



ATTACHMENT 1

GEPA CHECKLIST & Historical Archeological & Natural Heritage Preservation Documents

INTRODUCTION

The 1991 Session of the Georgia General Assembly passed Senate Bill 97, as amended, and it was signed into law by Governor Miller. The new statute, known as the Georgia Environmental Policy Act (GEPA), principally provides for the disclosure of the environmental effects of proposed state projects.

In passing GEPA, the General Assembly found that:

- (1) "The protection and preservation of Georgia's diverse environment is necessary for the maintenance of the public health and welfare and the continued viability of the economy of the state and is a matter of the highest public priority;
- (2) State agencies should conduct their affairs with an awareness that they are stewards of the air, land, water, plants, animals, and environmental, historical, and cultural resources;
- (3) Environmental evaluation should be a part of the decision-making processes of the state; and
- (4) Environmental effects reports can facilitate the fullest practicable provision of timely public information, understanding, and participation in the decision-making processes of the state".

GEPA includes any proposed governmental action by any department, board, bureau, commission, authority, or other agency of the state. Those actions undertaken by a municipality or county are also included under the Act if more than 50% of the total cost of the project is funded by a grant of a government agency (state) or a grant of more than \$250,000.00 is made by a government agency (state). A proposed governmental action means the following:

- * any proposed land-disturbing activity (as further defined by GEPA) by government agency (state) or funded by a grant from a government agency (state):
- * 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.

The Act excludes the following actions:

- * specified agricultural practices:
- * forestry land management practices which include harvesting of less than five acres of trees over two inches in diameter at breast height;
- * any action by a non-governmental entity;
- * any action of a municipality or county unless more than 50 percent of the total cost is funded by a grant of a government agency or a grant of more than \$250,000.00 is made by a government agency;
- * permitting or licensing of an action by a government agency:
- * promulgation and implementation of rules and regulations:
- * sale of bonds or any other program of loans funded by the sale of bonds;
- * litigation decisions;
- * emergency measures undertaken in response to an immediate threat to public health or safety;
- * activities in which government agency participation is ministerial in nature, involving no exercise of discretion on the part of the government agency.

SIGNIFICANCE DETERMINATION

The first key decision, under GEPA, by a responsible government agency official is a determination as to whether a particular action being considered qualifies as a "Proposed Governmental Action" in accordance with the Act. Under the Act, an action qualifies as a "Proposed Governmental Action" if:

- * the action is to be performed by a government agency.
- * the action is funded by a grant from a government agency.
- * the action is land disturbing.
- * involves scraping, plowing, clearing, dredging, grading, excavating, transporting or filling of land (with the exception of certain agriculture and forestry activities).
- * involves the placement of any structure or impervious surface, or dam.
- * involves the moving or altering of any structure on or eligible for placement on the Georgia Register of Historic Places.
- * the action involves the sale or exchange of greater than five acres of government land.
- * the action involves the activity of a municipality, county, or authority where greater than 50% of the cost or \$250,000.00 is funded by a state grant.

Certain actions are clearly significant whereas other are less clear. Examples of those kinds of activities that are clearly significant include:

- * alteration of wetlands.
- * an action that affects threatened and protected species or their habitats.
- * the destruction, alteration, or movement of any structure on or eligible for the Georgia or National Register of Historic Places.
- * action that alters a floodplain in a significant manner (as an example, establishment of surfaces that increase amount of flow in or near a populated area).
- * action that adversely alters the flow of water in a watershed area upstream from a surface water supply.
- * action that would adversely affect the quality of water in a stream or impoundment used for water supply through runoff of sediments or other contaminants.
- * action that involves construction within or in the immediate vicinity of a closed or active sanitary landfill.
- * action that involves a significant alteration in areas of recognized scenic, recreational, archaeological or historic value.
- * timber harvests on state lands in excess of five acres where land use conversion will take place (e.g. silvicultural to agricultural, real estate development, mining, etc.)
- * an action that results in decreasing the quality of the ambient air.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST
GEORGIA AREA/CATEGORY INFORMATION

- 1) **WETLANDS - Will the action occur in a "wetlands" area?**
The definition of wetlands is included in the Federal Regulations, 33 CFR 32.93. The DNR Rules for Environmental Planning, Chapter 391-3-16-.03, incorporate the federal definition as well as both acceptable and unacceptable uses of wetlands. Under current federal law and state policy, alterations or degradations of wetlands should be avoided unless it can be demonstrated that there will be no long term impacts or net loss of wetlands. A Federal Permit is required for most wetland activities.

