

APPENDIX A

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

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APPENDIX A

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABI	Atlanta BeltLine, Inc.
ACM	Asbestos Containing Materials
ADA	Atlanta Development Authority
ADAC	Atlanta Decorative Arts Center
APE	Area of Potential Effect
ARC	Atlanta Regional Commission
AUDC	Atlanta Urban Design Commission
BTU	British Thermal Unit
C&D	Construction/Demolition
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CY	Cubic Yards
CYD	Cubic Yards per Day
DNR	Georgia Department of Natural Resources
EER	Environmental Effects Report
EO	Executive Order
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FWCA	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act
GDOT	Georgia Department of Transportation
GEPA	Georgia Environmental Protection Act
HOV	High Occupancy Vehicle
LOD	Limits of Disturbance
LRT	Light Rail Transit
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
MARTA	Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHRGIS	Natural, Archaeological and Historic Resources Geographical Information System
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
O.C.G.A.	Official Code of Georgia
PM2.5	Fine Particulate Matter
REC	Recognized Environmental Condition
ROD	Record of Decision
ROW	Right-of-Way

RTP	Regional Transportation Plan
SAC	Stakeholder Advisory Committee
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TIP	Transportation Improvement Plan
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled

APPENDIX B

Glossary

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APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY

100-year floodplain – The area that will be inundated by the flood event having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. In this document the 100-year floodplain refers to designated areas established by Flood Insurance Rate Maps produced by the National Flood Insurance Program.

303(d) List – See *Section 303(d)*.

abandoned right-of-way – Railroad right-of-way that is no longer used by a railroad operator. The Federal Surface Transportation Board reviews and approves requests for railroad right-of-way abandonment.

accessibility – A measure of the degree of difficulty in reaching other locations, goods, services or activities from a given site. It is influenced by changes in travel time, safety, vehicle operating costs, transportation mode, and local and regional land use conditions.

adverse effect – In the context of cultural resources reviewed in this report, the term is defined in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR 800.5(a)(1)). An adverse effect to a historic property occurs when the project under consideration would potentially alter any characteristic that qualifies the property for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property.

affected environment – Ambient conditions of the relevant study area at the time an Environmental Effects Report is prepared.

alignment – The ground plan of a railway, trail, roadway or other fixed route.

ambient air – A physical and chemical measure of the concentration of various chemicals in the outside air, usually determined over a specific time period (e.g., one hour, eight hours).

Area of Potential Effect (APE) – The geographic area within which an undertaking may alter the character or use of a historic property. The APE is determined through coordination with the State Historic Preservation Office, in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and other state historic preservation regulations.

at-grade – Occurring at the same ground-level elevation, especially in reference to a crossing point or intersection of two separate transportation facilities (e.g. road, sidewalk, bicycle path, railroad, etc.).

attainment area – An area where the quality of air is as good as or better than the National Ambient Air Quality Standards that are defined in the Federal Clean Air Act. An area may be an attainment area for one pollutant and a non-attainment area for others.

bankfull conditions – The stage at which additional volume in a stream channel can result in stream overflow onto nearby floodplains.

bankfull depth – The depth of a stream during bankfull conditions.

bankfull width – The width of a stream during bankfull conditions.

BeltLine Tax Allocation District (TAD) – A special tax district created in 2005 by the Atlanta City Council, the Atlanta Public School Board, and the Fulton County Commission. It comprises a 6,500-acre area along the BeltLine corridor. Subsequent growth in property tax revenue above the 2005 revenue from the area will be used to fund public improvements within the TAD. The majority of the BeltLine TAD funds will be used to invest in land acquisition, multi-use trails, greenspace, transit, transportation improvements, and affordable workforce housing and Atlanta Public Schools projects. Some BeltLine TAD funds will be used for developer infrastructure, primarily for environmental brownfield cleanup, or to jump-start development in underdeveloped areas. The TAD will expire in 2031.

boardings, passenger – The count of passengers embarking onto a transit vehicle or route for the purposes of measuring ridership or fare revenue.

