburn University

HAT 4 – Project Lands

Full Name	Company
Damon Abernethy	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Nathan Aycock	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Matt Brooks	Alabama Law Enforcement Agency
Coty Brown	Alabama Law Enforcement Agency
Steve Bryant	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Matt and Ann Campbell	Stakeholder
Kristie Coffman	Auburn University
Evan Collins	U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Allan Creamer	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Robin Crockett	Stakeholder
Gene Crouch	Keller Williams Realty Group; Lake Wedowee
Todd Fobian	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Steve Forehand	Lake Martin Resource Association
Tom Garland	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Keith Gauldin	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Chris Greene	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Jennifer Grunewald	U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Keith Henderson	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Mike Holley	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Martha Hunter	Alabama Rivers Alliance
Elise Irwin	Auburn University
Gerrit Jobsis	American Rivers
Bruce Knapp	Stakeholder
Evan Lawrence	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Cindy Lowry	Alabama Rivers Alliance
Diane Lunsford	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Matthew Marshall	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Donna Matthews	Stakeholder
Lydia Mayo	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Allison McCartney	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
Rachel McNamara	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Harry Merrill	Stakeholder
Brad Mitchell	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Barry Morris	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Stan Nelson	Nelson and Company
Chris Oberholster	Birmingham Audubon
Erin Padgett	U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Mellie Parrish	Stakeholder

Full Name	Company
Jerry & Mary Lee Poss	Stakeholder
Jeff Powell	U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Mark Prestridge	Randolph County Water Authority
Mitch Reid	Nature Conservancy
Sarah Salazar	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Amy Silvano	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Chris Smith	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
David Smith	Stakeholder
Glenell Smith	Stakeholder
Paul Smith	Stakeholder
John Sullivan	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
Monte Terhaar	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
John Thompson	Stakeholder
Jack West	Alabama Rivers Alliance
Ken Wills	Alabama Glade Conservation Coalition

HAT 5 – Recreation

Full Name	Company
Damon Abernethy	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Nathan Aycock	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Matt Brooks	Alabama Law Enforcement Agency
Coty Brown	Alabama Law Enforcement Agency
Matt and Ann Campbell	Stakeholder
Kristie Coffman	Auburn University
Allan Creamer	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Robin Crockett	Stakeholder
Jesse Cunningham	Lake Martin HOBO
Mike Dollar	Lake Martin HOBO
Jeff Duncan	U.S. National Park Service
Todd Fobian	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Steve Forehand	Lake Martin Resource Association
Sylvia French	Stakeholder
Tom Garland	Stakeholder
Keith Gauldin	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Chris Greene	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Dave Heinzen	Lake Martin HOBO
Keith Henderson	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Mike Holley	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Sonja Hollomon	Stakeholder
Kevin Hunt	Consultant
Martha Hunter	Alabama Rivers Alliance
Elise Irwin	Auburn University
Butch Jackson	Property Owner
Gerrit Jobsis	American Rivers
Gerry Knight	Stakeholder
Evan Lawrence	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Cindy Lowry	Alabama Rivers Alliance
Matthew Marshall	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Donna Matthews	Stakeholder
Lydia Mayo	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Rachel McNamara	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Harry Merrill	Stakeholder
Brad Mitchell	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Barry Morris	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Chris Oberholster	Birmingham Audubon
Ginny Oxford	Stakeholder

Full Name	Company
Mellie Parrish	Stakeholder
Ira Parsons	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Jerry and Mary Lee Poss	Stakeholder
Mitch Reid	Nature Conservancy
Sarah Salazar	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Chris Smith	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Paul Smith	Stakeholder
Jim Sparrow	Alabama Bass Federation
Tricia Stearns	Stakeholder
Monte Terhaar	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Jack West	Alabama Rivers Alliance
Bryant Whaley	Randolph County Economic / Industrial Development

HAT 6 – Cultural Resources

Full Name	Company
Nathan Aycock	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Steve Bryant	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Nancy Burnes	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
RaeLynn Butler	Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
Rae-Lynn Butler	Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
Bryant Celestine	Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas
Kristie Coffman	Auburn University
Allan Creamer	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Robin Crockett	Stakeholder
Jeff Duncan	U.S. National Park Service
Todd Fobian	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Matthew Gage	Office of Archaeological Research
Chris Greene	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Larry Haikey	Poarch Band of Creek Indians
Evelyn Hamrick	Property Owner
Mike Holley	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Martha Hunter	Alabama Rivers Alliance
Gerrit Jobsis	American Rivers Alliance
Dr. Linda Langley	Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
Janice Lowe	Alabama Quassarte Tribe
Matthew Marshall	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Donna Matthews	Stakeholder
Janet Maylen	Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
Lydia Mayo	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Amanda McBride	Alabama Historical Commission
Allison McCartney	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
Rachel McNamara	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Barry Morris	Lake Wedowee Property Owners Association
Karen Pritchett	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians
Mitch Reid	Nature Conservancy
Sarah Salazar	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Eric D. Sipes	Alabama Historical Commission
Barry Smith	Stakeholder
Robin Soweka	Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
John Sullivan	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
Monte Terhaar	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Elizabeth Toombs	Tribal Historic Preservation Office Cherokee Nation
Russ Townsend	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

Full Name	Company
Jack West	Alabama Rivers Alliance
Lee Anne Wofford	Alabama Historical Commission

Attachment 2
Comments and Responses on the Draft Erosion and
Sedimentation Report

<u>Commenting Entity</u>	<u>Date of Comment & FERC Accession Number</u>	<u>Comment – Erosion and Sedimentation</u>	<u>Alabama Power Response</u>
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Note: footnotes included in the original letter have been omitted from this table	6/10/2020 20200610-3059	<p>The Erosion and Sedimentation Study in the approved study plan states that Alabama Power would analyze its existing lake photography and Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) data using a geographic information system (GIS) to identify elevation or contour changes around the reservoir from historic conditions and quantify changes in lake surface area to estimate sedimentation areas for nuisance aquatic vegetation. According to the study schedule, Alabama Power will prepare the GIS overlay and maps from June through July 2019 and conduct field verification from fall 2019 through winter 2020.</p> <p>The Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report does not include a comparison of reservoir contour changes from past conditions or the results of nuisance aquatic vegetation surveys. The report states that limited aerial imagery of the lake during winter draw down and historic LIDAR data for the reservoir did not allow for comparison to historic conditions and that Alabama Power will conduct nuisance aquatic vegetation surveys during the 2020 growing season.</p> <p>It is unclear why the existing aerial imagery and Alabama Power's LIDAR data did not allow for comparison with past conditions or why the nuisance aquatic vegetation surveys will be conducted during the 2020 growing season instead of during the approved field verifications from fall 2019 to winter 2020. As part of your response to stakeholder comments on the ISR, please clarify what existing aerial imagery and LIDAR data was used and why it was not suitable for comparison with past conditions. Also, please explain the change in timing for conducting the nuisance aquatic vegetation surveys.</p>	<p>Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data collected in 2007 and 2015 were used to develop a comparison as discussed in Section 2.2.2 of the Final Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report.</p> <p>Regarding the nuisance aquatic vegetation component of the Erosion and Sedimentation study, the growing season is late spring into summer, which did not correspond with the fall 2019 to winter 2020 schedule included in the FERC-approved study plan. Therefore, Alabama Power conducted the nuisance aquatic vegetation survey in summer 2020. The results are included as Appendix F of the Final Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report.</p>
FERC	Questions submitted in advance of 4/28/20 ISR Meeting	Is it possible to provide aerial images showing the areas of active erosion in relation to the project boundary as part of the final study report?	Larger scale aerial images for all study sites are provided in Appendix G to the Final Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report and include depictions of the project boundary, summer, and winter pool contours.
FERC	Questions submitted in advance of 4/28/20 ISR Meeting	Appendix D photos...it would be helpful in the captions for the photos included better location descriptors (e.g., Harris Reservoir, Harris embayment, Harris Reservoir-??, River Arm, Tallapoosa River, etc.). For the Harris Reservoir sites, it would be helpful if the contours within which peaking operations occur (lake fluctuation zone) could be identified.	Each photo includes a site number which can be cross-referenced with the maps provided in Section 2.1 (Methods) of the Final Report. Because Harris is a storage reservoir, there are no daily fluctuations in reservoir level, only seasonal fluctuations in accordance with the operating curve.

<u>Commenting Entity</u>	<u>Date of Comment & FERC Accession Number</u>	<u>Comment – Erosion and Sedimentation</u>	<u>Alabama Power Response</u>
FERC	Questions submitted in advance of 4/28/20 ISR Meeting	On page 24, in section 3.2, the report includes the following statement: “A total of 20 sites, rather than 15 sites, were provided for the left bank segments as many segments were tied with a score of (slightly impaired).” Please explain what is meant by many of the streambank segments being “tied with a score of slightly impaired” and clarify the relationship between the number of streambank segments/sites and the bank condition score.	Alabama Power edited the text to make this section clearer. All assessed streambank segments (each 0.1 mi of the study reach) were sorted based on their condition score, from lowest to highest. Sites with the 15 worst scores (i.e., ranked 1 through 15) were presented in Table 3-2. Since 14 of the left bank segments in the list had the same score for condition (3.0), they were included in the list.
FERC	Questions submitted in advance of 4/28/20 ISR Meeting	Q6 - On page 25, in Table 3-2, shouldn't the heading/label of the first column of the table be “Site Number” instead of “Rank” given that the rank options are only 1 through 5 (according to Table 3-1) and there appear to be 20 sites.	Revised Table 3-2 in Final Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report.
FERC	Questions submitted in advance of 4/28/20 ISR Meeting	In Figure 18 of the Tallapoosa River High Definition Stream Survey Final Report, there appears to be a missing ranking at river mile 37 for the right streambank. Could you explain this gap in the ranking?	Included in Final Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report
FERC	Questions submitted in advance of 4/28/20 ISR Meeting	In Figures 13 and 16 of the Tallapoosa River High Definition Stream Survey Final Report, the scale is small and so it appears that most of the riverbanks are unmodified and the modified banks identified on the individual site surveys are not visible. It would be helpful if the figures in the report showed labeled points for the erosion/sedimentation sites that are identified in the report.	Included in Final Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report.
FERC	Questions submitted in advance of 4/28/20 ISR Meeting	Q9 - Page 20 of Tallapoosa River High Definition Stream Survey Final Report states that a confidence rating was used to indicate the clarity of the streambanks in the video and figures 14 and 17 of that report show areas where the video clarity was impaired and therefore the confidence in the accuracy of the streambank conditions/classifications is lower. As stated above, it would be helpful if the figures in the report showed labeled points for the erosion/sedimentation sites that are identified in the report. Do any of the areas with impaired video clarity coincide with areas that stakeholders identified as erosion/sedimentation sites or other sites that Alabama Power identified as part of this study? Do you intend to take any steps to deal with the impaired clarity data? Is so, how?	Alabama Power reviewed the Trutta study and determined that all areas of low confidence did receive a score. Additional photos were taken at low confidence areas to allow for confirmation of bank scores. Also, these areas do not coincide with the two downstream erosion sites identified as part of the study.
FERC	Questions submitted in advance of 4/28/20 ISR Meeting	For Figures 20 through 23 of the Tallapoosa River High Definition Stream Survey Final Report, please label the river mile ranges on the maps to help reviewers understand the starting and ending points of the study area and which segments of river are included. In Figure 26 of the Tallapoosa River High Definition Stream Survey Final Report, please move the scale bar and sources so that they are not covering the river segment and bank conditions at the bottom of the map	Revised figures are provided in the Tallapoosa River High Definition Stream Survey Final Report (updated December 17, 2020).

<u>Commenting Entity</u>	<u>Date of Comment & FERC Accession Number</u>	<u>Comment – Erosion and Sedimentation</u>	<u>Alabama Power Response</u>
FERC	Questions submitted in advance of 4/28/20 ISR Meeting	Can you identify where peaking pulses are attenuated downstream from Harris Dam under the current operating regime and volume of typical downstream releases? If so, are there any patterns in the downstream streambank conditions and observed levels of erosion along the segments of streambanks within the attenuation zone? Where are the identified erosion sites in relation to the length of the attenuation zone?	Included in Section 3.2 of the Final Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report.
Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (ADCNR) Note: footnotes included in the original letter have been omitted from this table	6/11/2020 20200611-5152	Throughout the Erosion and Sedimentation Study when referencing “cause of erosion” change to “potential cause(s) of erosion/sedimentation.” On page 2, section 2.0 Goals and Objectives in the Erosion and Sedimentation Study Plan it states, “The goals of this study are to identify any problematic erosion sites and sedimentation areas and determine the likely causes.” “Once areas are identified, Alabama Power will perform assessments and collect additional information, as necessary, to describe and categorize each area according to its severity and potential cause(s).”	Revised in Final Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report.
ADCNR		On page 6, section 2.0 Lake Harris, 2.1 Methods in the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, replace, “determine the cause of erosion:” with “determine areas of erosion and potential cause(s):” For the potential cause(s) categories considered, provide a definition of each and additional details into the methods utilized to characterize how each cause was determined and differentiated. The methods described appear to detail how areas of erosion were identified but do not detail how potential cause(s) were determined. A reference to the Erosion and Sedimentation Study Plan Study Plan methods or inclusion of section 4.1 study plan methods should be provided.	Revised in the Final Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report.
ADCNR		On page 12, section 2.2 Results, 2.2.1 Erosion Survey in the Erosion and Sedimentation Study insert “potential cause(s)” into “Each site was photographed and examined to determine the cause of erosion.”	Revised in the Final Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report.
ADCNR		On page 20, section, of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, verify and confirm accuracy that Table 2-3 indicates a net loss of Hay/Pasture in the Little Tallapoosa River Basin of -8,815.1 acres from 2001 to 2016. Text indicates a “Twenty-five percent of the Little Tallapoosa River basin has been converted to hay/pasture fields (MRLC 2019)” These two statements appear to be contradictory.	Revised in the Final Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report.
ADCNR		On page 24, section 3.2 Results of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, change “primarily caused” to “potentially caused”. Remove “natural riverine processes” and replace with “regulated riverine processes” or define how natural riverine processes are defined in this context and occur below a controlled and regulated tailrace.	Revised in the Final Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report.

<u>Commenting Entity</u>	<u>Date of Comment & FERC Accession Number</u>	<u>Comment – Erosion and Sedimentation</u>	<u>Alabama Power Response</u>
ADCNR		On page 25, Table 3-2 of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, add score ranges (minimum and maximum scores) in addition to the means. If previous sites E22 and E23 are included in this Table, provide an asterisk and footnote specifying which ones they are. Include in discussion section how this scoring method compared to the method used at sites E22 and E23.	Minimum and maximum scores were not available in the Trutta data.
ADCNR		On page 26, Figure 3-1 of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, include site numbers from Table 3-2 into this map or provide incremental river mile markers.	The legend for Figure 3-1 in the Final Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report has been updated to indicate that the labels provided on the map correspond with river miles below Harris Dam.
ADCNR		On page, Table 4-1 of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study indicates a 592.1 acreage increase in deciduous forest. Deciduous forest stream buffers have been shown to reduce nitrogen, phosphorous and sedimentation from surface water runoff into streams, lakes and estuaries. This could be included in the discussion section as a positive observed land use trend in the area (Klapproth and Johnson 2009; Roy et al. 2006).	Comment noted.
ADCNR		On page 31, Section 5.0 Discussion and Conclusions of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, provide additional information on definitions and methodology in how cause(s) were determined before the conclusion that erosion was a result of anthropogenic and/or natural processes independent of project operations. As is, the use of the word "potential" should be included. Provide the current definition of "project operations" for this study and include it prior to other document "project operations" statements. If referring to "fluctuations" from project operations, this should be clearly stated throughout Erosion and Sedimentation Study. Among Study plans there appears to be variations in the provided definition of "Project operations" and "project related impacts". For example, on page 4 the Erosion and Sedimentation Study Plan states "Project operations" as "(i.e., water level fluctuations or construction/maintenance activities on/at Project facilities or lands)", but on page 2 of the Threatened and Endangered Species Study Plan it states "project related impacts" as "(i.e., lake fluctuations, downstream flows, recreation and shoreline management activities, timber management, etc.)". Providing consistency of these definitions among studies would be beneficial during the relicensing evaluation process. In addition, including "etc." which indicates that "further, similar items are included" after using "i.e." or "that is" is a contradictory use of the terms.	Comment noted.
ADCNR		On page 31, section 5.0 Discussion and Conclusions of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, replace "extremely small" with "relatively small".	Revised in the Final Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report.

<u>Commenting Entity</u>	<u>Date of Comment & FERC Accession Number</u>	<u>Comment – Erosion and Sedimentation</u>	<u>Alabama Power Response</u>
ADCNR		On page 31, section 5.0 Discussion and Conclusions of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, insert “potentially” prior to “clear-cut”. Repword sentence to read: “The observed erosion at these sites is the potential result of adjacent land use and clearing of riparian plant cover destabilizing soils along the affected banks, although erosion at these sites may have been initially caused or exacerbated as result of altered flow releases from Harris Dam.”	Comment noted. If project operations were the initial cause of bank destabilization at these sites, one would expect to see similar instances along the length of the study area. However, the vast majority of the study area had functional streambanks.
ADCNR		On page 31, section 5.0 Discussion and Conclusions of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, insert “in the reservoir” after decrease in “Sedimentation in Lake Harris is most pronounced in the Little Tallapoosa River arm where sediment transported from upstream settles out of the water column as water velocities decrease” statement.	Revised in the Final Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report.
ADCNR		In Appendix E Downstream Bank Stability Study Report of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, include periodic river mile markers and corresponding segment numbers in figures of the study.	Revised in the Final Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report. Figures including river mile markers for the river downstream have been added to the report.
ADCNR		On page 33, Figure 21 of Appendix E Downstream Bank Stability Study Report of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, a red section in downstream of No Business Creek within the 3.5-5 range appears present. In results or discussion explain how this area is not included as a second impaired site.	It is identified as an impaired site and shown in figure 3-1. Figure 3-2 highlights the “most” impaired areas in the downstream reach. This particular reach is only slightly impaired, with a condition score less than 4.
ADCNR		On page 34, Table 3 of Appendix E Downstream Bank Stability Study Report of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study, if available, include ranges (minimum and maximum scores) with segment data.	Minimum and maximum scores were not available in the Trutta data.
ADCNR		On page 43, Conclusions section of Appendix E Downstream Bank Stability Study Report of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study include a definition and discussion about the potential for head cutting in tributaries due to main river channel operations. Head cutting is a process by which the upstream portion of a stream channel becomes destabilized and erodes progressively in an upstream direction. Accelerated velocities can lead to an increase in head cutting upstream from affected areas (Annear et al. 2002).	Comment noted.
ADCNR		Erosion and Sedimentation Study discussion. ADCNR recommends including the APC response statement “Most of the erosion issues downstream are not due exclusively to operations. For example, areas where trees and vegetation are being cleared are not due exclusively to operations, but water fluctuations could exacerbate erosion.” into the discussion section of the study.	Comment noted.

<u>Commenting Entity</u>	<u>Date of Comment & FERC Accession Number</u>	<u>Comment – Erosion and Sedimentation</u>	<u>Alabama Power Response</u>
Alabama Rivers Alliance (ARA) Note: footnotes included in the original letter have been omitted from this table	Questions submitted in advance of 4/25/20 ISR Meeting	Table 3-2 shows streambank scored for the 15 most impaired areas downstream of Harris Dam. How was the Average Combination Bank Condition score (final column) computed? It does not appear to be an average of the “Average Left Bank Condition” and “Average Right Bank Condition” scores, which would yield a lower average scored. The averages showing for the left and right banks are mostly 3.0 or higher while the average combined bank condition scores are mostly below 3.0.	This table was modified in the Final Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report to address confusion, including eliminating combined bank condition. The revised tables include the 15 areas regardless of bank. Condition score was calculated by averaging point bank condition scores into 0.1 mi segments to facilitate identifying problem areas.
ARA	6/11/2020 20200611-5114	Article 20 of the existing license states that Licensee “is responsible for and must take reasonable measures to prevent erosion and sedimentation.” ⁴³ Such measures and responsibility must be comprehensive in light of hydropeaking’s amplifying effects on other potential sources of erosion both upstream and downstream of Harris. The High Definition Stream Survey (HDSS) completed as part of the Erosion and Sedimentation Study Report describes opportunities to “support targeted restoration, habitat improvement,” and identified at least one area that “would be an excellent area to focus streambank rehabilitation efforts.” ⁴⁴ The HDSS states that it documents baseline conditions and that future surveys could be directly compared to it in order to understand ongoing shifts in river conditions. ⁴⁵ ARA supports the collection of future surveys for this purpose.	Comment noted.
ARA		As part of its environmental analysis, ARA encourages FERC to consider all historical evidence available when assessing how geology and soils may be impacted over another 30- to 50-year license term, including any evidence submitted by stakeholders in the form of photographs, maps, and personal accounts. If the Green Plan, or a similar pulsing flow regime is to be continued as part of a renewed license, a suspended solids sampling conducted pre-pulse, during generation, and post-pulse would better identify how and when sediment transport is occurring in the river, enabling an identification of project operations’ impact apart from natural river processes and other potential sources of erosion.	Comment noted.

<u>Commenting Entity</u>	<u>Date of Comment & FERC Accession Number</u>	<u>Comment – Erosion and Sedimentation</u>	<u>Alabama Power Response</u>
Wayne Cotney in letter filed by Carol Knight (highlighted portion of letter pertains to this study)	6/11/2020 20200611-5148	<p>Wayne Cotney is another lifelong river who has fished from the Wadley bridge to the head of the backwater since 1954. He has especially enjoyed fishing around Horseshoe Bend and the Frogeye/Bibby's Ferry areas. He tells me that it breaks his heart to know how the river used to be and to see it now and how much it has changed just during his lifetime.</p> <p>When he was a boy, he and his grandfather Bishop, neither of whom could swim, would use fish baskets. There were always trees to hold on to, and trees that were small when he was a boy are now large trees, and some have even washed away. He remembers fishing around Capp's Island, so named for Capp Hodnett, a local farmer. All that's left are a few trees and a pile of rocks.</p> <p>He remembers when the bridge was built at Horseshoe Bend and when folks kept boats tied to the banks up and down the river. Fishing was a way of life—and a way of feeding one's family—during those days. Those days are long gone, for several reasons, including but not limited to erosion and "fast water" that comes from up the river.</p> <p>Wayne knows and uses the 800 number to check the generation schedule. However, he finds the information he obtains from the number to be quite inadequate, even downright incorrect. For instance, he was fishing June 2 and 3, 2020, near Horseshoe Bend. Checking the generation schedule, he learned the turbine would run from the morning of June 2 to 8 PM. According to Wayne, you seldom see big surges at Horseshoe Bend like the ones you see in Wadley, and if you do, it takes about 10 hours to reach the bend. On June 2, the rushing water ran him and his companions out of the water. They are experienced fishermen, and this water seemed to be more than what would have been released through generation.</p> <p>He has noticed during the past week (June 1-9) that the river banks are washing away, with water at flood stage for several days. It appears that 25-50 feet of bank have eroded since last fall.</p> <p>There was a sandbar below the Horseshoe Bend bridge that has all but disappeared, but for the past few months, it seems to be reappearing! That is the enigma of the Tallapoosa River and its path. This is just one person's experiences with a river that has almost mythical significance to folks around here.</p>	Comment noted.

<u>Commenting Entity</u>	<u>Date of Comment & FERC Accession Number</u>	<u>Comment – Erosion and Sedimentation</u>	<u>Alabama Power Response</u>
Mike Smith in letter filed by Carol Knight (highlighted portion of letter pertains to this study)	6/11/2020 20200611-5148	<p>Mike Smith, a resident of Wadley in his early 70s, has been raised and has lived on the river all of his life. He inherited the property that his parents owned on the banks of the Tallapoosa just below the Wadley bridge, and he, too, has seen the banks of the river gradually erode over the years, leaving trees uprooted or barely hanging onto the soil at the edge of the water that alternately rushes and meanders on its way to Horseshoe Bend. He says that his biggest concern is the erosion that is eating away at the bank. He lives within sight of Hutton Creek, which crosses Highway 22 just inside the Wadley city limits. He has watched that creek fill with trees and silt to the point that it no longer flows as freely as it did when he was a boy.</p> <p>His father, Charles Smith, was a fisherman who caught baskets of fish that were plentiful in the river during the 1950s and 60s. According to Mike, his dad “caught lots of fish. We gave them away, sold them, ate them, froze them. There were always plenty of fish!”</p> <p>Although Mike never fished as his father did, others were allowed to “put in” at their place for years. However, no one does that anymore, just highlighting the issues that come with the fishing on the river these days. It is not the relaxing activity that it once was.</p>	Comment noted.

<u>Commenting Entity</u>	<u>Date of Comment & FERC Accession Number</u>	<u>Comment – Erosion and Sedimentation</u>	<u>Alabama Power Response</u>
David Bishop (highlighted portion of letter pertains to this study)	6/11/2020 20200611-5005	<p>I have spent much time fishing the Tallapoosa River from Wadley to Horseshoe Bend. I have been following the re-licensing for the past couple of years and have listened in on one call.</p> <p>I began fishing on the Tallapoosa River near Wadley with my family in 1962. Both my grandfathers before me fished on the river since they were children in the early 1900's. As an adult I fish often (35-40 days) every year. As a kid I probably fished 100 times a year. I grew up less than a mile from Lake Harris but have only fished it a handful of times. I have no problem with the lake. But I do have a problem with its operation regarding downstream releases.</p> <p>As recently as last week (June 2-3, 2020), actual release was at least 3 times more volume than scheduled. Currently, I live 2 hours away from where I fish, so I always call the dial-up line before leaving the house. It said only one turbine would be generating. This information was wrong. Not only was it an inconvenience, but a real endangerment to those of us who rely on the phone schedule for release information. In this case, at Horseshoe Bend, the water rose at least 5 feet in a 45 minute span. This has happened numerous times and presents a real danger to small craft. We were run off the river for about 10 hours while the water was too high and fast to fish. I do my best to pick good, safe times to fish. I check with the power company ahead of time. I know that water from the dam takes 10 hours to reach Horseshoe Bend. In spite of all I know, I don't know what the Power Company doesn't share. They could send real time alerts to my phone. This would go a long way toward protecting the lives of Alabama citizens.</p> <p>We have noticed a large amount of bank erosion and tree loss in the years since the dam was built. A corresponding widening and shallowing of the stream with warmer water resulting in fewer fish has been noted by many who fish the river. I feel that responsible and constant release would mimic the pre-dam flow and allow the river to recover to its natural state. I am also concerned that raising the winter pool of the lake will result in more flooding, erosion, loss of property and life downstream. Also, public access is limited to only two points above Lake Martin and below Wadley. This needs to be remedied so that more people may enjoy the river. FERC can take the lead and make sure that those of us downstream can enjoy our river as before.</p>	Comment noted.
Chuck Denman	6/11/2020 20200611-5174	Flushing effects from high water flow scours river bank while sediment deposited from low flow in center of channel enabling vegetation to block center of channel causing greater flows along bank.	Comment noted.

<u>Commenting Entity</u>	<u>Date of Comment & FERC Accession Number</u>	<u>Comment – Erosion and Sedimentation</u>	<u>Alabama Power Response</u>
Chuck Denman (highlighted portion of letter pertains to this study)		<p>A general review of historical materials i.e., newspapers, and other records dealing with the proposals for constructing the Dam. Including comments and conditions provided in initial permitting. With the goal being to determine if the dam has achieved the original benefits expected. Perhaps a score card.</p> <p>A pre vs post Dam analysis of downstream impacts. Including flooding, erosion and habitat changes to flora and fauna.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flood: storm runoff model comparing 25, 50, and 100 year 24 hour storm events. 2. Erosion: utilizing available remote sensing materials to compare river channel and islands size and shape today and pre dam. 3. Plants: utilize remote sensing materials to map flag grass and invasive plant communities to compare changes from pre Dam. 4. Fisheries: review available materials from locals in the community, fish and game and other resources to determine what effect the dam has had on downstream fish types and numbers. 	Alabama Power provided a response to this additional study request in its July 10, 2020 Response to Initial Study Report (ISR) Disputes or Requests for Modifications of Study Plan (Accession No. 20200710-5122).
Joe Meigs in site evaluation form filed by Donna Matthews	6/11/2020 20200611-5169	<p>I have a lot of washed out area on my bank and lost about 10 to 12 feet of bank.</p> <p>Too much water for width of river.</p>	Comment noted.
David Royster in site evaluation form filed by Donna Matthews	6/11/2020 20200611-5169	<p>Large washed out areas.</p> <p>Water rises too much and is too swift for the width of river. Someone needs to look at the erosion with the water down.</p> <p>Water is way too swift.</p>	Comment noted.

<u>Commenting Entity</u>	<u>Date of Comment & FERC Accession Number</u>	<u>Comment – Erosion and Sedimentation</u>	<u>Alabama Power Response</u>
Donna Matthews	6/12/2020 20200612-5018	<p>Submitted separately are landowner forms reproduced from the study report and completed by landowning downstream stakeholders. They are reporting on erosion at their property sites. They represent lay attempts to recognize and monitor riverfront erosion. Whether or not each geo-located individual completed and submitted a form, each has taken their time to attend at least one meeting to express their grievance with downstream management over the life of the dam.</p> <p>Also submitted is a screen shot of pinned landowner locations. Additionally, submitted is a page from the Trutta report locating erosion sites. There are correlations with landowner reported erosion and the study map. The Trutta float-the-river erosion survey is baseline information. It is a current day 'snapshot'. It may provide useful data for prospective study. Not being conversant in reading sonar / lidar data, I seek reassurance that riverbank video taken when the river channel is full does not dampen / downplay the classification of erosion sites. The river's edges evaluated – as landowners experience it – when the water is low may expose more severe erosion than shown on the Trutta video.</p> <p>Notable is the omission from the report of log/lat data for the sites identified in Figure 3-1 and Table 3-2. (Long/lat data was provided in Table 2-1 Summary of Lake Harris Erosion & Sedimentation)</p> <p>#1 Request for long/data for Figure 3-1 and Table 3-2 of the Trutta Report and Request greater resolution image of Figure 3-1</p> <p>Of major concern to all Harris Project Stakeholders is the Erosion Issue. Foundational to taking steps going forward is looking back to what has been. The University of Alabama maintains an aerial photographic library including images of the Harris Project area beginning in 1942. In existence are digitized prints for 1942, 1950, 1954, 1964, 1973. These are housed at www.alabamamaps.ua.edu. Attached is a mosaic of a portion of the project area as it appeared in 1942. The full sized map is rendered and georeferenced.</p>	<p>Alabama Power followed the study methods approved by FERC on 04/12/2019 (Accession No. 20190412-3000).</p> <p>Table 3-2 was revised in the Final Report to include latitude/longitude data. Alabama Power did not edit the Figure 3-1 as it would be illegible. However, the impaired locations were added to the Harris Erosion and Sedimentation Sites Google Map on the relicensing website (www.harrisrelicensing.com) to facilitate stakeholder review.</p> <p>The Trutta survey was conducted during normal Harris Project operations via inflatable boat. It would not be practical to conduct this type of survey during low or no-flow conditions, as the surveyors would not have been able to boat the length of the river. Furthermore, it is not necessary for the river to be at low flow in order to assess bank stability and erosion.</p>
Donna Matthews (only the portion of the letter that to this study has been included in this table)		<p>#2 Proposed: A New Study of the downstream river using historic images overlaid onto current imagery</p> <p>18 CFR 5.15 (e)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Erosion is a significant and persistent concern. Erosion is problematic for landowners and flora & fauna in and around the river. 2. To my knowledge, this type of GIS comparison 	<p>Alabama Power provided a response to this additional study request in its July 10, 2020 Response to Initial Study Report (ISR) Disputes or Requests for Modifications of Study Plan (Accession No. 20200710-5122).</p> <p>Alabama Power filed the images provided by Ms. Matthews with FERC on August 4, 2020 (Accession No. 20200804-5252)</p>

<u>Commenting Entity</u>	<u>Date of Comment & FERC Accession Number</u>	<u>Comment – Erosion and Sedimentation</u>	<u>Alabama Power Response</u>
		<p>using historic data to impact effects of release effects downriver have not been done.</p> <p>3. At the initial licensing there was no post dam data to compare to compare to the historic data.</p> <p>4. This is a simple and inexpensive study, using readily available data</p> <p>18 CFR 5.0(b)</p> <p>1. The study should look at and provide change analysis for:</p> <p>a. Analysis of the river bank contour along its length through time. Free flowing rivers are elastic, moving silt and sedimentation from side to side and down its length. A river serving as a channel should show deviations from historic patterns.</p> <p>b. Any changes in river bank elevation</p> <p>c. Provide image overlays of historic data onto current imagery with the intent to discover what the data show about the effects of a dam on the downstream river and can be a tool to evaluate effect of future changes made to flow patterns.</p> <p>d. Begin construction of a detailed GIS map with information relating fish populations, (and a whole host of other parameters) in 3D. That is, not only presence/absence of species along the river length, but presence (where data are available) of species during different decades in time. There are numerous possibilities.</p> <p>e. APC can gather additional, (say scaled to 1:6000 or the highest resolution feasible) imagery to overlay on the historic public images available at 1:20000. This would provide a baseline for future studies. At our fingertips are 80 years of data.</p> <p>2. This GIS modeling tool can also be applied to provide opportunity for interagency contribution towards building the most accurate picture of aquatic and other life of the Tallapoosa.</p> <p>3. Creating the realization of and expounding upon the treasures of the Tallapoosa River is something all parties (APC and stakeholders above/below the dam) can rightly be proud of.</p>	

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Albert Eiland	6/11/2020 20200611-5170	<p>The daily constant changes of water levels as well as the soaking of the ground, allows trees to easily uproot, which causes the banks to wash away.</p> <p>The constant flushing of water that causes the rise and fall of the water levels cause erosion, which then exposes tree roots which eventually lead to tree loss.</p>	Comment noted.

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Michele Waters	6/11/2020 20200611-5049	<p>Our property is located on the Tallapoosa River, in Tallapoosa County, between Bibby's Ferry and Germany's Ferry. Over the past 20+ years the banks have drastically eroded and it has gotten even worse in the past 4 years. When the dam is let off the water level gets so high, to the top of the banks. There have been numerous trees along the bank that have fallen into the river. In one area alone the bank has eroded so much that 2 trees have already fallen and a 3rd tree is on the verge of falling. These trees were not "side by side" along the river bank. The 3rd tree that is on the verge of falling was several feet behind the other 2 trees that fell.</p> <p>There is an island on the property as well. This use to be 1 acre – now it's much less than that. Several trees on that island have also fallen. There is a slue that goes between the riverbank and the island. The water in the slue is normally anywhere from ankle high to knee high. However, when the dam is let off the water is up to the top of the bank – well over 7 feet deep. This has caused several trees along the slue to fall and block the water flow in the slue. When the water is down there is very little water, or no water, going down the slue. When the water is up the slue looks like a river.</p> <p>The falling trees worry me, but what worries me the most is where the banks have not only washed away but caused "caves". In the past we had a small fence several feet from the bank to keep kids from running and falling in the river. A lot of the fence posts have now fallen down the banks and there are huge drop off's that the fence no longer protects the kids from falling down. Approximately 10 years ago we noticed a huge hole, like a cave, in the bank that is close to our picnic area and it is getting larger every year and closer to our picnic area. We are afraid the picnic area will eventually cave in unless something is done about this. Please note this picnic area was not even close to the bank when it was built. Now there are huge drop off's close to the picnic area.</p> <p>Just this year we noticed a big cave in on the bank of the slue. The only time the water is high enough in the slue to reach the top of the bank is when the water is let off. The cave in is now approx. 2 feet into the bank and getting close to the road we use.</p> <p>We have repeatedly asked for help from various sources for ideas or help to keep the banks from eroding. So far we have received no help or ideas. I'm afraid we will be enjoying a day on the river and a bank will cave in and cause harm or even death to someone. I have pictures from 2016 as well as pictures from 2020 that will show the erosion.</p>	Comment noted.

<u>Commenting Entity</u>	<u>Date of Comment & FERC Accession Number</u>	<u>Comment – Erosion and Sedimentation</u>	<u>Alabama Power Response</u>
Sharon K Holland	20200611-5076	<p>I am writing in regard to FERC project number P-2628-065 as it pertains to our property on the Tallapoosa River, in Tallapoosa County, between Bibby's Ferry and Germany's Ferry.</p> <p>My grandmother farmed this property as a youth and it has been a part of our lives over the past 50 plus years growing up. Over the years, I have seen the drastic changes to the beautiful river and our land that borders its banks. I know there are natural changes to a river's edge, but there has to be ways to preserve the land so that it doesn't just completely erode away become part of the river and no more a place where we can fish, camp and play.</p> <p>Over the past four years it has become increasingly worse and we are losing more and more trees in addition to the soil that keeps them a root! When the water is released from the dam the water level quickly tops our banks gushing and washing away our land and our trees.</p> <p>We have an island on the property as well that use to be one acre and it continues to erode away along with its vegetation. We use to be able to walk the slue that's between the riverbank and the island, but the fast moving high waters have taken down so many trees it is almost completely closed off.</p> <p>The banks of the river are becoming dangerous as the water erodes them away taking our land and the beauty they retain. There is a responsibility that comes with those who regulate the dam that causes these changes. We have repeatedly asked for help from various sources for ideas or help to keep the banks from eroding. Please let us know what can be done to preserve our beautiful river land so that our children and our children's children can enjoy for years to come.</p>	Comment noted.

Attachment 3
Final Erosion and Sedimentation Report

EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION STUDY REPORT

R.L. HARRIS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

FERC No. 2628



Prepared for:

Alabama Power Company

Prepared by:

Kleinschmidt Associates

April 2021



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Appendix F	Nuisance Aquatic Vegetation Survey Report
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Alabama Power Company (Alabama Power) owns and operates the R.L. Harris Project (FERC Project No. 2628) (Harris Project), licensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or Commission). Alabama Power Company (Alabama Power) is relicensing the 135-megawatt (MW) Harris Project, and the existing license expires in 2023. The Harris Project consists of a dam, spillway, powerhouse, and those lands and waters necessary for the operation of the hydroelectric project and enhancement and protection of environmental resources. These structures, lands, and water are enclosed within the FERC Project Boundary. Under the existing Harris Project license, the FERC Project Boundary encloses two distinct geographic areas, described below.

Harris Reservoir is the 9,870-acre reservoir (Harris Reservoir) created by the R.L. Harris Dam (Harris Dam). Harris Reservoir is located on the Tallapoosa River, near Lineville, Alabama. The lands adjoining the reservoir total approximately 7,392 acres and are included in the FERC Project Boundary (Figure 1-1). This includes land to 795 feet mean sea level (msl)¹, as well as natural undeveloped areas, hunting lands, prohibited access areas, recreational areas, and all islands.



The Harris Project also contains 15,063 acres of land within the James D. Martin-Skyline Wildlife Management Area (Skyline WMA) located in Jackson County, Alabama (Figure 1-2). These lands are located approximately 110 miles north of Harris Reservoir and were acquired and incorporated into the FERC Project Boundary as part of the FERC-approved Harris Project Wildlife Mitigative Plan and Wildlife Management Plan. These lands are leased to, and managed by, the State of Alabama for wildlife management and public hunting and are part of the Skyline WMA (ADCNR 2016b).

For the purposes of this study, “Lake Harris” refers to the 9,870-acre reservoir, adjacent 7,392 acres of Project land, and the dam, spillway, and powerhouse. “Skyline” refers to the 15,063 acres of Project land within the Skyline WMA in Jackson County. “Harris Project” refers to all the lands, waters, and structures enclosed within the FERC Project Boundary,

¹ Also includes a scenic easement (to 800 feet msl or 50 horizontal feet from 793 feet msl, whichever is less, but never less than 795 feet msl).

which includes both Lake Harris and Skyline. Harris Reservoir refers to the 9,870-acre reservoir only; Harris Dam refers to the dam, spillway, and powerhouse. The Project Area refers to the land and water in the Project Boundary and immediate geographic area adjacent to the Project Boundary (Alabama Power Company 2018).

Lake Harris and Skyline are located within two river basins: the Tallapoosa and Tennessee River Basins, respectively. The only waterbody managed by Alabama Power as part of their FERC license for the Harris Project is the Harris Reservoir.

Commonly used acronyms that may appear in this report are included in Appendix A.

1.1 STUDY BACKGROUND

During the October 19, 2017 issue identification workshop, several stakeholders noted the location of possible erosion and sedimentation areas at the Harris Project and suggested causes. On November 13, 2018, Alabama Power filed ten proposed study plans for the Harris Project, including a study plan for erosion and sedimentation that included the stakeholder noted locations. FERC issued a Study Plan Determination on April 12, 2019, which included FERC staff recommendations. Alabama Power incorporated FERC's recommendations and filed the Final Study Plans with FERC on May 13, 2019².

Alabama Power formed the Harris Action Team (HAT) 2 to address erosion and sedimentation issues at Skyline, Lake Harris, and in the Tallapoosa River downstream of Harris Dam that are due to Project operations and/or other causes. Alabama Power distributed an email to HAT 2 participants on May 1, 2019, providing maps of erosion and sedimentation areas identified for evaluation and requesting identification of locations of additional areas of erosion and sedimentation concerns. Alabama Power held a HAT 2 meeting on September 11, 2019, where it presented Geographic Information System (GIS) overlays and maps of the erosion and sedimentation sites that would be included in the field assessment. Following the September 11, 2019 HAT 2 meeting, a stakeholder requested, and Alabama Power agreed, to include one additional erosion site in the field assessment.

Although no existing information regarding sedimentation rates or amounts has been identified, Alabama Power has Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR³) data and aerial photography for Lake Harris to assist in evaluating sedimentation issues. In addition,

² Accession No. 20190513-5093

³ Light Detection and Ranging or LIDAR uses an airborne laser scanner to collect 3-dimensional data and can be used to construct highly detailed terrain maps.

Alabama Power has an Aquatic Vegetation Control group that periodically inspects Lake Harris for nuisance aquatic vegetation. Nuisance aquatic vegetation may occur in areas where excessive sedimentation occurs.

Little Coon Creek, which flows through portions of the Project Boundary at Skyline, is currently included in Alabama's 303(d) impaired waters list due to siltation. The sources of this impairment include non-irrigated crop production and pasture grazing (ADEM 2018).

The goals of this study were to identify any problematic erosion sites and sedimentation areas and determine the likely causes.

Alabama Power prepared and filed a Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Report with FERC on April 10, 2020⁴. Concurrently, Alabama Power distributed the draft report to the Harris Action Team (HAT) 2 (Water Quality and Water Use) participants. Stakeholders provided comments on the Draft Erosion and Sedimentation Report and this Final Erosion and Sedimentation Report addresses the comments received.

⁴ Accession No. 20200410-5091

Lake Harris Project Boundary

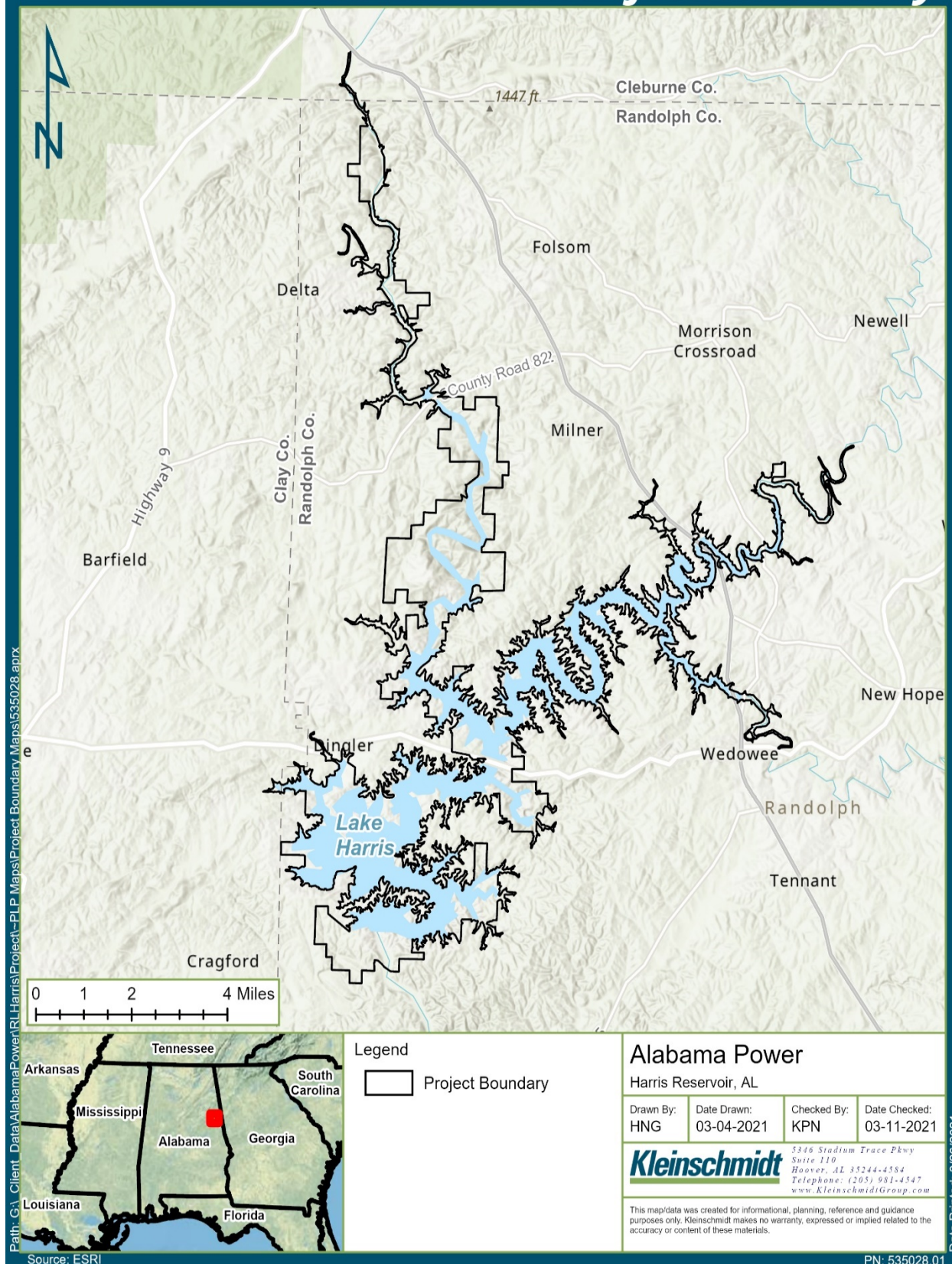


FIGURE 1-1 LAKE HARRIS PROJECT BOUNDARY

Skyline Project Boundary

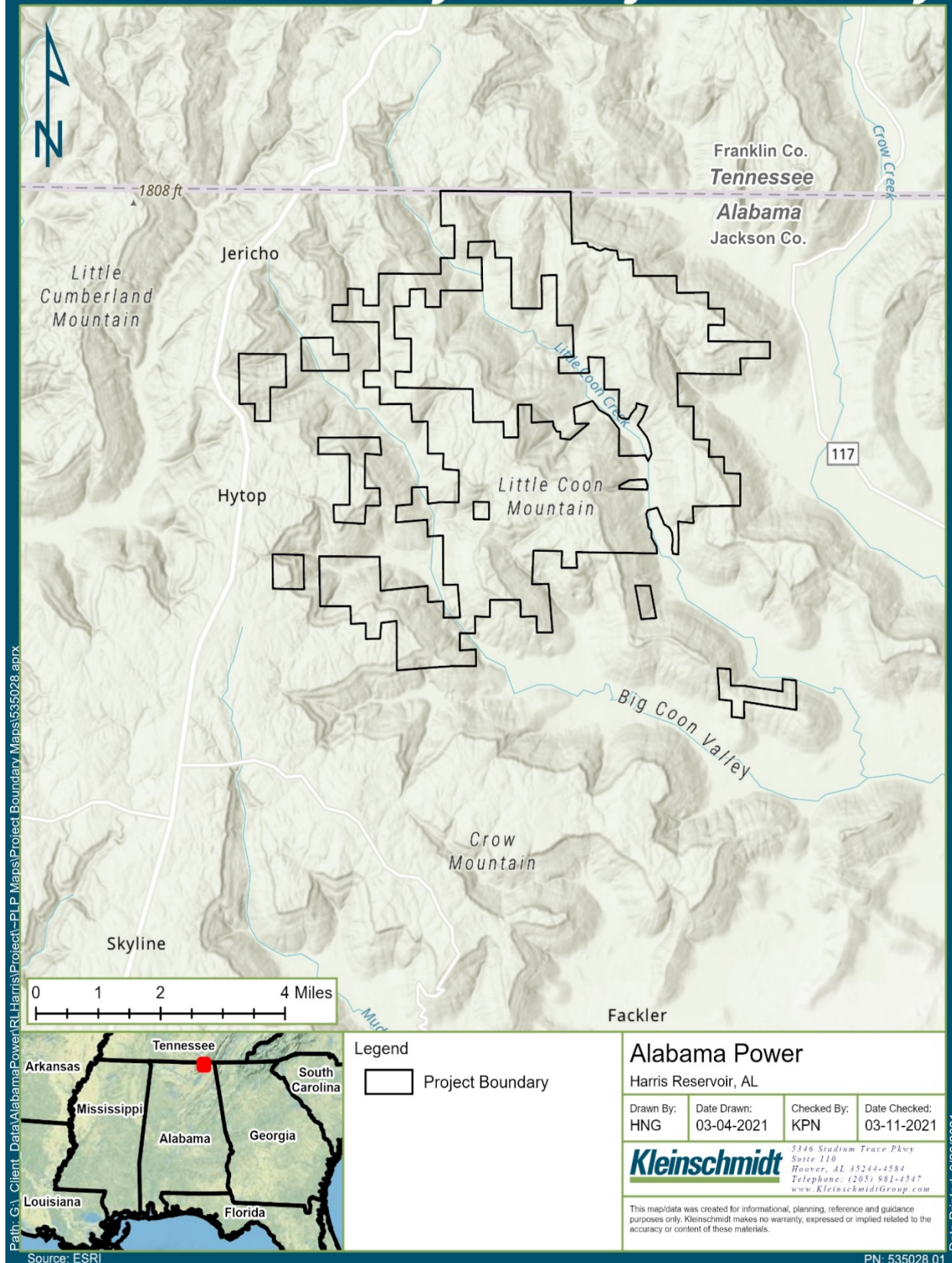


FIGURE 1-2 SKYLINE PROJECT BOUNDARY

2.0 LAKE HARRIS

2.1 METHODS

Erosion and sedimentation sites identified by stakeholders were investigated in December 2019 (Figures 2-1 to 2-5). Lake water surface elevation during the survey was 784.86 feet. Each site was photographed, georeferenced, and examined, either in the field or via aerial imagery analysis, to determine areas of erosion and potential cause(s): Harris Project operations, land disturbance (development), or natural processes. Erosion site assessments were completed under the direction of a qualified Erosion and Sediment Control Professional. A soil scientist also provided a Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) during the erosion site inventory. Credentials for individuals who performed the assessments are presented in Appendix B. A site evaluation form, as approved by HAT 2 and subsequently provided as an appendix to the FERC-approved study plan, was used to perform and document the assessments and included the following components.

- Location: Each assessed site was assigned a unique identification number along with Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates.
- Position in Landscape: the general position of the site relative to dominant landscape features.
- Physical Properties: the length, width, shape, and slope of the site.
- Erosion Process: the mode of erosion.
- Adjacent Land Use and Vegetative Cover: classification of the predominant adjacent land use and type/extent of vegetation.
- Hydrologic Impact information: classification of when/if the erosion occurs during extreme flooding, above normal water levels, or within the range of normal water levels.
- Description of the exposed soils.
- General comments about the erosion site.
- Potential cause(s) of erosion/sedimentation.
 - Project Operations (water level fluctuations, maintenance/construction activities)
 - Natural Factors (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
 - Land Use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
 - Anthropogenic (foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, boat waves, etc.)
 - Other noted causes identified during survey

Potential causes of erosion were assessed visually by the inspection team. To determine potential causes, the project team considered the geographic and geomorphic location of the identified location area and compared the area to surrounding banks. For example,

exposed main lake areas and high boat traffic zones were analyzed to see if erosion patterns consistent with wave action were exhibited in the identified areas. While erosion from reservoir fluctuation and wave action can be difficult to discern, lake location can be the biggest indicator in differentiating between fluctuation and wave induced erosion. In addition, shape and depth of the erosion feature were assessed to help discern potential Project induced or wave action induced erosion. Erosion areas in upper portions of the reservoir were analyzed to see if predominant erosion patterns were consistent with natural processes observed in those areas, especially during high flow events when the area can experience flow conditions not seen during stable winter or summer pool conditions. Geomorphic location and adjacent bank condition are the biggest indicators of potential erosion causes in these areas.

