EXHIBIT B

PROJECT OPERATION AND UTILIZATION

FINAL

ALABAMA POWER COMPANY
WARRIOR RIVER PROJECT
FERC NO. 2165

APPLICATION FOR NEW LICENSE
FOR MAJOR WATER POWER PROJECT - EXISTING DAM

EXHIBIT B

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Warrior River Project is comprised of two existing, licensed hydroelectric facilities owned and operated by Alabama Power Company (APC). APC owns and operates the Smith development in north central Alabama, in the headwaters of the Black Warrior River. APC has a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) license for the Bankhead powerhouse only. The Bankhead dam and reservoir are owned and operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The Bankhead powerhouse is located on the Warrior River in west central Alabama. The Smith and Bankhead developments have a combined electric generating capacity of 211,050 kW. This exhibit provides a detailed description of the operations of each development. In accordance with FERC requirements (§ 4.51(c)), each development is described individually.

The Project is an important component of APC's power generation system. Project generation is necessary in both the short and long term to maintain system reliability, operational flexibility, and low cost electricity for APC customers. Project generation represents a valuable portion of APC's total generation production and power generated by the Project is transmitted and sold to APC's customers.

2.0 SMITH DEVELOPMENT

The Smith development is a multi-purpose storage reservoir. It is operated for hydroelectric generation, flood control, navigation flow augmentation, maintenance of downstream water quality, municipal and industrial water supply, recreational opportunities, and serves as habitat for fish and wildlife.

2.1 Project Operations

2.1.1 Existing Operation

The Smith development is the upper most dam of APC's Warrior River Hydroelectric Project. Operation is closely coordinated with downstream APC power plants at Bankhead and Holt Dams. The Smith development is primarily operated in a peaking mode, with seasonal variation in storage and generation. The estimated annual plant factor is 14%.

The units are maintained in a "spinning mode" when not generating. In order to increase the reliability of APC's transmission system, the units at Smith are used to quickly replace the loss of large generating resources and return the electric grid to its normal state of balanced load and generation. Upon request from the System Operator, all units can be loaded remotely in less than three minutes by the operator in APC's Alabama Control Center (ACC) in Birmingham. The flexibility to use the units for generating reserves provides a very economical means to provide reliable electric service to APC's customers. Another important benefit of operating in a spinning mode is the ability to better manage reactive needs on the electric system. Units in a spinning mode can be used to raise and lower a system voltage profile to assure good quality electricity as well as reliable and economic service.

The Smith development can be operated manually. Normally the power plant will be controlled remotely by an operator located in the ACC. The exception will be when the plant operator is needed to place units on line or load and unload units when technical problems make remote operations impossible. Additionally, the units automatically load to compensate for sudden frequency reductions. APC installed and maintains special under-frequency relays at Smith Dam. These relays will automatically load the units when the electric system frequency drops to abnormally low values. This under-frequency relaying plan incorporates selected time delay before loading units to allow for operator intervention or for brief deviations in system frequency that return to normal quickly. Table B-1 describes the relay settings and time delays for this automatic loading capability.

The Smith development utilizes a fixed crest spillway that results in automatic spillway releases when the lake level rises above the crest elevation of 522.0 ft msl. Figure B-1 shows the Storage Delineation Curve or Rule Curve for the Smith development. APC normally operates Smith Lake to keep the level from exceeding elevation 510.0 ft msl except when storing floodwater. Usable storage of 394,300 acre-ft is provided by drawdown of 22 ft from elevation 510.0 ft msl to elevation 488.0 ft msl for augmentation of low inflow and seasonally for flood control capability. From April 1st until July 1st, the Rule Curve shows a full pool elevation of 510.0 ft msl. The Rule Curve begins to lower on July 1st and reaches 496.0 ft msl by December 1st. The Rule Curve remains constant until February 1st, and then begins rising, reaching full pool by April 1st.

The curve in Figure B-1 delineates the storage in Smith Lake allocated to power generation and to flood control throughout the year. This top-of-power-pool curve varies seasonally and is a firm division between the power and flood control pools. The lake level is normally maintained at or below the curve except when storing floodwater. APC normally schedules power operation on the basis of system demands and availability, seeking to keep the pool at or below 510.0 ft msl at all times when flooding is not occurring. The plant normally operates on a weekly cycle and the power generated is available for use in daily peak-load periods. When the reservoir level is below that shown in Figure B-1, the powerhouse is operated in accordance with this and system requirements. Whenever the lake reaches the elevation shown on the curve, the powerhouse is operated as necessary up to full-gate capacity to prevent exceeding elevation 510.0 ft. msl except when downstream flooding is occurring. After downstream flows have receded, flood storage is evacuated.

During periods of flooding, APC maintains communication with the USACE and with the National Weather Service's Southeast River Forecast Center (NWS-SERFC) in Atlanta, GA to coordinate its flood control operations. The flood control pool at Smith is from 510.0 ft msl to 522.0 ft msl and provides 280,600 acre-ft of storage. This volume is equivalent to 5.6 inches of runoff from the drainage area. Operations for flood control are as follows:

- During a flood period when reduction of flow is necessary in view of downstream conditions, outflows are restricted down to, but not lower than 2,100 acre-feet each 24-hour period.
- After passage of the flood peak downstream, the flood storage is emptied as soon as reasonable and practicable by discharge up to full plant capacity each 24-hour period when the pool is at or above el. 513.0 ft msl, and up to one-half of plant capacity each 24-hour period when the pool is between el. 513.0 ft msl and el. 510.0 ft msl.

The necessity for flood control operations is normally determined by stages at the Cordova Gage (USGS Gage Number 02453500 MULBERRY FORK AT CORDOVA AL) at the town of Cordova, 27 miles downstream from Smith Dam. Data from this site is transmitted to APC for real time display of stage reading and continuous monitoring.

The key stage heights at Cordova Gage in terms of the operation of the Smith development for flood control are 13.5 ft and 16 ft. The actions corresponding to these stages are discussed below. To insure continuity during periods of possible unavailability of the Cordova gage, water surface elevations at the Gorgas Steam Plant on Mulberry Fork, 45 miles downstream from Smith Dam, have been established by the USACE to correspond to these gage heights.

The Gorgas Steam Plant, or other readings, is used to determine that flood conditions do not exist before making any release in excess of the minimum rate and volume specified in the Regulation Schedule for Flood Control Operations (Table B-2). This schedule is followed at all times when flood control operation or emptying of flood storage is required, unless special instructions are issued by the USACE District Engineer. Flood control operations commence when the Cordova stage exceeds 13.5 ft. Bankfull stage below Smith Dam corresponds to a stage of 16 ft on the Cordova Gage and flood control operations are meant to prevent releases from the dam from contributing to stages above 16 ft while flood storage is available in the lake. When the lake rises to elevation 522.0 ft msl, the regulation schedule requires that releases be equal to full plant capacity.

Emptying flood control storage (above elevation 510.0 ft msl) begins as soon as the Cordova Gage has peaked and is again at or below 16 ft. If the stage is between 16 ft and 13.5 ft, then flood control storage is emptied at a moderate discharge rate (half capacity). If the Cordova Gage is below 13.5 ft, then flood control storage is emptied at a high rate (full capacity). Emptying of storage ceases when the lake level is decreased to 510.0 ft msl. If a second flood occurs before the pool has been brought down to el. 510 ft msl, operation immediately reverts to flood control regulation according to the Regulation Schedule (Table B-2).

In addition to flood control benefits, the Smith reservoir operates to supply water for navigation on the Black Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers. The Smith development contributes a daily average of 245 cfs to downstream inflows during dry periods. However, additional flow may be required during periods of extreme drought, after floods (if shoaling occurs in the upper reaches of the USACE's Bankhead Lake) and during any extended drawdown of the Bankhead Lake. Amounts required during such events will be specified by the USACE District Engineer.

The Smith development provides critical flows downstream for maintenance of water quality near the Applicant's Gorgas Steam Plant. Typically, during the months of May through October, releases from Smith Dam supply cold water from the reservoir hypolimnion to the Gorgas Steam Plant for use in once-through cooling. This cold water allows Gorgas to meet its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements for temperature. APC implements a special coordination procedure based on monitoring the water intake and discharge temperatures at Gorgas. A procedure is utilized to provide sufficient cold-water releases from Smith in coordination with once-through cooling discharges at Gorgas. Since initiation of the procedure in 1974, downstream water quality requirements have been successfully met. The coordination typically requires releases from Smith Dam five days per week for five or six hours per day. These releases are scheduled to meet the peak load usage on APC's electric grid. Variation in release patterns can be caused by high intervening inflows at Gorgas Steam Plant, abnormally low ambient temperatures, unit outages at Gorgas Steam Plant, critical electric system needs, and evacuation of flood storage at Smith Dam. Over the past 30 years, the ability to coordinate Smith Dam releases with Gorgas Steam Plant once-through cooling needs has met NPDES permit requirements and saved the cost of construction and operation of an alternative cooling system at Gorgas Steam Plant.

Enhancement of the Smith Lake fishery has always been important. Since 1994, APC has been very successful in voluntarily stabilizing lake levels during the spring to enhance black bass fish spawning. Through a voluntary agreement with the Smith Lake Civic Association, the USACE, and the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (ADCNR), lake levels are held constant or slightly rising during peak bass spawning. Upon notification by the ADCNR that spring spawning is near peak and in coordination with the USACE, APC implements the special lake level management for a period of 14 days. At the end of the 14 day period, operations return to normal. The voluntary agreement is not intended to adversely affect electric system operations or flood control. Generation from the project for a system emergency is not prohibited, however, all efforts are made to terminate any emergency releases as soon as the situation allows. Likewise, during high inflow conditions, the lake level is allowed to surcharge according to the Regulation Schedule for Flood Control Operations shown in Table B-2. Flood storage is emptied at the normal rate until the lake is lowered to its full summer pool level (elevation 510.0 ft msl) where it is then held for the remainder of the 14-day period. At the end of the period, the lake level is returned to normal.

2.1.2 Proposed Operation

Through the Alabama Power Cooperative Approach (APCA) process, it was determined that the Smith development should remain a multi-purpose storage project providing the benefits of hydroelectric generation, flood control, navigation flow augmentation, maintenance of downstream water quality, municipal and industrial water supply, recreational opportunities, and serving as habitat for fish and wildlife.

The Smith development will continue to normally operate to produce peaking power. It will be operated manually by remote control as described in Section 2.1.1. The current flexibility to load and unload the units as electric system conditions dictate will remain unchanged. The units will continue to be operated in the "spinning mode" when not loaded in order to provide generating reserve and reactive capability. APC is proposing to design, install, and an aeration system within 18 months of license issuance to improve dissolved oxygen levels in the turbine discharge below the Smith development. APC also proposes to monitor the system for 3 years following installation pursuant to the 401 Water Quality Certification issued on July 1, 2005.

Through the APCA process, it was determined that no change in the Rule Curve or the Regulation Schedule for Flood Control Operations is needed. Stakeholders asked that APC manage lake level drawdowns to minimize the occurrence of elevations lower than 495.0 ft msl in the late summer and early fall. APC and stakeholders reached concurrence on this request by adding exception events associated with critical electric system needs and other authorized Project purposes. APC is also proposing to provide approximately 50 cfs of supplemental tailrace flow during periods of non-generation. This flow would be provided through valves that would be installed in the two penstock drains in the powerhouse. No changes are deemed necessary to the navigation release requirements.

2.2 Estimate of Capacity and Generation

2.2.1 Dependable Capacity and Average Annual Generation

"Dependable capacity" is the IIC (Intercompany Interchange Contract) summer full gate rating. This value was chosen because it most closely reflects the definition of dependable capacity. To calculate this value, the plant rating is first adjusted to the expected July reservoir elevations. Then, using average July inflow, all units at all plants are modeled to operate simultaneously for four consecutive hours of five consecutive days. The resulting 20 hours of capacity are averaged to provide the capacity that can be supported during the system peak. The

Smith development has a dependable capacity of 180 MW and an average annual energy of 221,873 MWh.

2.2.2 Project Flows

Flow ranges in the Black Warrior River at the Smith development are: Minimum - 0 cfs; Mean - 1,652 cfs; Maximum – 91,553 cfs. Flow duration curves, B-2a - B-2l, for the Smith development are based on the APC Daily Database for years 1961 to 2000.

2.2.3 Area-Capacity Relationship

Figure B-3 shows the area-capacity relationship for the Smith development.

2.2.4 Power Plant Hydraulic Capacity

The two units at the Smith development are of Francis-wheel design. They are operated at only two discharge rates: full gate or best gate. Full gate or "unit capacity" is used when either maximum generator output or maximum turbine discharge is required. Best gate or "most efficient gate" is the principal operating point maximizing generating efficiency while minimizing vibration and wear impacts.

The maximum hydraulic capacity of the power plant is 11,500 cfs. The minimum hydraulic capacity the unit can operate at is approximately 4,800 cfs, coincidentally the best gate discharge rate. Characteristically, there are rough operating points (vibrations) between zero and best gate discharge rates, and APC has no operating experience with discharges less than best gate. Because of the unknown consequences, operating points lower than best gate cannot be used for long periods of discharge.

2.2.5 Tailwater Curve

Figure B-4 shows the tailwater rating curve for the Smith development.

2.2.6 Plant Capability

Figure B-5 shows the plant capability for the Smith development. Smith will consume approximately 541 MWh annually in station service; a portion of which is generated at the site.

