

**I don't understand how interacting with manatees can be harmful to them. They're so big! I could never hurt them and besides, if they don't like it, they could just swim away.**

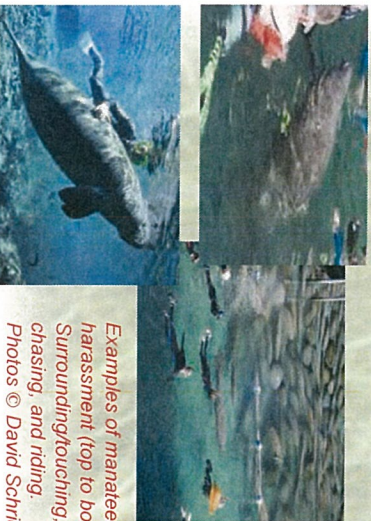
Disturbance from human activity can cause manatees to leave a warm water area, putting them in harm's way from cold exposure or nearby vessel traffic. Disturbance can also cause manatees to expend precious energy milling around to avoid contact or interaction within a warm water area.

**I think the best way for people to appreciate manatees is to see them up close and personal. It's a way to get people interested in helping them.**

Save the Manatee Club believes the best way to appreciate manatees is from a respectful distance. Natural manatee behavior can be disrupted by humans who approach manatees too closely. People should never approach, chase, surround, touch, disturb, ride, or poke manatees; give them food or water; or engage in any action that could separate a mother and calf. By observing manatees at a distance we have the best chance to observe natural behaviors, giving us a glimpse into the lives of these interesting creatures. We believe that is the best way for people to learn about manatees.

**Why is it so bad if a mother and calf get separated?**

Manatee calves are dependent on their mothers for up to two years. Not only do mothers feed their calves, but they also teach them essential survival skills. Calves who are separated from their mothers may not be reunited. For example, if a mother swims away while a calf is being petted, the calf may not find its way back to her and could ultimately die without her.



*Examples of manatee harassment (top to bottom): Surrounding/touching, chasing, and riding. Photos © David Schrichte.*

# Manatee Q&A

**I've been in the water before with manatees and some of them come right up to me and roll over to have their bellies scratched. It seems to me like they enjoy it.**

Manatees who exhibit this behavior may have been "tamed" from previous interactions with other humans. As appealing as it may seem to interact with manatees, we have to always keep in mind what is best for them. For their own protection, wild animals need to stay wild to survive.



© David Schrichte

**What is wrong with feeding manatees or giving them water?**

Feeding manatees or giving them water can result in behavior modification and changes to their natural feeding patterns. Manatees may expect food or water, be harassed, or fed items that are not a natural part of their diet. They may also lose their fear of humans. "Tamed" manatees may approach a boat expecting food or water, only to be injured or killed by a propeller or become entangled in fishing gear. Manatees also sometimes like to feed on the vegetation that gets wrapped around the boat's propeller. Before starting the engine, always check around your boat for manatees.

**I always put out a hose for manatees at the marina because they look thirsty. Since they are in salt water, I assume they need it.**

Manatees can be found in fresh, brackish, or salt water and do not need to drink fresh water every day. Manatees are skilled at finding sources of fresh water as they travel. Encouraging manatees to approach boats or docks to drink from a hose changes their wild behavior and could put them in harm's way.

**I've heard there may not be enough natural seagrass for manatee. I need to feed them to help them survive.**

While seagrass beds may be declining in some regions of the state, there is enough vegetation to sustain a healthy manatee population. In addition to seagrass, manatees also eat other submerged, floating, and emergent plants. Nevertheless, it is important to continue to protect seagrass from pollution and propeller scarring and support other seagrass recovery efforts.



© Cora Berchem

**I don't understand how throwing a few things in the water can harm a great, big animal like a manatee.**

Debris in waterways, such as discarded plastic bags, six-pack holders, fishing hooks, or monofilament line is dangerous to manatees and other forms of wildlife. Litter, especially plastic litter that does not degrade, can get tangled in plants that manatees eat, and manatees can become entangled in or accidentally ingest these plastics or other foreign objects. When manatees swallow a plastic bag or fishing line, it can choke them or cause an intestinal blockage,



Courtesy FWC

both of which can be fatal. Fish hooks can puncture their esophagus, stomach, or intestinal lining and lead to infection that can result in illness or death.





# NOAA FISHERIES SERVICE

Mandatory speed restrictions of 10 knots or less are required in Seasonal Management Areas along the U.S. East Coast during times when right whales are likely to be present. The purpose of this regulation is to reduce the likelihood of deaths and serious injuries to these endangered whales that result from collisions with ships.