Sedimentation areas were identified by stakeholders and by examining available satellite imagery/aerial photography and LIDAR data. The LIDAR and historical satellite/aerial imagery data were analyzed using GIS to identify elevation or contour changes around the reservoir to identify areas of sediment accumulation. To assess potential causes for sediment introduction to the system, land use classifications were analyzed for the Little Tallapoosa River basin in 2001 and compared to 2016. The GIS analysis was supported by field observations to verify sedimentation areas. Each of these areas were surveyed for nuisance aquatic vegetation during the 2020 growing season (Alabama Power 2021).

Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites

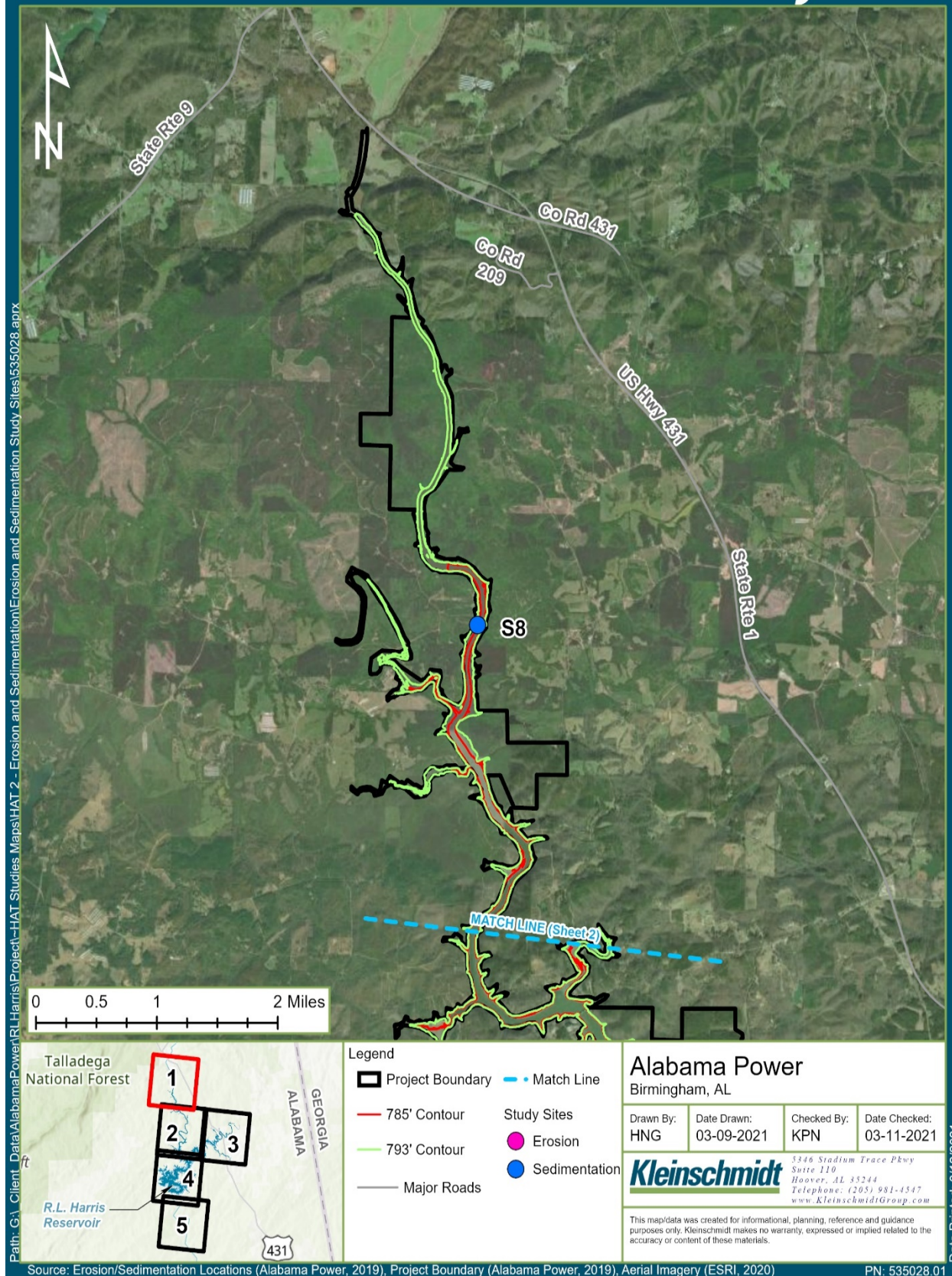


FIGURE 2-1 LAKE HARRIS EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION SITES

Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites

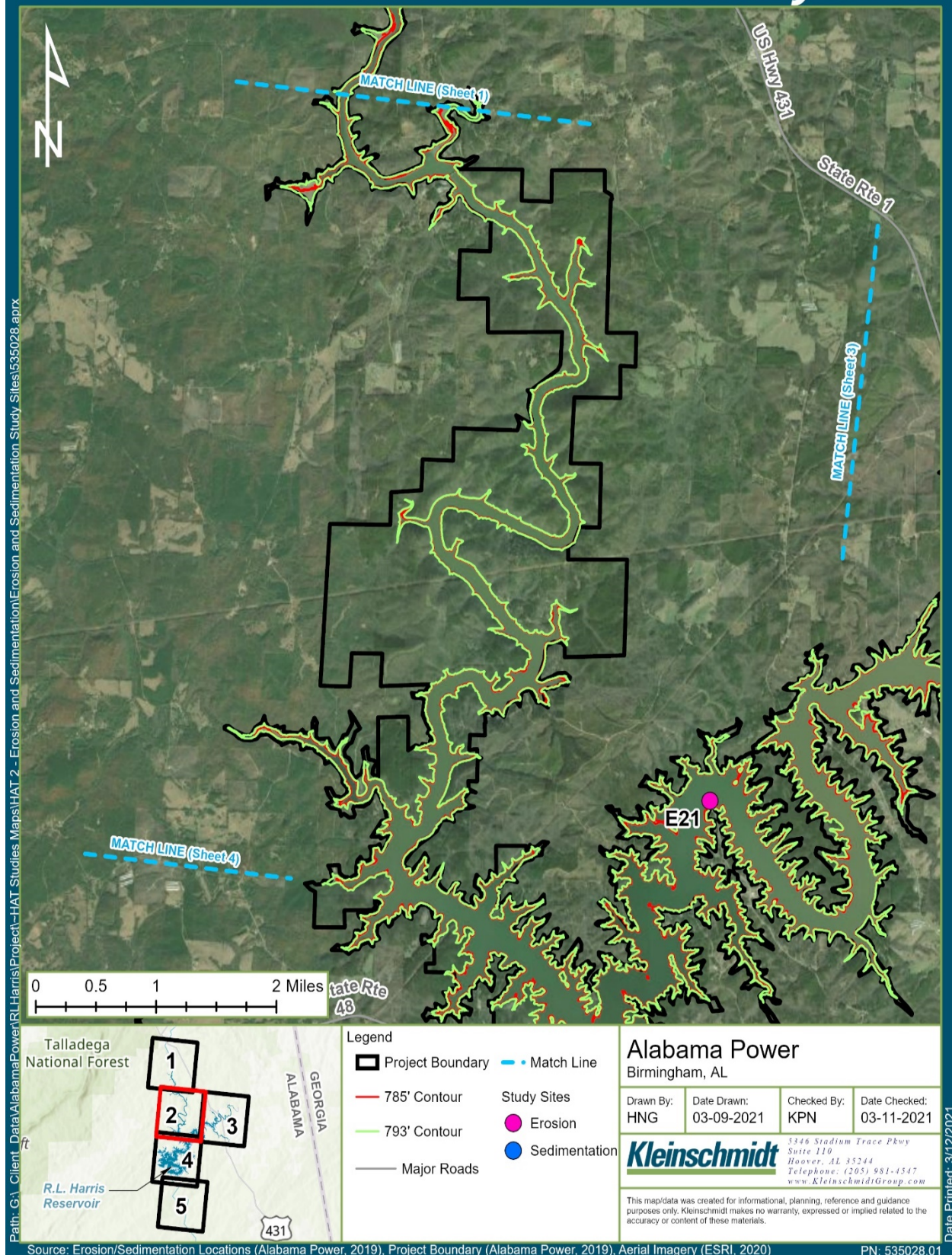


FIGURE 2-2 LAKE HARRIS EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION SITES

Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites

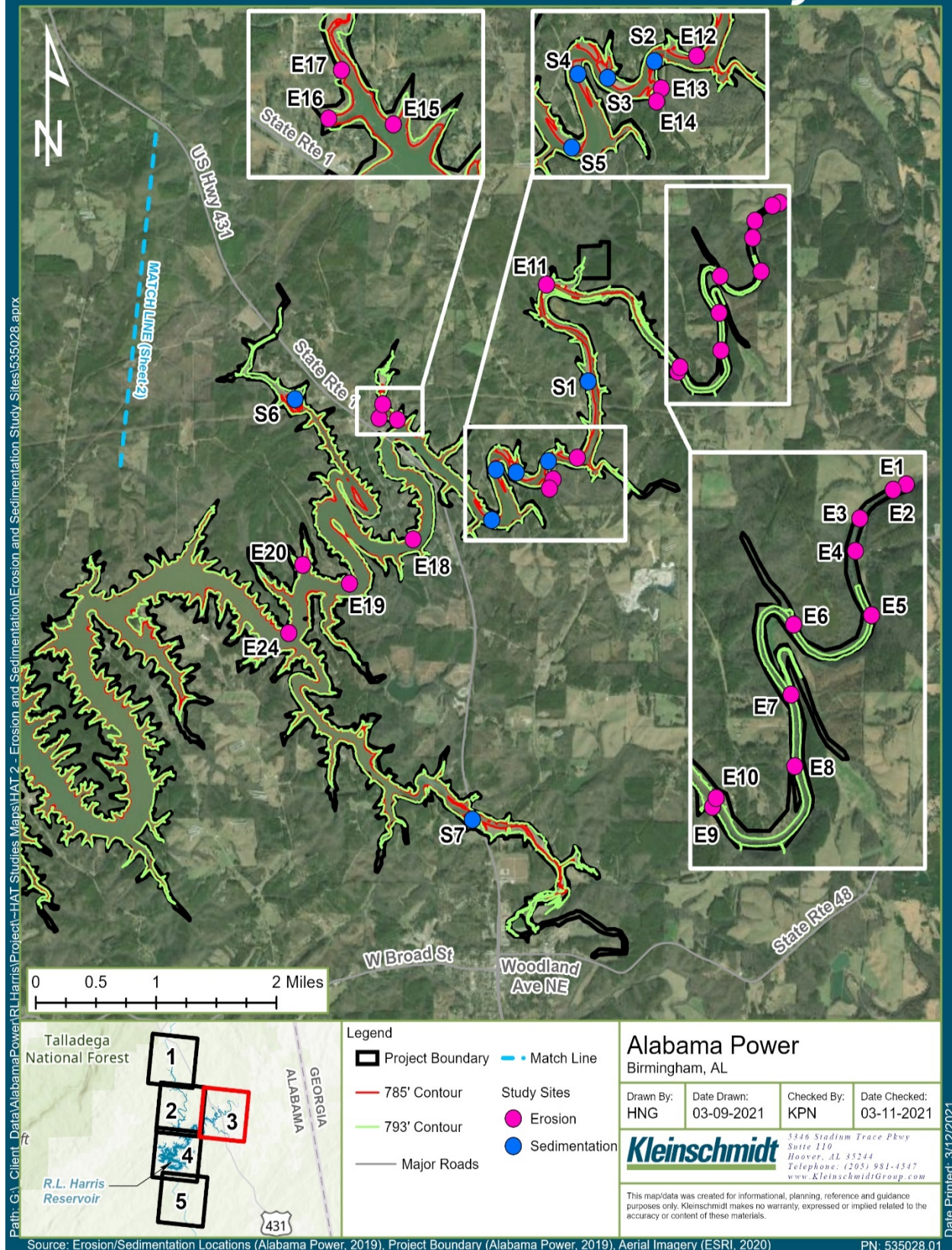


FIGURE 2-3 LAKE HARRIS EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION SITES

Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites

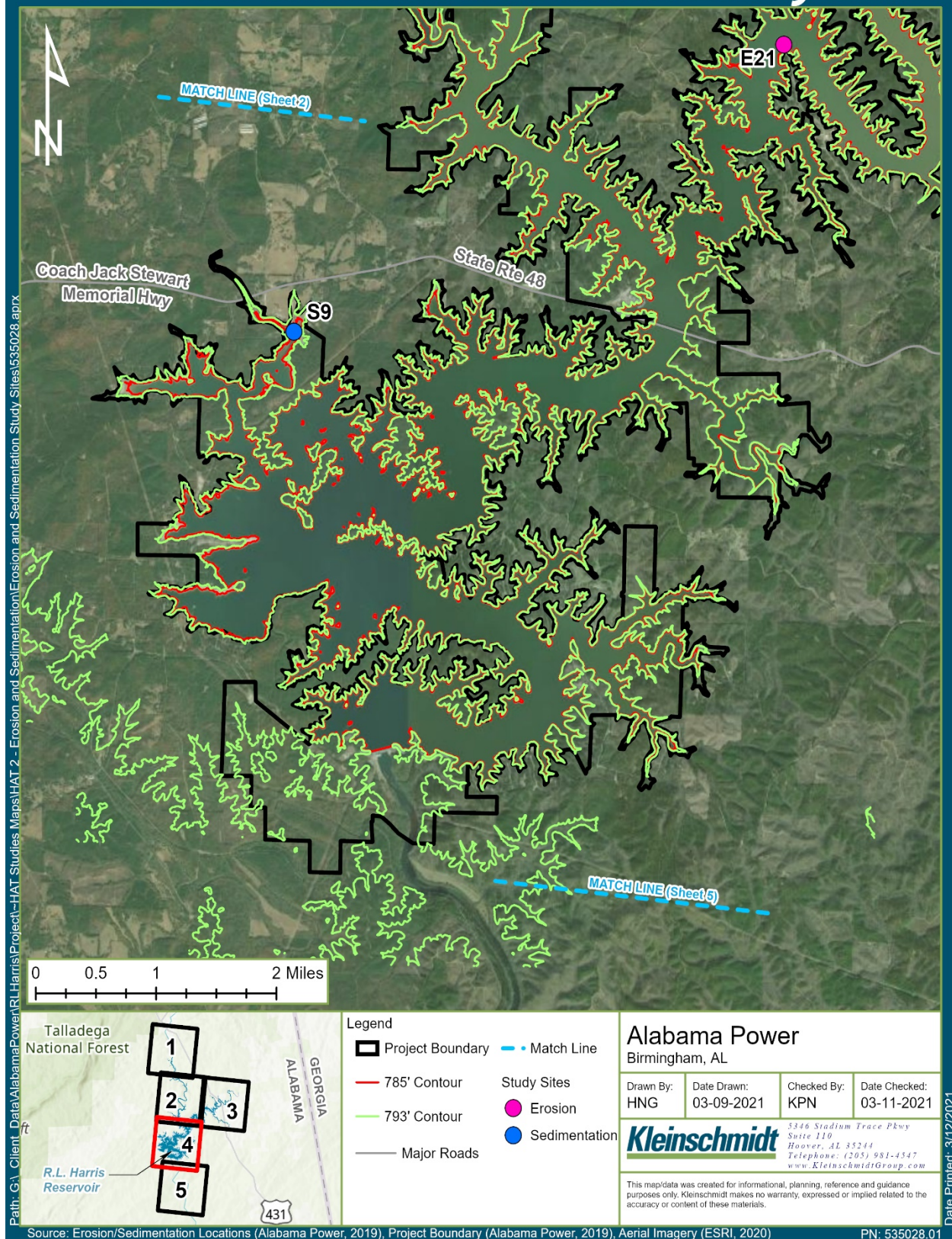


FIGURE 2-4 LAKE HARRIS EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION SITES

Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites

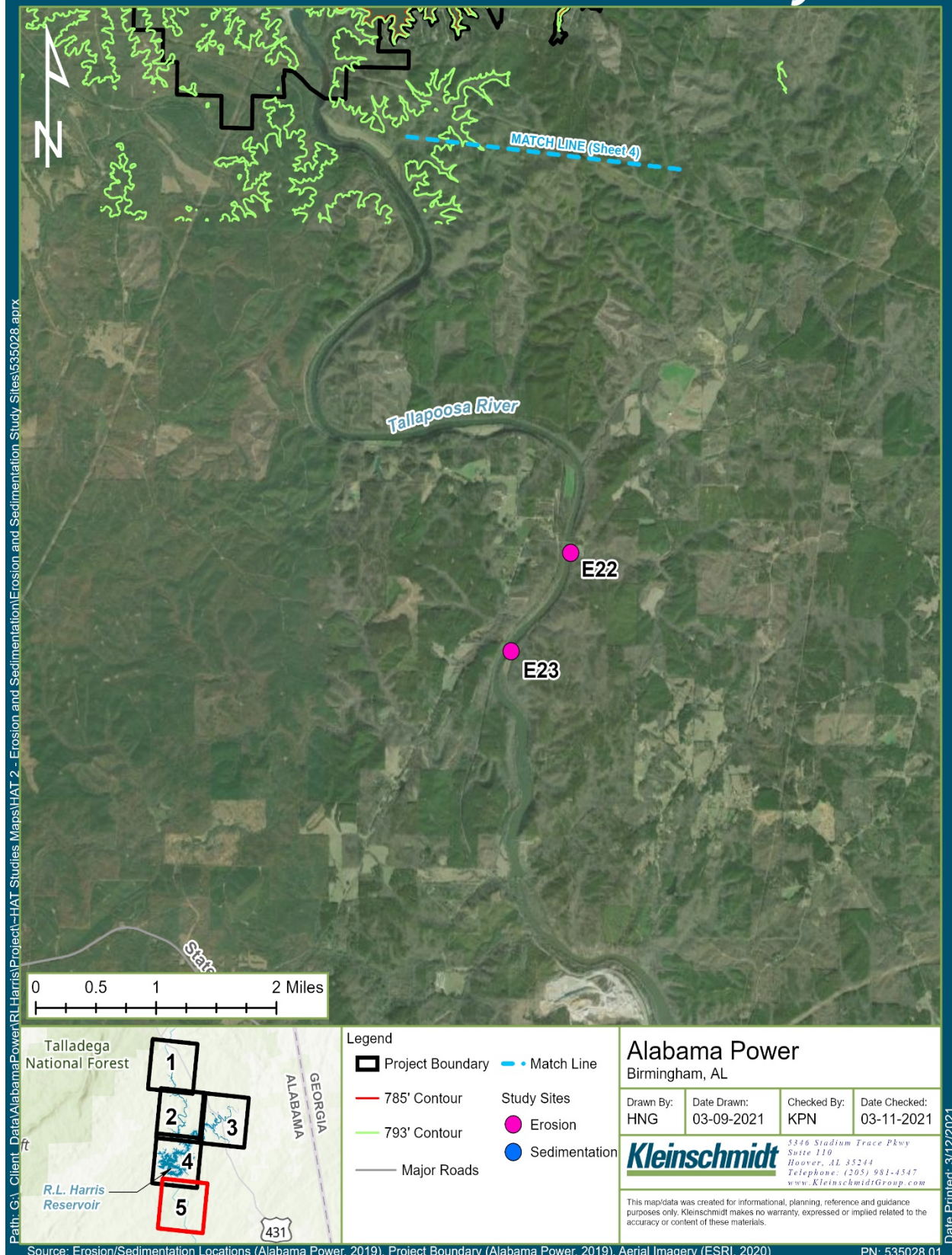


FIGURE 2-5 TALLAPOOSA RIVER EROSION SITES

2.2 RESULTS

2.2.1 EROSION SURVEY

Twenty-four erosion sites were identified for field assessment, and field assessments were conducted in December 2019. Each site was photographed and examined to determine the potential cause(s) of erosion. Table 2-1 summarizes the findings. No significant signs of active erosion were present at eight of the twenty-four sites (E6, E11, E12, E13, E15, E16, E17, and E20). Copies of the completed site evaluation forms are provided in Appendix C. Photographs of each erosion site are included in Appendix D. Large Scale aerial maps of each site, including the project boundary, winter, and summer pool elevation contours are provided in Appendix G.

TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF LAKE HARRIS EROSION SITE ASSESSMENT

Erosion Site	Latitude	Longitude	Potential Cause(s) of Erosion/ Sedimentation	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Description of Exposed Soils	Adjacent Land Use
E1	33.39649	-85.44412	Natural Factor Independent of Operations, Land Use	100	20	Oc, Ochlockonee fine sandy loam	Agricultural, Exposed Roots or Root Undercutting, Leaning or Fallen Trees
E2	33.39618	-85.44512	Natural Factor Independent of Operations, Land Use	150	20	Oc, Ochlockonee fine sandy loam	Agricultural
E3	33.39448	-85.44763	Land Use	50	30	Oc, Ochlockonee fine sandy loam	Agricultural
E4	33.39253	-85.44797	Land Use	varying	N/A	Oc, Ochlockonee fine sandy loam	Early Successional Vegetation, Developed, Residential
E5	33.38870	-85.44677	Anthropogenic	100	10	Oc, Ochlockonee fine sandy loam	Unvegetated, Exposed Roots or Root Undercutting, Leaning or Fallen Trees, Residential
E6	33.38817	-85.45264	No active erosion	N/A	N/A	Oc, Ochlockonee fine sandy loam	N/A
E7	33.38399	-85.45285	Natural Factor Independent of Operations, Land Use	75	5	Bu, Buncombe loamy sand	Undeveloped Wooded, Exposed Roots or Root Undercutting, Leaning or Fallen Trees
E8	33.37972	-85.45260	Natural Factor Independent of Operations, Land Use	100	10	Bu, Buncombe loamy sand	Undeveloped Grassy
E9	33.37732	-85.45879	Natural Factor Independent of Operations, Land Use	450	5	LtE, Louisa stony sandy loam	Early Successional Vegetation, Exposed Roots or Root Undercutting, Leaning or Fallen Trees, Residential
E10	33.37785	-85.45851	Natural Factor Independent of Operations, Land Use	150	5	Oc, Ochlockonee fine sandy loam	Early Successional Vegetation, Exposed Roots or Root Undercutting, Leaning or Fallen Trees, Residential
E11	33.38727	-85.47761	No active erosion	N/A	N/A	Mantachie fine sandy loam	N/A

Erosion Site	Latitude	Longitude	Potential Cause(s) of Erosion/ Sedimentation	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Description of Exposed Soils	Adjacent Land Use
E12	33.36759	-85.47331	No active erosion	N/A	N/A	Oc, Ochlockonee fine sandy loam	Developed
E13	33.36509	-85.47680	No active erosion	N/A	N/A	MaD3, Madison gravelly clay loam	Undeveloped Grassy, Roadway Embankment
E14	33.36407	-85.47728	Natural Factor Independent of Operations, Anthropogenic	N/A	N/A	Oc, Ochlockonee fine sandy loam	Undeveloped Wooded, Roadway Embankment
E15	33.37197	-85.49914	No active erosion	N/A	N/A	LgE, Louisa gravelly sandy loam	Developed, Wooded and Grassy, Residential
E16	33.37216	-85.50173	No active erosion	N/A	N/A	LtE, Louisa stony sandy loam	Undeveloped Grassy
E17	33.37371	-85.50122	No active erosion	N/A	N/A	Mt, Mantachie fine sandy loam	Undeveloped Grassy, Exposed Roots or Root Undercutting, Power Line Crossing
E18	33.35833	-85.49693	Land Use, Anthropogenic	300	5	LtE, Louisa stony sandy loam	Developed, Grassy
E19	33.35334	-85.50611	Land Use, Anthropogenic	150	3	LtE, Louisa stony sandy loam	Early Successional Vegetation, Exposed Roots or Root Undercutting, Developed Grassy
E20	33.35544	-85.51280	No active erosion			LtE, Louisa stony sandy loam	Undeveloped Grassy
E21	33.33941	-85.55814	Anthropogenic	100	2	MdC2, Madison gravelly fine sandy loam	Exposed Roots or Root Undercutting, Residential Grass Cutting
E22	33.19603	-85.57649	Natural Factor Independent of Operations, Land Use	30	4	Oc, Ochlockonee fine sandy loam	Developed, Grassy, Early Successional Vegetation, Exposed Roots or Root Undercutting, Leaning or Fallen Trees
E23	33.18490	-85.58503	Land Use	400	10	Oc, Ochlockonee fine sandy loam	Agricultural, Grassy, Early Successional Vegetation, Exposed Roots or Root Undercutting, Leaning or Fallen Trees

Erosion Site	Latitude	Longitude	Potential Cause(s) of Erosion/ Sedimentation	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Description of Exposed Soils	Adjacent Land Use
E24	33.34779	-85.51483	Anthropogenic	30	5	DaD3, Davidson gravelly clay loam	Undeveloped Wooded, Exposed Roots or Root Undercutting, Leaning or Fallen Trees

2.2.2 SEDIMENTATION SURVEY

Nine sedimentation areas were identified by stakeholders and by examining available satellite imagery/aerial photography and LIDAR data using GIS (Figure 2-6 to Figure 2-9) (Table 2-2). The identified sedimentation areas were limited to areas exposed during the winter pool draw-down due to limitations of LIDAR in measuring below water surfaces, therefore, approximate surface area for each of the identified sedimentation area were measured using contours 793 feet and 785 feet established in a 2015 LIDAR survey of the lake during the winter draw down. On December 4, 2019, Alabama Power visited all sedimentation areas that were accessible via boat to conduct field verification. These areas were surveyed for nuisance aquatic vegetation during the 2020 growing season (Appendix F). This visit coincided with the erosion survey effort. Site evaluation sheets and photos can be found in Appendices C and D, respectively.

TABLE 2-2 SEDIMENTATION AREAS AND APPROXIMATE SIZE (ELEVATION 793 FT-785 FT)

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Acreage
S1	33.37625	-85.4717	23.83
S2	33.3672	-85.4775	4.96
S3	33.3659	-85.4821	10.51
S4	33.36622	-85.485	5.49
S5	33.36051	-85.4856	6.68
S6	33.37432	-85.5138	13.55
S7	33.32641	-85.4885	26.14
S8	33.45383	-85.6098	10.59
S9	33.30647	-85.6286	18.25

Little Tallapoosa River Sedimentation

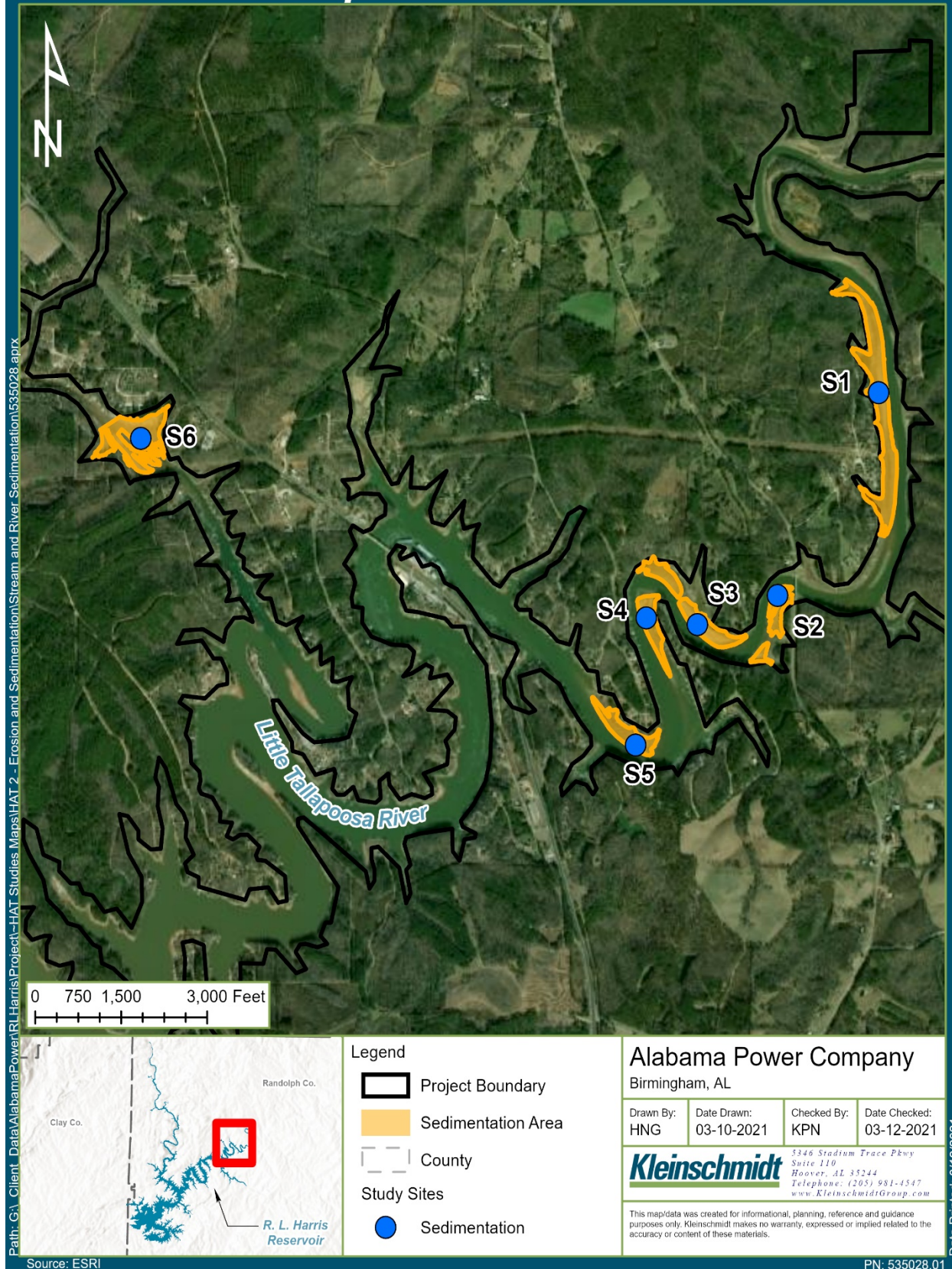


FIGURE 2-6 LITTLE TALLAPOOSA RIVER ARM SEDIMENTATION AREAS

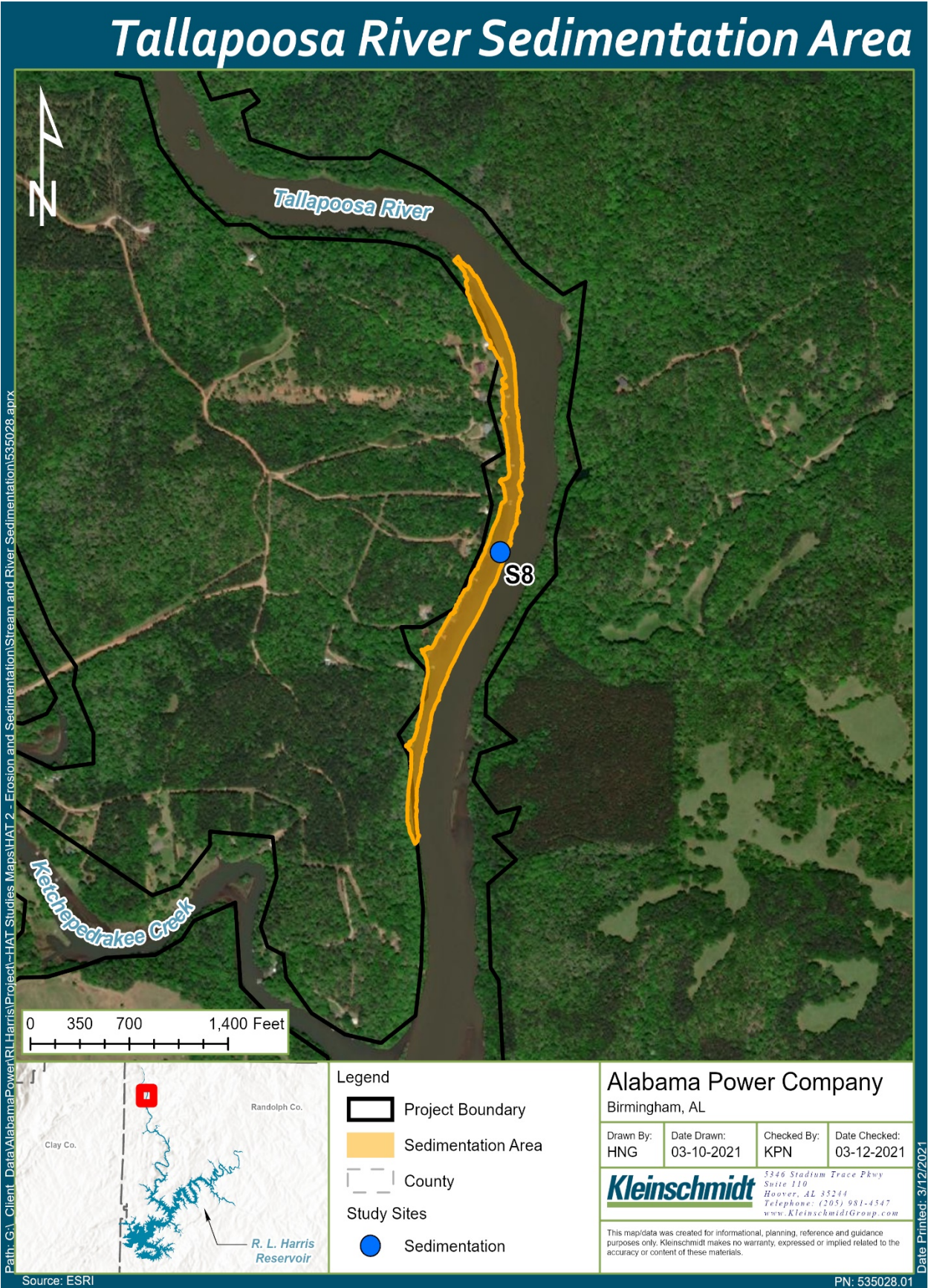


FIGURE 2-7 TALLAPOOSA RIVER ARM SEDIMENTATION AREAS

Wedowee Creek Sedimentation Area

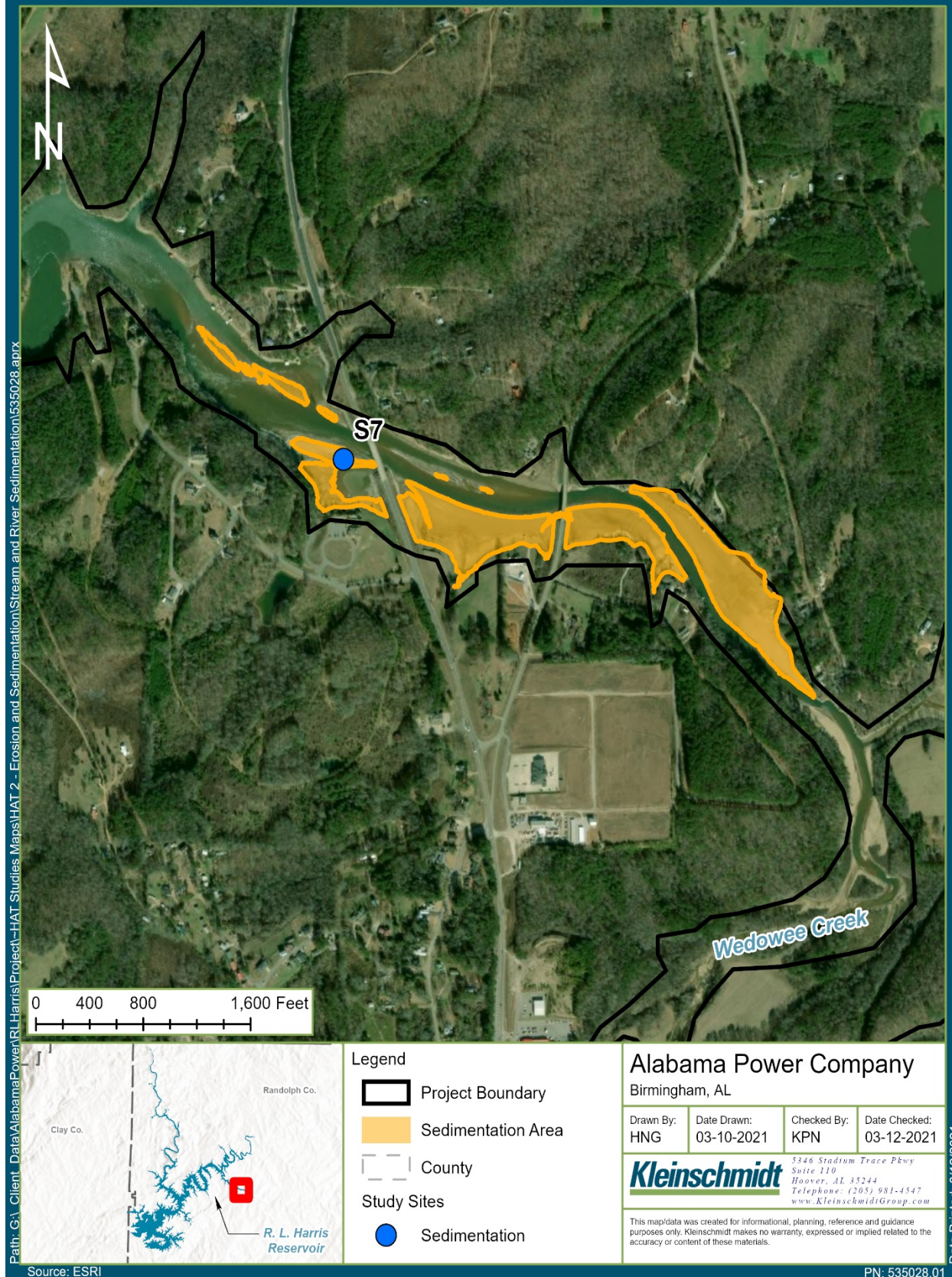


FIGURE 2-8 WEDOWEE CREEK ARM SEDIMENTATION AREAS

Fox Creek Sedimentation Area

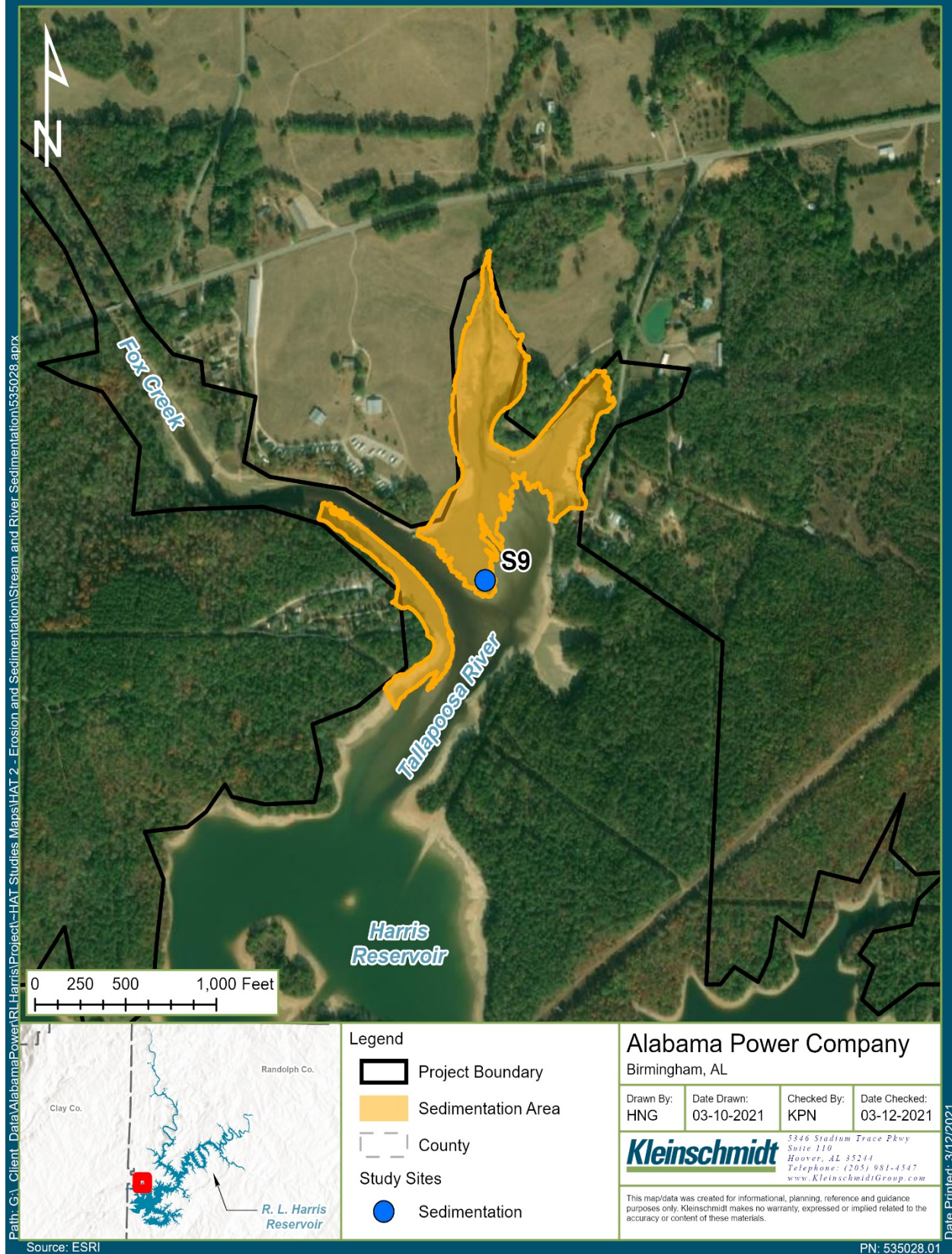


FIGURE 2-9 FOX CREEK ARM SEDIMENTATION AREAS

To assess the change in the sedimentation areas over time, LIDAR data collected during 2007 was compared to more recent LIDAR data collected in 2015 (Table 2-3). Surface areas, in acres, were calculated for the regions between the 786 ft and 793 ft elevation contours. Because the 785 ft elevation contour was not available from the 2007 dataset, sedimentation surface area from 2015 was calculated again using the 786 ft and 793 ft contours to allow for a like comparison. All but one of the lake sedimentation sites were larger in 2015 compared to 2007. Maps depicting the sedimentation areas analyzed at each site for the 2007 and 2015 datasets are provided in Figure 2-10 to Figure 2-18.

TABLE 2-3 HARRIS SEDIMENTATION AREA CHANGE ANALYSIS

Name	2007 Acreage	2015 Acreage	Change (acres)	Change (%)
S1	19.28	19.86	0.58	3
S2	1.29	1.65	0.36	28
S3	5.40	6.09	0.69	13
S4	2.47	3.99	1.51	61
S5	1.51	4.11	2.60	172
S6	5.55	6.12	0.57	10
S7	16.47	17.70	1.23	7
S8	10.08	9.65	-0.42	-4
S9	11.44	11.69	0.26	2

Little Tallapoosa River Sedimentation Area S1 Contour Comparison

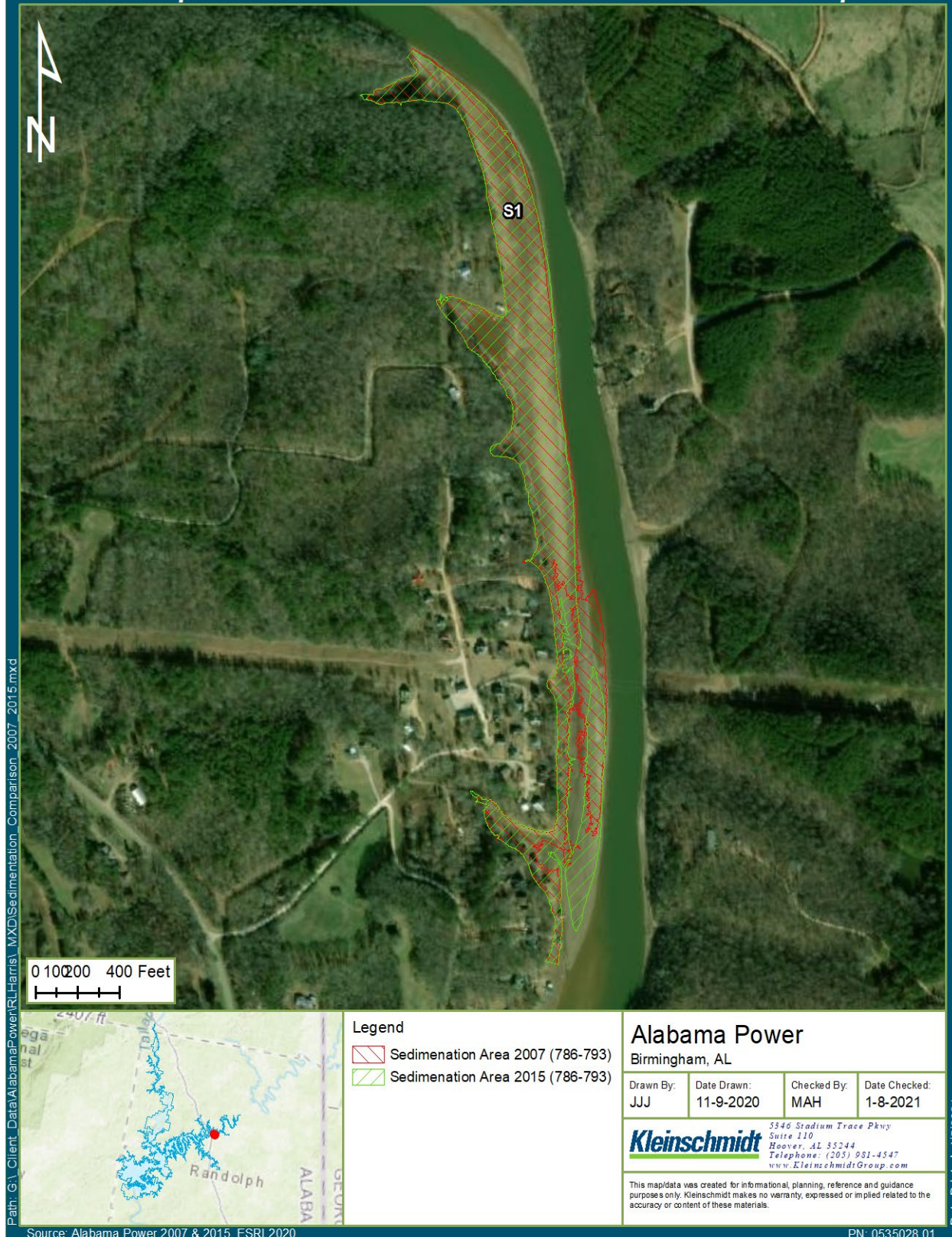


FIGURE 2-10 SEDIMENTATION AREA S1

Little Tallapoosa River Sedimentation Area S2 Contour Comparison

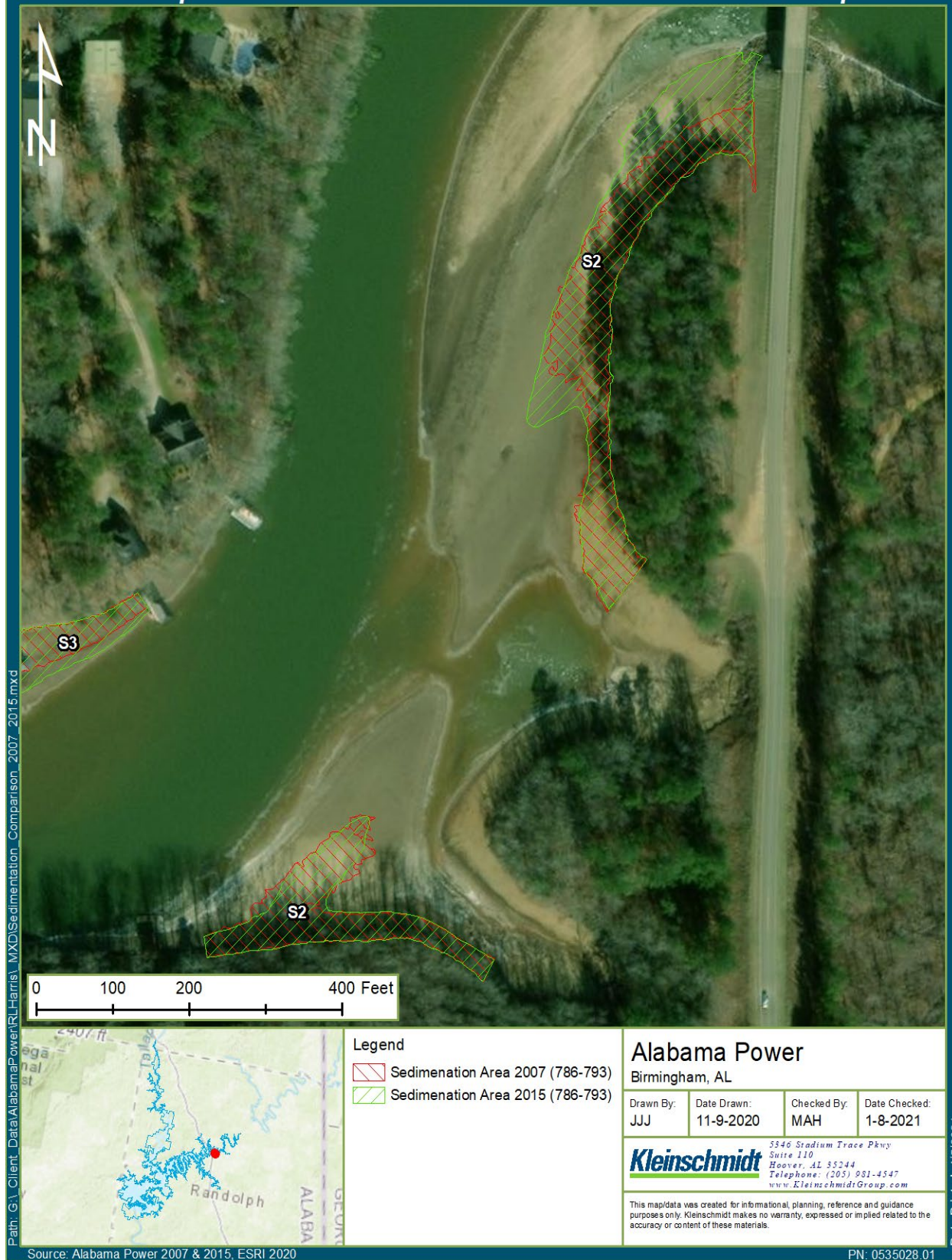


FIGURE 2-11 SEDIMENTATION AREA S2

Little Tallapoosa River Sedimentation Area S3 Contour Comparison



FIGURE 2-12 SEDIMENTATION AREA S3

Little Tallapoosa River Sedimentation Area S4 Contour Comparison



FIGURE 2-13 SEDIMENTATION AREA S4

Little Tallapoosa River Sedimentation Area S5 Contour Comparison



FIGURE 2-14 SEDIMENTATION AREA S5

Little Tallapoosa River Sedimentation Area S6 Contour Comparison



FIGURE 2-15 SEDIMENTATION AREA S6

Little Tallapoosa River Sedimentation Area S7 Contour Comparison



FIGURE 2-16 SEDIMENTATION AREA S7

Little Tallapoosa River Sedimentation Area S8 Contour Comparison

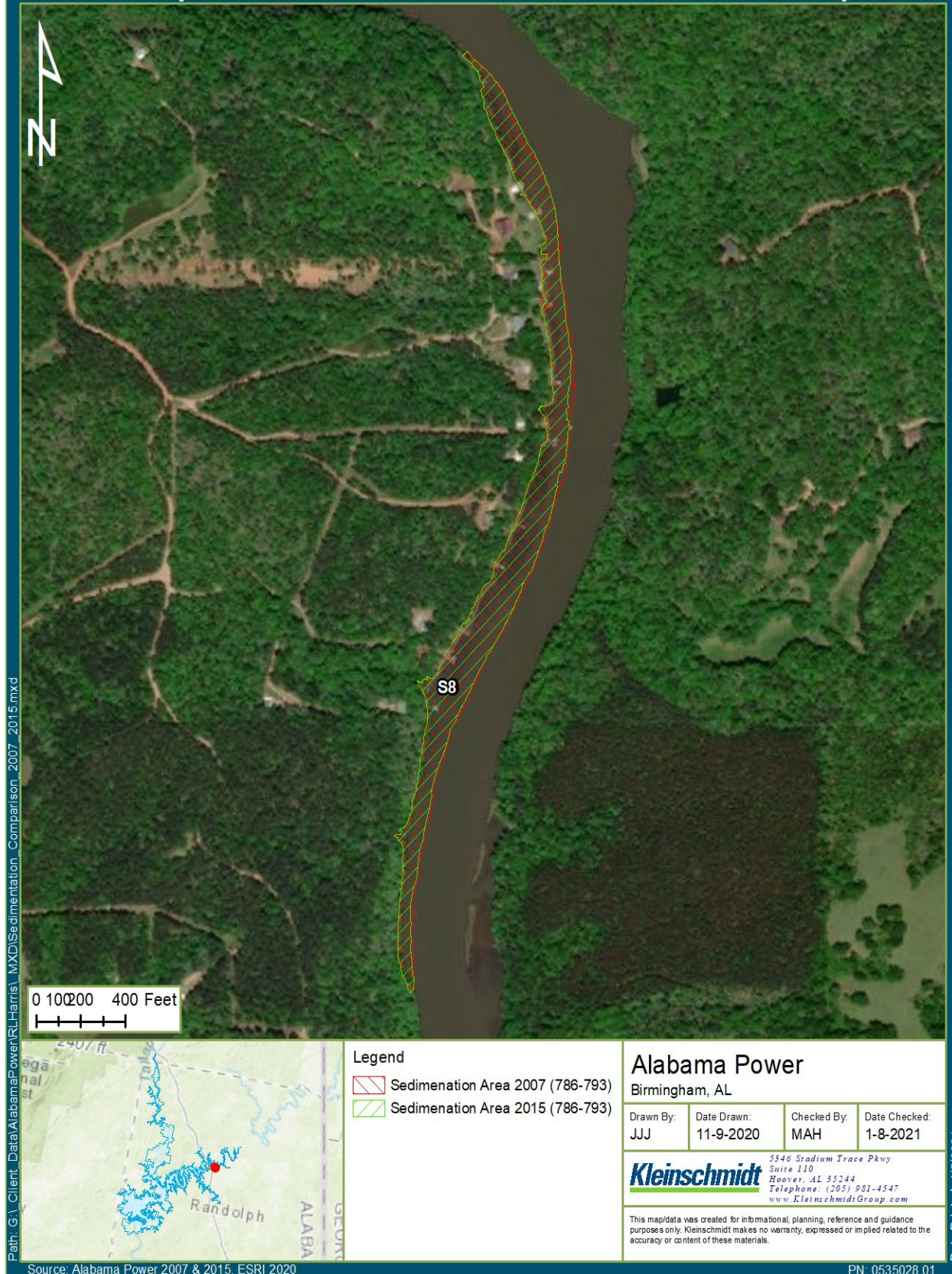


FIGURE 2-17 SEDIMENTATION AREA S8

Little Tallapoosa River Sedimentation Area S9 Contour Comparison



FIGURE 2-18 SEDIMENTATION AREA S9

Sedimentation areas on Lake Harris are primarily concentrated in the Little Tallapoosa arm, specifically where riverine flows enter the impoundment zone created by Lake Harris. To assess potential sources for sediment introduction to the system, land use classifications were analyzed for the Little Tallapoosa River basin in 2001 and compared to 2016 (Table 2-4; Figure 2-19 and Figure 2-20). Twenty-five percent of the Little Tallapoosa River basin's land use is classified as hay/pasture fields (MRLC 2019). Although this is a slight decrease from 2001, the basin has seen a loss of more than 6,000 acres of deciduous forest during the same time frame. Land clearing and conversion to agricultural fields and/or developed areas is a significant contributing factor to sedimentation in the Little Tallapoosa arm of Lake Harris. A USGS model of total phosphorus, total nitrogen, suspended sediment, and streamflow for the southeastern U.S. supports this conclusion, indicating high sediment yield for the Little Tallapoosa River basin (Hoos and Roland 2019).

