

■ ***Environmental Site Analysis Report***

**SDM Northlake
City of Tucker, Georgia
February 2021**

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City of Tucker

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Community Development
Department



Prepared for:

City of Tucker

On Behalf of SDM Northlake

2247 Northlake Parkway

Tucker, GA 30084

Prepared by:

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Environmental Site Analysis

1. Conformance with the Comprehensive Plan

SDM Northlake seeks to obtain a re-zoning permit at the existing 7.29-acre site along of Northlake Parkway and Northlake Center Drive. The site is located adjacent to commercial and residential areas. According to the site review, there are no FEMA floodplains, jurisdictional streams, wildlife habitat, or environmentally sensitive areas located within the property boundary.

SDM Northlake is seeking to demolish one (1) existing office building and to re-develop the property with approximately 80 townhome units. Please refer to the site plan included for additional detail (Figure 5).

In accordance with the City of Tucker's Comprehensive Plan approved on April 23, 2018, the future use of the SDM Northlake property will maintain the City's vision of "preserving and improving neighborhoods" as well as "bolstering [the City's] economic base." The property seeks to repurpose an underutilized commercial development to further align with the City's vision.

2. Environmental Impacts of Proposed Project

The subject property totals approximately 7.29 acres and is located along of Northlake Parkway and Northlake Center Drive within the City of Tucker in DeKalb County, Georgia (Figure 1). An existing site survey was completed by Moreland Altobelli Associates, Inc. on August 24, 2017 (Figure 4).

A desktop analysis was performed using various online and GIS data sources to gain an understanding of the property's conditions and potential resources. These sources include wetlands, floodplains, streams/stream buffers, topography, slope, vegetation, and documented protected species and cultural resources. A detailed site delineation of streams and wetlands was not performed.

a. Wetlands

According to the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI), there are no mapped wetlands located within or adjacent to the property boundary. Known and potential aquatic resources are illustrated on Figure 2.

b. Floodplain

Areas classified as 100-year floodplains are subject to regulations that limit the extent to which development and fill activities can occur. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Information, the subject property does not contain 100-year floodplains (Zone A) and is illustrated on Figure 2.

c. Streams/Stream Buffers

Possible streams were identified using vegetative signatures on aerial photographs, topographic maps, and National Hydrography Datasets (NHD) (Figures 2 & 3). No jurisdictional streams or their respective stream buffers are located within the project boundary. A detailed stream delineation and official jurisdictional determination was not performed.

d. Slopes Exceeding 25 percent over 10-foot Rise in Elevation

Using the *Stone Mountain, GA* USGS 7.5-Minute quadrangle topographic maps, slopes and draws were identified within the site boundaries (Figure 3). The land surface generally slopes from higher points in the southern portion of the property towards the northern portion of the site.

e. Vegetation

The subject site is dominated by urban development with associated parking lots with surrounding mixed pine/hardwood forests within the property boundary (Figure 2). The subject site is located within the Southern Outer Piedmont Ecoregion (Level IV) of Georgia.

f. Wildlife

An online review of protected wildlife and plant species was performed to assess threatened or endangered State and Federal species that have known occurrences on or near the site. The Federal list of species within the property boundary in DeKalb County was generated through the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system query report and the State list was generated through the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GADNR) Natural Heritage Program (NHP) Species of Concern list. These reports are included in Attachment B.

The IPaC report documented one (1) plant on the federal list in DeKalb County.

The *Stone Mountain, GA, NW Quarter Quad* reports did not document any species with state protection. Based on the desktop analysis of the subject project site, critical habitat for State and Federally protected species was not observed within the property boundary.

Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal or State Rank	Critical Habitat at This Location? (Y/N)
Plant	Michaux's Sumac	<i>Rhus michauxii</i>	FE; E	N

Key: FE= Federally Endangered, T= State Endangered

At the present time, the State of Georgia does not have state regulations that require State protected species investigations for privately funded projects. The list of State species both with and without protection are intended to provide the project with a level of due diligence to satisfy decision making. Based on the information provided by USFWS and GADNR, no suitable habitat for protected species is not located within the property boundary.

g. Archeological/Historical Sites

An online review of available resources was performed to assess known listed sites that may have cultural or historic significance (Attachment C). The restricted public access database of the *National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)*, did not result in any historic sites within one (1) mile of the property. A review of the *Georgia Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources Geographic Information System (GNAHRGIS)* database was performed and did not result in any designated or listed cultural resource located within one (1) mile of the proposed project site. Based on the current land use plan, it is reasonably probable that direct impacts to cultural resources and their viewsheds are not expected to occur.