Table B-1: Smith Relay Settings and Time Delay

FREQUENCY SETTING	TIME DELAY
59.91 Hz	5 minutes
59.86 Hz	25 seconds
59.81 Hz	1/3 second
59.71 Hz	1/4 second

Figure B-1: Smith Storage Delineation Curve

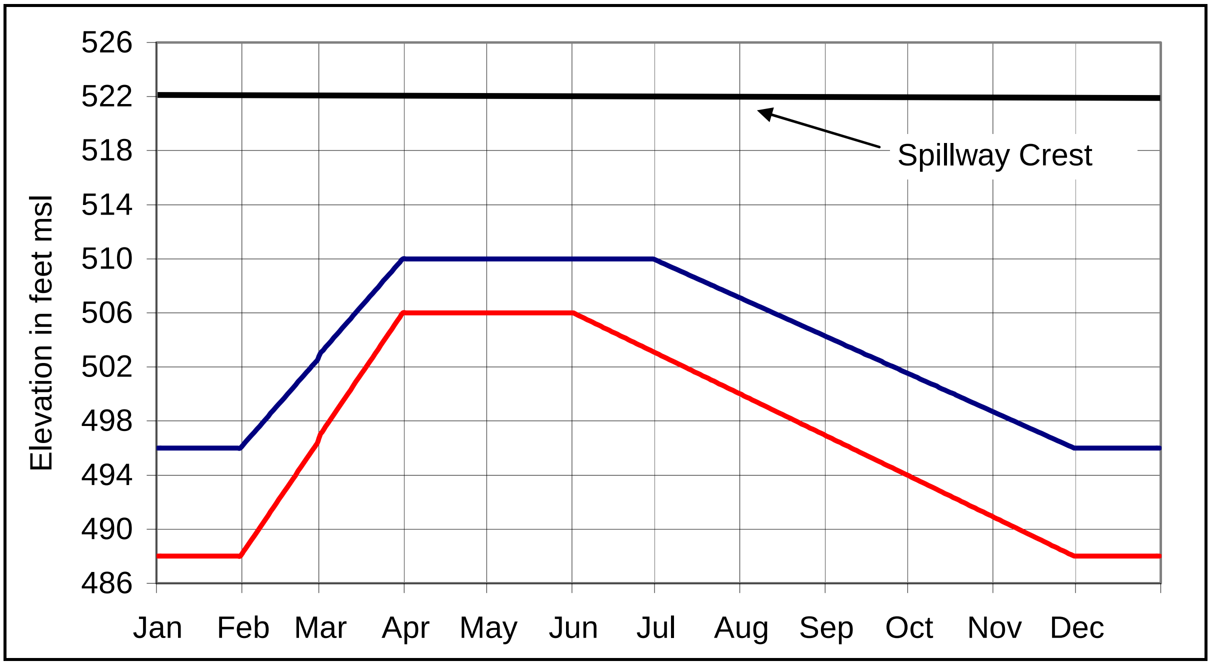


Table B-2: Smith Regulation Schedule for Flood Control Operations

RULE	CORDOVA STAGE	SMITH STAGE	OPERATION
1	Below 13.5	Below 510	Normal power operation.
2	Below 13.5	At 510	Operate to prevent rise in pool by releasing daily inflow up to 1/2 full plant volume capability (greater releases may be made at Company option).
3	Below 13.5	510 - 513	Release daily volume equal to 1/2 of full plant volume capability (greater releases may be made at Company option).
4	Below 13.5	Above 513	Release continuously at full plant capacity.
5	> 13.5ft rising and any stages above 16.0ft.	Below 522	Limit release volume to 1,060 CFS-days each 24 hours, at rates up to full plant capacity, in any pattern convenient to the Company.
6	> 13.5ft rising and any stages above 16.0ft.	At 522	Release may equal inflow up to full plant capacity.
7	> 13.5ft rising and any stages above 16.0ft.	Above 522	Release may be continuous at rates up to full plant capacity. When the pool stage exceeds 522, this release may be in addition to the spillway discharge.
8	16.0 to 13.5 feet and falling	Above 510 but less than 522	Release daily volume equal to 1/2 of full plant volume capability. The operation will revert to full flood control if this release results in a rise exceeding the 16-foot stage at Cordova.
9	Below 13.5 ft.	Above 513	Release continuously at full plant capacity. If this release results in a rise exceeding a stage of 15 feet on the Cordova gage the outflow rate will be reduced to 1/2 of full plant capacity until the Cordova stage again drops to 13.5 feet or less.
10	Below 13.5 ft.	510 to 513	Release daily volume equal to 1/2 of full plant volume capability (greater releases may be made at Company option).

Notes:

1. If the stage at Cordova cannot be determined and the possibility of flooding exists, Smith Operations will follow either Rule 5, 6, or 7.
2. The operation will revert to full flood control if the releases in Rule 8 will result in a stage of 16 feet of greater at Cordova.