TABLE 2-4 LITTLE TALLAPOOSA RIVER BASIN NATIONAL LAND COVER DATABASE (NLCD)
LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS

NLCD Landcover Classification	2001 Acreage	2001 %	2016 Acreage	2016 %	2001 to 2016 Change in Acreage
Barren Land	1,775.6	0.46%	680.4	0.18%	-1,095.2
Cultivated Crops	78.4	0.02%	55.8	0.01%	-22.6
Deciduous Forest	123,507.5	32.16%	117,241.3	30.53%	-6,266.2
Developed, High Intensity	1,224.9	0.32%	1,613.5	0.42%	388.6
Developed, Low Intensity	12,076.8	3.14%	13,544.9	3.53%	1,468.1
Developed, Medium Intensity	2,577.3	0.67%	3,382.5	0.88%	805.2
Developed, Open Space	20,734.5	5.40%	22,599.1	5.89%	1,864.6
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	0.0	0.00%	266.6	0.07%	266.6
Evergreen Forest	70,452.0	18.35%	62,627.8	16.31%	-7,824.2
Hay/Pasture	106,940.6	27.85%	98,125.5	25.55%	-8,815.1
Herbaceous	20,811.2	5.42%	16,410.1	4.27%	-4,401.1
Mixed Forest	1,995.2	0.52%	24,769.8	6.45%	22,774.6
Open Water	6,217.0	1.62%	6,244.0	1.63%	27.0
Shrub/Scrub	8,341.6	2.17%	10,098.5	2.63%	1,756.9
Woody Wetlands	7,277.3	1.90%	6,351.2	1.65%	-926.1
Total	384009.9	100%	384010.8	100%	

Source: MRLC, 2019

Little Tallapoosa River Watershed 2001 Land Cover

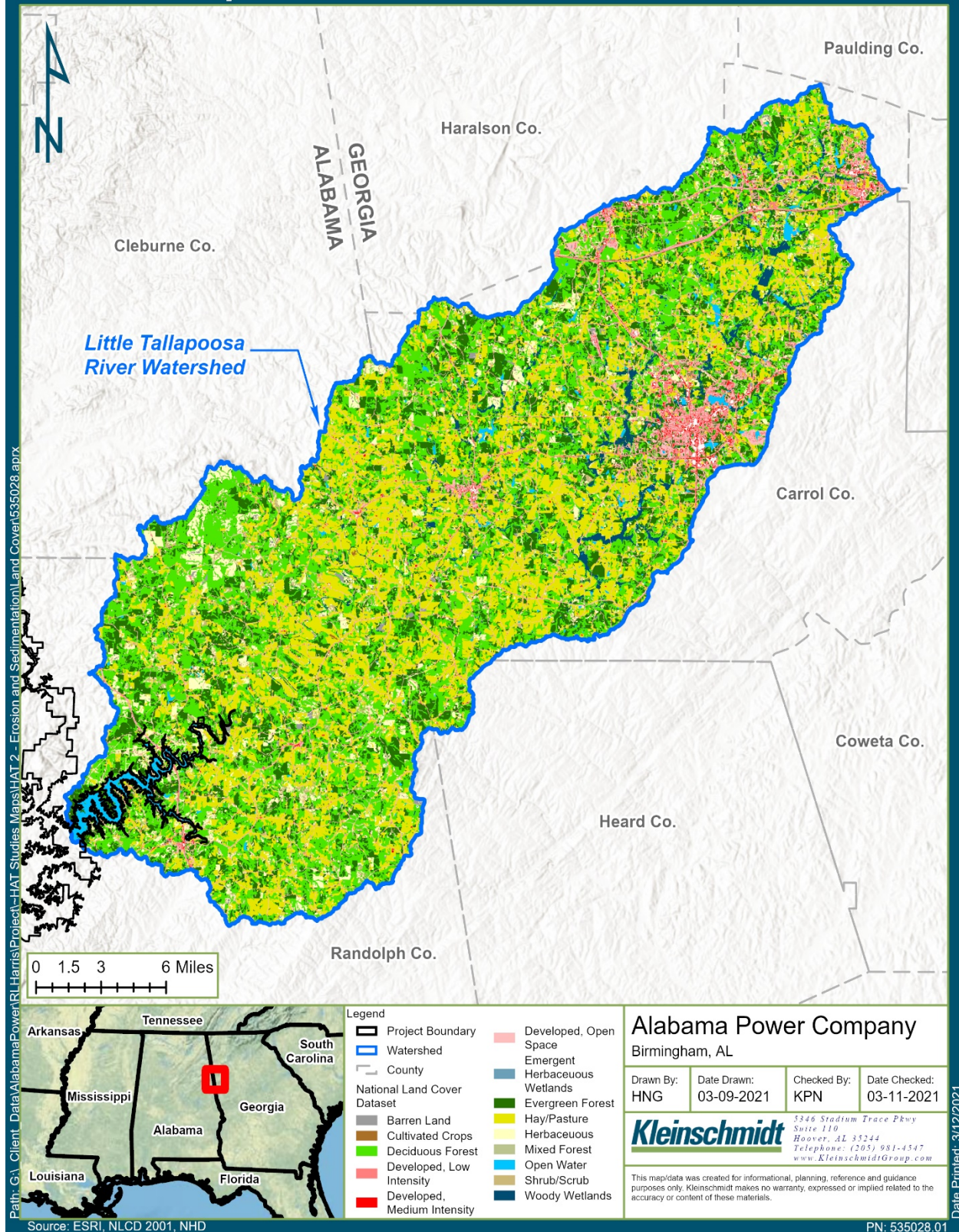


FIGURE 2-19 LITTLE TALLAPOOSA RIVER BASIN LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS 2001

Little Tallapoosa River Watershed 2016 Land Cover

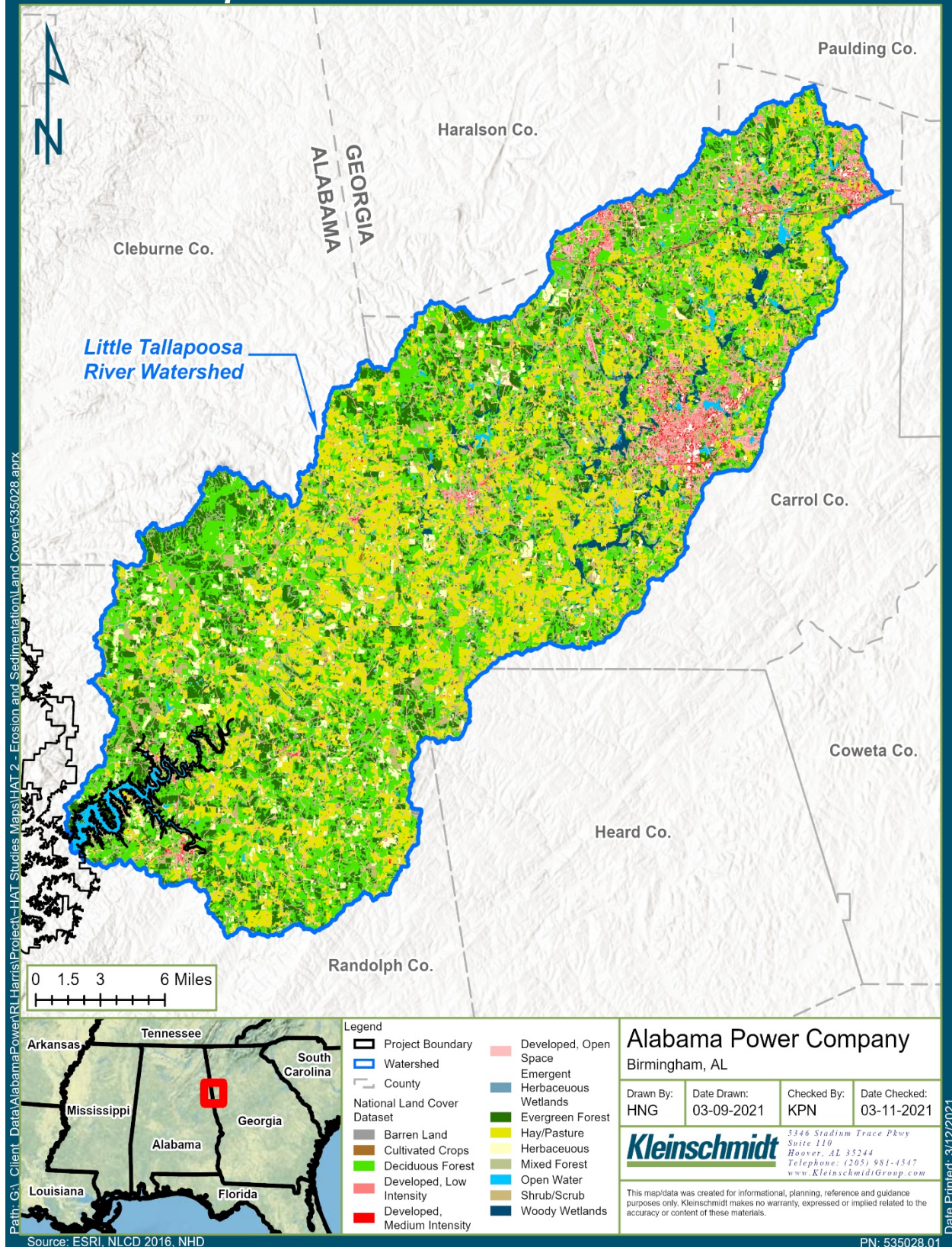


FIGURE 2-20 LITTLE TALLAPOOSA RIVER BASIN LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS 2016

3.0 TALLAPOOSA RIVER DOWNSTREAM OF HARRIS DAM

3.1 METHODS

Trutta Environmental Solutions (Trutta) used two boat High Definition Stream Survey (HDSS) systems to collect geo-referenced video (forward, left, and right), water depth, side-scan sonar, and high-resolution GPS information on forty-four miles of the Tallapoosa River between Harris Dam and Peters Island. The boats travelled downstream in roughly parallel tracks, with one boat closer to the left (east) bank and one closer to the right (west) bank. The dual tracklog approach was used due to the width of the river and provided high-quality imagery of instream and streambank conditions. The downstream survey results were also used to assess conditions for the two erosion sites identified by stakeholders (E22 and E23) shown in Figure 2-5.

All data were collected, organized, and classified for analysis by creating aquatic habitat GIS layers for depth and left and right streambank condition. The GPS time, location, and depth information were linked to each second of the left and right tracklogs. Therefore, video was referenced to a common location and time. The individual files were assembled to form a continuous stream-view tracklog of the Tallapoosa River⁵. The video was classified using HDSS video coder software which allowed an appropriate assessment score to be applied to each second of the video and associated GPS location. To standardize the results from the dual track surveys, the data were mapped onto a centerline so that the data collected from the separate boats along the same area of the river could be compared.

Left and right bank condition was visually assessed using the high definition video. Each streambank was viewed independently during the classification process. To avoid error due to different observers, scoring of Bank Condition was performed by a single experienced classifier from Trutta. The Bank Condition score consisted of five bank condition levels ranging from Fully Functional (1) to Non-functional (5) and were continuously assessed for the entire sampling area (Table 3-1).

Trutta also added a classification confidence to the streambank classification score. The confidence rating reflected the clarity of the streambank in the HDSS field video. The Tallapoosa River had extensive rocky shoals and in several places these shoals forced the boat operator away from the streambank resulting in decreased streambank visibility.

⁵ In the Tallapoosa River from Harris Dam downstream to Peters Island.

Streambank visibility was categorized into three classifications – Good Visibility, Impaired visibility and no visibility. Most of the survey was in the Good Visibility class. Further details describing the Bank Condition scoring system can be found in the Tallapoosa River High Definition Stream Survey Final Report (Appendix E) (Trutta 2020).

TABLE 3-1 BANK CONDITION SCORE

Bank Condition Score	Bank Condition Class	Description	Erosion Potential	Human Impact
1	Fully Functional	Banks with low erosion potential, such as, bedrock outcroppings, heavily wooded areas with low slopes and good access to flood plain.	Low to High	Low to High
2	Functional	Banks in good condition with minor impacts present, such as, forested with moderate bank angles and adequate access to flood plains.		
3	Slightly Impaired	Banks showing moderate erosion impact or some impact from human development.		
4	Impaired	Surrounding area consists of more than 50% exposed soil with low riparian diversity or surface protection. Obvious impacts from cattle, agriculture, industry, and poorly protected streambanks		
5	Non-functional	Surrounding area consists of short grass or bare soil and steep bank angles. Evidence of active bank failure with very little stabilization from vegetation. Contribution of sediment likely to be very high in these areas.		

3.2 RESULTS

Streambank condition point data collected during the Trutta survey was averaged into 0.1-mile (161 m) segments to help facilitate the assessment of bank stability and erosion susceptibility. Using this data, Trutta developed a ranking system to understand specific areas of failing streambanks on the Tallapoosa River (Table 3-2 and Figure 3-1). Of the 875 0.1-mile segments downstream of Harris Dam, only fifteen sites (1.7%) had bank condition scores greater than three, i.e., slightly impaired or worse. Notably, only one area scored as impaired to non-functional. This area was located on the right bank at river mile

16.7 (Figure 3-2). This area also included several segments that scored slightly impaired to impaired. Trutta's report is provided in Appendix E.

The downstream survey results included conditions for erosion sites 22 and 23 shown in Figure 2-5. These sites were also assessed using the same criteria as the erosion sites located within Lake Harris (Appendix C). Both sites were confirmed to have areas of erosion potentially caused by adjacent land use/clearing and riverine processes (Figure 3-3 and Figure 3-4). The streambank condition class for both areas was "slightly impaired," and confidence (i.e., clarity of the areas in the HDSS video used to assess streambank condition) was classified as "Good Visibility."

Based on water level monitoring data gathered during the Downstream Aquatic Habitat Study (Kleinschmidt 2021), water levels fluctuate, on average, between three and five feet daily within the first 14 river miles downstream of Harris. These fluctuations attenuate with increasing distance below Harris Dam, averaging between one and two feet daily near Horseshoe Bend (43 river miles downstream). Importantly, there does not appear to be a correlation between impaired streambank areas identified in the Trutta survey and amount of water level fluctuation experienced within those areas.

**TABLE 3-2 TALLAPOOSA RIVER DOWNSTREAM OF HARRIS DAM: 15 MOST IMPAIRED
STREAMBANK AREAS**

Bank	River Mile Downstream of Harris Dam	Condition Score⁶	Latitude	Longitude
Right Bank	7.7	3.57	33.1919	-85.5791
Left Bank	10	3.22	33.1625	-85.5843
Right Bank	16.3	3.35	33.0859	-85.5483
Right Bank	16.4	3.18	33.0848	-85.5486
Right Bank	16.5	3.55	33.084	-85.5494
Right Bank	16.6	3.96	33.0836	-85.5509
Right Bank	16.7	4.45	33.0833	-85.5526
Right Bank	16.9	3.2	33.0826	-85.5561
Left Bank	17.9	3.09	33.0707	-85.5648
Left Bank	19.2	3.11	33.0612	-85.5551
Left Bank	20.6	3.05	33.0503	-85.5547
Right Bank	34.4	3.07	32.9716	-85.6631
Left Bank	36.5	3.05	32.9568	-85.6914
Left Bank	36.6	3.04	32.956	-85.6928
Right Bank	43.8	3.17	32.9845	-85.7515

Source: Trutta 2020

⁶ Bank Condition Scores: 1-Fully Functional, 2-Functional, 3-Slightly Impaired, 4-Impaired, 5-Non-Functional. (Trutta 2019).

Tallapoosa River Streambank Condition

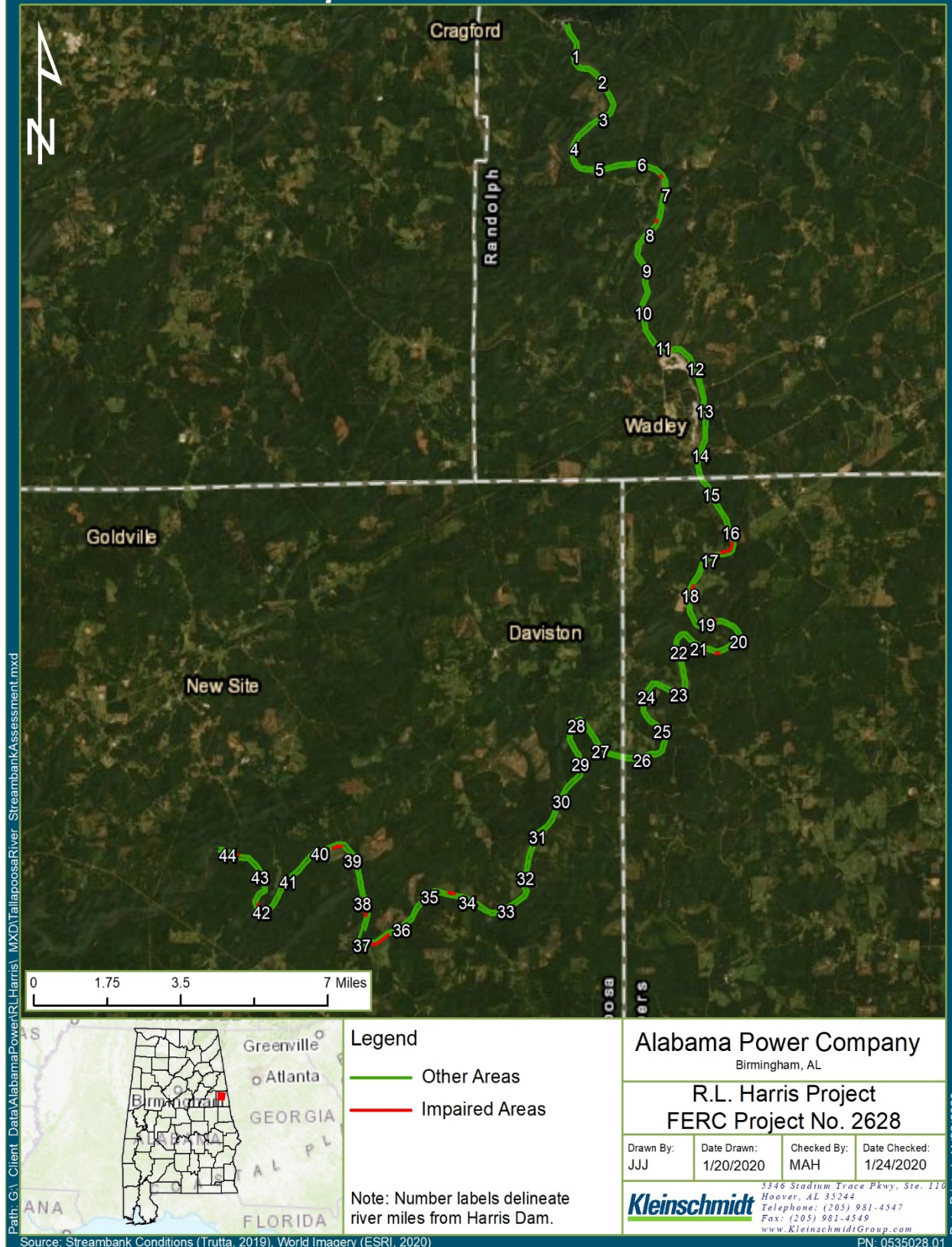


FIGURE 3-1 TALLAPOOSA IMPAIRED STREAMBANK CONDITION AREAS

Tallapoosa River Mile 16.3 to 16.9

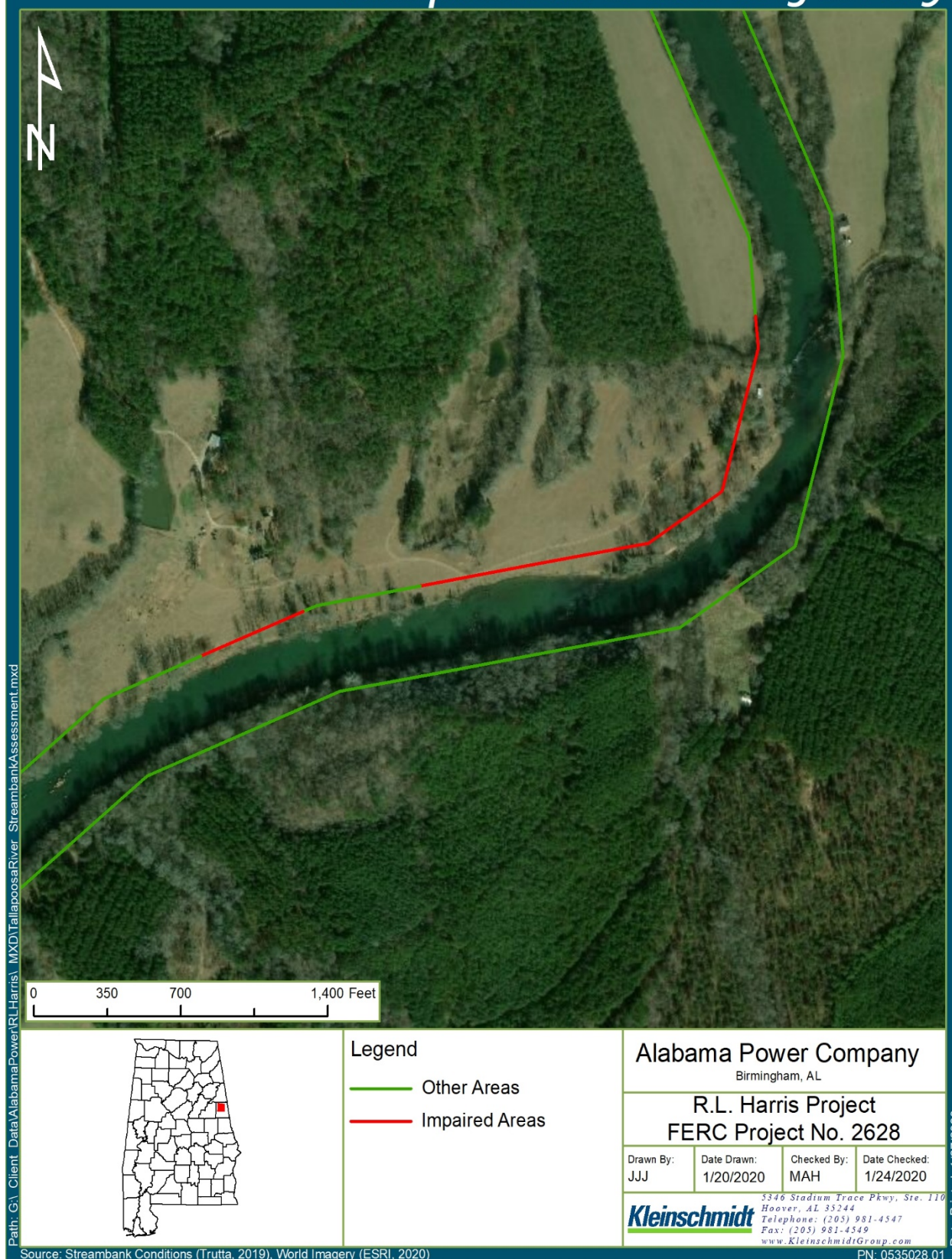


FIGURE 3-2 TALLAPOOSA WORST STREAMBANK CONDITION AREA



FIGURE 3-3 EROSION SITE 22 – IMAGE CAPTURE FROM HDSS SURVEY VIDEO



FIGURE 3-4 EROSION SITE 23 – IMAGE CAPTURE FROM HDSS SURVEY VIDEO

4.0 SKYLINE

4.1 METHODS

Little Coon Creek, which flows through portions of the Project Boundary at Skyline, is currently listed as impaired due to siltation. The sources of this impairment include non-irrigated crop production and pasture grazing (ADEM 2018). A GIS analysis of land use classifications within the Project Boundary at Skyline was conducted to assess the impact of agriculture on Little Coon Creek. Land use data is provided by the multi-resolution land characteristics (MRLC) consortium. The MRLC is a group of federal agencies who coordinate and generate consistent and relevant land cover information at the national scale for a wide variety of environmental, land management, and modeling applications.

4.2 RESULTS

A GIS analysis of land use classifications was used to assess the impact of agriculture on Little Coon Creek. A comparison of land use within the watershed boundary of Little Coon Creek was conducted using the earliest available MRLC landcover dataset (2001) and the most recent (2016) for this analysis. A summary of land use classification within the Little Coon Creek watershed in Table 4-1. This analysis shows 8.8% of land within the watershed is used for agriculture (i.e., cultivated crops and hay/pasture), a 0.8% increase from 2001 to 2016. These areas are predominately located adjacent to Little Coon Creek (Figure 4-1). The proximity of these areas to Little Coon Creek more easily allows for soils loosened due to tilling or other agricultural practices to be washed into the Creek, resulting in sedimentation of the creek bottom.

TABLE 4-1 LITTLE COON CREEK WATERSHED LAND USE CLASSIFICATION CHANGE

NLCD Landcover Classification	2001 Acreage	%	2016 Acreage	%	2001 to 2016 Change in Acreage
Barren Land	8.1	0.0%	9.6	0.0%	1.5
Cultivated Crops	257.6	1.3%	394.0	2.0%	136.4
Deciduous Forest	15,426.6	79.4%	16,018.7	82.4%	592.1
Developed, Low Intensity	22.6	0.1%	22.7	0.1%	0.1
Developed, Medium Intensity	N/A	0.0%	0.2	0.0%	0.2
Developed, Open Space	191.4	1.0%	231.7	1.2%	40.3
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	3.0	0.0%	29.1	0.1%	26.1
Evergreen Forest	273.2	1.4%	188.7	1.0%	-84.5
Hay/Pasture	1,301.6	6.7%	1,316.7	6.8%	15.1
Herbaceous	261.0	1.3%	32.5	0.2%	-228.5
Mixed Forest	874.3	4.5%	783.6	4.0%	-90.7
Open Water	7.5	0.0%	9.2	0.0%	1.7
Shrub/Scrub	704.9	3.6%	262.2	1.3%	-442.7
Woody Wetlands	102.8	0.5%	141.9	0.7%	39.1
Total	19434.6	100%	19440.7	100%	

Source: MRLC 2019

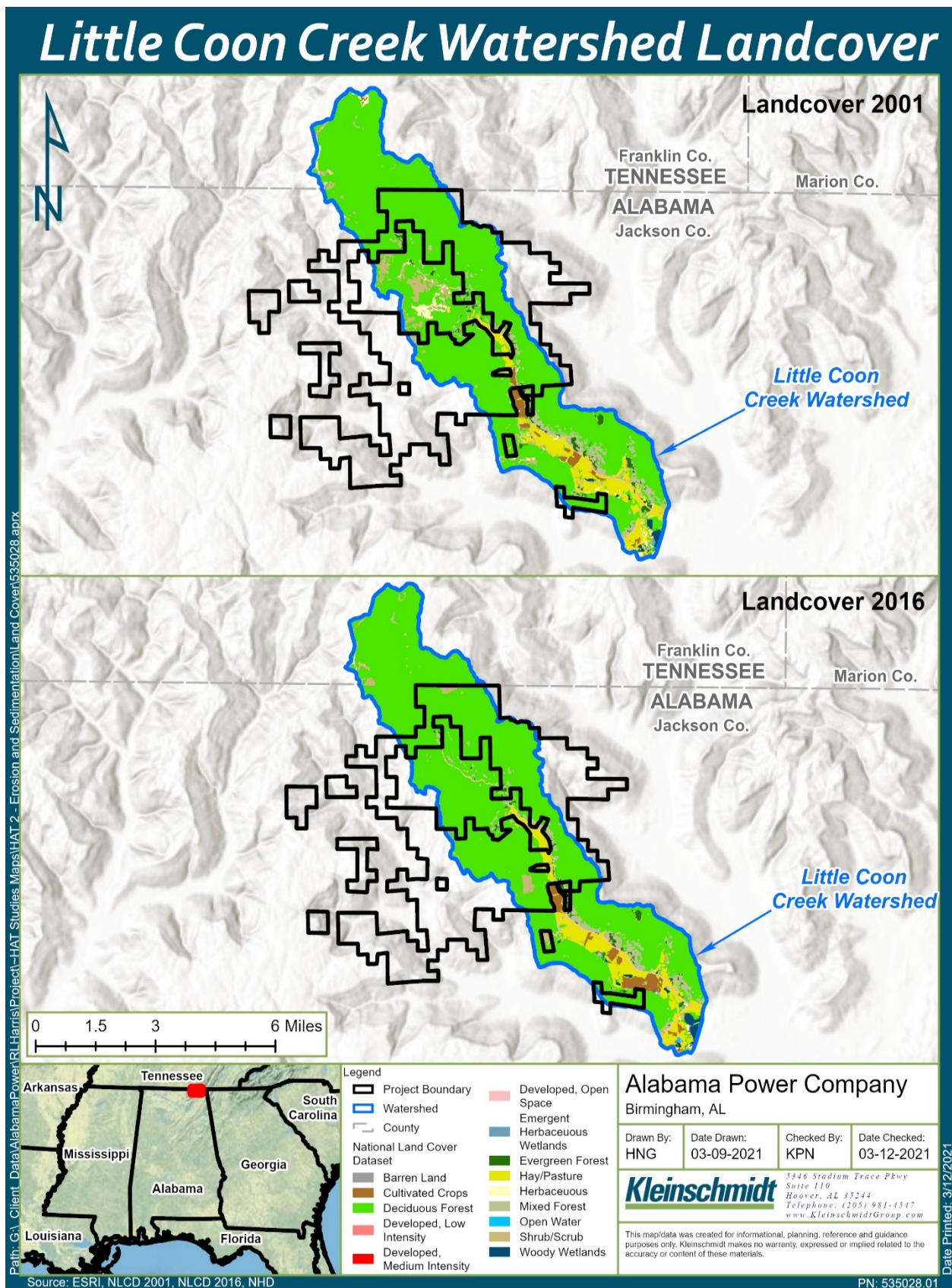


FIGURE 4-1 LITTLE COON CREEK LAND COVER CLASSIFICATIONS

5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 LAKE HARRIS

Of the twenty-two erosion sites identified on Lake Harris, eight sites were found to have no significant signs of active erosion. The remaining fourteen sites did show signs of active erosion; however, the erosion at these sites is occurring at or above normal reservoir elevation and were likely the result of anthropogenic and/or natural processes independent of existing project operations. Examples of anthropogenic effects include wave action due to boating activity, land clearing and landscaping, and other construction activities affecting runoff towards the reservoir (MSU 2020). Natural erosion processes observed included wind and boat generated wave action and bank scour due to channelized flows at the toe of banks. These processes would occur independently of any project operations. None of the erosion sites surveyed were likely the result of fluctuations due to project operations.

The 2,155 ft (0.4 mi) of total shoreline affected by erosion on Lake Harris represents a small percentage of the 367 miles of shoreline exposed to potential effects of project operations. The erosion that does occur is generally in areas affected by adjacent land use and local soil conditions, i.e., finer grain or sandy soils that are more susceptible to erosion. The Lake Harris shorelines are predominantly well armored due to exposed bedrock, shoreline erosion Best Management Practices (BMPs) such as rip-rap or seawalls, or undisturbed riparian habitat such as areas protected by the scenic easement enforced at Harris.

Sedimentation in Lake Harris is most pronounced in the Little Tallapoosa River arm where sediment transported from upstream settles out of the water column as water velocities decrease upon entering the reservoir. Land uses in the basin upstream of Lake Harris and adjacent to the river contribute sediment load to the upper reaches of Lake Harris. This is illustrated in the growth of all but one of the sedimentation areas identified on Lake Harris. Additional reconnaissance at identified sedimentation sites on Lake Harris during full (summer) pool conditions on August 26, 2020 determined no nuisance submerged aquatic vegetation is present. A survey report describing the methods and results of the nuisance aquatic vegetation survey is provided in Appendix F.

5.2 TALLAPOOSA RIVER DOWNSTREAM OF HARRIS DAM

The HDSS was performed to provide a baseline characterization of bank stability and erosion susceptibility downstream of Harris Dam. Undisturbed riparian habitat along much of the Tallapoosa River downstream of Harris Dam provides good bank stability for much of the reach. Trutta noted that many other Southeastern U.S. rivers have much more extensive bank erosion issues (Trutta 2019). The only segment of streambank scored as impaired to non-functional was found approximately 16 miles downstream of Harris Dam. This segment was adjacent to clear-cut areas with trees cleared to the bank/waterline. The observed erosion at the erosion sites identified by stakeholders (E22 and E23) is likely the result of adjacent land use and clearing of riparian plant cover destabilizing soils along the affected banks. While the erosion at these sites may be exacerbated by the frequency of fluctuations associated with regulated flow releases from Harris Dam. However, the flood control provided by Harris Dam as reduced the magnitude and frequency of large erosive events.

Whether areas of erosion are the result of project operations, flood flows, adjacent land use/anthropogenic affects, or some combination thereof can be difficult to ascertain. It is likely that some of the slightly impaired areas are being affected by river level fluctuations associated with Harris Dam operations. However, based on results of the HDSS, of the 875 0.1-mile bank segments assessed downstream of the dam, only one segment was scored greater than 4, or impaired. Only fifteen (1.7%) of the segments had bank scores greater than 3, or slightly impaired to impaired. Nineteen (2.2%) segments received a score of exactly 3, or slightly impaired. This translates to 84.1 miles (96%) of functional to fully functional streambank downstream of Harris Dam.

5.3 SKYLINE

At Skyline, the conversion of vegetated land to cultivated crops and hay/pastureland use adjacent to Little Coon Creek may explain the impairment noted by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM 2018). The increase in deciduous forest within the Little Coon Creek watershed could be a positive sign going forward. Deciduous forest stream buffers have been shown to reduce nitrogen, phosphorous and sedimentation from surface water runoff into streams, lakes and estuaries (Klapproth and Johnson 2009).

6.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS



R. L. Harris Hydroelectric Project

FERC No. 2628

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A

A&I	Agricultural and Industrial
ACFWRU	Alabama Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit
ACF	Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint (River Basin)
ACT	Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa (River Basin)
ADCNR	Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
ADECA	Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs
ADEM	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
ADROP	Alabama-ACT Drought Response Operations Plan
AHC	Alabama Historical Commission
Alabama Power	Alabama Power Company
AMP	Adaptive Management Plan
ALNHP	Alabama Natural Heritage Program
APE	Area of Potential Effects
ARA	Alabama Rivers Alliance
ASSF	Alabama State Site File
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
AWIC	Alabama Water Improvement Commission
AWW	Alabama Water Watch

B

BA	Biological Assessment
B.A.S.S.	Bass Anglers Sportsmen Society
BCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
BLM	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand

C

°C	Degrees Celsius or Centigrade
CEII	Critical Energy Infrastructure Information
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation
cfs	Cubic Feet per Second
cfu	Colony Forming Unit
CLEAR	Community Livability for the East Alabama Region
CPUE	Catch-per-unit-effort
CWA	Clean Water Act

D

DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DIL	Drought Intensity Level
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
dsf	day-second-feet

E

EAP	Emergency Action Plan
ECOS	Environmental Conservation Online System
EFDC	Environmental Fluid Dynamics Code
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act

F

°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
ft	Feet
F&W	Fish and Wildlife
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FNU	Formazin Nephelometric Unit
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FPA	Federal Power Act

G

GCN	Greatest Conservation Need
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GPS	Global Positioning Systems
GSA	Geological Survey of Alabama

H

Harris Project	R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project
HAT	Harris Action Team
HEC	Hydrologic Engineering Center
HEC-DSSVue	HEC-Data Storage System and Viewer
HEC-FFA	HEC-Flood Frequency Analysis
HEC-RAS	HEC-River Analysis System
HEC-ResSim	HEC-Reservoir System Simulation Model
HEC-SSP	HEC-Statistical Software Package

HDSS	High Definition Stream Survey
hp	Horsepower
HPMP	Historic Properties Management Plan
HPUE	Harvest-per-unit-effort
HSB	Horseshoe Bend National Military Park

I

IBI	Index of Biological Integrity
IDP	Inadvertent Discovery Plan
IIC	Intercompany Interchange Contract
IVM	Integrated Vegetation Management
ILP	Integrated Licensing Process
IPaC	Information Planning and Conservation
ISR	Initial Study Report

J

JTU	Jackson Turbidity Units
-----	-------------------------

K

kV	Kilovolt
kva	Kilovolt-amp
kHz	Kilohertz

L

LIDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LWF	Limited Warm-water Fishery
LWPOA	Lake Wedowee Property Owners' Association

M

m	Meter
m ³	Cubic Meter
M&I	Municipal and Industrial
mg/L	Milligrams per liter
ml	Milliliter
mgd	Million Gallons per Day
µg/L	Microgram per liter
µs/cm	Microsiemens per centimeter
mi ²	Square Miles
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding

MPN	Most Probable Number
MRLC	Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics
msl	Mean Sea Level
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt Hour

N

n	Number of Samples
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory

O

OAR	Office of Archaeological Resources
OAW	Outstanding Alabama Water
ORV	Off-road Vehicle
OWR	Office of Water Resources

P

PA	Programmatic Agreement
PAD	Pre-Application Document
PDF	Portable Document Format
pH	Potential of Hydrogen
PID	Preliminary Information Document
PLP	Preliminary Licensing Proposal
Project	R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project
PUB	Palustrine Unconsolidated Bottom
PURPA	Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act
PWC	Personal Watercraft
PWS	Public Water Supply

Q

QA/QC Quality Assurance/Quality Control

R

RM River Mile
RTE Rare, Threatened and Endangered
RV Recreational Vehicle

S

S Swimming
SCORP State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
SCP Shoreline Compliance Program
SD1 Scoping Document 1
SH Shellfish Harvesting
SHPO State Historic Preservation Office
Skyline WMA James D. Martin-Skyline Wildlife Management Area
SMP Shoreline Management Plan
SU Standard Units

T

T&E Threatened and Endangered
TCP Traditional Cultural Properties
TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load
TNC The Nature Conservancy
TRB Tallapoosa River Basin
TSI Trophic State Index
TSS Total Suspended Solids
TVA Tennessee Valley Authority

U

USDA U.S. Department of Agriculture
USGS U.S. Geological Survey
USACE U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

W

WCM	Water Control Manual
WMA	Wildlife Management Area
WMP	Wildlife Management Plan
WQC	Water Quality Certification

APPENDIX B

ASSESSOR CREDENTIALS



EnviroCert International, Inc.®
certifies that

Trey Scott Stevens

Subscribes to the Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct and has met the
requirements established for the CPESC® Program as a

**Certified Professional in Erosion and
Sediment Control®**

CPESC® Number: 8812

Certificate Date: August 23, 2017

Alan Black, Director, Technical Committee Chair

Robert Anderson, EnviroCert Board President



The CPESC® Certification was established in 1983

South Carolina
Department of Health and Environmental Control
Certifies that:

Jordan Johnson

Successfully Completed Certification Requirements for:
Erosion Prevention & Sediment Control Inspector

REG. NO.
13254

EXPIRATION
6/30/2023

APPENDIX C

SITE EVALUATION SHEETS

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: Altamirano Date: 12-4-19

Field Personnel: [Signatures] Photo No.: 1

1. Erosion Area Location:
ID: 1 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Time: 2:58

2. Position in Landscape:
☒ Levee/Embankment ☐ Main Channel/Main Body of Lake
☒ Steep bank ☐ Cove
☐ Floodplain Terrace ☐ Other: _____

3. Physical Properties:
Length: 100 ft Slope: ☒ Steep (> 20%)
Width: 20 ft ☐ Moderate (8% to 20%)
Shape: _____ ☐ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:
☒ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☒ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☐ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☒ Other: Cows trampling bank down to river

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:
☒ Agricultural ☐ Unvegetated
☐ Undeveloped, Grassy ☐ Early successional vegetation
☐ Undeveloped, Wooded ☒ Exposed roots or root undercutting
☐ Road Crossing/Bridge ☒ Leaning or fallen trees
☐ Roadway, Gravel ☐ Other: _____
☐ Roadway, Paved
☐ Park

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):
☒ Extreme Floods
☒ Above normal high-water level
☐ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:
scud

8. General Comments:
Cows primary cause for erosion
Riparian Zone Width: _____ (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):
☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations, maintenance/construction activities)
☒ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☒ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____
Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: _____

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris Date: 12-4-19

Field Personnel: [Signatures] Photo No.: 2

1. Erosion Area Location:
ID: 2 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Time: 305

2. Position in Landscape:
☒ Levee/Embankment ☐ Main Channel/Main Body of Lake
☒ Steep bank ☐ Cove
☐ Floodplain Terrace ☐ Other: _____

3. Physical Properties:
Length: 150 ft Slope: ☐ Steep (> 20%)
Width: 20 ft ☐ Moderate (8% to 20%)
Shape: _____ ☐ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:
☒ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☒ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☐ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:
☒ Agricultural ☐ Unvegetated
☐ Undeveloped, Grassy ☐ Early successional vegetation
☐ Undeveloped, Wooded ☐ Exposed roots or root undercutting
☐ Road Crossing/Bridge ☐ Leaning or fallen trees
☐ Roadway, Gravel ☐ Other: _____
☐ Roadway, Paved
☐ Park

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):
☒ Extreme Floods
☒ Above normal high-water level
☐ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:
sand

8. General Comments:
Cows entering river eroding bank. High & lower scouring
bank disturbed 20' bank.
Riparian Zone Width: 20' (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):
☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☒ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☒ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____
Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: _____

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: AL Harris Date: 12-11-19

Field Personnel: [Signatures] Photo No.: 3

1. Erosion Area Location:
ID: 3 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Time: 3:15

2. Position in Landscape:
☒ Levee/Embankment ☐ Main Channel/Main Body of Lake
☐ Steep bank ☐ Cove
☐ Floodplain Terrace ☐ Other: _____

3. Physical Properties:
Length: 50 ft Slope: ☐ Steep (> 20%)
Width: 30 ft ☒ Moderate (8% to 20%)
Shape: _____ ☐ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:
☐ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☐ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☒ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☒ Other: Cows enter river

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:
☒ Agricultural ☐ Unvegetated
☐ Undeveloped, Grassy ☐ Early successional vegetation
☐ Undeveloped, Wooded ☐ Exposed roots or root undercutting
☐ Road Crossing/Bridge ☐ Leaning or fallen trees
☐ Roadway, Gravel ☐ Other: _____
☐ Roadway, Paved
☐ Park

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):
☒ Extreme Floods
☒ Above normal high-water level
☐ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:
sands, silts

8. General Comments:
Cows entering river, trampling bank vegetation
Riparian Zone Width: 20 ft (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):
☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☐ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☒ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____
Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: _____

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris

Date: 12-17-19

Field Personnel: [Signatures]

Photo No.: Site 4

1. Erosion Area Location:

ID: 4 Lat: 33.392527 Long: -85.447967 Time: _____

2. Position in Landscape:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Levee/Embankment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Main Channel/Main Body of Lake |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Steep bank | <input type="checkbox"/> Cove |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

3. Physical Properties:

Length: intermittent minor bank erosion Slope: ☒ Steep (> 20%)
Width: _____ ☐ Moderate (8% to 20%)
Shape: _____ ☐ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:

- ☐ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☐ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☒ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> Unvegetated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped, Grassy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early successional vegetation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped, Wooded | <input type="checkbox"/> Exposed roots or root undercutting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Road Crossing/Bridge | <input type="checkbox"/> Leaning or fallen trees |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roadway, Gravel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <u>Developed, residential</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roadway, Paved | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Park | |

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):

- ☐ Extreme Floods
☒ Above normal high-water level
☐ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:

sand & clay

8. General Comments:

Survey via drone. Bank stable despite tree clearing. Minor scour at toe of bank. Bank stabilized w/ early successional vegetation.

Riparian Zone Width: _____ (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):

- ☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☐ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☒ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____

Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: Some small houses of scour at top of bank from overland flow towards river.

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris

Date: 12-17-19

Field Personnel: [Signatures]

Photo No.: Site 5

1. Erosion Area Location:

ID: 5 Lat: 33.388696 Long: -85.446767 Time: _____

2. Position in Landscape:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Levee/Embankment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Main Channel/Main Body of Lake |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Steep bank | <input type="checkbox"/> Cove |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

3. Physical Properties:

Length: 100 ft
Width: 10 ft
Shape: _____

- Slope: ☐ Steep (> 20%)
☒ Moderate (8% to 20%)
☐ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:

- ☐ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☒ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☒ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unvegetated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped, Grassy | <input type="checkbox"/> Early successional vegetation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped, Wooded | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exposed roots or root undercutting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Road Crossing/Bridge | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leaning or fallen trees |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roadway, Gravel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <u>residential/private property, clear cut/wooded</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roadway, Paved | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Park | |

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):

- ☐ Extreme Floods
☒ Above normal high-water level
☐ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:

sand

8. General Comments:

Land recently clear-cut. Overland and riparian vegetation removed
destabilizing soils
Riparian Zone Width: 0 (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):

- ☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☐ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☒ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☒ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____

Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: Clear-cutting by
land owner destabilizing banks and soils.

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris Date: 12-17-19

Field Personnel: [Signatures] Photo No.: site 6

1. Erosion Area Location:
ID: 6 Lat: 33.388166 Long: -85.452611 Time: _____

2. Position in Landscape:
☐ Levee/Embarkment ☒ Main Channel/Main Body of Lake
☐ Steep bank ☐ Cove
☐ Floodplain Terrace ☒ Other: creek-river confluence

3. Physical Properties:
Length: _____ Slope: ☐ Steep (> 20%)
Width: _____ ☒ Moderate (8% to 20%)
Shape: _____ ☐ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:
☐ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☐ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☐ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:
☐ Agricultural ☐ Unvegetated
☐ Undeveloped, Grassy ☐ Early successional vegetation
☐ Undeveloped, Wooded ☐ Exposed roots or root undercutting
☐ Road Crossing/Bridge ☐ Leaning or fallen trees
☐ Roadway, Gravel ☐ Other: _____
☐ Roadway, Paved
☐ Park

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):
☐ Extreme Floods
☐ Above normal high-water level
☐ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:
sand-silt

8. General Comments:
sedimentation at confluence. banks stable and vegetated. Survey via drone

Riparian Zone Width: wooded, undeveloped (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):
☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☐ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☐ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____
Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: _____

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris Date: 12-17-19

Field Personnel: [Signatures] Photo No.: Site 7

1. Erosion Area Location:
ID: 7 Lat: 33.383992 Long: -85.452846 Time: _____

2. Position in Landscape:
☐ Levee/Embankment ☒ Main Channel/Main Body of Lake
☐ Steep bank ☐ Cove
☐ Floodplain Terrace ☒ Other: confluence creek and river

3. Physical Properties:
Length: 75 ft Slope: ☐ Steep (> 20%)
Width: ~5 ft ☒ Moderate (8% to 20%)
Shape: _____ ☐ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:
☒ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☒ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☐ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:
☐ Agricultural ☐ Unvegetated
☐ Undeveloped, Grassy ☐ Early successional vegetation
☒ Undeveloped, Wooded ☒ Exposed roots or root undercutting
☐ Road Crossing/Bridge ☒ Leaning or fallen trees
☐ Roadway, Gravel ☐ Other: _____
☐ Roadway, Paved
☐ Park

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):
☐ Extreme Floods
☐ Above normal high-water level
☒ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:

8. General Comments:
Survey via drone. Confluence of creek and river. Some sedimentation
at confluence. Some bank erosion
Riparian Zone Width: undeveloped area, forested (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):
☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☒ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☐ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____
Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: Natural riverine
processes.