British Thermal Unit (BTU) – The amount of heat energy required to raise the temperature of one pound of liquid water by one degree from 60° to 61° Fahrenheit at a constant pressure of one atmosphere

brownfield – Real property, of which the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.

centerline – The line corresponding to the central geometric axis of a railroad track, road, trail or other transportation corridor. It is typically used as the reference point for measurements of track dimensions and location.

channel, stream – An open conduit either naturally or artificially created which periodically or continuously contains moving water.

Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 – A strategy by the Federal government to address the problem of urban smog. It requires states and the Federal government to reduce emissions from automobiles, trucks, buses, ships, barges, and consumer products, and to meet air quality standards. It particularly addresses the urban problems of ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), and particulate matter (PM-10). It established a process for the designation of “attainment” and “nonattainment” areas by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

clear-span – A bridge span that does not have any physical obstructions such as support columns underneath.

compensatory mitigation – The restoration, establishment, enhancement, or in certain circumstances preservation of wetlands, streams or other aquatic resources for the purpose of offsetting unavoidable adverse impacts to wetland and aquatic resource functions in the watershed.

Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste – Waste resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition operations on pavements, houses, commercial

buildings and other structures. It is distinct from Municipal Solid Waste in terms of the applicable regulations for handling and disposal.

critical habitat – Defined under the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 as areas within a listed species' current range (at the time of listing) that contain the physical or biological features that are essential to that species' conservation or that for some reason require special management and areas outside the species' current range that the Secretary of the Interior determines to be essential to its conservation.

cross-section – The cross-sectional configuration of a transportation corridor (railway, trail, roadway, etc.) that specifies typical widths for tracks/travel lanes, related facilities, buffer areas and total right-of-way.

cultural resource – Defined as both architectural and archaeological resources and typically including resources such as buildings, structures, religious properties, cemeteries, and Native American tribal areas. The historic significance of these types of resources is determined by applying the criteria set forth in the National Register of Historic Places Evaluation Criteria.

culvert, bottomless – A culvert that retains the natural streambed to facilitate fish passage and help maintain aquatic habitat for a range of organisms.

culvert, box – A rectangular concrete culvert that is enclosed on four-sides and replaces the natural stream bed with a flat concrete surface.

determination of eligibility – Decision made by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) regarding whether a historic building or district is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

designated use (waterway) – In accordance with the Federal Clean Water Act, the State of Georgia classifies all waters into categories of intended use, which accordingly have different water quality standards. Examples of designated uses include drinking water supply, fishing, and recreation.

effects – Synonymous with impacts of a proposed action; includes both beneficial and detrimental outcomes.

endangered – A species whose prospects for survival within the state are in immediate danger based on a loss of habitat, over-exploitation, predation, competition, or disease. An endangered species requires immediate attention or extinction will likely follow. The Federal government maintains a list of designated endangered species in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

ephemeral stream – A stream that has flowing water only during, and for a short duration after, precipitation events in a typical year. Ephemeral stream beds are located above the water table year-round. Groundwater is not a source of water for the stream. Runoff from rainfall is the primary source of water for stream flow.

fixed transit guideway – An exclusive travel way used by a particular mode of public transportation.

floodplain – A nearly flat plain along the course of a stream or river that is naturally subject to flooding. In this document, the term floodplain generally refers to one of the Flood Hazard Areas defined by the National Flood Insurance Program and mapped in a Flood Insurance Rate Map.

floodway – see *regulatory floodway*

forested area (as defined by the Georgia Environmental Policy Act) – Five acres or more of trees over two inches in diameter at breast height is recognized as a forested area by the Georgia Environmental Policy Act for the purpose of considering environmental consequences of Proposed State Actions.

fugitive dust – Dust that leaves a property during construction, demolition, or other induced activity and that can alter the air quality at a given location.

