Appendices

The Chattahoochee River

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
Final General Management Plan/
Environmental Impact Statement

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APPENDIX A
LIST OF RELEVANT LEGISLATION

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APPENDIX A: LIST OF RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Laws and executive orders that apply to the management of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area are provided below.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ENABLING LEGISLATION

Act of August 25, 1916 (National Park Service Organic Act); Public Law 64-235; 16 United States Code Section1 et seq. as amended

Reorganization Act of March 3, 1933; 47 Stat. 1517

General Authorities Act, October 7, 1976; Public Law 94-458; 90 Stat. 1939; 16 United States Code 1a-1 et seq.

Act amending the Act of October 2, 1968 (commonly called Redwoods Act), March 27, 1978; Public Law 95-250; 92 Stat. 163; 16 United States Code Subsection(s) 1a-1, 79a-q

National Parks and Recreation Act, November 10, 1978; Public Law 95-625; 92 Stat. 3467; 16 United States Code 1 et seq.

OTHER LAWS AFFECTING NPS OPERATIONS

Accessibility

Americans with Disabilities Act; Public Law 101-336; 104 Stat. 327; 42 United States Code 12101

Architectural Barriers Act of 1968; Public Law 90-480; 82 Stat. 718; 42 United States Code 4151 et seq.

Rehabilitation Act of 1973; Public Law 93-112; 87 Stat. 357; 29 United States Code 701 et seq. as amended by the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1974; 88 Stat. 1617

Cultural Resources

American Indian Religious Freedom Act; Public Law 95-341; 92 Stat. 469; 42 United States Code 1996

Antiquities Act of 1906; Public Law 59-209; 34 Stat. 225; 16 United States Code 432; 43 Code of Federal Regulations 3

Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; Public Law 93-291; 88 Stat. 174; 16 United States Code 469

Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979; Public Law 96-95; 93 Stat. 712; 16 United States Code 470aa et seq.; 43 Code of Federal Regulations 7, subparts A and B; 36 Code of Federal Regulations 79

Indian Sacred Sites. Executive Order 13007. 3 Code of Federal Regulations 196 (1997).

National Historic Preservation Act as amended; Public Law 89-665; 80 Stat. 915; 16 United States Code 470 et seq.; 36 Code of Federal Regulations 18, 60, 61, 63, 68, 79, 800

Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties, Executive Order 11593; 36 Code of Federal Regulations 60, 61, 63, 800; 44 Federal Register 6068

Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976; Public Law 94-541; 90 Stat. 2505; 42 United States Code 4151-4156

Natural Resources

Analysis of Impacts on Prime or Unique Agricultural Lands in Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act; E.S. 80-3, 08/11/80, 45 Federal Register 59109

Clean Air Act as amended; Public Law Chapter 360; 69 Stat. 322; 42 United States Code 7401 et seq.

Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 as amended; Public Law 92-583; 86 Stat. 1280; 16 United States Code 1451 et seq.

Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended; Public Law 93-205; 87 Stat. 884; 16 United States Code 1531 et seq.

Executive Order 11988: Floodplain Management; 42 Federal Register 26951; 3 Code of Federal Regulations 121 (Supp 177)

Executive Order 11990: Protection of Wetlands; 42 Federal Register 26961; 3 Code of Federal Regulations 121 (Supp 177)

Executive Order 11991: Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; Public Law 92-516; 86 Stat. 973; 7 United States Code 136 et seq.

Federal Water Pollution Control Act (commonly referred to as Clean Water Act); Public Law 92-500; 33 United States Code 1251 et seq. as amended by the Clean Water Act; Public Law 95-217

Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958 as amended; Public Law 85-624; 72 Stat. 563; 16 United States Code 661 et seq.

Migratory Bird Conservation Act; Public Law Chapter 257; 45 Stat. 1222; 16 United States Code 715 et seq.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918; Public Law 186; 40 Stat. 755

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; Public Law 91-190; 83 Stat. 852; 42 United States Code 4321 et seq.

National Park System Final Procedures for Implementing Executive Order. 11988 and 11990 (45 Federal Register 35916 as revised by 47 Federal Register 36718)

Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality; Executive Order 11514 as amended, 1970; Executive Order 11991; 35 Federal Register 4247; 1977; 42 Federal Register 26967)

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; Public Law 94-580; 30 Stat. 1148; 42 United States Code 6901 et seq.

Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899; 33 United States Code Chapter 425, as amended by Public Law 97-332, October 15, 1982 and Public Law 97-449; 33 United States Code 401-403

Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-80; 42 United States Code 1962 et seq.) and Water Resource Council's Principles and Standards; 44 Federal Register 723977

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act; Public Law 92-419; 68 Stat. 666; 16 United States Code 100186

Other

Administrative Procedures Act; 5 United States Code 551-559, 701-706

Concessions Policy Act of 1965; Public Law 89-249; 79 Stat. 969; 16 United States Code 20 et seq.

Department of Transportation Act of 1966; Public Law 89-670; 80 Stat. 931; 49 United States Code 303

Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974

Executive Order 12003: Energy Policy and Conservation; 3 Code of Federal Regulations 134 (Supp 1977); 42 United States Code 2601

Executive Order 12008: Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards

Executive Order 12372: Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs; 47 Federal Register 30959

Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act; Public Law 95-307; 92 Stat. 353; 16 United States Code 1600 et seq.

Freedom of Information Act; Public Law 93-502; 5 United States Code 552 et seq.

Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968; Public Law 90-577; 40 United States Code 531-535 and 31 United States Code 6501-6508

Intergovernmental Coordination Act of 1969; 42 United States Code 4101, 4231, 4233

Noise Control Act of 1972 as amended; Public Law 92-574; 42 United States Code 4901 et seq.

Outdoor Recreation Coordination Act of 1963; Public Law 88-29; 77 Stat. 49

Payment in Lieu of Taxes Act; Public Law 94-565; 90 Stat. 2662; 31 United States Code 6901 et seq.

Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982; 96 Stat. 2097; 23 United States Code 101; and many others

Wildfire Disaster Recovery Act; Public Law 101-286

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APPENDIX B
PARK-SPECIFIC SPECIAL MANDATES AND COMMITMENTS

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APPENDIX B: PARK-SPECIFIC SPECIAL MANDATES AND COMMITMENTS

This section provides an overview of the laws and policies that are applicable to the management of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area. The following is a summary of key information on laws and regulations that have been enacted to manage the impact of activities along the Chattahoochee River corridor.

LEGISLATION

The Act of August 15, 1978 (Public Law 95-344) established the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area and its boundaries, providing for the preservation and the protection of the natural, scenic, recreational, and historical values of the river. As created in the act, the recreation area consists of the river and its bed together with lands, waters, and interests therein, along the 48-mile corridor from Buford Dam to Peachtree Creek. The Act of October 30, 1984 (Public Law 98-568) increased the park size from 6,300 acres to 6,800 acres. The Secretary of the Interior may make minor revisions to the boundary map to facilitate access to the recreation area.

In 1999, a bill was passed that approved addition of approximately 3,200 acres to the existing 6,800 acre park, totaling an authorized 10,000 acres. Parcels within the new areas are currently being acquired by the National Park Service as they are negotiated with property owners. However, under this legislation, the National Park Service can only acquire land from willing sellers.

EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION ACT

The State of Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Act (OCGA 12-7-1) provides a mechanism for controlling erosion and sedimentation from land-disturbing activities by establishing a permit process. To receive a permit, an applicant must submit an erosion and sedimentation control plan which incorporates best management practices. Local governments, with oversight by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division and the area Soil and Water Conservation District, are primarily responsible for implementing the act. State law directs local governments to enact erosion and sedimentation ordinances, granting the local government the authority to issue permits for land-disturbing activities. Stream buffer zone requirements under the Erosion and Sedimentation Act state that land-disturbing activities shall not be conducted within:

- 25 feet of any state waters. Construction of drainage structures are allowed in the buffer zone and a variance may be granted by the director of the Environmental Protection Division; and
- 100 feet of trout streams. Variance may be granted by the director of the Environmental Protection Division.

Cobb County has adopted more stringent minimum requirements for the control of erosion and sedimentation. As established in the Official Code of Cobb County, in addition to the 25-foot buffer for any state waters, land disturbing activities shall not be conducted within:

- 50 feet of the banks of any stream in Cobb County, as defined on the Cobb County Stream Buffer Map dated June 8, 1999, where total watershed area intercepted is less than or equal to 5 square miles;
- 75 feet of the banks of any stream in Cobb County where total watershed area intercepted is equal to 5 square miles and less than or equal to 10 square miles;
- 100 feet of the banks of any stream in Cobb County where total watershed area intercepted is greater than 10 square miles; and
- 200 feet of the banks of Nickajack Creek, from Church Road downstream to its confluence with Mill Creek and from Buckner Road downstream to its confluence with the Chattahoochee River.

Cobb County also requires that developers complete BMP training before they can receive a land-disturbing permit.

AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL ACT

The State of Georgia Aquatic Plant Control Act (HB 196) prohibits the importation, transportation, cultivation, or introduction of noxious, non-indigenous aquatic plants into the state and its waters. The act regulates any aquatic plant which is not native to the state of Georgia and that certain characteristics, such as massive productivity, choking density, or an obstructive nature, which render it detrimental, obnoxious, or unwanted in a particular location. The Aquatic Plant Control Act also regulates the seeds or reproductive parts of an aquatic plant which has the potential to hinder the growth of beneficial aquatic plants that may interfere with irrigation, navigation, or recreation, or affect the public welfare or the natural resources of the state of Georgia.

The following aquatic plants are designated as listed non-indigenous aquatic plants:

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Alternanthera philoxeroides	Alligator weed
Egeria densa	Brazilian Elodea
Elodea canadensis	Elodea
Hydrilla verticillata	Hydrilla
Ipomoea aquatica	Water spinach
Limnophila sessiliflora	Ambulla
Lythrum salicaria	Purple loosestrife
Myriophyllum spicatum	Eurasian watermilfoil
Pistia stratiotes	Water lettuce
Salvinia molesta	Giant salvinia
Schinus terebinthifolius	Brazilian pepper
Eichhornia crassipes	Water hyacinth
Zizaniopsis miliacea	Giant cutgrass
Trapa natans	Water chestnut

METROPOLITAN RIVER PROTECTION ACT

The Metropolitan River Protection Act (OCGA 12-5-440) was enacted in 1973 in recognition of both the value of the Chattahoochee River as a resource and its vulnerability to impacts from urban development. The act created a protection corridor encompassing all land within 2,000 feet of either bank of the Chattahoochee River for the 48 miles between Buford Dam and Peachtree Creek. In 1998, the Georgia General Assembly amended the act, extending the corridor another 36 miles to the downstream limits of the Atlanta Region in Fulton and Douglas Counties. The following local jurisdictions have land in the corridor: Cobb, Fulton, Gwinnett, Forsyth, and Douglas counties and the cities of Atlanta, Roswell, Berkeley Lake, Duluth, Suwanee, and Sugar Hill.

The Metropolitan River Protection Act directed the Atlanta Regional Commission to develop the Chattahoochee Corridor Plan establishing several criteria to minimize the impact of development of land along the river. The Metropolitan River Protection Act and the Chattahoochee Corridor Plan require that all land-disturbing activity within the protected corridor be reviewed and approved before the activity begins. The Atlanta Regional Commission is responsible for reviewing applications for land-disturbing activities and determining whether they are consistent with the Corridor Plan. Local governments then issue approvals based on commission findings, monitor development

activities, and enforce the act if required. The Atlanta Regional Commission monitors local implementation and enforcement of the act. In Forsyth County, reviews are conducted and local implementation monitored by the Georgia Mountains Regional Development Center.

All land-disturbing activities must be consistent with the corridor plan. The corridor plan establishes three sets of standards:

Vulnerability Standards: All land in the corridor is in one of six vulnerability categories (A-F) based on the land's susceptibility to development impacts. Vulnerability categories limit development by restricting the percentage of an area that can be disturbed and the percentage that can be converted to impervious surfaces. Percentages range from 90 percent maximum land disturbance and 75 percent maximum impervious surface in the least restrictive category (A) to 10 percent maximum land disturbance and 2 percent impervious surface in the most restrictive category (F).

Buffer Zone Standards: Buffer zone standards require an undisturbed, natural vegetative buffer within 50 feet of the Chattahoochee River and prohibit all impervious surfaces within 150 feet of the river. Natural vegetative buffers are also required within 35 feet of designated tributaries (those shown as blue lines on 1:24,000 scale USGS topographic maps).

Floodplain Standards: Fill in the river's 100-year floodplain must be balanced with an equal volume of cut so that there is not a reduction in flood storage. Obstruction of flood flow is prohibited in this area. Within the river's 500-year floodplain, building height is limited to 35 feet above the existing grade.

TRIBUTARY BUFFER ORDINANCES

The Metropolitan River Protection Act was amended in 1983 to require adoption of tributary buffer ordinances by jurisdictions that are outside of the corridor but have streams tributary to the corridor portion of the Chattahoochee River. Outside the corridor, tributary buffer ordinances are locally adopted and administered, with the width determined by individual jurisdiction. Buffer widths must be at least 25 feet, the minimum buffer for state waters under the Erosion and Sedimentation Act. Some localities have established larger buffers, such as:

South Fulton County has adopted the "South Fulton County Tributary Protection Ordinance," which requires that a 75-foot natural vegetative buffer be maintained on each side of all tributaries in unincorporated Fulton County south of the corporate city limits of Atlanta. An additional 25 feet of impervious surface setback shall be maintained adjacent to and outside of all required natural vegetative buffers.

North Fulton County has established the "Unified Stream Buffer Protection Ordinance," which requires that a 50-foot natural vegetative buffer be maintained on each side of all tributaries in North Fulton County. An additional 25 feet of impervious surface setback shall be maintained adjacent to and outside of all required natural vegetative buffers.

The official code of Cobb County requires that land-disturbing activities not be constructed within 50 to 200 feet of the banks of any stream in Cobb County.

Forsyth County requires a 50-foot natural vegetative buffer and a 75-foot impervious surface setback.

The city of Roswell has adopted a Chattahoochee Tributary Map that establishes tributary protection areas, requiring a minimum buffer of 50 feet with a 100-foot buffer along Big Creek and its tributaries.

The city of Alpharetta requires a 100-foot vegetative buffer and a 150-foot impervious surface setback.

PROTECTION OF WATER SUPPLY WATERSHEDS

A water supply watershed is an area of land within the drainage basin upstream of a public drinking water intake. To help protect surface water supplies, the Georgia Planning Act of 1989 (OCGA 12-2-8) directs steps to protect the quality and quantity of water available from watersheds used for public water supply. Minimum criteria for the protection of water supply watersheds have been established in the Environmental Protection Division's Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria (Chapter 391-3-16).

Criteria for protection of surface water supplies require buffer zones and setbacks around streams and a maximum impervious surface density. The specific standards to be applied depend on the distance from the water intake and the size of the watershed. For streams within seven miles upstream of the water supply intake, a 100-foot vegetative buffer is required with a 150-foot impervious surface setback. Outside a seven-mile radius upstream of the water supply intake, the buffer and impervious surface setback requirements are 50 feet and 75 feet, respectively. There also must be an overall impervious surface density of 25 percent or less.

Forsyth County and the cities of Roswell and Alpharetta are all located in the Big Creek water supply watershed. Forsyth County is located outside the seven-mile radius upstream of the surface water intake, thus requiring a 50-foot natural vegetative buffer, a 75-foot impervious surface setback, and an overall impervious surface density of 25 percent or less. Alpharetta and Roswell are located within seven miles of the surface water intake, and thus require a 100-foot vegetative buffer, a 150-foot impervious surface setback, and an overall impervious surface density of 25 percent or less.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Stormwater management programs are implemented at both state and local levels. At the state level, the Environmental Protection Division has implemented a permit program that relies on the National Pollutant Elimination System to regulate discharge of stormwater to streams and rivers. Phase I of the program applies to medium and large municipal separate storm sewer systems, construction activity disturbing five acres of land or greater, and eleven categories of industrial activity. Large and medium systems are defined by populations greater than 250,000 and populations between 100,000 and 250,000 respectively. Metropolitan Atlanta fits the definition of a large municipal system, and permit requirements apply to Fulton and Gwinnett counties and all incorporated cities. Phase II of the program requires additional operators of small municipal separate storm sewer systems (serving populations of at 10,000 with a population density of 1000 people per square mile) and operators of small construction sites (1 to 5 acres) to be covered by National Pollutant Elimination System permits.

State permit requirements include development of local stormwater management programs to control the quantity and quality of stormwater release. Stormwater management ordinances are adopted by local governments to provide for implementation and enforcement of their stormwater management program. Ordinances generally require the use of BMPs and submittal and approval of stormwater management plans for new developments. A number of municipalities, like Gwinnett County, require that controls be included to maintain runoff from a developed site at the same level as before development. This is usually accomplished through detention and retention structures that store excess runoff and release it slowly, thus allowing sediment to settle and not increasing downstream flooding.

TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD

Under Section 303 (d) of the Clean Water Act, states are required to develop lists of streams and water bodies that do not meet ambient water quality standards. The resulting inventory of impaired streams,

called the 303 (d) list, is updated every two years by states and is the basis for decisions related to restoring water quality. The law requires that the states establish priority rankings for waters on the lists and develop total maximum daily loads for these waters. A total maximum daily load is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and continue to meet its designated use.

Based on an evaluation of the states' implementation of their Clean Water Act 303 (d) responsibilities, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency developed changes and improvements to the total maximum daily load regulations. On July 13, 2000, the agency issued a final total maximum daily load rule that will improve current regulations. Congress has required the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (delegated to the Environmental Protection Division) to establish total maximum daily loads for the Chattahoochee River basin by 2002, under the current total maximum daily load regulation.

SERVICEWIDE LAWS AND POLICIES

This section summarizes the most appropriate of the legal and administrative mandates that apply to managing all units of the national park service. These are measures that the National Park Service must strive to meet, regardless of the alternative selected for the long-term management of the Chattahoochee National Recreation Area. The body of laws and executive orders that guide park management, with their legal citations, are identified in Appendix A.

The National Park Service Organic Act and the Redwood Act Amendment to the National Park Service General Authorities Act

One of the most important statutory directives for the National Park Service (NPS) is provided by the interrelations of the NPS Organic Act of 1916 and the Redwood Act Amendment to the NPS General Authorities Act of 1970. The Organic Act mandates that the National Park Service "shall promote and regulate the use of Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of said parks, monuments, and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The General Authorities Act amends the Organic Act to broaden the types of areas that are included in the national park system, such as national seashores, recreation areas, and parkways. The Redwood Act further amends the General Authorities Act to reassert system-wide the high standard of protection set forth in the Organic Act. In the Redwood Act, "Congress further reaffirms, declares, and directs that the promotion and regulation of the various areas of the Nation Park System shall be consistent with and founded in the purpose established by the first section of the Act of August 25, 1916, to the common benefit of all the people of the United States. The authorization of activities shall be construed and the protection, management, and administration of these areas shall be conducted in light of the high public value and integrity on the National Park System and shall not be exercised in derogation of the values and purposes for which these various areas have been established, except as may have been or shall be directly and specifically provided by Congress."