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris Date: 12-4-19

Field Personnel: [Signatures] Photo No.: 8

1. Erosion Area Location:
ID: 8 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Time: 2:20

2. Position in Landscape:
☐ Levee/Embankment ☐ Main Channel/Main Body of Lake
☒ Steep bank ☐ Cove
☐ Floodplain Terrace ☐ Other: _____

3. Physical Properties:
Length: 100 ft Slope: ☐ Steep (> 20%)
Width: 10 ft ☒ Moderate (8% to 20%)
Shape: _____ ☐ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:
☒ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☒ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☐ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:
☐ Agricultural ☐ Unvegetated
☒ Undeveloped, Grassy ☐ Early successional vegetation
☐ Undeveloped, Wooded ☐ Exposed roots or root undercutting
☐ Road Crossing/Bridge ☐ Leaning or fallen trees
☐ Roadway, Gravel ☐ Other: _____
☐ Roadway, Paved
☐ Park

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):
☒ Extreme Floods
☒ Above normal high-water level
☐ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:
Scrub

8. General Comments:
Tree clearing along river bank exacerbating natural erosion
from river + 10m
Riparian Zone Width: _____ (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):
☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☒ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☒ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____
Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: _____

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris Date: 12-17-19

Field Personnel: [Signature] [Signature] Photo No.: Site 9

1. Erosion Area Location:
ID: 9 Lat: 33.377024 Long: -86.450707 Time: _____

2. Position in Landscape:
☐ Levee/Embankment ☒ Main Channel/Main Body of Lake
☐ Steep bank ☐ Cove
☐ Floodplain Terrace ☐ Other: _____

3. Physical Properties:
Length: 450 ft Slope: ☐ Steep (> 20%)
Width: ~5 ft ☐ Moderate (8% to 20%)
Shape: _____ ☒ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:
☒ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☒ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☐ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:
☐ Agricultural ☐ Unvegetated
☐ Undeveloped, Grassy ☒ Early successional vegetation
☐ Undeveloped, Wooded ☒ Exposed roots or root undercutting
☐ Road Crossing/Bridge ☒ Leaning or fallen trees
☐ Roadway, Gravel ☒ Other: Residential, grassy
☐ Roadway, Paved
☐ Park

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):
☐ Extreme Floods
☐ Above normal high-water level
☒ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:
scree - silt

8. General Comments:
Survey via drone footage

Riparian Zone Width: 0 (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):
☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☒ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☒ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____

Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: Bank destabilization due to tree clearing. None at toe of slope

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris

Date: 12-17-19

Field Personnel: [Signature] [Signature]

Photo No.: Site 10

1. Erosion Area Location:

ID: 10 Lat: 33.377848 Long: -85.458311 Time: _____

2. Position in Landscape:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Levee/Embankment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Main Channel/Main Body of Lake |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Steep bank | <input type="checkbox"/> Cove |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

3. Physical Properties:

Length: 150 ft Slope: ☐ Steep (> 20%)
Width: ~ 5 ft ☐ Moderate (8% to 20%)
Shape: _____ ☒ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:

- ☒ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☒ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☒ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> Unvegetated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped, Grassy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early successional vegetation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped, Wooded | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exposed roots or root undercutting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Road Crossing/Bridge | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leaning or fallen trees |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roadway, Gravel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <u>residential, grassy</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roadway, Paved | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Park | |

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):

- ☐ Extreme Floods
☒ Above normal high-water level
☒ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:

sand - silt

8. General Comments:

Rip-rap along top of upstream portion of bank. Survey via drone

Riparian Zone Width: 0 (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):

- ☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☒ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☒ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____

Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: Clear cutting of riparian
veg destabilizing bank. Portions removed with rock. Some erosion from
overland flow into river outside top of bank

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL 1 for Date: 12-11-19

Field Personnel: [Signature] [Signature] Photo No.: 11

1. Erosion Area Location:
ID: 11 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Time: _____

2. Position in Landscape:
☐ Levee/Embankment ☐ Main Channel/Main Body of Lake
☐ Steep bank ☐ Cove
☐ Floodplain Terrace ☐ Other: _____

3. Physical Properties:
Length: _____ Slope: ☐ Steep (> 20%)
Width: _____ ☐ Moderate (8% to 20%)
Shape: _____ ☐ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:
☐ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☐ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☐ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:
☐ Agricultural ☐ Unvegetated
☐ Undeveloped, Grassy ☐ Early successional vegetation
☐ Undeveloped, Wooded ☐ Exposed roots or root undercutting
☐ Road Crossing/Bridge ☐ Leaning or fallen trees
☐ Roadway, Gravel ☐ Other: _____
☐ Roadway, Paved
☐ Park

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):
☐ Extreme Floods
☐ Above normal high-water level
☐ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:

8. General Comments:
NO erosion - vegetated and stable
Riparian Zone Width: _____ (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):
☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☐ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☐ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____
Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: _____

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris Date: 12-4-19

Field Personnel: [Signature] Photo No.: 12

1. Erosion Area Location:
ID: 12 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Time: 1105

2. Position in Landscape:
☐ Levee/Embankment ☒ Main Channel/Main Body of Lake
☐ Steep bank ☐ Cove
☐ Floodplain Terrace ☐ Other: _____

3. Physical Properties:
Length: 20ft Slope: ☐ Steep (> 20%)
Width: 1ft ☐ Moderate (8% to 20%)
Shape: _____ ☒ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:
☐ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☒ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank (isolated)
☐ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:
☐ Agricultural ☐ Unvegetated
☐ Undeveloped, Grassy ☐ Early successional vegetation
☐ Undeveloped, Wooded ☐ Exposed roots or root undercutting
☐ Road Crossing/Bridge ☐ Leaning or fallen trees
☐ Roadway, Gravel ☒ Other: developed, grassy
☐ Roadway, Paved residential
☐ Park

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):
☐ Extreme Floods
☐ Above normal high-water level
☐ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:
clay

8. General Comments:
No erosion of note. Isolated undercutting near street of concrete wall
from wave action
Riparian Zone Width: _____ (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):
☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☐ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☐ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____
Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: _____

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris Date: 12-4-19

Field Personnel: [Signature] [Signature] Photo No.: 13

1. Erosion Area Location:
ID: 13 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Time: 10:58

2. Position in Landscape:
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Levee/Embankment | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Channel/Main Body of Lake |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Steep bank | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cove |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

3. Physical Properties:
- | | |
|---------------|--|
| Length: _____ | Slope: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Steep (> 20%) |
| Width: _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate (8% to 20%) |
| Shape: _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Gentle (< 8%) |

4. Erosion Processes:
- | |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Direct scour from river or tributary flows |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Piping |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slumping due to scoured toe of bank (<u>upstream adjacent bank</u>) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> Unvegetated |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped, Grassy | <input type="checkbox"/> Early successional vegetation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped, Wooded | <input type="checkbox"/> Exposed roots or root undercutting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Road Crossing/Bridge | <input type="checkbox"/> Leaning or fallen trees |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roadway, Gravel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <u>roadway embankment</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roadway, Paved | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Park | |

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):
- | |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Extreme Floods |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Above normal high-water level |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Within range of normal water level fluctuations |

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:
- _____
- _____

8. General Comments:
- Isolated undercutting @ normal high water. No erosion at note.
- More severe undercutting along adjacent upstream bank. Old road bed entering.
- Riparian Zone Width: _____ (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):
- | |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: _____

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris Date: 12-4-19

Field Personnel: [Signature] Photo No.: 14

1. Erosion Area Location:
ID: 14 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Time: 1053

2. Position in Landscape:
☒ Levee/Embankment ☐ Main Channel/Main Body of Lake
☒ Steep bank ☒ Cove
☐ Floodplain Terrace ☐ Other: _____

3. Physical Properties:
Length: _____ Slope: ☐ Steep (> 20%)
Width: _____ ☐ Moderate (8% to 20%)
Shape: _____ ☐ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:
☐ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☐ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☒ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:
☐ Agricultural ☐ Unvegetated
☐ Undeveloped, Grassy ☐ Early successional vegetation
☒ Undeveloped, Wooded ☐ Exposed roots or root undercutting
☐ Road Crossing/Bridge ☐ Leaning or fallen trees
☐ Roadway, Gravel ☒ Other: Roadway, embankment
☐ Roadway, Paved
☐ Park

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):
☐ Extreme Floods
☐ Above normal high-water level
☐ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:
scrub

8. General Comments:
Base of Hwy. Drainage erosion above PBL
Riparian Zone Width: _____ (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):
☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☒ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☐ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☒ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____
Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: _____

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris

Date: 10-1-19

Field Personnel: [Signatures]

Photo No.: 15

1. Erosion Area Location:

ID: 15 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Time: 10:01

2. Position in Landscape:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Levee/Embankment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Main Channel/Main Body of Lake |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Steep bank | <input type="checkbox"/> Cove |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

3. Physical Properties:

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| Length: <u>0</u> | Slope: <input type="checkbox"/> Steep (> 20%) |
| Width: _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate (8% to 20%) |
| Shape: _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Gentle (< 8%) |

4. Erosion Processes:

- ☐ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☐ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☐ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> Unvegetated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped, Grassy | <input type="checkbox"/> Early successional vegetation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped, Wooded | <input type="checkbox"/> Exposed roots or root undercutting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Road Crossing/Bridge | <input type="checkbox"/> Leaning or fallen trees |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roadway, Gravel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <u>undeveloped, wooded and grassy</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roadway, Paved | <u>residential</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Park | |

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):

- ☐ Extreme Floods
☐ Above normal high-water level
☐ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:

8. General Comments:

No erosion, sea wall and rip rap installed on adjacent banks

Riparian Zone Width: _____ (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):

- ☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☐ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☐ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____

Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: _____

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris Date: 12-4-19

Field Personnel: [Signature] [Signature] Photo No.: 16

1. Erosion Area Location:
ID: 16 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Time: 10:05

2. Position in Landscape:
☐ Levee/Embankment ☐ Main Channel/Main Body of Lake
☐ Steep bank ☒ Cove
☐ Floodplain Terrace ☐ Other: _____

3. Physical Properties:
Length: 10 ft Slope: ☐ Steep (> 20%)
Width: _____ ☐ Moderate (8% to 20%)
Shape: _____ ☒ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:
☐ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☐ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☒ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:
☐ Agricultural ☐ Unvegetated
☒ Undeveloped, Grassy ☐ Early successional vegetation
☐ Undeveloped, Wooded ☐ Exposed roots or root undercutting
☐ Road Crossing/Bridge ☐ Leaning or fallen trees
☐ Roadway, Gravel ☐ Other: _____
☐ Roadway, Paved
☐ Park

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):
☐ Extreme Floods
☒ Above normal high-water level
☐ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:
Search

8. General Comments:
Drainage coming into lake. Erosion above PBL.
Riparian Zone Width: _____ (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):
☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☐ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☐ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____
Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: _____

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris

Date: 12-4-19

Field Personnel: [Signatures]

Photo No.: 17

1. Erosion Area Location:
ID: 17 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Time: 10:11

2. Position in Landscape:
☐ Levee/Embankment ☐ Main Channel/Main Body of Lake
☐ Steep bank ☒ Cove
☐ Floodplain Terrace ☐ Other: _____

3. Physical Properties:
Length: _____ Slope: ☐ Steep (> 20%)
Width: _____ ☐ Moderate (8% to 20%)
Shape: _____ ☒ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:
☐ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☐ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☐ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:
☐ Agricultural ☐ Unvegetated
☒ Undeveloped, Grassy ☐ Early successional vegetation
☐ Undeveloped, Wooded ☐ Exposed roots or root undercutting
☐ Road Crossing/Bridge ☐ Leaning or fallen trees
☐ Roadway, Gravel ☒ Other: power line crossing
☐ Roadway, Paved
☐ Park

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):
☐ Extreme Floods
☐ Above normal high-water level
☐ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:
None

8. General Comments:
Power line crossing, no erosion of note, slight undercutting at normal pool level
Riparian Zone Width: _____ (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):
☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☐ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☐ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____
Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: _____

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris Date: 12-4-19

Field Personnel: [Signature] Photo No.: 18

1. Erosion Area Location:
ID: 18 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Time: 9:45 am

2. Position in Landscape:
☐ Levee/Embankment ☒ Main Channel/Main Body of Lake
☐ Steep bank ☐ Cove
☐ Floodplain Terrace ☐ Other: _____

3. Physical Properties:
Length: 300 Slope: ☐ Steep (> 20%)
Width: 2-5 ft ☐ Moderate (8% to 20%)
Shape: _____ ☒ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:
☐ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☒ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☐ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:
☐ Agricultural ☐ Unvegetated
☐ Undeveloped, Grassy ☐ Early successional vegetation
☐ Undeveloped, Wooded ☐ Exposed roots or root undercutting
☐ Road Crossing/Bridge ☐ Leaning or fallen trees
☐ Roadway, Gravel ☒ Other: Developed, Grassy
☐ Roadway, Paved
☐ Park

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):
☐ Extreme Floods
☐ Above normal high-water level
☒ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:
Clay

8. General Comments:
Collapsed ~~scour hole~~ concrete side-walk along bank

Riparian Zone Width: 0 (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):
☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☐ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☒ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☒ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____

Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: Land clearing destabilization of shoreline, wave action undercutting bank, apparent loss of structure

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris Date: 12/19

Field Personnel: [Signatures] Photo No.: 19

1. Erosion Area Location:
ID: 19 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Time: 9:35

2. Position in Landscape:
☐ Levee/Embankment ☒ Main Channel/Main Body of Lake
☐ Steep bank ☐ Cove
☐ Floodplain Terrace ☐ Other: _____

3. Physical Properties:
Length: 150 ft Slope: ☐ Steep (> 20%)
Width: 3 ft ☐ Moderate (8% to 20%)
Shape: _____ ☒ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:
☐ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☒ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☐ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:
☐ Agricultural ☐ Unvegetated
☐ Undeveloped, Grassy ☒ Early successional vegetation
☐ Undeveloped, Wooded ☒ Exposed roots or root undercutting
☐ Road Crossing/Bridge ☐ Leaning or fallen trees
☐ Roadway, Gravel ☒ Other: developed, grassy
☐ Roadway, Paved
☐ Park

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):
☐ Extreme Floods
☐ Above normal high-water level
☒ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:
Clay soil with rip-rap installation

8. General Comments:
Seawalls along adjacent banks.

Riparian Zone Width: 0' (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):
☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☐ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☒ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☒ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____
Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: _____

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris

Date: 12-4-19

Field Personnel: [Signatures]

Photo No.: 20

1. Erosion Area Location:

ID: 20 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Time: 9:30

2. Position in Landscape:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Levee/Embankment | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Channel/Main Body of Lake |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Steep bank | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cove |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

3. Physical Properties:

Length: _____ Slope: ☐ Steep (> 20%)
Width: _____ ☐ Moderate (8% to 20%)
Shape: _____ ☒ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:

- ☐ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☐ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☐ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☒ Other: no erosion of note, slight undercutting at normal high water

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> Unvegetated |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped, Grassy | <input type="checkbox"/> Early successional vegetation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped, Wooded | <input type="checkbox"/> Exposed roots or root undercutting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Road Crossing/Bridge | <input type="checkbox"/> Leaning or fallen trees |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roadway, Gravel | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roadway, Paved | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Park | |

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):

- ☐ Extreme Floods
☐ Above normal high-water level
☒ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:

8. General Comments:

No erosion of note. slight undercutting at normal summer pool due to wave action

Riparian Zone Width: 0' (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):

- ☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☐ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☐ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____

Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: _____

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris

Date: 12-4-19

Field Personnel: [Signatures]

Photo No.: 01

1. Erosion Area Location:

ID: 01 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Time: 7:00

2. Position in Landscape:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Levee/Embankment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Main Channel/Main Body of Lake |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Steep bank | <input type="checkbox"/> Cove |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

3. Physical Properties:

Length: 100'
Width: 2'
Shape: _____

- Slope: ☐ Steep (> 20%)
☐ Moderate (8% to 20%)
☒ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:

- ☐ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☒ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank (minor, isolated areas)
☐ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> Unvegetated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped, Grassy | <input type="checkbox"/> Early successional vegetation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped, Wooded | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exposed roots or root undercutting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Road Crossing/Bridge | <input type="checkbox"/> Leaning or fallen trees |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roadway, Gravel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <u>perennial grass cutting waterbody</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roadway, Paved | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Park | |

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):

- ☐ Extreme Floods
☐ Above normal high-water level
☒ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:

sands, recent rip-rap along portion of bank

8. General Comments:

Riparian Zone Width: 20' trees (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):

- ☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☐ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☐ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☒ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____

Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: _____

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris Date: 12-17-19

Field Personnel: [Signature] Photo No.: E22

1. Erosion Area Location:
ID: 22 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Time: _____

2. Position in Landscape:
☐ Levee/Embankment ☒ Main Channel/Main Body of Lake
☐ Steep bank ☐ Cove
☐ Floodplain Terrace ☐ Other: _____

3. Physical Properties:
Length: 30 Slope: ☒ Steep (> 20%)
Width: 4 ☐ Moderate (8% to 20%)
Shape: _____ ☐ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:
☐ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☐ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☐ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:
☐ Agricultural ☐ Unvegetated
☐ Undeveloped, Grassy ☒ Early successional vegetation
☐ Undeveloped, Wooded ☒ Exposed roots or root undercutting
☐ Road Crossing/Bridge ☒ Leaning or fallen trees
☐ Roadway, Gravel ☒ Other: Developed, Grassy
☐ Roadway, Paved
☐ Park

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):
☐ Extreme Floods
☒ Above normal high-water level
☒ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:
silt/sand, Fine Sandy loam

8. General Comments:
Land clearing adjacent, residential / camp area

Riparian Zone Width: ~5 ft (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):
☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☒ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☒ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____
Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: clearing of bank vegetation in area

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris

Date: 12-17-19

Field Personnel: [Signature]

Photo No.: F23

1. Erosion Area Location:
ID: 23 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Time: _____

2. Position in Landscape:
☐ Levee/Embankment ☒ Main Channel/Main Body of Lake
☐ Steep bank ☐ Cove
☐ Floodplain Terrace ☐ Other: _____

3. Physical Properties:
Length: 400 Slope: ☒ Steep (> 20%)
Width: 10 ☐ Moderate (8% to 20%)
Shape: _____ ☐ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:
☐ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☒ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☒ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:
☒ Agricultural ☐ Unvegetated
☒ Undeveloped, Grassy ☒ Early successional vegetation
☐ Undeveloped, Wooded ☒ Exposed roots or root undercutting
☐ Road Crossing/Bridge ☒ Leaning or fallen trees
☐ Roadway, Gravel ☐ Other: _____
☐ Roadway, Paved
☐ Park

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):
☒ Extreme Floods
☒ Above normal high-water level
☒ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:
Fine sandy loam

8. General Comments:
Very little riparian veg.; older growth cut down and removed for
much of bank
Riparian Zone Width: ~ 0-5 ft (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):
☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☒ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☒ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____
Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: _____

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris

Date: 12/4/19

Field Personnel: [Signatures]

Photo No.: 24

1. Erosion Area Location:
ID: 24 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Time: 9:15

2. Position in Landscape:
☐ Levee/Embankment ☒ Main Channel/Main Body of Lake
☐ Steep bank ☐ Cove
☐ Floodplain Terrace ☐ Other: _____

3. Physical Properties:
Length: 30 ft Slope: ☐ Steep (> 20%)
Width: 5 ft ☒ Moderate (8% to 20%)
Shape: _____ ☐ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:
☐ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☒ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☐ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:
☐ Agricultural ☐ Unvegetated
☐ Undeveloped, Grassy ☐ Early successional vegetation
☒ Undeveloped, Wooded ☒ Exposed roots or root undercutting
☐ Road Crossing/Bridge ☒ Leaning or fallen trees
☐ Roadway, Gravel ☐ Other: _____
☐ Roadway, Paved
☐ Park

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):
☐ Extreme Floods
☐ Above normal high-water level
☒ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:
Clay, 5 ft

8. General Comments:
undeveloped wooded area, isolated more severe erosion of area
some undercutting along adjacent bankline. Baseline area lake summer
Riparian Zone Width: _____ (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):
☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☐ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☐ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☒ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____
Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: _____

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: AL Harris

Date: 12-4-19

Field Personnel: JH JH

Photo No.: sed-1

1. Erosion Area Location:

ID: sed-1 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Time: _____

2. Position in Landscape:

- ☐ Levee/Embankment
☐ Steep bank
☐ Floodplain Terrace

- ☐ Main Channel/Main Body of Lake
☐ Cove
☐ Other: _____

3. Physical Properties:

Length: _____
Width: _____
Shape: _____

- Slope: ☐ Steep (> 20%)
☐ Moderate (8% to 20%)
☐ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:

- ☐ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☐ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☐ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:

- ☐ Agricultural
☐ Undeveloped, Grassy
☐ Undeveloped, Wooded
☐ Road Crossing/Bridge
☐ Roadway, Gravel
☐ Roadway, Paved
☐ Park

- ☐ Unvegetated
☐ Early successional vegetation
☐ Exposed roots or root undercutting
☐ Leaning or fallen trees
☐ Other: _____

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):

- ☐ Extreme Floods
☐ Above normal high-water level
☐ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:

8. General Comments:

Right descending bank, sediment result of river inflow

Riparian Zone Width: _____ (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):

- ☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☐ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☐ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____

Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: _____

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris

Date: 12-4-19

Field Personnel: [Signature]

Photo No.: sed-2

1. Erosion Area Location:

ID: sed-2 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Time: 11:00

2. Position in Landscape:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Levee/Embankment | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Channel/Main Body of Lake |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Steep bank | <input type="checkbox"/> Cove |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

3. Physical Properties:

Length: _____
Width: _____
Shape: _____

- Slope: ☐ Steep (> 20%)
☐ Moderate (8% to 20%)
☐ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:

- ☐ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☐ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☐ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> Unvegetated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped, Grassy | <input type="checkbox"/> Early successional vegetation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped, Wooded | <input type="checkbox"/> Exposed roots or root undercutting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Road Crossing/Bridge | <input type="checkbox"/> Leaning or fallen trees |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roadway, Gravel | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roadway, Paved | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Park | |

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):

- ☐ Extreme Floods
☐ Above normal high-water level
☐ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:

8. General Comments:

left descending bank below bridge to Erosion pt 14 cove
sediment result of river inflow
Riparian Zone Width: _____ (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):

- ☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☐ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☐ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____

Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: _____

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris

Date: 12-4-19

Field Personnel: [Signature]

Photo No.: 4-sed and 3-sed

1. Erosion Area Location:

ID: 4-sed and 3-sed Lat: _____ Long: _____ Time: _____

2. Position in Landscape:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Levee/Embankment | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Channel/Main Body of Lake |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Steep bank | <input type="checkbox"/> Cove |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

3. Physical Properties:

Length: _____ Slope: ☐ Steep (> 20%)
Width: _____ ☐ Moderate (8% to 20%)
Shape: _____ ☐ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:

- ☐ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☐ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☐ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> Unvegetated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped, Grassy | <input type="checkbox"/> Early successional vegetation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped, Wooded | <input type="checkbox"/> Exposed roots or root undercutting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Road Crossing/Bridge | <input type="checkbox"/> Leaning or fallen trees |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roadway, Gravel | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roadway, Paved | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Park | |

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):

- ☐ Extreme Floods
☐ Above normal high-water level
☐ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:

8. General Comments:

left descending bank, almost joined w/ sed-3. Sed-3 on
right descending upstream. sediment result of river inflow
Riparian Zone Width: _____ (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):

- ☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☐ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☐ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____

Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: _____

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris

Date: 12-4-19

Field Personnel: [Signature]

Photo No.: sed-5

1. ~~Erosion~~ ^{Sed} Area Location:
ID: 5 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Time: 10 38

2. Position in Landscape:

- ☐ Levee/Embankment
☐ Steep bank
☐ Floodplain Terrace

- ☐ Main Channel/Main Body of Lake
☐ Cove
☐ Other: _____

3. Physical Properties:

Length: _____
Width: _____
Shape: _____

- Slope: ☐ Steep (> 20%)
☐ Moderate (8% to 20%)
☐ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:

- ☐ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☐ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☐ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:

- ☐ Agricultural
☐ Undeveloped, Grassy
☐ Undeveloped, Wooded
☐ Road Crossing/Bridge
☐ Roadway, Gravel
☐ Roadway, Paved
☐ Park

- ☐ Unvegetated
☐ Early successional vegetation
☐ Exposed roots or root undercutting
☐ Leaning or fallen trees
☐ Other: _____

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):

- ☐ Extreme Floods
☐ Above normal high-water level
☐ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:

8. General Comments:

Along Right Descending Bank, several docks inaccessible @ winter pool
sed along foot descending bank @ mouth of cove as well as sediment area (foot of river) flow
Riparian Zone Width: _____ (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):

- ☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☐ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☐ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____

Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: _____

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris

Date: 12-16-17

Field Personnel: [Signature]

Photo No.: sed - 6

1. Erosion Area Location:

ID: 6 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Time: _____

2. Position in Landscape:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Levee/Embankment | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Channel/Main Body of Lake |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Steep bank | <input type="checkbox"/> Cove |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

3. Physical Properties:

Length: _____
Width: _____
Shape: _____

- Slope: ☐ Steep (> 20%)
☐ Moderate (8% to 20%)
☐ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:

- ☐ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☐ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☐ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> Unvegetated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped, Grassy | <input type="checkbox"/> Early successional vegetation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped, Wooded | <input type="checkbox"/> Exposed roots or root undercutting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Road Crossing/Bridge | <input type="checkbox"/> Leaning or fallen trees |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roadway, Gravel | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roadway, Paved | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Park | |

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):

- ☐ Extreme Floods
☐ Above normal high-water level
☐ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:

8. General Comments:

Could not access via trail. Survey via aerial imagery. Sedimentation
result of pineywood creek inflow.

Riparian Zone Width: _____ (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):

- ☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☐ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☐ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____

Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: _____

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris

Date: 12-17-19

Field Personnel: [Signature]

Photo No.: Seal-7

1. Erosion Area Location:

ID: sed-7 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Time: _____

2. Position in Landscape:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Levee/Embankment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Main Channel/Main Body of Lake |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Steep bank | <input type="checkbox"/> Cove |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

3. Physical Properties:

Length: _____
Width: _____
Shape: _____

- Slope: ☐ Steep (> 20%)
☐ Moderate (8% to 20%)
☐ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:

- ☐ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☐ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☐ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> Unvegetated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped, Grassy | <input type="checkbox"/> Early successional vegetation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped, Wooded | <input type="checkbox"/> Exposed roots or root undercutting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Road Crossing/Bridge | <input type="checkbox"/> Leaning or fallen trees |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roadway, Gravel | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roadway, Paved | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Park | |

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):

- ☐ Extreme Floods
☐ Above normal high-water level
☐ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:

Survey via aerial imagery, site inaccessible via boat.

8. General Comments:

No local construction. Sediment from Wadlowe creek inflow.

Riparian Zone Width: _____ (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):

- ☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☐ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☐ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____

Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: _____

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris

Date: 12-17-19

Field Personnel: [Signature]

Photo No.: sed-8

1. Erosion Area Location:

ID: sed-8 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Time: _____

2. Position in Landscape:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Levee/Embankment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Main Channel/Main Body of Lake |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Steep bank | <input type="checkbox"/> Cove |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

3. Physical Properties:

Length: _____
Width: _____
Shape: _____

- Slope: ☐ Steep (> 20%)
☐ Moderate (8% to 20%)
☐ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:

- ☐ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☐ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☐ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> Unvegetated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped, Grassy | <input type="checkbox"/> Early successional vegetation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped, Wooded | <input type="checkbox"/> Exposed roots or root undercutting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Road Crossing/Bridge | <input type="checkbox"/> Leaning or fallen trees |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roadway, Gravel | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roadway, Paved | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Park | |

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):

- ☐ Extreme Floods
☐ Above normal high-water level
☐ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:

8. General Comments:

inaccessible via boat survey via aerial imagery, along right descending bank, sediment result river inflow

Riparian Zone Width: _____ (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):

- ☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☐ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☐ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____

Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: _____

R. L. HARRIS PROJECT
EROSION & SEDIMENTATION STUDY SITE EVALUATION FORM

Water Body: RL Harris Date: 12-17-19

Field Personnel: [Signature] Photo No.: 500-9

1. Erosion Area Location:
ID: sed-9 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Time: _____

2. Position in Landscape:
☐ Levee/Embankment ☐ Main Channel/Main Body of Lake
☐ Steep bank ☐ Cove
☐ Floodplain Terrace ☐ Other: _____

3. Physical Properties:
Length: _____ Slope: ☐ Steep (> 20%)
Width: _____ ☐ Moderate (8% to 20%)
Shape: _____ ☐ Gentle (< 8%)

4. Erosion Processes:
☐ Direct scour from river or tributary flows
☐ Piping
☐ Slumping due to scoured toe of bank
☐ Gully or rill erosion from overland flows towards lake
☐ Other: _____

5. Adjacent Land Use / Vegetative Cover:
☐ Agricultural ☐ Unvegetated
☐ Undeveloped, Grassy ☐ Early successional vegetation
☐ Undeveloped, Wooded ☐ Exposed roots or root undercutting
☐ Road Crossing/Bridge ☐ Leaning or fallen trees
☐ Roadway, Gravel ☐ Other: _____
☐ Roadway, Paved
☐ Park

6. Hydrologic Impact Information (Erosion area affected during or by):
☐ Extreme Floods
☐ Above normal high-water level
☐ Within range of normal water level fluctuations

7. Description of Exposed Soils including Types and Depths:

8. General Comments:
Inaccessible via boat. Sediment result of creek inflows. No local
construction or source identified. Local agricultural fields possible source.
Riparian Zone Width: _____ (Provide additional comments on back of sheet)

9. Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation (check all that apply):
☐ Project operations (water level fluctuations; maintenance/construction activities)
☐ Natural factor independent of operations (e.g., seasonal flooding, riverine processes, etc.)
☐ Land use (e.g., farming, ranching, mining, development, etc.)
☐ Anthropogenic (Foot/bike paths, vehicle traffic, waves from boats, etc.)
☐ Other: _____
Explain Reasoning for Potential Cause of Erosion/Sedimentation: _____

APPENDIX D

PHOTOGRAPHS OF EROSION SITES

Erosion Site 1 – Lake Harris/Little Tallapoosa River



Erosion Site 2 – Lake Harris/Little Tallapoosa River



Erosion Site 3 – Lake Harris/Little Tallapoosa River



Erosion Site 4 – Lake Harris/Little Tallapoosa River



Erosion Site 5 – Lake Harris/Little Tallapoosa River



Erosion Site 6 – Lake Harris/Little Tallapoosa River



Erosion Site 7 – Lake Harris/Little Tallapoosa River



Erosion Site 8 – Lake Harris/Little Tallapoosa River



Erosion Site 9 – Lake Harris/Little Tallapoosa River



Erosion Site 10 – Lake Harris/Little Tallapoosa River



Erosion Site 11 – Lake Harris/Little Tallapoosa River



Point 11 photo 1

Erosion Site 12 – Lake Harris/Little Tallapoosa River



Point 12 photo 1

Erosion Site 13 – Lake Harris/Little Tallapoosa River at Old US 431



Erosion Site 14 – Lake Harris/Little Tallapoosa River at Old US 431



Erosion Site 15 – Lake Harris/Mud Creek



Erosion Site 16 – Lake Harris/Mud Creek



Erosion Site 17 – Lake Harris/Mud Creek



Erosion Site 18 – Lake Harris/Little Tallapoosa River



Erosion Site 19 – Lake Harris/Little Tallapoosa River



Erosion Site 20 – Lake Harris/Little Tallapoosa River



Erosion Site 21 – Lake Harris/Little Tallapoosa River



Erosion Site 22 – Tallapoosa River at Malone



Erosion Site 23 – Tallapoosa River approx. 1-mile Below Malone



Erosion Site 24 – Lake Harris/Little Tallapoosa River



Sedimentation Site 1 – Lake Harris/Little Tallapoosa River



Sedimentation Site 2 – Lake Harris/Little Tallapoosa River



Sedimentation Site 3 – Lake Harris/Little Tallapoosa River



Sedimentation Site 4 – Lake Harris/Little Tallapoosa River



Sedimentation Site 5 – Lake Harris/Little Tallapoosa River



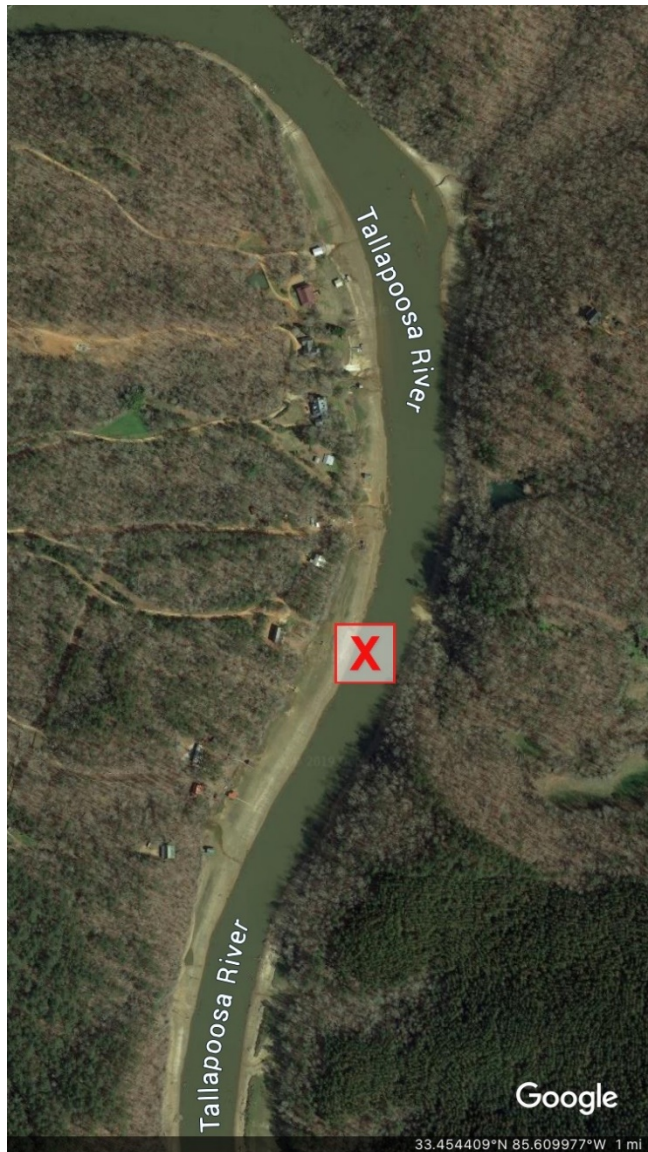
Sedimentation Site 6 – Lake Harris/Pineywood Creek



Sedimentation Site7 – Lake Harris/Wedowee Creek



Sedimentation Site 8 – Lake Harris/Tallapoosa River



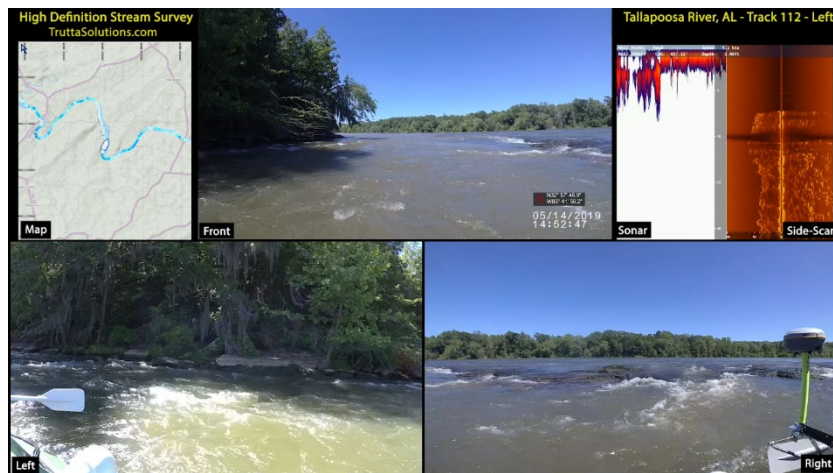
Sedimentation Site 9 – Lake Harris



APPENDIX E

HIGH DEFINITION STREAM SURVEY REPORT

Tallapoosa River High Definition Stream Survey Final Report



December 22, 2019
Updated
December 17, 2020

Submitted to:
Angela Anderegg,
Alabama Power Company

Submitted by:
James Parham, Ph.D. and Brett Connell, M.S.



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Introduction

The Tallapoosa River has a 4,675 square mile watershed that begins in Georgia and flows through eastern Alabama. There are four impoundments formed on the Tallapoosa River located just before it joins the Coosa River near Montgomery to become the Alabama River. Alabama Power Company (APC) manages these impoundments. As part of the re-licensing process for the R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project, APC is conducting a study to identify and assess erosion and sedimentation and to determine the relationship between operations and wetted habitat in the Tallapoosa River downstream of Harris Dam. The area of focus for the Tallapoosa River is the 44-mile stretch of river below Harris Dam and continuing downstream to the Peters Island Landing (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

To better understand conditions in the Tallapoosa River study reach, APC contracted Trutta Environmental Solutions (TRUTTA) to complete a High Definition Stream Survey. In general, the HDSS approach follows a standardized series of steps which rapidly and systematically collects and processes large amounts of river condition information. TRUTTA completed both longitudinal and cross-section channel depth profiles to collect bathymetric data and streambank condition. The objectives of this project were to:

- collect dual track high-resolution, geo-referenced longitudinal surveys on 44 miles of the main channel of Tallapoosa River.
- produce stream-view video, classify left and right bank condition (on a scale of 1-5, with 1 being Fully Functional condition and 5 being Non-Functional condition), and water depth to create a database of information collected,
- analyze data by creating aquatic habitat GIS layers for left and right bank condition scores, and water depth,
- create 0.1-mile (160 m) segments of tracklog in order to average left, right and combined streambanks to prioritize the worst areas of erosion,
- complete 40 survey-grade cross sections.

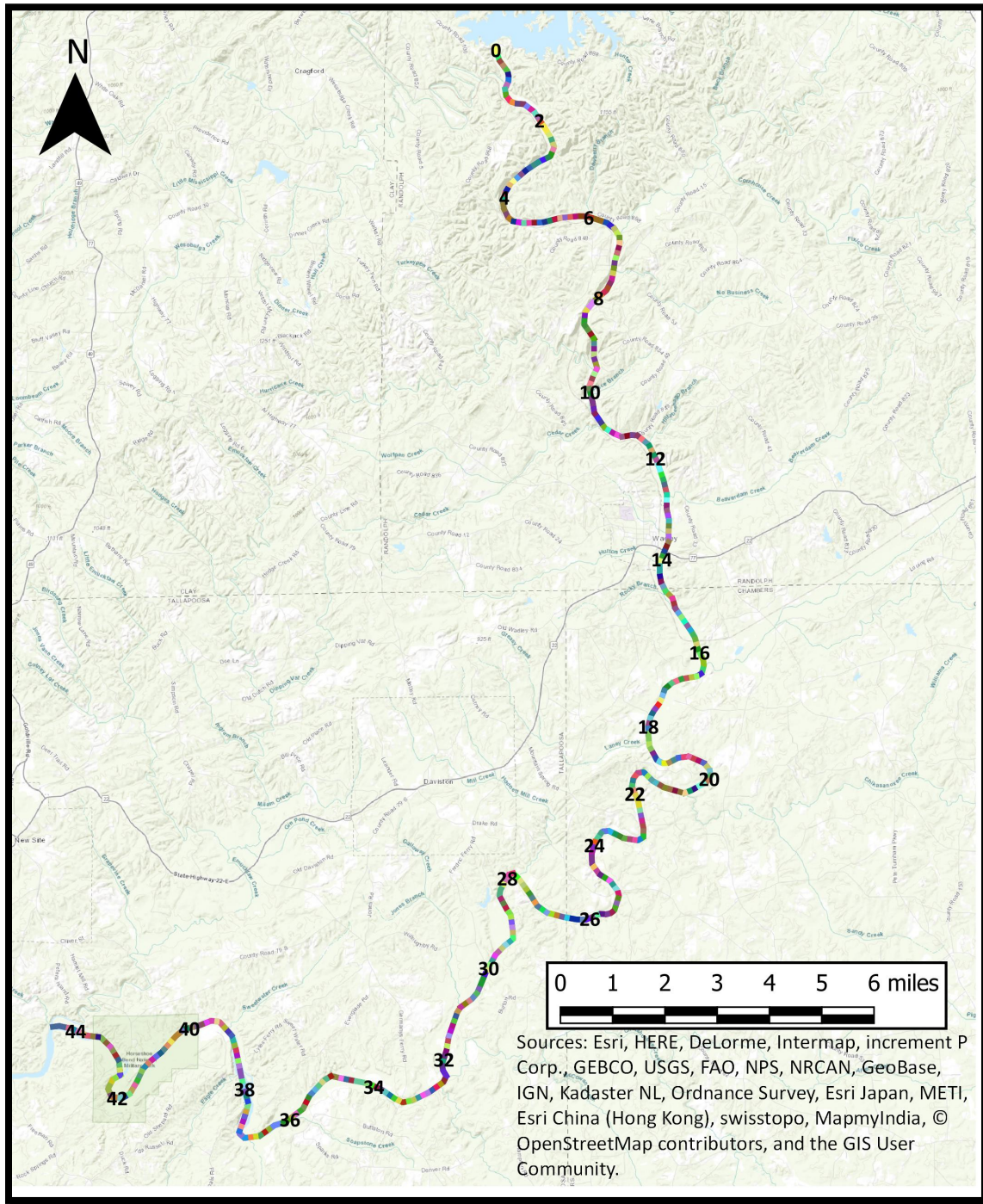


Figure 1: Survey distance on Tallapoosa River downstream of R.L. Harris dam. Colors are 0.1 mile increments. River Miles are calculated starting at R.L. Harris Dam and going downstream.



Figure 2: The Tallapoosa River below the R. L. Harris Dam.

Methods

Field Methods

Longitudinal and Cross-section High Definition Stream Survey

Two boat HDSS systems collected geo-referenced video (forward, left, and right), water depth, side-scan sonar, and high-resolution GPS information on 44 miles of the Tallapoosa River. The survey started below the R. L. Harris Dam and continued to an access point at the end of Peters Island Road. The boats ran in roughly parallel tracks, with one boat closer to the left bank and one closer to the right bank. The dual tracklog approach was used due to the width of the river and provided high-quality imagery of instream and streambank conditions.

In addition to the longitudinal survey, 40 cross-section water depth transects were surveyed in the area requested by APC. The cross-section sonar recordings were linked with RTK GPS using cellphone towers as GPS base stations where network coverage allowed. We recorded the highest precision for surface water elevation for each transect and the latitude, longitude, and water depth for each GPS point on the transect.

Analysis

Data Classification

All data were collected, organized, and classified to analyze data by creating aquatic habitat GIS layers for depth and left and right streambank condition. The GPS time, location, and depth information were linked to each second of the left and right tracklogs. This resulted in video referenced to a common location and time. The individual files were assembled to form a continuous stream-view tracklog of the Tallapoosa River. The video was classified using HDSS video coder software which allowed an appropriate assessment score to be applied to each second of the video and associated GPS location. To standardize the results from the dual track surveys, the data were mapped onto a centerline so that the data collected from the separate boats along the same area of the river could be compared (Figure 3).



Figure 3: Example of mapping the data from the left and right boat survey tracks to a common centerline to allow the comparison of data at a single location.

Bank Condition

Naturally occurring streambank erosion provides a direct supply of sediment to fluvial systems creating the habitats necessary to support a wide array of species. However, excessive erosion is often damaging

to the riverine systems by reducing habitat heterogeneity, increasing water temperatures, lowering dissolved oxygen, and smothering and suffocating aquatic life (Wilber 2001). This excess erosion contributes to the total load in sediment impaired streams.

Multiple methods focusing on the stream bank condition and erosion potential have been used to determine the source and magnitude of stream bank erosion. The most commonly used method to assess stream bank erosion is the Bank Erosion Hazard Index (BEHI) developed by Rosgen (1996). This method requires a trained individual to collect data in the field on bank height, bank full height, root depth, root density, surface protection, and bank angle to determine its potential for erosion. The Bank Erosion Susceptibility Index (BESI) developed by Connell (2012) collects parameters similar to BEHI such as bank angle, bank height, surface protection, and riparian diversity but utilizes a Streambank Video Mapping System to visually score the habitat, allowing for a rapid assessment of erosion susceptibility at the landscape scale. Utilizing his method, Connell (2012) determined he was able to rapidly identify areas susceptible to erosion and that field time, costs, and environmental impacts were reduced.

The method used to score Bank Condition for this project was similar to BESI developed by Connell (2012) for landscape scale assessments of streambank erosion susceptibility. Bank Condition scores reflect the potential for streambank erosion or streambank failure and is a visual integration of streambank angle, height, surface protection, and riparian condition. Compared to the BEHI method developed by Rosgen (1996), our method utilized a riparian condition parameter as a surrogate for root depth and root density and data were viewed on high definition video captured from the HDSS system. Sass and Keane (2012) created and validated a similar surrogate for the BEHI root parameters while assessing streambank erosion in Kansas. Additionally, video has been used with success to determine streambank erosion rates (Hensley and Ayers 2018) and areas susceptible to erosion (Connell 2012). The major advantages of this method over traditional erosion assessments is the reduction of field time, cost, and uncertainty when extrapolating data to represent the entire river.

Left and right bank condition was visually assessed from the high definition video for both sides of the river. Each streambank was viewed independently during the classification process. To avoid error due to different observers, scoring of Bank Condition was performed by a single experienced classifier. The Bank Condition score consisted of five bank condition levels ranging from Fully Functional (1) to Non-functional (5) (Figure 4 and Table 1) and were continuously assessed for the entire sampling area.



Figure 4: Example of the HDSS Bank Condition Scoring System.

Table 1: Bank Condition Scores, description and relative erosion potential and human impact.

Bank Condition Score	Bank Condition Class	Description	Erosion Potential	Human Impact
1	Fully Functional	Banks with low erosion potential, such as, bedrock outcroppings, heavily wooded areas with low slopes and good access to flood plain.	Low to High	Low to High
2	Functional	Banks in good condition with minor impacts present, such as, forested with moderate bank angles and adequate access to flood plains.		
3	Slightly Impaired	Banks showing moderate erosion impact or some impact from human development.		
4	Impaired	Surrounding area consists of more than 50% exposed soil with low riparian diversity or surface protection. Obvious impacts from cattle, agriculture, industry, and poorly protected streambanks		
5	Non-functional	Surrounding area consists of short grass or bare soil and steep bank angles. Evidence of active bank failure with very little stabilization from vegetation. Contribution of sediment likely to be very high in these areas.		

Cross-Section Transects

The cross-section data collected on the river was plotted in ArcGIS 10.2 to identify the cross-section points from the longitudinal points. A line was created through the points and the points were snapped to the line (Figure 5). The cross-sectional data was then assembled with a Transect ID, coordinate information for each point location, water depth, water surface elevation and the bottom elevation for each point.

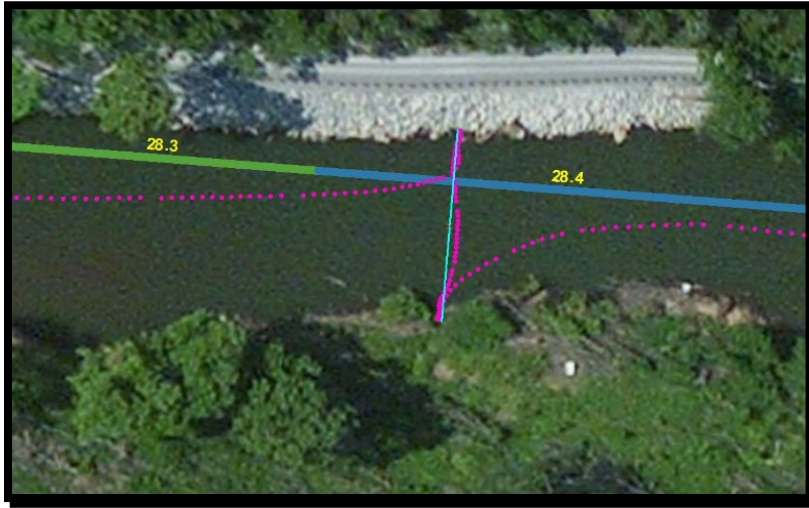


Figure 5: Example of cross section data (magenta dots) and final line (thin, light blue line) created in post-processing. The number on the thick green and blue line refer to the river miles in 0.1 increments. This example is from the Harpeth River, TN.

Results

River Discharge

The two flow gages most relevant to the Tallapoosa River flows were the USGS 02414500 TALLAPOOSA RIVER AT WADLEY, AL and USGS 02414715 TALLAPOOSA RIVER NR NEW SITE, AL. (HORSESHOE BEND). Prior to survey, flows were monitored to ensure relatively normal flow conditions during the survey. During the surveys, flows closer to the R. L. Harris dam had higher fluctuation than further downstream near Horseshoe Bend. (Figure 6 and Figure 7).

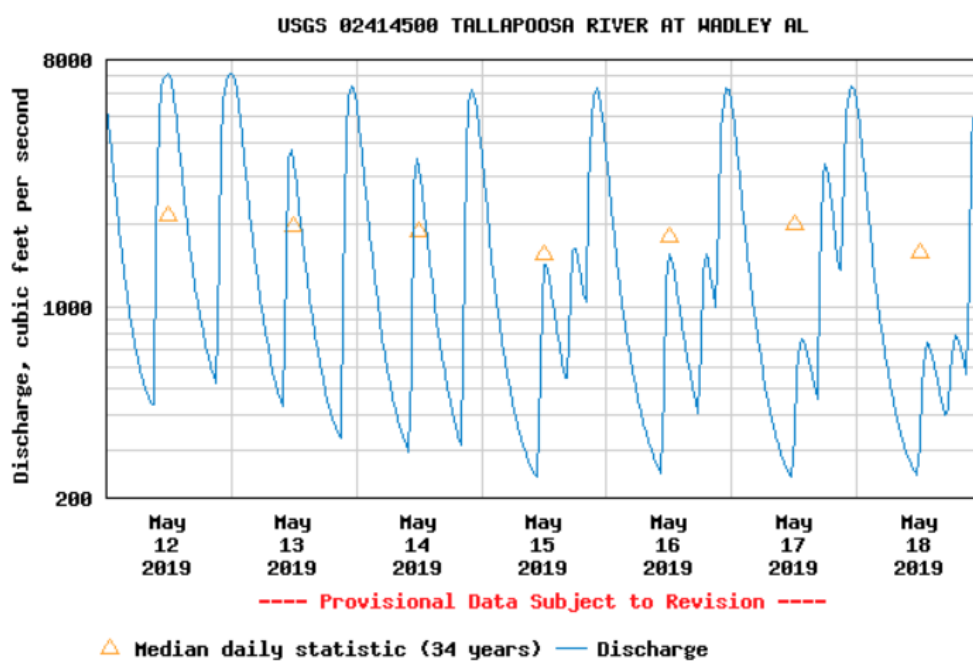


Figure 6: USGS 02414500 TALLAPOOSA RIVER AT WADLEY, AL.

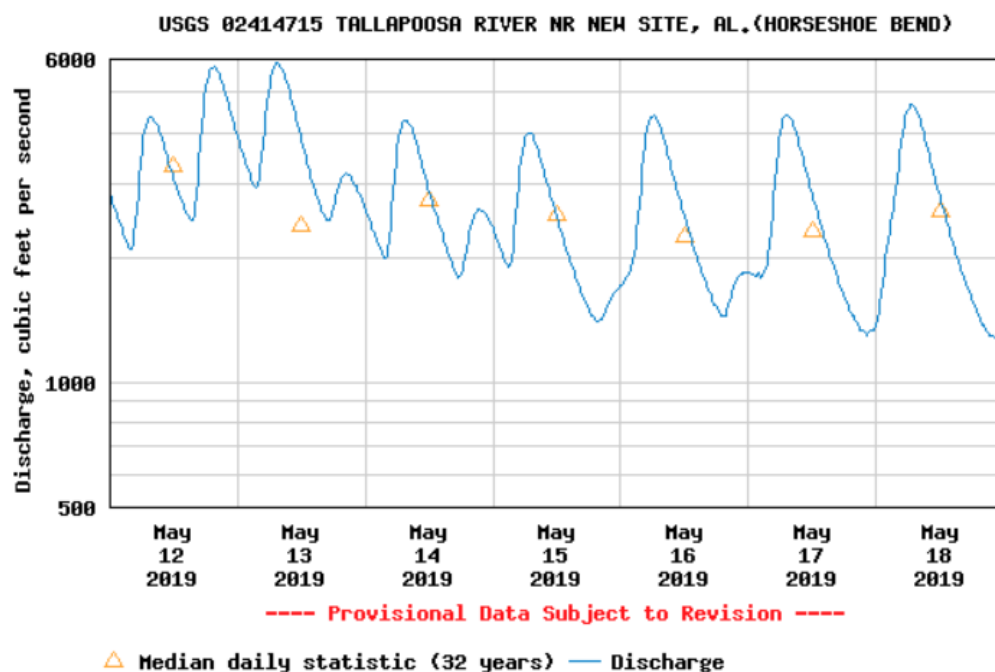


Figure 7: USGS 02414715 TALLAPOOSA RIVER NR NEW SITE, AL. (HORSESHOE BEND).

HDSS

HDSS Survey

The first objective of this survey was to document water depth and streambank conditions during the survey. We completed the surveys on 5-14-2019, 5-15-2019 and 5-16-2019. Table 2 provides the survey track number with associated start date and time. The Track number is a three-digit number that represents the Day-Boat (riverside)-Track for reference to the Video Tracks of the survey (Figure 8 and Figure 9). We used the HDSS platform to gather a right and left track to document the streambank and water depth for the full survey. We created stream-view video for both left and right survey tracks (Figure 10)

Table 2: Survey Track collection information.