Georgia Air Quality Control Act of 1967 – An act of the Georgia General Assembly that together with the Federal Clean Air Act, provides the basis for state air quality programs as implemented by the Environmental Protection Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

Georgia Environmental Policy Act of 1991 – An act of the Georgia General Assembly that establishes a process for environmental review and disclosure of potential environmental impacts by proposed state actions. See *Proposed State Action*.

Georgia Register of Historic Places – The Georgia Register is the state's official list of historic buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that provides recognition of a property's architectural, historical, or archaeological significance to the state. The Georgia Register program is administered by the Historic Preservation Division (HPD) of the Department of Natural Resources. It identifies properties for planning purposes and ensures that these properties will be taken into account in the planning of state assisted projects and preservation efforts.

grade crossing – An intersection where a roadway crosses a railway at the same elevation.

grade separation – The separation of the elevations at which different roads or railroad tracks intersect one another in order to avoid traffic conflicts.

habitat – The area or environment where an organism or ecological community normally lives or occurs.

hazardous material – Any toxic substance or explosive, corrosive, combustible, poisonous, or radioactive material that poses a risk to the public's health, safety or property.

headway – The scheduled time between transit vehicle runs operating on a particular transit route.

heavy rail – An electric railway with capacity for a heavy volume of traffic and characterized by exclusive rights-of-way, high speed and rapid acceleration. The existing

MARTA rail system comprises heavy rail lines. Heavy rail is different from commuter rail and light rail systems.

Historic District – A concentration of sites, buildings, structures, or objects that are listed or eligible for listing on the National and Georgia Register of Historic Places.

hydric – Having high water content.

hydrophytic vegetation – Plant life growing in water or in earth that is at least periodically deficient in oxygen as a result of excessive water content.

impaired stream – A stream with water quality that does not support its designated use as defined by the State of Georgia in accordance with Section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act.

indirect effects – Effects that would be caused by a Proposed State Action but that would occur later in time or farther removed in distance but that are still reasonably foreseeable.

intermittent stream – A stream that has flowing water during certain times of the year, when groundwater provides water for stream flow. During dry periods, intermittent streams may not have flowing water. Runoff from rainfall is a supplemental source of water for stream flow.

invasive species – A species that is non-native to the ecosystem under consideration and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic harm, environmental harm, or harm to human health.

jurisdictional wetland – A wetland that is regulated by Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act.

jurisdictional stream – A stream that is regulated by Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act.

Light Rail Transit (LRT) – An electric-powered rail system characterized by its ability to operate single- or multiple-car trains along exclusive rights-of-way, in subways, on aerial structures, or on streets with mixed traffic. It is able to board and discharge passengers at station platforms or at street, track, or car floor level. Some types of light rail transit systems may be referred to as streetcar, trolley, or tramway systems.

Limits of Disturbance (LOD) – The likely “footprint” or physical extent of the proposed project.

mesoscale analysis – An air quality analysis that is about 2 to 200 km (1.2–120 mi.) in horizontal extent.

migratory birds – bird species that embark on regular seasonal journeys on an annual basis for purposes such as breeding or feeding or in response to weather conditions. Migratory birds are protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

mitigation – Action necessary to reduce, minimize or eliminate an impact to the affected environment by the proposed project.

mobility – The degree to which a person is able to move about; it is determined by a person's economic situation in addition to any physical disabilities she or he may possess.

multi-use trail – A trail designed for a variety of non-motorized transportation modes and recreational uses, including walking, jogging, bicycling, and in-line skating as permitted by the facility's design and regulations.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) – Defined by the State of Georgia as solid waste derived from households, including garbage, trash, and sanitary waste in septic tanks and solid waste from single-family and multifamily residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day use recreation areas. The term includes yard trimmings and commercial solid waste but does not include solid waste from mining, agricultural or silviculture operations, or industrial processes or operations. Waste from construction and demolition activities is generally included in a separate category - see *Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste*.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) – Nationwide air quality standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in accordance with the federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 that apply to six principal types of pollutants.