NOAA

Vessels may operate at a speed greater than 10 knots only if necessary to maintain a safe maneuvering speed in an area where conditions severely restrict vessel maneuverability as determined by the pilot or master.  
If a deviation from the 10 knot speed restriction is necessary, the following information must be entered into the logbook:  
- Reasons for deviation  
- Speed at which vessel is operated  
- Latitude and longitude at time of deviation  
- Time and duration of deviation  
- Master of the vessel shall sign and date the logbook entry

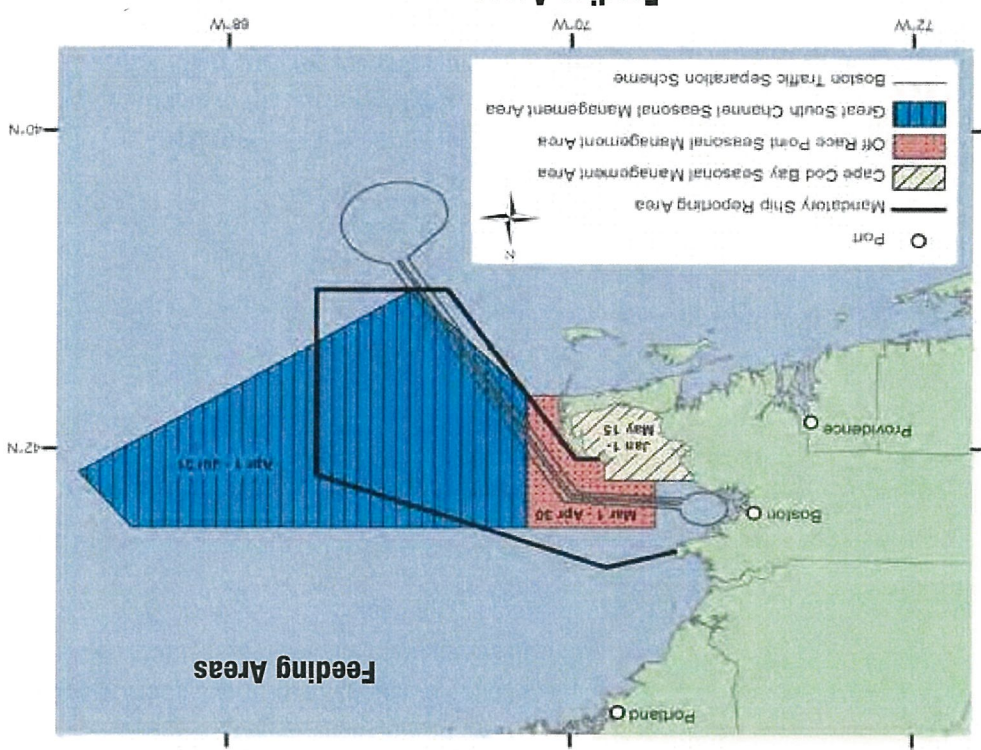
## Compliance Guide for Right Whale

### Ship Strike Reduction Rule (50 CFR 224.105)

**ATTENTION:** All vessels greater than or equal to 65 ft (19.8 m) in overall length and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and all vessels greater than or equal to 65 ft in overall length entering or departing a port or place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

### YOU MUST SLOW TO SPEEDS OF 10 KNOTS OR LESS IN SEASONAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

#### Northeast U.S. Seasonal Management Areas



**Cape Cod Bay**  
January 1 - May 15  
Includes all waters of Cape Cod Bay with Northern Boundary of 42°04'56.5"N, 070°12'W to 42°12'N, 070°12'W  
then due west back to shore.

**Off Race Point**  
March 1 - April 30  
Waters Bounded by: 42°04'56.5"N 070°12'W  
42°12'N, 070°12'W  
42°12'N, 070°30'W  
42°30'N, 070°30'W  
42°30'N, 069°45'W  
then due west back to shore.

**Great South Channel**  
April 1 - July 31  
Waters Bounded by: 42°30'N, 069°45'W  
42°30'N, 067°27'W  
42°09'N, 067°08'24"W  
41°00'N, 069°05'W  
41°40'N, 069°45'W  
then back to starting pt.

The rule does not apply to waters inshore of COLREGS lines.

For more information, visit:  
<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/shipstrike>  
<http://nero.noaa.gov/shipstrike>  
<http://rightwhalesouth.nmfs.noaa.gov>

Vessel speed is restricted in the area bounded to the north by latitude 31°27'N; to the south by latitude 29°45'N; to the east by longitude 080°51'36''W.

### Calving and Nursery Grounds November 15 through April 15

Point	Latitude	Longitude
A	34°10'30"N	077°49'12"W
B	33°56'42"N	077°31'30"W
C	33°36'30"N	077°47'06"W
D	33°28'24"N	078°32'30"W
E	32°59'06"N	078°50'18"W
F	31°50'00"N	080°33'12"W
G	31°27'00"N	080°51'36"W

• Within a continuous area 20 nm from shore bounded by the following:  
 between Wilmington, NC, to Brunswick, GA,

-Ports of Morehead City and Beaufort, NC;  
 34°41'32.0"N 076°40'08.3"W

(Ports of Hampton Roads and Baltimore):  
 37°00'36.9"N 075°57'50.5"W

-Entrance to the Chesapeake Bay  
 38°52'27.4"N 075°01'32.1"W

(Ports of Philadelphia and Wilmington):  
 -Entrance to the Delaware Bay

40°29'42.2"N 073°55'57.6"W  
 -Ports of New York/New Jersey:

• Within a 20-nm (37 km) radius of the following (as measured seaward from the COLREGS lines):