Track	Day	Date	Start Time
111	1	2019-05-14	12:52:23
112	1	2019-05-14	14:17:33
113	1	2019-05-14	15:47:39
121	1	2019-05-14	12:54:36
122	1	2019-05-14	14:24:40
123	1	2019-05-14	15:59:46
211	2	2019-05-15	08:11:33
212	2	2019-05-15	10:16:40
213	2	2019-05-15	12:26:48
214	2	2019-05-15	14:06:54
221	2	2019-05-15	08:10:23
222	2	2019-05-15	10:15:52
223	2	2019-05-15	12:26:01
224	2	2019-05-15	14:06:05
311	3	2019-05-16	13:17:53
312	3	2019-05-16	14:33:49
313	3	2019-05-16	16:23:56
321	3	2019-05-16	13:17:36
322	3	2019-05-16	14:32:34
323	3	2019-05-16	16:17:40

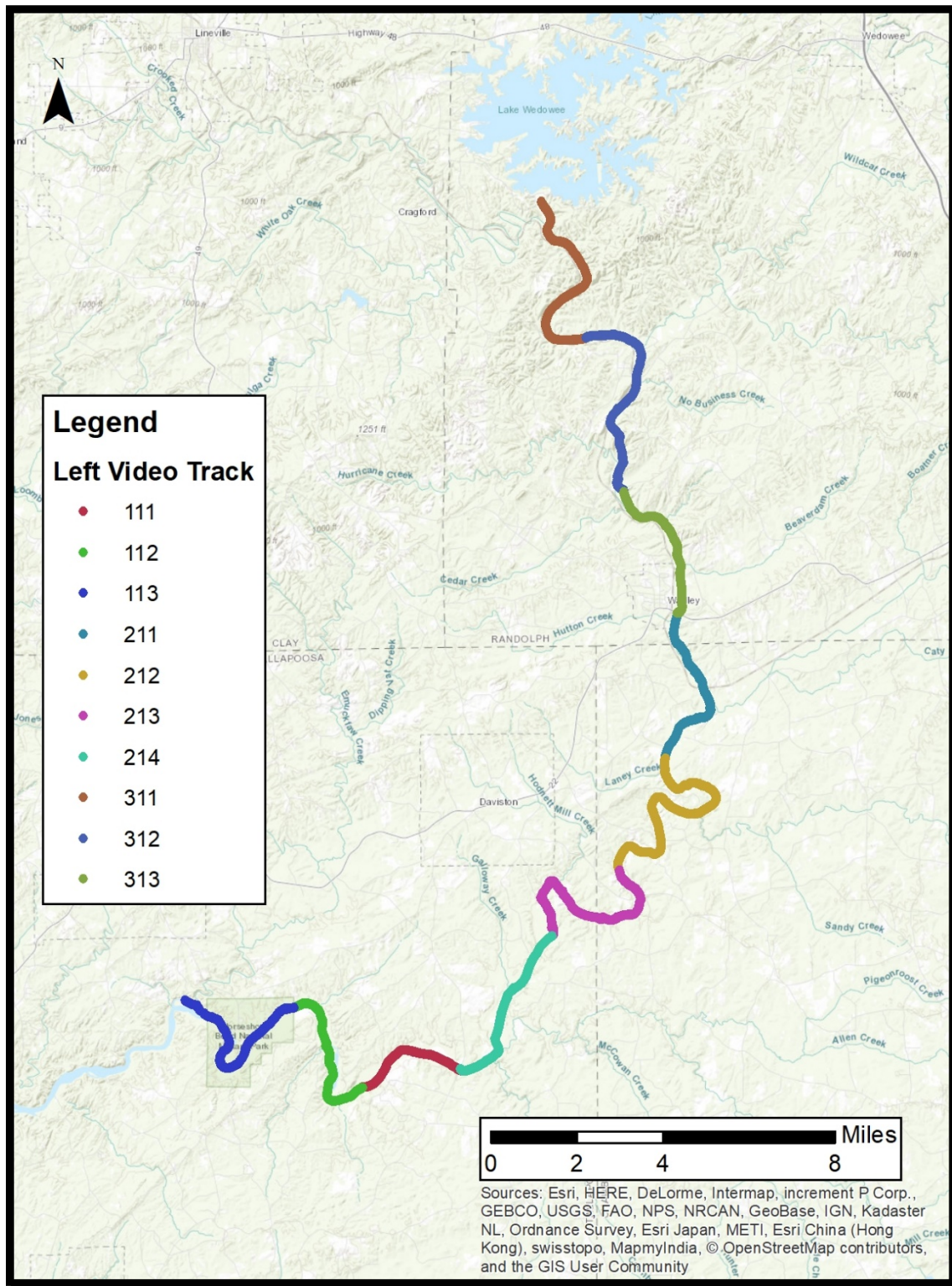


Figure 8: Left HDSS Video Tracks for the Tallapoosa River.

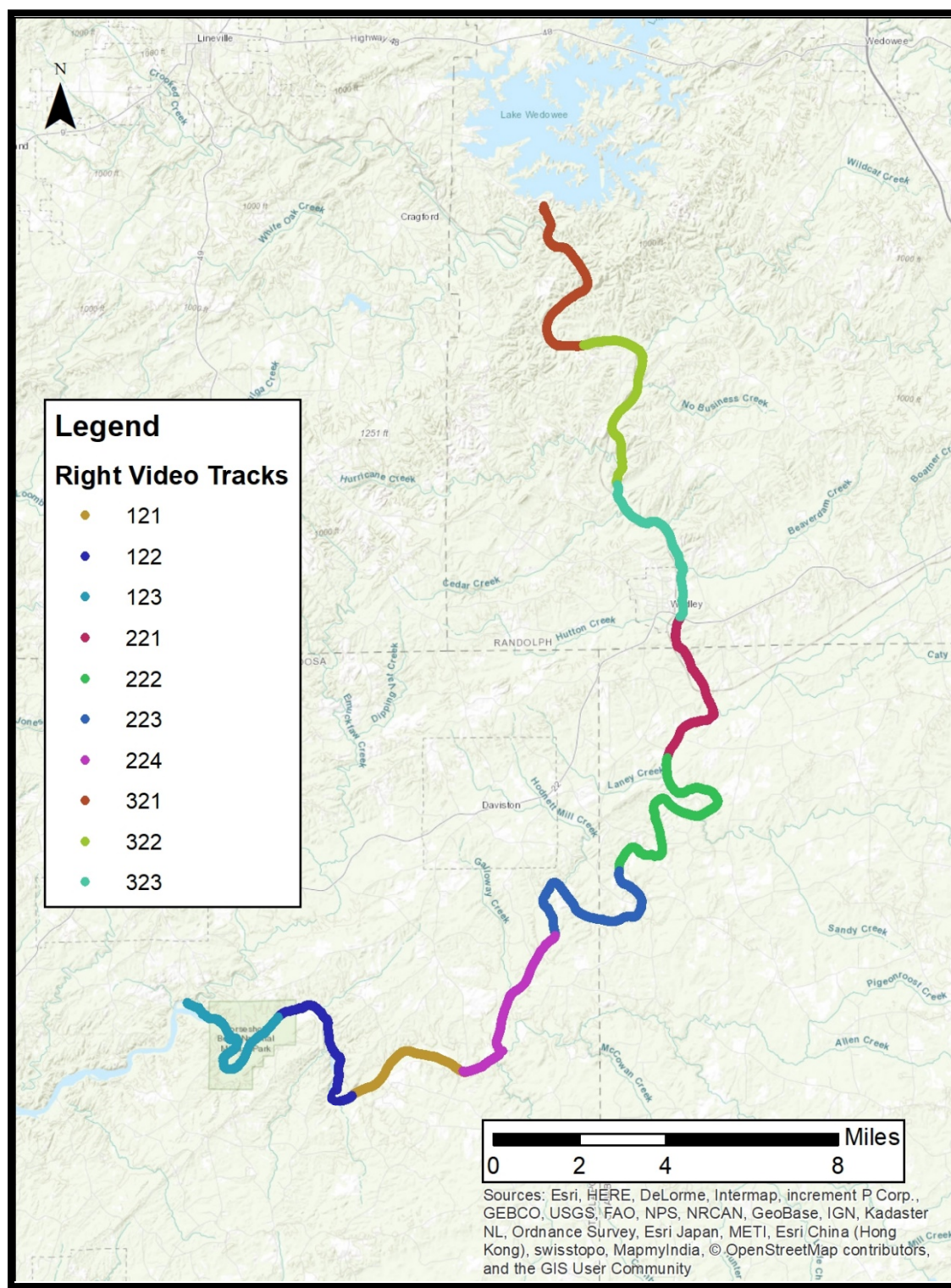


Figure 9: Right HDSS Video Tracks for the Tallapoosa River.

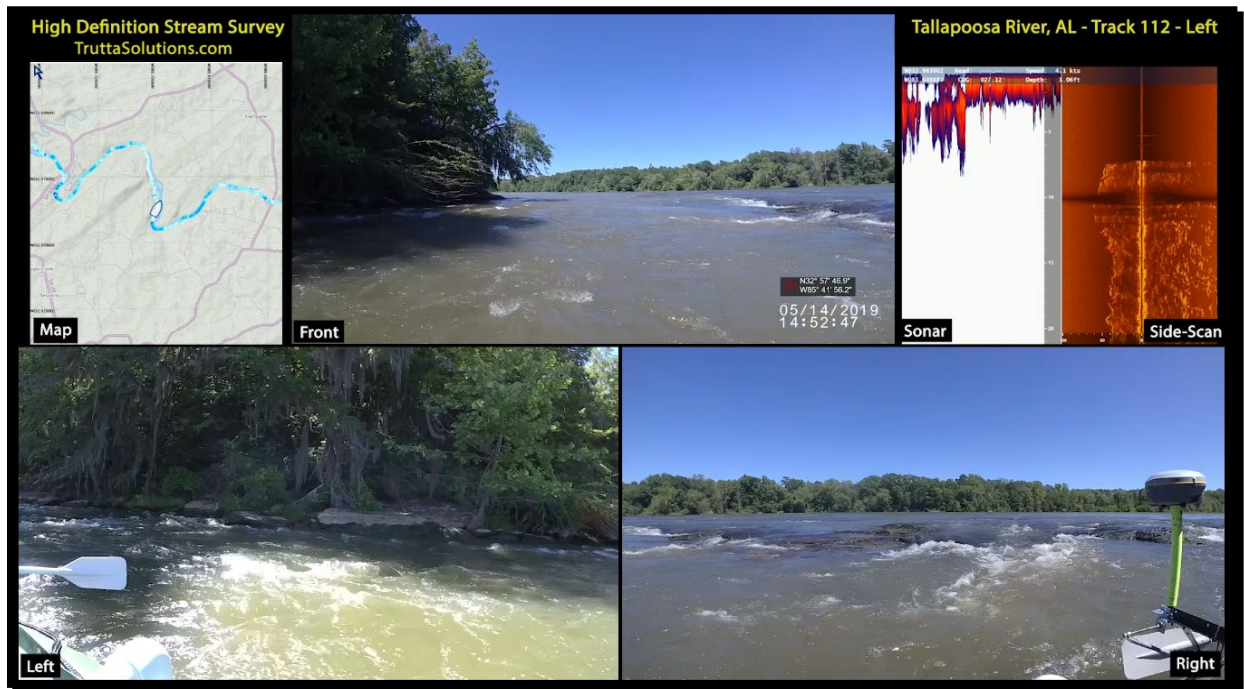


Figure 10: Example of Video Track output from the Tallapoosa HDSS project. Video Track number is in the upper right corner of the video.

Assessing the condition of the streambanks

One of the goals of the Tallapoosa River HDSS project was to document and classify the streambank condition for the left and right banks of the river. To do this, we classified the HDSS video into one of five classes representing the extent of impairment on the streambank. The following images (Figure 11) from the Tallapoosa River survey provide example of the five classes use in the streambank scoring.

1: Fully Functional



2: Functional



3: Slightly Impaired



4: Impaired



5: Non-Functional



Figure 11: Examples from the Tallapoosa River survey of the five streambank impairment classification levels.

In addition to classifying the streambank condition, we also classified the extent of human modification to the streambank. This classification scores modification into three classes: No modification, moderate modification, and high modification. In general, these scores represent the extent of streambank hardening observed. Moderate modification is typically rip-rap or some other non-impervious modification while high modification is impervious concrete shoreline. We also added a classification confidence to the streambank classification score. The confidence rating reflected the clarity of the streambank in the HDSS field video. The Tallapoosa River had extensive rocky shoals and in a number of places these shoals forced the boat operator away from the streambank decreasing the visibility of the streambank to the video classifier. There were three classes used in the classification – Good visibility, Impaired visibility and no visibility. The majority of the survey was in the Good Visibility class.

The following map images show the following classification results:

Left Bank:

- Streambank Condition - Figure 12
- Streambank Modification - Full: Figure 13, Upper: Figure 14, Middle: Figure 15, Lower: Figure 16
- Streambank Data Confidence – Figure 17

Right Bank:

- Streambank Condition - Figure 18
- Streambank Modification - Full: Figure 19, Upper: Figure 20, Middle: Figure 21, Lower: Figure 22
- Streambank Data Confidence - Figure 23

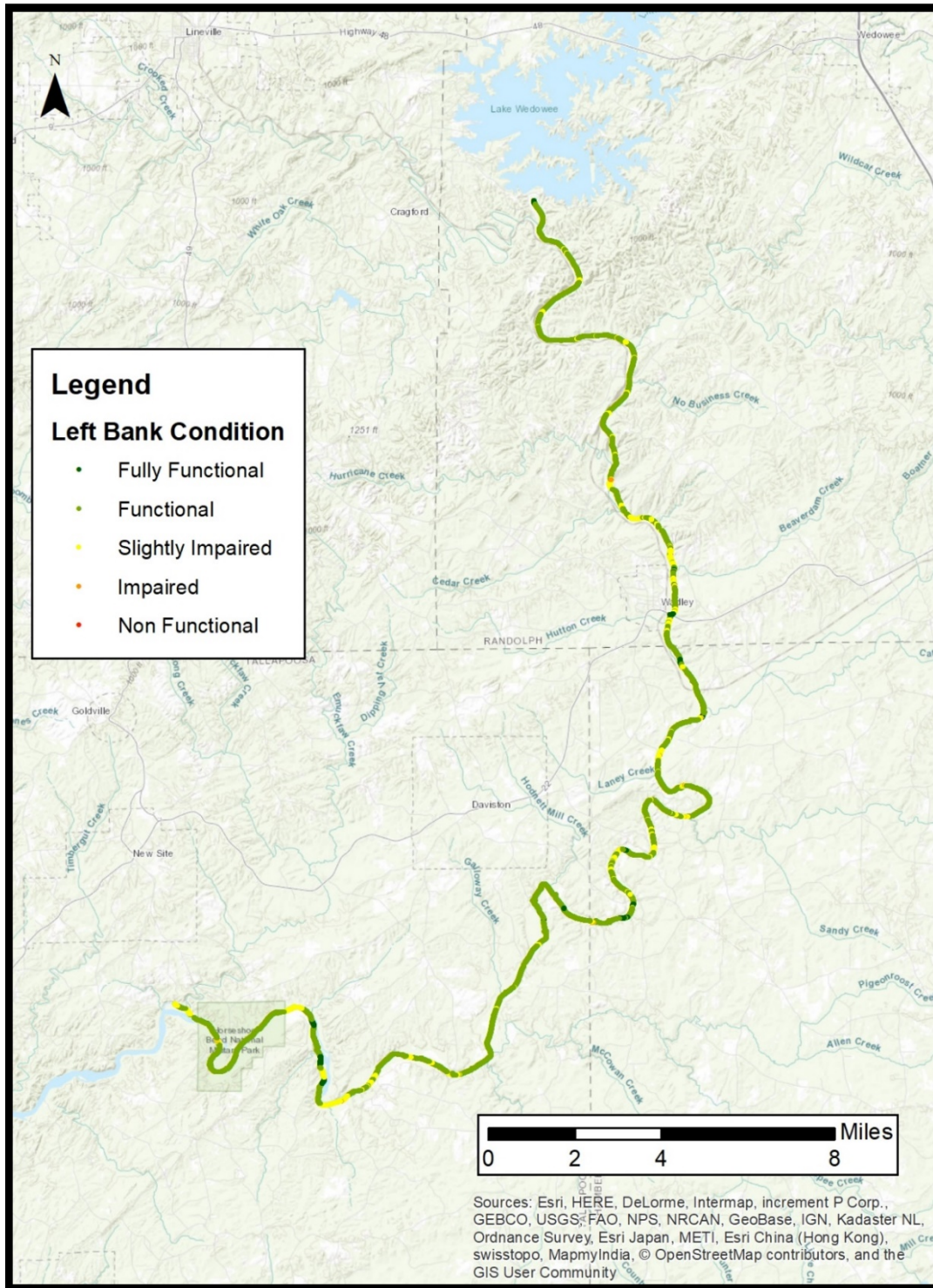


Figure 12: Left Bank Condition Score for the Tallapoosa River HDSS project.

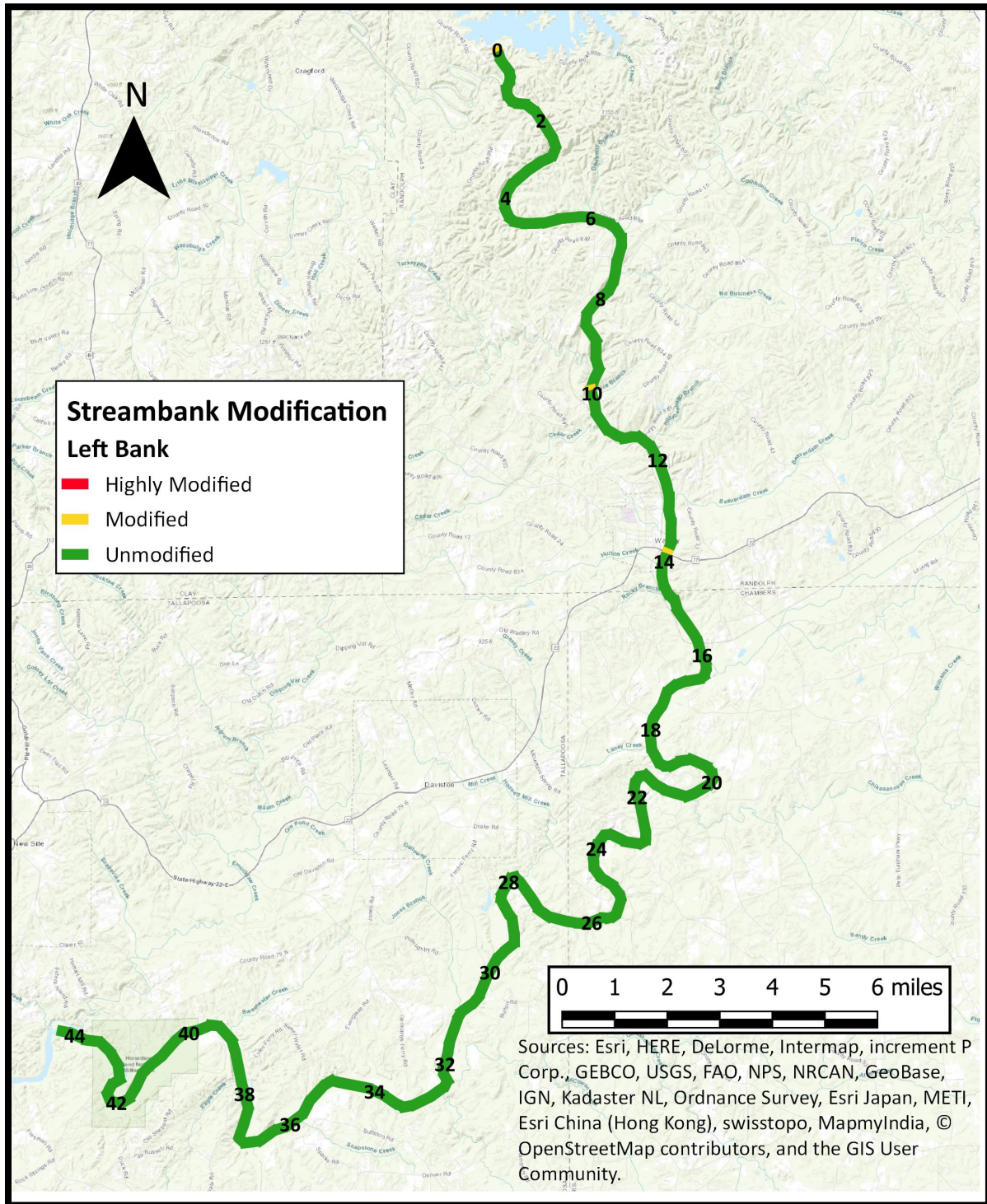


Figure 13: Left Bank Modification Score for the Tallapoosa River HDSS project.

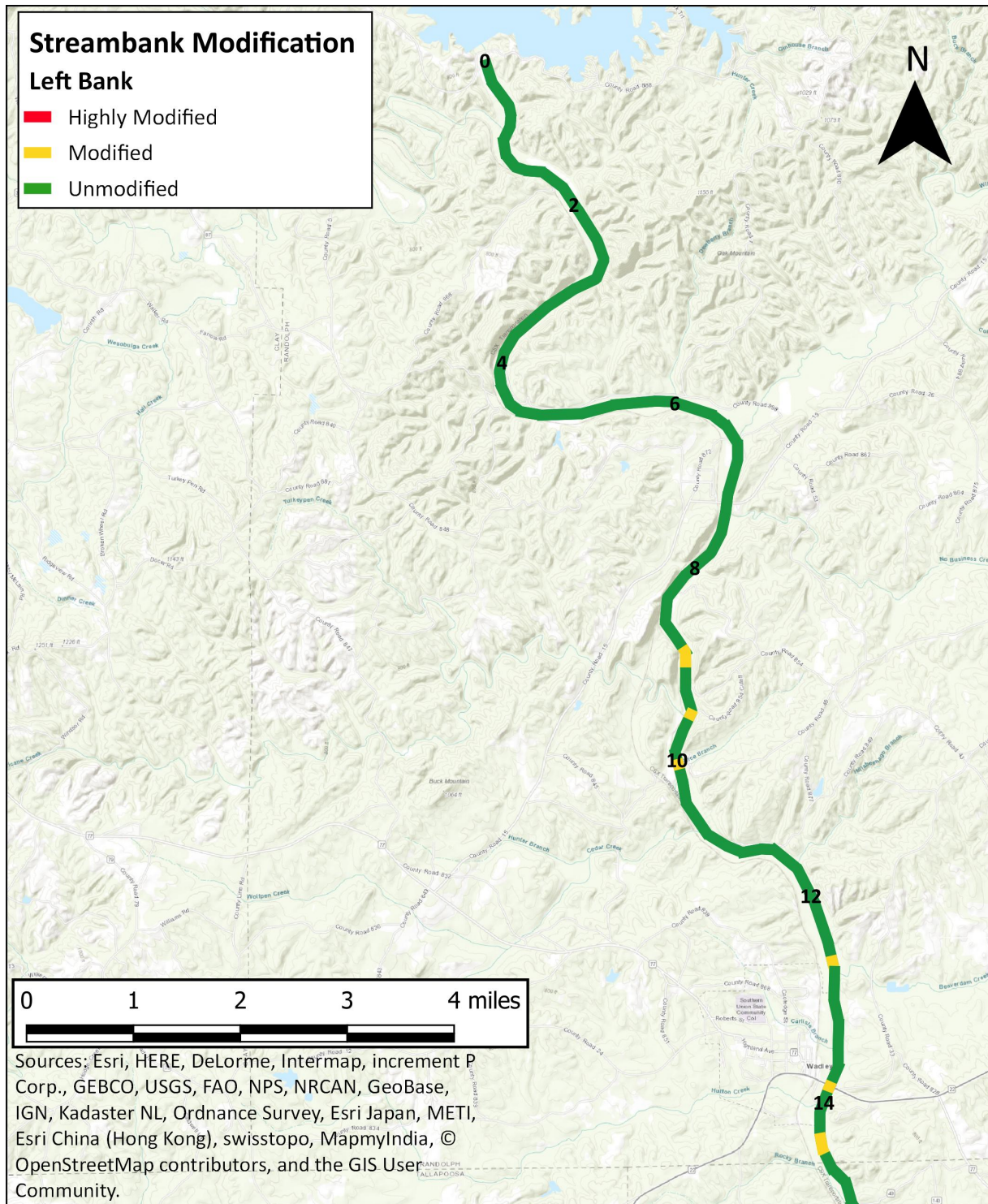


Figure 14: Left Bank Modification Score for the upper Tallapoosa River HDSS project.

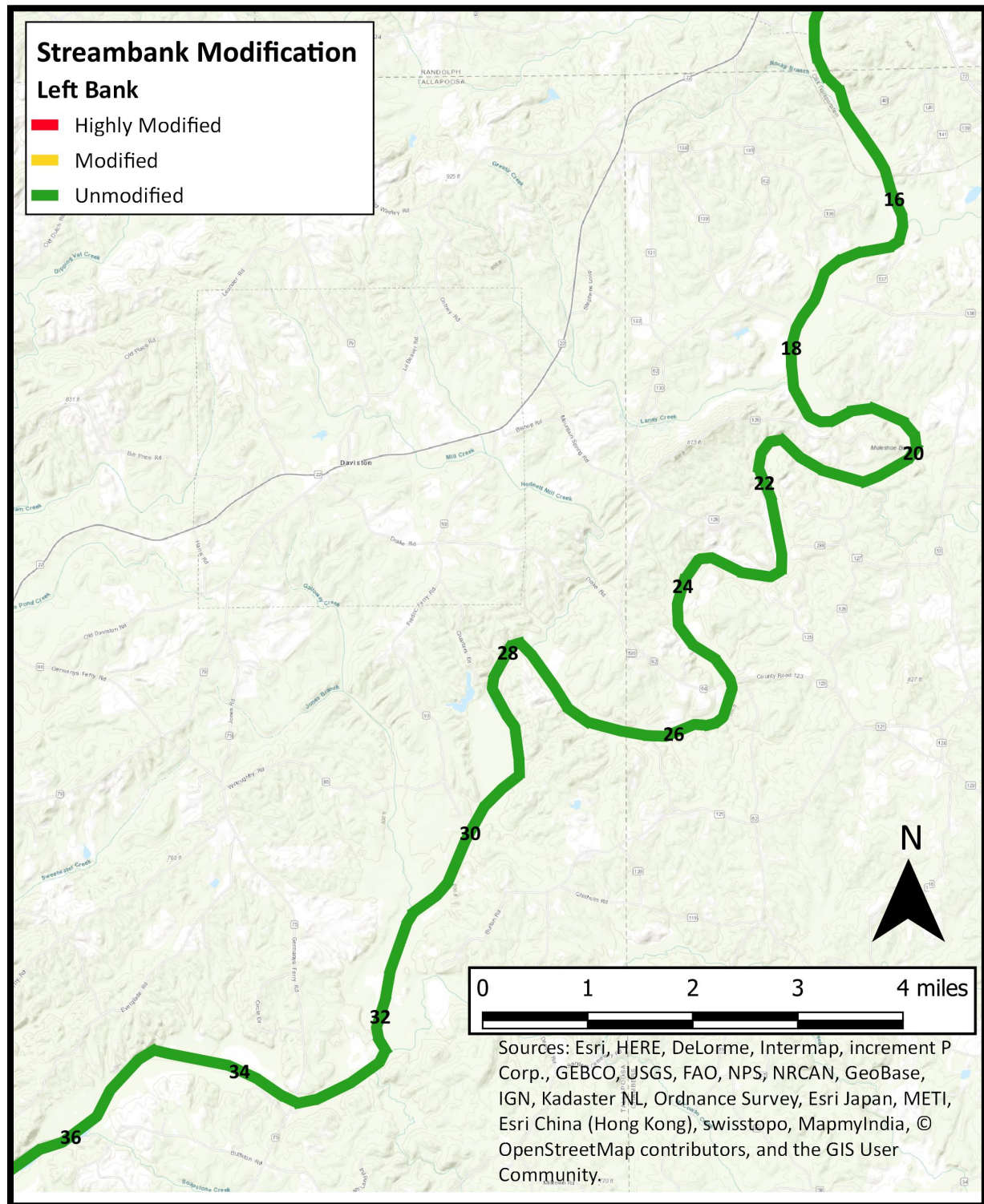


Figure 15: Left Bank Modification Score for the middle Tallapoosa River HDSS project.

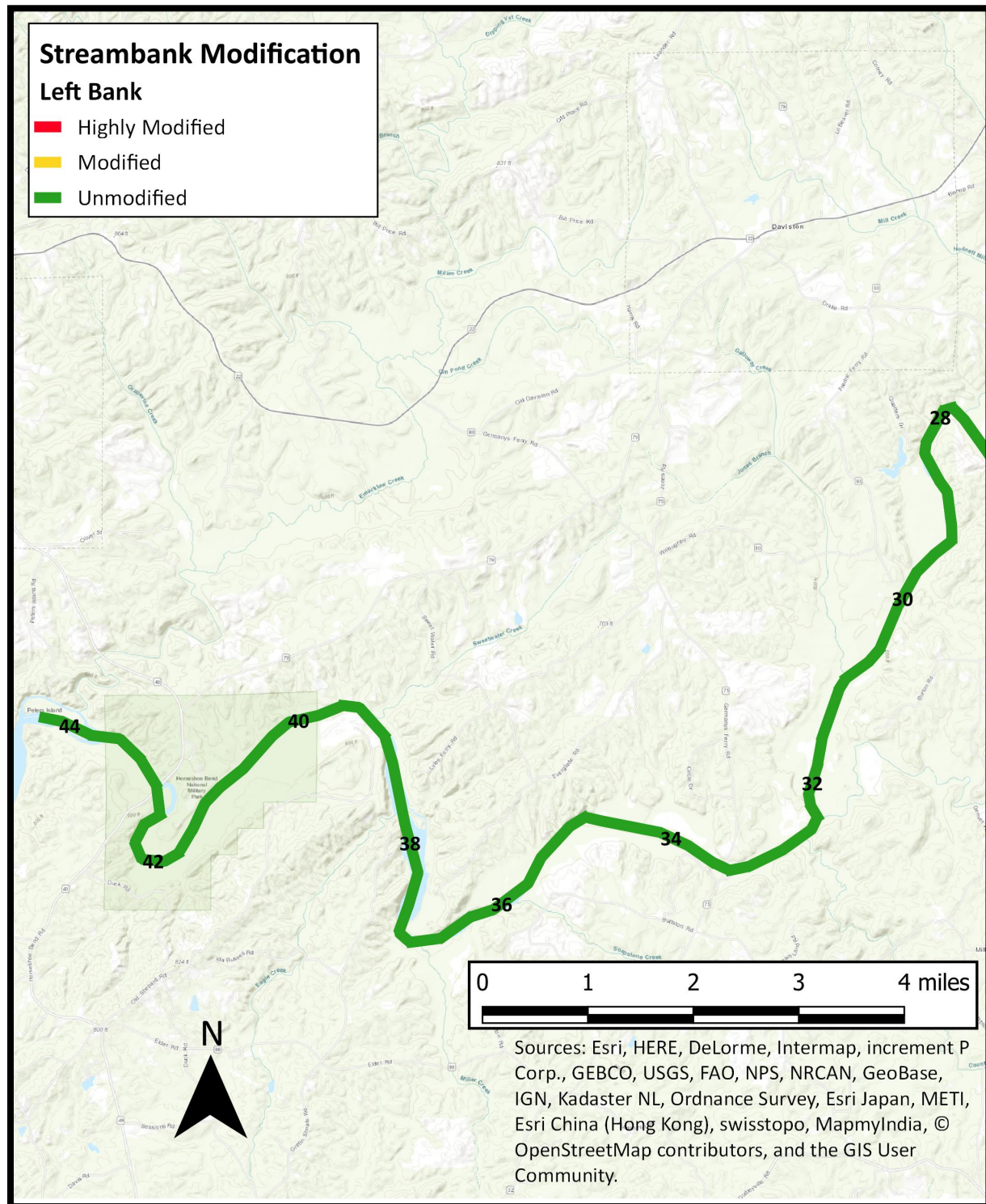


Figure 16: Left Bank Modification Score for the lower Tallapoosa River HDSS project.

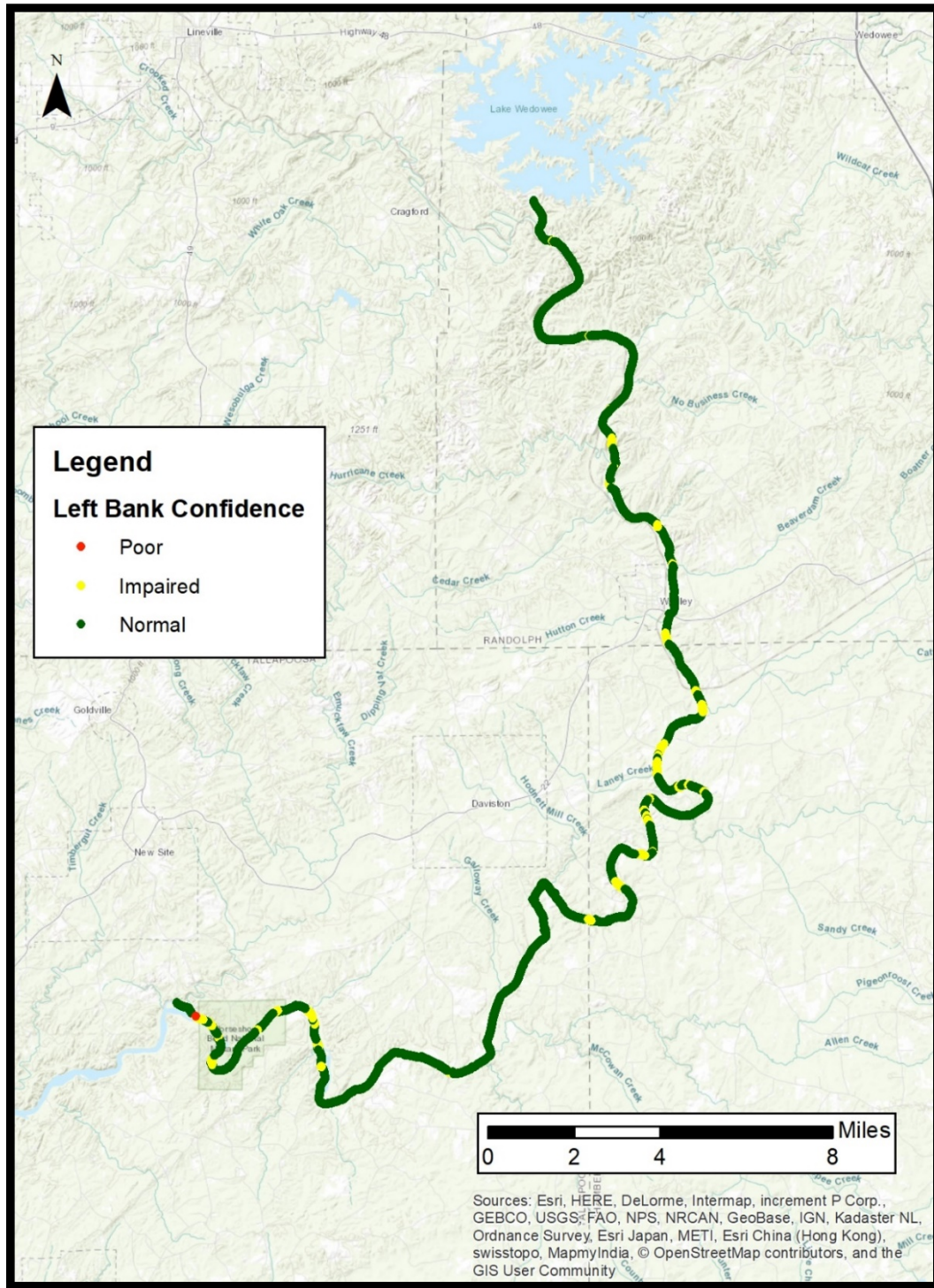


Figure 17: Left Bank Data Confidence Score for the Tallapoosa River HDSS project.

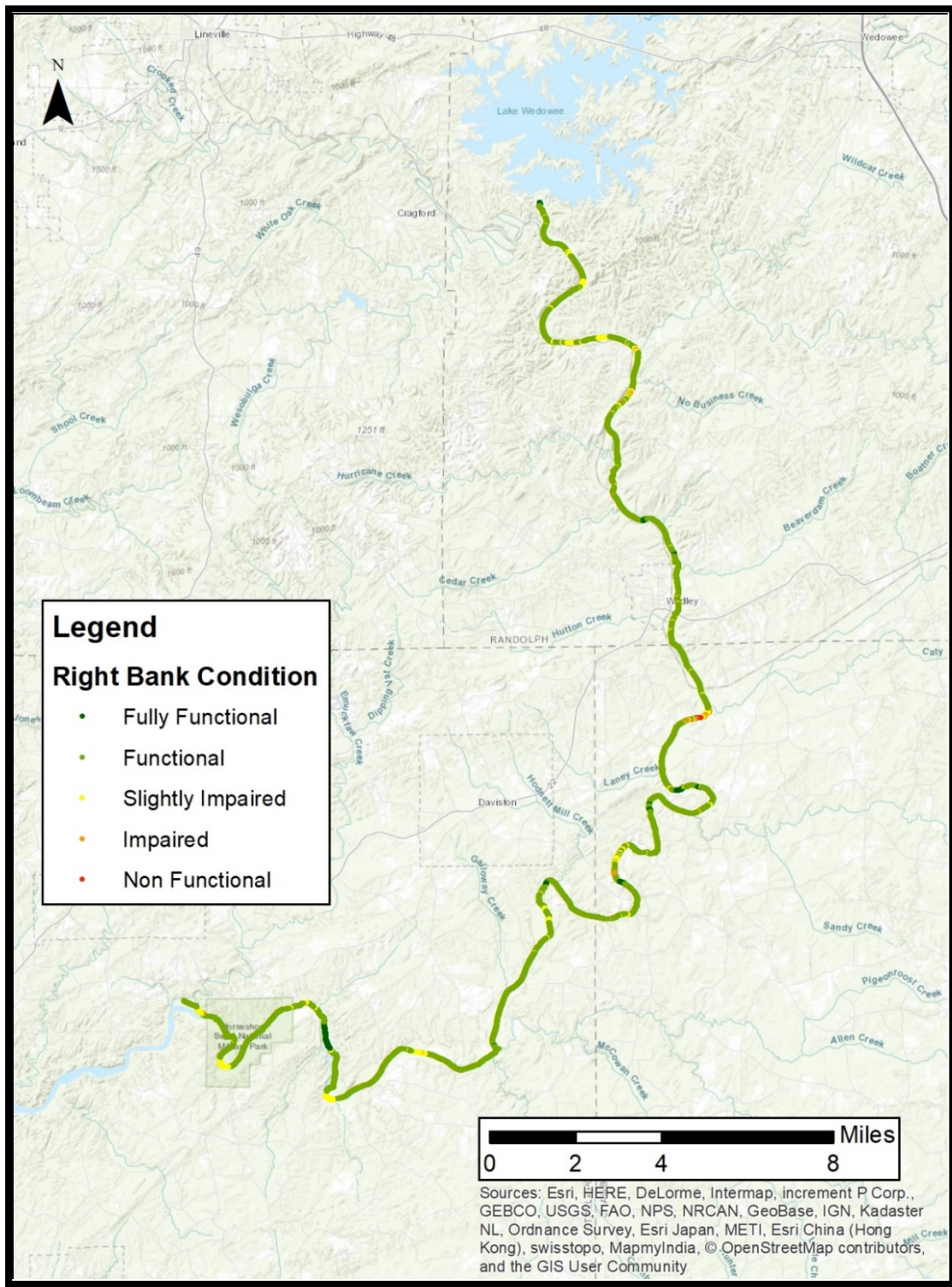


Figure 18: Right Bank Condition Score for the Tallapoosa River HDSS project.

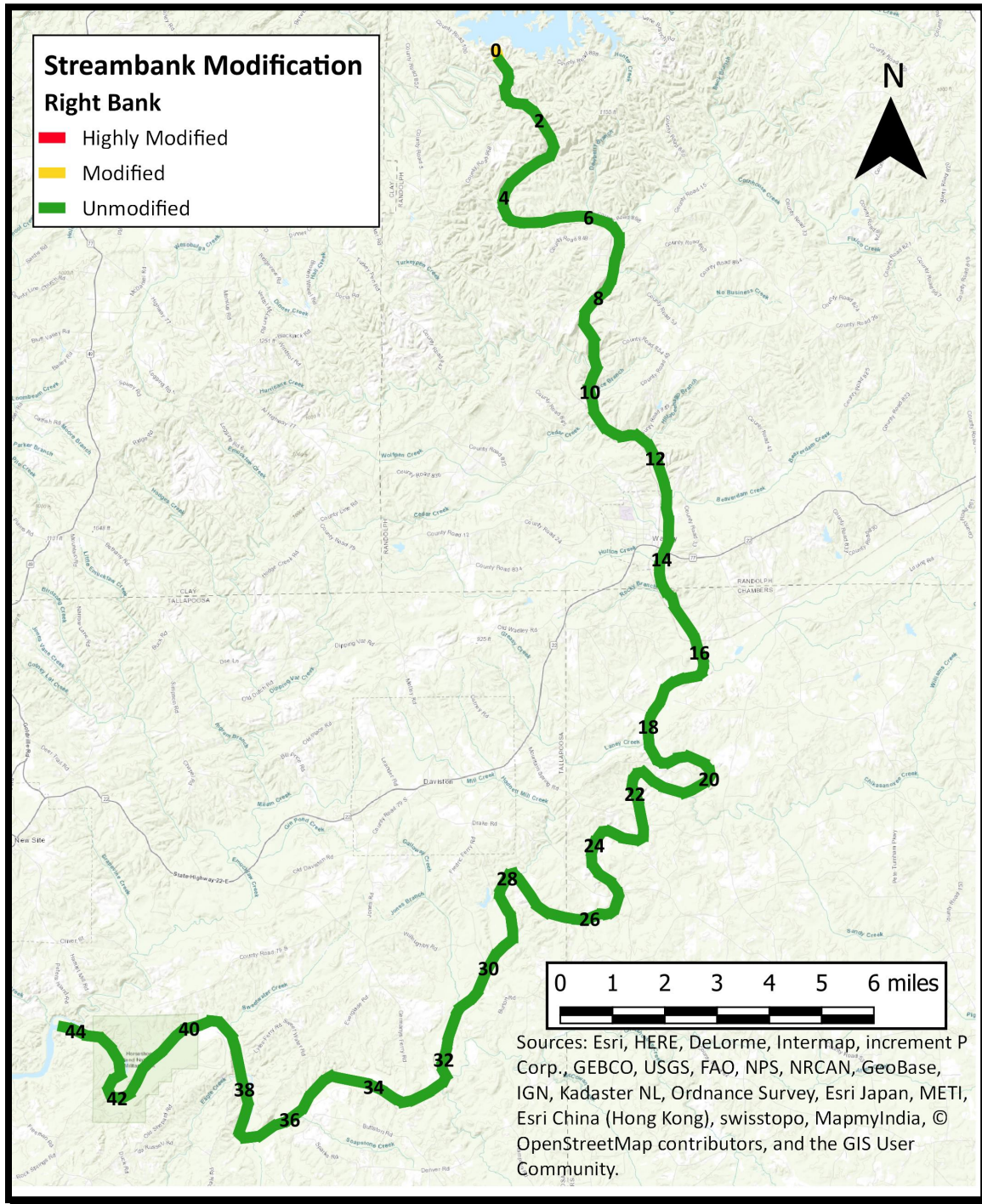


Figure 19: Right Bank Modification Score for the Tallapoosa River HDSS project.

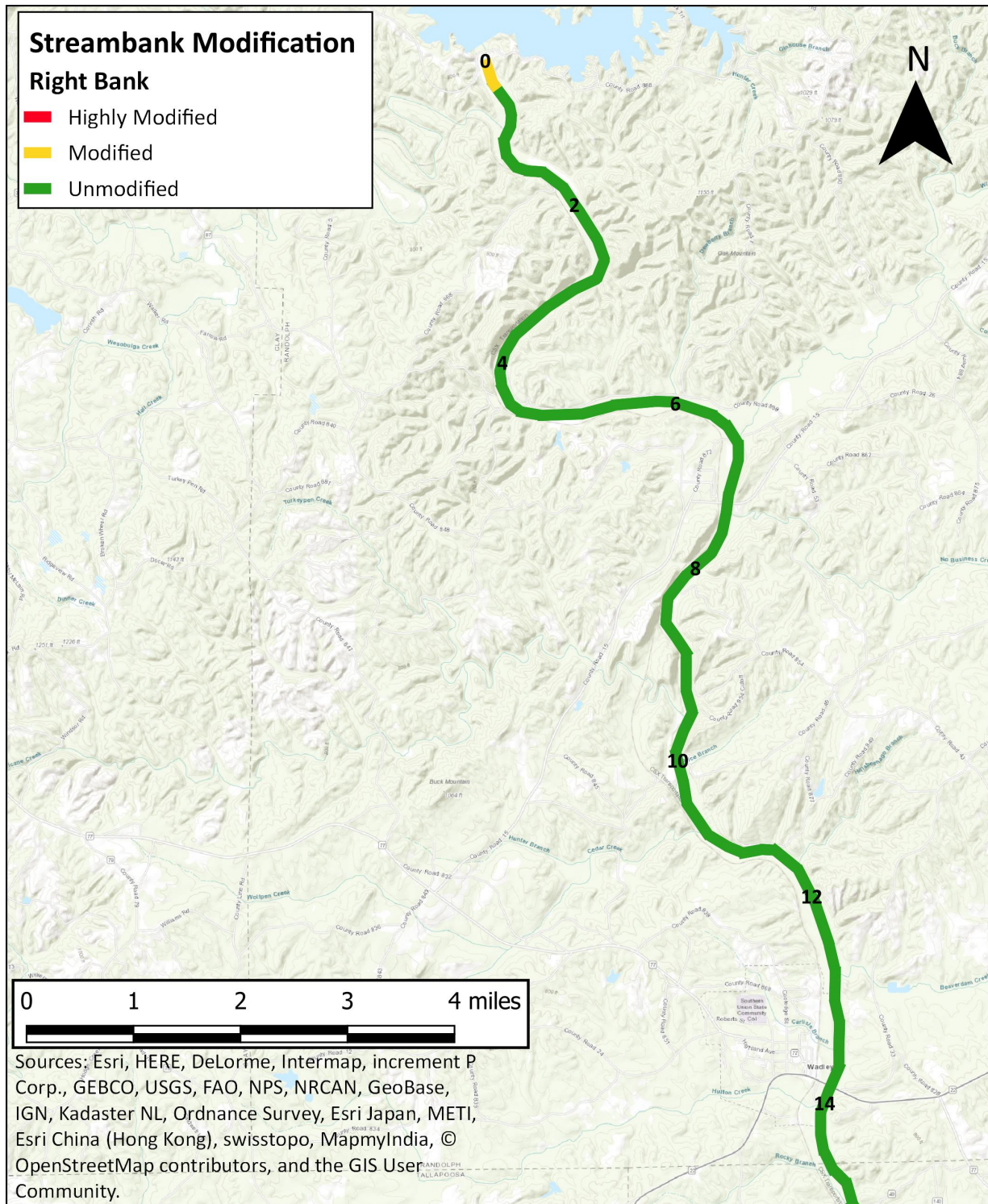


Figure 20: Right Bank Modification Score for the upper Tallapoosa River HDSS project.

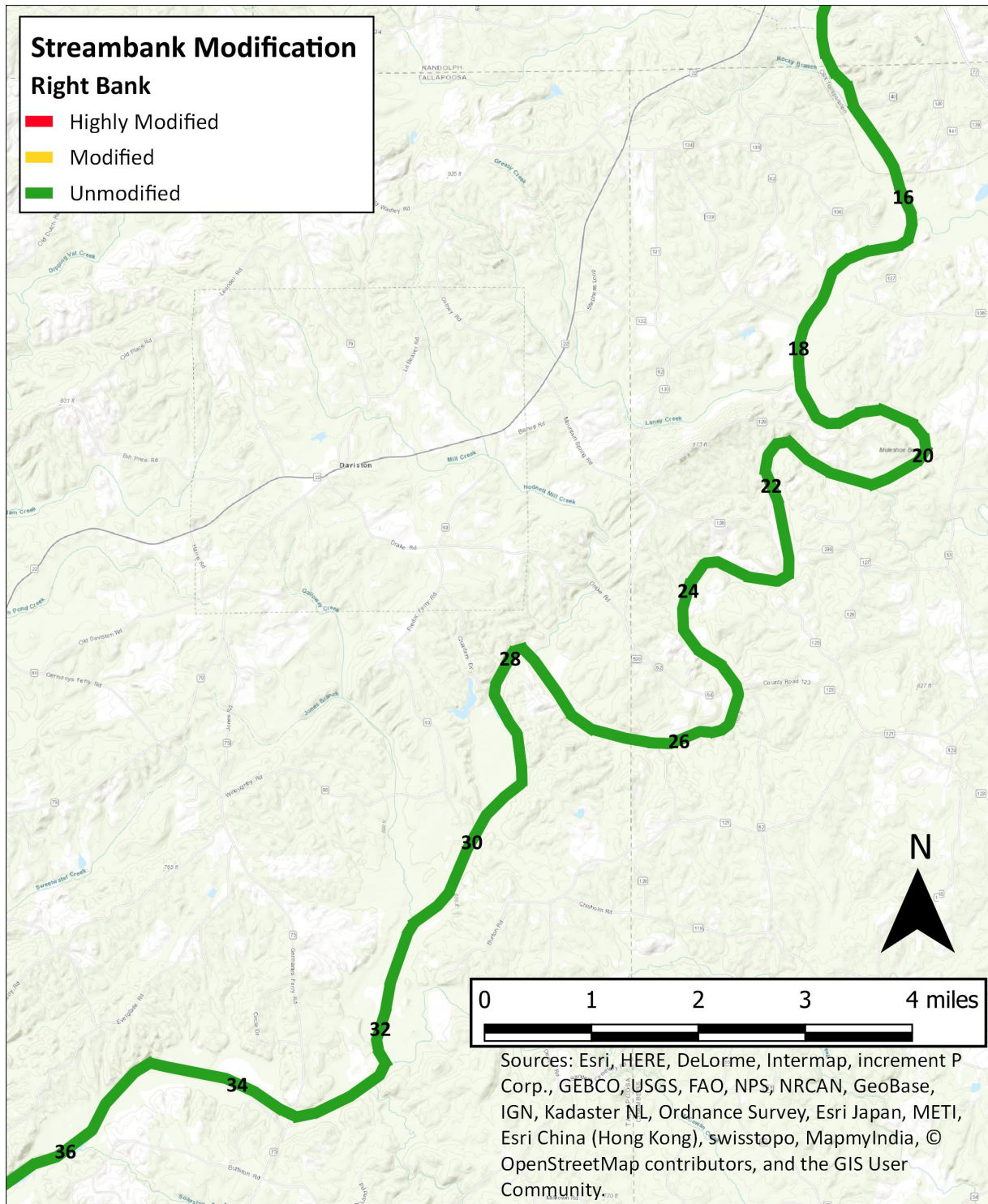


Figure 21: Right Bank Modification Score for the middle Tallapoosa River HDSS project.