Both the Organic Act and the General Authorities Act, as amended by the Redwood Act, define a single standard for the management of the park service: to safeguard the units of the national park system, conserving resources and values for enjoyment of all people of the United States and prohibiting impairment. Director's Order 55, Interpreting the National Park Service Organic Act, serves as the NPS interpretation of the meaning of the Organic Act and the General Authorities Act, as amended.

National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 authorized the Secretary of the Interior to “expand and maintain a national register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture.” Section 106 of the act requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on National Register properties and to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation “a reasonable opportunity to comment” on such undertakings. The National Register of Historic Places was expanded from the original roster of historic landmarks and areas of the National Park System to a comprehensive inventory of historic properties nationwide. National Park Service actions affecting properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places are subject to review by state historic preservation officers and the Advisory Council.

Section 110 requires among other things that the park to "establish a preservation program to protect and preserve historic properties in consultation with others" and that this program ensure "that historic properties under the jurisdiction or control of [the National park Service], are identified, evaluated, and nominated to the National Register." Further, Section 110 requires "that such properties under the jurisdiction or control of [the park] as are listed in or may be eligible for the National Register are managed and maintained in a way that considers the preservation of their historic, archaeological, architectural, and cultural values in compliance with section 106 of this Act and gives special consideration to the preservation of such values in the case of properties designated as having National significance." Section 112 requires that studies or other actions taken with regards to historic properties be done by personnel or contractors who meet appropriate professional qualifications standards developed by the Secretary of the Interior. It also requires that the park maintain data from historic properties studies in an appropriate database available to prospective researchers.

National Environmental Policy Act

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 states as policy that federal agencies must assess the environmental impacts of any proposed action that they fund, support, permit, or implement. It specifically directs federal agencies to document the environmental impact of the proposed action, any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposed action be implemented, and alternatives to the proposed action.

The act also established the Council on Environmental Quality, which is charged with the implementation and oversight of the National Environmental Policy Act. The Council on Environmental Quality subsequently developed the legal requirements (40 Code of Federal Regulations 1500-1508) that all federal agencies must follow in evaluating the environmental effects of proposed actions. These procedures involve three levels of documentation: categorical exclusions; environmental assessments; and environmental impact statements. In the National Park Service, construction activities, natural or cultural resource management projects, and park plans trigger the majority of National Environmental Policy Act documents. The National Environmental Policy Act enables the National Park Service to integrate compliance with other legal mandates and provides a format for public involvement. Director’s Order 12 sets forth the policy and procedures by which the service will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act.

Clean Air Act

The Clean Air Act provides a legal framework for the National Park Service to preserve and protect parks’ air quality related values. The act establishes national ambient air quality standards for certain criteria pollutants. Major provisions of the act are intended to set a goal for cleaner air by setting national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards. Primary standards define levels of air

quality necessary to protect public health, while secondary standards define levels necessary to protect public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant.

Under the Clean Air Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is required to set new source performance standards, based on best-demonstrated technology and to establish national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is also required to develop programs for prevention of significant deterioration of air quality in attainment areas. Air pollution permits in attainment areas mandate installation of pollution controls that represent the best available control technology.

The Clean Air Act also requires states to develop and submit a state implementation plan for achieving national ambient air quality standards within each state. The state implementation plan must establish state air quality control regions and specify emission limits, schedules, and timetables for compliance from both stationary and mobile sources. The Clean Air Act requires federal facilities to comply with state air pollution requirements. The Clean Air Act reinforces the NPS Organic Act role as a protector of natural and cultural resources within the national park system. Under the Clean Air Act, the National Park Service is responsible for protecting air quality within park unit boundaries, and for taking appropriate action to do so, when reviewing emission sources within and outside of the park system.

Clean Water Act

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, as amended by the Clean Water Act and the Water Quality Act of 1987, forms the legal framework to support maintenance and restoration of water quality. The Clean Water Act establishes the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System as the regulatory mechanism to achieve water quality goals by regulating pollutant discharge to navigable streams, lakes, and rivers. Through standards promulgated by individual states, the Clean Water Act requires the NPS to protect its water resources from point and nonpoint sources of pollution. Many NPS construction activities are regulated by the Clean Water Act under stormwater permitting requirements.

Endangered Species Act

The Endangered Species Act of 1973, amended in 1982 and 1987, is intended to prevent the further decline of endangered and threatened plant and animal species and to help in the restoration of populations of these species and their habitats. The Endangered Species Act, jointly administered by the Department of Commerce and the Department of the Interior, requires that each federal agency consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine whether endangered or threatened species are known to exist or have critical habitats on or in the vicinity of the site of a proposed action.

Section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act authorizes the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to review proposed major federal actions to assess the potential impacts to listed species. In accordance with Section 7 (c), the National Park Service, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, must identify and promote the conservation of all federally listed species and their critical habitat within park boundaries.

Executive Orders on Wetlands and Floodplains

Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management (May 24, 1977), requires federal agencies to evaluate the potential effects of actions in floodplains to avoid adversely impacting floodplains wherever possible. Executive Order 11988 also requires federal agencies to ensure that planning programs and budget requests reflect consideration of flood hazards and floodplain management, including the

restoration and preservation of such land areas as natural undeveloped floodplains, and to prescribe procedures to implement the policies and procedures of this executive order.

Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands (May 24, 1977), requires federal agencies to take action to avoid adversely impacting wetlands wherever possible, to minimize wetlands destruction, and to preserve procedures to implement the policies and procedures of this executive order. It is the intent of these executive orders that, wherever possible, federal agencies implement the floodplains/wetlands requirements through existing procedures, such as those internal procedures established to implement National Environmental Policy Act. The National Park Service often integrates compliance with the executive orders with other legal mandates, such as National Environmental Policy Act.

Wilderness Act

The Wilderness Act of 1964 established the National Wilderness Preservation System, composed of federal lands designated as wilderness areas. Wilderness areas are to be administered "for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such a manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness." The law states that "the designation of any area of any park, monument, or other unit of the national nark system as a wilderness area shall in no manner lower the standards evolved for the use and preservation of such park, monument, or other unit of the national park system."

Except as specifically provided by law, permanent roads are prohibited within any wilderness area. Except as needed for administrative purposes, temporary roads or use of motorized vehicles or equipment are forbidden within any wilderness area. The following exceptions are permitted: where the use of motorboats is already established, it may be permitted to continue subject to management restrictions; all wheelchairs, including motorized wheelchairs, are allowed in NPS wilderness areas; measures necessary to control fire, insects, and diseases may be taken; and certain mining activities are permitted.

Management Polices 2006

This is an update to the 2001 Management Policies. The policies are derived from the laws that have been enacted to establish and govern the NPS and the National Park System. This document serves as the basic, Servicewide policy manual used by park superintendents and other NPS managers to guide their decision-making. The manual prescribes policies which enable the NPS to preserve park resources and values unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations, as required by law. The policies have been updated to keep pace with new laws that have been enacted, changes in technology and American demographics, and new understandings of the kinds of actions that are required to best protect the natural and cultural resources of the parks. The policies stress the importance of: using the parks for educational purposes; demonstrating environmental leadership in the parks; managing park facilities and resources in ways that will sustain them for future generations of Americans to enjoy; and working with partners to help accomplish the NPS mission. The new Management Policies is available on the NPS World Wide Web site at http://www.nps.gov/policy/MP2006.pdf.

Director's Order #12 (NPS 2001b)

Director's Order #12 describes the policy and procedures by which the National Park Service will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act. The Council on Environmental Quality, part of the Executive Office of the President, is the "caretaker" of National Environmental Policy Act. The National Park Service is required to abide by all National Environmental Policy Act regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations 1500-1508) and any other procedures and requirements imposed by other higher authorities, such as the Department of the Interior.

Director's Order #24

Director's Order #24: Museum Collections Management Director's Order 24 lays the foundation by which the National Park Service meets its responsibilities toward museum collections. This Director's Order provides policy guidance, standards, and requirements for preserving, protecting, documenting, and providing access to, and use of, National Park Service museum collections.

Director's Order #28 (NPS 1998e)

Director's Order #28, issued pursuant to 16 United States Code (1 through 4), addresses cultural resource management. The National Park Service will protect and manage cultural resources in its custody through effective research, planning, and stewardship and in accordance with the policies and principles contained in the National Park Service Management Policies 2006.

Director's Order #28A

Director's Order #28A: Archeology provides a management framework for planning, reviewing, and undertaking archeological activities and other activities that may affect archeological resources within the National Park System.

Ban on Personal Watercraft

Personal watercraft use is a relatively new recreational activity that has been observed in approximately 32 of the 87 units of the national park system that allow motorized boating. The NPS is proposing regulations that will prohibit personal watercraft in units of the national park system unless the NPS determines that such use is appropriate for a specific unit based on that unit's enabling legislation, resources and values, other visitor uses, and overall management objectives.

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APPENDIX C
SPECIES LISTS

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TABLE C.1. Summary of results of aquatic macrophyte inventory at the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, October 2, 2002-October 22, 2003

Species Name	Common Name	# of Collections	Habitat	Notes
Alisma subcordatum	American Water Plantain	3	emergent	
Alternanthera philoxeroides	Alligatorweed	2	emergent	Invasive
Cabomba caroliniana	Carolina Fanwort	10	submersed	
Callitriche heterophylla	Two-headed Water-starwort	20	submersed	
Carex lurida	Shallow Sedge	4	emergent	
Ceratophyllum demersum	Coon's Tail	5	submersed	
Commelina virginica	Virginia Dayflower	1	emergent	
Egeria densa	Brazilian Waterweed	37	submersed	Invasive
Eleocharis obtusa	Blunt Spike-rush	2	emergent	
Fontinalis novae-angliae	New England Fontinalis Moss	19	submersed	
Gallium tinctorium	Stiff Marsh Bedstraw	1	emergent	
Gratiola virginiana	Water Hyssop	2	emergent	
Hydrolea quadrivalvis	Waterpod	2	emergent	
Juncus effusus	Common Rush	4	emergent	
Leersia oryzoides	Rice Cut Grass	1	emergent	
Lobelia cardinalis	Cardinal Flower	1	emergent	
Ludwigia palustris	Marsh Seedbox	6	submersed	
Luziola fluitans	Southern Watergrass	5	emergent	
Murdannia keisak	Wartremoving Herb	7	emergent	Invasive
Myriophyllum aquaticum	Parrotfeather Watermilfoil	8	emergent	Invasive
Myriophyllum cf. *laxum*	Loose Watermilfoil	8	submersed	State Threatened
Nitella flexilis	Smooth Stonewort	5	submersed	

TABLE C.1. Summary of results of aquatic macrophyte inventory at the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, October 2, 2002-October 22, 2003

Species Name	Common Name	# of Collections	Habitat	Notes
Nitella hyalina	Many Branched Stonewort	3	submersed	
Peltandra virginica	Green Arrow-Arum	1	emergent	
Podostemum ceratophyllum	Hornleaf Riverweed	52	submersed	
Polygonum densiflorum	Dense Flower Knotweed	7	emergent	
Polygonum hydropiperoides	Swamp Smartweed	3	emergent	
Polygonum punctatum	Dotted Smartweed	3	emergent	
Polygonum sagittatum	Arrowleaf Tearthumb	3	emergent	
Polygonum setaceum	Bog Smartweed	3	emergent	
Polygonum sp.	Knotweed	1	emergent	
Potamogeton diversifolius	Waterthread Pondweed	6	submersed	
Potamogeton pusillus	Small Pondweed	22	submersed	
Sagittaria latifolia	Broadleaf Arrowhead	3	emergent	
Saururus cernuus	Lizard's Tail	1	emergent	
Scirpus cyperinus	Woolgrass	1	emergent	
Sparganium americanum	American Bur-reed	10	emergent	
Spirogyra sp.	Spirogyra	3	submersed	
Typha latifolia	Broadleaf Cattail	2	emergent	
unidentified sp.	Unknown	7	submersed	
Vaucheria sp.	Felt Alga	19	submersed	

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

Checklist of Reptiles and Amphibians

This is the official checklist of reptiles and amphibians that occur at Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area. All species below have been documented at the Park or are presumed to be present based on available habitats.

Any species seen that are not on this checklist should be reported to the Visitor Center or to the Southeast Coast Inventory & Monitoring Program, Division of Science and Natural Resources, 100 Alabama St., SW, Atlanta, GA 30303. For more information on the Inventory & Monitoring Program, visit http://www1.nature.nps.gov/im/units/secn/.

Status

P – Present in Park
L – Likely Present in Park, but not yet documented
NN – Non Native

✓ ✓ ✓		Status
	Snakes	
___ ___ ___	Eastern Worm Snake (*Carphophis amoenus*)	P
___ ___ ___	Scarlet Snake (*Cemophora coccinea*)	P
___ ___ ___	Racer (*Coluber constrictor*)	P
___ ___ ___	Ring-necked Snake (*Diadophis punctatus*)	P
___ ___ ___	Corn Snake (*Elaphe guttata*)	P
___ ___ ___	Rat Snake (*Elaphe obsoleta*)	P
___ ___ ___	Eastern Hog-Nosed Snake (*Heterodon platirhonos*)	P
___ ___ ___	Prairie Kingsnake (*Lampropeltis calligaster*)	P
___ ___ ___	Common Kingsnake (*Lampropeltis getula*)	P
___ ___ ___	Milk Snake (*Lampropeltis triangulum*)	P
___ ___ ___	Plain-bellied Water Snake (*Nerodia erythrogaster*)	P
___ ___ ___	Northern Water Snake (*Nerodia sipedon*)	P
___ ___ ___	Rough Green Snake (*Opheodrys aestivus*)	P
___ ___ ___	Queen Snake (*Regina septemvittata*)	P
___ ___ ___	Dekay's Brown Snake (*Storeria dekayi*)	P
___ ___ ___	Red-bellied Snake (*Storeria occipitomaculata*)	P
___ ___ ___	Southeastern Crowned Snake (*Tantilla coronata*)	P
___ ___ ___	Eastern Ribbon Snake (*Thamnophis sauritus*)	P
___ ___ ___	Common Garter Snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*)	P
	Smooth Earth Snake (*Virginia valeriae*)	P
___ ___ ___	Copperhead (*Agkistrodon contortrix*)	P
___ ___ ___	Timber Rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus*)	L
	Lizards	
___ ___ ___	Slender Glass Lizard (*Ophisaurus attenuatus*)	P
___ ___ ___	Eastern Glass Lizard (*Ophisaurus ventralis*)	P
___ ___ ___	Eastern Fence Lizard (*Sceloporus undulatus*)	P
___ ___ ___	Green Anole (*Anolis carolinensis*)	P
___ ___ ___	Five-lined Skink (*Eumeces fasciatus*)	P
___ ___ ___	Southeastern Five-lined Skink (*Eumeces inexpectatus*)	P
___ ___ ___	Broad-headed Skink (*Eumeces laticeps*)	P
___ ___ ___	Ground Skink (*Scincella lateralis*)	P
___ ___ ___	Six-lined Racerunner (*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*)	P
	Turtles	
___ ___ ___	Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*)	P
___ ___ ___	Painted Turtle (*Chrysemys picta*)	P
___ ___ ___	River Cooter (*Pseudemys concinna*)	P
___ ___ ___	Florida Red-bellied Turtle (*Pseudemys nelsoni*)	P, NN
___ ___ ___	Eastern Box Turtle (*Terrapene carolina*)	P
___ ___ ___	Common Slider (*Trachemys scripta*)	P, NN
___ ___ ___	Common Mud Turtle (*Kinosternon subrubrum*)	P
___ ___ ___	Loggerhead Musk Turtle (*Sternotherus minor*)	P
___ ___ ___	Common Musk Turtle (*Sternotherus odoratus*)	P
___ ___ ___	Spiny Softshell Turtle (*Apalone spinifera*)	P
	Frogs	
___ ___ ___	American Toad (*Bufo americanus*)	P
___ ___ ___	Fowler's Toad (*Bufo fowleri*)	P
___ ___ ___	Northern Cricket Frog (*Acris crepitans*)	P
___ ___ ___	Cope's Gray Treefrog (*Hyla chrysoscelis*)	P
___ ___ ___	Spring Peeper (*Pseudacris crucifer*)	P
___ ___ ___	Southeastern Chorus Frog (*Pseudacris feriarum*)	P
___ ___ ___	Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad (*Gastrophryne carolinensis*)	P
___ ___ ___	Eastern Spadefoot (*Scaphiopus holbrookii*)	P
___ ___ ___	Bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*)	P
___ ___ ___	Green Frog (*Rana clamitans*)	P
___ ___ ___	Pickerel Frog (*Rana palustris*)	P
___ ___ ___	Southern Leopard Frog (*Rana sphenocephala*)	P
	Salamanders	
___ ___ ___	Spotted Salamander (*Ambystoma maculatum*)	P
___ ___ ___	Marbled salamander (*Ambystoma opacum*)	P
___ ___ ___	Dusky Salamander (*Desmognathus fuscus*)	P
___ ___ ___	Seal Salamander (*Desmognathus monticola*)	P
___ ___ ___	Southern Two-lined Salamander (*Eurycea cirrigera*)	P
___ ___ ___	Three-lined Salamander (*Eurycea guttolineata*)	P
___ ___ ___	Spring salamander (*Gyrinophilus porphyriticus*)	P
___ ___ ___	Northern Slimy Salamander (*Plethodon glutinosus*)	P
___ ___ ___	Southern Red-backed Salamander (*Plethodon serratus*)	P
___ ___ ___	Red Salamander (*Pseudotriton ruber*)	P
___ ___ ___	Eastern Newt (*Notophthalmus viridescens*)	P

Locality_____Weather_____

Date_____Time_____Total_____

Observer(s)_____

Email Address _____

National Park Service. 2004. Checklist of Reptiles and Amphibians – Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area. Southeast Coast Inventory & Monitoring Network Technical Report 2004-04, Atlanta, Georgia.

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APPENDIX D
CHOOSING BY ADVANTAGES SUMMARY

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APPENDIX D
CHOOSING BY ADVANTAGES - SUMMARY

The National Park Service uses a decision-making system called Choosing by Advantages to select a preferred alternative in a general management plan/environmental impact statement. Choosing by Advantages was originally developed by Jim Suhr, author of *The Choosing by Advantages Decisionmaking System*. This decision-making system is based on determining the advantages of different alternatives for a variety of factors. The fundamental rule in this decision-making system is that sound decisions must be based on the importance of advantages.