- 2 & 3) **FLOODPLAIN/RIVER CORRIDOR - Will the action occur in a floodplain or a river corridor?**
Floodplains are designated areas of land that become flooded with water during periods of rainfall that increase the primary stream flow. Many floodplain areas are shown on Federal Floodplain Maps which have been prepared in support of the National Flood Insurance Program. Additional maps and information on floodplains are available from the DNR's Environmental Protection Division (EPD). Most proposed government actions that occur directly in a floodplain area or which may alter the size or character of the floodplain area are considered significant. Under H.B. 643, passed by the 1991 Session of the General Assembly, land adjacent to major rivers are protected from certain types of development. DNR is charged with developing rules for the River Corridor protection program.

- 4) **WATER SUPPLY - Does the proposed action have the potential for decreasing either the quality or quantity of water available for water supply?**
Water supply means a source of water that is used for drinking water in addition to other consumptive purposes. The DNR Rules, Chapter 391-3-16, contain criteria for water supply watersheds. These criteria establish a basis to allow development in a water supply watershed without contaminating the water source to a point where it cannot be treated to meet drinking water standards. EPD can provide information to state agencies as to whether their proposed projects lie within water supply watersheds.

- 5) **WATER RESOURCES - Will the proposed action result in large demand for water from the available water resources? Will the proposed action result in a degradation of the quality of waters of the state?**
The waters of the state include surface and groundwater that is not wholly confined to a single privately owned piece of property. Water resources management is one of the most important issues facing Georgia now and in the future. A growing population and the potential for water shortages focus on the importance of adequate amounts of good quality water. The DNR

Rules for Groundwater Use, Chapter 391-3-2, establish regulatory procedures for withdrawing, obtaining or utilization of the groundwater of the state.

6) **GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AREA - Will the action result in the disturbance or altering of a groundwater recharge area?**

Groundwater recharge areas are those portions of the earth's surface where water infiltrates into the ground to replenish an aquifer. The Significant Recharge Areas of the state are those areas mapped by the DNR in Hydrologic Atlas 18 (1989 Edition). The DNR Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria, Chapter 391-3-16, contain specific criteria for protection of groundwater recharge areas.

7) **STORMWATER - Will the project result in increasing the amount of storm water runoff for downstream property owners?**

The primary concern related to storm water is the creation of impervious surfaces that contribute to an increase of the amount of storm water runoff to the point where there is damage or a threat to downstream property owners. Another very important issue is the potential contamination of stormwater through increased contact with contaminants.

8) **WASTEWATER - Will the project produce wastewater that is discharged to a surface stream?**

Wastewater means contaminated water (sewage or other contaminants) that must be treated and disposed of either by direct discharge to a surface stream or indirect discharge to an existing municipal sewer system. Even if the wastewater from a state project is to be discharged to a municipal sewer system, the effect can be significant if that wastewater causes the municipality to expand its sewage treatment system.

9) **AIR QUALITY - Will the action result in a release or discharge of contaminants into the ambient air?**

Any action that results in the release or discharge of contaminants into the air such that existing ambient air quality may be diminished is a significant action. All discharges or releases may be subject to regulation under the Georgia Air Quality Control Act and/or the U.S. Clean Air Act.

10) **SOLID WASTES - Will the project result in the generation of solid wastes for disposal, or will the proposed actions occur near or in an active or closed landfill?**

Solid waste is defined in the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act. It includes different categories of wastes which exist in a solid form (household garbage, demolition material, land clearing debris, commercial non-hazardous waste material, etc.). Whereas the amount of solid waste generated that requires disposal is of concern, another primary issue relates to a land disturbing activity in the vicinity of an active or closed

landfill.

11) **SOIL STABILITY/ERODIBILITY - Will the action displace soils that will be carried off site and pose a threat to surface waters or property?**

Under the Georgia Soil, Erosion and Sedimentation Act, local governments which have authorized management programs under the Act establish control procedures and permit the project. If the action takes place in a county or municipality that does not have such authorization, EPD is the regulating agency. In either case, a technical guidance book is available from either the local government or EPD.

12) **PROTECTED MOUNTAINS - Will the project involve the alteration of lands with high elevations and steep slopes?**

Under House Bill 643, which was passed by the 1991 Session of the General Assembly, land which lies above 2,200 feet in elevation and has slopes of 25% or more, are identified as Protected Mountains. In accordance with the Act, DNR is charged with promulgating Rules for implementation of a "Mountain Protection" program.