3. Project Implementation Measures

a. *Protection of Environmentally Sensitive Areas*

The site does not contain any additional environmentally sensitive areas i.e. floodplains, slopes exceeding 25 percent, river corridors, etc.

b. *Protection of Water Quality*

The site utilizes existing stormwater management and will continue to utilize onsite stormwater management.

c. *Minimization of Negative Impacts on Existing Infrastructure*

The project proposes to demolish one (1) existing office building in order to re-develop to property and construct townhomes. One (1) parking garage and one (1) existing office building will remain onsite.

d. *Minimization on Archeological/Historically Significant Areas*

There are no known archeological/historically significant areas within the property boundary.

e. *Minimization of Negative Impacts on Environmentally Stressed Communities*

Proposed improvements to the site will avoid environmental impacts. There are no indications that the site contains environmentally stressed communities.

f. *Creation and Preservation of Green Space and Open Space*

There is no net change in the allotment of green space and open space on the site.

g. *Protection of Citizens from the Negative Impacts of Noise and Lighting*

The site is currently developed and proposes re-zoning/development. Impacts to noise or lighting impacts to citizens will be minimized and avoided if possible.

h. *Protection of Parks and Recreational Green Space*

The property is currently developed and proposes re-zoning/development. Existing parks and recreational green space surrounding the site will not be impacted by the property.

i. *Minimization of Impacts to Wildlife Habitats*

The site is currently developed and proposes re-zoning/development. No suitable habitat of Federally or State Listed species is located within the property boundary. There are no impacts anticipated to wildlife or wildlife habitats within the property boundary.

Summary

Based on our Environmental Site Analysis, it is reasonably probable that the proposed project would not encroach upon or adversely affect environmental, cultural, or historic resources. Should additional permitting be needed, a detailed site delineation may be required.