One of the greatest strengths of the Choosing by Advantages system is its fundamental philosophy: decisions must be anchored in relevant facts. This minimizes the subjectivity in the decision-making process and makes the decision as objective as possible. For example, the question "Is it more important to protect natural resources or cultural resources?" is "unanchored"; it has no relevant facts on which to make a decision. Without such facts, it is impossible to make a defensible decision.

The Choosing by Advantages process instead asks us to decide which alternative gives the greatest advantage in protecting natural resources and cultural resources. To answer this question, relevant facts would be used to determine the advantages that the alternatives provide for both kinds of resources. For example, we may have facts that show that two alternatives disturb or restore equal amounts of vegetation, so neither alternative would be more advantageous than the other in protecting natural resources. On the other hand, we may have relevant facts that show that one alternative would disturb five known archeological sites, while the other alternative would disturb only one. This alternative, then, would be more advantageous since it provides natural resource protection (equal to the other alternative) and also provides the greatest advantage for cultural resources.

This process is a rational way to perform this complicated task which engages participants, and involves discussion and consensus building. It could be used to allocate capital funding or prioritize planning efforts. Its benefits include providing corporate memory and consistency, along with buy-in from all levels of participation.

The preferred alternative, Alternative F, for this General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement, was selected by the Choosing by Advantages method, and is the National Park Service's proposed action. The matrix used to evaluate the advantages of each alternative follows this summary of the CBA method.

The team that applied the Choosing by Advantages process consisted of the following individuals:

Kevin Cheri, Superintendent, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area (CHAT NRA)

Chris Hughes, Acting Chief, Science & Resource Management, CHAT NRA

Riana Ventura Bishop, Administrative Officer, CHAT NRA

Richard Lutz, Chief, Facility Management, CHAT NRA

Nancy Poe, Chief, Resource Education, CHAT NRA

Scott Pfeninger, Chief Ranger, CHAT NRA

Richard Sussman, Chief, Planning and Compliance Division, National Park Service Southeast Regional Office (NPS SERO)

David Libman, Park Planner, NPS SERO

John Barrett, Park Planner, NPS SERO

Amy Wirsching, Park Planner, NPS SERO

Anita Barnett, Environmental Specialist, NPS SERO

Chris Martin, Senior Fisheries Biologist, Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GADNR)

Bill Couch, Buford Trout Hatchery Manager, GADNR

The first step in the Choosing by Advantages process is to decide the factors that will be used in the decision. For the National Park Service there are 4 categories of factors from which the specific factors for each decision (in this case the selection of the agency preferred alternative for the Draft General Management Plan). They are:

1. Protect Cultural and Natural Resources
2. Provide for Visitor Enjoyment
3. Improve Efficiency of Park Operations
4. Provide Cost-Effective, Environmentally Responsible, and Otherwise Beneficial Development for the National Park Service

Factor category number 4 was eliminated from the analysis because it mainly applies to selecting from among alternative line item construction projects which are beyond the scope of the General Management Plan. Specific factors within categories 1-3 were selected as follows:

1. Protect Cultural and Natural Resources
    a. Protects and enhances water quality
    b. Preserves and enhances biodiversity
    c. Preserves and enhances cultural resources
2. Provide for Visitor Enjoyment
    a. Provides visitor services and recreational opportunities
    b. Provides interpretive and educational opportunities
    c. Provides access for a variety of users
3. Improve Efficiency of Park Operations
    a. Extent to which the alternative benefits operational efficiency and effectiveness

For each of the 6 alternatives under consideration, including the no-action (continue current management policies and strategies) alternative the team discussed each alternative for each factor and reached a consensus regarding how each factor should be characterized for each alternative. In the CBA process this characterization is known as the attribute of that alternative for that factor. For

example, in a car buying decision where color is a factor in the decision, the colors red, blue, and black would be the attributes for three alternatives in that factor.

The following is a list, for each factor, of the criteria which the team used as a basis for discussion and building consensus on the attribute of each factor for each alternative.

1. Protects and enhances water quality
    a. Total acreage in the natural zone (from the acreages table)
    b. Level of the built environment
    c. Presence of the river solitude zone
    d. Environmental impacts matrix
2. Preserves and enhances biodiversity
    a. Same criteria as No. 1
3. Preserves and enhances cultural resources
    a. Environmental impacts matrix
    b. Level of preservation/restoration (similar attribute across all alternatives for historic resources)
    c. Preservation of Archeological resources
4. Provides visitor services and recreational opportunities
    a. Staffing levels required
    b. Level of built environment
    c. Differences in zoning (acreage table)
    d. Environmental impacts matrix
    e. Variety and number of opportunities throughout the park
    f. Stakeholder input and feedback
5. Provides interpretive and educational opportunities
    a. Zoning in general
    b. Staffing levels required
    c. Availability of educational facilities
    d. Level of partnering
6. Provides access for a variety of users
    a. Staffing levels required
    b. Level of built environment
    c. Differences in zoning (acreage table)
    d. Environmental impacts matrix
    e. Stakeholder input and feedback
    f. Reference to a table of all potential user groups and the level of access for each of those groups.

7. Extent to which the alternative benefits operational efficiency and effectiveness
    a. Distribution of facilities
    b. Environmental impacts matrix
    c. Staffing level table

Finally, the team reconsidered and re-discussed the entire process and the resulting analysis matrix which follows this discussion prior to preparing the preference chart which applies cost to the decision. That chart is also included in this appendix.

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

DRAFT GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN ALTERNATIVES

Choosing by Advantages

COMPONENT;												
FACTOR	ALTERNATIVES											
	Alternative A		Alternative B		Alternative C		Alternative D		Alternative E		Alternative F	
PROTECT CULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES												
FACTOR 1 – Protects and enhances water quality.												
Attributes	• Very low level		• Very high level		• High level		• Low level		• Moderate level		• Low level	
Advantages			- Highest level of protection and enhancement	15	- Much higher	10	- Slightly higher	2	- Moderately higher	5	- Slightly higher	2
FACTOR 2 –Preserves and enhances biodiversity.												
Attributes	• Very low level		• Very high level		• High level		• Low level		• Moderate level		• Moderate (minus) level	
Advantages			- Highest level of preservation and enhancement	60	- Much higher	40	- Minimally higher	5	-Moderately higher	30	- Slightly higher	25
FACTOR 3 –Preserves and protects cultural resources.												
Attributes	• Low level		• High level		• High (minus) level		• Low level		• Moderate level		• Moderate level	
Advantages			-Moderately higher	10	- Slightly higher	8			- Minimally higher	6	- Minimally higher	6
PROVIDE FOR VISITOR ENJOYMENT												
FACTOR 4 - Provides visitor services and recreational opportunities.												
Attributes	• Low level		• Low level		• High level		• High (plus) level		• High (plus) level		• Very high level	
Advantages					- More services and opportunities	75	- Much more	85	- Much more	85	- Many more	95
FACTOR 5 – Provide interpretive and educational opportunities.												
Attributes	• Very low level		• Low level		• Moderate level		• Very high level		• Very high level		• Very high level	
Advantages			- Minimally more	40	- Many more	70	- Significantly more	85	- Significantly more	85	- Significantly more opportunities	85
FACTOR 6 – Provides access for a variety of users.												
Attributes	• Moderate (plus) level		• Very low level		• Moderate level		• High level		• High level		• Very high level	
Advantages	Moderate Increase	70			Minimal increase	45	Higher increase	85	Higher increase	85	Significantly higher increase in access for variety of users	100
IMPROVE EFFICIENCY OF PARK OPERATIONS												
FACTOR 7 – Extent to which the alternative benefits operational efficiency and effectiveness												

COMPONENT;												
FACTOR	ALTERNATIVES											
	Alternative A		Alternative B		Alternative C		Alternative D		Alternative E		Alternative F	
Attributes	• Very low level		• Moderate level		• High level		• Moderate (minus)		• Moderate level		• Moderate level	
Advantages			- Slightly more	20	- Significantly more efficient and effective	55	- Minimally more	10	- Slightly more	20	-Slightly more	20
TOTAL IMPORTANCES OF ADVANTAGES		70		145		303		272		316		333
Initial Cost (Net)												
Re-design Cost												
Compliance												
Life Cycle Cost (Net)	$44,300,000.00		$45,500,000.00		$61,900,000.00		$67,400,000.00		$65,300,000.00		$65,000,000.00	
TOTAL												

APPENDIX E
PARK LEGISLATION

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APPENDIX A

92 STAT. 474 PUBLIC LAW 95-344—AUG. 15, 1978

Public Law 95-344
95th Congress

An Act

Aug. 15, 1978
[H.R. 8336]

To authorize the establishment of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Ga.
Establishment.
16 USC 460ii.

SEC. 101. The Congress finds the natural, scenic, recreation, historic, and other values of a forty-eight-mile segment of the Chattahoochee River and certain adjoining lands in the State of Georgia from Buford Dam downstream to Peachtree Creek are of special national significance, and that such values should be preserved and protected from developments and uses which would substantially impair or destroy them. In order to assure such preservation and protection for public benefit and enjoyment, there is hereby established the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to as the "recreation area"). The recreation area shall consist of the river and its bed together with the lands, waters, and interests therein within the boundary generally depicted on the map entitled "Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area", numbered CHAT-20,000, and dated July 1976, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Following reasonable notice in writing to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate of his intention to do so, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") may, by publication of a revised map or other boundary description in the Federal Register, (1) make minor revisions in the boundary of the recreation area, and (2) revise the boundary to facilitate access to the recreation area, or to delete lands which would be of little or no benefit to the recreation area due to the existence of valuable improvements completely constructed prior to the date of enactment of this Act. The total area, exclusive of the river and its bed, within the recreation area may not exceed six thousand three hundred acres.

Publication in Federal Register.

Land acquisition.
16 USC 460ii-1.

SEC. 102. (a) Within the recreation area the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands, waters, and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. Property owned by the State of Georgia or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation.

(b) When a tract of land lies partly within and partly without the boundaries of the recreation area, the Secretary may acquire the entire tract by any of the above methods in order to avoid the payment of severance costs. Land so acquired outside of the boundaries of the recreation area may be exchanged by the Secretary for non-Federal land within such boundaries, and any portion of the land not utilized for such exchanges may be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.).

(c) Except for property which the Secretary determines to be necessary for the purposes of administration, development, access, or public use, an owner of improved property which is used solely for noncommercial residential purposes on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may retain, as a condition of such acquisition, a right of use and occupancy of the property for such residential purposes. The right retained may be for a definite term which shall not exceed twenty-five years or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner or the death of the spouse, whichever occurs later. The owner shall elect the term to be retained. The Secretary shall pay the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of such acquisition, less the fair market value of the term retained by the owner.

(d) Any right of use and occupancy retained pursuant to this section may, during its existence, be conveyed or transferred, but all rights of use and occupancy shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary deems appropriate to assure the use of the property in accordance with the purposes of this Act. Upon his determination that the property, or any portion thereof, has ceased to be so used in accordance with such terms and conditions, the Secretary may terminate the right of use and occupancy by tendering to the holder of such right an amount equal to the fair market value, as of the date of the tender, of that portion of the right which remains unexpired on the date of termination.

(e) As used in this section, the term "improved property" means a detached, year-round noncommercial residential dwelling, the construction of which was begun before January 1, 1975, together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the land so designated.

"Improved property."

SEC. 103. (a) The Secretary shall administer, protect, and develop the recreation area in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), and in accordance with any other statutory authorities available to him for the conservation and management of historic and natural resources, including fish and wildlife, to the extent he finds such authority will further the purposes of this Act. In developing and administering the recreation area, the Secretary shall take into consideration applicable Federal, State, and local recreation plans and resource use and development plans, including, but not limited to, the Atlanta Regional Commission Chattahoochee Corridor Study, dated July 1972.

16 USC 460ii-2.

16 USC 1.

(b) The Secretary is authorized and encouraged to enter into cooperative agreements with the State or its political subdivisions whereby he may assist in the planning for and interpretation of non-Federal publicly owned lands within or adjacent or related to the recreation area to assure that such lands are used in a manner consistent with the findings and purposes of this Act.

(c) In planning for the development and public use of the recreation area, the Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of the Army to assure that public use of adjacent or related water resource development or flood control projects and that of the recreation area are complementary.

(d) In administering the recreation area, the Secretary may permit fishing in waters under his jurisdiction in accordance with applicable State and Federal laws and regulations. The Secretary, after consultation with the appropriate State agency responsible for fishing activities, may designate zones where, and establish periods when, fishing shall be permitted and issue such regulations as he may determine to be necessary to carry out the provisions of this subsection. Except in emergencies, such regulations shall be put into effect only after consultation with the appropriate State agency.

Regulations.

16 USC 460ii-3.

SEC. 104. (a) The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall not license the construction of any dam, water conduit, reservoir, powerhouse, transmission line, or other project works under the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.), on or directly affecting the recreation area, and no department or agency of the United States shall assist by loan, grant, license, or otherwise in the construction of any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such area is established, except where such project is determined by the State of Georgia to be necessary for water supply or water quality enhancement purposes and authorized by the United States Congress. Nothing contained in the foregoing sentence, however, shall preclude licensing of, or assistance to, developments upstream or downstream from the recreation area or on any stream tributary thereto which will not invade the recreation area or unreasonably diminish the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values present therein on the date of approval of this Act. Nothing contained in this subsection shall preclude the upgrading, improvement, expansion or development of facilities or public works for water supply or water quality enhancement purposes if such action would not have a material adverse effect on the values for which the recreation area is established.

(b) No department or agency of the United States shall recommend authorization of any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such area is established, as determined by the Secretary, nor shall such department or agency request appropriations to begin construction of any such project, whether heretofore or hereafter authorized, without at least sixty days in advance, (1) advising the Secretary in writing of its intention to do so and (2) reporting to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate the nature of the project involved and the manner in which such project would conflict with the purposes of this Act or would affect the recreation area and the values to be protected by it under this Act. It is not the intention of Congress by this Act to require the manipulation or reduction of lake water levels in Lake Sidney Lanier. Nothing in this Act shall be construed in any way to restrict, prohibit, or affect any recommendation of the Metropolitan Atlanta Water Resources Study as authorized by the Public Works Committee of the United States Senate on March 2, 1972.

Report to congressional committees.

(c) The Secretary is directed to proceed as expeditiously as possible to acquire the lands and interests in lands necessary to achieve the purposes of this Act.

Land acquisition.
16 USC 460ii-4.

SEC. 105. (a) From the appropriations authorized for fiscal year 1978 and succeeding fiscal years pursuant to the Land and Water

Conservation Fund Act (78 Stat. 897), as amended, not more than $72,900,000 may be expended for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands authorized to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of this Act. 16 USC 460*l*-4.

(b) Effective on October 1, 1978, there are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed $500,000 for the development of essential public facilities. Appropriation authorization.

(c) Within three years from the effective date of this Act, the Secretary shall, after consulting with the Governor of the State of Georgia, develop and transmit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate a general management plan for the use and development of the recreation area consistent with the findings and purposes of this Act, indicating: Plan, report to congressional committees.

(1) lands and interests in lands adjacent or related to the recreation area which are deemed necessary or desirable for the purposes of resource protection, scenic integrity, or management and administration of the area in furtherance of the purposes of this Act, the estimated cost of acquisition, and the recommended public acquisition agency;

(2) the number of visitors and types of public use within the recreation area that can be accommodated in accordance with the full protection of its resources; and

(3) the facilities deemed necessary to accommodate and provide access for such visitors and uses, including their location and estimated cost.

TITLE II

SEC. 201. Section 4 of the Act approved August 31, 1965 (79 Stat. 588), as amended, providing for the commemoration of certain historical events in the State of Kansas, is further amended by changing "$2,000,000." to "$2,750,000.": *Provided*, That such increase shall be effective on October 1, 1978. Appropriation authorization.

TITLE III

FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

SEC. 301. (a) The Congress hereby finds that— 16 USC 2301.

(1) the purpose of the National Park System is to preserve outstanding natural, scenic, historic, and recreation areas for the enjoyment, education, inspiration, and use of all people;

(2) units of the National Park System have recently been established near major metropolitan areas in order to preserve remaining open space and to provide recreational opportunities for urban residents (many of whom do not have access to personal motor vehicles); and

(3) circumstances which necessarily require people desiring to visit units of the National Park System to rely on personal motor vehicles may diminish the natural and recreational value of such units by causing traffic congestion and environmental damage, and by requiring the provision of roads, parking, and other facilities in ever-increasing numbers and density.

XIV. NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS

1. Chattahoochee River

PUBLIC LAW 98-568—OCT. 30, 1984 98 STAT. 2928

Public Law 98-568
98th Congress

An Act

To amend the Act of August 15, 1978, regarding the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area in the State of Georgia.

Oct. 30, 1984
[H.R. 2645]

Be it enacted be the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 101 of the Act of August 15, 1978, entitled "An Act to authorize the establishment of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes" (Public Law 95-344; 16 U.S.C. 460ii) is amended by adding the following at the end thereof: "For purposes of facilitating Federal technical and other support to State and local governments to assist State and local efforts to protect the scenic, recreational, and natural values of a 2,000 foot wide corridor adjacent to each bank of the Chattahoochee River and its impoundments in the 48-mile segment referred to above, such corridor is hereby declared to be an area of national concern. ".

(b) Section 101 of such Act is amended— 16 USC 460ii.

(1) by striking out "numbered CHAT-20,000, and dated July 1976" and substituting "numbered CHAT-20,003, and dated September 1984"; and

(2) by striking out "six thousand three hundred acres" and substituting "approximately 6,800 acres".

(c) Section 102 of such Act is amended by adding the following at the end thereof: 16 USC 460ii-1.

"(f)(1) The Secretary shall exchange those federally owned lands identified on the map referenced in section 101 of this Act as 'exchange lands' for non-Federal lands which are within the boundaries of the recreation area. The values of the lands exchanged under this subsection shall be equal, or shall be equalized in the same manner as provided in section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. Public lands.

"(2) At three year intervals after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a progress report on the land exchanges which have taken place and the exchanges which are likely to take place under the authority of this subsection. Such report shall identify the lands which are unsuitable for exchange pursuant to such authority. Federal Register, publication. Report.

Termination.

"(3) Effective on the date ten years after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the exchange authority of paragraph (1) shall terminate. The exchange lands identified under paragraph (1) which have not been exchanged prior to such date shall be retained in Federal ownership as a part of the recreation area.

"(4) The Secretary shall publish a revision of the boundary map referred to in section 101 to exclude from the boundaries of the recreation area any exchange lands which are used to acquire non-Federal lands under paragraph (3).".