13) **PROTECTED SPECIES - Will the proposed action harm or reduce the population of protected species?**

Endangered species is used in both the generic sense for protected species and in a more narrow definition sense under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. With respect to the GEPA, the term protected species is more applicable. Protected species includes those plant and animal species protected by the State in accordance with the Georgia Wildflower Preservation Act of 1973 and the Georgia Endangered Wildlife Act of 1973. DNR Rules, Chapter 391-4-10, provide more detailed criteria for the state's protected species.

14) **CRITICAL HABITATS - Is the proposed action expected to involve any critical habitats?**

Critical habitats are those sites on which the State's protected species are dependent for their survival. They also include U.S. Forest lands, U.S. Wildlife Refugees, Wilderness Areas, and Wild or Scenic Rivers.

15) **HISTORICAL - Will the proposed action involve disturbance of any historic property?**

GEPA specifies consideration of any structure on or eligible for the Georgia Register of Historic Places. In addition, the regulations of the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 800) which implements Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act contains definitions and criteria of adverse effect for the protection of historic properties.

- 16) **ARCHAEOLOGICAL - Will the proposed action involve disturbance of any archaeological property?**
Archaeological properties are the physical remains of the past that can be studied by archaeologists and other scholars to answer questions about prehistory and history. In addition, the regulations of the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 800) which implement Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act contain definitions and criteria of adverse effect for the protection of archaeological properties.
- 17) **PARKS/RECREATION - Will the proposed action involve disturbance or otherwise have a significant impact on the State's cultural resources?**
GEPA includes cultural resources within the consideration focus of a proposed government action. In addition to the archaeological or historic value, cultural resources may also include park lands, preserves, and other public lands or areas of recognized scenic and/or recreational value.
- 18) **ENERGY SUPPLIES - Will the proposed action have any significant impact on the reduction in the available energy supplies?**
This primarily refers to the source of energy (electric, gas/oil, solar, etc.) that will be consumed by the project in relation to the total available in the area.
- 19) **BEACHES - Will the proposed action involve the disturbance of any ocean beach area?**
The Georgia General Assembly has found that ocean beaches provide an unparalleled recreation resource which is vitally linked to the economy of Georgia's Coastal Zone and to that of the entire state. They are also part of the sand-sharing system which provides habitats and acts as a protective buffer for other areas. This natural resource system is costly, if not impossible to reconstruct or rehabilitate once adversely affected by man-related activities. Therefore, any action in these areas should be considered highly significant.
- 20) **DUNES - Will the proposed activity alter coastal sand dunes?**
Coastal sand dunes, beaches, sandbars, and shoals comprise a vital natural resource system, known as the "sand-sharing system", which acts as a buffer to protect real and personal property and natural resources from the damaging effects of floods, winds, tides, and erosion. The coastal sand dunes are the most inland portion of the sand-sharing system and because they are a fragile product of shoreline evaluation, they are easily disturbed by action harming their vegetation or inhibiting their natural development. They are protected under the Georgia Shoreline Assistance Act of 1979.

21) **SHORELINE - Will the project involve activities in the Georgia Coastal Shoreline area or in areas covered under the river corridor protection requirements of Georgia House Bill 643?**

In accordance with DNR Rules, Chapter 391-2-2, protective measures and procedures are provided for the implementation of the Georgia Shoreline Assistance Act. Construction, erection, or engaging in any shoreline engineering activity or land alteration which alters the natural topography or vegetation of any area is highly regulated under the Act. In addition, the 1991 General Assembly passed House Bill 643 which also provides for the protection of coastal river corridors.

22) **ESTUARY - Will the proposed action alter the Georgia coastal marshlands environment?**

Georgia's coast contains the saltwater marshes. These marshes have been identified as one of the most extensive and productive marshland systems in the United States. Georgia's marshes, sands, and near-shore ocean water produce more food and energy than any other estuarine zone on the eastern seaboard. They are also an essential life support system for Georgia's multi-million dollar seafood industry. Any activities that affect this area are closely regulated under the Georgia Coastal Marshland Protection Act.

23) **FOREST LAND - Will the proposed action involve changes in forested areas?**

GEPA specifically provides that a proposed government action includes the harvesting of five acres or more of trees over two inches in diameter at breast height. The secondary effects of tree removal as well as other land disturbing activities that may impact a forested area are of concern. Depending on the type of harvesting methods, tract locations and other variable criteria, there may exist a potential for erosion and sedimentation, habitat alteration, and other changes of concern. Manuals on Best Management Practices (common sense forestry associated practices which minimize the impact on the environment) are available from the Georgia Forestry Commission.