Attachments

Attachment A: Project Figures

Figure 1: Vicinity Map

Figure 2: FEMA Floodplains, NWI, & NHD Map

Figure 3: USGS Topographic Map

Figure 4: Existing Boundary Survey

Figure 5: Master Plan

Attachment B: IPaC Report and GADNR QQ Rare Elements Report

Attachment C: NRHP Map and GNAHRGIS Map



Attachment A:
Project Figures

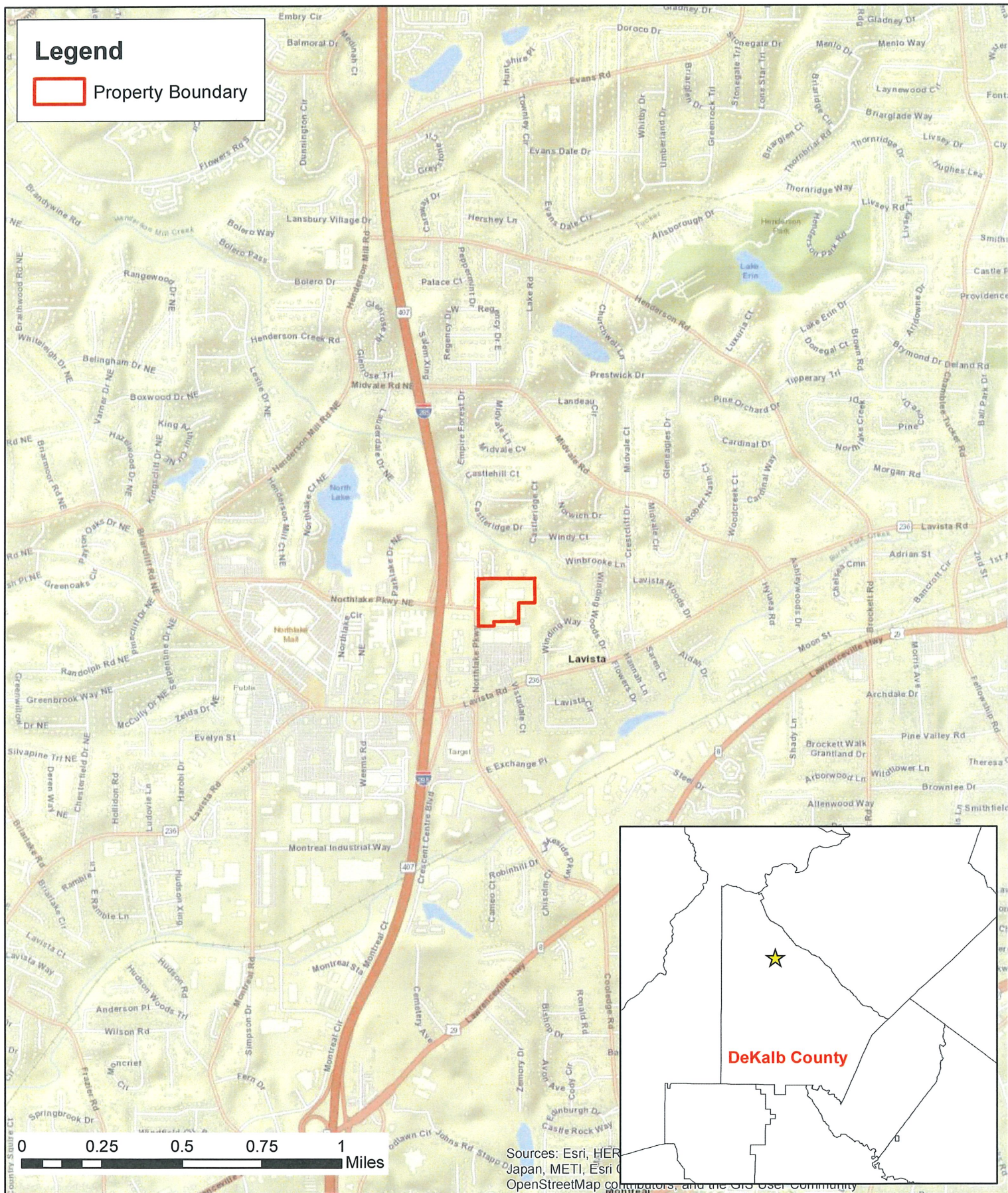


Figure 1: Vicinity Map
SDM Northlake
City of Tucker
February 2021

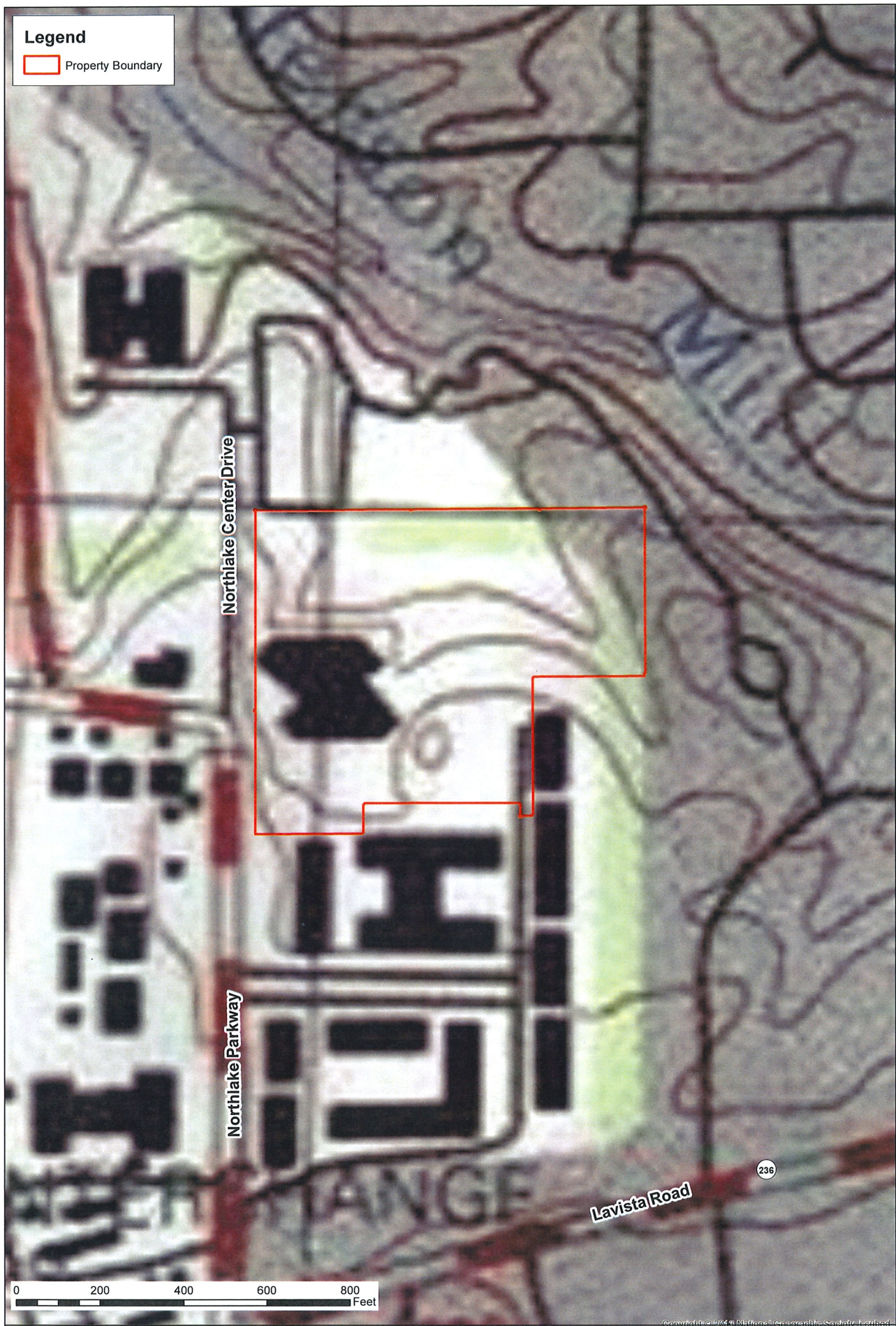




Figure 2: FEMA Floodplains,
National Wetland Inventory (NWI),
National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) Map
SDM Northlake
City of Tucker
February 2021

Legend

 Property Boundary



ices Corresponding to Special Exceptions Schedule B - Section 2
 ed Republic National Title Insurance Company
 commitment No.: 2-3515(R1)
 Effective Date: JULY 24, 2017 at 5:00 p.m.

- [illegible]

A Topcon GTS-313 Total Station with (EDM) Electronic Distance Meter was used to obtain the angular and linear measurements for this survey.

[illegible]

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Land Lot 210 of the 28th District, DeKalb County, Georgia, and being more particularly described as follows:

[illegible]

The current zoning district for the subject property is OI, Office-Institutional District within the Northside Overlay District - Tier II.

[illegible]

12

Legend

local number
back line
r
pipe found

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FLOOD NOTE:

By graphic plotting only, the property is in zone "X" Flood Insurance Rate Map Number 12069C0070U which bears an effective date of 05-16-12 and is Not in a special flood hazard area by contract dated 08-23-2017 to the National Flood Insurance Program (http://www.fema.gov). we have learned this community does currently participate in the program, no field surveying was performed to determine the zone and an elevation certificate may be needed to verify this determination or apply for a variance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Area