16 USC 460ii-3.

(d) Section 104 of such Act is amended by adding the following at the end thereof:

98 STAT. 2929
Public lands.

"(d)(1) Notwithstanding any other authority of law, any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States or of the state of Georgia, or any other entity which may construct any project recommended in the study entitled 'Metropolitan Atlanta Water Resources Management Study, Georgia: Report of Chief of Engineers,' dated June 1, 1982, which directly adversely impacts any lands within the authorized recreation boundaries of the Bowman's Island tract as shown on the map numbered and dated CHAT–20,003, September 1984, which were in Federal ownership as of September 1, 1984, shall, upon request by the Secretary, mitigate such adverse impacts. It is expressly provided that use of or adverse impact upon any other lands within the recreation area as result of any such project shall not require mitigation. Mitigation required by this paragraph shall be provided by payment to the United States of a sum not to exceed $3,200,000. The mitigation funds paid pursuant to this paragraph shall be utilized by the Secretary for the acquisition of replacement lands. Such replacement lands shall be acquired only after consultation with the Governor of Georgia.

"(2) In acquiring replacement lands under paragraph (1) priority shall be given to acquisition of lands within the recreation area boundary and those lands within or adjacent to the 2,000 foot wide corridor referred to in section 101. Any lands acquired pursuant to this subsection lying outside the boundaries of the recreation area shall, upon acquisition, be included within the recreation area and transferred to the Secretary for management under this Act. The Secretary shall publish a revised boundary map to include any lands added to the recreation area pursuant to this subsection.

"(3) If lands as described in paragraph (2) are not available for acquisition, other lands within the State of Georgia may be acquired as replacement lands under paragraph (1) if such lands are transferred to the State of Georgia for permanent management for public outdoor recreation.".

(e)(1) Section 105(a) of such Act is amended by striking out "$72,900,000" and substituting "$79,400,000" and by adding the following at the end thereof: "For purposes of section 7(a)(3) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601–9(a)(3)), the statutory ceiling on appropriations under this subsection shall be deemed to be a statutory ceiling contained in a provision of law enacted prior to the convening of the Ninety–sixth Congress.". 16 USC 460ii-4.

(2) Section 105(c) of such Act is amended by striking out "three years" and substituting "seven years".

(3) Section 105 of such Act is further amended by adding the following new subsection at the end thereof:

"(d)(1) Whenever any Federal department, agency, or instrumentality proposes to undertake any action, or provide Federal assistance for any action, or issue any license or permit for an action within the corridor referred to in section 101 which may have a direct and adverse effect on the natural or cultural resources of the recreation area, the head of such department, agency, or instrumentality shall—

"(A) promptly notify the Secretary of the action at the time it is planning the action, preparing an environmental assessment regarding the action, or preparing an environmental impact statement under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 for the action; 42 USC 4321 note.

"(B) provide the Secretary a reasonable opportunity to comment and make recommendations regarding the effect of the Federal action on the natural and cultural resources of the recreation area; and 98 STAT. 2930

"(C) notify the Secretary of the specific decisions made in respect to the comments and recommendations of the Secretary.

The requirements of this subsection shall be carried out in accordance with procedures established by the Federal agency responsible for undertaking or approving the Federal action. These procedures may utilize the procedures developed by such Agency pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act. 42 USC 4321 note.

"(2) Following receipt of notification pursuant to paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary, after consultation with the Governor of Georgia, shall make such comments and recommendations as the Secretary deems appropriate pursuant to paragraph (1)(B) as promptly as practicable in accordance with the notifying agency's procedures established pursuant to paragraph (1)(A). In any instance in which the Secretary does not provide comments and recommendations under paragraph (1)(B), the Secretary shall notify in writing, the appropriate committees of Congress.

"(3) Following receipt of the notifying agency's decisions pursuant to paragraph (1)(C), the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress, including the authorizing committees with primary jurisdiction for the program under which the proposed action is being taken, a copy of the notifying agency's specific decisions made pursuant to paragraph (1)(C), along with a copy of the comments and recommendations made pursuant to paragraph (1)(B).

"(4) In any instance in which the Secretary has not been notified of a Federal agency's proposed action within the corridor, and on his or her own determination finds that such action may have a significant adverse effect on the natural or cultural resources of the recreation area, the Secretary shall notify the head of such Federal agency in writing. Upon such notification by the Secretary, such agency shall promptly comply with the provisions of subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of paragraph (1) of this subsection.

"(5) Each agency or instrumentality of the United States conducting Federal action upon federally owned lands or waters which are administered by the Secretary and which are located within the authorized boundary of the recreation area shall not commence such action until such time as the Secretary has concurred in such action.

"(6) The following Federal actions which constitute a major and necessary component of an emergency action shall be exempt from the provisions of this subsection—

"(A) those necessary for safeguarding of life and property;

"(B) those necessary to respond to a declared state of disaster;

"(C) those necessary to respond to an imminent threat to national security; and

"(D) those that the Secretary has determined to be not inconsistent with the general management plan for the recreation area.

Actions which are part of a project recommended in the study entitled 'Metropolitan Atlanta Water Resources Management Study, Georgia: Report of Chief of Engineers', dated June 1, 1982, and any Federal action which pertains to the control of air space, which is regulated under the Clean Air Act, or which is required for maintenance or rehabilitation of existing structures or facilities shall also be exempt from the provisions of this subsection.".

(f) Title I of such Act is amended by adding the following at the end thereof:

16 USC 460ii-5. Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Advisory Commission, establishment.

"SEC. 106. (a) There is hereby established the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Advisory Commission (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the 'Advisory Commission') to advise the Secretary regarding the management and operation of the area, protection of resources with the recreation area, and the priority of lands to be acquired within the recreation area. The Advisory Commission shall be composed of the following thirteen voting members appointed by the Secretary:

"(1) four members appointed from among individuals recommended by local governments—

"(A) one of whom shall be recommended by the Board of County Commissioners of Forsyth County;

"(B) one of whom shall be recommended by the Board of County Commissioners of Fulton County;

"(C) one of whom shall be recommended by the Board of County Commissioners of Cobb County; and

"(D) one of whom shall be recommended by the Board of County Commissioners of Gwinnett County;

"(2) one member appointed from among individuals recommended by the Governor of Georgia;

"(3) one member appointed from among individuals recommended by the Atlanta Regional Commission;

"(4) four members appointed from among individuals recommended by a coalition of citizens public interest groups, recreational users, and environmental organizations concerned with the protection and preservation of the Chattahoochee River;

"(5) one member appointed from among individuals recommended by the Business Council of Georgia or by a local chamber of commerce in the vicinity of the recreation area; and

"(6) two members who represent the general public, at least one of whom shall be a resident of one of the counties referred to in paragraph (1).

In addition, the Park Superintendent for the recreation area shall serve as a nonvoting member of the Advisory Commission. The Advisory Commission shall designate one of its members as Chairman.

"(b)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), members of the Advisory Commission shall serve for terms of three years. Any voting member of the Advisory Commission may be reappointed for one additional three-year term.

"(2) The members first appointed under paragraph (1) shall serve for a term of one year. The members first appointed under paragraphs (2), (3), (5), and (6) shall serve for a term of two years.

"(c) The Advisory Commission shall meet on a regular basis. Notice of meetings and agenda shall be published in local newspapers which have a distribution which generally covers the area affected by the park. Commission meetings shall be held at locations and in such a manner as to insure adequate public involvement.

"(d) Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation as such, but the Secretary may pay expenses reasonably incurred in carrying out their responsibilities under this Act on vouchers signed by the Chairman.

"(e) The Advisory Commission shall terminate on the date ten years after the date of the enactment of this subsection.".

98 STAT. 2932
Effective date.
16 USC 460ii note.

SEC. 2. Any provision of any amendment made by this Act which, directly or indirectly, authorizes the enactment of new budget authority described in section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall be effective only for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1984.

Approved October 30, 1984.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 2645:
HOUSE REPORT No. 98-607 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 98-633 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 130 (1984):
Mar. 5, considered and passed House.
Oct. 3, considered and passed Senate, amended.
Oct. 4, House concurred in Senate amendments.

PUBLIC LAW 106–154—DEC. 9, 1999

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER NATIONAL RECREATION AREA IMPROVEMENTS

113 STAT. 1736 PUBLIC LAW 106–154—DEC. 9, 1999

Public Law 106–154
106th Congress

An Act

Dec. 9, 1999
[H.R. 2140]

To improve protection and management of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area in the State of Georgia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

16 USC 460ii note.

SECTION 1. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area in the State of Georgia is a nationally significant resource;

(2) the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area has been adversely affected by land use changes occurring inside and outside the recreation area;

(3) the population of the metropolitan Atlanta area continues to expand northward, leaving dwindling opportunities to protect the scenic, recreational, natural, and historical values of the 2,000-foot-wide corridor adjacent to each bank of the Chattahoochee River and its impoundments in the 48-mile segment known as the "area of national concern";

(4) the State of Georgia has enacted the Metropolitan River Protection Act to ensure protection of the corridor located within 2,000 feet of each bank of the Chattahoochee River, or the corridor located within the 100-year floodplain, whichever is larger;

(5) the corridor located within the 100-year floodplain includes the area of national concern;

(6) since establishment of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, visitor use of the recreation area has shifted dramatically from waterborne to water-related and land-based activities;

(7) the State of Georgia and political subdivisions of the State along the Chattahoochee River have indicated willingness to join in a cooperative effort with the United States to link existing units of the recreation area through a series of linear corridors to be established within the area of national concern and elsewhere on the river; and

(8) if Congress appropriates funds in support of the cooperative effort described in paragraph (7), funding from the State, political subdivisions of the State, private foundations, corporate entities, private individuals, and other sources will be available to fund more than half the estimated cost of the cooperative effort.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to increase the level of protection of the open spaces within the area of national concern along the Chattahoochee

River and to enhance visitor enjoyment of the open spaces by adding land-based linear corridors to link existing units of the recreation area;

(2) to ensure that the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area is managed to standardize acquisition, planning, design, construction, and operation of the linear corridors; and

(3) to authorize the appropriation of Federal funds to cover a portion of the costs of the Federal, State, local, and private cooperative effort to add additional areas to the recreation area so as to establish a series of linear corridors linking existing units of the recreation area and to protect other open spaces of the Chattahoochee River corridor.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER NATIONAL RECREATION AREA ACT.

(a) BOUNDARIES.—Section 101 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the establishment of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes", approved August 15, 1978 (16 U.S.C. 460ii), is amended—

(1) in the third sentence, by inserting after "numbered CHAT–20,003, and dated September 1984," the following: "and on the maps entitled 'Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Interim Boundary Map #1', 'Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Interim Boundary Map #2', and 'Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Interim Boundary Map #3', and dated August 6, 1998,";

(2) by striking the fourth sentence and inserting the following: "No sooner than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this sentence, the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter referred to as the 'Secretary') may modify the boundaries of the recreation area to include other land within the Chattahoochee River corridor by submitting a revised map or other boundary description to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Resources of the United States House of Representatives. The revised map or other boundary description shall be prepared by the Secretary after consultation with affected landowners, the State of Georgia, and affected political subdivisions of the State. The revised boundaries shall take effect 180 days after the date of submission unless, within the 180-day period, Congress enacts a joint resolution disapproving the revised boundaries."; and

(3) in the next-to-last sentence, by striking "may not exceed approximately 6,800 acres." and inserting "may not exceed 10,000 acres.".

(b) ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.—Section 102 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the establishment of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes", approved August 15, 1978 (16 U.S.C. 460ii–1), is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting "from willing sellers" after "purchase"; and

(2) by striking subsection (f).

(c) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—Section 103 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the establishment of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area in the State of Georgia, and for other

purposes", approved August 15, 1978 (16 U.S.C. 460ii–2), is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

"(b) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the State of Georgia, political subdivisions of the State, and other entities to ensure standardized acquisition, planning, design, construction, and operation of the recreation area.".

(d) FUNDING.—Section 105 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the establishment of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes", approved August 15, 1978 (16 U.S.C. 460ii–4), is amended—

(1) by striking "SEC. 105. (a)" and inserting the following:

"SEC. 105. FUNDING SOURCES AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.

"(a) FUNDING.—

"(1) LIMITATION ON USE OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS.—";

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking "$79,400,000" and inserting "$115,000,000";

(B) by striking "this Act" and inserting "this title"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) DONATIONS.—The Secretary may accept a donation of funds or land or an interest in land to carry out this title.

"(3) RELATION TO OTHER FUNDING SOURCES.—Funds made available under paragraph (1) are in addition to funding and the donation of land and interests in land by the State of Georgia, local government authorities, private foundations, corporate entities, and individuals for purposes of this title."; and

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (3) as subparagraphs (A) through (C), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(B) by striking "(c) Within" and inserting the following:

"(c) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

"(1) INITIAL PLAN.—Within";

(C) in paragraph (1) (as designated by subparagraph (B)), by striking "transmit to" and all that follows through "Representatives" and inserting "transmit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives"; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) REVISED PLAN.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Within 3 years after the date funds are made available, the Secretary shall submit to the committees specified in paragraph (1) a revised general management plan to provide for the protection, enhancement, enjoyment, development, and use of the recreation area.

"(B) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—In preparing the revised plan, the Secretary shall encourage the participation of the State of Georgia and affected political subdivisions of the State, private landowners, interested citizens, public officials, groups, agencies, educational institutions, and other entities.".

(e) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Title I of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the establishment of the Chattahoochee River

National Recreation Area in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes", approved August 15, 1978 (16 U.S.C. 460ii et seq.), is amended—

(1) in sections 102(d) and 103(a), by striking "of this Act" and inserting "of this title"; 16 USC 460ii–1, 460ii–2.

(2) in section 104(b)— 16 USC 460ii–3.

(A) by striking "of this Act" and inserting "of this title";

(B) by striking "under this Act" and inserting "under this title";

(C) by striking "by this Act" and inserting "by this title"; and

(D) by striking "in this Act" and inserting "in this title";

(3) in section 104(d)(2), by striking "under this Act" and inserting "under this title";

(4) in section 105(c)(1)(A), as redesignated by subsection (d)(3), by striking "of this Act" and inserting "of this title"; 16 USC 460ii–4.

(5) in section 106(a), by striking "in this Act" and inserting "in this title"; and 16 USC 460ii–5.

(6) in section 106(d), by striking "under this Act" and inserting "under this title".

Approved December 9, 1999.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 2140 (S. 109):

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 106–369 (Comm. on Resources).
SENATE REPORTS: No. 106–62 accompanying S. 109 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 145 (1999):
Oct. 18, considered and passed House.
Nov. 19, considered and passed Senate.
WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 35 (1999):
Dec. 9, Presidential statement.

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APPENDIX F
AGENCY COORDINATION

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United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service
Chattahoochee River
National Recreation Area
1978 Island Ford Parkway
Atlanta, Georgia 30350-3400

IN REPLY REFER TO:
D18 (CHAT)

April 20, 2006

Jennifer Derby
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 4
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA, 30303

Dear Ms. Derby:

The purpose of this letter is to provide your office notice that the National Park Service has revised the alternatives for the General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement for the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Atlanta, Georgia. General Management Plans represent the broadest level of planning conducted by the National Park Service, and are intended to provide guidance for making informed decisions about the future of the park and specify resource conditions and visitor experiences to be achieved. This action requires compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and the National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law NHPA) as well as other laws and National Park Service policies. More specific site locations, design and resource management plans for fishing, trails, etc. come later with ample opportunity for additional agency and public review and comment.

A Draft of the General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement was sent to your office and made available for public review during the summer of 2004. This document is accessible on the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area park website: http://www.nps.gov/chat/gmp.htm. Public meetings on the draft plan were held and comments were received last year on the No Action and three action alternatives. Major concerns were voiced over boating use and access and angling access along the Chattahoochee River. In addition, the issue of increased access for such recreational opportunities as fishing, hiking, and mountain biking was raised. As a result of this public input, the National Park Service, in partnership with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, developed two new alternatives, identified as Alternative E and Alternative F. These alternatives were summarized in the November 2005 newsletter, which can be accessed at the website listed above by clicking on "Additional GMP Information."

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The 2004 EIS, prepared in conjunction with the General Management Plan, is being updated in response to public concerns and to meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act. The updated EIS will provide detailed descriptions of alternative management plans, including the two new alternatives discussed in the November 2005 newsletter. The alternative management plans discussed in the GMP/EIS would guide the management of the park under different management zoning concepts, as well as a no-action alternative as required by law. The updated EIS also will analyze the potential impacts associated with possible implementation of each alternative and will describe the rationale for choosing the preferred alternative.

We formally initiated consultation in 2001 when a scoping letter was mailed to your agency. The purpose of our current letter is to update you regarding the status of the project and to request your comments regarding any issues that you might have regarding the GMP/EIS and the two proposed new alternatives described in the November 2005 newsletter.

As soon as the revised EIS is completed, we will send it to you for your review, comment, and concurrence. We look forward to your participation and input on the planning process. We believe that your ongoing participation will continue to result in better planning for resource management, and will help ensure that resources are adequately considered during preparation of the plan and the accompanying Final EIS. Consultation and coordination with other governmental agencies and with interested publics is also underway.

Please send any comments you might have regarding this project to:

Chattahoochee River NRA
1978 Island Ford Parkway
Atlanta, GA 30350

Or by e-mail: Chat_Superintendent@nps.gov

Sincerely,

Kevin G. Cheri

Kevin G. Cheri,
Superintendent

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United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service
Chattahoochee River
National Recreation Area
1978 Island Ford Parkway
Atlanta, Georgia 30350-3400

IN REPLY REFER TO:
D18 (CHAT)

Mr. Don Klima, Director
Office of Federal Agency Programs
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 809
Washington, DC 20004

Dear Mr. Klima:

The purpose of this letter is to provide your office notice that the National Park Service has revised the alternatives for the General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement for the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Atlanta, Georgia. General Management Plans represent the broadest level of planning conducted by the National Park Service, and are intended to provide guidance for making informed decisions about the future of the park and specify resource conditions and visitor experiences to be achieved. This action requires compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and the National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law NHPA) as well as other laws and National Park Service policies. More specific site locations, design and resource management plans for fishing, trails, etc. come later with ample opportunity for additional agency and public review and comment.

A Draft of the General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement was made available for public review during the summer of 2004. This document is accessible on the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area park website: http://www.nps.gov/chat/gmp.htm. Public meetings on the draft plan were held and comments were received last year on the No Action and three action alternatives. Major concerns were voiced over boating use and access and angling access along the Chattahoochee River. In addition, the issue of increased access for such recreational opportunities as fishing, biking, and mountain biking was raised. As a result of this public input, the National Park Service, in partnership with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, developed two new alternatives, identified as Alternative E and Alternative F. These alternatives were summarized in the November 2005 newsletter, which can be accessed at the website listed above by clicking on "Additional GMP Information."