Figure B-2a: Smith Reservoir January Flow Duration Curve

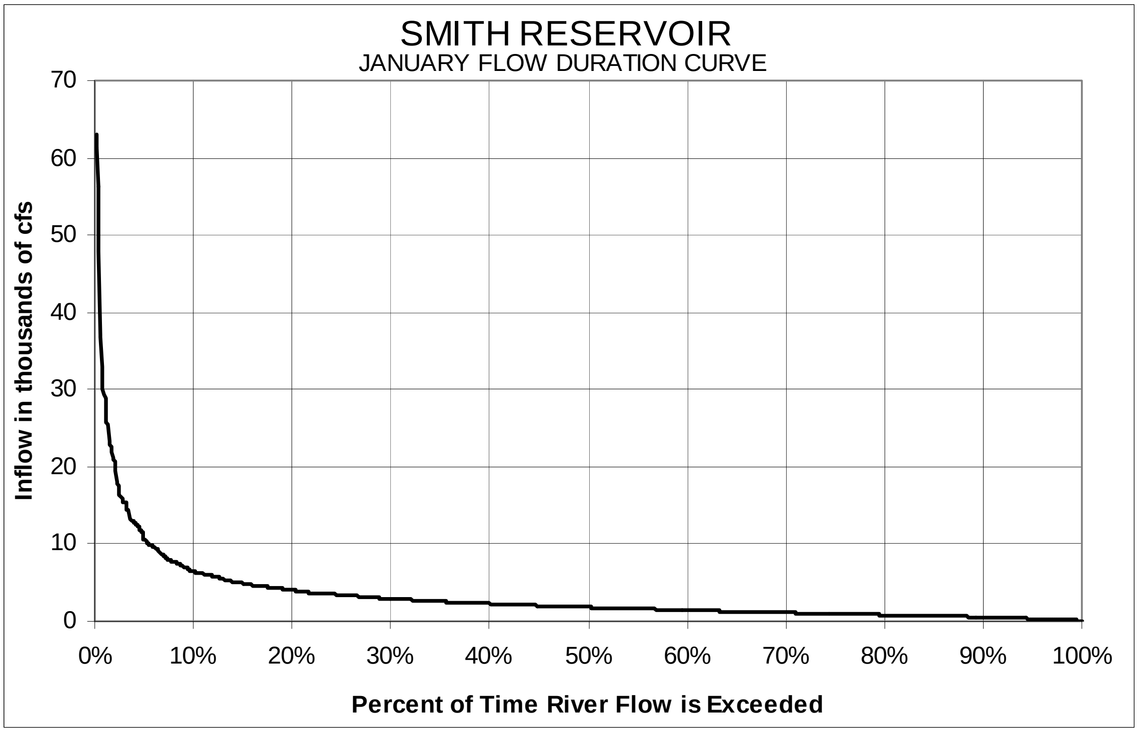


Figure B-2b: Smith Reservoir February Flow Duration Curve

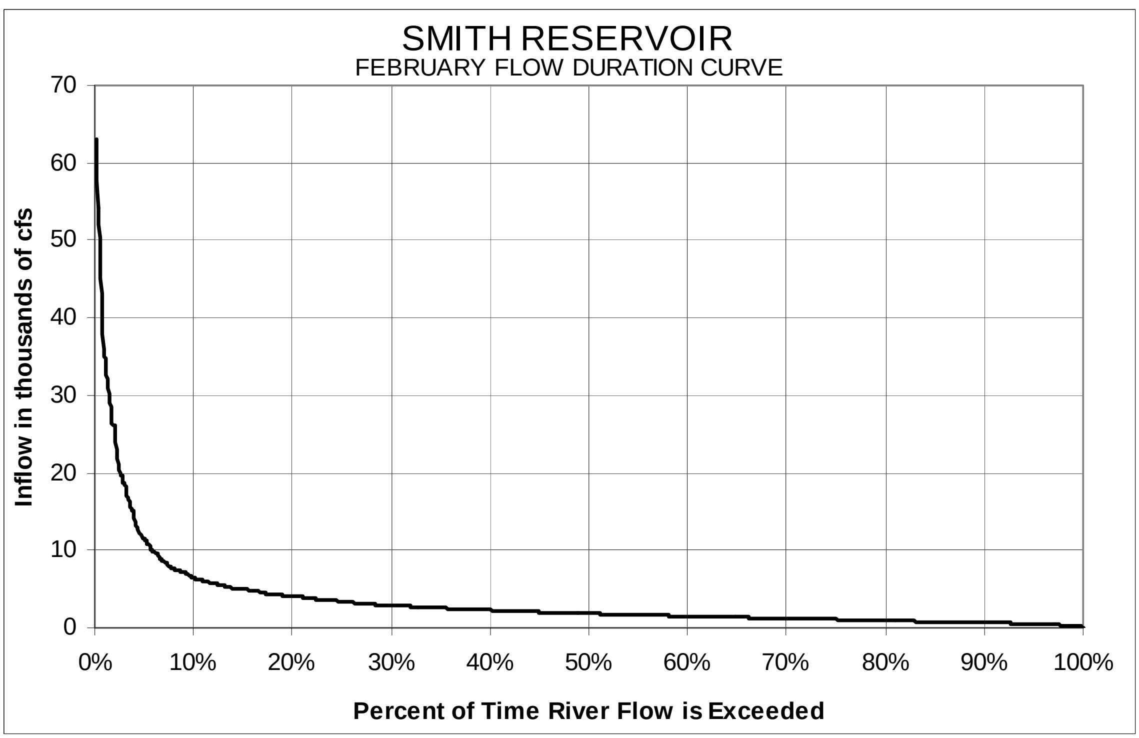


Figure B-2c: **Smith Reservoir March Flow Duration Curve**

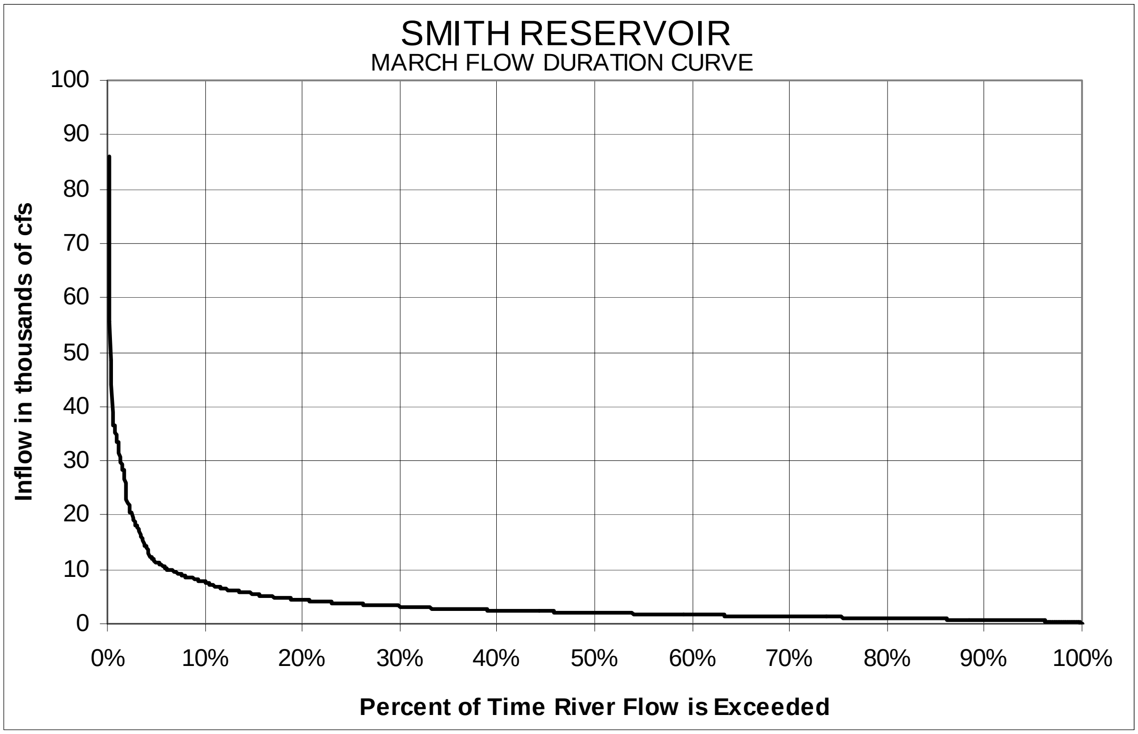


Figure B-2d: **Smith Reservoir April Flow Duration Curve**

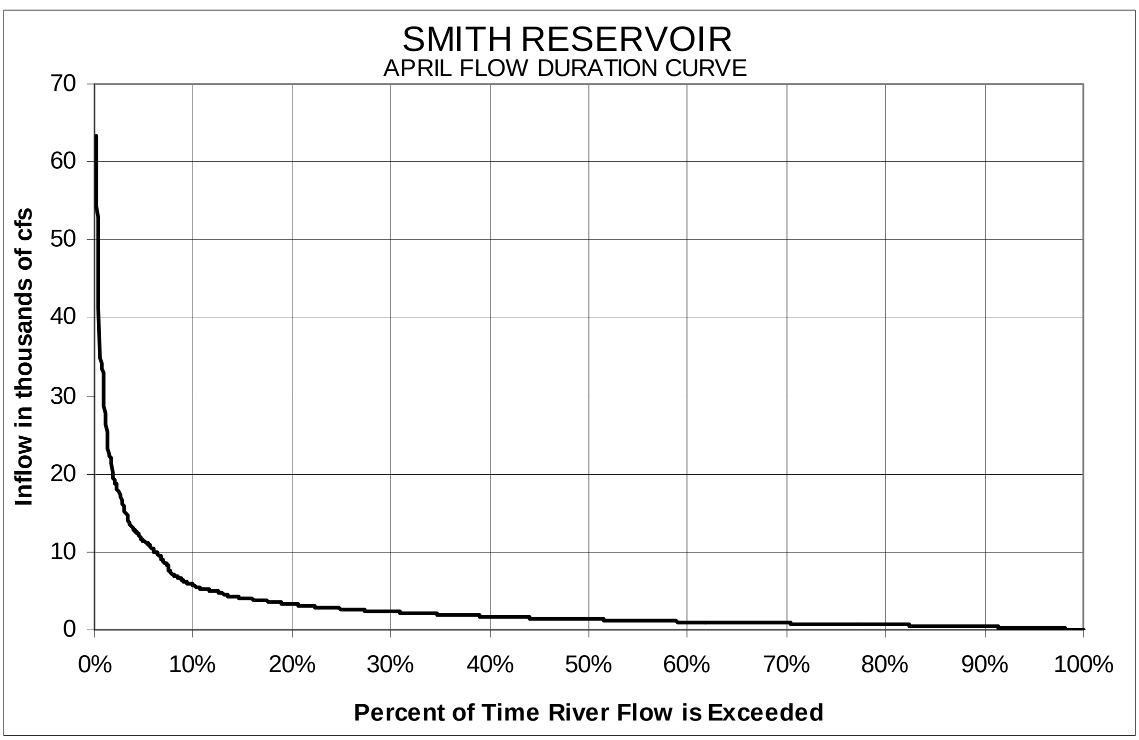


Figure B-2e: Smith Reservoir May Flow Duration Curve

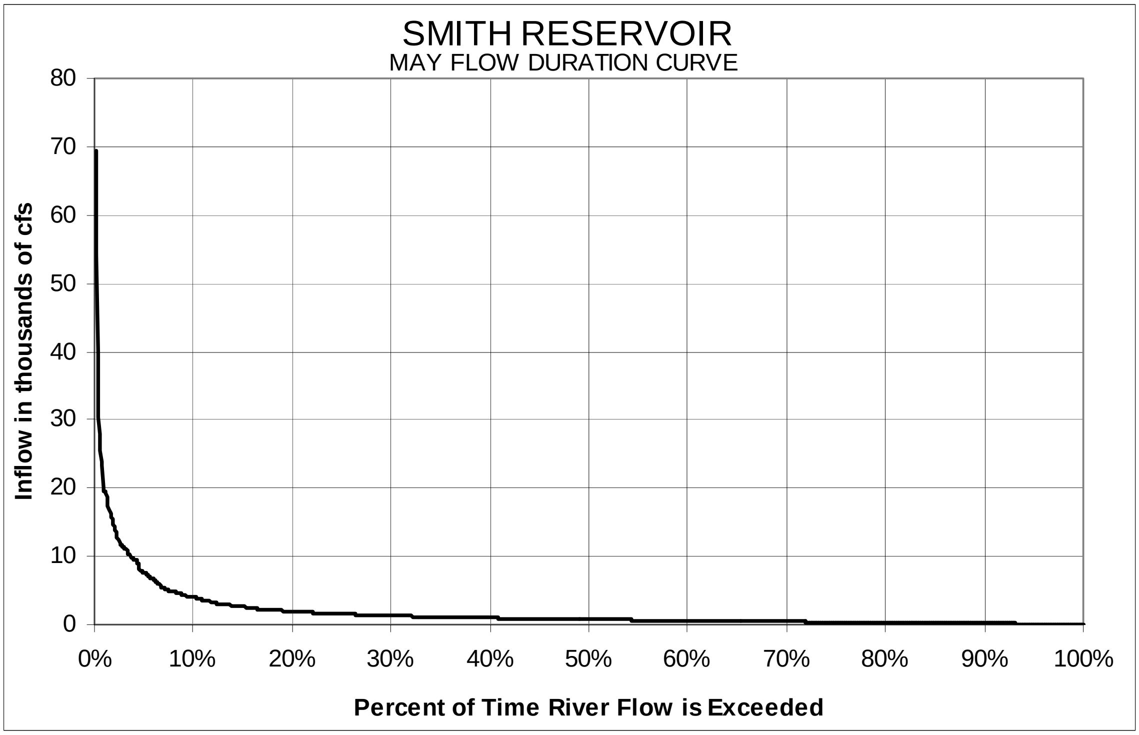


Figure B-2f: Smith Reservoir June Flow Duration Curve

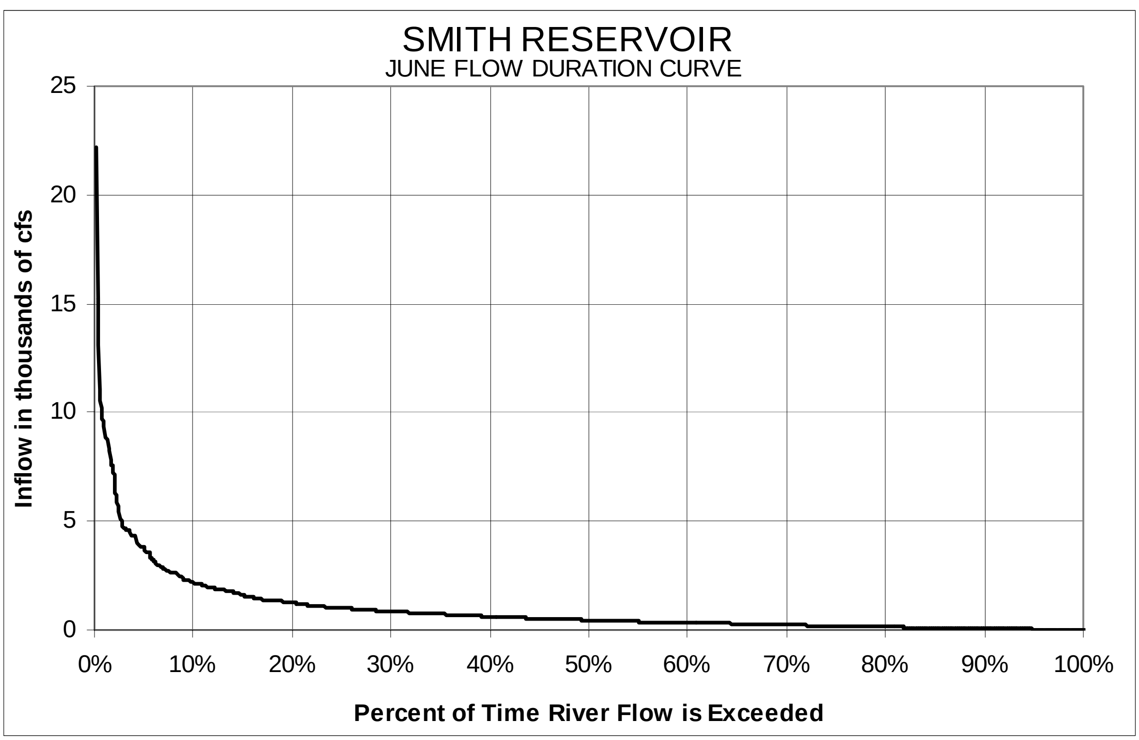


Figure B-2g: Smith Reservoir July Flow Duration Curve

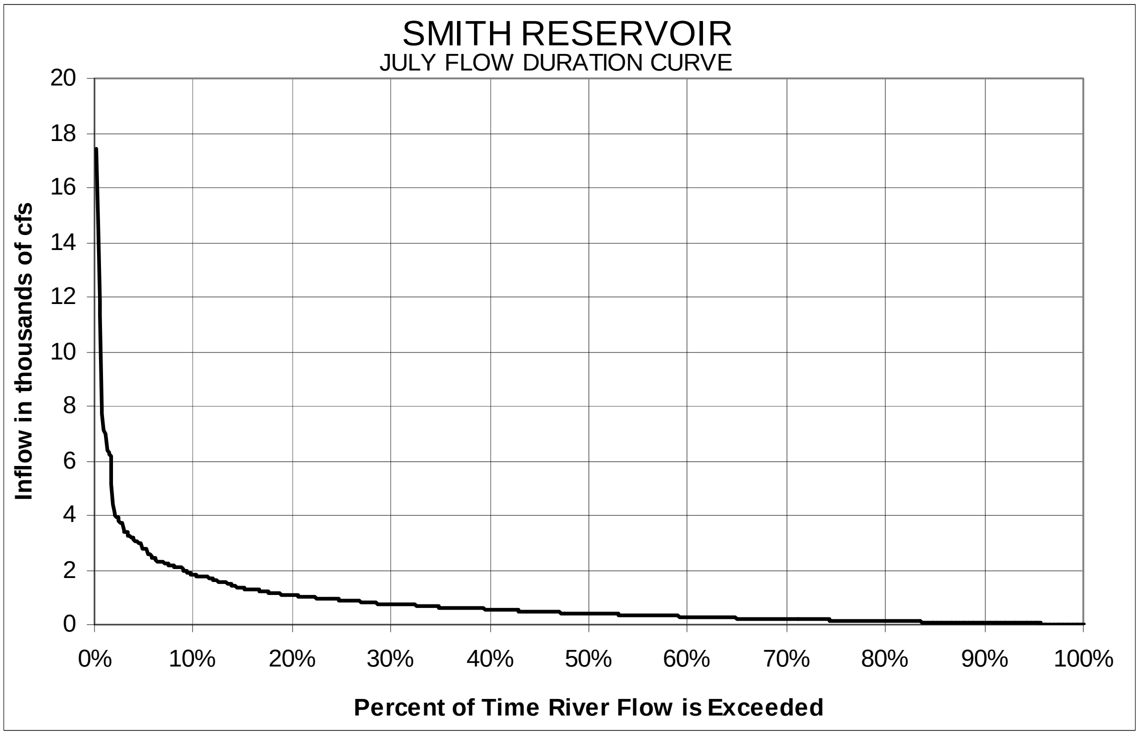


Figure B-2h: Smith Reservoir August Flow Duration Curve

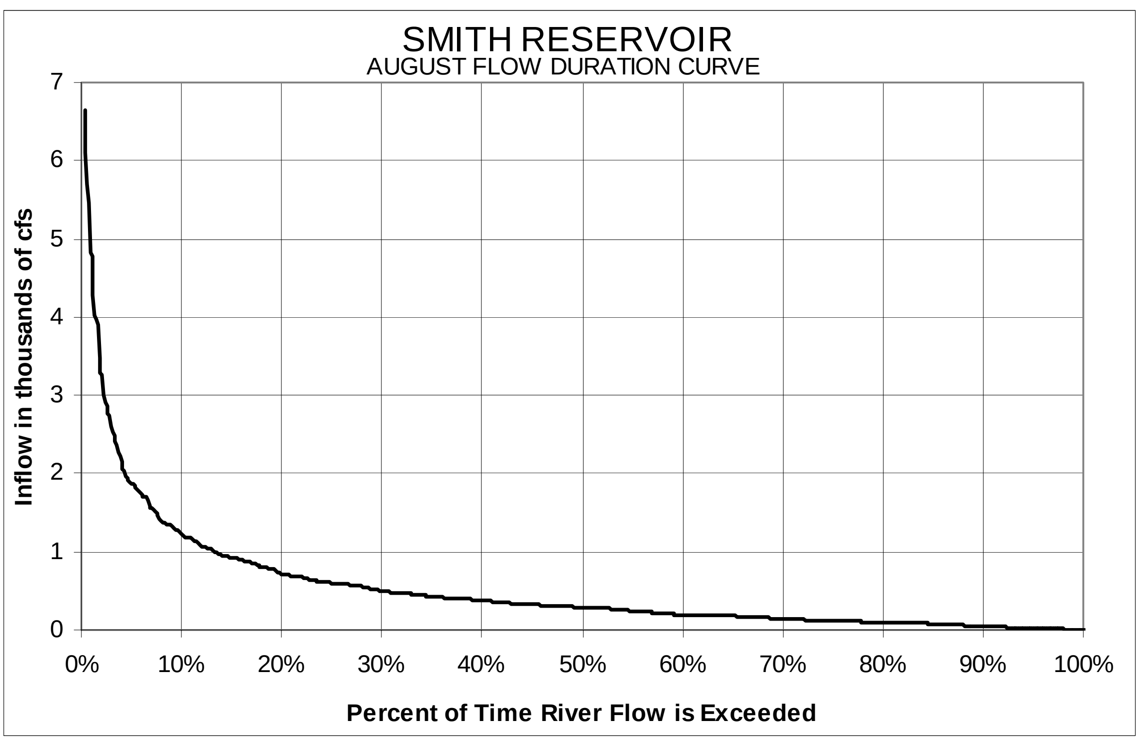


Figure B-2i: Smith Reservoir September Flow Duration Curve

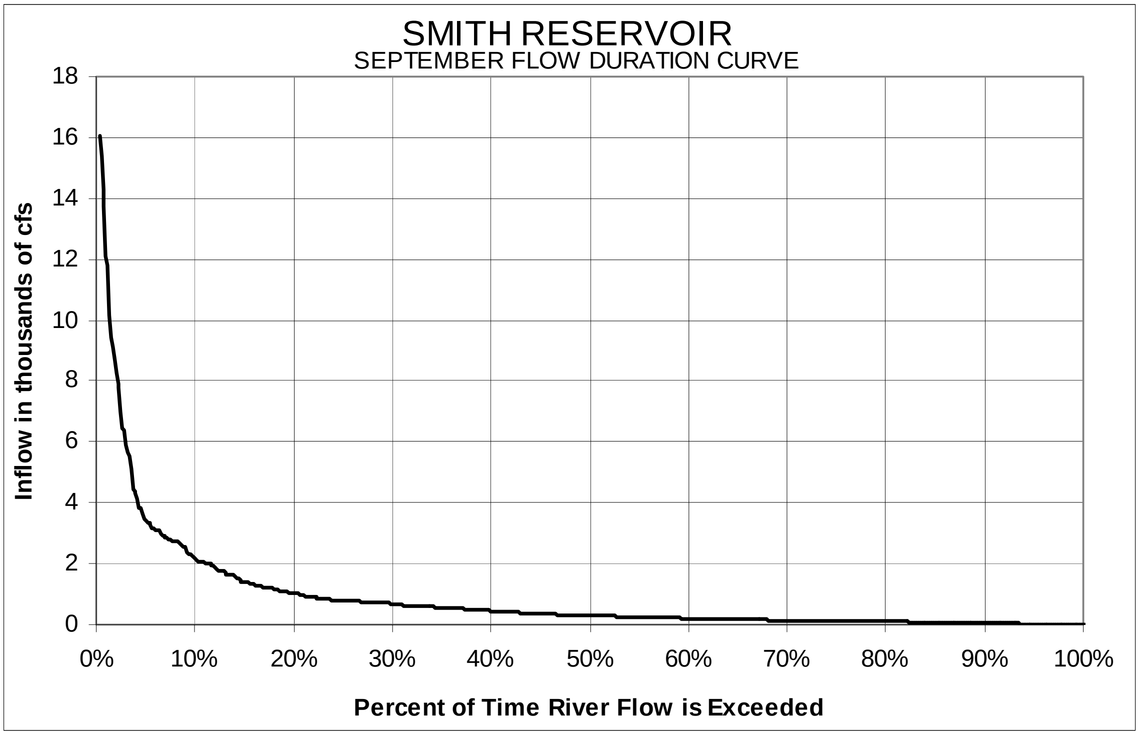


Figure B-2j: Smith Reservoir October Flow Duration Curve

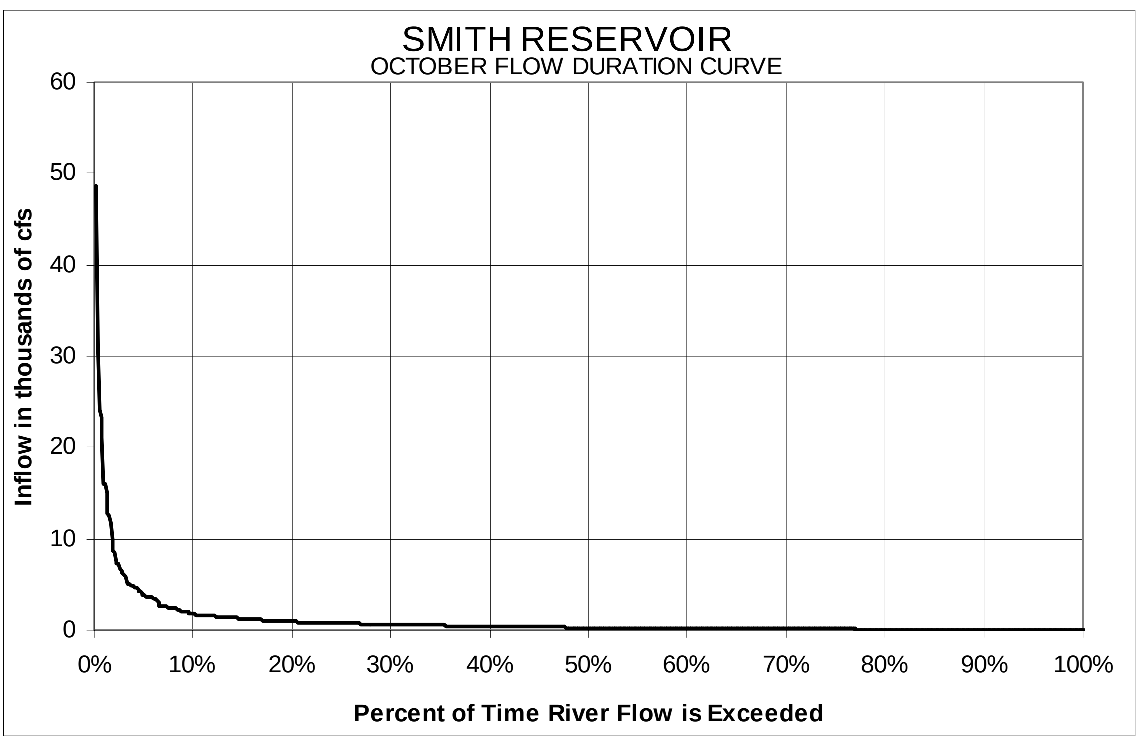


Figure B-2k: Smith Reservoir November Flow Duration Curve

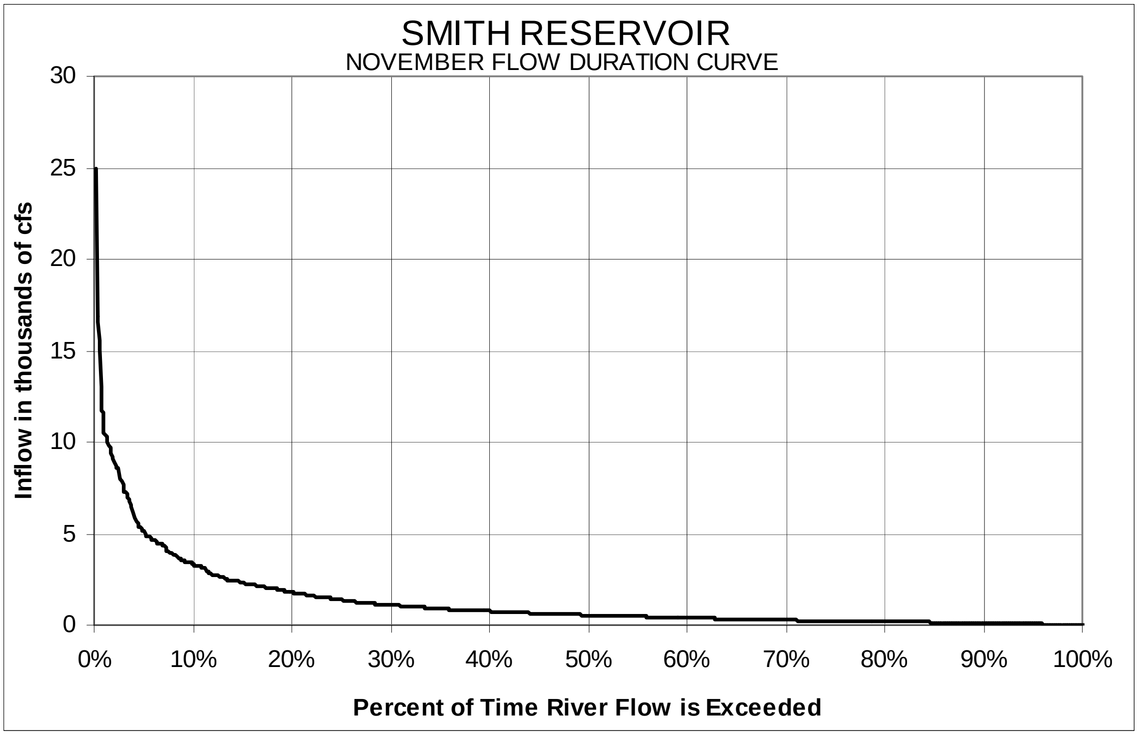


Figure B-2l: Smith Reservoir December Flow Duration Curve

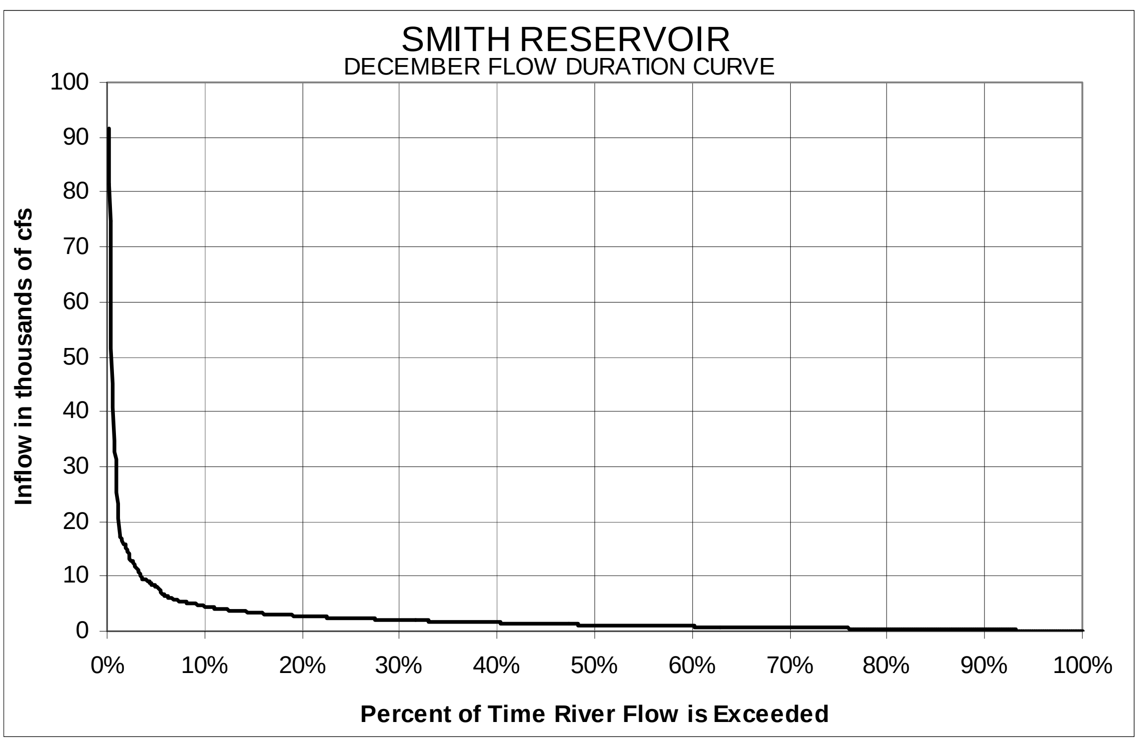


Figure B-3: Smith Area-Capacity Curve

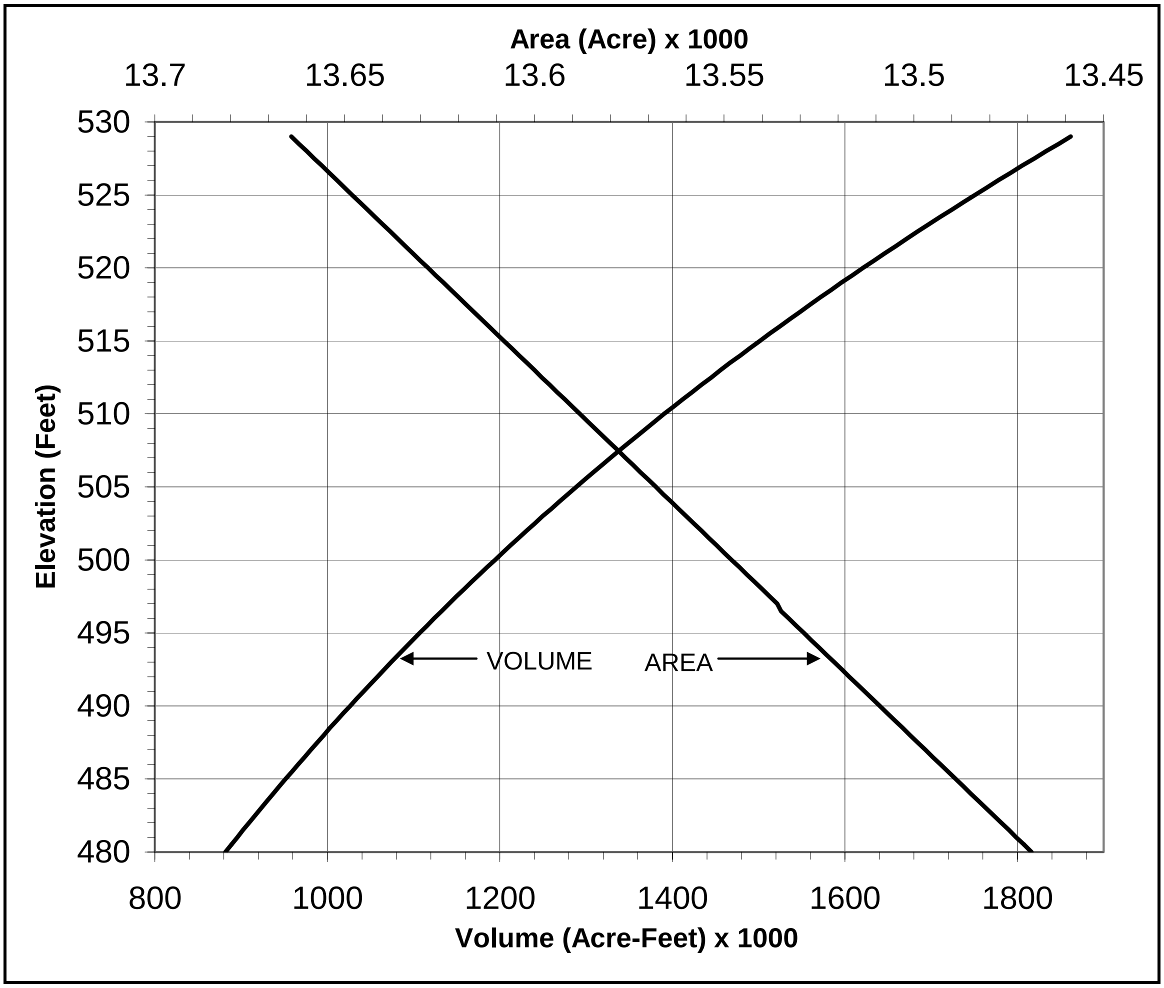


Figure B-4: **Smith Reservoir Tailwater Rating Curve**

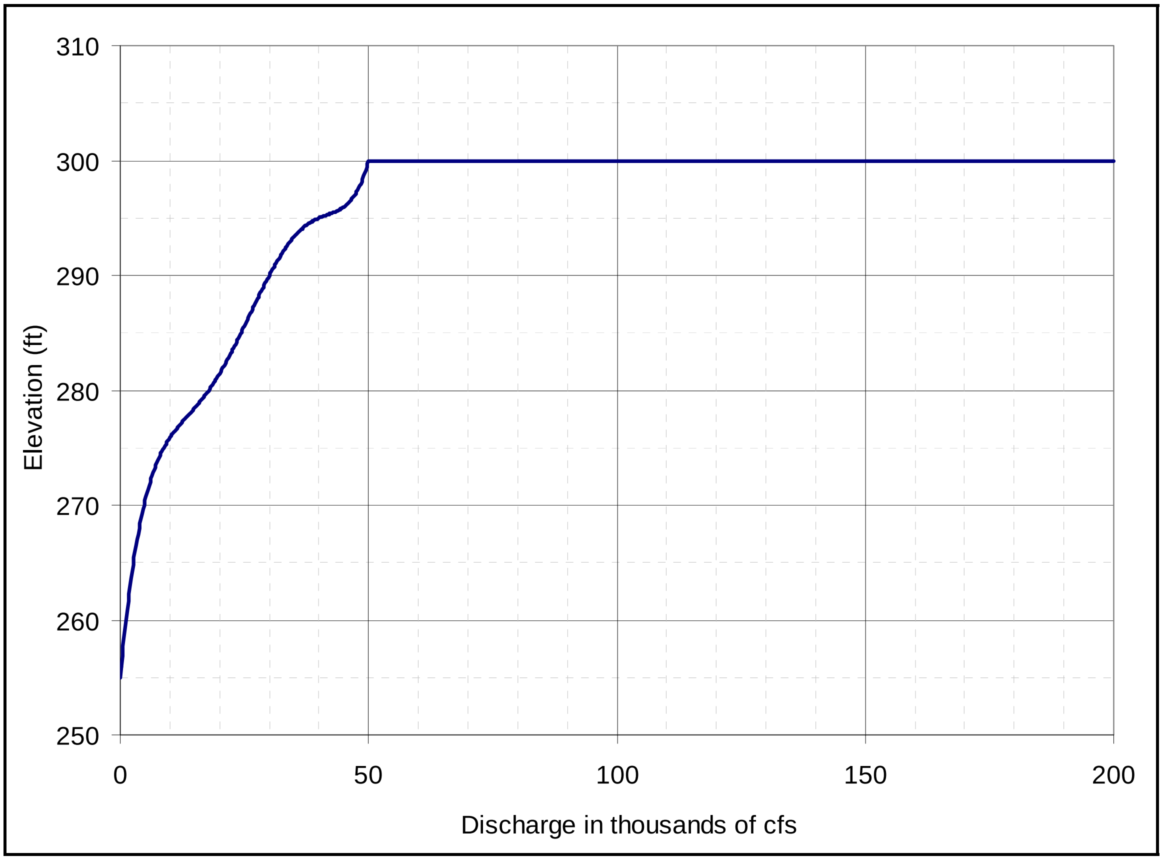
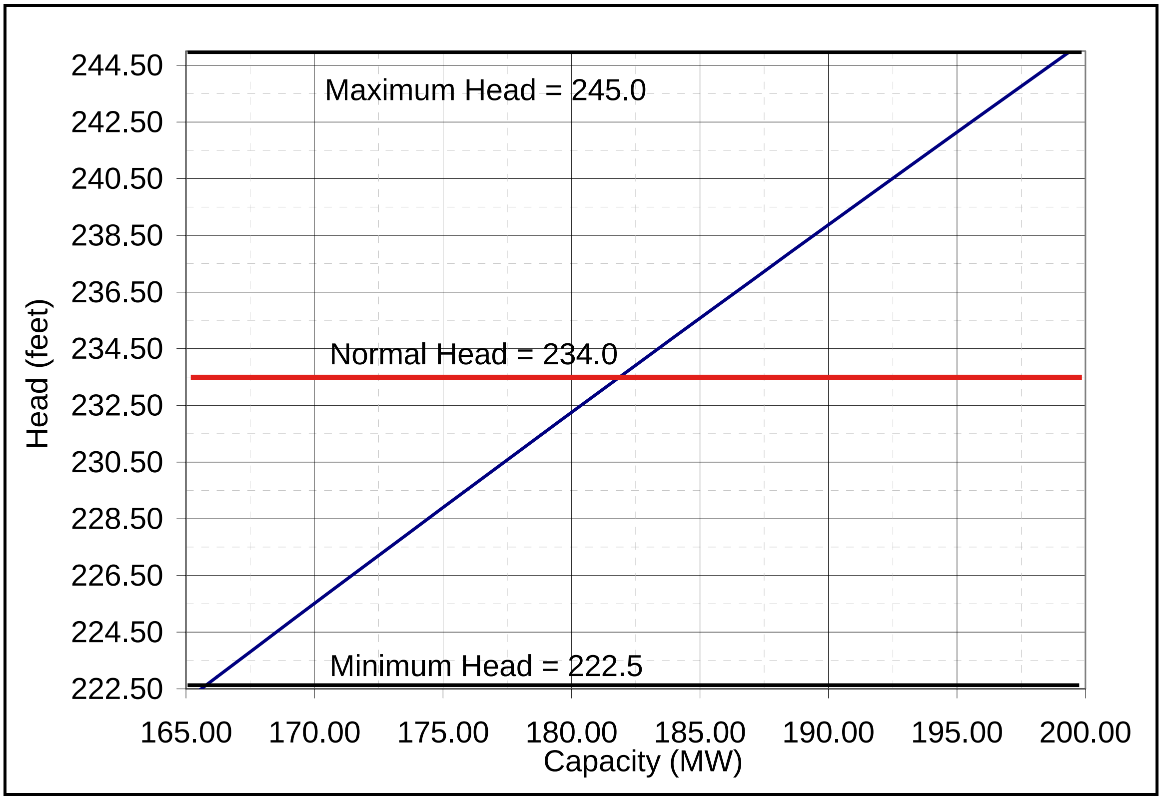


Figure B-5: Smith Reservoir Capability - Head Curve



3.0 BANKHEAD DEVELOPMENT

The Bankhead development is the next dam downstream of the Smith Development. The dam, spillway, navigation lock, and reservoir are owned and operated by the USACE. APC owns only the powerhouse and a non-overflow section of dam between the powerhouse and the spillway which includes a trash gate. The power plant was built to take advantage of the regulated flow from the upstream storage project at Smith Dam. Bankhead is operated for hydroelectric generation, barge navigation, municipal and industrial water supply, recreational opportunities, and serves as habitat for fish and wildlife.

3.1 Project Operations

3.1.1 Existing Operation

The Bankhead development is located 78 miles downstream from APC’s Smith development. Operation is coordinated with the upstream Smith and downstream Holt Lock and Dam. The Bankhead powerhouse contains one turbine-generator unit and is primarily operated in a peaking mode. Elevation changes are minimal because the project is designed to be operated as run-of-river. The estimated annual plant factor is 36%.

The unit is maintained in a “spinning mode” when not generating. In order to increase the reliability of APC’s transmission system, the unit at Bankhead is used to quickly replace the loss of large generating resources and return the electric grid to its normal state of balanced load and generation. Upon request from the System Operator, the unit can be loaded remotely in less than one minute by the operator in the ACC. The flexibility to use the unit for generating reserves provides a very economical means to provide reliable electric service to APC’s customers. Another important benefit of operating in a spinning mode is the ability to better manage reactive needs on the electric system. Units in a spinning mode can be used to raise and lower a system voltage profile to assure good quality electricity as well as reliable and economic service.