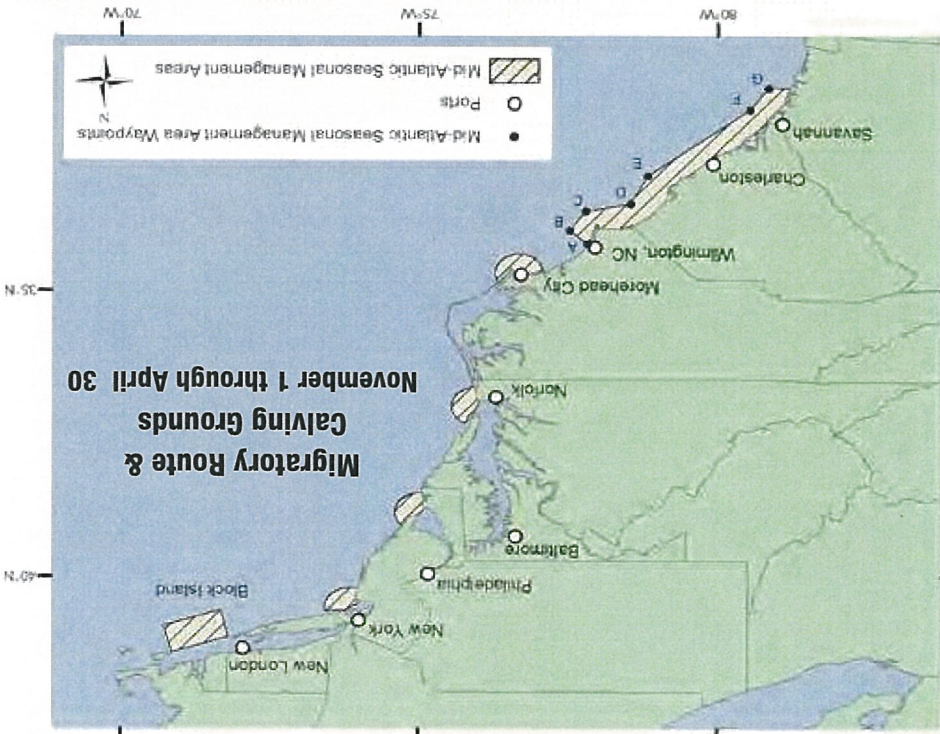
then back to starting point.

40°35'56.5" N 071°38'25.1" W  
 41°04'16.7" N 071°51'21.0" W

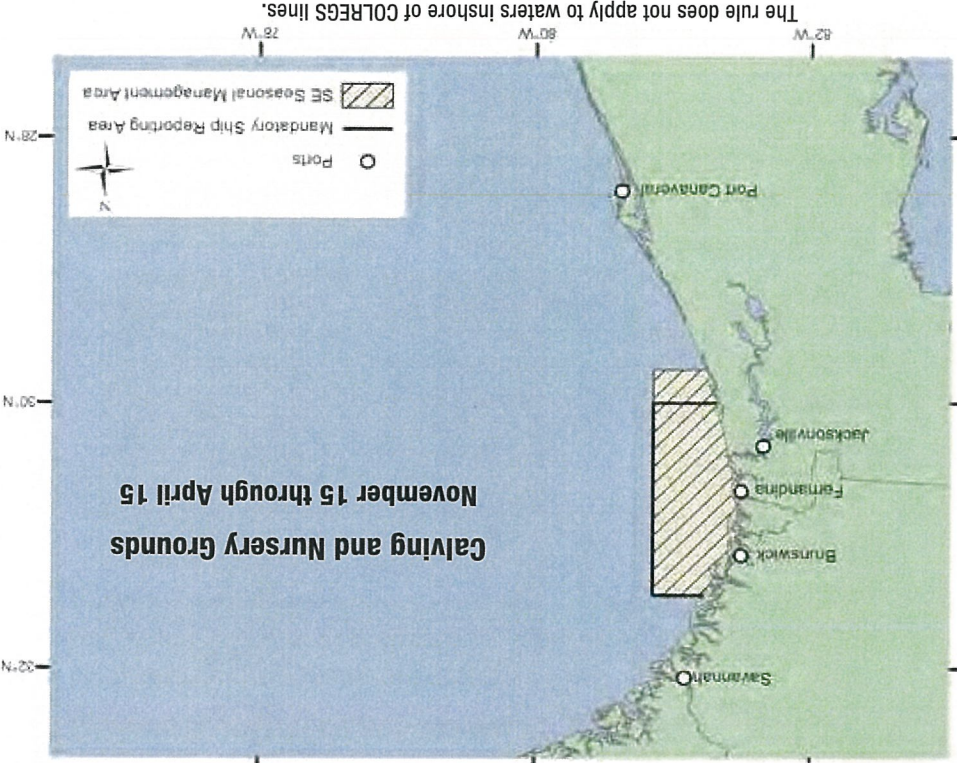
41°20'14.1" N 070°49'44.1" W  
 40°51'53.7" N 070°36'44.9" W

• Block Island Sound waters bounded by:  
 Vessel speed is restricted in the following areas:

### Migratory Route November 1 through April 30



### Mid-Atlantic U.S. Seasonal Management Area



### Southeast U.S. Seasonal Management Area

The rule does not apply to waters inshore of COLREGS lines.  
**Voluntary Dynamic Management Areas (DMAs)** may also be established by NOAA Fisheries Service. Mariners are encouraged to avoid these areas or reduce speeds to 10 knots or less while transiting through these areas. NOAA Fisheries Service will announce DMAs to mariners through its customary maritime communication media.  
 This serves as NOAA's small entity compliance guide.