National Flood Insurance Program – A program of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) that provides flood insurance to participating communities, issues floodplain management regulations, and identifies and maps floodplains

National Historic Landmark – A place that is designated by the US Department of the Interior as possessing exceptional value or quality in illustrating and interpreting the heritage of the United States. The National Park Service administers the National Historic Landmarks program for the Secretary of the Interior. Only 3% of properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places are designated as National Historic Landmarks.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP or National Register) – A federal list of buildings, sites, districts or other properties that have a historic significance. The National Register of Historic Places is maintained by the Keeper of the National Register.

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) – A geospatial database of wetlands maintained by the Division of Habitat and Resource Conservation of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

neighborhood – A contiguous residential area with distinct characteristics or boundaries.

No Build Alternative – The future condition of the study area in the absence of the proposed project. The No Build Alternative serves as a benchmark against which the potential impacts of other alternatives can be compared. It assumes that no improvements will be made with the exception of other committed projects and periodic maintenance and minor enhancements needed to maintain safe operation.

Nonattainment area – A geographic area that does not meet the air quality requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 and associated regulations.

ozone – A gas found in two different layers of earth's atmosphere: in the stratosphere (beginning seven to ten miles above earth's surface) and the troposphere (beginning at earth's surface and extending up to the stratosphere). In the stratosphere, ozone occurs naturally and provides a protective layer shielding earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation. In the troposphere, ozone is a major component of photochemical smog and can harm the respiratory systems of humans and other animals. It is a prevalent and widespread criteria pollutant that is regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with the Clean Air Act. Ozone in the troposphere is produced by complex chemical reactions involving nitrogen oxides, which are among the primary pollutants emitted by combustion sources; hydrocarbons, released into the air through the combustion, handling and processing of petroleum products; and sunlight. This report is concerned with potential effects of the proposed state action on tropospheric ozone emissions and ambient levels.

palustrine – Relating to a system of inland, nontidal wetlands characterized by the presence of trees, shrubs, and emergent vegetation (vegetation that is rooted below water but grows above the surface). Palustrine wetlands range from permanently saturated or flooded land (as in marshes, swamps, and lake shores) to land that is wet only seasonally (as in vernal pools).

particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) – Particle pollution is a complex mixture of extremely small particles and liquid droplets. Particle pollution is made up of a number of components, including acids (such as nitrates and sulfates), organic chemicals, metals, and soil or dust particles. The US Environmental Protection Agency regulates two categories of particle pollution: *fine particles* (PM2.5), which are 2.5 micrometers in diameter and smaller; and *inhalable coarse particles* (PM10) which are smaller than 10 micrometers. (A micrometer is 1/1000th of a millimeter; there are 25,400 micrometers in an inch.)

perennial stream – A stream that has flowing water year-round during a typical year. The water table is located above the stream bed for most of the year. Groundwater is the primary source of water for stream flow. Runoff from rainfall is a supplemental source of water for stream flow.

Phase I Archaeological Survey – The first step in a cultural resource archaeology investigation. The Phase I Survey assesses the potential presence and locations of potential archaeological sites within a study area using background research and field reconnaissance.

Piedmont Physiographic Province – The physiographic province in which the study area is located. A physiographic province is a region in which the landforms are similar in geologic structure and differ significantly from the landform patterns in adjacent regions. The Georgia Piedmont is characterized by a rolling surface with slopes of minimal relief and stream valleys of greater depth and steeper slopes.

priority watershed – A river watershed selected for protection and restoration efforts through a cooperative program between the State of Georgia and the U.S.

Environmental Protection Agency. The Chattahoochee River watershed is one of two watersheds in the State of Georgia that is part of the program.