24) **BARRIER ISLAND - Will the proposed action involve activity on or near a barrier island?**

Along the Georgia Coast, an extensive system of salt marshes, tidal estuaries, and sounds separate a chain of eight major and several smaller barrier islands from the mainland. Two-thirds of Georgia Barrier Islands are parks, refuges, or preserves. Sand beaches and dunes protect the islands from erosion and flooding. The islands shelter the marshes from the force of storms. Any proposed action that involves the barrier islands should be considered highly significant.

25) **AQUATIC LIFE/TROUT STREAMS - Will the proposed action involve an action that significantly impacts freshwater aquatic life?**

Georgia has an abundance of freshwater lakes, streams, and bodies of water that support aquatic life. The freshwater fisheries are important for the total food chain. Primary and secondary trout streams should be protected.

PROJECT NAME: Northwest Georgia Regional Campus

COUNTY: Floyd

**ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST
GEORGIA ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT**

| GEORGIA AREA/CATEGORY | IS AREA AFFECTED? | | | IF AFFECTED, HOW SEVERE? | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-----|---------|--------------------------|--------|-------|---------|
| | NO | YES | UNKNOWN | MINOR | MEDIAN | MAJOR | UNKNOWN |
| 1. Wetlands | X | | | | | | |
| 2. Flood Plain | X | | | | | | |
| 3. River Corridor | X | | | | | | |
| 4. Water Supply | X | | | | | | |
| 5. Water Resources | X | | | | | | |
| 6. Groundwater Recharge | X | | | | | | |
| 7. Storm Water | X | | | | | | |
| 8. Waste Water | X | | | | | | |
| 9. Air Quality | X | | | | | | |
| 10. Solid Wastes | X | | | | | | |
| 11. Soil Stability | X | | | | | | |
| 12. Protected Mountains | X | | | | | | |
| 13. Protected Species | X | | | | | | |
| 14. Critical Habitats | X | | | | | | |
| 15. Historical | X | | | | | | |
| 16. Archaeological | X | | | | | | |
| 17. Parks/Recreation | X | | | | | | |
| 18. Energy Supplies | X | | | | | | |
| 19. Beaches | X | | | | | | |
| 20. Dunes | X | | | | | | |
| 21. Shoreline | X | | | | | | |
| 22. Estuary | X | | | | | | |
| 23. Forest Land | X | | | | | | |
| 24. Barrier Island | X | | | | | | |
| 25. Aquatic Life | X | | | | | | |



HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS
DIVISION DIRECTOR

11.18.2011

To: Virginia M. Holland
Peachtree Environmental, Inc.

From: Jennifer Bedell
Staff Archaeologist
Historic Preservation Division

Subject: Request for Archaeological Properties Review for 3 parcels of land at 1305 Redmond Circle, Rome Georgia.

Ms. Holland:

Our office received your request for review concerning 3 tracts at the former site of Northwest Georgia Regional Hospital. An archaeological sites review of the Georgia Archaeological Site Files and NAHRGIS (Natural, Archaeological and Historical Resources Global Information Systems) databases revealed no archaeological sites located within the proposed acquisition. However, this result may be from a lack of cultural resources surveys conducted within the area. There is still potential that archaeological resources may exist on the property, but at this time, none have been reported.

The purchase of this land should have no effect on archaeological resources, but subsequent DNR management practices should be developed in consultation with the Office of the State Archaeologist.

Please let me know if you need any further information.

Thank You,

Jennifer Bedell
Staff Archaeologist
Historic Preservation Division
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National Register of Historic Places listings in Floyd County, Georgia

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This is a list of properties and districts in Floyd County, Georgia that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

This National Park Service list is complete through NPS recent listings (<http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/nrlist.htm>) posted February 3, 2012.^[1]