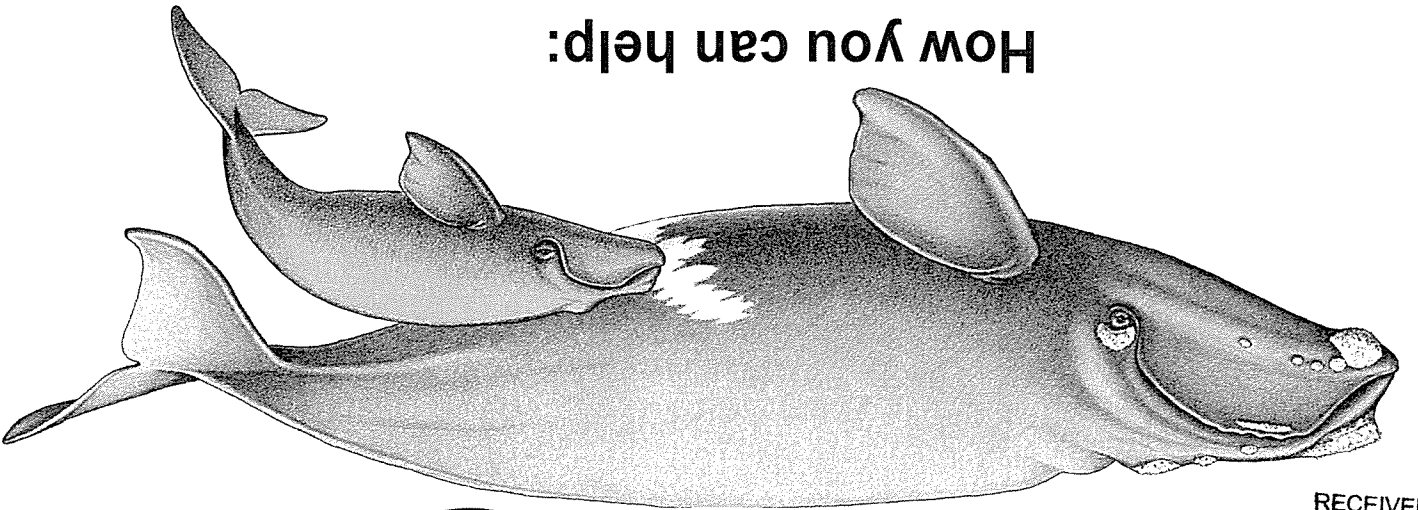
# Help Protect North Atlantic Right Whales

From NOVEMBER through APRIL, endangered right whales may be seen off the Southeast U.S.-- their only known calving area. Whales may be pregnant or nursing their calves.

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## How you can help:

Right whales are hard to see and often swim close to shore-- stay alert and use caution!  
If you see a right whale, slow to 10 knots.

Vessels 65 feet or longer must travel 10 knots or less in Seasonal Management Areas.

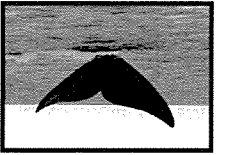
[Web search: *right whales southeast* for more information.]

Stay at least 500 yards away from right whales --- it's the law! Use extreme caution in areas where whales are present.

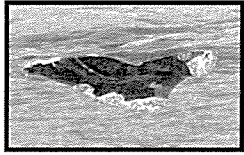
Report right whale sightings, as well as dead, injured or entangled marine mammals to

**1-877-WHALE HELP (1-877-947-5343)** or to the U.S. Coast Guard on **VHF 16**

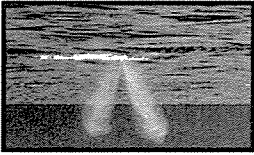
Adult Length: 55 feet Weight: 55 tons



All Black, Smooth Tail



White Marking on Head



V-Shaped Blow



Paddle Shaped Flippers



No Dorsal Fin



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# CAUTION BOATERS!

move slowly... lives depend on it.