The Bankhead development can be operated manually. Normally the power plant will be controlled remotely by an operator located in APC’s transmission control center in Birmingham, Alabama. The exception will be when a plant operator is needed to place the unit on line or load and unload the unit when technical problems make remote operations impossible. Additionally, the unit automatically loads to compensate for sudden frequency reductions. APC installed and maintains special under-frequency relays at Bankhead Dam. These relays will automatically load the unit when the electric system frequency drops to abnormally low values. This under-frequency relaying plan incorporates selected time delays before loading the unit to allow for operator intervention or for brief deviations in system frequency that return to normal quickly. Table B-3 describes the relay settings and time delays for this automatic loading capability.

Figure B-6 shows the Rule Curve for the Bankhead development. APC normally operates Bankhead Lake to keep the lake level below elevation 255.0 ft msl. Since the Bankhead development is operated in a run-of-river mode, there are no variations in lake levels between seasons and daily inflow basically equals outflow. The USACE has stipulated that reservoir elevations be limited between 255.0 ft msl and 252.0 ft msl except during floods. Because of navigation requirements, the pool must not be drawn below elevation 252.0 ft msl. However, because of development of the lake by private owners, APC generally limits drawdown to about 254.0 ft msl. Normally, the power plant will operate on a weekly cycle and the power generated is available for use in daily peak load periods. Management of the lake level is a shared activity between APC and the USACE Lock Operator. For inflows less than the hydraulic capacity of the generating unit, APC makes releases from the power plant to maintain the proper elevation. When high inflows to the lake exceed turbine discharge capacity, APC notifies the USACE Lock Operator that spillway gates will be required. The Lock Operator raises the required spillway gates to manage the proper lake elevation. When the high inflows recede, the spillway gates are closed and the water level is managed by APC using turbine releases.

Because Bankhead Dam is a run-of-river project, water releases during drought inflow conditions are consequently low. The lack of storage prevents the project from making sustained releases in excess of inflows.

3.1.2 Proposed Operation

Through the APCA process, it was determined that the Bankhead development remain a project providing hydroelectric generation, barge navigation, municipal and industrial water supply, recreational opportunities, and serving as habitat for fish and wildlife.