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 800.3(c) and 36 CFR 800.8 (c), we are formally initiating Section 106 consultation with your office. The purpose of this letter is to update you regarding the status of the project, and to consult with your office in accordance with 36 CFR 800.3(c) and with the 1995 Servicewide Programmatic

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Agreement among your office, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and the National Park Service (a copy of this letter has been sent to the State Historic Preservation Officer).

The 2004 EIS, prepared in conjunction with the General Management Plan, is being updated in response to public concerns and to meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act. This letter also serves to notify your office that we plan to use the revised EIS for the project to accomplish compliance for both Section 106 and the National Environmental Policy Act (as described in 36 CFR 800.8 (a-c)).

The updated EIS will provide detailed descriptions of alternative management plans, including the two new alternatives discussed in the November 2005 newsletter. The alternative management plans discussed in the GMP/EIS would guide the management of the park under different management zoning concepts, as well as a no-action alternative as required by law. The updated EIS also will analyze the potential impacts associated with possible implementation of each alternative and will describe the rationale for choosing the preferred alternative. These details will be reiterated in a Section 106 Summary in the EIS. Also contained in the EIS will be measures that would help avoid adverse effects on cultural resources.

The purpose of this letter is to request your comments regarding any issues that you might have regarding the GMP/EIS and the alternatives described in the November 2005 newsletter.

As soon as the revised EIS is completed, we will send it to you for your review, comment, and concurrence that the Section 106 process has been completed. We look forward to your participation and input on the planning process. We believe that your ongoing participation will continue to result in better planning for cultural resources management, and will help ensure that cultural resources are adequately considered during preparation of the plan and the accompanying Final EIS. Consultation and coordination with other governmental agencies and with interested publics also is underway.

Please send any comments you might have regarding this project to:

Please send any comments you might have regarding this project to:

Chattahoochee River NRA
1978 Island Ford Parkway
Atlanta, GA 30350

Or by e-mail: Chat_Superintendent@nps.gov

Sincerely,

Kevin G. Cheri

Kevin G. Cheri,
Superintendent

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United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service
Chattahoochee River
National Recreation Area
1978 Island Ford Parkway
Atlanta, Georgia 30350-3400

IN REPLY REFER TO:
D18 (CHAT)

Katrina Morris
Environmental Review Coordinator
Georgia Natural Heritage Program
2117 US Hwy 278 SE
Social Circle, GA 30025-4714

Dear Ms. Morris:

The purpose of this letter is to provide your office notice that the National Park Service has revised the alternatives for the General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement for the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Atlanta, Georgia. General Management Plans represent the broadest level of planning conducted by the National Park Service, and are intended to provide guidance for making informed decisions about the future of the park and specify resource conditions and visitor experiences to be achieved.

A Draft of the General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement was made available for public review during the summer of 2004. This document is accessible on the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area park website: http://www.nps.gov/chat/gmp.htm. Public meetings on the draft plan were held and comments were received last year on the No Action and three action alternatives. Major concerns were voiced over boating use and access and angling access along the Chattahoochee River. In addition, the issue of increased access for such recreational opportunities as fishing, hiking, and mountain biking was raised. As a result of this public input, the National Park Service, in partnership with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, developed two new alternatives, identified as Alternative E and Alternative F. These alternatives were summarized in the November 2005 newsletter, which can be accessed at the website listed above by clicking on "Additional GMP Information."

The 2004 EIS, prepared in conjunction with the General Management Plan, is being updated in response to public concerns and to meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act. The National Park Service would like to update the list of protected species that was provided by the Georgia Natural Heritage Program in 2001 for inclusion in the original EIS. It is understood that the requested information will include a list of potential or actual occurrences of protected species and special habitats within a radius of three miles around the park. A map of the park boundary is attached as well as a table that was constructed from the data provided in 2001. At that time, it was indicated that a species list had yet to be completed for Forsyth County, which borders the park. Also, the 2001 protected species list reflects a record search of a

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one half mile radius of the park as opposed to a three mile radius. For these reasons, it is anticipated that additional species may need to be added to the attached table.

Please forward the requested information and any questions regarding this request to:
Angie Cook, Parsons
5390 Triangle Parkway,
Suite 100 Norcross, GA 30092
phone: 678.969.2393
e-mail: angie.cook@parsons.com

Sincerely,

Kevin G. Cheri

Kevin G. Cheri,
Superintendent

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United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service
Chattahoochee River
National Recreation Area
1978 Island Ford Parkway
Atlanta, Georgia 30350-3400

IN REPLY REFER TO:
D18 (CHAT)

April 20, 2006

Ms. Kathy Methier
Georgia Environmental Protection Division
Water Protection Branch
2 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive
Suite 1152, East Tower
Atlanta, GA 30334

Dear Ms. Methier:

The purpose of this letter is to provide your office notice that the National Park Service has revised the alternatives for the General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement for the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Atlanta, Georgia. General Management Plans represent the broadest level of planning conducted by the National Park Service, and are intended to provide guidance for making informed decisions about the future of the park and specify resource conditions and visitor experiences to be achieved. This action requires compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and the National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law NHPA) as well as other laws and National Park Service policies. More specific site locations, design and resource management plans for fishing, trails, etc. come later with ample opportunity for additional agency and public review and comment.

A Draft of the General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement was sent to your office and made available for public review during the summer of 2004. This document is accessible on the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area park website: http://www.nps.gov/chat/gmp.htm. Public meetings on the draft plan were held and comments were received last year on the No Action and three action alternatives. Major concerns were voiced over boating use and access and angling access along the Chattahoochee River. In addition, the issue of increased access for such recreational opportunities as fishing, hiking, and mountain biking was raised. As a result of this public input, the National Park Service, in partnership with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, developed two new alternatives, identified as Alternative E and Alternative F. These alternatives were summarized in the November 2005 newsletter, which can be accessed at the website listed above by clicking on "Additional GMP Information."

The 2004 EIS, prepared in conjunction with the General Management Plan, is being updated in response to public concerns and to meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

Act. The updated EIS will provide detailed descriptions of alternative management plans, including the two new alternatives discussed in the November 2005 newsletter. The alternative management plans discussed in the GMP/EIS would guide the management of the park under different management zoning concepts, as well as a no-action alternative as required by law. The updated EIS also will analyze the potential impacts associated with possible implementation of each alternative and will describe the rationale for choosing the preferred alternative.

We formally initiated consultation in 2001 when a scoping letter was mailed to your agency. The purpose of our current letter is to update you regarding the status of the project and to request your comments regarding any issues that you might have regarding the GMP/EIS and the two proposed new alternatives described in the November 2005 newsletter.

As soon as the revised EIS is completed, we will send it to you for your review, comment, and concurrence. We look forward to your participation and input on the planning process. We believe that your ongoing participation will continue to result in better planning for resource management, and will help ensure that resources are adequately considered during preparation of the plan and the accompanying Final EIS. Consultation and coordination with other governmental agencies and with interested publics is also underway.

Please send any comments you might have regarding this project to:

Chattahoochee River NRA
1978 Island Ford Parkway
Atlanta, GA 30350

Or by e-mail: Chat_Superintendent@nps.gov

Sincerely,

Kevin G. Cheri

Kevin G. Cheri,
Superintendent

Noel Holcomb, Commissioner
Dan Forster, Director

Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Wildlife Resources Division

Nongame Wildlife & Natural Heritage Section
2117 U.S. Highway 278, S.E., Social Circle, Georgia 30025
(770) 918 6411

May 3, 2006

Angie Cook
Parsons
5390 Triangle Parkway
Suite 100
Norcross, GA 30092

Subject: Known Occurrences of Special Concern Animals and Plants On or Near Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area EIS; Fulton, Gwinnett, Forsyth and Cobb Counties, Georgia

Dear Ms Cook:

This is in response to your request of April 20, 2006. According to our records, within a three-mile radius of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area there are the following Natural Heritage Database occurrences:

	Scientific Name	Common Name	Counties	Waterbody
US	*Aster georgianus*	Georgia Aster	Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett	
GA	*Cyprinella callitaenia*	Bluestripe Shiner	Fulton	Big Creek, Vickery Creek
	Elliptio arctata	Delicate Spike	Cobb, Fulton	Chattahoochee River
	Elliptio fraterna	Brother Spike	Cobb	Chattahoochee River
	Fothergilla major	Mountain Witch-alder	Fulton	Chattahoochee River
US	*Hamiota subangulata*	Shinyrayed Pocketbook	Fulton	Chattahoochee River
GA	*Hydrastis canadensis*	Goldenseal	Gwinnett	
	Melanthium latifolium	Broadleaf Bunchflower	Cobb	
GA	*Melanthium woodii*	Ozark Bunchflower	Gwinnett	
	Micropterus cataractae	Shoal Bass	Cobb, Fulton	Chattahoochee River and Big Creek
	Monotropsis odorata	Sweet Pinesap	Fulton	
	Moxostoma sp. 1	Apalachicola Redhorse	Fulton	Big Creek
GA	*Nestronia umbellula*	Indian Olive	Cobb	
GA	*Notropis hypsilepis*	Highscale Shiner	Fulton	Big Creek, Vickery Creek
	Panax quinquefolius	American Ginseng	Gwinnett	
	Quincuncina infucata	Sculptured Pigtoe	Fulton	Chattahoochee River
US	*Rhus michauxii*	Dwarf Sumac	Cobb	
GA	*Schisandra glabra*	Bay Starvine	Cobb, Fulton, Gwinnett	
GA	*Waldsteinia lobata*	Piedmont Barren Strawberry	Gwinnett	

* Entries above proceeded by "US" indicates species with federal status in Georgia (Protected or Candidate). Species that are federally protected in Georgia are also state protected; "GA" indicates Georgia protected species.

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We do not have a potential species list for Forsyth County. The lists that you received in the past for the nearby counties should contain most of the species that may potentially be found in Forsyth County. However, please be aware that these lists have not been updated and may be missing some information.

Disclaimer:

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

If you know of populations of special concern species that are not in our database, please fill out the appropriate data collection form and send it to our office. Forms can be obtained through our web site (http://www.georgiawildlife.com) or by contacting our office. If I can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Katrina Morris
Environmental Review Coordinator
GA Natural Heritage Program

IR 16689

Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Wildlife Resources Division

LONICE C. BARRETT, COMMISSIONER
DAVID WALLER, DIVISION DIRECTOR

Georgia Natural Heritage Program
2117 U.S. Hwy. 278 S.E., Social Circle, Georgia 30025-4714
(770) 918-6411, (706) 557-3032

February 1, 2001

Sean R. Wallace
Senior Environmental Scientist
Parsons Engineering Science, Inc.
5390 Triangle Parkway, Suite 100
Norcross, GA 30092

Subject: **Known or Potential Occurrences of Special Concern Plant and Animal Species on or near Proposed National Park Service Trails Construction Project at the Chattahoochee National Recreation Area in Cobb, DeKalb, Forsyth, Fulton, and Gwinnett Counties, Georgia**

Dear Mr. Wallace:

This is in response to your request of December 13, 2000. Enclosed is a list of special concern species found within one half mile of the proposed boundary of the Chattahoochee National Recreation Area and eight maps showing these occurrences. Also provided are lists that should aid in assessing the potential for rare species occurrences within the area of concern. Although lists of plant and animal species potentially occurring in Forsyth County have not yet been generated, provided are the lists of plant and animal species potentially occurring in Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, and Gwinnett counties.

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

If you know the location of populations of special concern species that are not in our database, please fill out the appropriate data collection form and send it to our office. Forms can be obtained through our web site (http://www.dnr.state.ga.us/dnr/wild/natural.html) or by contacting our office. If I can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Greg Krakow
Data Manager

enclosures

UR 7998

Edition date: November 26, 2000

GEORGIA NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM

EXPLANATION OF CODES

FOR RARITY RANK AND LEGAL STATUS

The "State Rank" and "Global Rank" codes indicate relative rarity of species statewide and range-wide, respectively. An explanation of these codes follows. For further information please see www.natureserve.org/ranking.

STATE [GLOBAL] RANK

S1[G1]	Critically imperiled in state [globally] because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences).
S2[G2]	Imperiled in state [globally] because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences).
S3[G3]	Rare or uncommon in state [rare and local throughout range or in a special habitat or narrowly endemic] (on the order of 21 to 100 occurrences).
S4[G4]	Apparently secure in state [globally] (of no immediate conservation concern).
S5[G5]	Demonstrably secure in state [globally].
SA	Accidental in state, including migratory or wide-ranging species recorded only once or twice or at very great intervals.
SN	Regularly occurring, usually migratory and typically nonbreeding species.
SR	Reported from the state, but without persuasive documentation (no precise site records and no verification of taxonomy).
SU[GU]	Possibly in peril in state [range-wide] but status uncertain; need more information on threats or distribution.
SX[GX]	Apparently extirpated from state [extinct throughout range]. GXC is known only in cultivation/captivity.
SE	An exotic established in state. May be native elsewhere in North America. Sometimes difficult to determine if native (**SE?**).
SH[GH]	Of historical occurrence in the state [throughout its range], perhaps not verified in the past 20 years, but suspected to be still extant.
[T]	Taxonomic subdivision (trinomial, either a subspecies or variety), used in a global rank, for example "G2T2."
Q	Denotes a taxonomic question - either the taxon is not generally recognized as valid, or there is reasonable concern about its validity or identity globally or at the state level.
?	Denotes questionable rank; best guess given whenever possible (e.g. **S3?**).

FEDERAL STATUS (US Fish and Wildlife Service, USFWS)

The following abbreviations are used to indicate the legal status of federally-protected plants and animals or those proposed for listing. For further information please see www.natureserve.org/status.

LE	Listed as endangered. The most critically imperiled species. A species that may become extinct or disappear from a significant part of its range if not immediately protected.
LT	Listed as threatened. The next most critical level of threatened species. A species that may become endangered if not protected.
PE or PT	Candidate species currently proposed for listing as endangered or threatened.
C	Candidate species presently under status review for federal listing for which adequate information exists on biological vulnerability and threats to list the taxa as endangered or threatened.
PDL	Proposed for delisting.
E(S/A) or T(S/A)	Listed as endangered or threatened because of similarity of appearance.
(PS)	Indicates "partial status" - status in only a portion of the species' range. Typically indicated in a "full" species record where an infraspecific taxon or population has U.S. ESA status, but the entire species does not.

STATE STATUS (Georgia Department of Natural Resources, GA-DNR)

The following abbreviations are used to indicate the status of state-protected plants and animals or those proposed for state-protection in Georgia.

E	Listed as endangered. A species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or part of its range
T	Listed as threatened. A species which is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future throughout all or parts of its range.
R	Listed as rare. A species which may not be endangered or threatened but which should be protected because of its scarcity.
U	Listed as unusual (and thus deserving of special consideration). Uncommon plants subject to commercial exploitation would have this status.

NOTE:
This is a working list and is constantly revised. For the latest changes, acknowledgment of numerous sources, interpretation of data, or other information connected with this list, please contact:

Greg Krakow, Data Manager
Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Wildlife Resources Division
Georgia Natural Heritage Program
2117 U.S. Highway 278 S.E.
Social Circle, Georgia 30025-4714
Phone: 770-918-6411
Fax: 706-557-3033
E-mail: greg_krakow@mail.dnr.state.ga.us

The proper citation for this list is:

Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Social Circle

Report Generated 1 February 2001

Special Concern Species Known from within a Half Mile Radius of the Proposed National Park Service Trails Construction Project at the Chattahoochee National Recreation Area in Cobb, DeKalb, Forsyth, Fulton, and Gwinnett Counties, Georgia

Georgia Natural Heritage Program, 2117 US Hwy 278 SE, Social Circle, GA 30025, (770) 918-6411

According to our records, within one half mile of the project site (Forsyth County; Buford Dam Quadrangle), there are occurrences of the following:

Aster georgianus (Georgia Aster) 0.3 mi. NE of site

According to our records, within one half mile of the project site (Gwinnett County; Suwanee Quadrangle), there are occurrences of the following:

Hydrastis canadensis (Goldenseal) within the site
Melanthium woodii (Ozark Bunchflower) less than 0.1 mi. N of site
Schisandra glabra (Bay Starvine) within the site
Waldsteinia lobata (Piedmont Barren Strawberry) less than 0.1 mi. N of site

According to our records, within one half mile of the project site (Fulton County; Chamblee Quadrangle), there are occurrences of the following:

Schisandra glabra (Bay Starvine) 0.2 mi. N of site
Schisandra glabra (Bay Starvine) less than 0.1 mi. E of site

According to our records, within one half mile of the project site (Fulton County; Chamblee Quadrangle), there are occurrences of the following:

Lampsilis subangulata (Shinyrayed Pocketbook) within the site
Quincuncina infucata (Sculptured Pigtoe) within the site

According to our records, within one half mile of the project site (Fulton County; Sandy Springs Quadrangle), there are occurrences of the following:

Schisandra glabra (Bay Starvine) 0.1 mi. E of site

According to our records, within one half mile of the project site (Cobb County; Sandy Springs Quadrangle), there are occurrences of the following:

Schisandra glabra (Bay Starvine) 0.2 mi. E of site

 Report Generated 1 February 2001

Special Concern Species Known from within a Half Mile Radius of the Proposed National Park Service Trails Construction Project at the Chattahoochee National Recreation Area in Cobb, DeKalb, Forsyth, Fulton, and Gwinnett Counties, Georgia

Georgia Natural Heritage Program, 2117 US Hwy 278 SE, Social Circle, GA 30025, (770) 918-6411

According to our records, within one half mile of the project site (Forsyth County; Buford Dam Quadrangle), there are occurrences of the following:

Aster georgianus (Georgia Aster) 0.3 mi. NE of site

According to our records, within one half mile of the project site (Gwinnett County; Suwanee Quadrangle), there are occurrences of the following:

Hydrastis canadensis (Goldenseal) within the site
Melanthium woodii (Ozark Bunchflower) less than 0.1 mi. N of site
Schisandra glabra (Bay Starvine) within the site
Waldsteinia lobata (Piedmont Barren Strawberry) less than 0.1 mi. N of site

According to our records, within one half mile of the project site (Fulton County; Chamblee Quadrangle), there are occurrences of the following:

Schisandra glabra (Bay Starvine) 0.2 mi. N of site
Schisandra glabra (Bay Starvine) less than 0.1 mi. E of site

According to our records, within one half mile of the project site (Fulton County; Chamblee Quadrangle), there are occurrences of the following:

Lampsilis subangulata (Shinyrayed Pocketbook) within the site
Quincuncina infucata (Sculptured Pigtoe) within the site