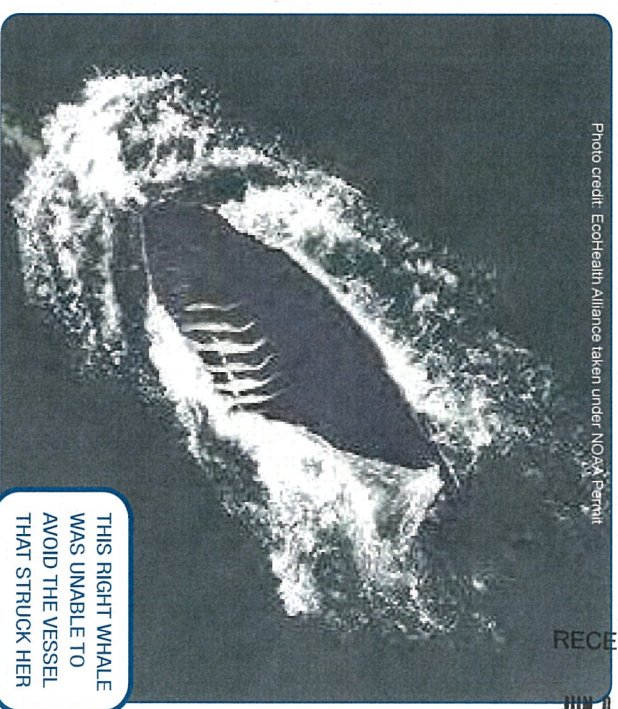
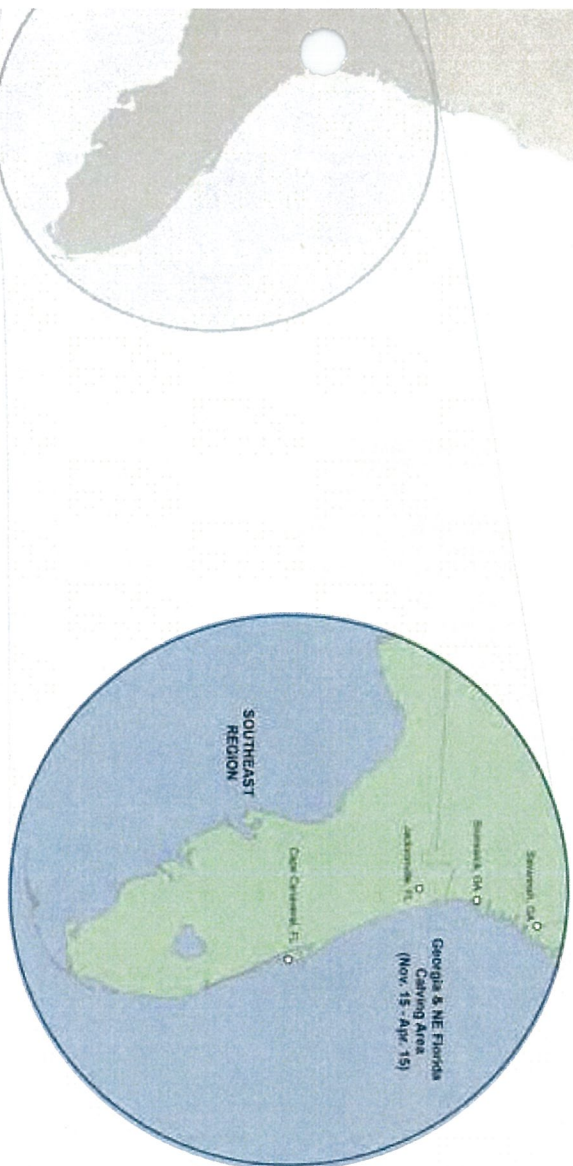
## It is illegal to approach and remain within

## 500 yards (460 m) of a right whale.

Right whales are protected by federal regulations. It is illegal to approach a right whale within 500 yards (50 CFR 224.103 (c)). Any vessel finding itself within the 500 yards must depart immediately at a safe, slow speed.

### Steer clear of whales!

U.S. east coast waters are vital habitat for right whale feeding, calving and migrating. Use caution in the Southeast U.S. calving area November 15- April 15.



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## Did you know:

- Vessel collisions are one of the most significant threats to endangered whales.
- Vessels as small as 43 feet are capable of killing juvenile and adult right whales; vessels as small as 33 feet are capable of killing calves.
- Right whales are difficult to see because they are dark in color, have no dorsal fin, move slowly and hover just below the surface.
- Right whales may not move away from your path.
- Preventing right whale collisions also helps prevent expensive damage to your vessel.

**ATTENTION:** All vessels greater than or equal to 65 ft (19.8 m) in overall length and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and all vessels greater than or equal to 65 ft in overall length entering or departing a port or place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States must slow to speeds of 10 knots or less in Seasonal Management Areas. For more information, visit: <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/shipstrike>

Report sightings of dead, injured, or entangled whales:

1-877-942-5343 or to the USCG via Channel 16

# ALERT to right whales and move away!

# AVOID right whales to prevent collisions!

## BEHAVIOR

- Slow swimming, surface dwelling
- May not move away from boaters path
- Migrate within 25-30 nautical miles off the coast
- Southerly migration along the east coast during fall months
- Mothers and calves on northerly migration January-April

## NORTH ATLANTIC RIGHT WHALE FACTS

- As few as 400 remain in the North Atlantic Ocean
- Vessel collisions account for approx. 34% of all human caused mortalities
- Listed under the U.S. Endangered Species Act
- Protected under the U.S. Marine Mammal Protection Act
- Approximate size : 44-50 feet long; can weigh up to 80 tons; females are slightly larger than males; right whale calves are 13-15 feet in length at birth

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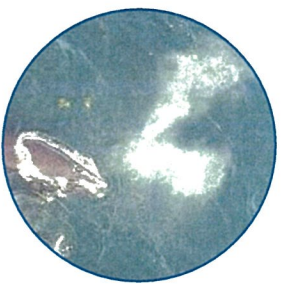
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*You can help with the recovery of this species by allowing right whales to swim, feed, and socialize free of vessel disturbance!*