Contents: Counties in Georgia

Appling - Atkinson - Bacon - Baker - Baldwin - Banks - Barrow - Bartow - Ben Hill - Berrien - Bibb - Bleckley - Brantley - Brooks - Bryan - Bulloch - Burke - Butts - Calhoun - Camden - Candler - Carroll - Catoosa - Charlton - Chatham - Chattahoochee - Chattooga - Cherokee - Clarke - Clay - Clayton - Clinch - Cobb - Coffee - Colquitt - Columbia - Cook - Coweta - Crawford - Crisp - Dade - Dawson - Decatur - DeKalb - Dodge - Dooly - Dougherty - Douglas - Early - Echols - Effingham - Elbert - Emanuel - Evans - Fannin - Fayette - **Floyd** - Forsyth - Franklin - Fulton - Gilmer - Glascock - Glynn - Gordon - Grady - Greene - Gwinnett - Habersham - Hall - Hancock - Haralson - Harris - Hart - Heard - Henry - Houston - Irwin - Jackson - Jasper - Jeff Davis - Jefferson - Jenkins - Johnson - Jones - Lamar - Lanier - Laurens - Lee - Liberty - Lincoln - Long - Lowndes - Lumpkin - Macon - Madison - Marion - McDuffie - McIntosh - Meriwether - Miller - Mitchell - Monroe - Montgomery - Morgan - Murray - Muscogee - Newton - Oconee - Oglethorpe - Paulding - Peach - Pickens - Pierce - Pike - Polk - Pulaski - Putnam - Quitman - Rabun - Randolph - Richmond - Rockdale - Schley - Screven - Seminole - Spalding - Stephens - Stewart - Sumter - Talbot - Taliaferro - Tattnall - Taylor - Telfair - Terrell - Thomas - Tift - Toombs - Towns - Treutlen - Troup - Turner - Twiggs - Union - Upson - Walker - Walton - Ware - Warren - Washington - Wayne - Webster - Wheeler - White - Whitfield - Wilcox - Wilkes - Wilkinson - Worth

Current listings

| [2] | Landmark name | Image | Date listed | Location | City or town | Summary |
|-----|--------------------------------------|-------|---------------|--|--------------|---------|
| 1 | Dr. Robert Battey House | | June 17, 1982 | 725 E. 2nd Ave. 34°14'35"N 85°09'54"W | Rome | |
| 2 | Berry Schools | | July 21, 1978 | N of Rome on U.S. 27 34°18'27"N 85°12'49"W | Rome | |
| 3 | Between the Rivers Historic District | | June 9, 1983 | Roughly bounded by the Etowah and | Rome | |

| [2] | Landmark name | Image | Date listed | Location | City or town | Summary |
|-----|---|---|---------------|--|--------------|---------|
| | | | | Oostanaula Rivers, and 7th Ave. 34°15'06"N 85°10'16"W | | |
| 4 | John M. Carroll House | | June 19, 1980 | Park St. 34°06'09"N 85°20'23"W | Cave Spring | |
| 5 | Carroll-Harper House | | June 19, 1980 | Cedartown St. 34°06'13"N 85°20'10"W | Cave Spring | |
| 6 | Carroll-Richardson Grist Mill | | June 19, 1980 | Mill St. 34°06'04"N 85°20'27"W | Cave Spring | |
| 7 | Cave Spring Commercial Historic District | | June 19, 1980 | Alabama, Rome and Cedartown Rds., Broad and Padlock Sts. 34°06'27"N 85°20'11"W | Cave Spring | |
| 8 | Cave Spring Female Academy | | June 19, 1980 | Rome St. 34°06'43"N 85°19'59"W | Cave Spring | |
| 9 | Cave Spring High School | | June 19, 1980 | Rome St. 34°06'37"N 85°20'07"W | Cave Spring | |
| 10 | Cave Spring Railroad Station | | June 19, 1980 | Alabama St. 34°06'28"N 85°20'32"W | Cave Spring | |
| 11 | Cave Spring Residential Historic District | | June 19, 1980 | U.S. 411 and GA 100 34°06'29"N 85°20'22"W | Cave Spring | |
| 12 | Chieftains |  | April 7, 1971 | 80 Chatillon Rd. 34°17'10"N 85°10'20"W | Rome | |
| 13 | Chubb Methodist Episcopal Church | | May 4, 1990 | Chubbtown Rd. 34°05'12"N 85°16'59"W | Cave Spring | |
| 14 | Wesley O. Conner House | | June 19, 1980 | Cedartown St. 34°06'00"N 85°19'51"W | Cave Spring | |