According to our records, within one half mile of the project site (Fulton County; Sandy Springs Quadrangle), there are occurrences of the following:

Schisandra glabra (Bay Starvine) 0.1 mi. E of site

According to our records, within one half mile of the project site (Cobb County; Sandy Springs Quadrangle), there are occurrences of the following:

Schisandra glabra (Bay Starvine) 0.2 mi. E of site

Report Generated 1 February 2001

Special Concern Species Known from within a Half Mile Radius of the Proposed National Park Service Trails Construction Project at the Chattahoochee National Recreation Area in Cobb, DeKalb, Forsyth, Fulton, and Gwinnett Counties, Georgia

Georgia Natural Heritage Program, 2117 US Hwy 278 SE, Social Circle, GA 30025, (770) 918-6411

According to our records, within one half mile of the project site (Fulton and Cobb counties; Sandy Springs Quadrangle), there are occurrences of the following:

Elliptio fraterna (Brother Spike) within the site (Cobb County)
Quincuncina infucata (Sculptured Pigtoe), an imprecise location, within the site (Cobb County)
Schisandra glabra (Bay Starvine) less than 0.1 mi. E of site (Fulton County)
Schisandra glabra (Bay Starvine) within the site (Cobb County)

According to our records, within one half mile of the project site (Fulton and Cobb Counties; Northwest Atlanta Quadrangle), there are occurrences of the following:

Fothergilla major (Mountain Witch-alder) within the site (Fulton County)
Melanthium latifolium (Broadleaf Bunchflower) approx. 0.5 mi. W of site (Cobb County)
Nestronia umbellula (Indian Olive) approx. 0.5 mi. W of site (Cobb County)
Schisandra glabra (Bay Starvine) 0.2 mi. E of site (Fulton County)

According to our records, within one half mile of the project site (Fulton County; Northwest Atlanta Quadrangle), there are occurrences of the following:

Schisandra glabra (Bay Starvine) within the site

Table 1. List of Georgia Heritage Program Plants and Animals Recorded Within The USGS Quad Sheets for the Chattahoochee River Area (Georgia Heritage Program Database, August 2000)

Quarter Quad Sheet record	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank, State Rank, Federal Status, State Status [1]	Habitat
Buford Dam (NE)	Melanthium woodii	Ozark Bunchflower	G5 S2 — —	Mesic hardwood forests over basic soils
Buford Dam (SE)	Melanthium woodii	Ozark Bunchflower	G5 S2 — —	Mesic hardwood forests over basic soils
Buford Dam (SW)	Aster georgianus	Georgia Aster	G2G3 S2 — —	Upland oak-hickory-pine forests; especially with Echinaceae laevigata
Suwanee (NW)	Hydrastis canadensis	Goldenseal	G4 S2 — E	Rich woods in circumneutral soil
	Melanthium woodii	Ozark Bunchflower	G5 S2 — —	Mesic hardwood forests over basic soils
	Schisandra glabra	Bay Starvine	G3S2—T	Stream terraces
	Waldsteinia lobata	Piedmont Barren Strawberry	G2? S2 — T	Stream terraces and adjacent gneiss outcrops
Cumming (NE)	Amorpha schwerinii	Schwerin Indigo-bush	G3T2 S1 — —	Riverside terraces; borders of swampy floodplain woods, sometimes dominated by wiregrass and pine
	Platanthera integrilabia	Monkeyface Orchid	G2G3 S1S2 — T	Red maple-gum swamps; peaty seeps and streambanks with Parnassia asarifolia and Oxypolis rigidior asarifolia
Roswell (SE)	Schisandra glabra	Bay Starvine	G3 S2 — T	Stream terraces
	Waldsteinia lobata	Piedmont Barren Strawberry	G2? S2 — T	Stream terraces and adjacent gneiss outcrops
Roswell (SW)	Cyprinella callitaenia	Bluestripe Shiner	G2 S2 — T	Flowing areas in large creeks and medium-sized rivers over rocky substrates
	Lampsilis subangulata	Shiny-rayed Pocketbook	G2 S3 LE E	Sandy/rocky medium-sized rivers & creeks
	Notropis hypsilepis	Highscale Shiner	G3 S2S3 — T	Flowing areas of small to large streams over sand or bedrock substrates
	Quincuncina infucata	Sculptured Pigtoe	G4 S3 — —	Main channels of rivers and large streams with moderate current in sand and limestone rock substrate
	Rhus michauxii	Dwarf Sumac	G2 S1 LE E	Open forests over ultramafic rock
Chamblee (NE)	Schisandra glabra	Bay Starvine	G3 S2 — T	Stream terraces
Chamblee (NW)	Quincuncina infucata	Sculptured Pigtoe	G4 S3 — —	Main channels of rivers and large streams with moderate current in sand and limestone rock

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Table 1. List of Georgia Heritage Program Plants and Animals Recorded Within The USGS Quad Sheets for the Chattahoochee River Area (Georgia Heritage Program Database, August 2000)

				substrate
	Schisandra glabra	Bay Starvine	G3 S2 — T	Stream terraces
Chamblee (SE)	Schisandra glabra	Bay Starvine	G3 S2 — T	Stream terraces
Chamblee (SW)	Schisandra glabra	Bay Starvine	G3 S2 — T	Stream terraces
Northwest Atlanta (NE)	Aster georgianus	Georgia Aster	G2G3 S2 — —	Upland oak-hickory-pine forests; especially with Echinaceae laevigata
	Elliptio fraterna	Brother Spike	G1G2Q S1 — —	Sandy substrates of river channels with swift current
	Fothergilla major	Mountain Witch-alder	G3 S1 — —	Rocky (sandstone, granite) woods; bouldery stream margins
	Quincuncina infucata	Sculptured Pigtoe	G4 S3 — —	Main channels of rivers and large streams with moderate current in sand and limestone rock substrate
	Schisandra glabra	Bay Starvine	G3 S2 — T	Stream terraces
orthwest Atlanta (NW)	Aster georgianus	Georgia Aster	G2G3 S2 — —	Upland oak-hickory-pine forests; especially with Echinaceae laevigata
	Elliptio fraterna	Brother Spike		
	Fothergilla major	Mountain Witch-alder	G3 S1 — —	Rocky (sandstone, granite) woods; bouldery stream margins
	Melanthium latifolium	Broadleaf Bunchflower	G5S2?	Mesic deciduous hardwood forests
	Nestronia umbellula	Indian Olive	G4 S2 — T	Mixed with dwarf shrubby heaths in oak-hickory-pine woods; often in transition areas between flatwoods and uplands
	Quincuncina infucata	Sculptured Pigtoe	G4 S3 — —	Main channels of rivers and large streams with moderate current in sand and limestone rock substrate
	Schisandra glabra	Bay Starvine	G3 S2 — T	Stream terraces
orthwest Atlanta (NE)	Aster georgianus	Georgia Aster	G2G3 S2 — —	Upland oak-hickory-pine forests; especially with Echinaceae laevigata
	Schisandra glabra	Bay Starvine	G3 S2 — T	Stream terraces
orthwest Atlanta (SW)	Aster georgianus	Georgia Aster	G2G3 S2 — —	Upland oak-hickory-pine forests; especially with Echinaceae laevigata
	Schisandra glabra	Bay Starvine	G3 S2 — T	Stream terraces
ndy Springs	Quincuncina infucata	Sculptured Pigtoe	G4 S3 — —	Main channels of rivers and large streams with

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Table 1. List of Georgia Heritage Program Plants and Animals Recorded Within The USGS Quad Sheets for the Chattahoochee River Area (Georgia Heritage Program Database, August 2000)

(NE)				moderate current in sand and limestone rock substrate
	Rhus michauxii	Dwarf Sumac	G2 S1 LE E	Open forests over ultramafic rock
	Schisandra glabra	Bay Starvine	G3 S2 — T	Stream terraces
Sandy Springs (NW)	Platanthera integrilabia	Monkeyface Orchid	G2G3 S1S2 — T	Red maple-gum swamps; peaty seeps and streambanks with Parnassia asarifolia and Oxypolis rigidior asarifolia
	Quincuncina infucata	Sculptured Pigtoe	G4 S3 — —	Main channels of rivers and large streams with moderate current in sand and limestone rock substrate
	Schisandra glabra	Bay Starvine	G3 S2 — T	Stream terraces
Sandy Springs (SE)	Elliptio fraterna	Brother Spike	G1G2Q S1 — —	Sandy substrates of river channels with swift current
	Fothergilla major	Mountain Witch-alder	G3 S1 — —	Rocky (sandstone, granite) woods; bouldery stream margins
	Quincuncina infucata	Sculptured Pigtoe	G4 S3 — —	Main channels of rivers and large streams with moderate current in sand and limestone rock substrate
	Schisandra glabra	Bay Starvine	G3 S2 — T	Stream terraces
Sandy Springs (SW)	Elliptio fraterna	Brother Spike	G1G2Q S1 — —	Sandy substrates of river channels with swift current
	Fothergilla major	Mountain Witch-alder	G3 S1 — —	Rocky (sandstone, granite) woods; bouldery stream margins
	Melanthium latifolium	Broadleaf Bunchflower	G5S2?	Mesic deciduous hardwood forests
	Nestronia umbellula	Indian Olive	G4 S2 — T	Mixed with dwarf shrubby heaths in oak-hickory-pine woods; often in transition areas between flatwoods and uplands
	Quincuncina infucata	Sculptured Pigtoe	G4 S3 — —	Main channels of rivers and large streams with moderate current in sand and limestone rock substrate
	Schisandra glabra	Bay Starvine	G3 S2 — T	Stream terraces

1 Global Rank, State Rank, Federal Status, State Status, based on the following system from the Georgia Heritage Program:

(Edition date: 14 May 1999)

EXPLANATION OF RARITY RANKS AND LEGAL STATUSES

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Table 1. List of Georgia Heritage Program Plants and Animals Recorded Within The USGS Quad Sheets for the Chattahoochee River Area
(Georgia Heritage Program Database, August 2000)

The "Global Rank" and "State Rank" columns indicate relative rarity of species at the rangewide or global level and the Georgia or state level, respectively. A simplified, standardized explanation of these ranks and of federal and state protection status follows.

STATE [GLOBAL] RANK (Georgia Natural Heritage Program, GNHP):
S1[G1] = Critically imperiled in state [globally] because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences).
S2[G2] = Imperiled in state [globally] because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences).
S3[G3] = Rare or uncommon in state [rare and local throughout range or in a special habitat or narrowly endemic] (on the order of 21 to 100 occurrences).
S4[G4] = Apparently secure in state [globally] (of no immediate conservation concern).
S5[G5] = Demonstrably secure in state [globally].
SA = Accidental in state, including species (usually birds or butterflies) recorded once or twice or only at very great intervals.
SN = Regularly occurring, usually migratory and typically nonbreeding species.
SR = Reported from the state, but without persuasive documentation (no precise site records and no verification of taxonomy).
SU[GU] = Possibly in peril in state [range-wide] but status uncertain; need more information on threats.
SX[GX] = Apparently extirpated from state [extinct throughout range]. GXC is known only in cultivation/captivity.
SE = An exotic established in state; may be native elsewhere in North America; sometimes nativity is difficult to determine (SE?).
SH[GH] = Of historical occurrence in the state [throughout its range], perhaps not verified in the past 20 years, but suspected to be still extant (these organisms/communities need to be relocated.
[T] = Taxonomic subdivision (trinomial, either a subspecies or variety), used in a global rank, for example "G2T2".
Q = Denotes a taxonomic question - either the taxon is not generally recognized as valid, or there is reasonable concern about its validity or identity globally or at the state level.
? = Denotes questionable rank; best guess given whenever possible.

FEDERAL STATUS (US Fish and Wildlife Service, USFWS):
LE = Listed endangered. The most critically threatened species. A species that may become extinct or disappear from a significant part of its range if not immediately protected.
LT = Listed threatened. The next most critical level of threatened species. A species that may become endangered if not protected.
PE or PT = Candidate species currently proposed for listing as endangered or threatened.
C = Candidate species presently under status review for federal listing for which adequate information exists on biological vulnerability and threats to list the taxa as endangered or threatened.
*NL = Status varies for different populations or parts of range with at least one part not listed (e.g., a species with part of its range assigned by USFWS as threatened , would be recorded as "LTNL").

STATE STATUS (Georgia Department of Natural Resources, GADNR):
The following abbreviations are used to indicate the status of state-protected plants and animals or those proposed for state-protection in Georgia.
E = Listed as endangered.
T = Listed as threatened.
R = Listed as rare.
U = Listed as unusual (and thus deserving of special consideration), for example: plants subject to commercial exploitation.

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United States Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
247 South Milledge Avenue
Athens, Georgia 30605

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

Coastal Sub Office
4270 Norwich Street
Brunswick, Georgia 31520

February 20, 2001

Sean R. Wallace
Parsons Engineering Science, Inc.
5390 Triangle Parkway, Suite 100
Norcross, Georgia 30092

RE: FWS Log No. NG-01-88-FORS

Dear Mr. Wallace:

As you requested, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) submits the following comments on potential threatened and endangered species in Cobb, DeKalb, Forsyth, Fulton, and Gwinnett Counties. This letter is in accordance with section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), regarding listed species that may occur within the delineated boundaries of the National Park Service recreation areas provided to the Service in a previous letter dated December 13, 2000.

The table provided appears to be a complete listing of threatened and endangered species that may potentially occur within the above counties. The Service recommends the monkey-face orchid (*Platanthera integrilabia*) be cross-listed with the white fringeless orchid (*Platanthera integrilabia*), a federal candidate species.

If you have questions or need additional information, please contact Kim Jefferson in the Athens office at (706) 613-9493 ext. 22.

Sincerely,

Deborah C. Harris
for

Sandra S. Tucker
Field Supervisor

LISTED SPECIES IN COBB COUNTY

FEDERAL ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES[1]

Animals

Bald eagle (T,SE)	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Inland waterways and estuarine areas in Georgia
Red-cockaded woodpecker (E,SE)	Picoides borealis	Nest in mature pine with low understory vegetation (<1.5m); forage in pine and pine hardwood stands ≥50 years of age, preferably ≥10" dbh
Cherokee darter (T,ST)	Etheostoma scotti	Shallow water (0.1-0.5 m) in small to medium warm water creeks (1-15 m wide) with predominantly rocky bottoms. Usually found in sections with reduced current, typically runs above and below riffles and at ecotones of riffles and backwaters.
Gulf moccasinshell mussel (E,SE)	Medionidus penicillatus	Medium streams to large rivers with slight to moderate current over sand and gravel substrates; may be associated with muddy sand substrates around tree roots

Plants

Michaux's sumac (E,SE)	Rhus michauxii	Sandy or rocky open woods, usually on ridges with a disturbance history (periodic fire, prior agricultural use, maintained right-of-ways); the known population of this species in Cobb County has been extirpated (last seen in county in 1900)

SPECIES OF MANAGEMENT CONCERN[1]: The Fish and Wildlife Service is evaluating population trends and threats to the following Species of Management Concern. Please contact us at 247 S. Milledge Ave., Athens, GA, 706-613-9493, if you locate these species during site surveys or have other information on the species' distributions in Georgia.

Animals

Bachman's sparrow (SR)	Aimophila aestivalis	Abandoned fields with scattered shrubs, pines, or oaks
Appalachian Bewick's wren (SR)	Thyromanes bewickii altus	Dense undergrowth, overgrown fields, thickets, and brush in open or semi-open habitat; feed primarily on insects
Bluestripe shiner (ST)	Cyprinella callitaenia	Brownwater streams

Plants

Monkey-face (ST)	Platanthera integrilabia	Red maple-blackgum swamps; also on sandy damp stream margins; or on seepy, rocky, thinly vegetated slopes

STATE OF GEORGIA ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES[1]: The following species, as well as the Species of Management Concern marked above (SE, ST, SR), are protected by the State. For information on State listed species, contact the GA Department of Natural Resources, GA Natural Heritage Program, 2117 US HWY 278 SE, Social Circle, GA 30279 (706-557-3032).

Plants

Granite whitlow-grass (SE)	Draba aprica	Shallow soils on granite outcrops, expecially beneath eastern redcedar
Indian olive (ST)	Nestronia umbellula	Dry open upland forests of mixed hardwood and pine
Bay star-vine (ST)	Schisandra glabra	Twining on subcanopy and understory trees/shrubs in rich alluvial woods

[1] Key to notations: E = endangered, T = threatened, and R = rare. The SE, ST, and SR indicate species also listed by the State of Georgia as endangered, threatened, and rare, respectively.

Updated February 2000

LISTED SPECIES IN DEKALB COUNTY

FEDERAL ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES[1]

Animals

Gray bat (E,SE)	Myotis grisescens	Colonies restricted to caves or cave-like habitats; forage primarily over water along rivers or lake shores
Bald eagle (T,SE)	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Inland waterways and estuarine areas in Georgia
Red-cockaded woodpecker (E,SE)	Picoides borealis	Nest in mature pine with low understory vegetation (<1.5m); forage in pine and pine hardwood stands ≥30 years of age, preferably ≥10" dbh

Plants

Little amphianthus (T,ST)	Amphianthus pusillus	Shallow pools on granite outcrops, where water collects after a rain. Pools are less than 1 foot deep and rock rimmed.
Black-spored quillwort (E,SE)	Isoetes melanospora	Shallow pools on granite outcrops, where water collects after a rain. Pools are less than 1 foot deep and rock rimmed.

SPECIES OF MANAGEMENT CONCERN[1]: The Fish and Wildlife Service is evaluating population trends and threats to the following Species of Management Concern. Please contact us at 247 S. Milledge Ave., Athens, GA, 706-613-9493, if you locate these species during site surveys or have other information on the species' distributions in Georgia.

Animals

Bachman's sparrow (SR)	Aimophila aestivalis	Abandoned fields with scattered shrubs, pines, or oaks
Appalachian Bewick's wren (SR)	Thyromanes bewickii altus	Dense undergrowth, overgrown fields, thickets, and brush in open or semi-open habitat; feed primarily on insects
Bluestripe shiner (ST)	Cyprinella callitaenia	Brownwater streams

Plants

Flatrock onion (ST)	Allium speculae	Seepy edges of vegetation mats on outcrops of granitic rock
Alexander rock aster	Aster avitus	
Small-headed pipewort	Eriocaulon kornickianum	Granite outcrops and upland-sandhill-acid seeps

STATE OF GEORGIA ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES[1]: The following species, as well as the Species of Management Concern marked above (SE, ST, SR), are protected by the State. For information on State listed species, contact the GA Department of Natural Resources, GA Natural Heritage Program, 2117 US HWY 278 SE, Social Circle, GA 30279 (706-557-3032).