Proposed State Action – An action by the State of Georgia that requires environmental evaluation in accordance with the Georgia Environmental Policy Act of 1991. Proposed State Actions include: any proposed land-disturbing activity undertaken by a state government agency or funded by a grant from a state government agency; any proposed sale or exchange of more than five acres of state owned land; or any proposed harvesting of five acres or more of trees over two inches in diameter at breast height. Municipal or County actions may be included under the Act if more than 50% of the cost is funded by a state government agency or a grant of more than \$250,000.00 is made by a state government agency. The Act includes a list of exempt state actions.

Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) – A term defined by ASTM International, originally known as the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). It is defined under ASTM E1527 - 05 Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process. “The presence or likely presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products on a property under conditions that indicate an existing release, a past release, or a material threat of a release of any hazardous substances or petroleum products into structures on the property or into the ground, ground water, or surface water of the property. The term includes hazardous substances or petroleum products even under conditions in compliance with laws. The term is not intended to include de minimis conditions that generally do not present a material risk of harm to public health or the environment and that generally would not be the subject of an enforcement action if brought to the attention of appropriate governmental agencies. Conditions determined to be de minimis are not recognized environmental conditions.”

regulatory floodway – Defined by the National Flood Insurance Program as the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood (the 100-year flood or flood event having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year) without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.

ridership – The number of people using a public transportation system during a given time period.

right-of-way (ROW) – A public or private area that allows for passage of people or goods, including, but not limited to, railways, freeways, streets, bicycle paths, alleys, trails and walkways. A public right-of-way is dedicated or deeded to the public entity for use under the control of a public agency.

riparian buffer – A strip of naturally vegetated land along a stream. The vegetation along the banks and in the adjacent floodplain area is characterized by plants that associate with waterways and nearby moist soils. Riparian buffers protect water quality and other natural functions of the stream by filtering storm water runoff, stabilizing stream banks, moderating water temperatures, and providing habitat for wildlife.

runoff – The part of precipitation, snow melt, or irrigation water that runs off the land into streams and lakes. It can carry pollutants from the air and land into receiving waters.

Section 106 – A provision of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 that requires consideration of historic and archaeological properties and resources in Federal actions. Section 106 requires Federal agencies to assess potential effects of proposed actions on historic resources and provide opportunity for comment by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Section 303(d) – A provision of the federal Clean Water Act of 1977 that requires states to assess the conditions of their waters to determine where water quality is impaired (does not fully meet standards) or threatened (is likely to violate standards in the near future). The result of this review is the 303(d) list of impaired waters within the state, which must be submitted to the EPA every other year. Section 303(d) also requires states to prioritize and target water bodies on their list for development of water quality improvement strategies.

Section 404 – A provision of the federal Clean Water Act of 1977 which establishes a program to regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. Proposed impacts to waters of the U.S., including wetlands, streams and other open water bodies, are regulated by this provision.

Section 404 Permit – A permit issued in accordance with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1977. The permitting program is administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

significant – Term used regarding the magnitude of potential effects or impacts of projects regulated by the Georgia Environmental Policy Act. A proposed action is considered in both context and intensity to determine whether or not the action would likely significantly impact a habitat, neighborhood, species or other resource in the study area.

sinuosity – A measure of the degree of curvature of a stream channel.

station platform – The area where passengers board and disembark from a train or subway vehicle.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) – A state administrative agency responsible for carrying out consultation in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and other state historic preservation regulations.

State Implementation Plan (SIP) – A state plan for the establishment, regulation, and enforcement of Federal air pollution standards. It is reviewed and approved by the US Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

storm water – Runoff water that is generated by a rain event. Storm water discharges include runoff from land, pavements, building rooftops and other surfaces. Storm water runoff can accumulate a variety of pollutants such as oil and grease, chemicals, nutrients, metals, and bacteria as it travels across land before discharging into surface and other receiving waters. Heavy surges in storm water runoff can cause other negative effects, including flooding and erosion, to streams and adjacent low-lying areas, especially in urbanized watersheds.