| [2] | Landmark name | Image | Date listed | Location | City or town | Summary |
|-----|---|---|--------------------|--|--------------|---------|
| 15 | William D. Cowdry Plantation | | June 19, 1980 | Rome Rd. 34°07'01"N 85°20'10"W | Cave Spring | |
| 16 | Double-Cola Bottling Company | | August 30, 2006 | 419 E. Second Ave. 34°14'52"N 85°10'10"W | Rome | |
| 17 | East Rome Historic District | | July 25, 1985 | Roughly bounded by Walnut Ave., McCall Blvd., E. 8th and 10th Sts. 34°14'30"N 85°09'53"W | Rome | |
| 18 | Etowah Mounds |  | October 15, 1966 | N bank of Etowah River 34°07'33"N 84°48'29"W | Rome | |
| 19 | Oliver P. Fannin House | | June 19, 1980 | Cedartown St. 34°06'16"N 85°20'13"W | Cave Spring | |
| 20 | Floyd County Courthouse | | September 18, 1980 | 5th Ave., and Tribune St. 34°15'22"N 85°10'17"W | Rome | |
| 21 | Joseph Ford House | | June 19, 1980 | Love and Alabama Sts. 34°06'23"N 85°20'12"W | Cave Spring | |
| 22 | Georgia School for the Deaf Historic District | | June 19, 1980 | Padlock St. 34°06'27"N 85°20'00"W | Cave Spring | |
| 23 | Jackson Hill Historic District | | April 25, 1997 | Jackson Hill, between GA 53 and the Oostanaula River 34°15'51"N 85°09'52"W | Rome | |
| 24 | Lower Avenue A Historic District | | September 1, 1983 | Avenue A between N. 5th St. and Turner-McCall Blvd. 34°15'33"N | Rome | |

| [2] | Landmark name | Image | Date listed | Location | City or town | Summary |
|-----|--------------------------------|-------|-------------------|---|--------------|---------|
| | | | | 85°10'24"W | | |
| 25 | Main High School | | October 24, 2002 | 41 Washington Dr. 34°15'27"N 85°09'15"W | Rome | |
| 26 | John T. Mann House | | June 19, 1980 | Rivers St. 34°06'33"N 85°20'12"W | Cave Spring | |
| 27 | Mayo's Bar Lock and Dam | | November 16, 1989 | On the Coosa River, 8 mi. SW of Rome 34°12'02"N 85°15'21"W | Rome | |
| 28 | Dr. W. T. McKinney House | | June 19, 1980 | Cedartown St. 34°05'59"N 85°20'19"W | Cave Spring | |
| 29 | Mt. Aventine Historic District | | August 18, 1983 | Address Restricted | Rome | |
| 30 | Myrtle Hill Cemetery | | September 1, 1983 | Bounded by S. Broad, and Myrtle Sts., Pennington, and Branham Aves. 34°15'07"N 85°10'46"W | Rome | |
| 31 | Oakdene Place | | August 4, 1983 | Roughly bounded by the Etowah River, Queen, and E. 6th Sts. 34°14'38"N 85°10'08"W | Rome | |
| 32 | Old Brick Mill | | September 9, 1993 | Park St. at Silver Cr. 34°11'19"N 85°10'28"W | Lindale | |
| 33 | Rivers Farm | | June 19, 1980 | Rome St. 34°07'00"N 85°20'13"W | Cave Spring | |
| 34 | Samuel W. Robbins House | | June 19, 1980 | Rome St. 34°06'30"N 85°20'10"W | Cave Spring | |

| [2] | Landmark name | Image | Date listed | Location | City or town | Summary |
|-----|---|-------|-------------------|--|--------------|---------|
| 35 | Rolator Park Historic District | | June 19, 1980 | Off U.S. 411 34°06'16"N 85°20'07"W | Cave Spring | |
| 36 | Rome Clock Tower | | February 8, 1980 | Off GA 101 34°15'13"N 85°10'09"W | Rome | |
| 37 | Roving House | | June 19, 1980 | Rome St. 34°06'39"N 85°19'49"W | Cave Spring | |
| 38 | Sardis Presbyterian Church and Cemetery | | January 12, 2005 | 7104 GA 20 NW 34°15'55"N 85°22'41"W | Coosa | |
| 39 | Simmons House | | June 19, 1980 | Cedartown St. 34°05'57"N 85°19'59"W | Cave Spring | |
| 40 | William S. Simmons Plantation | | June 19, 1980 | Alabama St. 34°06'03"N 85°20'41"W | Cave Spring | |
| 41 | South Broad Street Historic District | | August 18, 1983 | S. Broad St. and Etowah Terrace 34°14'57"N 85°10'40"W | Rome | |
| 42 | Sullivan-Hillyer House | | October 21, 2002 | 309 E. Second Ave. 34°15'00"N 85°10'17"W | Rome | |
| 43 | Thankful Baptist Church | | September 5, 1985 | 935 Spiderwebb Dr. 34°15'28"N 85°09'36"W | Rome | |
| 44 | U.S. Post Office and Courthouse | | May 6, 1975 | W. 4th Ave. and E. 1st St. 34°15'14"N 85°10'15"W | Rome | |
| 45 | Upper Avenue A Historic District | | September 1, 1983 | Roughly bounded by Oostanaula River, Turner-McCall Blvd., Avenue B and W. 11th St. 34°15'45"N | Rome | |