### BLOW

V-Shaped blow from two blowholes



### HEAD

Callosities - large patches of pale roughened skin



### NO DORSAL FIN

### FLUKES

Tail flukes are all black and deeply notched in the center

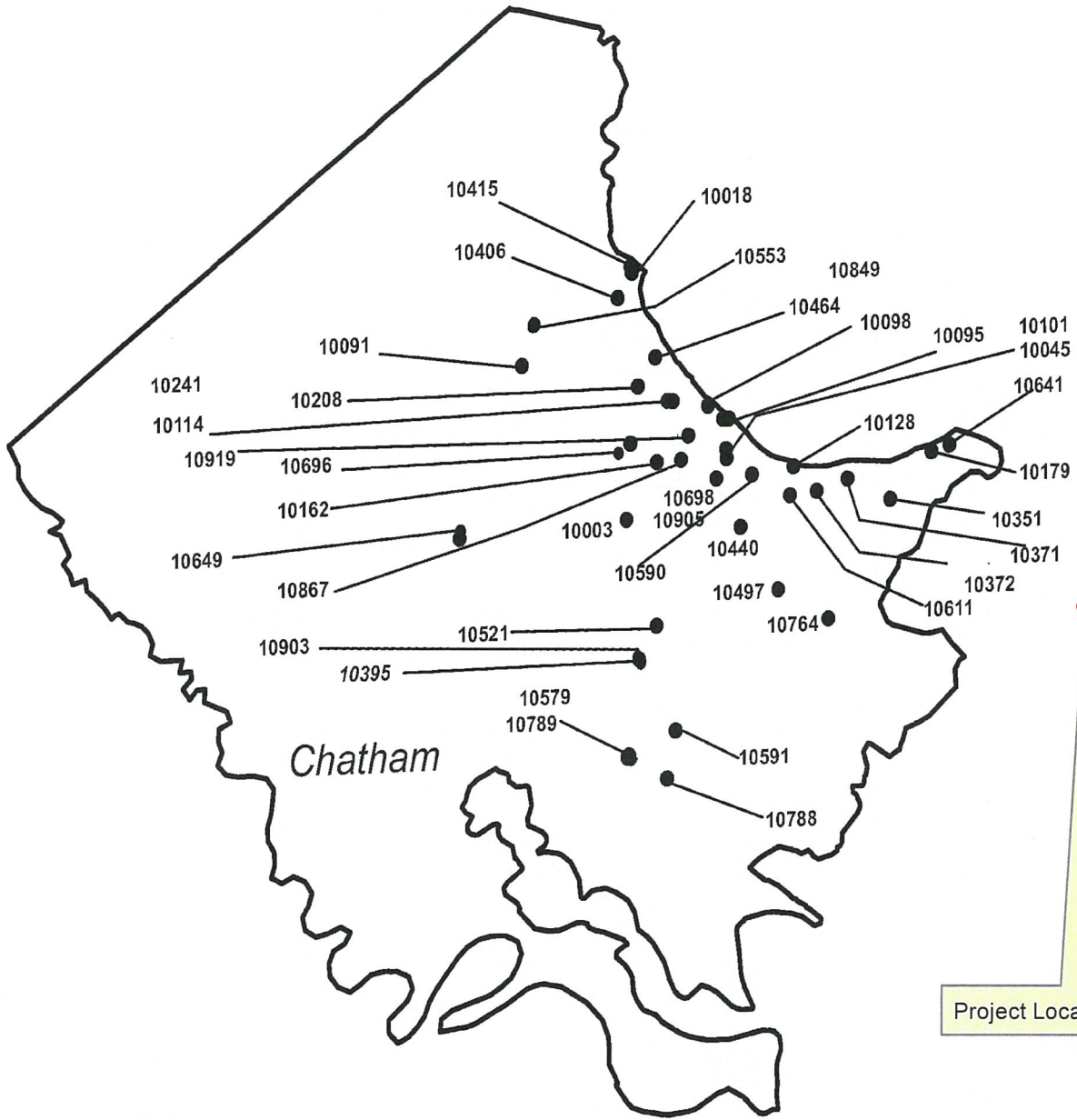


### FLIPPER

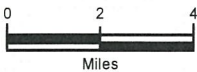
Broad, paddle-shaped



For more information about right whales, visit: <http://rightwhalesouth.nmfs.noaa.gov>



 Project Boundary



Source(s): Chatham County EPD Hazardous Site Inventory Map (2018)

Disclaimer: The information depicted on this figure is for conceptual purposes only, serves to aid a licensed engineer or geologist in rendering professional services, and is



**ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.**

2201 Rowland Ave.  
Savannah, GA 31404  
(912) 629-4000  
(912) 629-4001 Fax  
www.environmentalservicesinc.com

Chatham County Hazardous Site Inventory Map

**SAVANNAH BOATHOUSE**

Chatham County, Georgia

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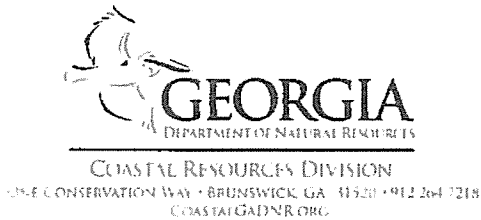
Project: ES16063.00

Date: June 2019

Drwn/Chkd: TLV/KHD

Figure: 1





MARK WILLIAMS  
COMMISSIONER

DOUG HAYMANS  
DIRECTOR

April 9, 2019

Tara Vick  
Environmental Services, Inc.  
101 B Estus Drive  
Savannah, GA 31402