The Bankhead development will continue to normally operate to produce peaking power. It will be operated manually by remote control as described in Section 3.1.1. The current flexibility to load and unload the units as electric system conditions dictate will remain unchanged. The unit will continue to be operated in the “spinning mode” when not loaded in order to provide generating reserve and reactive capability. Through the APCA process, it was determined that no change in the normal pool elevation is warranted.

3.2 Estimate of Capacity and Generation

3.2.1 Dependable Capacity and Average Annual Generation

"Dependable capacity" is the IIC (Intercompany Interchange Contract) summer full gate rating. This value was chosen because it most closely reflects the definition of dependable capacity. To calculate this value, the plant rating is first adjusted to the expected July reservoir elevations. Then, using average July inflow, all units at all plants are modeled to operate simultaneously for four consecutive hours of five consecutive days. The resulting 20 hours of capacity are averaged to provide the capacity that can be supported during the system peak. The Bankhead development has a dependable capacity of 56 MW and an average annual energy of 176,349 MWh.

3.2.2 Project Flows

Flow ranges in the Black Warrior River at the Bankhead development are: Minimum - 0 cfs; Mean - 6,869 cfs; Maximum - 144,284 cfs (April 13, 1979). Flow duration curves, B-7a - B-7l, for the Bankhead development are based on the APC Daily Database from 1978 - 2003.

3.2.3 Area-Capacity Relationship

Figure B-8 shows the area-capacity relationship for the Bankhead development.

3.2.4 Power Plant Hydraulic Capacity

The unit at the Bankhead development is of a fixed-blade design. It is operated at only two discharge rates: full gate or best gate. Full gate or "unit capacity" is used when either maximum generator output or maximum turbine discharge is required. Best gate or "most efficient gate" is the principal operating point maximizing generating efficiency while minimizing vibration and wear impacts.

The maximum hydraulic capacity of the power plant is 14,224 cfs. The minimum hydraulic capacity the unit can operate at is approximately 10,331 cfs, coincidentally the best gate discharge rate. Characteristically, there are rough operating points (vibrations) between zero and best gate discharge rates, and the Licensee has no operating experience with discharges less than best gate. Because of the unknown consequences, operating points lower than best gate cannot be used for long periods of discharge.

3.2.5 Tailwater Curve

Figure B-9 shows the tailwater rating curve for the Bankhead development.

3.2.6 Plant Capability

Figure B-10 shows the plant capability for the Bankhead development. Bankhead will consume approximately 486 MWh annually in station service; a portion of which is generated at the site.