| [2] | Landmark name | Image | Date listed | Location | City or town | Summary |
|-----|-----------------------|-------|---------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------|
| | | | | 85°10'27"W | | |
| 46 | George T. Watts House | | June 19, 1980 | Love St. 34°06'22"N 85°20'24"W | Cave Spring | |
| 47 | Wharton-Trout House | | June 19, 1980 | Rome St. 34°06'53"N 85°19'44"W | Cave Spring | |

References

1. ^ "National Register of Historic Places: Weekly List Actions" (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/nrlist.htm>) . National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior. Retrieved on February 3, 2012.
2. ^ Numbers represent an ordering by significant words. Various colorings, defined here, differentiate National Historic Landmark sites and National Register of Historic Places Districts from other NRHP buildings, structures, sites or objects.

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=National_Register_of_Historic_Places_listings_in_Floyd_County,_Georgia&oldid=466603748"

Categories: National Register of Historic Places in Georgia (U.S. state)

Buildings and structures in Floyd County, Georgia

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MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DAN FORSTER
DIRECTOR

November 22, 2011

Virginia Holland
Staff Scientist
Peachtree Environmental, Inc.
5384 Chaversham Lane
Norcross, GA 30092

Subject: Known occurrences of natural communities, plants and animals of highest priority conservation status on or near NW GA Regional Hospital Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Floyd County, Georgia

Dear Ms. Holland:

This is in response to your request of November 18, 2011. We have no records of high priority species or habitats within the parcels. Within a three-mile radius of the project site, we have the following Natural Heritage Database occurrences:

Acipenser fulvescens (Lake Sturgeon) approx. 2.0 mi. SE of site in the Coosa River
Asclepias hirtella (Barrens Milkweed) approx. 2.0 mi. NW of site
Asclepias hirtella (Barrens Milkweed) approx. 3.0 mi. N of site
GA *Asclepias purpurascens* (Purple Milkweed) approx. 2.5 mi. NW of site
GA *Asclepias purpurascens* (Purple Milkweed) approx. 1.0 mi. N of site
GA *Asclepias purpurascens* (Purple Milkweed) approx. 2.0 mi. NW of site
GA *Asclepias purpurascens* (Purple Milkweed) approx. 2.5 mi. NW of site
GA *Asclepias purpurascens* (Purple Milkweed) approx. 3.0 mi. NE of site
GA *Asclepias purpurascens* (Purple Milkweed) approx. 2.5 mi. N of site
GA *Carya myristiciformis* (Nutmeg Hickory) approx. 3.0 mi. NE of site
Chaerophyllum procumbens (Spreading Chervil) approx. 1.5 mi. N of site
Cirsium carolinianum (Carolina Thistle) approx. 1.5 mi. N of site
Cirsium carolinianum (Carolina Thistle) approx. 2.0 mi. N of site
Cirsium carolinianum (Carolina Thistle) approx. 2.5 mi. NW of site
GA *Clematis fremontii* (Fremont's Leatherflower) approx. 3.0 mi. N of site
US *Clematis socialis* (Alabama Leatherflower) approx. 2.5 mi. NW of site
Crataegus aemula (Rome Hawthorn) approx. 1.5 mi. N of site
Echinacea simulata (Prairie Purple Coneflower) approx. 1.5 mi. NW of site
Eleocharis tenuis var. *verrucosa* (Warty Slender Spikerush) approx. 1.5 mi. N of site
Eleocharis tenuis var. *verrucosa* (Warty Slender Spikerush) approx. 3.0 mi. N of site
GA *Etheostoma ditrema* (Coldwater Darter) [HISTORIC?] approx. 1.5 mi. SE of site