Plants

Indian olive (ST)	Nestronia umbellula	Dry open upland forests of mixed hardwood and pine
Bay star-vine (ST)	Schisandra glabra	Twining on subcanopy and understory trees/shrubs in rich alluvial woods
Granite rock stonecrop (ST)	Sedum pusillum	Granite outcrops among mosses in partial shade under red cedar trees
Piedmont barren strawberry (ST)	Waldsteinia lobata	Rocky acedic woods along streams with mountain laurel; rarely in drier upland oak-hickory-pine woods

[1] Key to notations: E = endangered, T = threatened, and R = rare. The SE, ST, and SR indicate species also listed by the State of Georgia as endangered, threatened, and rare, respectively.

Updated February 2000

LISTED SPECIES IN FORSYTH COUNTY

FEDERAL ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES[1]

Animals

Bald eagle (T,SE)	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Inland waterways and estuarine areas in Georgia
Red-cockaded woodpecker (E,SE)	Picoides borealis	Nest in mature pine with low understory vegetation (<1.5m); forage in pine and pine hardwood stands ≥30 years of age, preferably ≥10" dbh

SPECIES OF MANAGEMENT CONCERN[1]: The Fish and Wildlife Service is evaluating population trends and threats to the following Species of Management Concern. Please contact us at 247 S. Milledge Ave., Athens, GA, 706-613-9493, if you locate these species during site surveys or have other information on the species' distributions in Georgia.

Animals

Bachman's sparrow (SR)	Aimophila aestivalis	Abandoned fields with scattered shrubs, pines, or oaks
Bluestripe shiner (ST)	Cyprinella callitaenia	Brownwater streams

Plants

Monkey-face (ST)	Platanthera integrilabia	Red maple-blackgum swamps; also on sandy damp stream margins; or on seepy, rocky, thinly vegetated slopes

STATE OF GEORGIA ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES[1]: The following species, as well as the Species of Management Concern marked above (SE, ST, SR), are protected by the State. For information on State listed species, contact the GA Department of Natural Resources, GA Natural Heritage Program, 2117 US HWY 278 SE, Social Circle, GA 30279 (706-557-3032).

Animals

Frecklebelly madtom (SE)	Noturus munitus	Rivers with moderate to swift current over substrates ranging from coarse gravel to boulders, submerged trees, and brush.

Plants

Piedmont barren strawberry (ST)	Waldsteinia lobata	Rocky acedic woods along streams with mountain laurel; rarely in drier upland oak-hickory-pine woods

[1] Key to notations: E = endangered, T = threatened, and R = rare. The SE, ST, and SR indicate species also listed by the State of Georgia as endangered, threatened, and rare, respectively.

Updated February 2000

FULTON COUNTY

FEDERAL ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES[1]

Animals

Bald eagle (T,SE)	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Inland waterways and estuarine areas in Georgia
Red-cockaded woodpecker (E,SE)	Picoides borealis	Nest in mature pine with low understory vegetation (<1.5m); forage in pine and pine hardwood stands ≥30 years of age, preferably ≥10" dbh
Gulf moccasinshell mussel (E,SE)	Medionidus penicillatus	Medium streams to large rivers with slight to moderate current over sand and gravel substrates; may be associated with muddy sand substrates around tree roots

SPECIES OF MANAGEMENT CONCERN[1]: The Fish and Wildlife Service is evaluating population trends and threats to the following Species of Management Concern. Please contact us at 247 S. Milledge Ave., Athens, GA, 706-613-9493, if you locate these species during site surveys or have other information on the species' distributions in Georgia.

Animals

Bachman's sparrow (SR)	Aimophila aestivalis	Abandoned fields with scattered shrubs, pines, or oaks
Appalachian Bewick's wren (SR)	Thyromanes bewickii altus	Dense undergrowth, overgrown fields, thickets, and brush in open or semi-open habitat; feed primarily on insects
Bluestripe shiner (ST)	Cyprinella callitaenia	Brownwater streams

STATE OF GEORGIA ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES[1]: The following species, as well as the Species of Management Concern marked above (SE, ST, SR), are protected by the State. For information on State listed species, contact the GA Department of Natural Resources, GA Natural Heritage Program, 2117 US HWY 278 SE, Social Circle, GA 30279 (706-557-3032).

Animals

Peregrine falcon (SE)	Falco peregrinus	F. p. anatum nests on cliffs, high hills, or tall buildings; F. p. tundrius primarily seen in Georgia migrating along the coast

Plants

Bay star-vine (ST)	Schisandra glabra	Twining on subcanopy and understory trees/shrubs in rich alluvial woods
Piedmont barren strawberry (ST)	Waldsteinia lobata	Rocky acedic woods along streams with mountain laurel; rarely in drier upland oak-hickory-pine woods

[1] Key to notations: E = endangered, T = threatened, and R = rare. The SE, ST, and SR indicate species also listed by the State of Georgia as endangered, threatened, and rare, respectively.

Updated February 2000

LISTED SPECIES IN GWINNETT COUNTY

FEDERAL ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES[1]

Animals

Bald eagle (T,SE)	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Inland waterways and estuarine areas in Georgia
Red-cockaded woodpecker (E,SE)	Picoides borealis	Nest in mature pine with low understory vegetation (<1.5m); forage in pine and pine hardwood stands ≥30 years of age, preferably ≥10" dbh

Plants

Little amphianthus (T,ST)	Amphianthus pusillus	Shallow pools on granite outcrops, where water collects after a rain. Pools are less than 1 foot deep and rock rimmed.
Black-spored quillwort (E,SE)	Isoetes melanospora	Shallow pools on granite outcrops, where water collects after a rain. Pools are less than 1 foot deep and rock rimmed.
Michaux's sumac (E,SE)	Rhus michauxii	Sandy or rocky open woods, usually on ridges with a disturbance history (periodic fire, prior agricultural use, maintained right-of-ways); the known population of this species in Gwinnett County has been extirpated

SPECIES OF MANAGEMENT CONCERN[1]: The Fish and Wildlife Service is evaluating population trends and threats to the following Species of Management Concern. Please contact us at 247 S. Milledge Ave., Athens, GA, 706-613-9493, if you locate these species during site surveys or have other information on the species' distributions in Georgia.

Animals

Bluestripe shiner (ST)	Cyprinella callitaenia	Brownwater streams
Northern pine snake	Pituophis m. melanoleucus	

Plants

Alexander rock aster	Aster avitus	
Small-headed pipewort	Eriocaulon kornickianum	Granite outcrops and upland-sandhill-acid seeps

STATE OF GEORGIA ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES[1]: The following species, as well as the Species of Management Concern marked above (SE, ST, SR), are protected by the State. For information on State listed species, contact the GA Department of Natural Resources, GA Natural Heritage Program, 2117 US HWY 278 SE, Social Circle, GA 30279 (706-557-3032).

Plants

Golden seal (SE)	Hydrastis canadensis	Rich woods and cove forests in the mountains
Bay star-vine (ST)	Schisandra glabra	Twining on subcanopy and understory trees/shrubs in rich alluvial woods
Granite rock stonecrop (ST)	Sedum pusillum	Granite outcrops among mosses in partial shade under red cedar trees
Piedmont barren strawberry (ST)	Waldsteinia lobata	Rocky acedic woods along streams with mountain laurel; rarely in drier upland oak-hickory-pine woods

[1] Key to notations: E = endangered, T = threatened, and R = rare. The SE, ST, and SR indicate species also listed by the State of Georgia as endangered, threatened, and rare, respectively.

Updated February 2000

COORDINATION WITH FEDERALLY-RECOGNIZED AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBES WITH ANCESTRAL LANDS IN GEORGIA AND THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

Consultation letters were sent in January 2001 to Federally-recognized American Indian Tribes with ancestral lands in Georgia requesting feedback concerning this GMP/EIS. These letters were followed up with individual phone calls. Additional letters were sent in March 2002 identifying the purpose and need of the project and requesting input. A copy of this letter request and the list of American Indian Tribes contacted follows. In addition, this letter request was also sent to the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Federally Recognized American Indian Tribes with Ancestral Lands in Georgia

Name	Contact Name and Title	Contact Address
Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas	Mr. Kevin P. Battise, Chairman Ph: (409) 563-4391 Fax: (409) 563-4397	Route 3, P.O. Box 640, Livingston, TX 77351
Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town (Creek)	Tarpie Yargee, Chief Ph: (405) 452-3968 Fax: (405) 452-3968	P.O. Box 187, Wetumka, OK 74883
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	Mr. Chad Smith, Principal Chief Ph: (918) 456-0671 Fax: (918) 458-5580	P.O. Box 948, Tahlequah, OK 74465
Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana (Creek)	Mr. Lovelin Poncho, Chairman Ph: (337) 584-2261 Fax: (337) 584-2998	P.O. Box 818, Elton, LA 70532
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	Mr. Leon Jones, Principal Chief Ph: (828) 497-2771 Fax: (828) 497-7007	Qualla Boundary, P.O. Box 455 Cherokee, NC 28719
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	Charles D. Enyart, Chief Ph: (918) 666-2435 Fax: (918) 666-3325	P.O. Box 350 Seneca, MO 64865
Kialegee Tribal Town (Creek)	Lowell Wesley, Town King Ph: (405) 452-3262 Fax: (405) 452-3413	P.O. Box 332 Wetumka, OK 74883
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida	Mr. Billy Cypress, Chairman Ph: (305) 223-8380 Fax: (305) 223-1011	Tamiami Station P.O. Box 440021 Miami, FL 33144
Muscogee Nation of Oklahoma (Creek)	Mr. Perry Beaver, Principal Chief PH: (918) 756-8700 Fax: (918) 756-2911	P.O. Box 580 Okmulgee, OK 74447
Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama	Mr. Eddie Tullis, Chief Ph: (251) 368-9136 Fax: (251-368-1026	5811 Jack Springs Rd., Atmore, AL 36502
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	Mr. Jerry Haney, Principal Chief Ph: (405) 257-6287 Fax: (405) 257-6205	P.O. Box 1498 Wewoka, OK 74884
Seminole Tribe of Florida	Mr. James Billie, Chairman Ph: (954) 966-6500 Fax: (954) 967-3486	6300 Stirling Road, Room 421, Hollywood, FL 33024
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town (Creek)	Ms. Grace Bunner, Town King Ph: (918) 623-2620 Fax: (918) 623-0419	P.O. Box 188 Okemah, OK 74859
United Keetoowah Band (Cherokee)	Dallas Proctor, Chief Ph: (918) 431-1818 Fax: (918) 431-1873	P.O. Box 189 Parkhill, OK 74451

Source: BIA (2002) = Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs. *Tribal Leaders Directory*. January 2002

United States Department of Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
1978 Island Ford Parkway
Atlanta, Georgia 30350-3400

D18(CHAT)

March 27, 2002

Mr. Kevin P Battise, Chairman
Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas
PO Box 640
Livingston, TX 77351

Dear Mr. Battise:

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-190, as amended) (NEPA), the National Park Service (NPS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the General Management Plan (GMP) for Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Georgia (CRNRA). A regional map of the park is available on the Internet at www.npsplanning.org. Two additional maps are attached to assist you in locating the park in relation to the southeastern states and within metro Atlanta. The purpose of this letter is to request your comments on issues of concern that you might have regarding the updating of the GMP and input on the future management approaches for the park. We originally wrote to you in January 2001 and hope that this letter serves as a reminder that we welcome your input.

The Purpose and Need: The purpose of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area is to lead the preservation and protection of the 48 mile Chattahoochee River corridor from Buford Dam to Peachtree Creek, and its associated natural and cultural resources, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. The general management planning process provides a comprehensive approach to establish the basic management philosophy for the park and provide strategies for addressing issues and achieving identified management objectives. The GMP/EIS will evaluate the environmental impacts of a range of alternatives to address distinct management approaches to preserving significant natural and cultural resources for public enjoyment, competing demands for limited resources, priorities for using available funds and

staff, and differing local and nationwide interests and views of what is most important.

The Process and Importance of Public Input: The intent of the NEPA scoping process is to provide for early identification of concerns, issues, expectations, and values of existing and potential visitors, neighbors, people with traditional cultural ties to lands within the park, cooperating associations, other partners, scientists, scholars, and other government agencies. Public input gathered during this scoping process will be used in the EIS to assess and compare the effects of each available management alternative on the natural and man-made environment. The EIS will also recommend selection of a "preferred" management alternative. The National Park Service is requesting your input in these early stages of this project.

Who to Contact: If you are interested in providing input on the updated GMP/EIS, you are invited to respond in writing to:

Mr. Kevin Cheri, Superintendent
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
1978 Island Ford Parkway
Atlanta, GA 30350-3400
Phone (770)-399-8074 extension 221

Full public participation by federal, state, and local agencies, as well as other concerned organizations and private citizens, is invited throughout the preparation process of the updated GMP/EIS. The National Park Service would like to thank you for reviewing this scoping letter, and for preparing and submitting written comments.

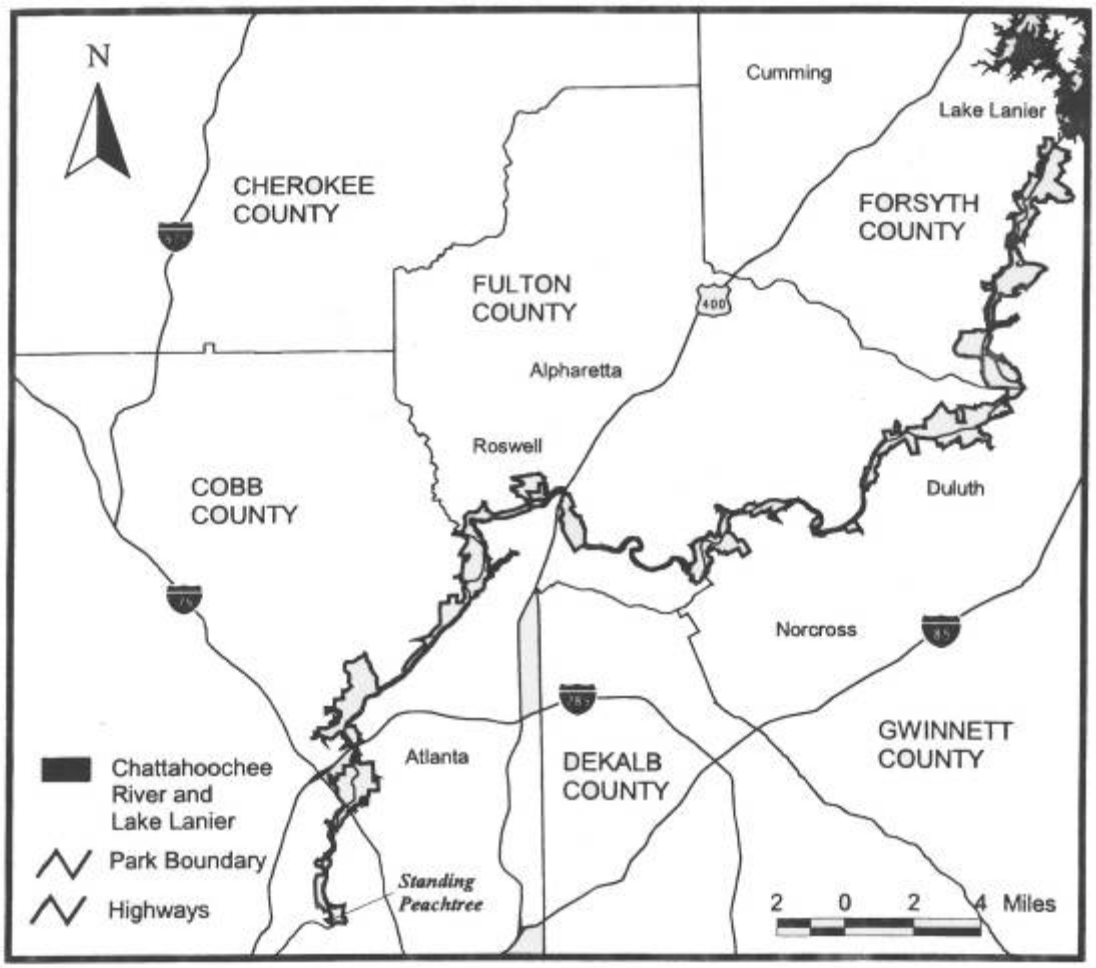
Sincerely,

Kevin G. Cheri

Kevin G. Cheri
Superintendent

TENNESSEE
Chattanooga
Cherokee National Forest
NORTH CAROLINA
Nantahala National Forest
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park
Chickamauga
59
S.C.
Sumter NF
Chattahoochee National Forest
Chattahoochee National Forest
Lake Sidney Lanier
75
GEORGIA
CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
85
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
Marietta
Talladega National Forest
Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site and Preservation District
20
Atlanta
Oconee National Forest
20
Chattahoochee River
85
75
Oconee National Forest
Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge
ALABAMA
Ocmulgee National Monument
North
Macon
To Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site and Tuskegee Airmen National Historic Site
16

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area



Park Boundary

APPENDIX G
SUMMARY OF TRANSPORTATION AND OTHER MAJOR IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

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APPENDIX G: SUMMARY OF TRANSPORTATION AND OTHER MAJOR IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

The Transportation Improvement Program (TIP), FY 2006-2011, prepared by the Atlanta Regional Commission for the Atlanta Region (ARC 2006c) , identifies transportation capacity improvements that are scheduled for construction in the area during the next five years. A complete listing of these projects can be accessed at www.atlantaregional.com.