Table B-3: Bankhead Relay Settings and Time Delays

FREQUENCY SETTING	TIME DELAY
59.90 Hz	5 minutes
59.85 Hz	25 seconds
59.80 Hz	1/3 second
59.71 Hz	1/4 second

Figure B-6: Bankhead Storage Delineation Curve

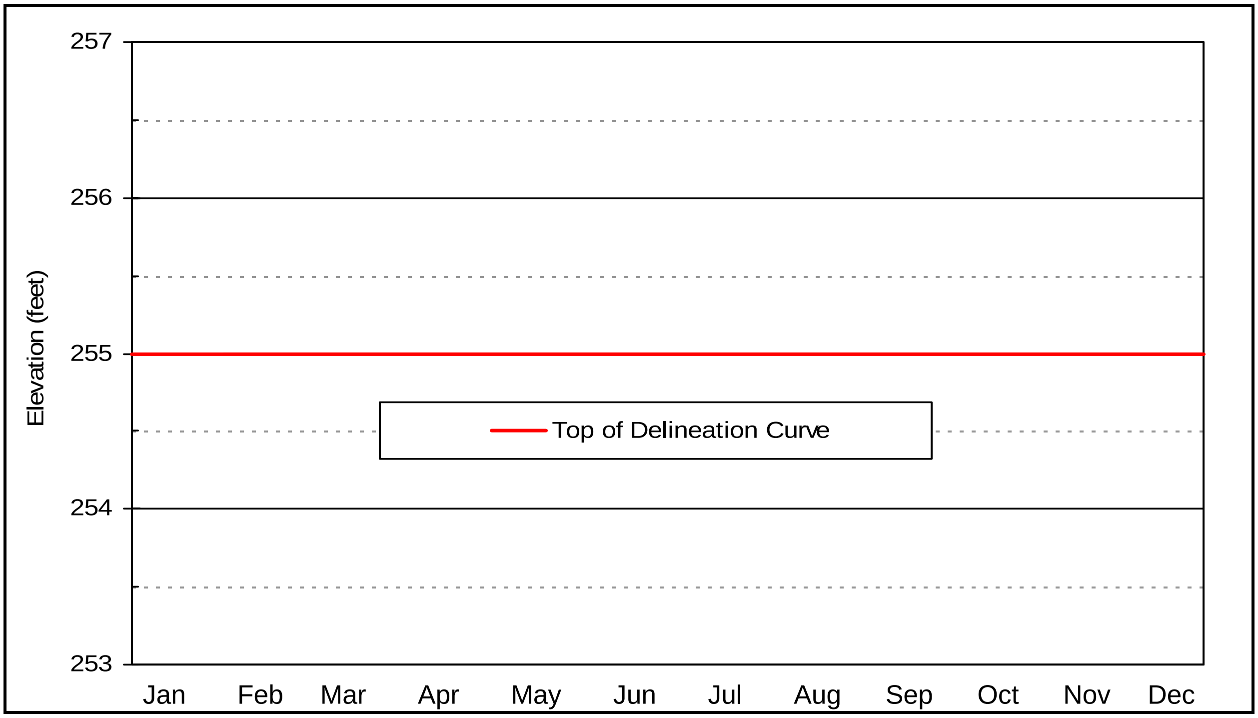


Figure B-7a: Bankhead Reservoir January Flow Duration Curve

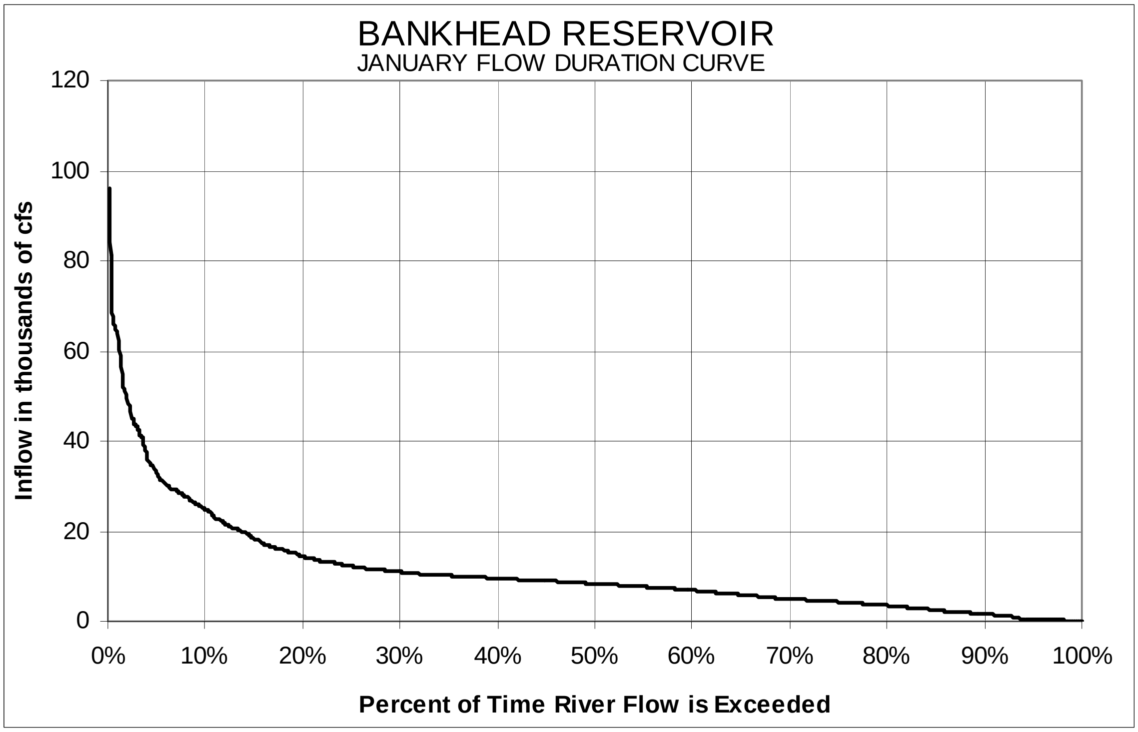


Figure B-7b: Bankhead Reservoir February Flow Duration Curve

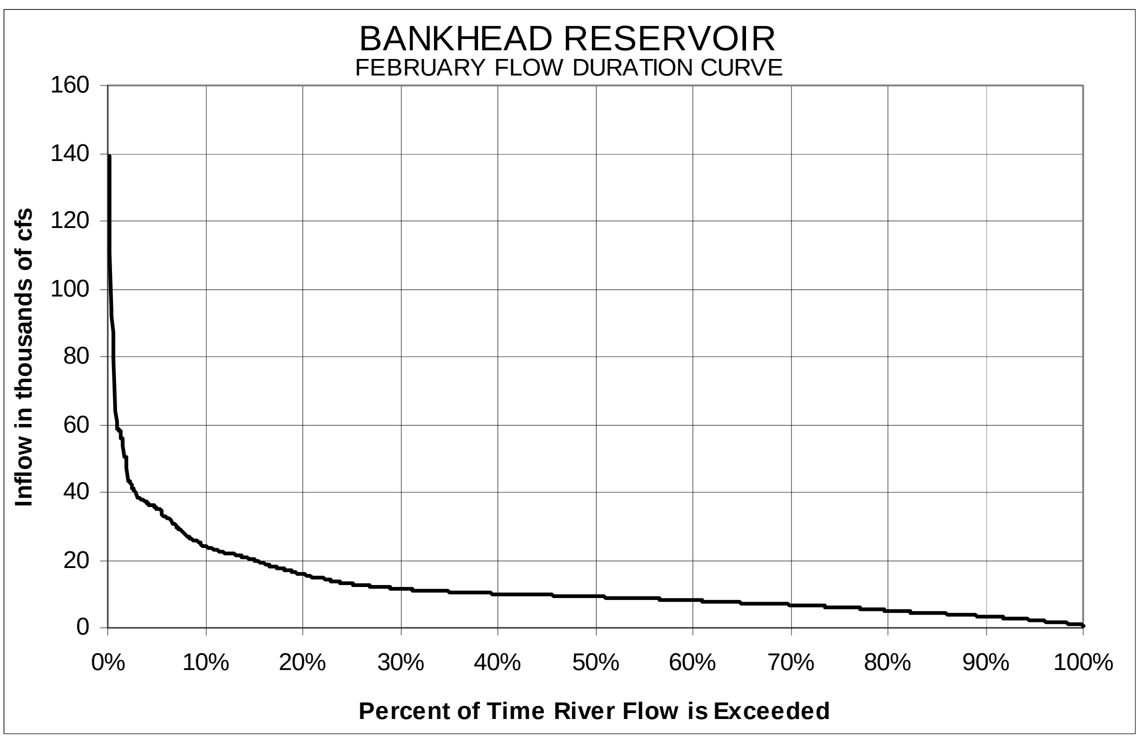


Figure B-7c: Bankhead Reservoir March Flow Duration Curve

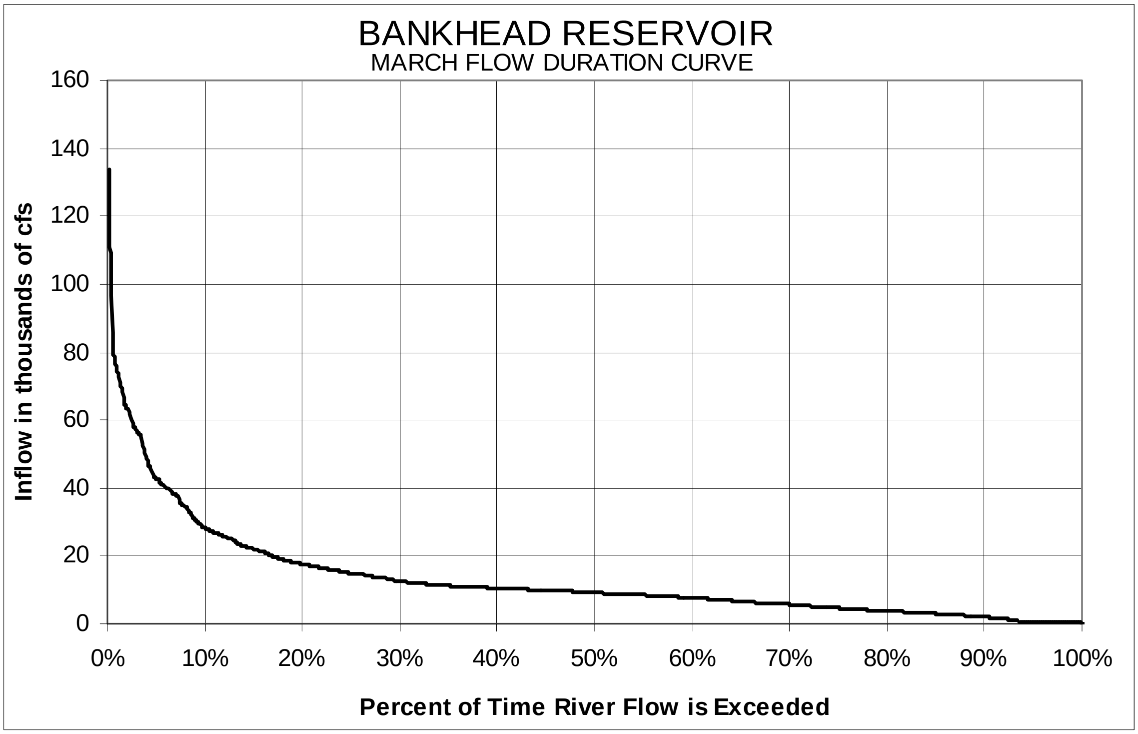