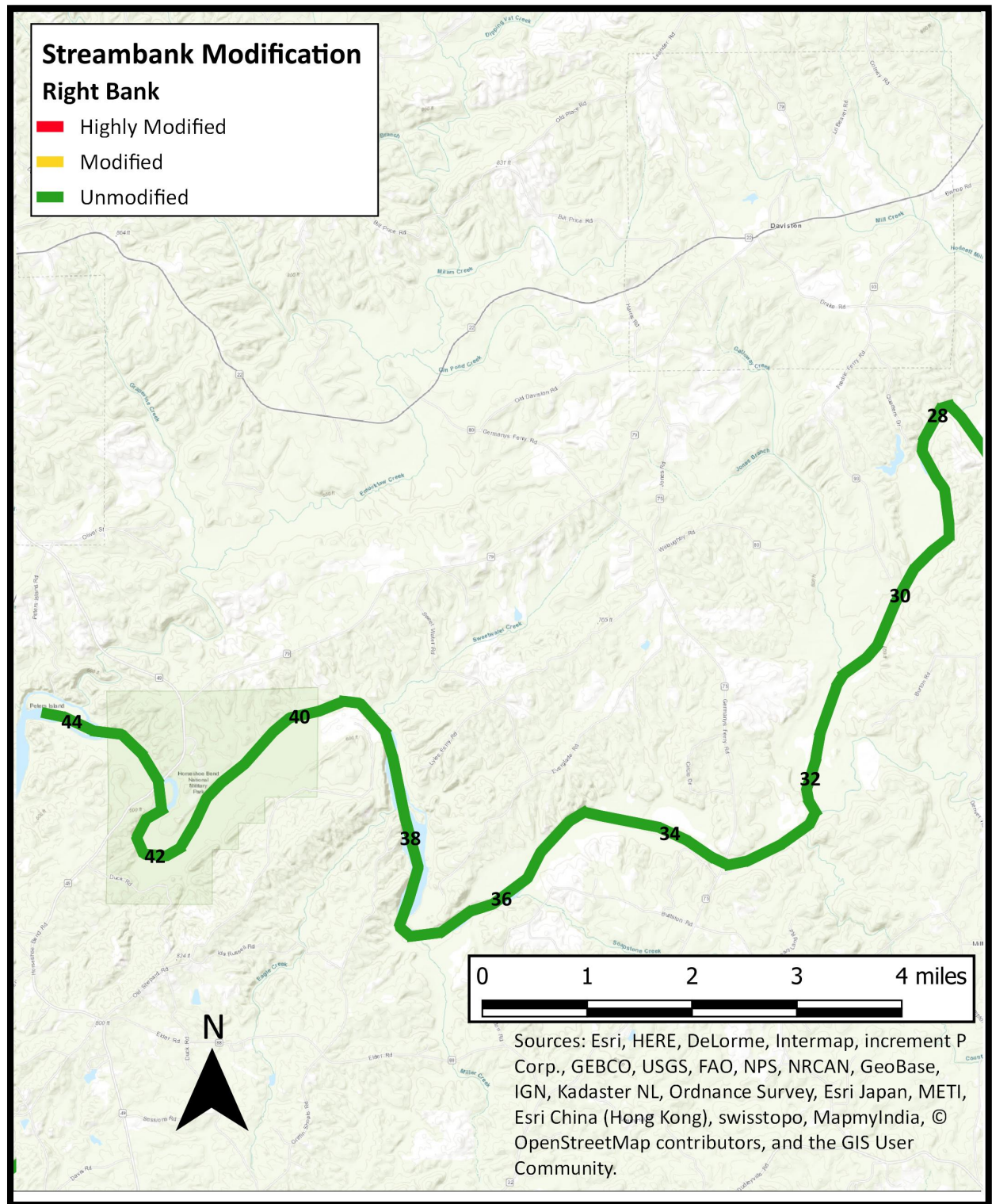


Figure 22: Right Bank Modification Score for the lower Tallapoosa River HDSS project.

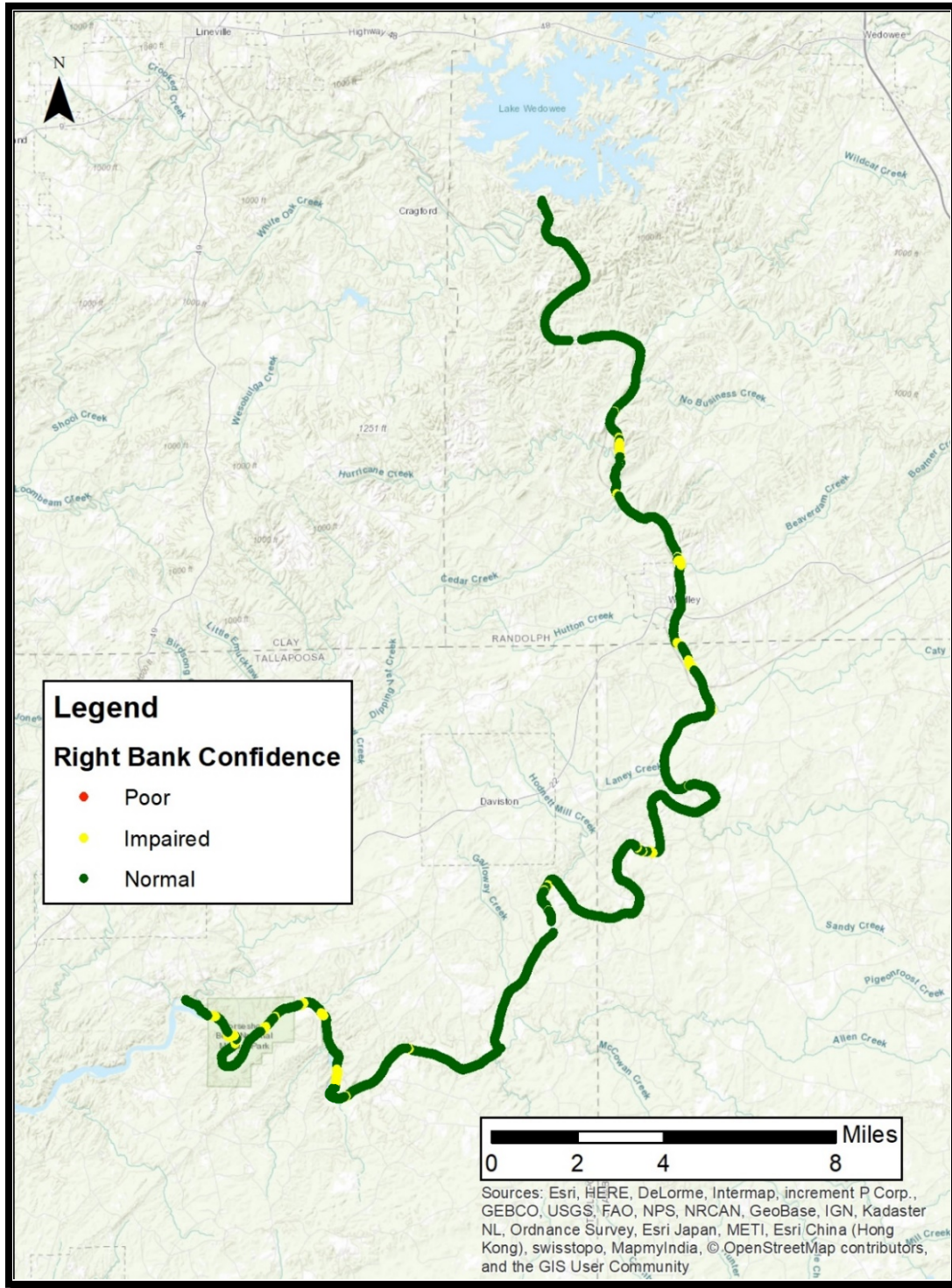


Figure 23: Right Bank Confidence Score for the Tallapoosa River HDSS project.

Average River Conditions

The data for both tracklogs were integrated onto a centerline track of the Tallapoosa River to facilitate comparisons. There was little trend, either increasing or decreasing in a downstream direction for the occurrence of bank condition scores (Figure 24). The average water depth deepened in a downstream direction, but shallow shoals were still present throughout the survey segment (Figure 25). As with the point data for water depth, the discharge fluctuations associated with power generation influence both between-day and during-day water depths and should be used with caution. Integrated maps of left and right track water depth and left and right streambank condition are shown in figures:

- Full survey area - Figure 26
- Upper survey area - Figure 27
- Middle survey area - Figure 28
- Lower survey area - Figure 29

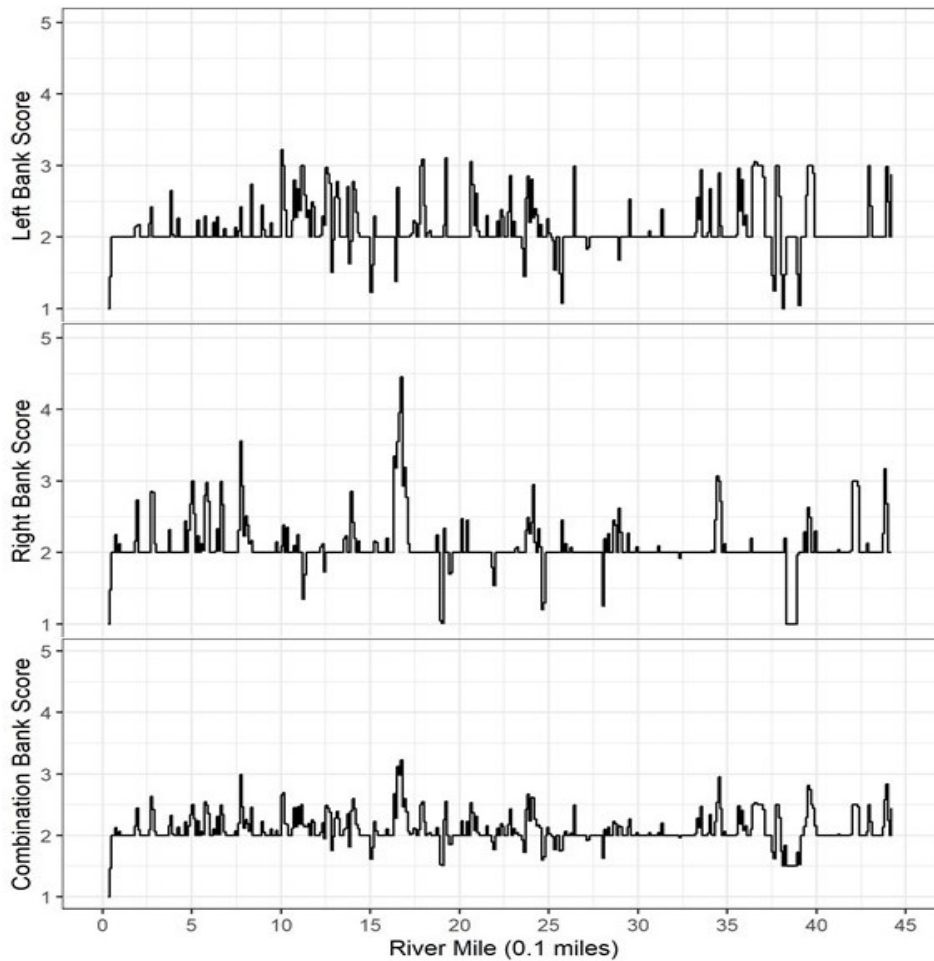


Figure 24: Average bank condition score by river mile (0.1 mile)

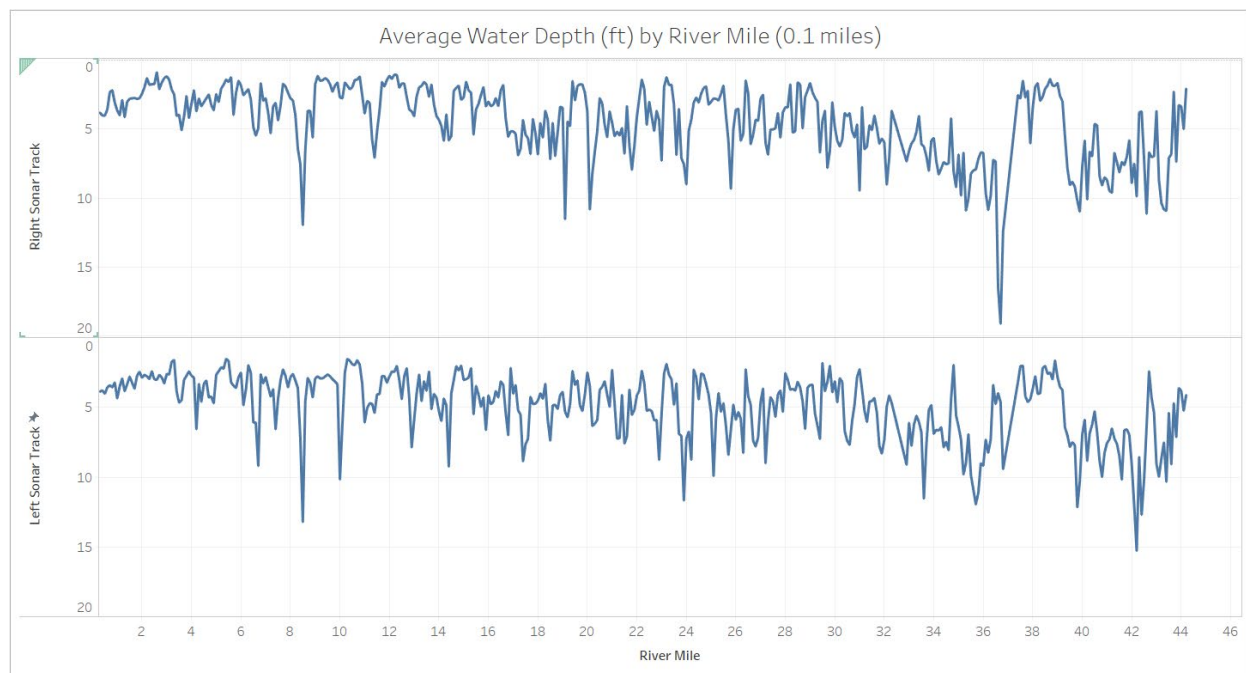


Figure 25: Average water depth (ft) by river mile (0.1 mile)

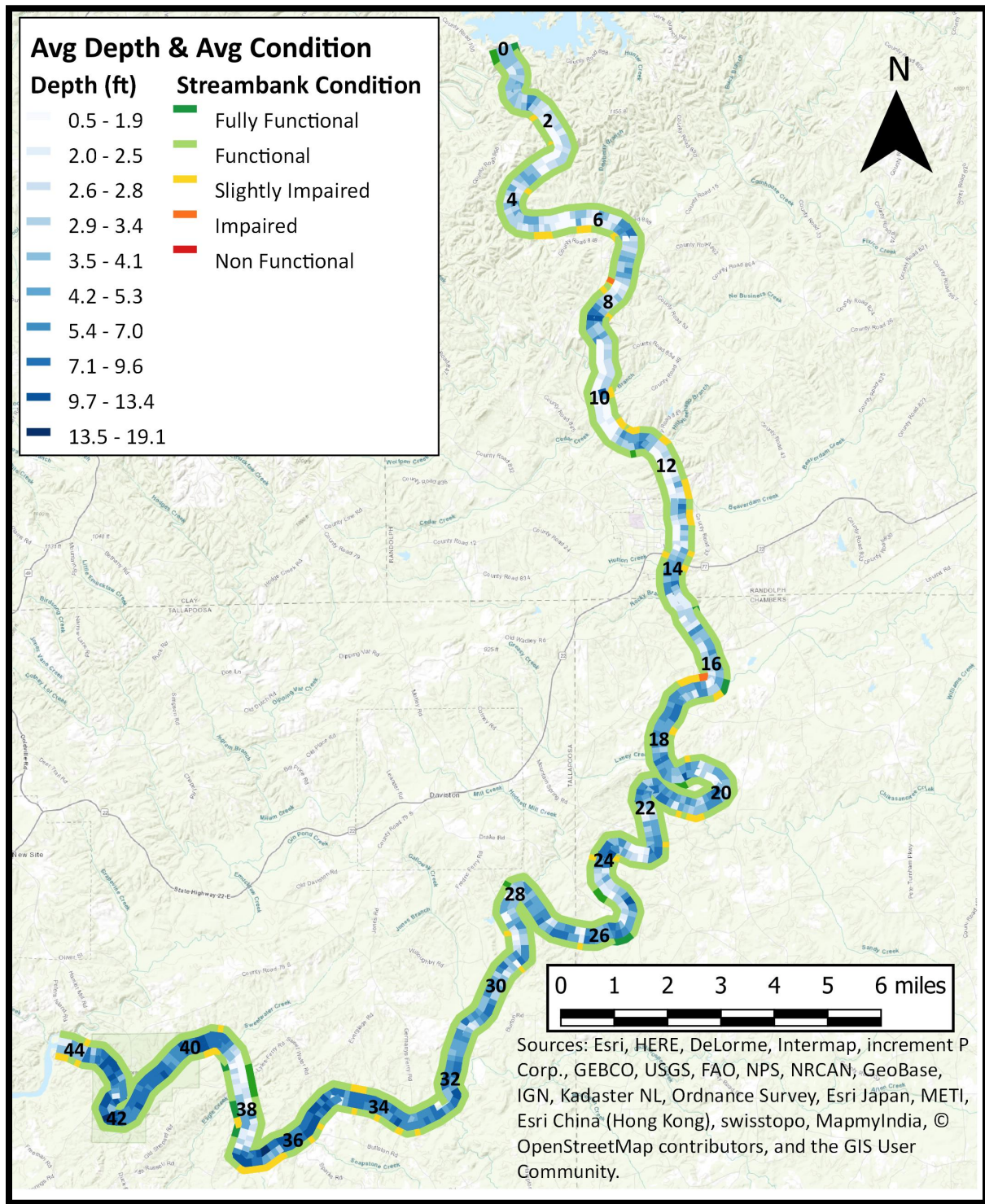


Figure 26: Water depth and relative bank condition for the Tallapoosa survey area.

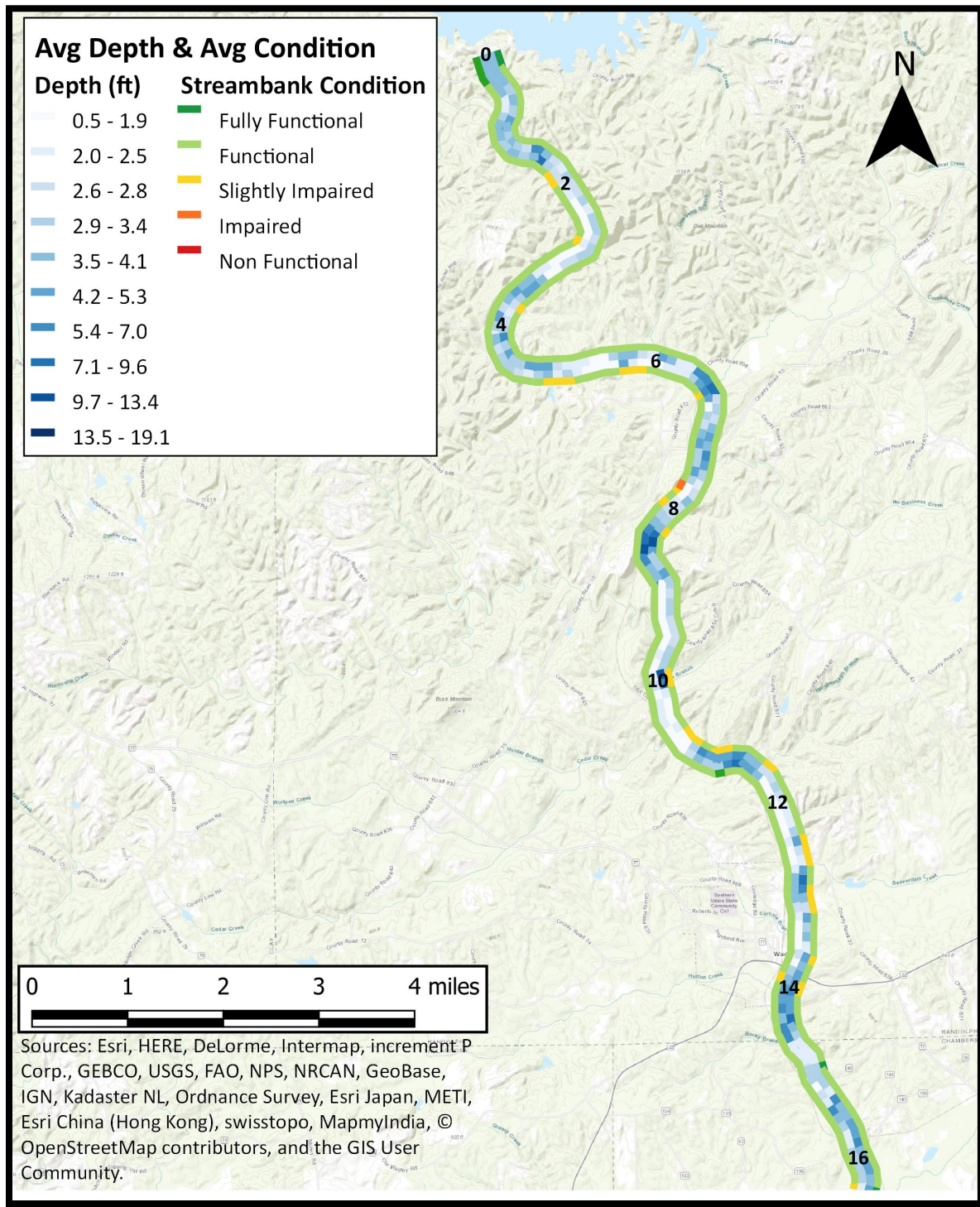


Figure 27: Water depth and relative bank condition for the upper Tallapoosa River survey area.

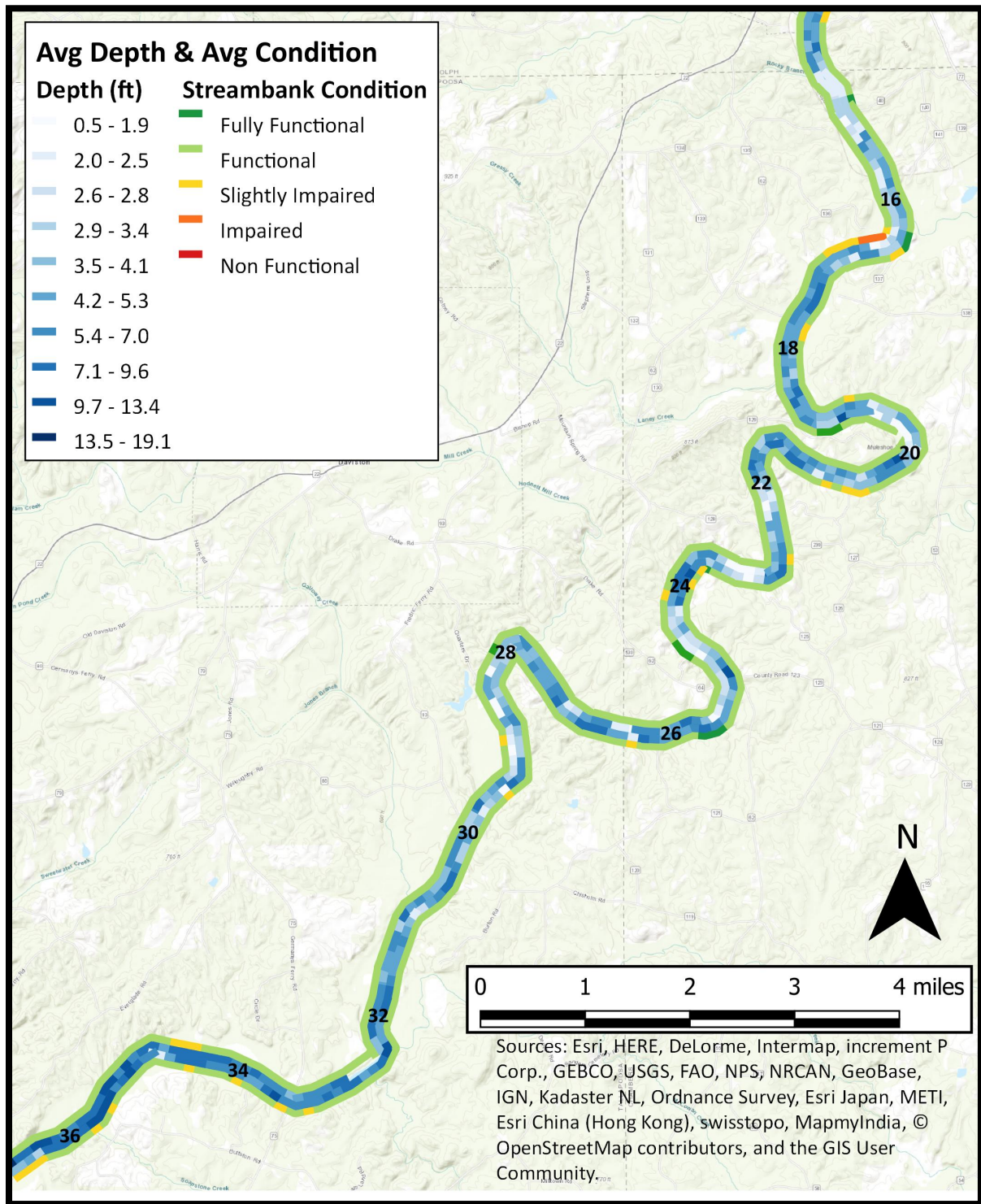


Figure 28: Water depth and relative bank condition for the middle Tallapoosa River survey area.

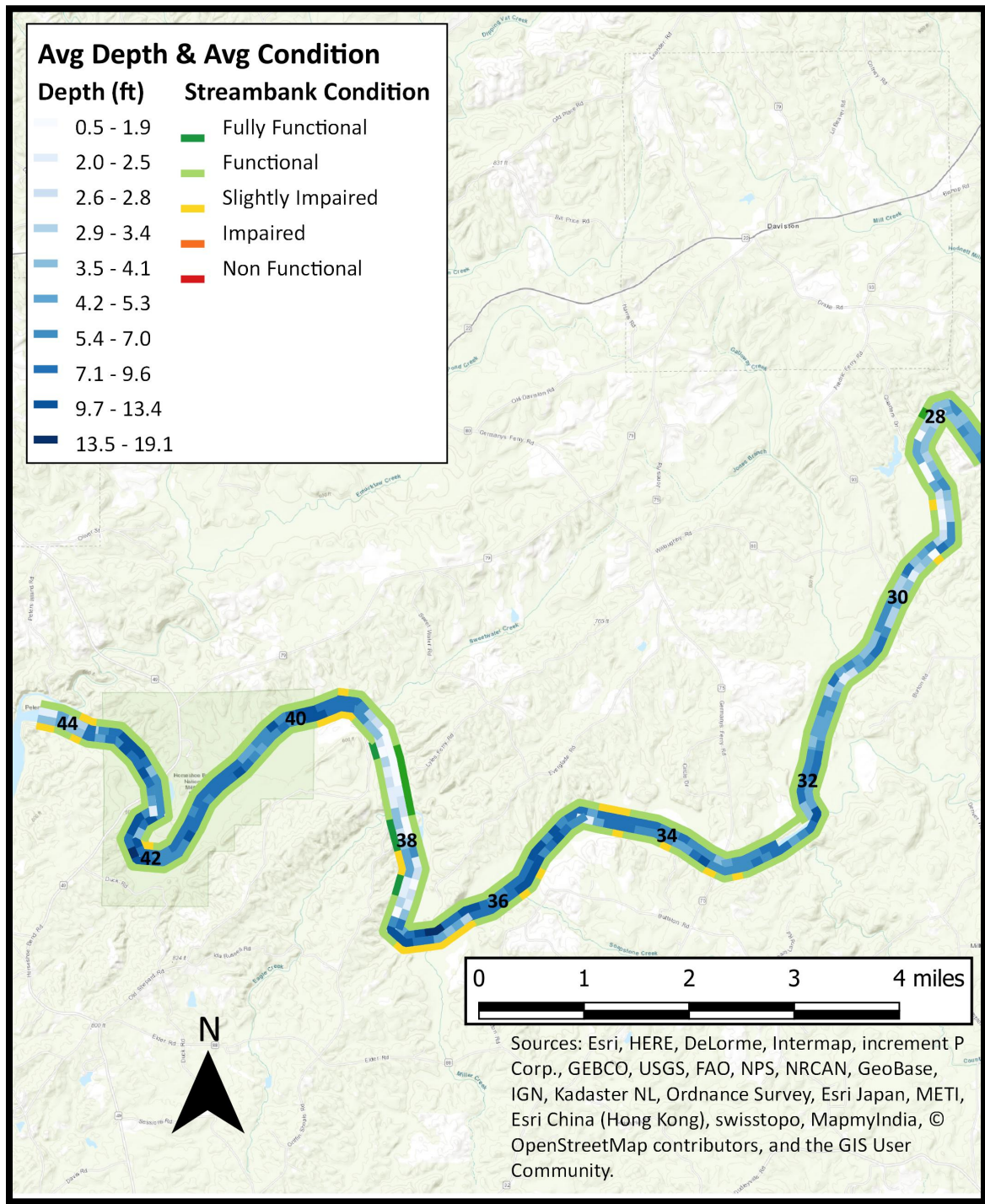


Figure 29: Water depth and relative bank condition for the lower Tallapoosa River survey area.

Ranking the Streambank Areas in most need of management concern

Another goal of the project was to rank the Top 15 worst streambank areas to allow managers to better understand specific areas of failing streambank on the Tallapoosa River. We averaged the point information into 0.1-mile (161m) segments to help facilitate finding the problem areas. Table 3 and Figure 31 to Figure 34 show the results of this ranking. A total of 20 sites were provided for the left bank segments as many segments were tied with a score of 3 (slightly impaired).

Interestingly, only one area scored as impaired to non-functional. This area was located on the right bank between river mile 16.3 to 16.9 (Figure 30). This is a very positive finding as many rivers we have surveyed in the Southeastern US have much more extensive bank erosion issues.



Figure 30: Example images of worst area on right bank of the Tallapoosa River between river mile 16.3 and 16.9.

Table 3: Ranking for the river segments in most need of management concern. Twenty sites are provided for the left bank due to ties in Average Left Bank Condition Scores among segments.

Rank	Left Bank River Mile	Avg Left Bank Condition	Right Bank River Mile	Avg Right Bank Condition	Both Bank River Mile	Avg Combination Bank Condition
1	10.00	3.22	16.70	4.45	16.70	3.23
2	19.20	3.11	16.60	3.96	16.50	3.12
3	17.90	3.09	7.70	3.57	7.70	2.99
4	20.60	3.05	16.50	3.55	16.60	2.98
5	36.50	3.05	16.30	3.35	34.50	2.95
6	36.60	3.04	16.90	3.20	43.90	2.83
7	10.10	3.00	16.40	3.18	39.50	2.82
8	11.10	3.00	43.80	3.17	39.60	2.74
9	11.20	3.00	34.40	3.07	10.10	2.69
10	17.80	3.00	34.50	3.00	16.30	2.68
11	36.40	3.00	5.00	3.00	23.80	2.67
12	36.70	3.00	42.00	3.00	10.00	2.65
13	36.80	3.00	42.10	3.00	2.70	2.63
14	36.90	3.00	42.20	3.00	24.00	2.62
15	37.70	3.00	6.60	2.99	24.10	2.61
16	37.80	3.00				
17	39.50	3.00				
18	39.60	3.00				
19	39.70	3.00				
20	42.90	3.00				

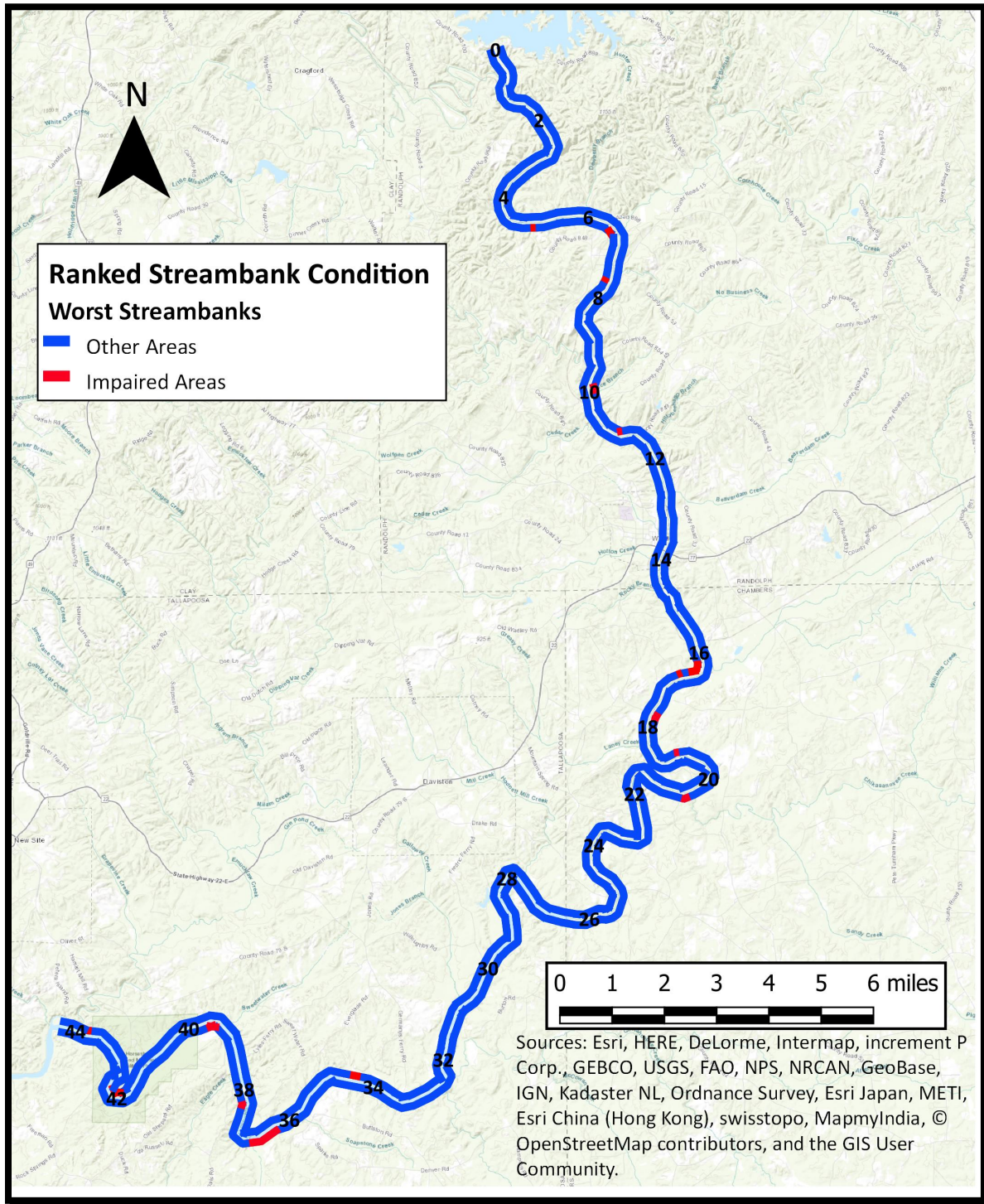


Figure 31: Worst Bank Condition Areas from the HDSS results for the Tallapoosa River.

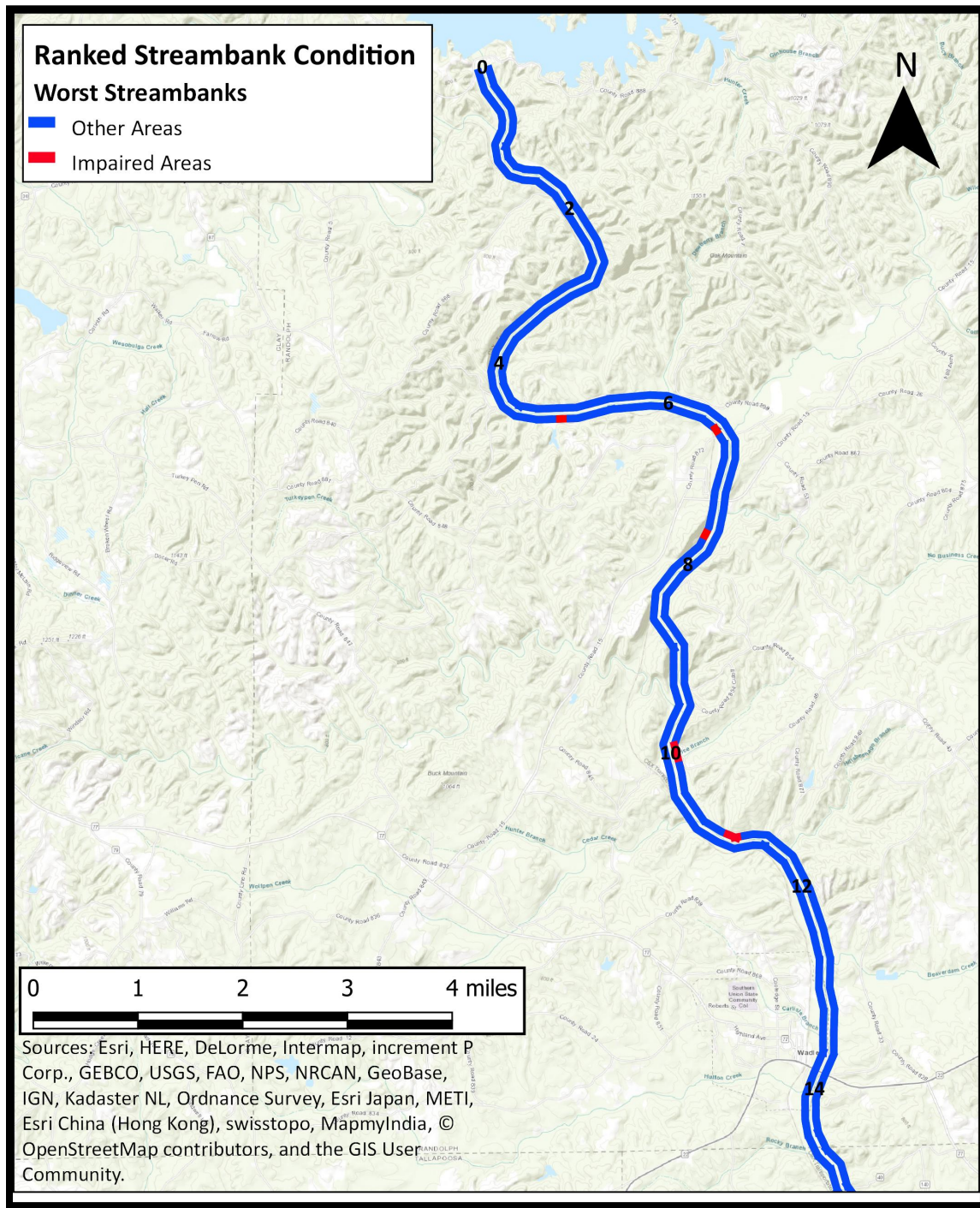


Figure 32: Worst Bank Condition Areas from the HDSS results for the upper survey section of the Tallapoosa River.

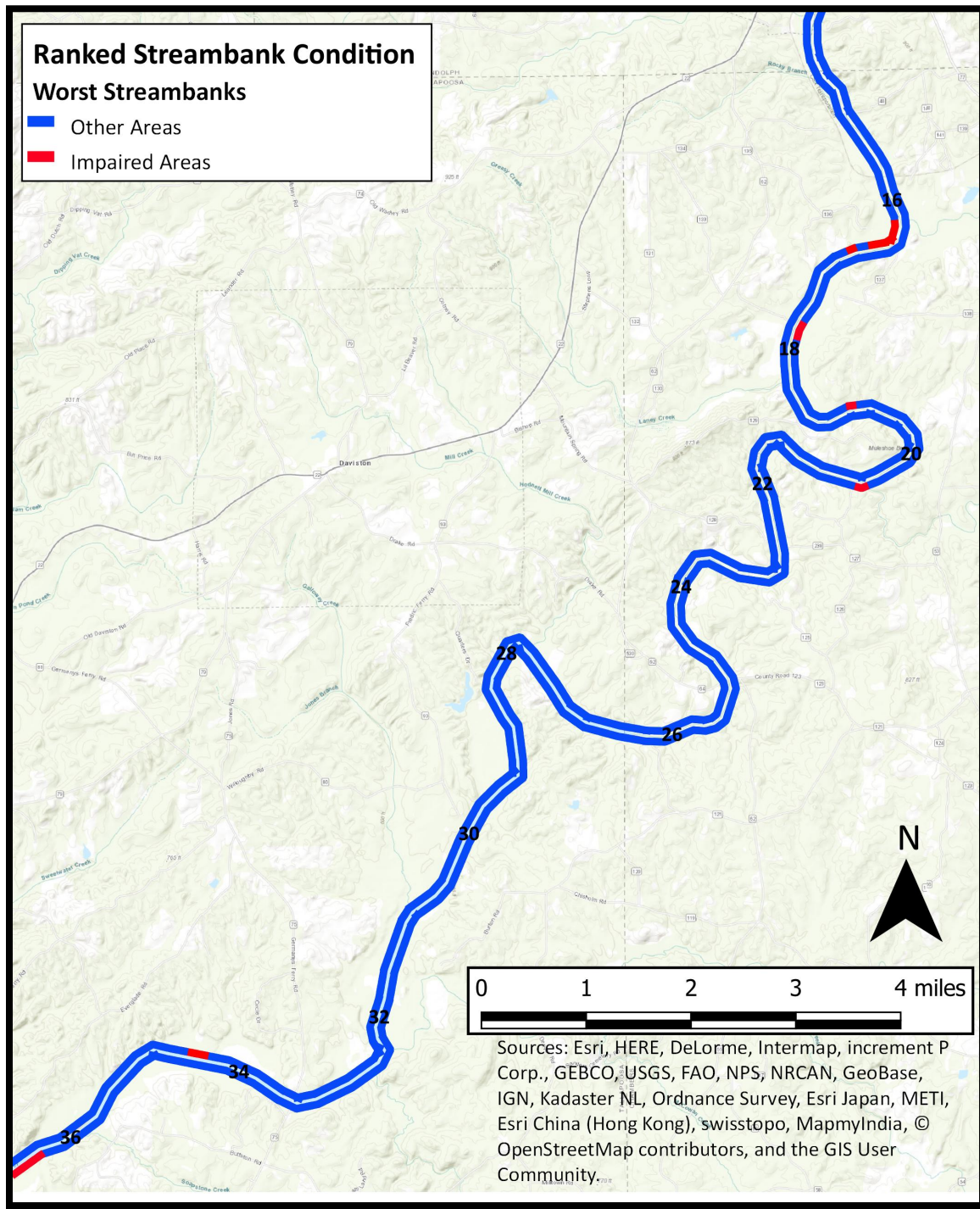


Figure 33: Worst Bank Condition Areas from the HDSS results for the middle survey section of the Tallapoosa River.

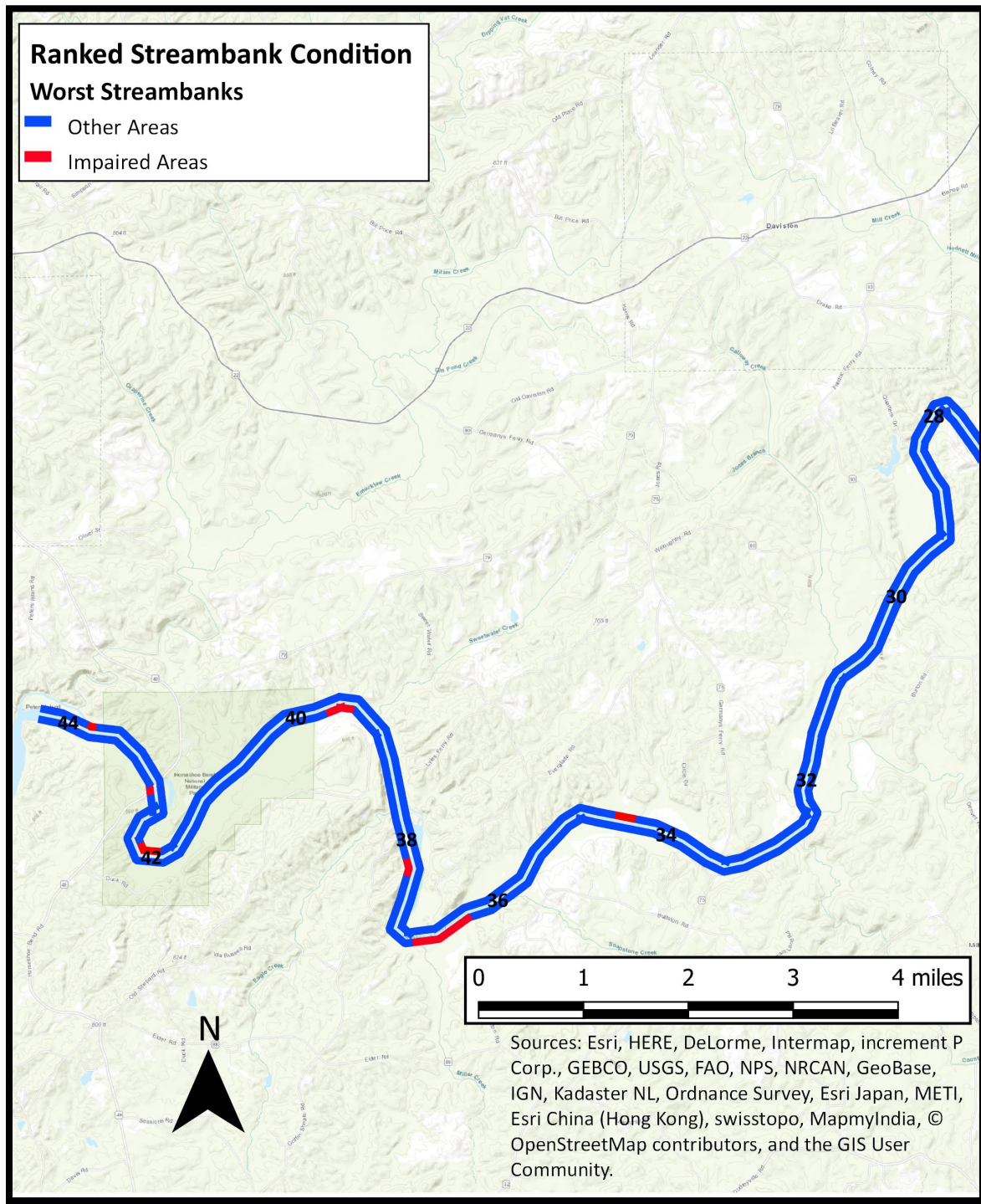


Figure 34: Worst Bank Condition Areas from the HDSS results for the lower survey section of the Tallapoosa River.

Cross-Sectional Transects

A total of 40 cross-sectional bathymetric transects (XS) were completed for the Tallapoosa River HDSS project. The HDSS survey covered 44 miles of the Tallapoosa River below R. L. Harris Dam and while we attempted cross-sections at 82 different locations, many had to be dropped due to very poor GPS coverage resulting from the distance from cellular base stations, tall trees and high bluffs along the river. Map locations for the 40 transects are shown in Figure 35. An additional survey day (Day 4), 2019-05-17 was needed to repeat some areas surveyed from Day 1 to fill in missing transect areas.

We provided the transect information in digital format for use in modeling flow conditions in the river segment below R. L. Harris dam. The Tallapoosa River is a regulated river with fluctuating flows as the result of power generation. We traveled down river and observed changes in stage height as a result of the power peaking flows. Some measures showed a rise in downstream water surface elevation, likely due to catching up with the flow pulse. Additionally, surveys among days showed different water surface elevations in similar areas. We reported the survey day and date to help address these river discharge related issues (Table 4).

A plot of water surface elevation as compared to River Mile showed that the river was generally falling at a consistent rate except for a large elevation drop between miles 37.2 and 38.8 (Figure 36). A linear trend model was computed for Surface Water Elevation given River Mile (Table 5). The model was significant at $p \leq 0.001$. The generalized slope model predicts that the Tallapoosa River drops 2.4 ft per mile.

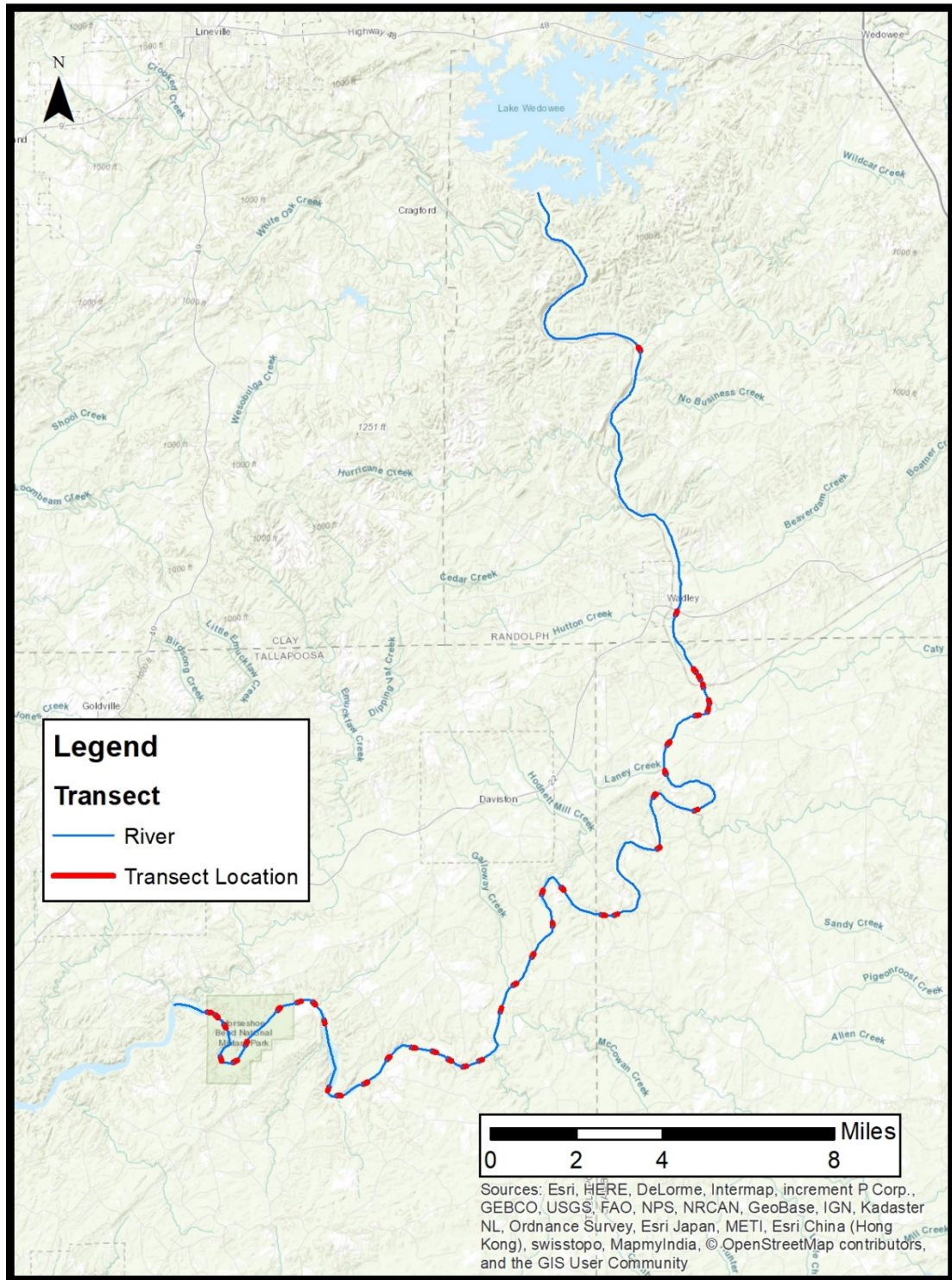


Figure 35: Location of the 40 cross-sectional bathymetric transects on the Tallapoosa River.

Table 4: Bathymetric transect information for the Tallapoosa survey.

Transect Number	River Mile	Water Surface Elevation (ft)	Date	Survey day
1	6.7	641.03	2019-05-16	3
2	13.9	603.84	2019-05-15	2
3	15.4	596.17	2019-05-15	2
4	15.6	596.13	2019-05-15	2
5	15.8	595.61	2019-05-15	2
6	16.2	595.56	2019-05-15	2
7	16.4	594.37	2019-05-15	2
8	16.7	592.66	2019-05-15	2
9	17.7	592.54	2019-05-15	2
10	18.4	592.27	2019-05-15	2
11	20.5	586.77	2019-05-15	2
12	21.6	586.01	2019-05-15	2
13	22.9	584.65	2019-05-15	2
14	26.0	570.65	2019-05-15	2
15	26.3	570.58	2019-05-15	2
16	27.5	567.82	2019-05-15	2
17	28.3	565.08	2019-05-15	2
18	29.1	561.52	2019-05-15	2
19	30.0	561.01	2019-05-15	2
20	30.8	560.80	2019-05-15	2
21	31.5	560.73	2019-05-15	2
22	32.9	562.08	2019-05-17	4
23	33.3	561.86	2019-05-17	4
24	33.7	561.64	2019-05-17	4
25	34.1	560.67	2019-05-14	1
26	34.6	560.53	2019-05-14	1
27	35.3	560.30	2019-05-14	1
28	36.1	560.14	2019-05-14	1
29	36.8	560.09	2019-05-14	1
30	37.2	560.47	2019-05-17	4
31	38.8	541.87	2019-05-17	4
32	39.3	536.60	2019-05-17	4
33	39.7	534.19	2019-05-14	1
34	40.2	534.02	2019-05-14	1
35	41.3	533.61	2019-05-14	1
36	41.8	533.55	2019-05-14	1

Transect Number	River Mile	Water Surface Elevation (ft)	Date	Survey day
37	42.2	533.47	2019-05-14	1
38	43.1	532.22	2019-05-14	1
39	43.4	532.09	2019-05-14	1
40	43.6	532.74	2019-05-17	4

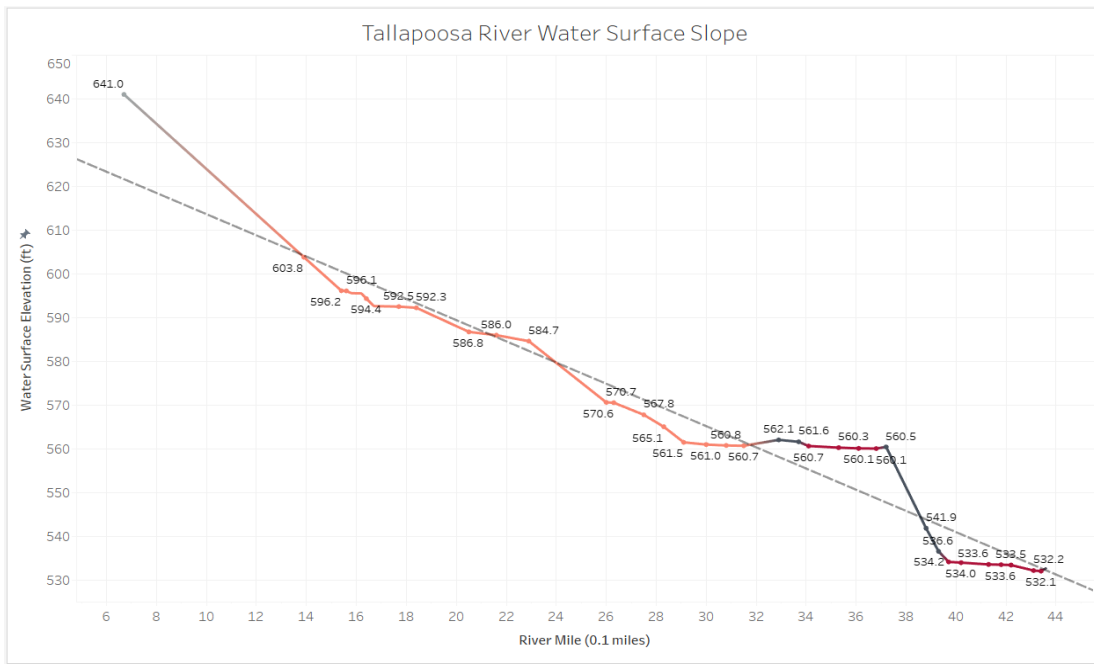


Figure 36: Water Surface Elevation to River Mile for the Tallapoosa survey. Colors reflect different days of the survey. The dotted line is the linear trend line.