MA *Moreland Altobelli Associates, Inc.*
Engineering Planning Landscape Architecture Land Acquisition Surveying
2450 Commerce Ave Ste 100
Duluth, GA 30096-8910
770/263-5945



Attachment B:

IPaC Report
GADNR QQ Rare Elements Report

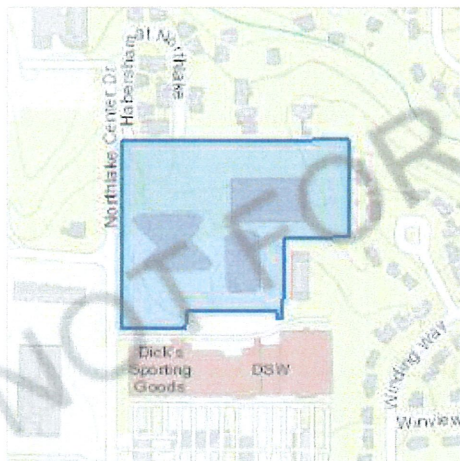
IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

DeKalb County, Georgia



Local office

Georgia Ecological Services Field Office

☎ (706) 613-9493

📅 (706) 613-6059

355 East Hancock Avenue

Room 320

Athens, GA 30601

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Flowering Plants

NAME

STATUS

Michaux's Sumac *Rhus michauxii*

Endangered

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5217>

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME

BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)

Blue-winged Warbler *Vermivora pinus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Breeds May 1 to Jun 30

Cerulean Warbler *Dendroica cerulea*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2974>

Breeds Apr 28 to Jul 20

Kentucky Warbler *Oporornis formosus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 20

King Rail *Rallus elegans*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8936>

Breeds May 1 to Sep 5

Prairie Warbler *Dendroica discolor*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds May 1 to Jul 31

Prothonotary Warbler *Protonotaria citrea*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31

Red-headed Woodpecker *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds May 10 to Sep 10

Rusty Blackbird *Euphagus carolinus*

Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Wood Thrush *Hylocichla mustelina*

Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [AKN Phenology Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide](#). If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

THERE ARE NO KNOWN WETLANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters.

Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

Stone Mountain, GA, NW Quarter Quad

All Tracked Natural Elements
With or Without Protection Status

0 element records in list

ANIMALS

NATURAL COMMUNITIES

OTHER NATURAL ELEMENTS

PLANTS



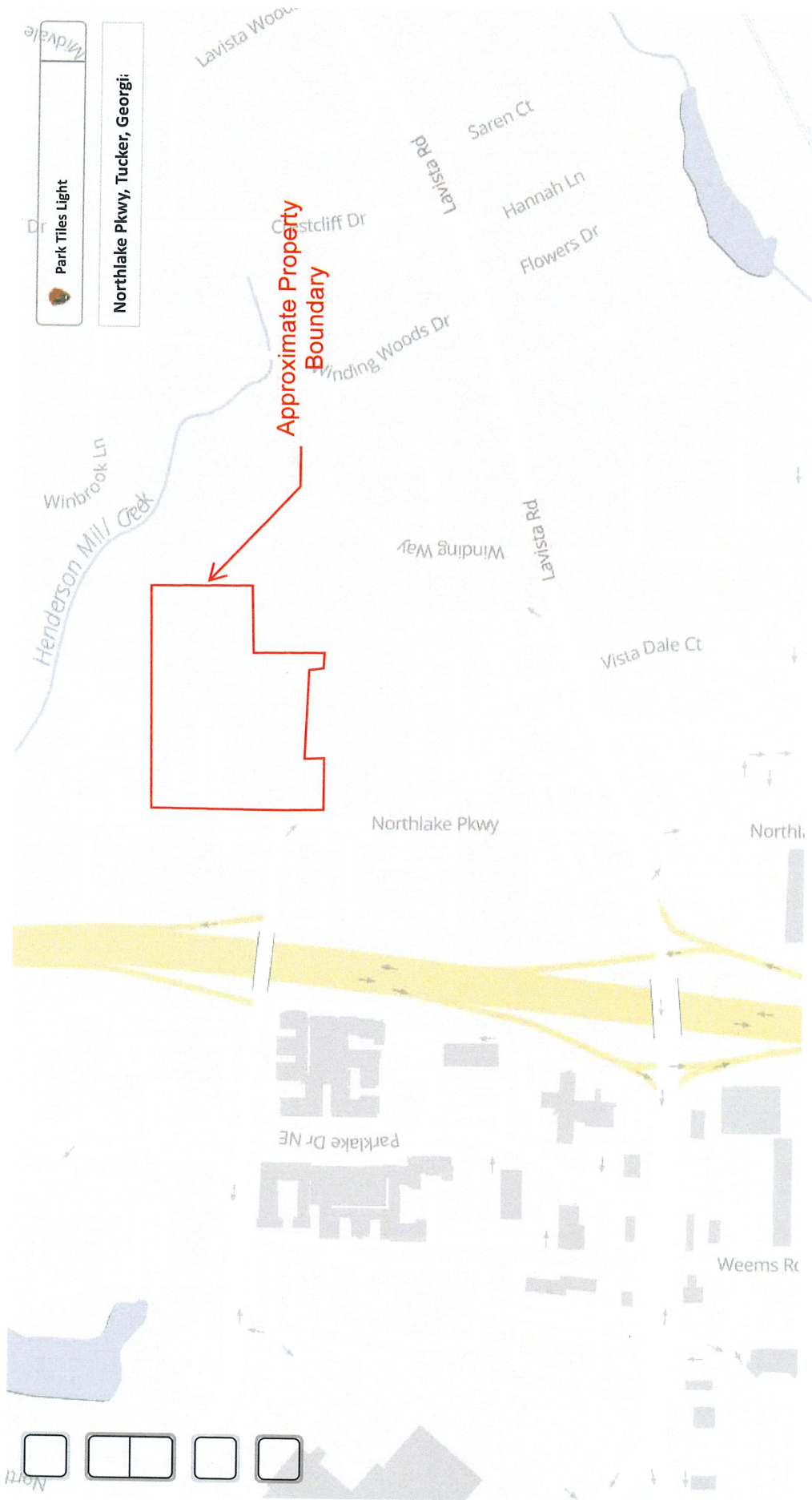
Attachment C:

NRHP Map
GNAHRGIS Map

National Register of Historic Places

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Public, non-restricted data depicting National Register spatial data processed by the Cultural Resources GIS facility. ...



GNAHRGIS Map