Figure B-7d: Bankhead Reservoir April Flow Duration Curve

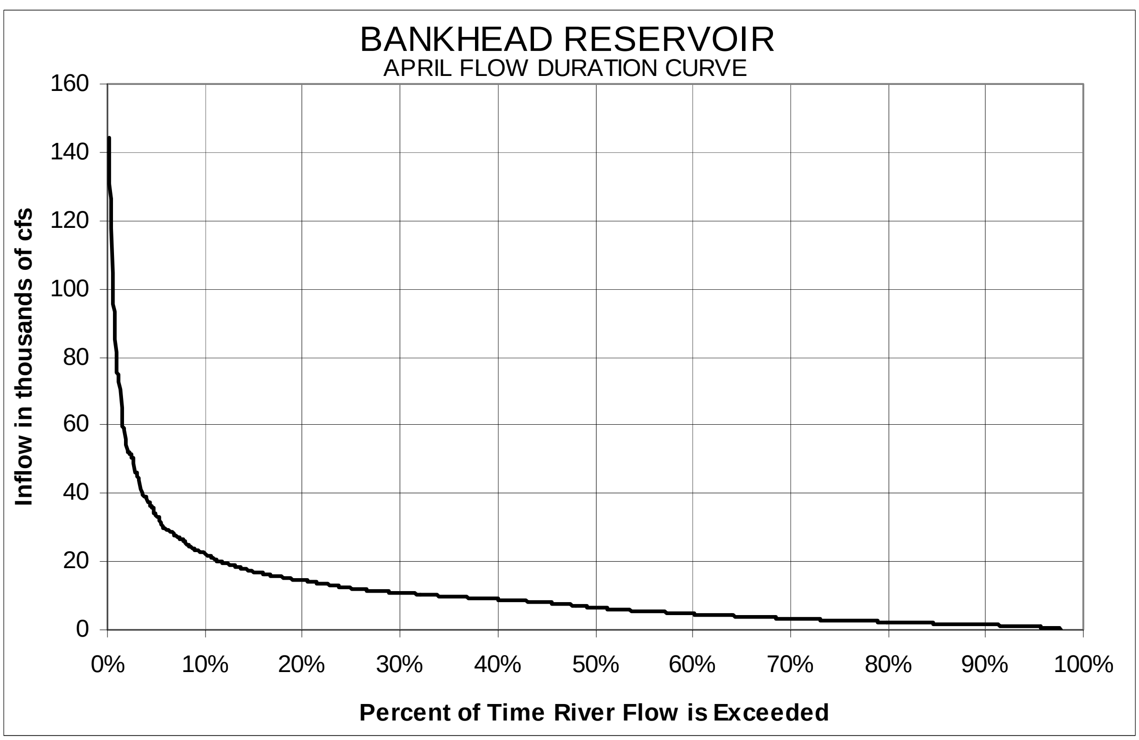


Figure B-7e: **Bankhead Reservoir May Flow Duration Curve**

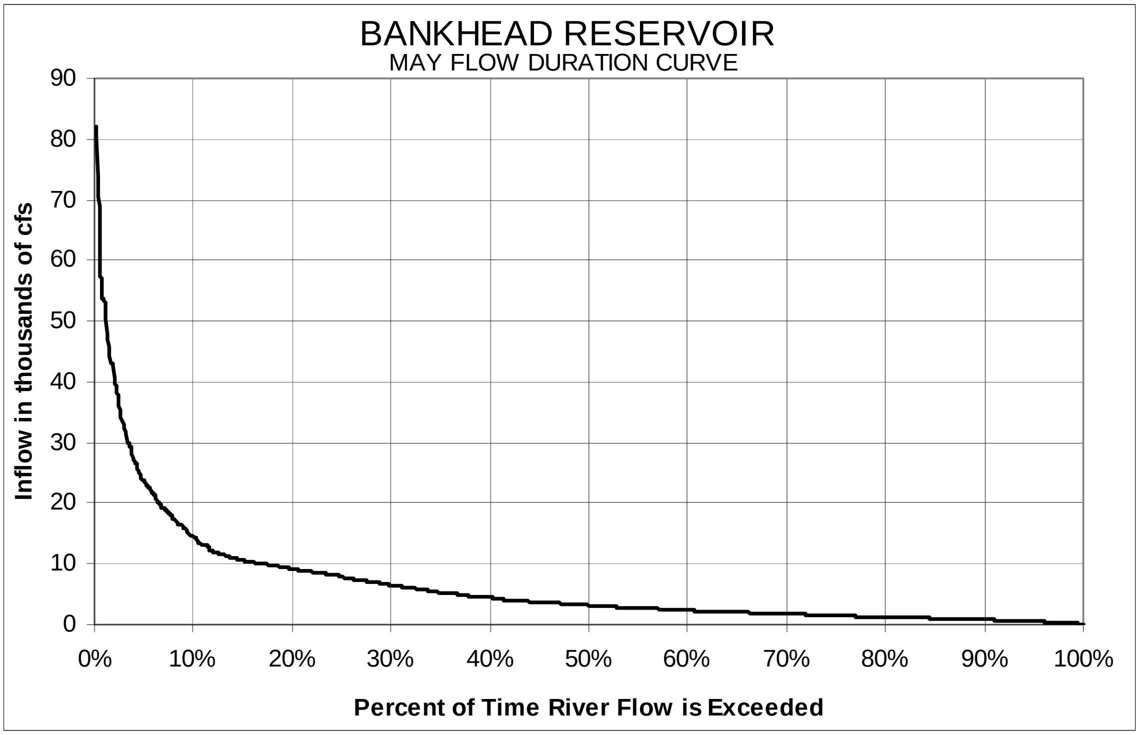


Figure B-7f: **Bankhead Reservoir June Flow Duration Curve**

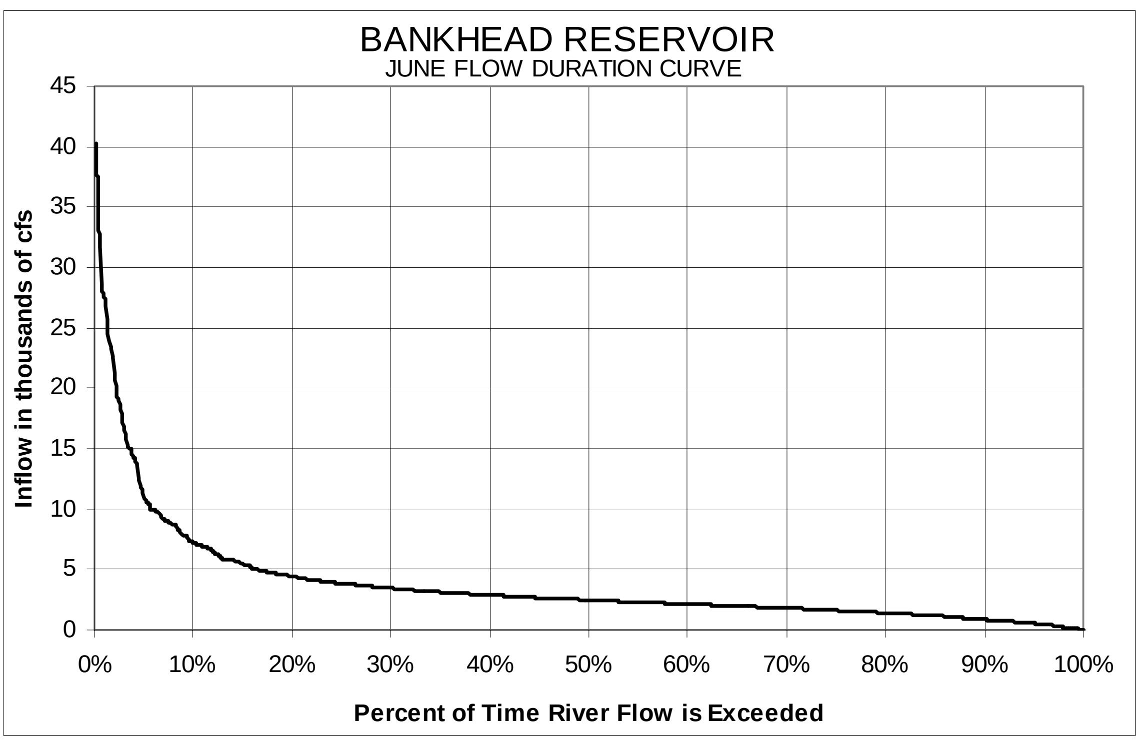


Figure B-7g: Bankhead Reservoir July Flow Duration Curve

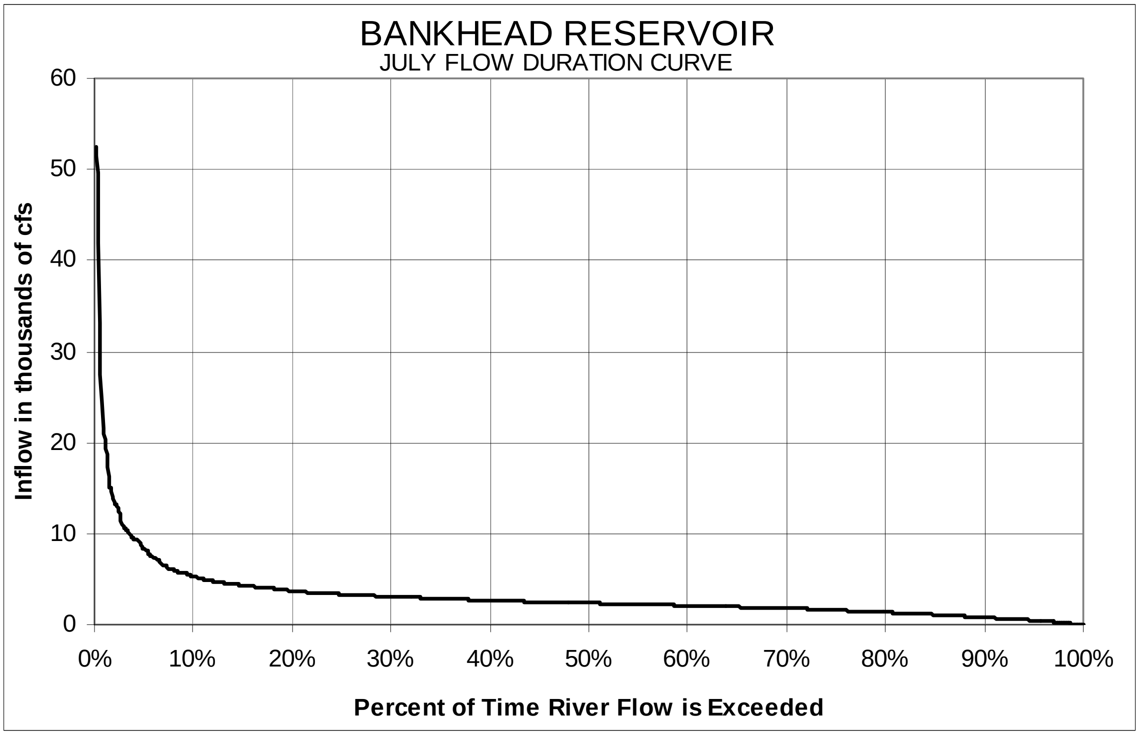


Figure B-7h: Bankhead Reservoir August Flow Duration Curve

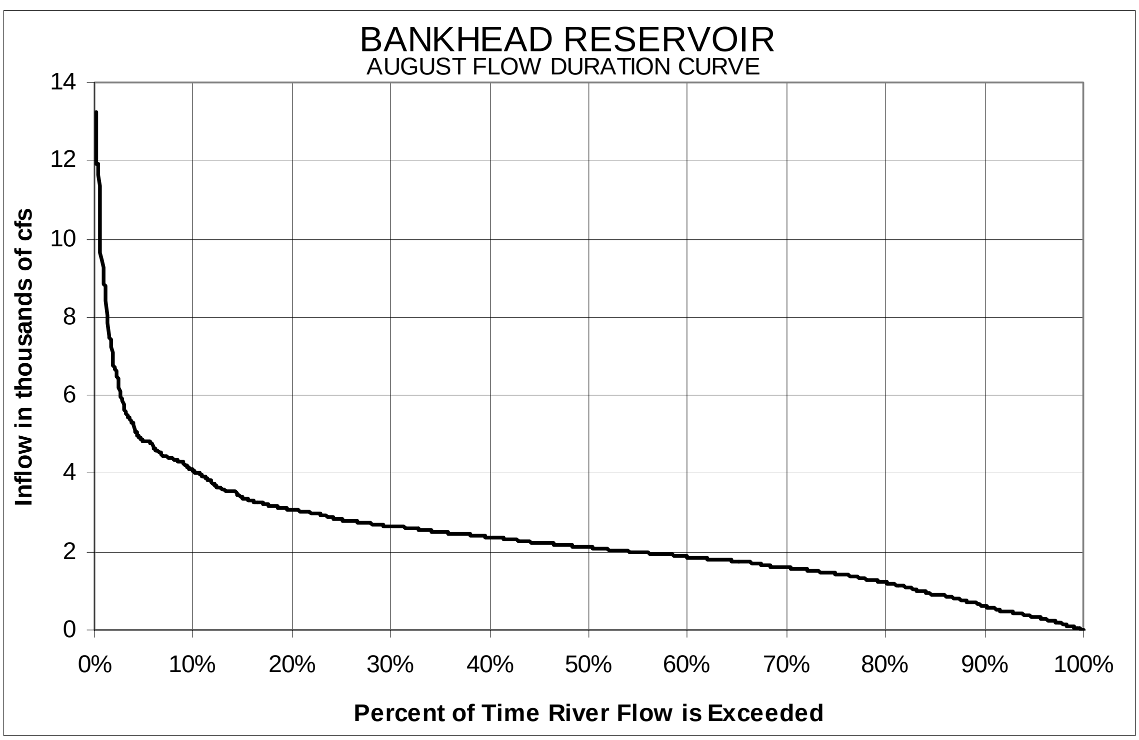


Figure B-7i: **Bankhead Reservoir September Flow Duration Curve**