Table 5: Trend line statistics for the generalized slope relationship for the Tallapoosa River.

P-value: < 0.0001

Equation: Elevation = -2.42269*R Mile + 637.847

Coefficients

Term	Value	StdErr	t-value	p-value
R Mile	-2.42269	0.0942128	-25.7151	< 0.0001
intercept	637.847	2.92464	218.094	< 0.0001

Conclusions

The High Definition Stream Survey (HDSS) approach proved to be a rapid method to collect a wide range of useful information about the Tallapoosa River. We surveyed 44 miles and collected data on the stream bottom, water depth, and the condition of both riverbanks. The resulting data will be highly useful for a range of river management issues. The cross-section transect information is useful to help better understand the quantity of water available at different discharges, while the longitudinal information can be used to support targeted restoration, habitat improvement or other water management projects.

The HDSS video is exceptionally useful in providing a baseline documentation of conditions throughout a long stretch of the bypass reach during May of 2019. If future surveys are completed, comparison with this survey completed in 2019 allowed us to directly compare the changes in river conditions between surveys. This repeated approach would allow trends in change to the river corridor conditions over time to be accurately documented.

Finally, use of the HDSS video allows for a wide range of interested viewers to see the conditions throughout the river. It is unlikely that most river managers, public officials, decision-makers, or other interested parties will have time to spend boating down the Tallapoosa River to look for problem areas. With the HDSS video, it is easy to review the instream conditions and view specific problem areas. The availability of this video should improve decision-making throughout the river as the worst problems can be identified and addressed using a comparative prioritization scheme.

A more specific discussion of what we observed during our Tallapoosa River HDSS survey focuses on the general condition of the streambanks and difficulties associated with collecting bathymetric transects. The general condition of the streambanks on the Tallapoosa River was relatively good. On average, much of the river scored as functional or slightly impaired streambank condition. Much of the slight impairment areas were due to the fluctuating flows eroding the streambank within a few feet of the water surface and streambank interface. Only one area scored in the impaired/non-functional class, and this area would be an excellent area to focus streambank rehabilitation efforts. Any sedimentation issues observed in the river downstream of R.L. Harris dam likely are not due to streambank failure as currently much of the river is in decent condition. Although we did not directly survey areas outside of the main river channel, if sedimentation issues are observed in the Tallapoosa main channel, it is likely due to sedimentation coming in from tributary streams and not from the main channel streambanks.

The Tallapoosa River below R. L. Harris dam is a wide river with numerous rocky shoals. Changes in river stage due to the hydropower peaking releases changed river conditions rapidly and required substantial effort to accurately collect bathymetric cross-section transects. Quantifying the travel time of discharge pulses would help the transects more appropriately reflect a more standard (stable) water surface elevation. Additionally, we recommend that satellite-based GPS correction be used for the Tallapoosa River transects in the future. The satellite-based GPS correction is not as precise as the cellular-based GPS corrections but will be available in a much wider area and allow many more transects to be collected in a more even distribution pattern. The loss in vertical resolution is likely much less than the error associated with the constantly fluctuating discharge so resolution loss may not be a big issue.

Overall, the HDSS project on the Tallapoosa River was an interesting project. The HDSS method provides water managers with an integrated suite of stream corridor information to support effective decision-making. We collected continuous geo-referenced imagery of instream, streambank, and bathymetric data over a long reach. Using the HDSS approach, we delivered to managers and stakeholders more data at lower cost as compared to traditional methods. The HDSS platform allowed us to provide data-rich, 1-meter resolution GIS layers representing numerous instream and streambank parameters. These parameters can be combined in informative ways to create powerful decision-support tools allowing for a new holistic approach to river and stream management.

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APPENDIX F

NUISANCE AQUATIC VEGETATION SURVEY REPORT

NUISANCE AQUATIC VEGETATION SURVEY REPORT

R.L. HARRIS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

FERC No. 2628



Prepared by:
Alabama Power Company
and
Kleinschmidt Associates

January 2021



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Alabama Power Company (Alabama Power) is the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licensee for the R.L. Harris Hydroelectric Project (Harris Project) (FERC No. 2628). On June 1, 2018, Alabama Power filed a Pre-Application Document and began the Integrated Licensing Process (ILP) for the Harris Project.

On November 13, 2018, Alabama Power filed ten proposed study plans for the Harris Project. FERC issued a Study Plan Determination on April 12, 2019, which included FERC staff recommendations. Alabama Power incorporated FERC's recommendations and filed the Final Study Plans with FERC on May 13, 2019.

As part of the FERC-approved Erosion and Sedimentation Study Plan, Alabama Power conducted surveys for nuisance aquatic vegetation during the 2020 growing season at nine sedimentation sites identified by stakeholders during the October 19, 2017 issue identification workshop and the September 11, 2019 Harris Action Team (HAT) 2¹ meeting. This survey report describes the methods that Alabama Power used to assess the occurrence of invasive aquatic vegetation on Harris Reservoir as well as the findings.

¹ HAT 2 includes the following resource issues: water quality, water quantity, and erosion and sedimentation issues.

2.0 METHODS

On December 4, 2019, Alabama Power visited the sedimentation sites on Harris Reservoir that were accessible via boat to conduct field verification. Sedimentation sites covering approximately 116.2 acres were located on the mainstem Little Tallapoosa River and two of its tributaries (Pinewood Creek and Wedowee Creek) as well as the mainstem Tallapoosa River and one of its tributaries (Wedowee Creek) (Figure 2-1 to Figure 2-4). On August 26, 2020, an Alabama Power biologist and a Kleinschmidt Associates scientist conducted vegetation surveys at all nine sedimentation sites.

Each site was visually inspected for vegetation and identified to the lowest practical taxa. Sonar was used to locate submersed vegetation in deeper or more turbid areas where visual inspection was not possible. Presence or absence of aquatic vegetation was verified using a drag rake in areas of low visibility.

Little Tallapoosa River Sedimentation

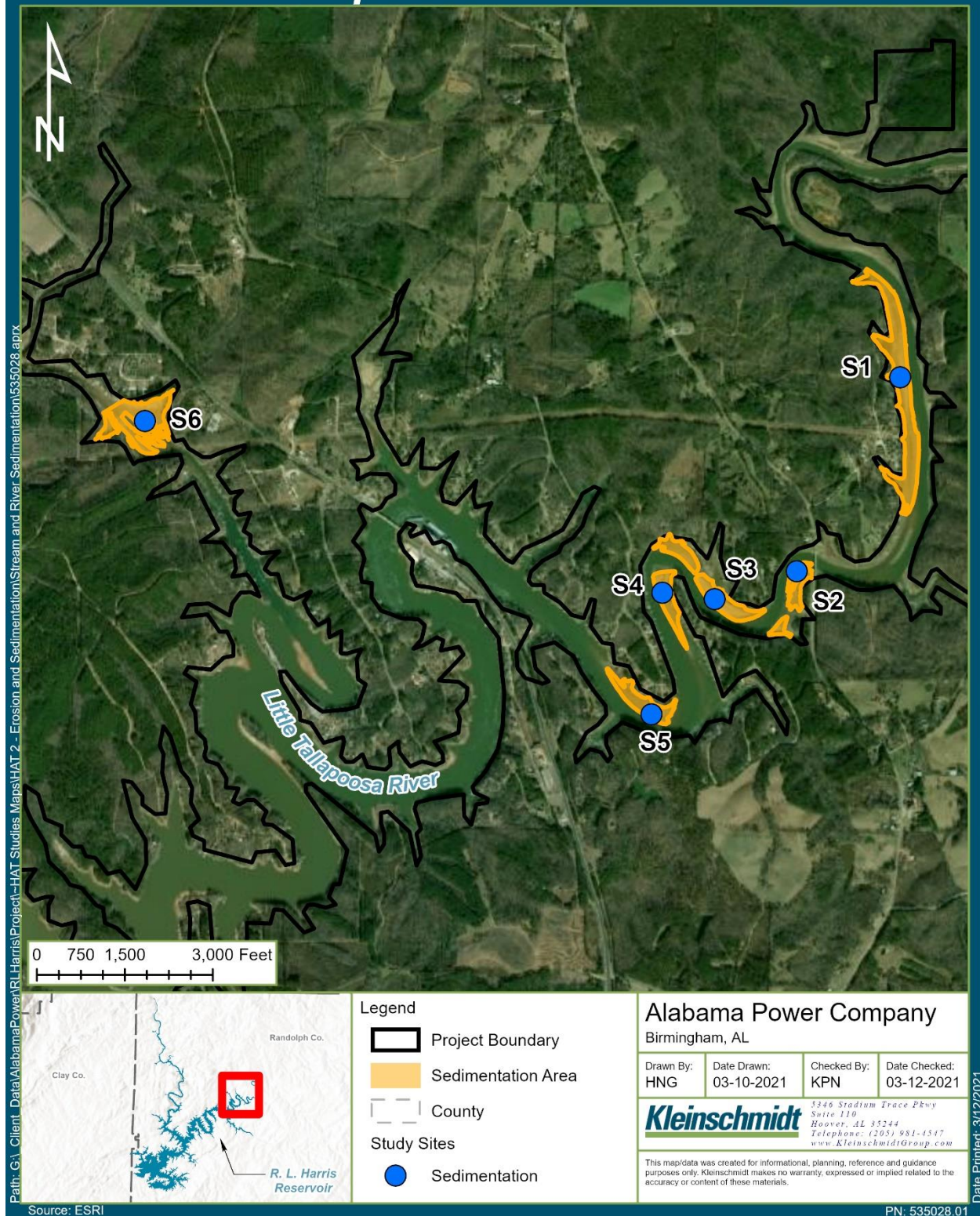


Figure 2-1 Little Tallapoosa River Sedimentation Areas

Wedowee Creek Sedimentation Area

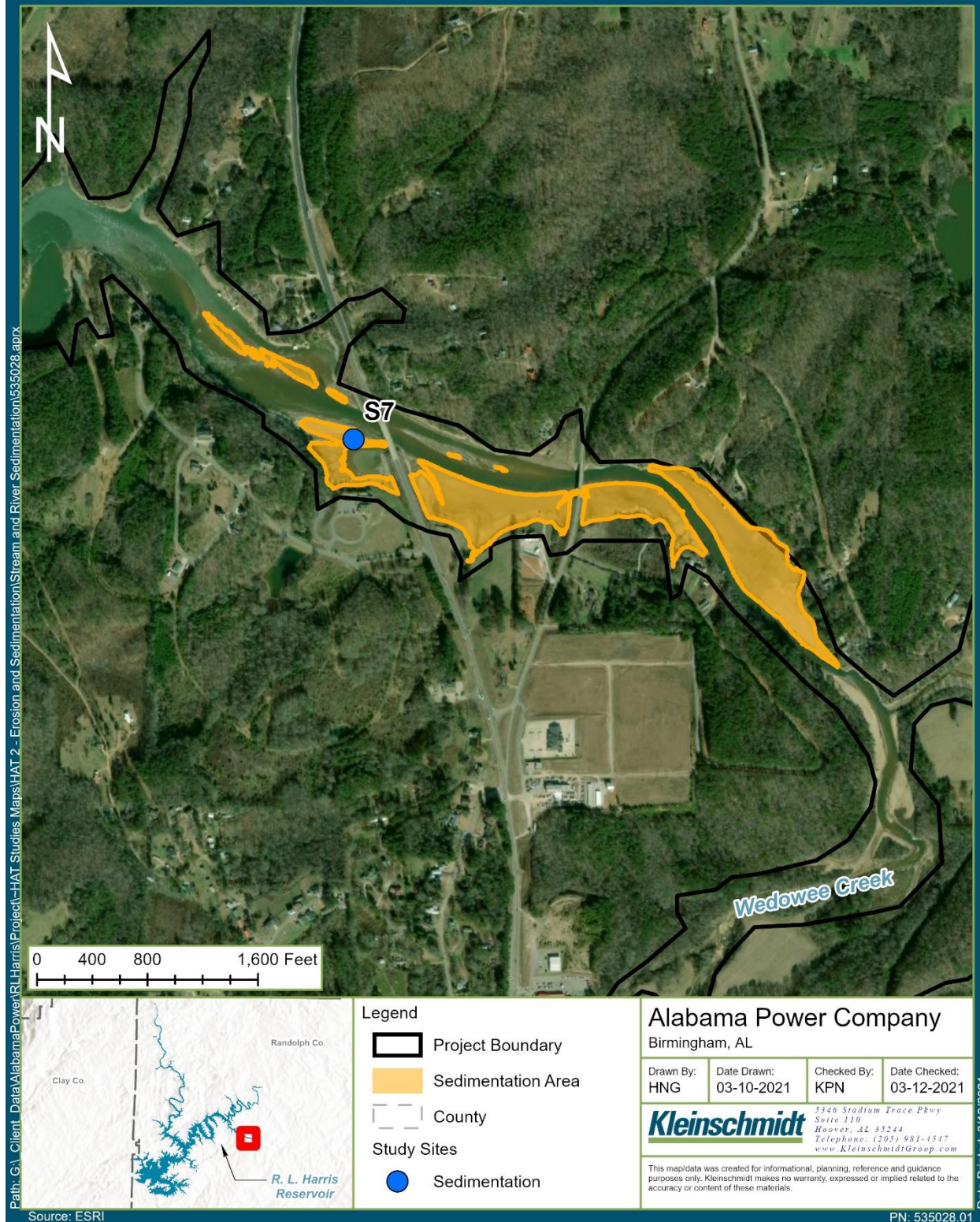


Figure 2-2 Wedowee Creek Sedimentation Areas

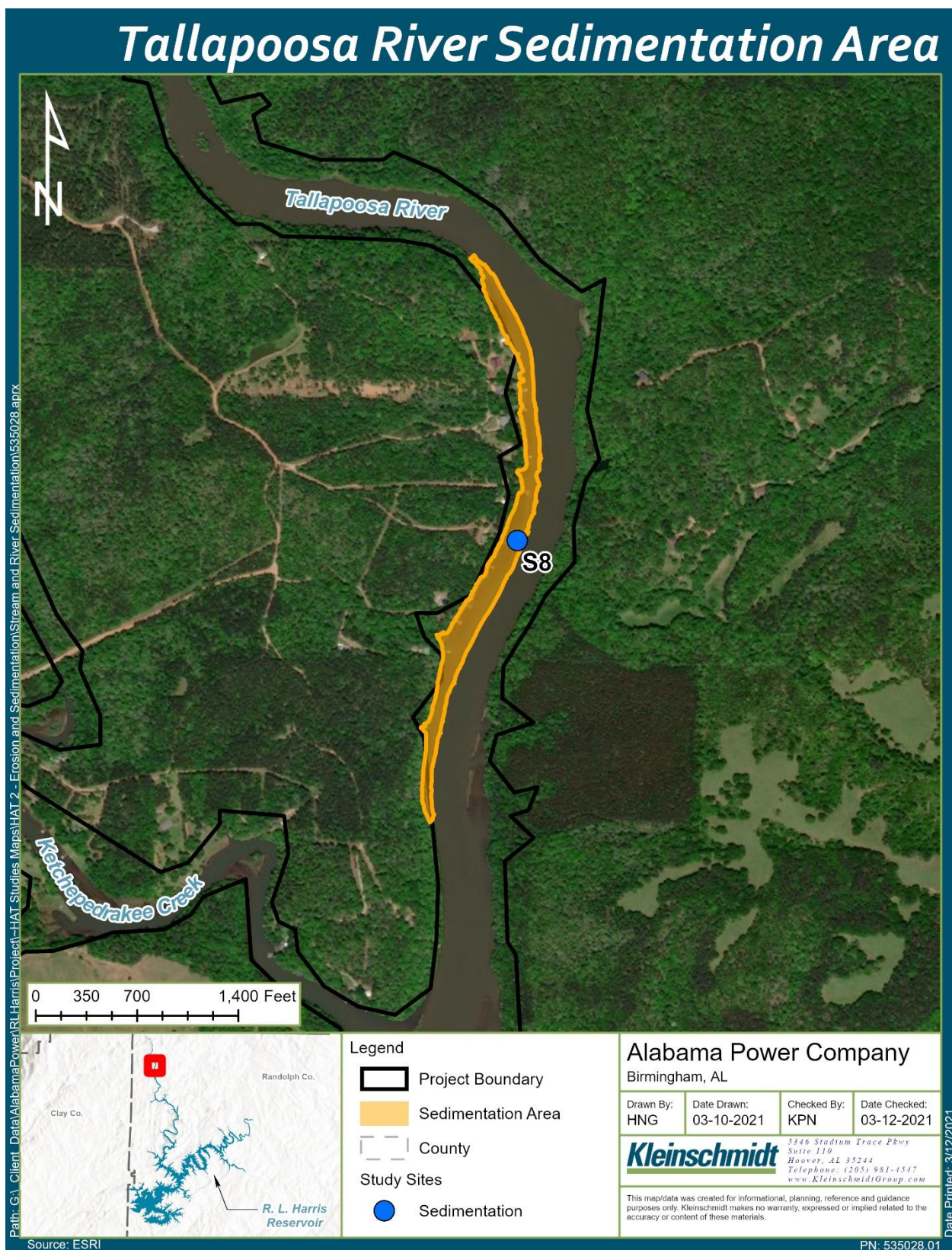


Figure 2-3 Tallapoosa River Sedimentation Areas

Fox Creek Sedimentation Area

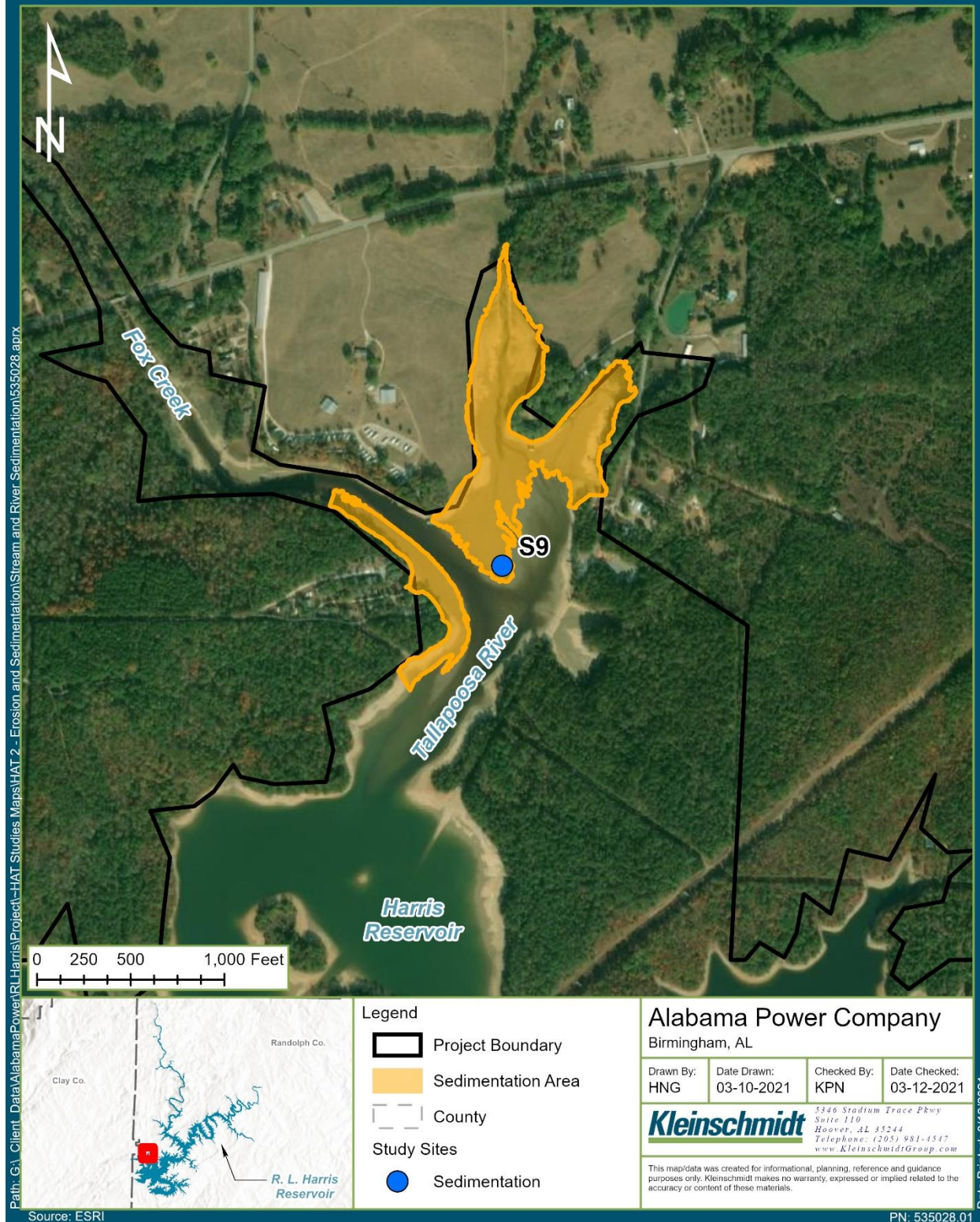


Figure 2-4 Fox Creek Sedimentation Areas

3.0 RESULTS

At the nine sedimentation sites surveyed, American Water-willow (*Justicia americana*), Pickerel Weed (*Pontederia cordata*), Alligator Weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*), and juncus grass (*Juncus* spp.) were observed (Table 3-1). No submersed vegetation species were found at any of the sites. American Water-willow, a native species, was most common and found at 7 of the 9 sedimentation sites. Two sites (Site 4 and 5) on the Little Tallapoosa River had no vegetation. The only non-native species identified was Alligator Weed at Site 8, which was estimated to cover less than 0.50 acres of the approximately 11.6-acre sedimentation area (Table 3-1).

Table 3-1 Species of Aquatic Vegetation Identified at Each Sedimentation Site and the Estimated Coverage in Acres

Site	Location Description	Sedimentation Acreage	American Water-willow	Pickerel Weed	*Alligator Weed	Juncus Grass
S1	Little Tallapoosa River	23.8	<0.25	<0.10		
S2	Little Tallapoosa River	5.0	<0.10			
S3	Little Tallapoosa River	6.6	<0.10			
S4	Little Tallapoosa River	5.5				
S5	Little Tallapoosa River	6.7				
S6	Pineywood Creek	13.6	< .25			
S7	Wedowee Creek	26.1	<.25			
S8	**Tallapoosa River	10.6	1.00		<0.50	
S9	Fox Creek	18.3	<0.25			<0.25

* Non-native plant to this area

** High turbidity in this area

4.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The presence or absence of aquatic vegetation and algae is dependent on several factors including type of substrate, water depth, water clarity, and water chemistry, as well as nutrient levels. In southeast reservoir systems, late summer typically yields clear, warm, and static waters (McLean 2020, personal communication), which are ideal for growth of submersed aquatic vegetation (Barko et al. 1986). Turbid conditions may reduce the growth of submersed vegetation by restricting the amount of available sunlight at greater depths. Another factor that may prevent the growth of submersed vegetation is fluctuating water levels. Harris Reservoir currently experiences an eight-foot winter (November to April) drawdown which periodically exposes vegetation in shallower areas of Harris Reservoir to desiccation and freezing. These conditions can inhibit the establishment of some species of submersed vegetation (Bates and Smith 2009) along the perimeter of the Harris Reservoir.

Alligator Weed was the only non-native aquatic plant species found during the survey. It covered a small portion of one site and was patchy and sparse. Although it is not native to the area, Alligator Weed typically does not overrun an area like other invasive species. The Alligator Weed at Site 8 will be monitored during future surveys.

5.0 REFERENCES

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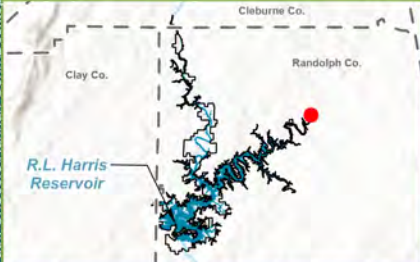
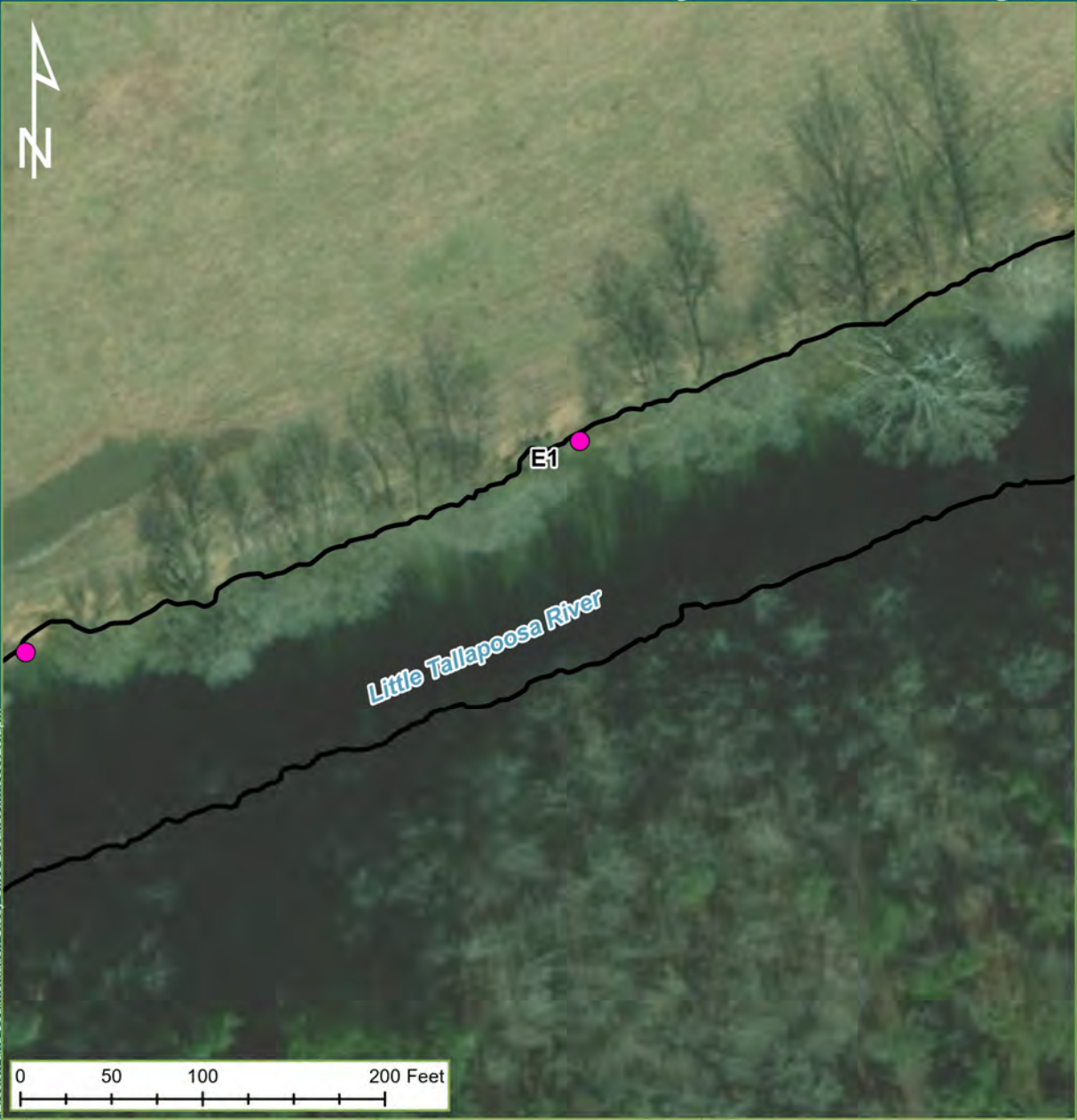
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APPENDIX G

EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION SITE AERIALS

Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 1 of 32



Legend

- Project Boundary
- 785' Contour
- 793' Contour
- Study Sites
 - Erosion
 - Sedimentation
- Land Use
 - Natural/Undeveloped
 - Recreation/Public Use

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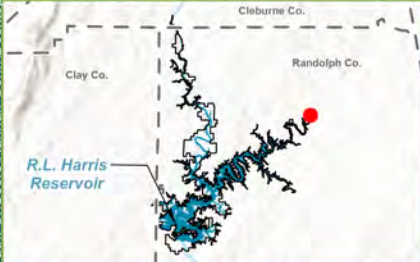
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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 2 of 32



Legend

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- 785' Contour
- 793' Contour
- Study Sites
 - Erosion
 - Sedimentation
- Land Use
 - Natural/Undeveloped
 - Recreation/Public Use

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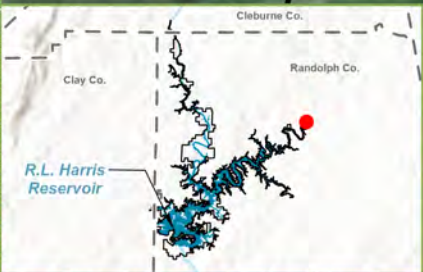
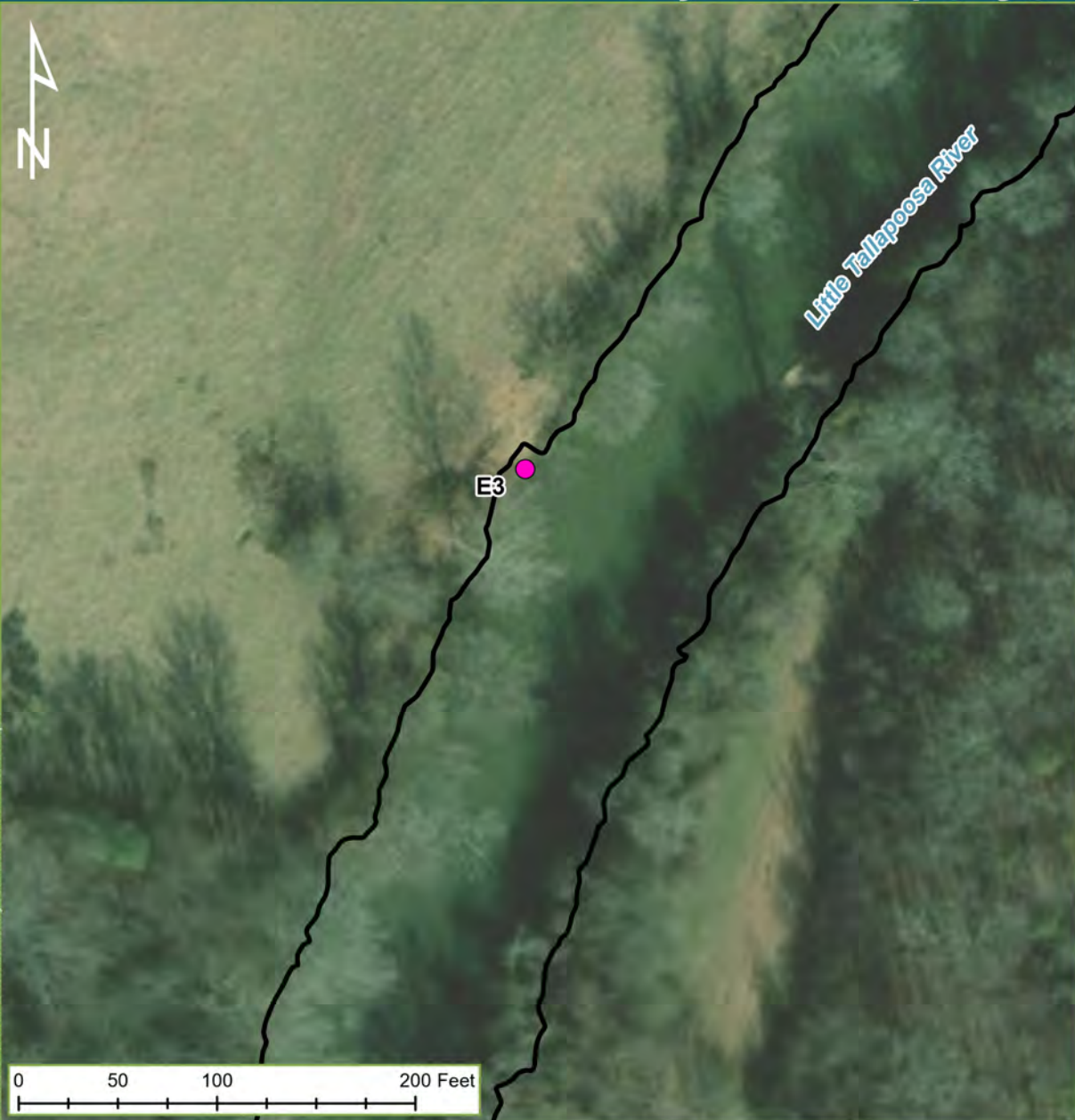
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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 3 of 32

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Legend

- Project Boundary (thick black line)
- 785' Contour (red line)
- 793' Contour (green line)
- Study Sites**
 - Erosion (pink dot)
 - Sedimentation (blue dot)
- Land Use**
 - Natural/Undeveloped (light blue)
 - Recreation/Public Use (pink)

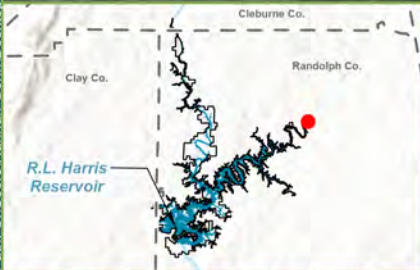
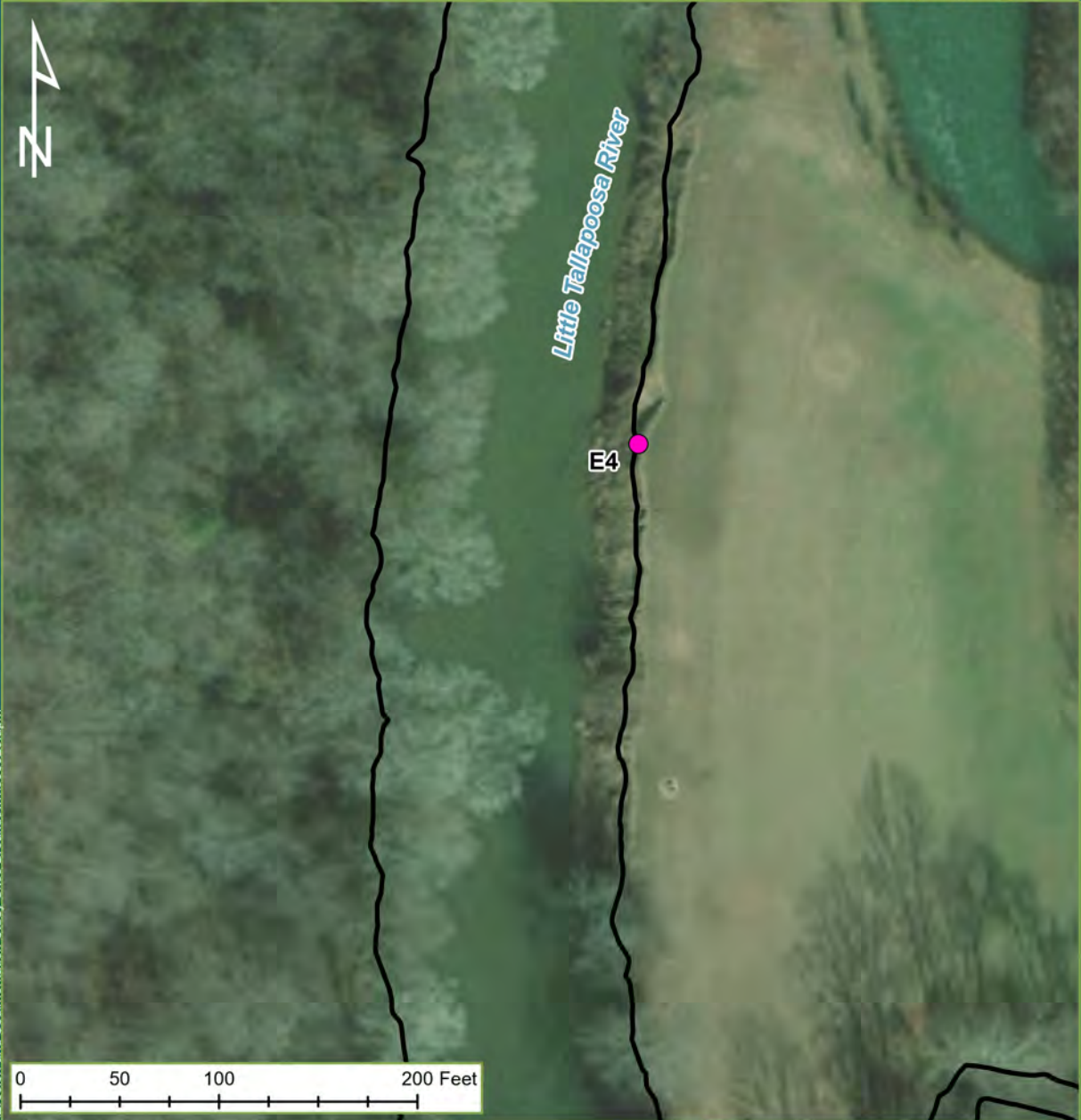
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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 4 of 32



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- Project Boundary
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- 793' Contour
- Study Sites
 - Erosion
 - Sedimentation
- Land Use
 - Natural/Undeveloped
 - Recreation/Public Use

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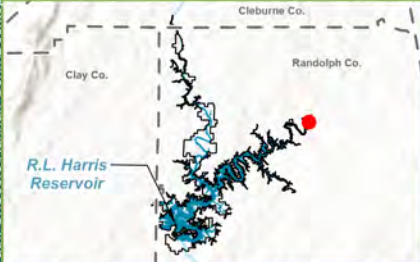
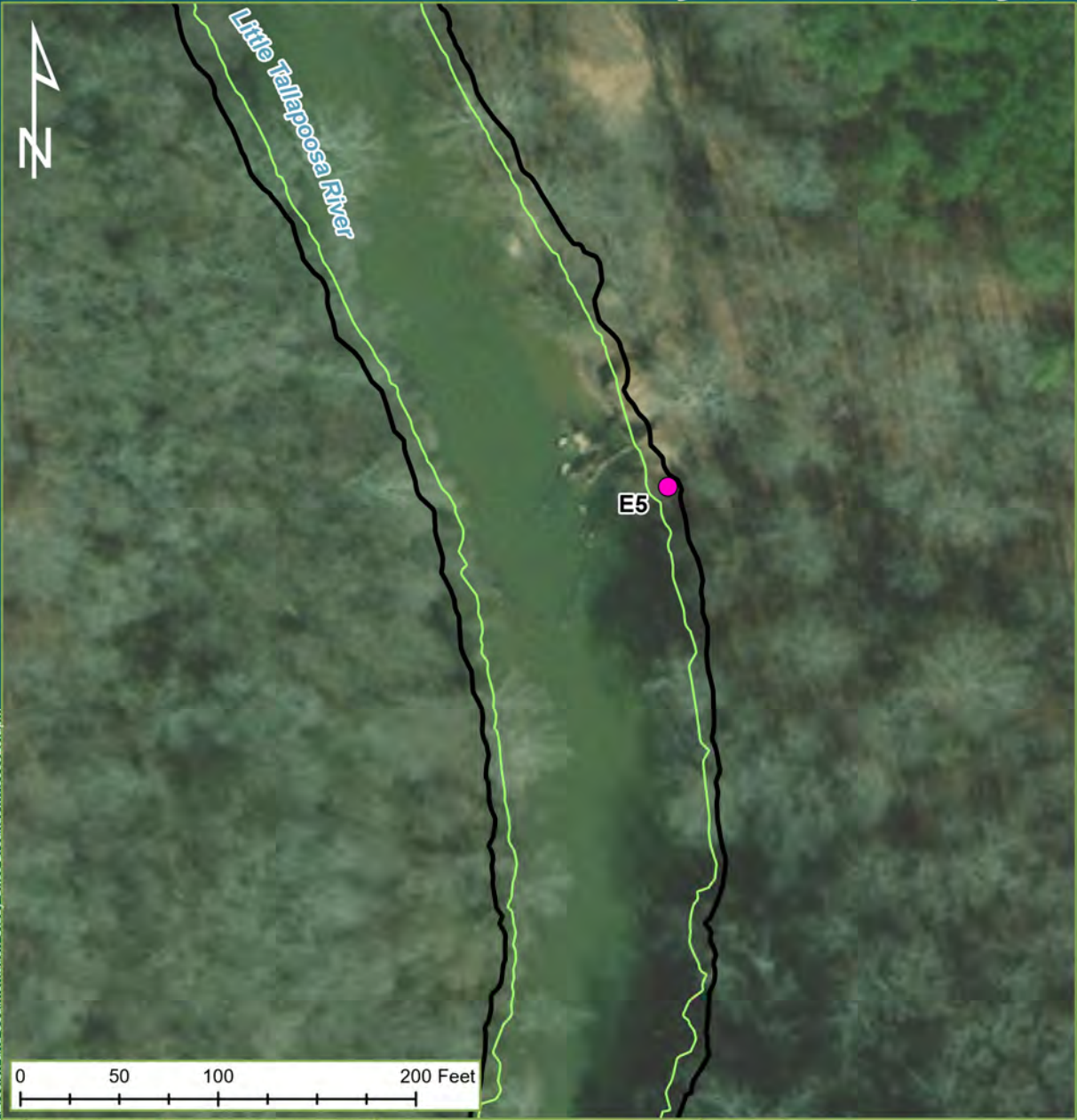
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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 5 of 32



Legend

- Project Boundary
- 785' Contour
- 793' Contour
- Study Sites**
- Erosion
- Sedimentation
- Land Use**
- Natural/Undeveloped
- Recreation/Public Use

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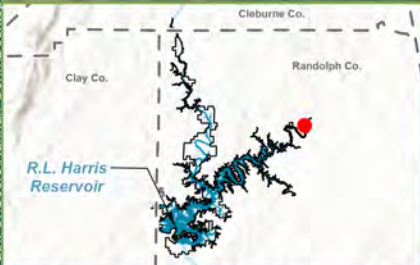
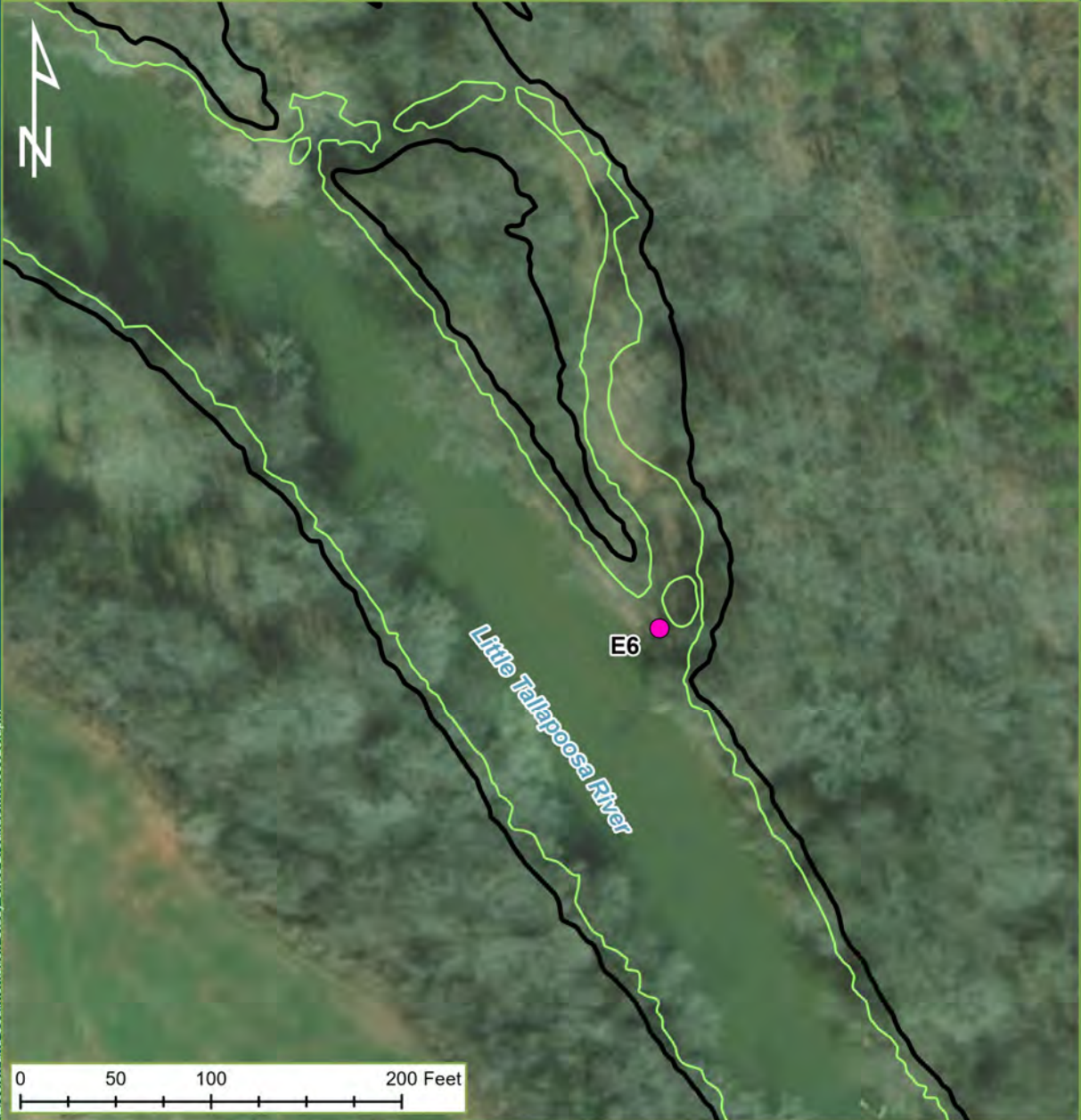
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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 6 of 32



Legend

- Project Boundary
- 785' Contour
- 793' Contour
- Study Sites
 - Erosion
 - Sedimentation
- Land Use
 - Natural/Undeveloped
 - Recreation/Public Use

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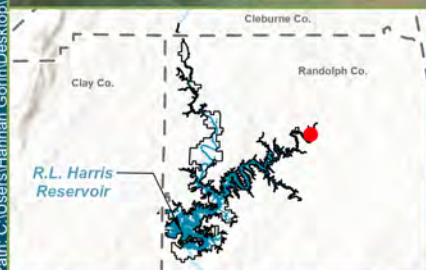
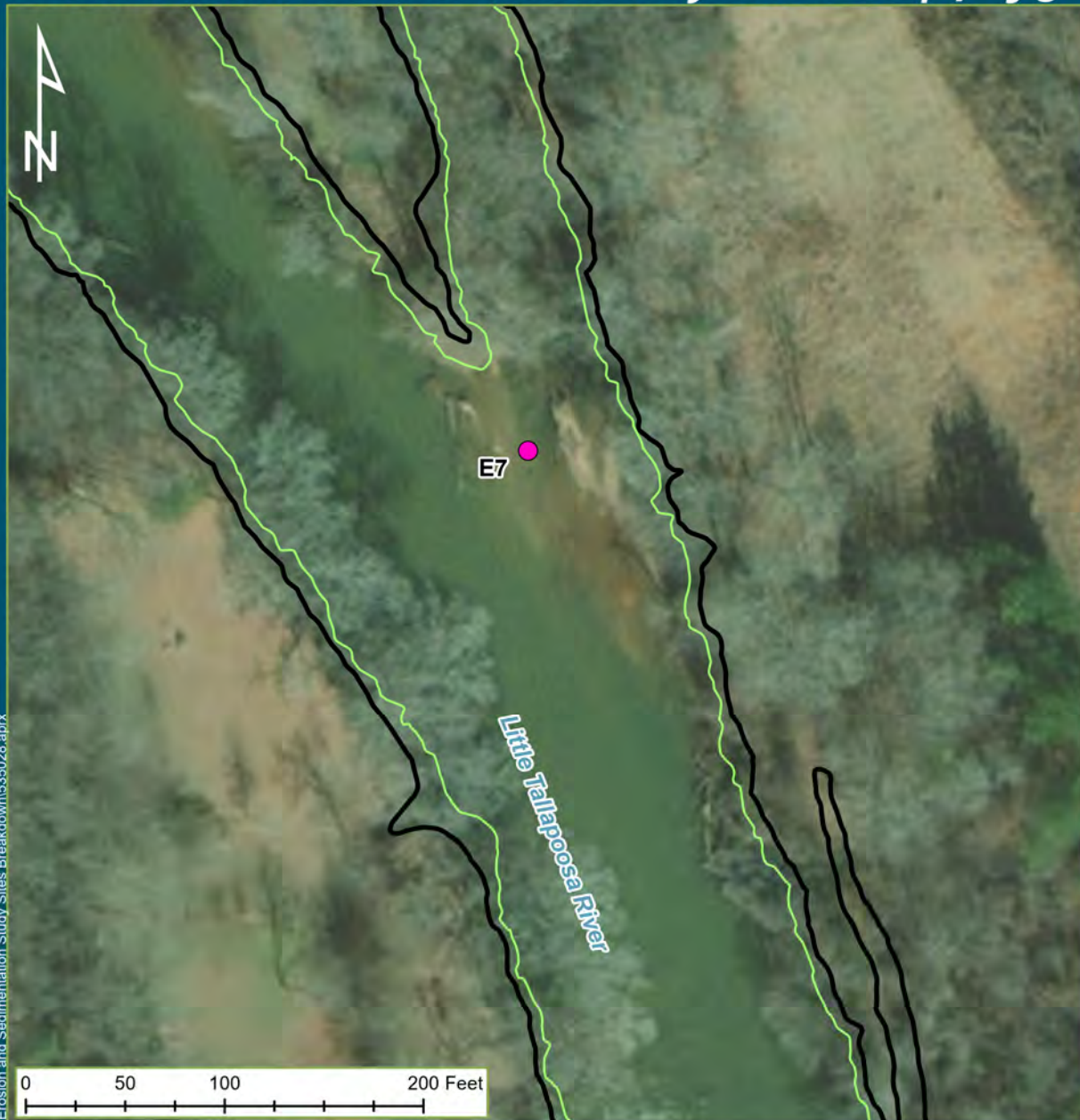
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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 7 of 32



Legend

- Project Boundary
- 785' Contour
- 793' Contour
- Study Sites**
 - Erosion
 - Sedimentation
- Land Use**
 - Natural/Undeveloped
 - Recreation/Public Use

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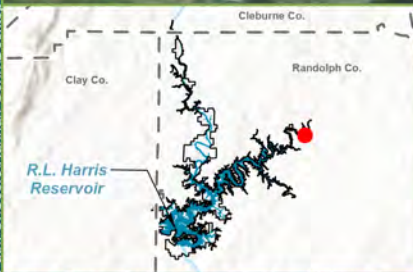
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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 8 of 32