Stream Buffer Variance – A variance granted to the stream buffer requirements of the Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Act of 1975. In certain circumstances, when encroachment on a required stream buffer cannot be avoided, the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) may grant a variance permitting construction to encroach into the stream buffer. Provisions of the variance require documentation of erosion control measures and mitigation practices to minimize buffer impacts.

stream mitigation credit – See *compensatory mitigation*. A mitigation credit is a form of compensation that can be purchased to offset unavoidable adverse impacts caused to a stream or to other aquatic resources such as wetlands. Credits are purchased from an approved mitigation bank, which is based on outside wetland area that has been restored, established, enhanced or preserved, and then set aside by a third party.

streetcar – A streetcar is a form of rail transit that generally refers to a type of light rail transit which uses smaller vehicles than typical light rail transit systems and generally operates as single-car trains. Modern Streetcars are capable of operating in mixed traffic and along exclusive fixed-rail guideways.

substrate, stream – Material that rests on the bottom of a stream.

Tax Allocation District (TAD) – See *BeltLine Tax Allocation District*.

terminus/termini – The end points of a transportation line or the districts/towns in which they are located.

Transportation Improvement Program – A prioritized list of regional transportation projects and proposed funding to be implemented in stages over several (3 to 5) years. The projects are selected from those proposed in the systems management element and the long-range element of the regional transportation planning process. This program is required as a condition for the region to receive federal transit and highway grants.

turbidity – A cloudy water quality condition due to suspended silt or organic matter.

underground storage tank (UST) – A tank located at least partially underground and designed to hold gasoline, other petroleum products or chemicals.

uplands – Land that is well-drained and rarely, if ever, inundated.

vegetated buffer/vegetative buffer – A vegetated upland or wetland area next to rivers, streams, lakes, or other open waters which separates the open water from developed areas and agricultural land. Vegetated buffers provide a variety of aquatic habitat functions and help improve or maintain local water quality. A vegetated buffer can be established by maintaining an existing vegetated area or by restoring a cleared or degraded area. See also *riparian buffer*.

vehicle miles traveled (VMT) – The number of miles traveled by an automobile per individual within a given area.

waste water – The water and wastes from homes, businesses, institutions and infrastructure facilities that enter pipes and are transported to treatment plants for treatment and disposal.

Waters of the State of Georgia – Defined in Georgia law (O.C.G.A. 27-1-2(73)) as: "any waters within the territorial limits of this state and the marginal sea adjacent to this state and the high seas when navigated as a part of a journey or ride to or from the shore of this state except ponds or lakes not open to the public, whether such ponds or lakes are within the lands of one title or not."

Waters of the United States – All waters defined under the Clean Water Act 40 CFR 230.3(s) and subject to US Army Corps of Engineers jurisdiction. Waters of the United States include those which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide. The definition includes all impoundments, tributaries of and wetlands adjacent to such waters.

wetland – Tidal area or swamp with water saturated soil characteristics and associated vegetation that meets certain criteria. Filling and development of such areas are regulated by federal and state agencies. The Clean Water Act defines the term wetlands as "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas."

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APPENDIX C
Agency Correspondence

From: Larry Morris [mailto:lmorris@GFC.STATE.GA.US]
Sent: Thursday, October 23, 2008 7:58 AM
To: Williams, Donald
Cc: Frank Green; Sherrie Gabriel
Subject: Beltline

Dear Mr. Williams:

Several weeks ago I received a GEPA Early Coordination Request for a portion of the northeast quadrant of the Atlanta Beltline. This section of the beltline is in the general area around Armour/Lindbergh and involves both a multi-use trail and light rail/streetcar corridor.