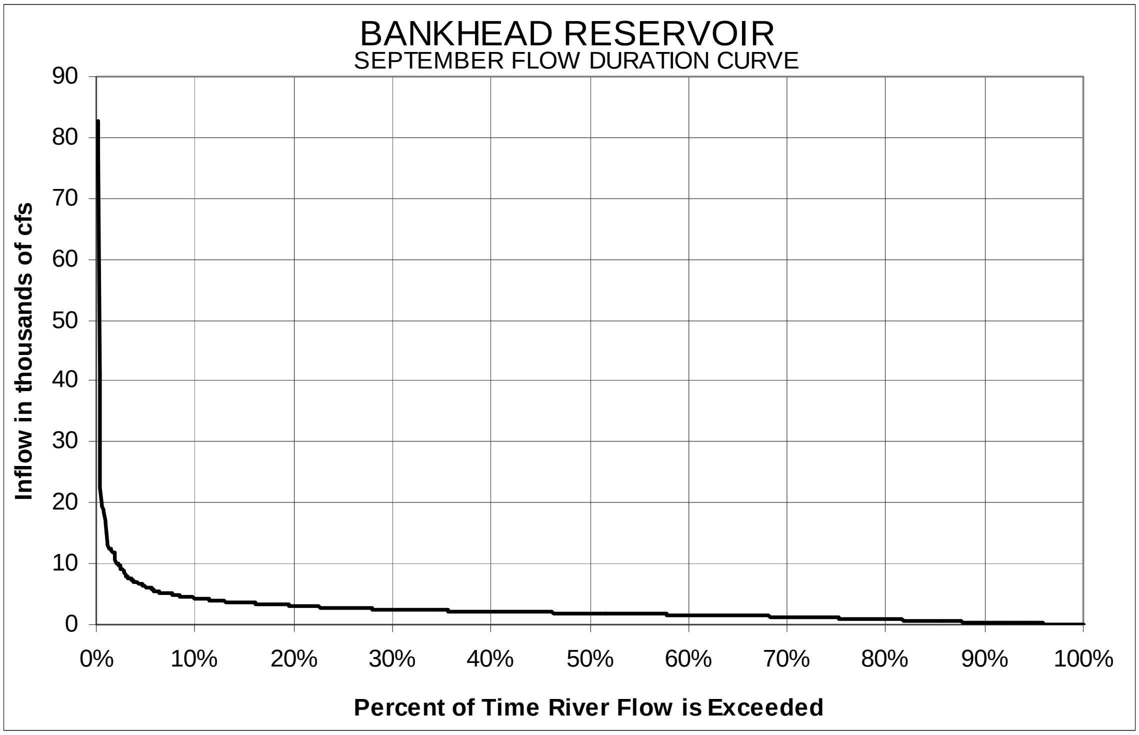


Figure B-7j: **Bankhead Reservoir October Flow Duration Curve**

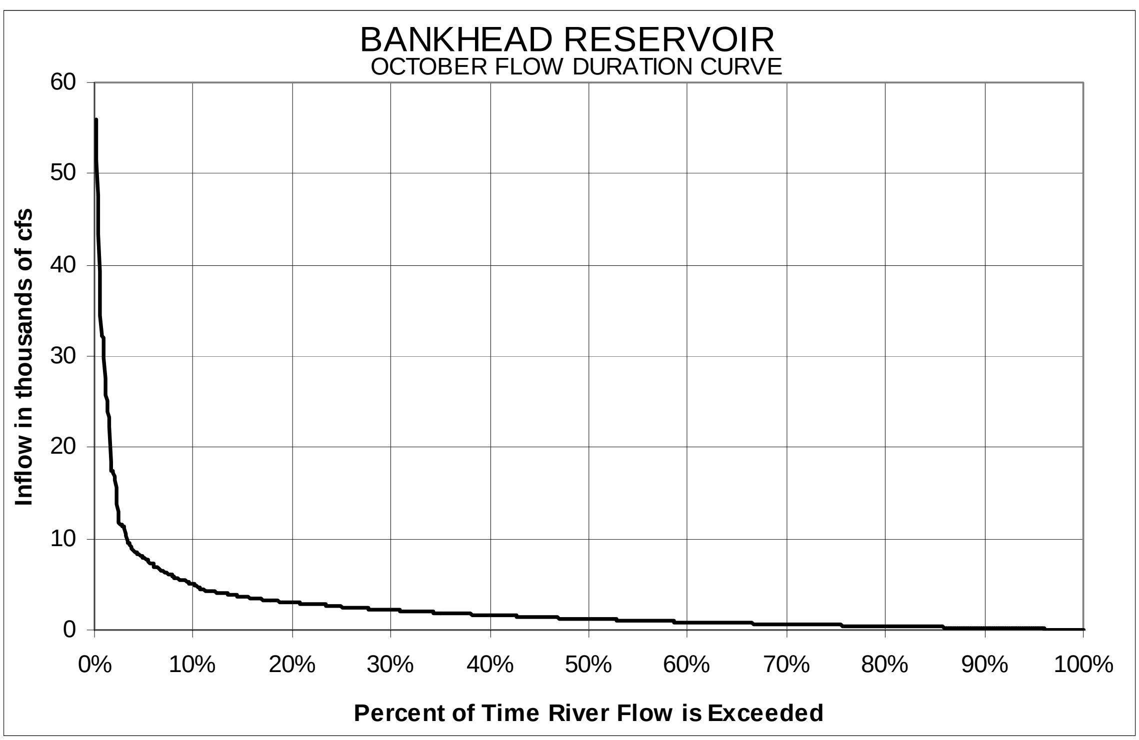


Figure B-7k: Bankhead Reservoir November Flow Duration Curve

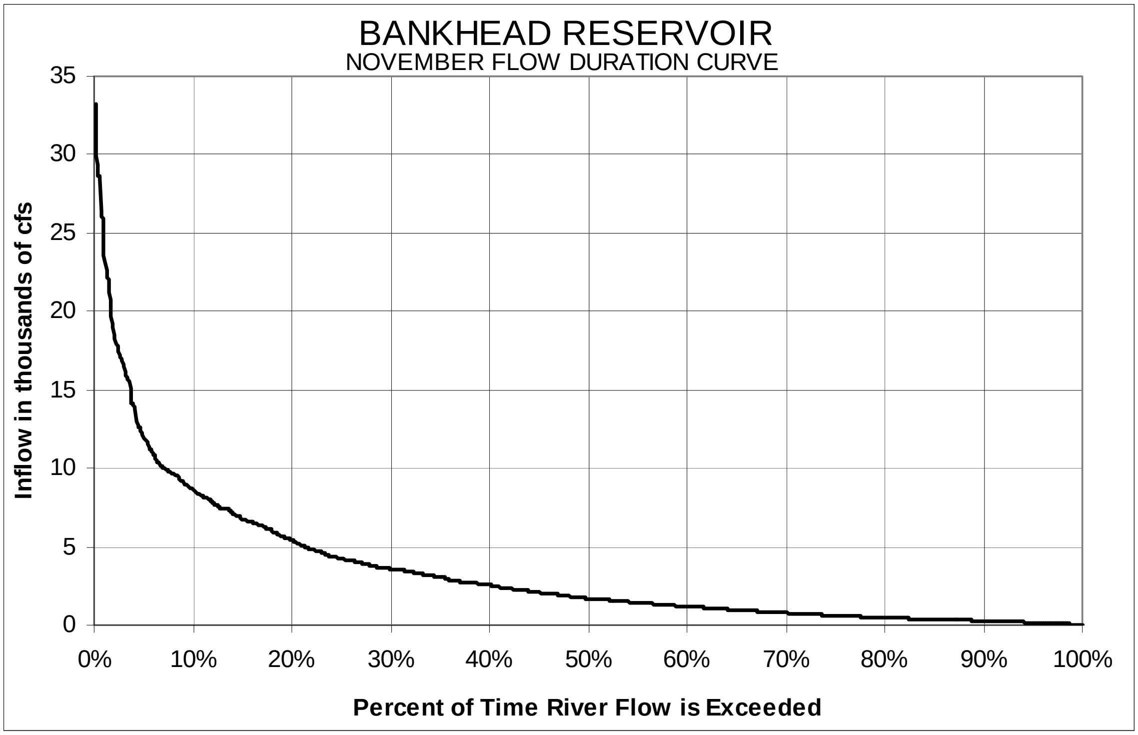


Figure B-7l: Bankhead Reservoir December Flow Duration Curve

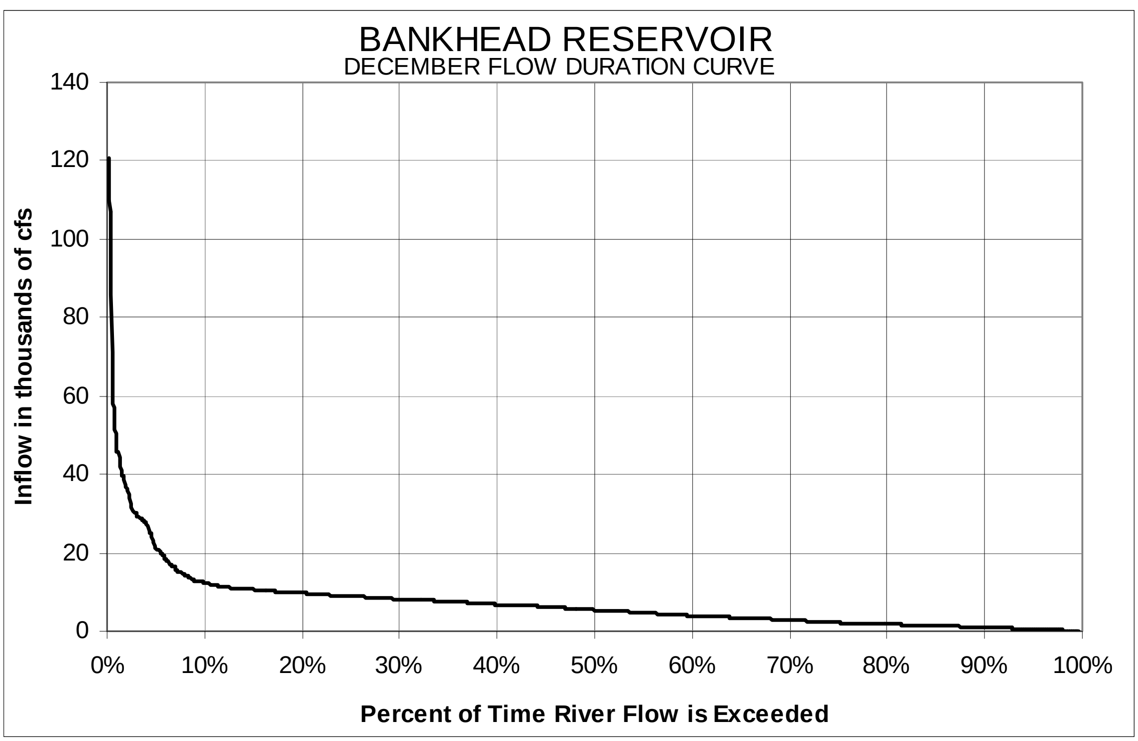


Figure B-8: **Bankhead Area-Capacity Curve**

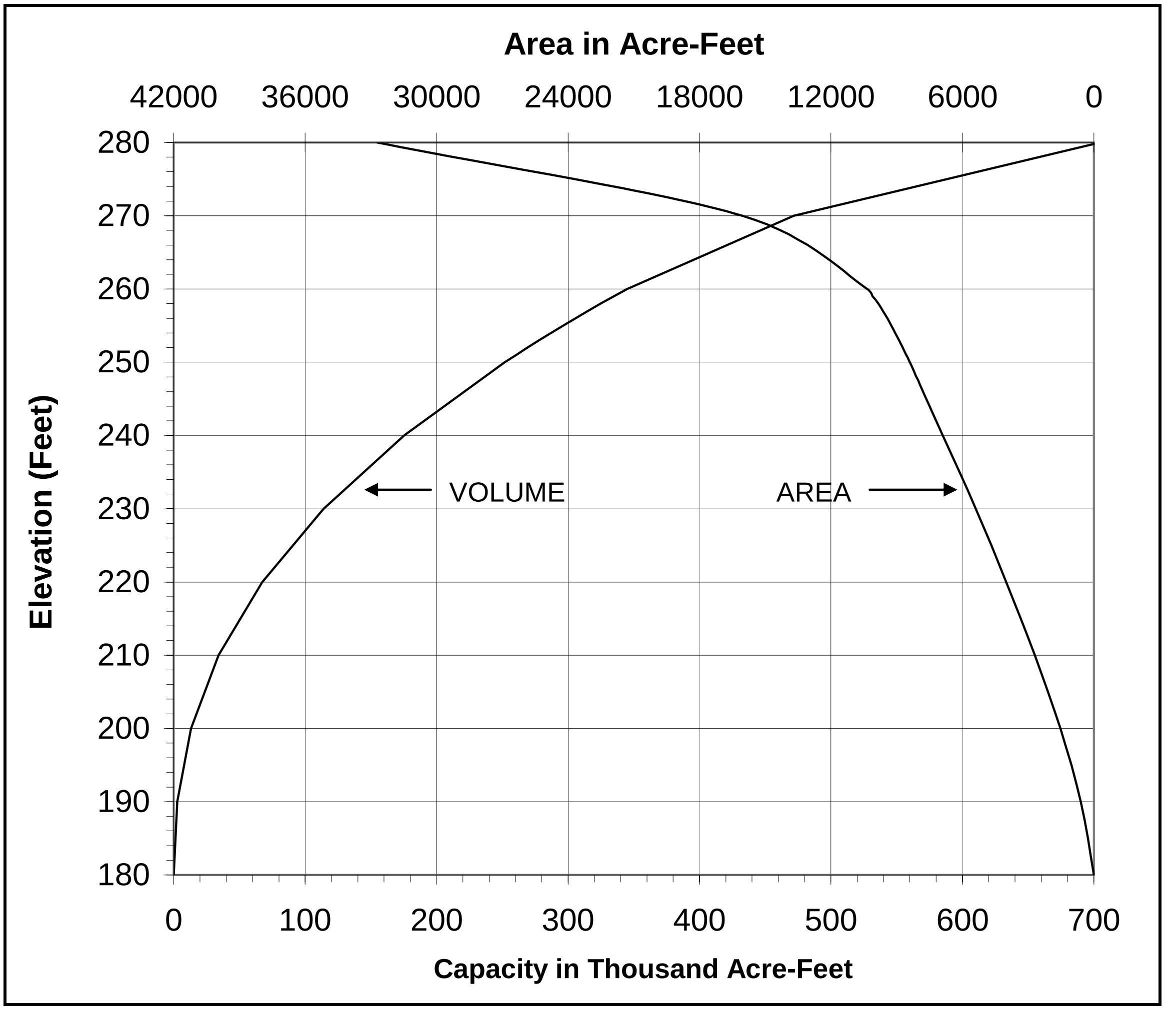


Figure B-9: Bankhead Reservoir Tailwater Rating Curve

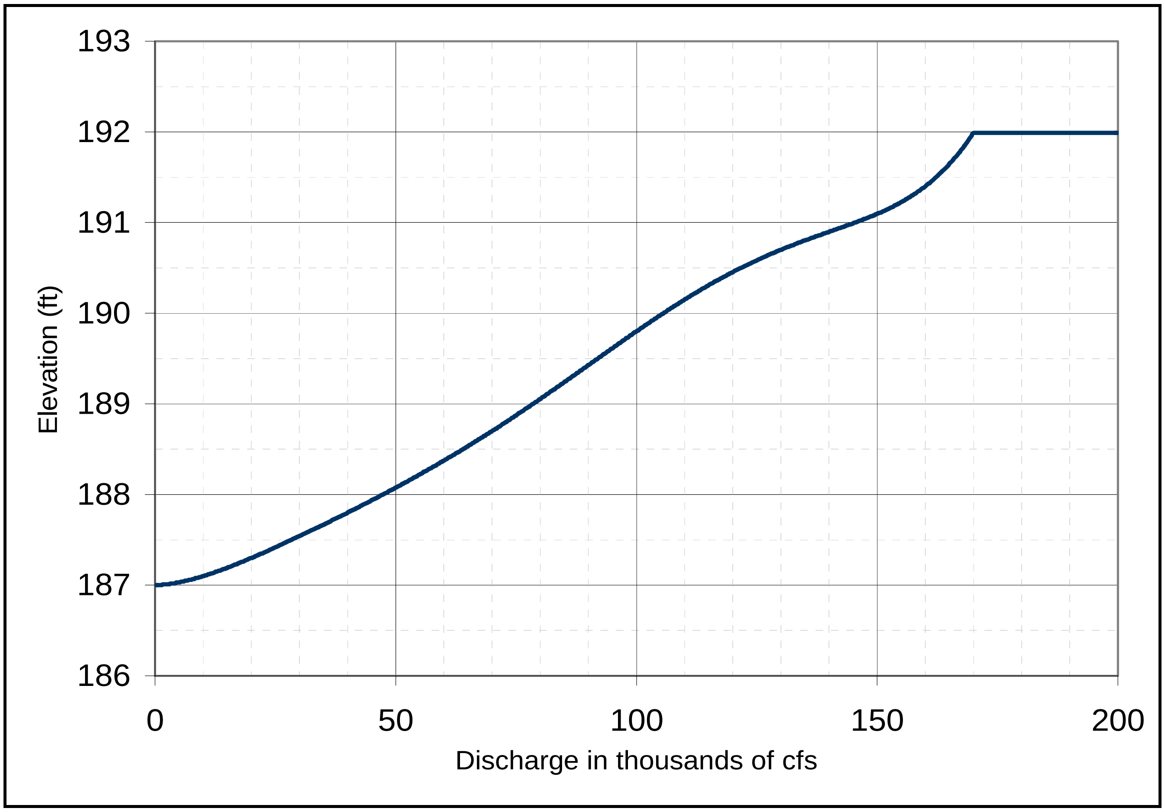


Figure B-10: Bankhead Reservoir Capability - Head Curve