**Re: Coastal Marshlands Protection Act Jurisdiction Line Verification, Jurisdictional Salt Marsh Line Plat, Lots A And B Of A Recombination Of Lots 142 Through 153, Mayer Plantation Subdivision And An Approximate 4 Acre Portion Of The Former Mayer Plantation Containing High Ground And Marshland, Located In The 6<sup>th</sup> G.M. District Wilmington Island, Chatham County, Georgia**

Dear Ms. Vick:

Our office has received a Survey by Dale E. Yawn., Georgia Registered Land Surveyor No. 2510 drawn March 30, 2019 entitled "*Jurisdictional Salt Marsh Line Plat, Lots A And B Of A Recombination Of Lots 142 Through 153, Mayer Plantation Subdivision And An Approximate 4 Acre Portion Of The Former Mayer Plantation Containing High Ground And Marshland, Located In The 6<sup>th</sup> G.M. District Wilmington Island, Chatham County, Georgia*" located adjacent to U.S. Highway 80. Based on my site inspection, this plat and survey generally depict the delineation of the marsh/upland boundary as required by the State of Georgia for jurisdiction under the authority of the Coastal Marshlands Protection Act of 1970. The delineation of the parcel is subject to change due to environmental conditions and legislative enactments. This jurisdiction line is valid for one year from date of my site visit. It will normally expire one year from the date of my inspection which occurred March 14, 2019, but may be voided should legal and/or environmental conditions change.

This letter does not relieve you of the responsibility of obtaining other state, local or federal permission or authorization relative to the site. Authorization by the Coastal Marshlands Protection Committee or this Department is required prior to any construction or alteration in the marsh jurisdictional area.

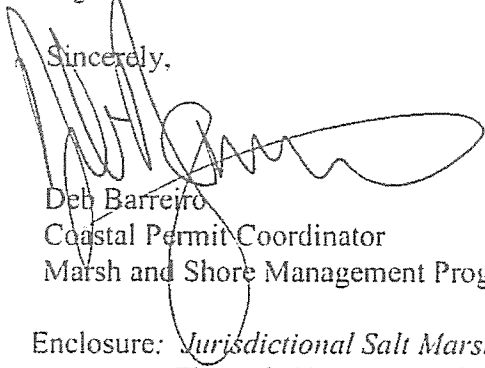
I appreciate you providing us with this information for our records. Please contact me at 912.266.3695 if I may be of further assistance.

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Sincerely,



Deb Barreiro  
Coastal Permit Coordinator  
Marsh and Shore Management Program

Enclosure: *Jurisdictional Salt Marsh Line Plat, Lots A And B Of A Recombination Of Lots 142 Through 153, Mayer Plantation Subdivision And An Approximate 4 Acre Portion Of The Former Mayer Plantation Containing High Ground And Marshland, Located In The 6<sup>th</sup> G.M. District Wilmington Island, Chatham County, Georgia*

cc: Mr. Brian McCarthy  
6 St. Augustine Bend  
Savannah, GA 31404

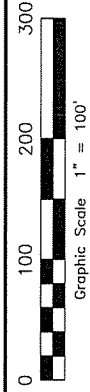
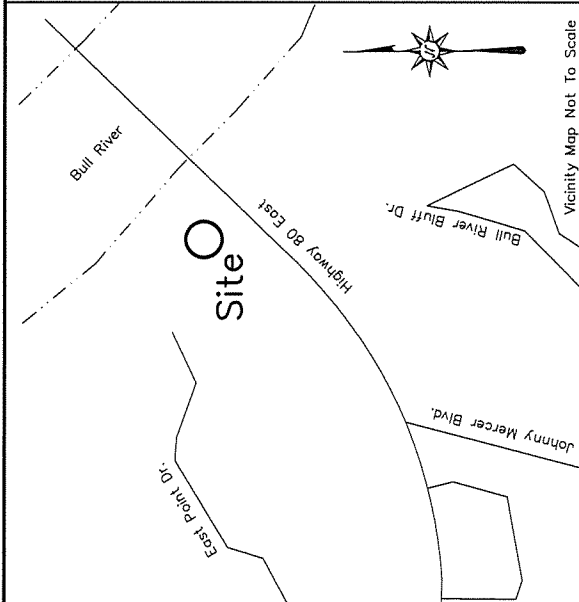
Robert Sebek  
P.O. Box 8161  
Savannah, GA 31412