The TIP identifies 839 transportation projects totaling $8.2 billion to be funded in the Atlanta region through 2011. Approximately 25% of the funding is designated for adding roadway capacity, 20% for transit, 18% for roadway upgrades, 17% for expansion of high occupancy vehicle lanes, 8.2 % for roadway system maintenance, and 5.8% for pedestrian and bicycle facilities (Atlanta Regional Commission 2005a). Forsyth County (not an Atlanta Regional Commission member-county) has also identified long range transportation projects that will be needed in the future. Projects that are scheduled for construction in the study area include, but are not limited to, the following:

Road Projects

I-285 High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lanes (0 to 2 lanes)

I-285 Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)

I-75 HOV lanes (0 to 2 lanes)

I-75 Truck Only lanes (TOL)

I-75 Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)

I-85 North HOV lanes

I-20 HOV lanes

GA 400 Collector Distributor System

GA 400 Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) Monitoring

Morgan Falls Pedestrian Bridge Crossing from GA 400 to Lower Roswell Road

Chattahoochee Circle to Roberts Drive

Papermill Road over Sewell Mill Creek Bridge Replacement

Road Widening Projects

Old Alabama Road from Jones Bridge Road to GA 141/Medlock Bridge Road

McGinnis Ferry Road from the Chattahoochee River to Sargent Road

Johnson Ferry Road from Chattahoochee River to Abernathy Road

Abbotts Bridge Road at Parsons Road

Abbotts Bridge Road at Boles Road

Medlock Bridge at Abbotts Bridge Road

Dunwoody Place near Vickery Creek and Island Ford

McGinnis Ferry Road from Gwinnett County Line to McFarland Road (2 to 4 lanes)

GA 120/Abbotts Bridge Road from State Bridge Road to Peachtree Industrial Boulevard (2 to 4 lanes)

Transit Projects

Bus rapid transit service along I-75 North and I-285 North

Selected elements of the Belt Line multimodal transportation corridor

Continued expansion of the GRTA regional express bus program, including park and ride lots and shelters

Ongoing improvements and expansion of MARTA rail and bus services

People mover near the Cumberland Mall/Cobb Galleria area

Express bus service to selected new rail stations

Expansion of local bus service in the study area, particularly in Gwinnett and Cobb County

The Atlanta Regional Commission adopted the Atlanta Region Bicycle Transportation and Pedestrian Walkways Plan in September of 2002. In this plan, there are more then 1,000 miles of additional bike and pedestrian facilities proposed within the 10 county planning area totaling $400 million in project costs. In addition, there are also a number of bicycle and pedestrian projects in the study area that are scheduled for construction in the next five years. Due to the large number of bicycle and pedestrian projects included in the TIP, a small sampling of projects located in the proximity of the park are listed below:

Bicycle Projects

Western Gwinnett Bikeway (Peachtree Industrial Boulevard)

Suwannee Creek Greenway Expansion

Big Creek Greenway Expansion

McGinnis Ferry Road Multi-Use Walk/Bikeway (Chattahoochee River to Old Alpharetta)

Chattahoochee River Greenway (Buford Dam Road to McGinnis Ferry)

Akers Mill Road Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements

Old Alabama Road from Riverside Drive to Market Boulevard

Riverside Drive from Johnson Ferry to I-285

Willeo/Azalea/Riverside from Cobb County line to GA 400

McGinnis Ferry Road from the Chattahoochee River to Sargent Road

Johnson Ferry and Roswell Roads from Hildebrand to Johnson Ferry / Roswell to Abernathy Road

Cobb County recreational trails to connect proposed East Cobb Trails, the proposed Wildwood Trail, the programmed Interstate North Parkway Trail, and the proposed Mountain-to-River Trail.

Pedestrian Projects

GA 400 from Alpharetta City Limit to the Chattahoochee River

Chattahoochee River from Riverside Road to Gwinnett County Line

Hermi's Bridge at Chattahoochee River

Roswell Road from I-285 south to Mt. Paran Road

Abbott's Bridge Road at Parsons Road

Chattahoochee River on Rogers Bridge Road to Bell Road to McGinnis Ferry Road

Jones Bridge Road at Sargent Road

Lower Roswell Road from Davidson Road to Timber Ridge Road and Willeo Road @ Fulton County Line

Cobb Galleria Parkway from Ackers Mill Road to I-75 North Overpass

Akers Mill Road form Cumberland Blvd. to I-75 North

Cobb Parkway US 41 from Circle 75 Parkway to Akers Mill Road

East Cobb Trail along State Route 120 Roswell Road to Providence Road near merchant walk to Fulton County Line

Interstate North Trail from Bob Callan Trail (formerly known Rottenwood Creek Trail) to Fulton County Line

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PROJECTS

The National Park Service has programmed for funding a number of projects. The majority of these projects include facility maintenance and improvements, boat ramp improvements, rest rooms, additional parking spaces, non-impervious trail improvements, exotic species control efforts, and other similar types of projects. These projects are programmed for different locations throughout the park corridor and are not concentrated in any one area. Compliance activities with regard to these activities and other planning efforts would also be conducted.

OTHER MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN THE METROPOLITAN REGION

Located outside the park are geographic areas of rapidly growing Forsyth, Gwinnett, North Fulton and Cobb Counties, Georgia. Of regional consequence are regional private economic and public infrastructure development trends in the Georgia 400 Sub Area whose epicenter is the Chattahoochee River drainage basin as it winds through metropolitan Atlanta. A review of studies related to regional trends for residential, commercial – office and industrial

construction in this described sub area, including Developments of Regional Impact (DRI), administered by the Atlanta Regional Commission and the Georgia Regional Transportation Authority, is provided in the paragraphs that follow. The following text provides a summary of the trends used as the basis for the cumulative impacts scenarios described in this GMP. An overview of the growth trends and sample projects is described below based upon The Economic Base Report of the Northern Sub Area Georgia 400 Study.

Residential - "The number of housing units in the Northern Sub Area is projected at 493,836 in 2001 and 608,749 in 2006 (Source: ESRI Business Information Services). This represents a growth of 31.6% between 2000 and 2006. In the GA 400 Corridor, the number of housing units is expected to increase form 128,136 to 168,242 over the same period, representing a growth of 31.3%....Since 1995, metropolitan Atlanta has led the nation in the number of housing units authorized by building permits.....Gwinnett, Fulton and Cobb have the largest share of building permits since 1995."

Office – "The northern office markets have added more square feet of space than any other market (in metro Atlanta) between the first quarter of 1999 and the lst quarter of 2002. The growth rates experienced in these other markets have also been very high."

The cumulative impact on the park regarding other actions by private development is 40,000 new housing units constructed in the North Sub Area Ga 400 Study Area and is further impacted as the leading area for construction of office and retail space since 1995.

Developments of Regional Impact

Under the Georgia Planning Act, development projects that are likely to have an impact beyond the host local government jurisdiction are subject to review as Developments of Regional Impact (DRI). These specific large scale development projects were reviewed as they potentially impact the park. In 2002, over 200 DRI were reviewed statewide. Ninety projects were specific to the counties surrounding the park as well as nearby DeKalb County. DRI projects are delineated into types of development, regions and square footage. The office space developments are all greater than 400,000 gross square feet. The commercial developments are greater than 300,000 gross square feet. Wholesale and distribution developments are greater than 500,000 gross square feet. Hospitals have more than 300 new beds. Housing has greater than 400 new lots or units. Industrial has more than 500,000 gross square feet and employ more than 1600 workers covering more than 400 acres.

There are 18 categories of DRIs and include mixed use developments (400,000square feet and 120-acres), hotels (400 rooms plus) and wastewater facilities (expansion by at least 50% from existing structures). In the 90 approved DRI projects in 2002, all of these DRI categories described above have been constructed in the counties surrounding the park. Thirteen DRI projects in the counties surrounding the park were complete or pending in 2002 (Source: ARC 2002 Developments of Regional Impact Status) including: Worldspan at Cobb Galleria, MBNA America Operations Center in Cobb County, Logust Grove Station and Indian Creek in Gwinnett County, and the Cauley Creek Water Reclamation Facility in Fulton County. In addition, DeKalb County is redesigning the raw water pump station located on the Chattahoochee River.

APPENDIX H
LIST OF AGENCIES OR ENTITIES RECEIVING A COPY OF THIS PLAN

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List of Agencies or Entities Receiving a Copy of This Plan

The Final General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement was distributed to the following delegates, agencies and organizations:

Georgia Congressional Delegation

- Hon. Saxby Chambliss
- Hon. Johnny Isakson
- Hon. John Lewis
- Hon. Tom Price
- Hon. John Linder
- Hon. Nathan Deal

Federal Departments, Agencies, and Offices

- Center for Disease Control
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Federal Emergency Management Association
- Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
  - -National Resources Conservation Service
- U.S. Department of Transportation
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
  - Criminal Investigation Division
  - Environmental Accountability Division
  - Watershed and Non-point Source Group
  - Water-Wetlands, Coastal and Water Quality Branch
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
  - Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest
- U.S. Geological Survey

State of Georgia

- Georgia Department of Agriculture
- Georgia Department of Community Affairs
- Georgia Department of Economic Development, Tourism Division
- Georgia Department of Industry
- Georgia Department of Natural Resources
  - Environmental Protection Division, Water Protection Branch
  - Georgia State Parks and Historical Sites
  - Historic Preservation Division
  - Pollution Prevention Assistance Division
  - Wildlife Resources Division, Fisheries Section (Buford Trout Hatchery)
- Georgia Department of Revenue
- Georgia Department of Transportation
- Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority

- Georgia Forestry Commission
- Georgia Greenspace Program
- Georgia Regional Transportation Authority
- Georgia Scenic Byways Program
- Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation
- Panola Mountain State Conservation Park
- Sweetwater Creek State Conservation Park

County Agencies

- Bartow County
- Cherokee County
  - Cherokee Clean Commission
- Cobb County
  - Cobb Commission
  - Cobb County Department of Public Safety
  - Cobb County Department of Transportation
  - Cobb County Parks, Recreation and Cultural Affairs
  - Cobb County Planning Commission
  - Cobb County School District
  - Cobb Marietta Water Authority
- Dekalb County
  - Convention and Visitors Bureau
  - Department of Watershed Management
- Douglas County
- Forsyth County
  - Forsyth County Board of Commissioners
  - Forsyth County Parks and Recreation
  - Forsyth County Planning and Development
- Fulton County
  - Fulton County Board of Commissioners
  - Fulton County Department of Environmental and Community Development
  - Fulton County Department of Parks and Recreation
- Gwinnett County
  - Gwinnett County Board of Commissioners
  - Gwinnett County Department of Community Services
- Paulding County

Local Agencies

- City of Atlanta
  - Atlanta Urban Design Commission
  - Mayor of Atlanta
  - Mayor's Office of Community Affairs
  - Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority
- City of Austell
- City of Berkley Lake
- City of Buford

- City of Duluth
- City of Johns Creek
- City of Kennesaw
- City of Marietta
    - Marietta City Schools
- City of Powder Springs
- City of Roswell
    - Historic Roswell Convention and Visitors Bureau
    - Roswell Recreation and Parks Department
    - Roswell Visitors Center
- City of Sandy Springs
- City of Smyrna
- City of Sugarhill
- City of Suwanee

Organizations

- American Hiking Society
- American Water Resources Association
- Association of County Commissioners of GA
- Atlanta Audubon Society
- Atlanta Bicycle Campaign
- Atlanta Botanical Garden
- Atlanta Center for Excellence
- Atlanta Chamber of Commerce
- Atlanta Convention and Visitor Bureau
- Atlanta Fly Fishing Club
- Atlanta History Center
- Atlanta Journal Constitution
- Atlanta Rowing Club
- Atlanta Junior Rowing Club
- Atlanta Outward Bound Center
- Atlanta Regional Commission
- Atlanta School of Kayaking
- Atlanta Urban Design Commission
- Atlanta Whitewater Club
- Bank of America
- Bells Ferry Civic Association
- Buford Trout Hatchery
- Campaign for Prosperous Georgia
- Center for Neighborhood Technology
- Central Atlanta Progress
- Chattahoochee Hill Country Alliance
- Chattahoochee Nature Center
- Chattahoochee Outfitters
- Chattahoochee Road Runners
- Chattowah Open Land Trust

- Clark Atlanta University
- Cobb Community Foundation
- Cobb County 4-H Club
- Cobb County Chamber of Commerce
- Cobb County Convention and Visitors Bureau
- Cobb Land Trust
- Cobb Landmarks & Historical Society
- Cobb Photographic Society
- Cochran Mill Nature Center & Arboretum, Inc.
- Conservation Fund
- Conyers/Rockdale County Clean and Beautiful
- Country Club of the South
- Cumberland CID
- Davidson-Arabia Mountain Nature Preserve
- DeKalb County Chamber of Commerce
- DeKalb County Clean and Beautiful
- Dunwoody Nature Center, Inc.
- Earth Share of Georgia
- East Cobb Civic Association
- East Cobber
- Eco Action
- Environmental Defense Fund
- Environmental Education Alliance, Inc.
- Environmental Fund for GA
- Fayette Clean and Beautiful
- Georgia Appalachian Trail Club
- Georgia Association of Water Professionals
- Georgia Native Plant Society
- Garden Club of Georgia, Inc.
- Georgia Bicycle Federation
- Georgia Canoeing Association
- Georgia Chamber of Commerce
- Georgia Clean and Beautiful
- Georgia Conservancy
- Georgia Endurance Riders Association
- Georgia Environmental Organization, Inc.
- Georgia Environmental Policy Institute
- Georgia Greenspace Program
- Georgia Forestry Association, Inc.
- Georgia Horse Council
- Georgia Lake Management Society
- Georgia Municipal Association
- Georgia Orienteering Club
- Georgia Ornithological Society
- Georgia Power
- Georgia Recycling Coalition

- Georgia Scenic Byways Project
- Georgia Tech Crew
- Georgia Trend
- Georgia Trust/Historic Preservation
- Georgia Water Wise Council
- Georgia Wildlife Federation
- Georgians for Better Transportation
- Georgia Municipal Association
- Geocachers Association
- Greater North Fulton Chamber of Commerce
- Gwinnett Chamber of Commerce
- Gwinnett Clean and Beautiful
- Gwinnett County Board of Commission
- Gwinnett Open Land Trust
- Health and Human Services
- Hands on Atlanta
- Henry County Clean and Beautiful
- High Country Outfitters
- IMBA
- Innovative Water Solutions
- Izaak Walton League of America
- Keep Georgia Beautiful
- Keep Sandy Springs North Fulton Beautiful
- Keep Smyrna Beautiful
- Kennesaw Archery Club
- Kennesaw State University
- Lake Allatoona Preservation Authority
- Latin American Association
- Life University
- Mable House
- Marietta Clean City Commission
- Metro Chamber of Commerce
- Metro North Youth Soccer Association
- Metropolitan Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts
- Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority
- Mt. View Arts Alliance
- Mt. View Community Club
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
- National Parks Conservation Association
- Natural Science for Youth Foundation
- The Natural Step
- Nickajack Creek Watershed Alliance
- North Georgia Trout Online
- North Metro Tech
- Northridge Community Association
- Oglethorpe Power

- Outdoor Activity Center
- Outward Bound Center - Atlanta
- Park Pride
- PATH Foundation
- Piedmont Park Conservancy
- PLAN, Inc.
- Powder Springs Civic Assoc.
- Regional Business Coalition
- REI – Kennesaw
- River Ecologic
- River Through Atlanta
- Rockdale County Trail Riders
- Roswell Alpharetta Mountain Biking Association (RAMBO)
- Roswell Convention & Visitor Bureau
- Roswell Historical Society
- Saddle Up Cobb
- Sandy Springs Conservancy
- Sandy Springs Hospitality and Tourism
- Sandy Springs Revitalization, Inc.
- SCAT
- Sierra Club
- Sierra Club - Georgia Chapter
- Sierra Club, Centennial Group
- Smyrna Clean and Beautiful
- SORBA
- SORBA/IMBA
- SORBA – RAMBO
- SORBA – Atlanta, GA Chapter
- SORBA-Woodstock, GA Chapter
- South Cobb Community Center
- South Peachtree Creek Nature Preserve
- Southeast Land Preservation Trust
- Southeast Region Eastern National
- Southeast Tourism Society
- Southern Bicycle League
- Southern Conservation Trust
- St. Andrew Rowing Club
- The Conservation Fund
- The Georgia Conservancy
- The Georgia Wildlife Federation
- The National Trust
- The Nature Conservancy of Georgia
- The Star & Beacon
- The Trust for Public Land
- The Turner Foundation
- The University of Georgia

- The Wilderness Society
- Town Center Area CID
- Trees Atlanta
- Trout Unlimited
- Trout Unlimited Georgia Chapter
- Trout Unlimited Cohutta Chapter
- Trout Unlimited GA Fishing Council
- Upper Chattahoochee Riverkeeper
- Whitefield Academy
- Zoo Atlanta

MEDIA CONTACTS

Newspapers and Magazines

- Atlanta Journal - Constitution
  Business
  Cobb Extra
  DeKalb Extra
  Faith and Values
  Fayette/Coweta Extra
  Fulton Extra
  Gwinnett Extra
  Leisure/Kids/Entertainment AJC News for Kids
  Opinion Page
- Alpharetta News and Revue
- Atlanta Business Chronicle
- Atlanta Daily World
- Atlanta Jewish Times
- Atlanta Latino
- Atlanta Magazine
- Atlanta Parent
- Cherokee Tribune
- Citizen Review Newspaper
- Clayton News Daily
- Cobb Neighbor
- Creative Loafing
- Creative Loafing - Topside Loaf
- Daily Herald
- Dallas News Extra
- Dekalb Neighbor
- Douglas/Paulding Sentinel
- El Deportivo
- El Norte
- Estadio La Casa de Deporte
- Fayette Daily News

- Forsyth County News
- Forsyth Daily News
- Fulton County Daily Report
- Gwinnett Daily Post
- Henry County Record
- Jezebel Magazine
- Johns Creek Herald
- La Voz del Pueblo
- Marietta Daily Journal
- Metro Networks News
- Mundo Hispanico
- Northside Neighbor
- Rockdale Citizen
- Rockdale Neighbor
- Roswell Neighbor
- Senior News
- South Fulton Neighbor
- South Metro Neighbor
- The Champion
- The Dunwoody/Roswell Crier
- The Gazette
- The Lakeside Ledger
- The Newnan Times Herald
- The South Fulton Citizen
- The Weekly
- The Weekly Gay
- Villa Rican

Radio and Television Stations

- Good Day Atlanta (ABC)
- CNN - Atlanta
- Channel 11 -WXIA
- Channel 14 - WPXA
- Channel 2 - WSB
- Channel 34 - WUVG
- Channel 46
- Channel 5 - WAGA
- Channel 8 - GPTV
- Public Broadcasting Atlanta
- PBS Atlanta
- Peach State Public Radio
- TBS Superstation
- WAFS-AM

- WAGA-TV Fox
- WATL-TV
- WAZX-FM/AM
- WAZX 1550 AM
- WCLK FM
- WFSH-FM
- WGCL-TV CBS
- WGST
- WKHX-FM
- WLBA 1130 AM
- WNNX-FM
- WPCH-FM
- WSB-AM 750
- WSB-FM
- WSB-TV ABC
- WSTR-FM
- WUPN-TV
- WVEE-FM
- WVFJ-FM
- WWWQ-FM
- WXEM-AM
- WXHK-FM
- WYAY-FM
- WZGC-FM
- WVFJ-FM
- WWWQ-FM
- WXEM-AM
- WXHK-FM
- WYAY-FM
- WZGC-FM

Individuals and Others

The General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement was also made available to individuals, private companies, and commercial institutions on a mailing list maintained by the park. Copies of the Final General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement were posted in eleven area public libraries (Forsyth County, Fulton County, Cobb County, and Gwinnett County) and the park; CDs were mailed to agency representatives; and those that requested email notification were also notified of the availability of the document on the internet.

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