I had an opportunity to visit the area yesterday. Since the exact routes have not yet been established on the ground, I can only make some general observations derived from my drive around the area. I've also used Google Earth to better help me see some areas I could not access.

From the standpoint of canopy loss in the area, I see nothing that gives me great cause for concern. Much of the area is industrial in nature, hence the existing tree cover is light to almost non-existent. Although street trees are present along many of the surface streets in this quadrant, I would anticipate minimal disturbance in these areas. Peachtree Hills and Peachtree Creek are the primary areas with significant tree cover. This canopy cover is one of the most attractive features in the area and it provides many environmental benefits, especially with reference to water quality issues in Peachtree Creek. I would encourage the retention of as much of the existing canopy as possible during construction of these two transportation routes.

Also, the City of Atlanta has a tree ordinance which is managed by the City Arborist. I'm sure that you have solicited input from this department, but if not I encourage you to do so. You can call 404-330-6836 for assistance.

Sincerely,

Larry Morris
Associate Chief
Sustainable Community Forestry Program
1055 East Whitehall Road
Athens, Ga. 30605
706-542-6880
lmorris@gfc.state.ga.us

Noel Holcomb, Commissioner
Dan Forster, Director

Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Wildlife Resources Division

Nongame Conservation Section
2065 U.S. Highway 278, S.E., Social Circle, Georgia 30025-4743
(770) 918 6411

DMJ 0801

November 13, 2008

John Casey Glen
Senior Ecologist
Edwards-Pitman
1250 Winchester Pkwy
Suite 200
Smyrna, GA 30080



Subject: Known occurrences of natural communities, plants and animals of highest priority conservation status on or near Atlanta BeltLine Early Coordination Request, Fulton County, Georgia

Dear Mr. Glen:

This is in response to your request of November 3, 2008. According to our records, within a three-mile radius of the project corridor there are the following Natural Heritage Database occurrences:

North End of Project (-84.36997, 33.82214; NAD27):

[Fulton County] approx. 1.0 mi. SE of site

GA *Cambarus howardi* (Chattahoochee Crayfish) [HISTORIC] approx. 2.5 mi. SE of site in Peachtree Creek and Tributaries

Panax quinquefolius (American Ginseng) approx. 3.0 mi. SE of site

GA *Schisandra glabra* (Bay Star-vine) approx. 1.5 mi. SE of site

GA *Schisandra glabra* (Bay Star-vine) approx. 3.0 mi. SE of site

Greenspace [Fulton County] approx. 1.0 mi. SE of site

Johns Sanctuary [Atlanta Audubon Society] approx. 2.5 mi. E of site

South End of Project (-84.36646, 33.75331; NAD27):

GA *Falco peregrinus* (Peregrine Falcon) approx. 1.5 mi. NW of site

GA *Schisandra glabra* (Bay Star-vine) approx. 2.5 mi. N of site

* Entries above preceded 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.

Recommendations:

We have no records of high priority species of habitats within the project area. Since this project is in an urban setting, it is not likely to negatively impact rare species or habitats. We are glad to see projects to expand public transportation in Georgia. We recommend that stringent erosion control practices be used during construction activities and that vegetation is re-established on

IR 12300

disturbed areas as quickly as possible. Silt fences and other erosion control devices should be inspected and maintained until soil is stabilized by vegetation. Please use natural vegetation and grading techniques (e.g. vegetated swales, turn-offs, vegetated buffer strips) that will ensure that the ROW does not serve as a conduit for storm water or pollutants into the water during or after construction. These measures will help protect water quality in the vicinity of the project as well as in downstream areas.