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Legend

- Project Boundary
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- 793' Contour
- Study Sites**
 - Erosion
 - Sedimentation
- Land Use**
 - Natural/Undeveloped
 - Recreation/Public Use

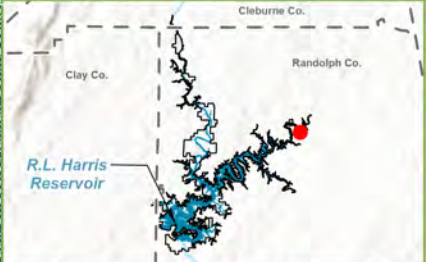
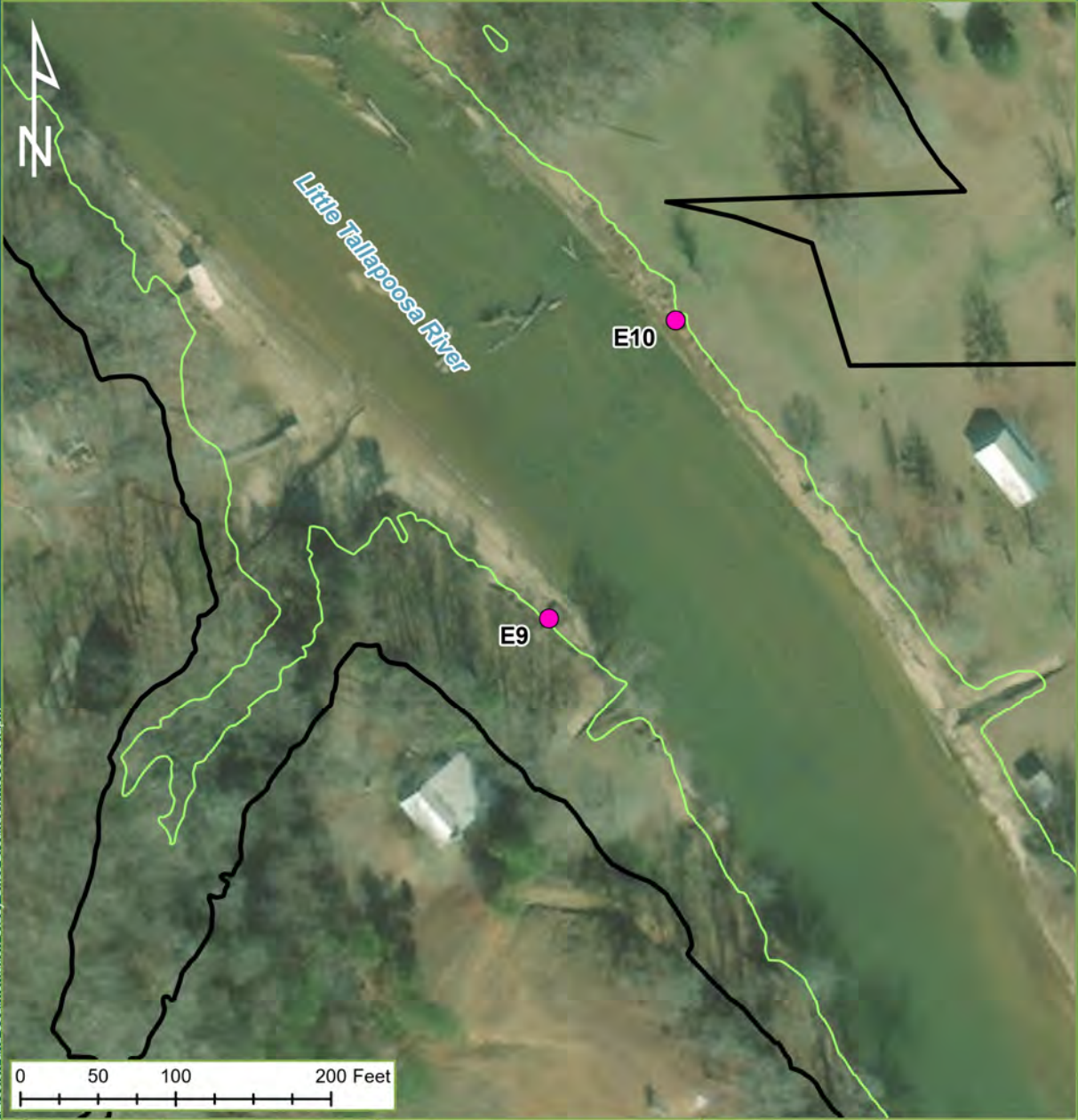
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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 9 of 32



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- Study Sites
 - Erosion
 - Sedimentation
- Land Use
 - Natural/Undeveloped
 - Recreation/Public Use

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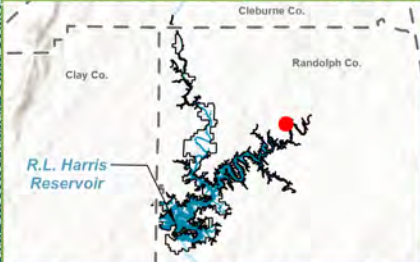
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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 10 of 32



Legend

- Project Boundary
- 785' Contour
- 793' Contour
- Study Sites
 - Erosion
 - Sedimentation
- Land Use
 - Natural/Undeveloped
 - Recreation/Public Use

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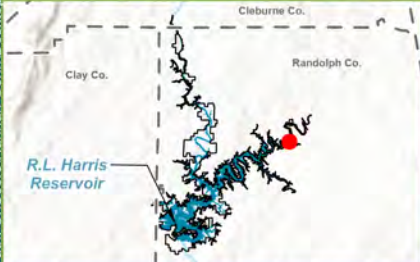
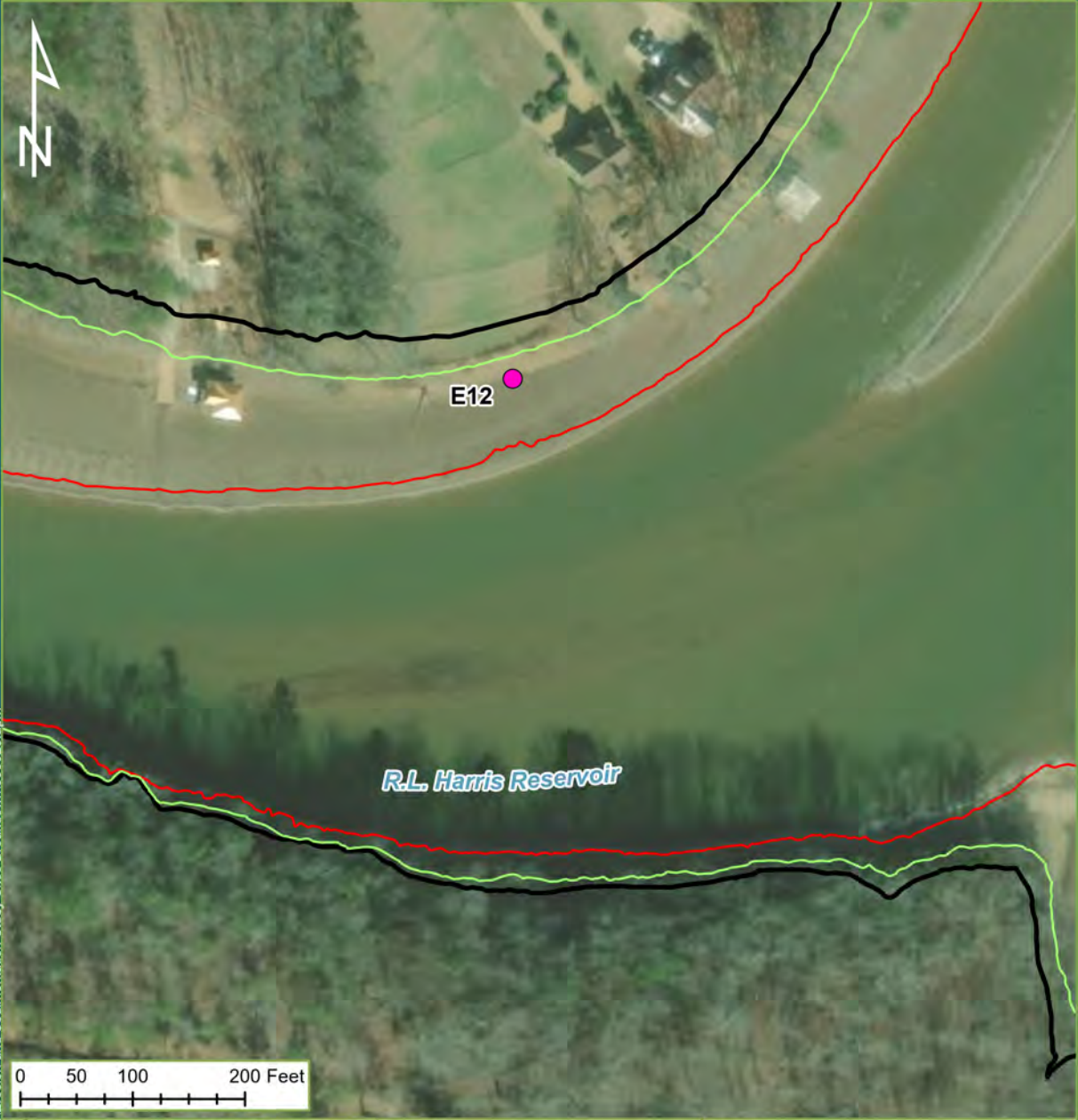
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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 11 of 32



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- Project Boundary
- 785' Contour
- 793' Contour
- Study Sites
 - Erosion
 - Sedimentation
- Land Use
 - Natural/Undeveloped
 - Recreation/Public Use

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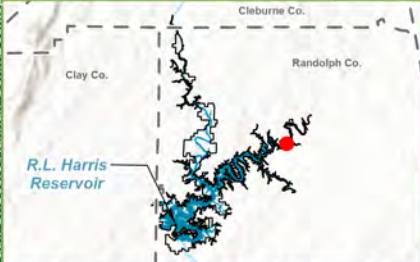
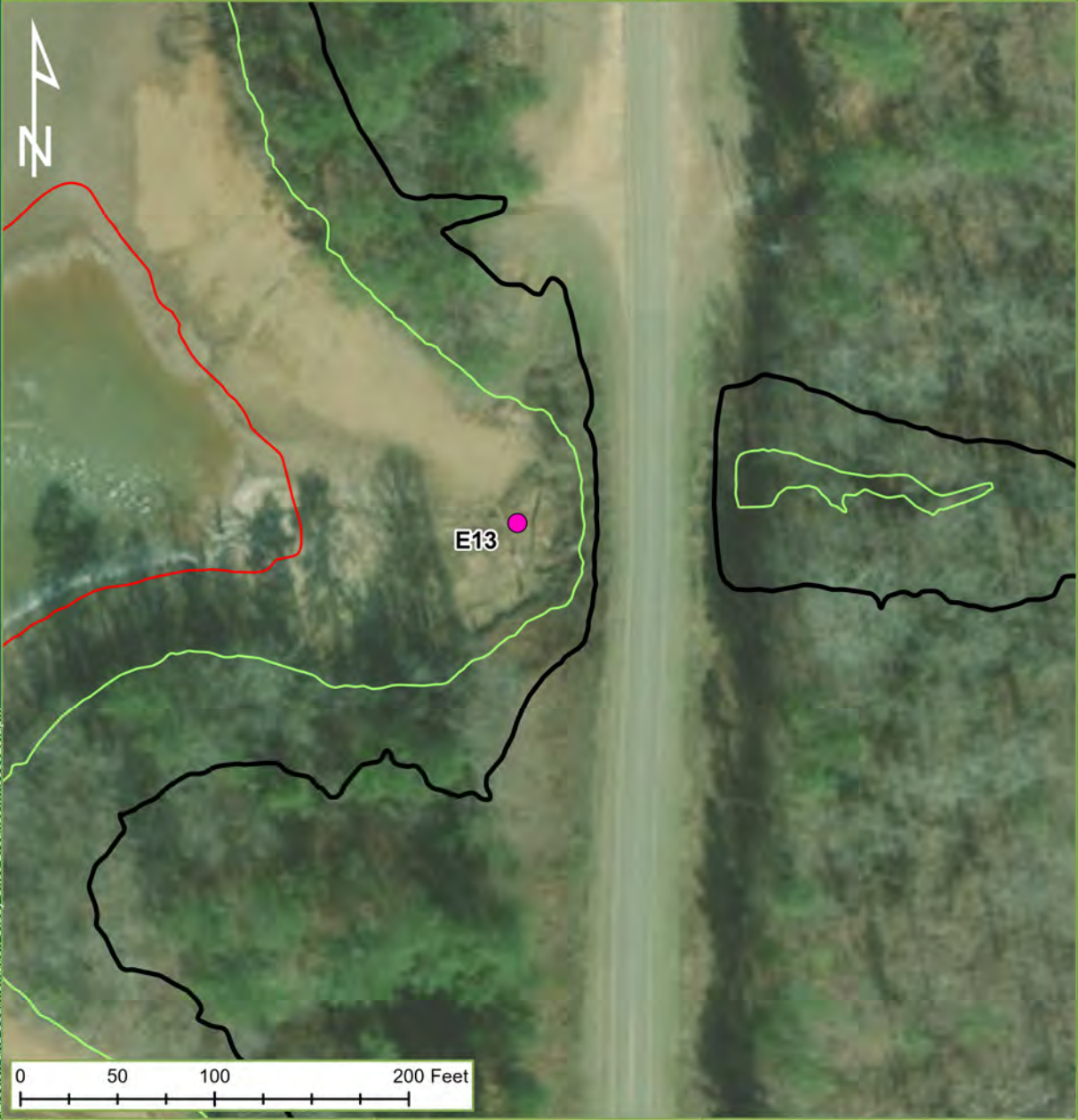
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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 12 of 32



Legend

- Project Boundary
- 785' Contour
- 793' Contour
- Study Sites
 - Erosion
 - Sedimentation
- Land Use
 - Natural/Undeveloped
 - Recreation/Public Use

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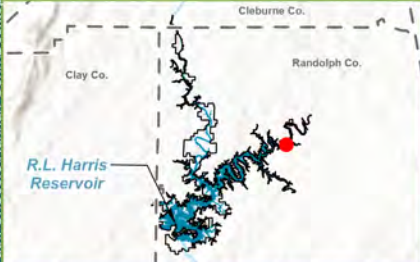
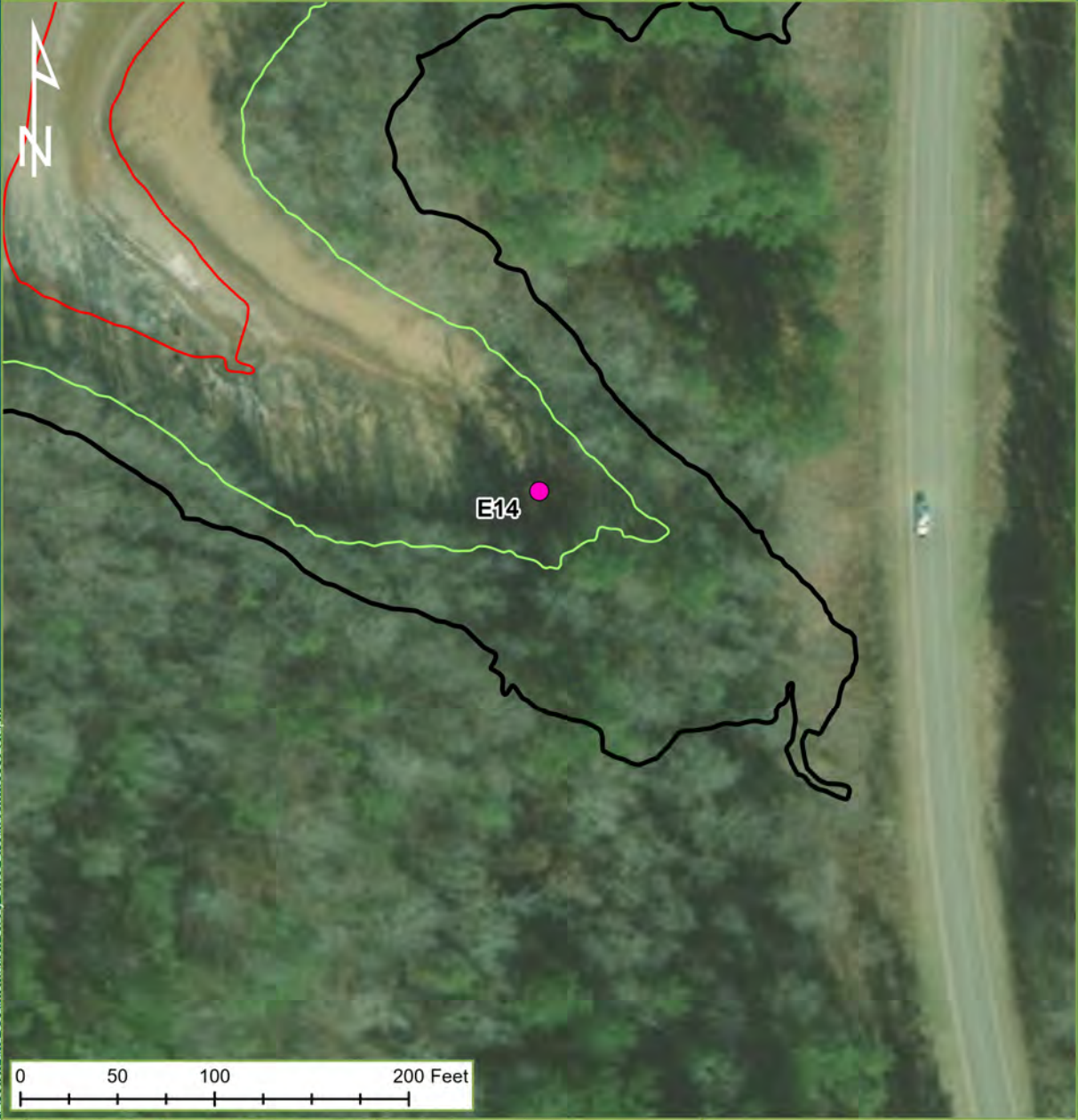
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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 13 of 32



Legend

- Project Boundary
- 785' Contour
- 793' Contour
- Study Sites
 - Erosion
 - Sedimentation
- Land Use
 - Natural/Undeveloped
 - Recreation/Public Use

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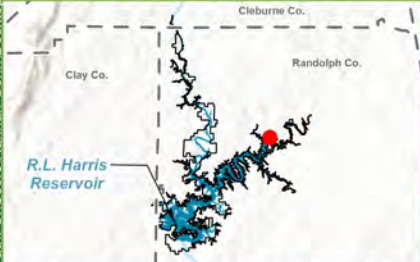
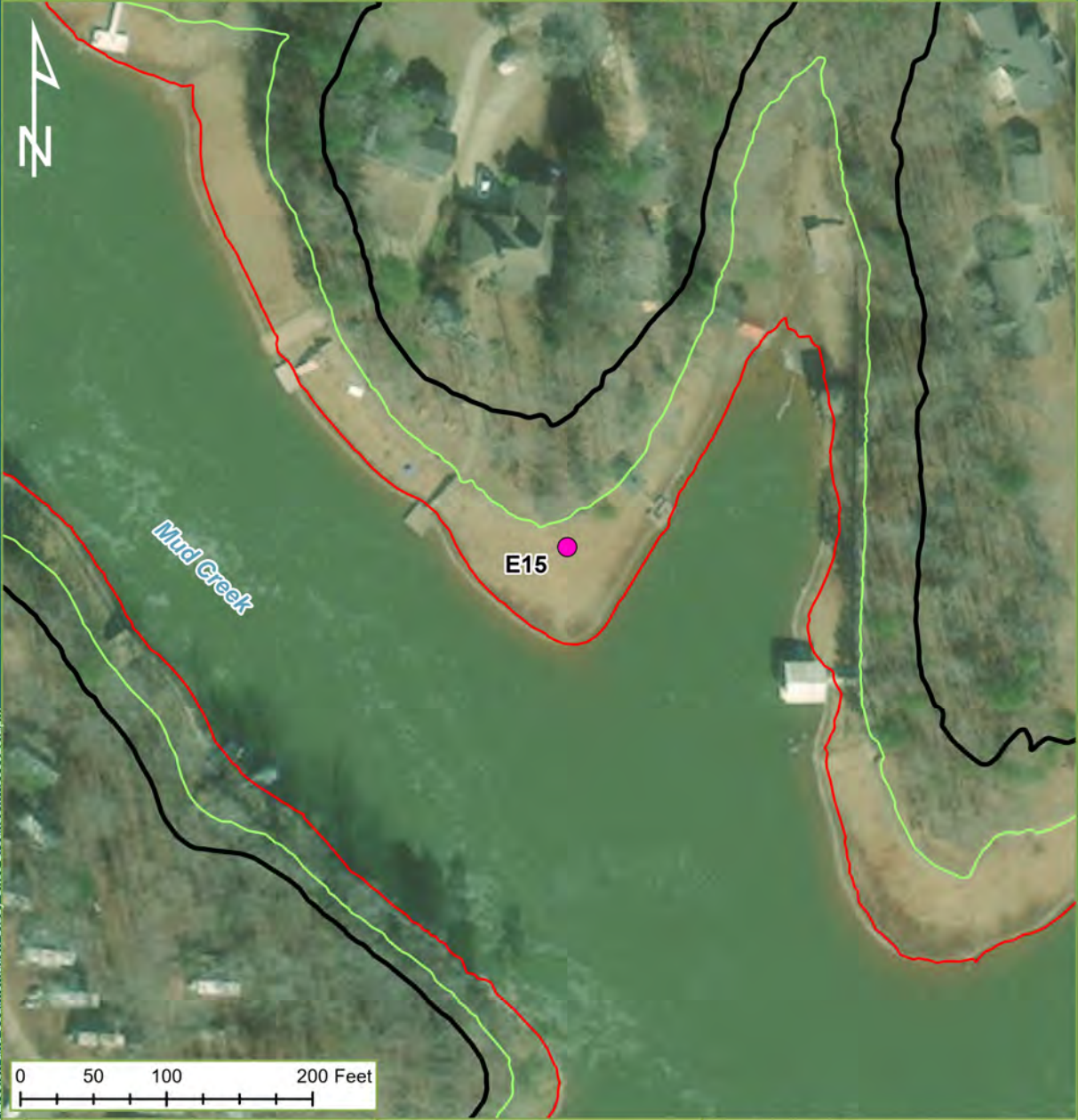
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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 14 of 32



Legend

- Project Boundary
- 785' Contour
- 793' Contour
- Study Sites
 - Erosion
 - Sedimentation
- Land Use
 - Natural/Undeveloped
 - Recreation/Public Use

Alabama Power
Birmingham, AL

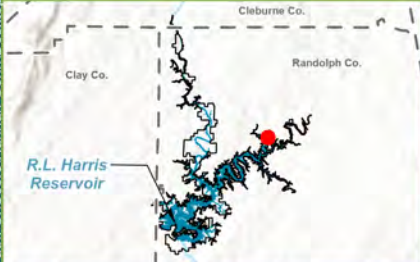
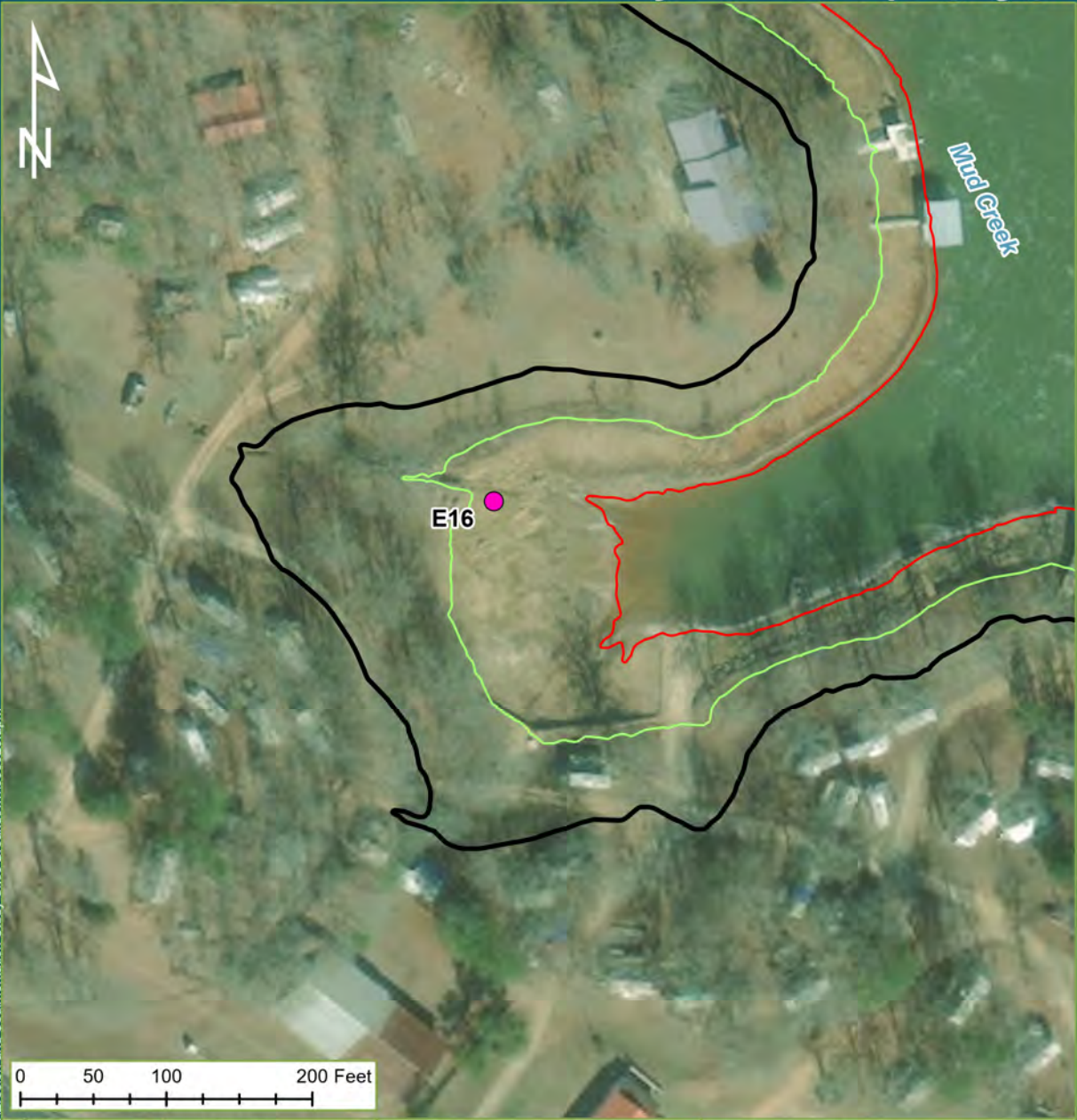
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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 15 of 32



Legend

Project Boundary

785' Contour

793' Contour

Study Sites

Erosion

Sedimentation

Land Use

Natural/Undeveloped

Recreation/Public Use

Alabama Power
Birmingham, AL

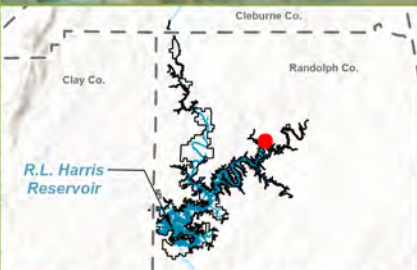
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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 16 of 32



Legend

- Project Boundary
- 785' Contour
- 793' Contour

Study Sites

- Erosion
- Sedimentation

Land Use

- Natural/Undeveloped
- Recreation/Public Use

Alabama Power
Birmingham, AL

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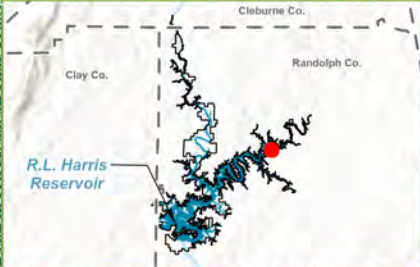
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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 17 of 32

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Legend

- Project Boundary
- 785' Contour
- 793' Contour

Study Sites

- Erosion
- Sedimentation

Land Use

- Natural/Undeveloped
- Recreation/Public Use

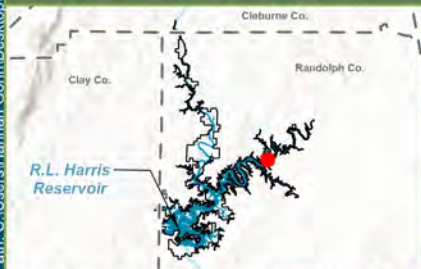
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Birmingham, AL

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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 18 of 32



- Legend**
- Project Boundary
 - 785' Contour
 - 793' Contour
 - Study Sites**
 - Erosion
 - Sedimentation
 - Land Use**
 - Natural/Undeveloped
 - Recreation/Public Use

Alabama Power
Birmingham, AL

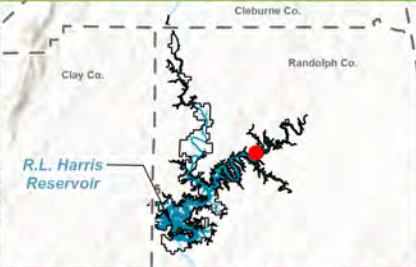
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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 19 of 32



Legend

- Project Boundary
- 785' Contour
- 793' Contour
- Study Sites
 - Erosion
 - Sedimentation
- Land Use
 - Natural/Undeveloped
 - Recreation/Public Use

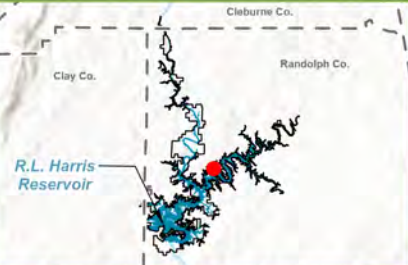
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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 20 of 32



Legend

- Project Boundary
- 785' Contour
- 793' Contour
- Study Sites
 - Erosion
 - Sedimentation
- Land Use
 - Natural/Undeveloped
 - Recreation/Public Use

Alabama Power
Birmingham, AL

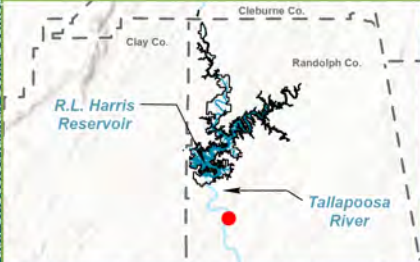
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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 21 of 32



Legend

- Project Boundary
- 785' Contour
- 793' Contour
- Study Sites**
- Erosion
- Sedimentation
- Land Use**
- Natural/Undeveloped
- Recreation/Public Use

Alabama Power
Birmingham, AL

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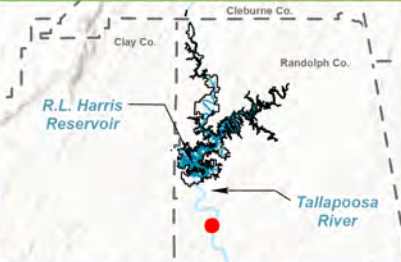
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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 22 of 32



Legend

- Project Boundary
- 785' Contour
- 793' Contour
- Study Sites**
- Erosion
- Sedimentation
- Land Use**
- Natural/Undeveloped
- Recreation/Public Use

Alabama Power
Birmingham, AL

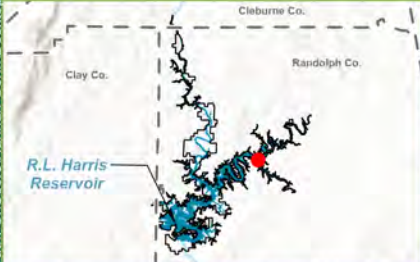
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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 23 of 32



Legend

- Project Boundary
- 785' Contour
- 793' Contour
- Study Sites
 - Erosion
 - Sedimentation
- Land Use
 - Natural/Undeveloped
 - Recreation/Public Use

Alabama Power
Birmingham, AL

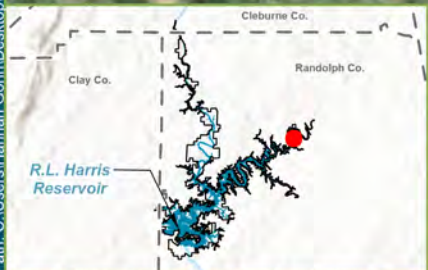
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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 24 of 32



Legend

- Project Boundary
- 785' Contour
- 793' Contour

Study Sites

- Erosion
- Sedimentation

Land Use

- Natural/Undeveloped
- Recreation/Public Use

Alabama Power
Birmingham, AL

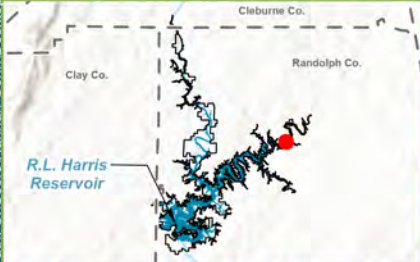
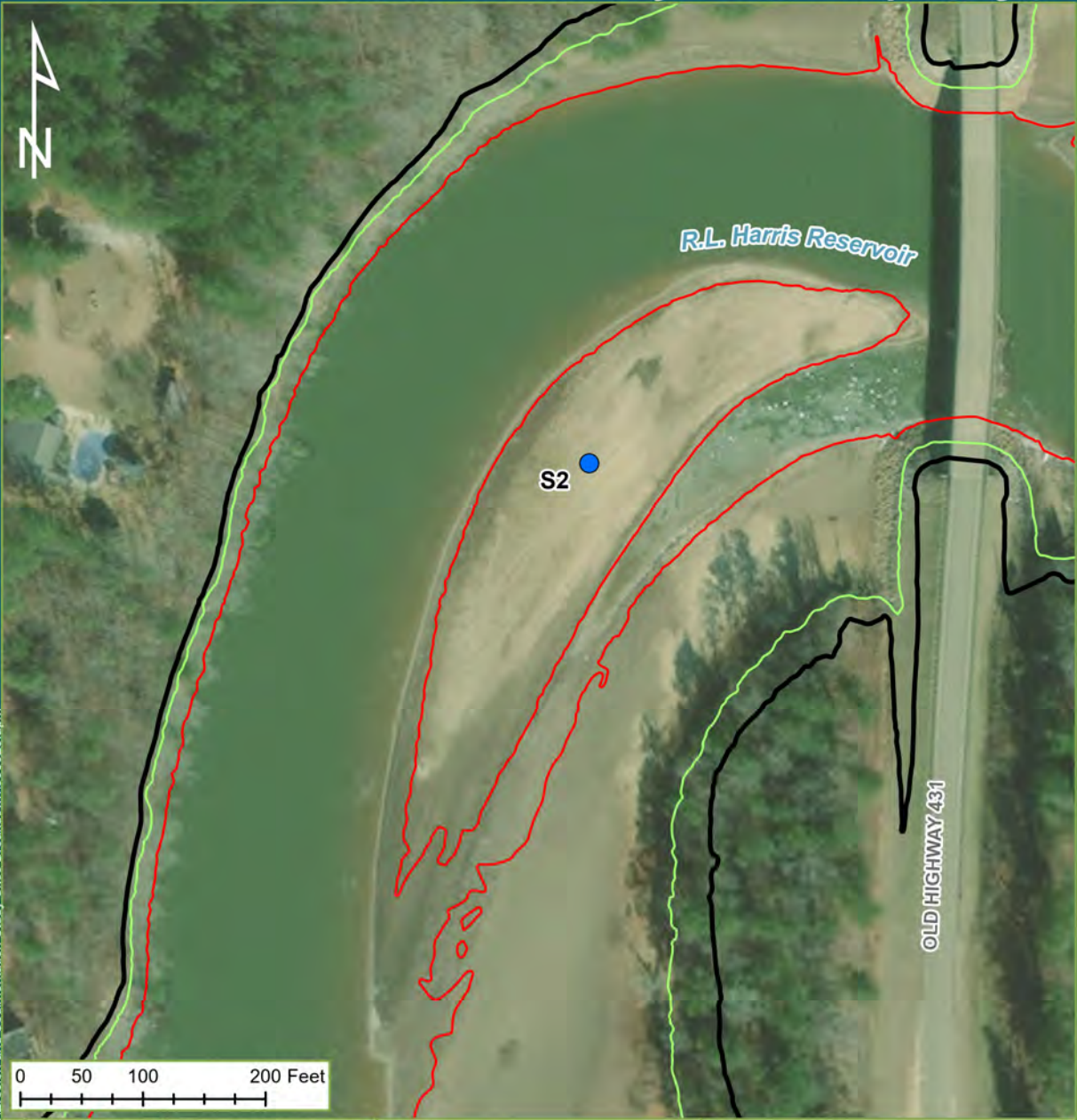
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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 25 of 32



Legend

- Project Boundary
- 785' Contour
- 793' Contour
- Study Sites
 - Erosion
 - Sedimentation
- Land Use
 - Natural/Undeveloped
 - Recreation/Public Use

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Birmingham, AL

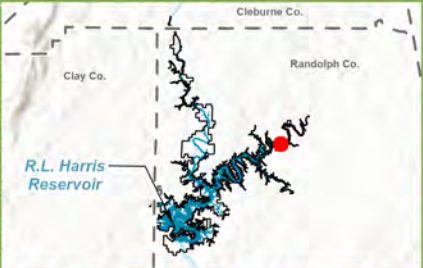
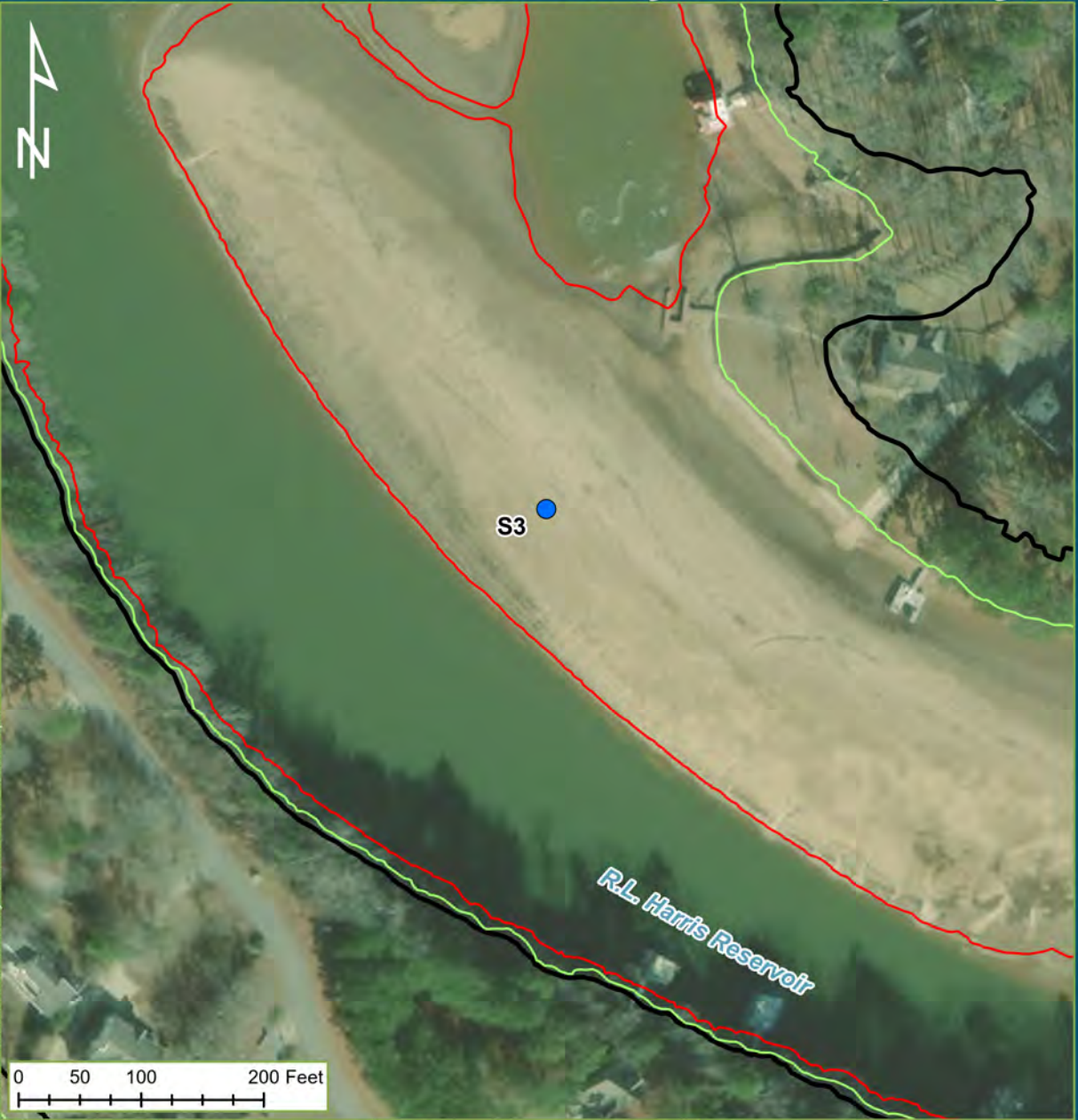
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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 26 of 32



Legend

- Project Boundary
- 785' Contour
- 793' Contour
- Study Sites**
 - Erosion
 - Sedimentation
- Land Use**
 - Natural/Undeveloped
 - Recreation/Public Use

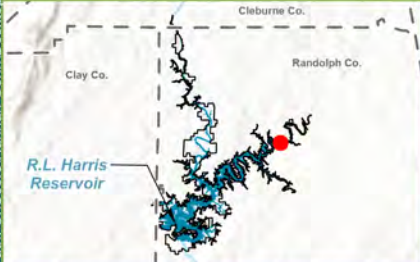
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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 27 of 32



Legend

- Project Boundary
- 785' Contour
- 793' Contour
- Study Sites
 - Erosion
 - Sedimentation
- Land Use
 - Natural/Undeveloped
 - Recreation/Public Use

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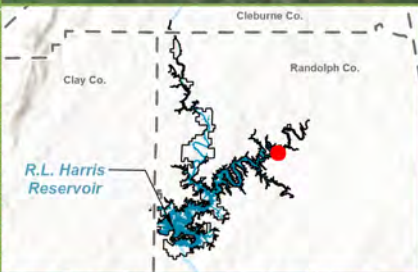
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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 28 of 32



Legend

- Project Boundary
- 785' Contour
- 793' Contour
- Study Sites
 - Erosion
 - Sedimentation
- Land Use
 - Natural/Undeveloped
 - Recreation/Public Use

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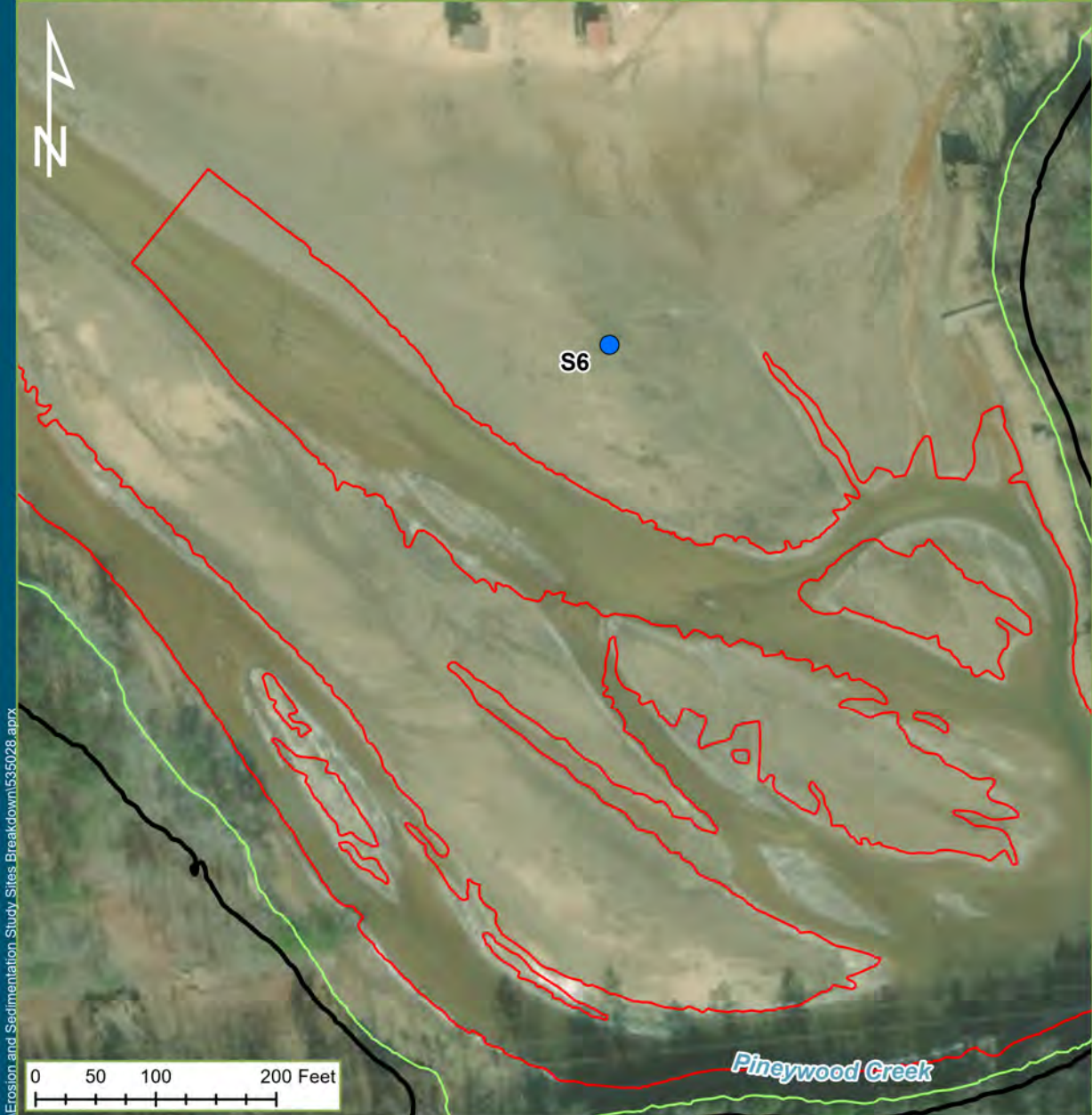
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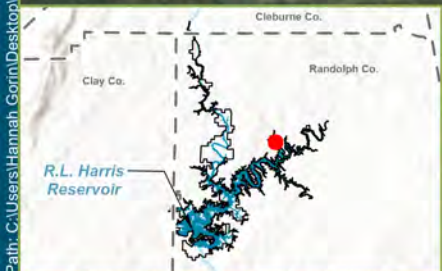
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Legend

- Project Boundary
- 785' Contour
- 793' Contour

Study Sites

- Erosion
- Sedimentation

Land Use

- Natural/Undeveloped
- Recreation/Public Use

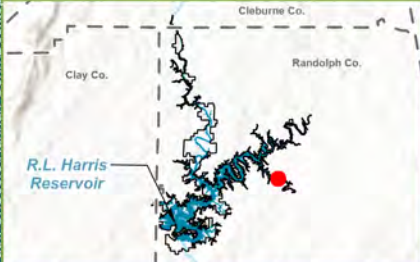
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Legend

- Project Boundary
- 785' Contour
- 793' Contour
- Study Sites
 - Erosion
 - Sedimentation
- Land Use
 - Natural/Undeveloped
 - Recreation/Public Use

Alabama Power
Birmingham, AL

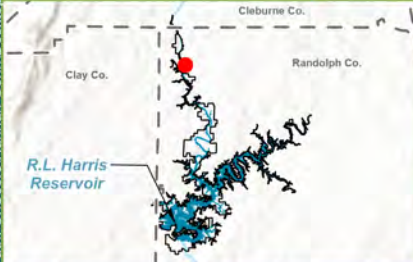
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Erosion and Sedimentation Study Sites - Map 31 of 32



Legend

- Project Boundary
- 785' Contour
- 793' Contour
- Study Sites
 - Erosion
 - Sedimentation
- Land Use
 - Natural/Undeveloped
 - Recreation/Public Use

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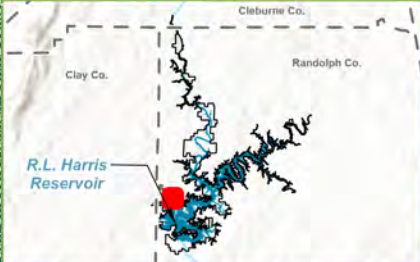
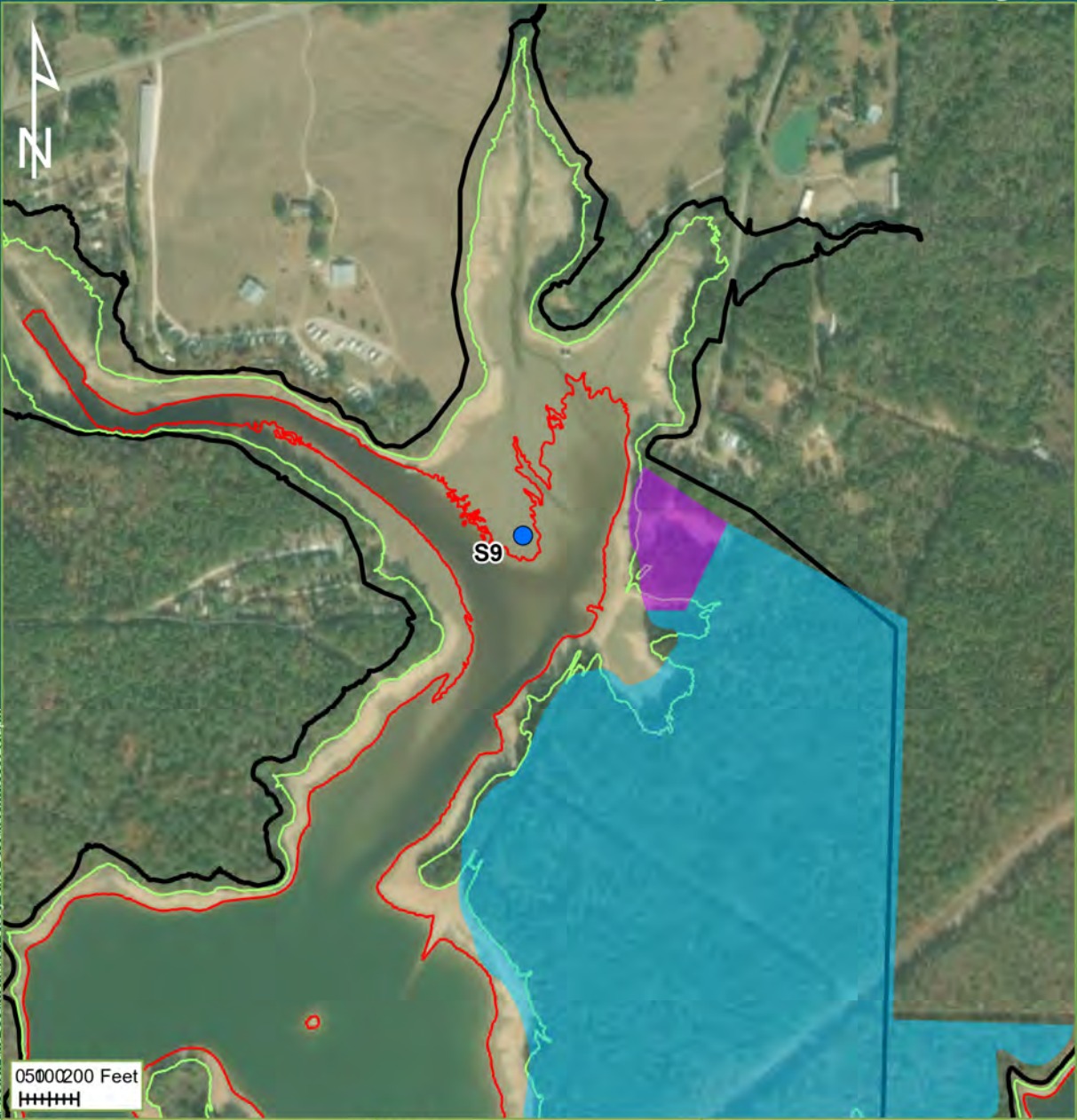
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Legend

- Project Boundary
- 785' Contour
- 793' Contour
- Study Sites
 - Erosion
 - Sedimentation
- Land Use
 - Natural/Undeveloped
 - Recreation/Public Use

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