- Hemidactylum scutatatum* (Four-toed Salamander) approx. 1.0 mi. N of site
Hiodon tergisus (Mooneye) approx. 2.5 mi. SE of site in the Oostanaula River
Isoetes appalachiana (Bigspore Engelmann's Quillwort) approx. 1.5 mi. S of site
Isoetes melanopoda (Black-footed Quillwort) approx. 3.0 mi. N of site
GA *Lilium michiganense* (Michigan Lily) approx. 2.5 mi. NW of site
GA *Lilium michiganense* (Michigan Lily) approx. 2.5 mi. NW of site
Macrhybopsis storeriana (Silver Chub) in the Oostanaula River
US *Marshallia mohrii* (Coosa Barbara Buttons) approx. 2.0 mi. N of site
US *Marshallia mohrii* (Coosa Barbara Buttons) approx. 2.5 mi. N of site
GA *Moxostoma carinatum* (River Redhorse) approx. 2.5 mi. SE of site in the Oostanaula R.
Ophisaurus attenuatus attenuatus (Slender Glass Lizard) approx. 1.0 mi. S of site
US *Pleurobema decisum* (Southern Clubshell) [HISTORIC?] approx. 2.0 mi. SE of site in the
Coosa River
Potamogeton amplifolius (Bigleaf Pondweed) approx. 1.5 mi. S of site
GA *Prenanthes barbata* (Barbed Rattlesnake Root) approx. 0.5 mi. E of site
GA *Prenanthes barbata* (Barbed Rattlesnake Root) approx. 1.5 mi. NW of site
GA *Prenanthes barbata* (Barbed Rattlesnake Root) approx. 2.0 mi. NW of site
GA *Prenanthes barbata* (Barbed Rattlesnake Root) approx. 2.5 mi. NW of site
GA *Prenanthes barbata* (Barbed Rattlesnake Root) approx. 3.0 mi. N of site
Ptilimnium costatum (Eastern Bishopweed) approx. 1.5 mi. NW of site
Ptilimnium costatum (Eastern Bishopweed) approx. 2.0 mi. N of site
Ptilimnium costatum (Eastern Bishopweed) approx. 2.5 mi. NW of site
Ptilimnium costatum (Eastern Bishopweed) approx. 2.5 mi. NW of site
Pycnanthemum virginianum (Virginia Mountain-mint) approx. 1.0 mi. N of site
Pycnanthemum virginianum (Virginia Mountain-mint) approx. 1.5 mi. NW of site
Pycnanthemum virginianum (Virginia Mountain-mint) approx. 2.0 mi. N of site
*Quercus (pagoda, phellos, shumardii) - Celtis laevigata / Cornus foemina / Podophyllum
peltatum - Hymenocallis occidentalis Flatwoods Forest* (Southern Ridge and Valley
Calcareous Flatwoods Forest) approx. 2.5 mi. N of site
*Quercus (pagoda, phellos, shumardii) - Celtis laevigata / Cornus foemina / Podophyllum
peltatum - Hymenocallis occidentalis Flatwoods Forest* (Southern Ridge and Valley
Calcareous Flatwoods Forest) approx. 2.0 mi. NW of site
US *Scutellaria montana* (Large-flowered Skullcap) approx. 2.0 mi. S of site
US *Scutellaria montana* (Large-flowered Skullcap) approx. 2.0 mi. S of site
Senecio pauperculus (Meadow Golden Ragwort) approx. 1.5 mi. N of site
Senecio pauperculus (Meadow Golden Ragwort) approx. 2.0 mi. NW of site
Senecio pauperculus (Meadow Golden Ragwort) approx. 2.5 mi. NW of site
GA *Thalictrum debile* (Trailing Meadowrue) approx. 2.5 mi. NW of site
Trillium lancifolium (Lanceleaf Trillium) approx. 3.0 mi. N of site
GA *Trillium pusillum* (Dwarf Trillium) approx. 2.5 mi. NW of site
Berry College WMA [GA DNR] approx. 2.0 mi. N of site
Celanese Cave [Cave] approx. 3.0 mi. E of site
Greenspace [Floyd County] approx. 2.0 mi. E of site
Little Dry Creek NA [GA DNR] approx. 2.5 mi. NW of site
Marshall Forest [The Nature Conservancy of Georgia] approx. 2.5 mi. S of site
Oostanaula River [High Priority Stream] approx. 2.0 mi. E of site

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

NEW - Data Available on the Nongame Conservation Section Website - NEW

NEW Georgia protected plant and animal profiles are available on our website. Originating with the State Wildlife Action Plan, a strategy guiding conservation in Georgia, the accounts cover basics like descriptions and life history, as well as threats, management recommendations and conservation status. Visit <http://www.georgiawildlife.com/node/2223?cat=6>.

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://www.georgiawildlife.com/conservation/species-of-concern?cat=conservation>

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.com/sites/default/files/uploads/wildlife/nongame/zip/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/node/1376>) or by contacting our office. If I can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,



Katrina Morris
Environmental Review Coordinator