Data Available on the Nongame Conservation Section Website

By visiting the Nongame Conservation Section Website you can view the highest priority species and natural community information by Quarter Quad, County and HUC8 Watershed. To access this information, please visit our GA Rare Species and Natural Community Information page at: <http://georgiawildlife.dnr.state.ga.us/content/displaycontent.asp?txtDocument=89>

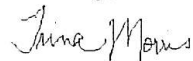
An ESRI shape file of our highest priority species and natural community data by quarter quad and county is also available. It can be downloaded from:
<http://georgiawildlife.dnr.state.ga.us/assets/documents/gnhp/gnhpds.zip>

Disclaimer:

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

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

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Historic Preservation Division

Noel Holcomb, Commissioner

W. Ray Luce, Division Director and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
34 Peachtree Street, NW, Suite 1600, Atlanta, Georgia 30303-2316
Telephone (404) 656-2840 Fax (404) 657-1040 <http://www.gashpo.org>

March 4, 2009

Henry Ikwut-Ukwa, Ph.D.
Manager, Planning Initiatives
Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority
2424 Piedmont Road, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30324-3330

**RE: Atlanta Beltline: 22-Mile Loop
Fulton County, Georgia
HP-080729-001**

Dear Mr. Ikwut-Ukwa:

The Historic Preservation Division (HPD) has received the revised report *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Atlanta BeltLine Corridor, Northeast Quadrant*, dated February 2009. Our comments are offered to assist in complying with provisions of the Georgia Environmental Policy Act (GEPA).

Thank you for providing HPD with additional information concerning the National and Georgia Register Eligibility of archaeological site 9FU77. We have reviewed this revised Phase I archaeological survey and concur with the proposed boundary for the National and Georgia Register of Historic Places eligible site, 9FU77.

We look forward to receiving additional information concerning the BeltLine project as it becomes available and working with you in the future. Please refer to project number **HP-080729-001** in any future correspondence regarding this undertaking. If we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact Elizabeth Shirk, Environmental Review Coordinator, at (404) 651-6624, or Michelle Volkema, Environmental Review Specialist, at (404) 651-6546.

Sincerely,



Karen Anderson-Cordova
Unit Manager, Planning & Local Assistance

KAC:mav

cc: Alan Tabachnick, AECOM
Doug Young, AUDC

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Noel Holcomb, Commissioner

Historic Preservation Division

W. Ray Luce, Division Director and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
34 Peachtree Street, NW, Suite 1600, Atlanta, Georgia 30303-2316
Telephone (404) 656-2840 Fax (404) 657-1040 <http://www.gashpo.org>

March 11, 2009

Henry Ikwut-Ukwa
Manager, Planning Initiatives
Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority
2424 Piedmont Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30324-3330

**RE: Atlanta Beltline: 22 Mile Loop
Fulton County, Georgia
HP-080729-001**

Dear Mr. Ukwa:

The Historic Preservation Division (HPD) has reviewed the revised report entitled *Historic Resources Survey of the Proposed BeltLine Corridor Northeast Quadrant*, dated February 2009, by AECOM/JJG Joint Venture and Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. Our comments are offered to assist state agencies and their applicants in complying with the provisions of the Georgia Environmental Policy Act (GEPA).

Thank you for submitting the revised report. Based on this report, HPD concurs with all recommendations regarding Georgia Register of Historic Places (GRHP) eligibility for historic structures located in the proposed project's area of potential effects (APE) in the northeast quadrant of the Beltline project. HPD notes, for the record, that the Martin Luther King, Jr., Historic District is a National Historic Landmark and is located in the proposed project's APE. We look forward to reviewing the assessment of effects document as it becomes available.

Please refer to project number **HP-080729-001** in any future correspondence regarding this undertaking. If we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact Elizabeth Shirk, Environmental Review Coordinator, at (404) 651-6624, or Jackie Tyson, Environmental Review Historian, at (404) 651-6777.

Sincerely,



Karen Anderson-Córdova
Manager, Planning & Local Assistance Unit

KAC:jht

cc: Alan Tabachnick, AECOM, 516 E. State St., Trenton, NJ 08609
Le'Var Rice, ARC
Doug Young, AUDC
Boyd Coons, APC
Jody Cook, NPS

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