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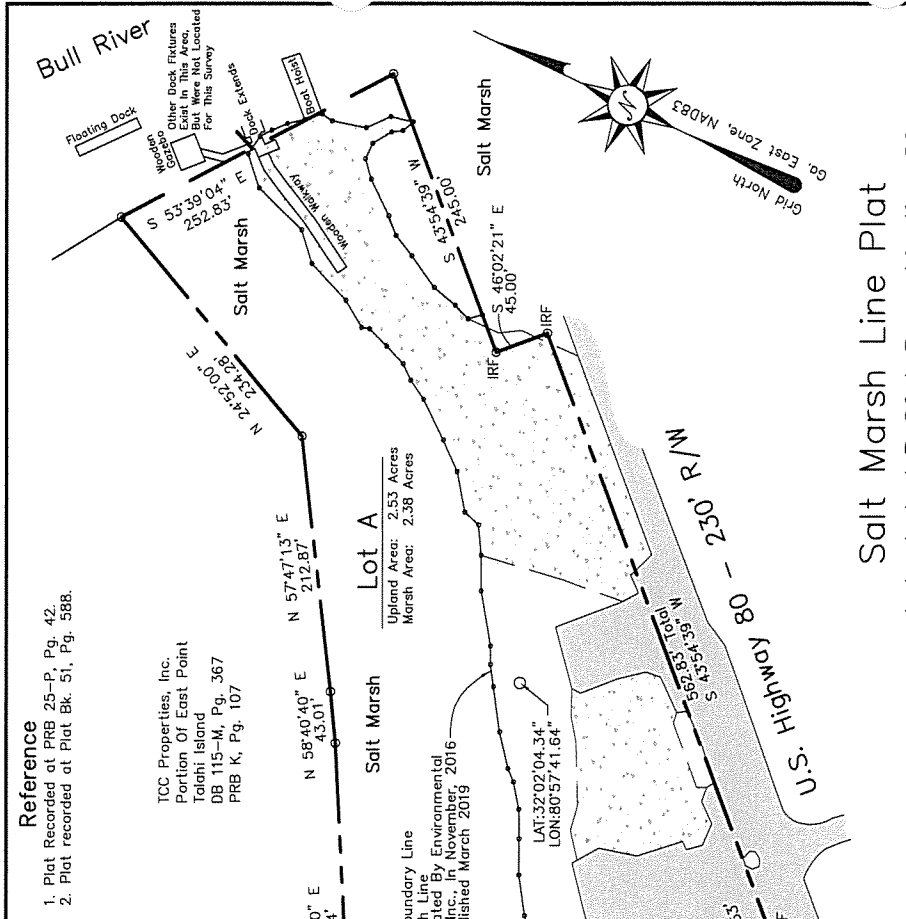
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**Reference**  
 1. Plat Recorded at PRB 25-P, Pg. 42.  
 2. Plat recorded at Plat Bk. 51, Pg. 588.



**Surveyor's Notes**

- The bearings and coordinates on this drawing are based on the Georgia State Plane Coordinate System, East Zone, NAD83. A Topcon GR3 dual frequency GPS receiver using differential corrections obtained from the EGPS RTK network was used to position control points used in the survey.
- This is not a boundary survey of the property. Boundary line information has been taken from the plat of record.
- The field data upon which this is based has a closure precision of 1 foot in 37,204 feet, and angular error of 0.3 seconds per station, and was adjusted with the compass rule. The drawing has been checked for closure, and has been found to have a closure precision of 1 foot in 1,636,345 feet. A 5 second robotic total station was used to determine the linear and angular measurements that form the basis of this plat.
- The USACE Boundary Line/Salt Marsh Line as shown was delineated by Environmental Services, Inc. in March, 2019.

To the best of my knowledge and belief, this plat has been prepared in conformity with the Technical Standards for Property Surveys in Georgia as set forth in Chapters 180-7 of the Rules of the Georgia Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors and as set forth in the Georgia Plat Act, O.C.G.A. 15-6-67

**Yawn Land Surveys, LLC**  
 Dale E. Yawn, L.S.  
 24 Island Creek Lane  
 Savannah, Ga 31410  
 912-897-6307  
 yawn251006@ellsouth.net  
 LSF #000907



**Legend**

Abbreviations

PB Pg.	Plat Book / Page
PRB Pg.	Plat Record Book / Page
CMF	Concrete Monument Found
IRF	Iron Rebar Found
PIN	Property Identification Number
R/W	Right of Way
---	Property Line

**Salt Marsh Line Plat**

Lots A and B of A Recombination of Lots 142 Through 153, Mayer Plantation Subdivision, and an Approximate 4 Acre Portion of the Former Mayer Plantation Containing High Ground and Marshland

Located in the 6th G.M. District  
 Wilmington Island, Chatham County, Georgia

Prepared For:  
**Brian McCarthy**

Drawing Date: March 30, 2019  
 Field Date: March 18, 2019

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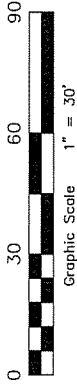
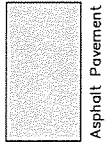
**Yawn Land Surveys, LLC**

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 24 Island Creek Lane  
 Savannah, Ga. 31410  
 912-897-6307  
 yawn2510@bellsouth.net  
 LSF #000907

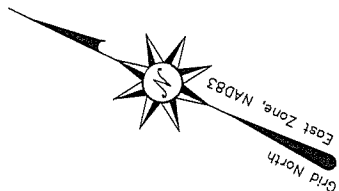
**Legend**  
 Abbreviations  
 CMF  
 IRF  
 PIN  
 R/W  
 FF  
 NAVD88  
 IE



Concrete Monument Found  
 Iron Rebar Found  
 Property Identification Number  
 Right of Way



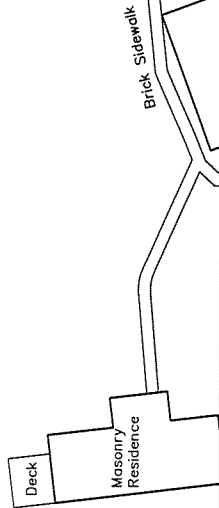
Linetypes  
 X Fence Line  
 X Property Line



Salt Marsh

Salt Marsh

USACE Boundary Line  
 Salt Marsh Line  
 As Delineated By Environmental  
 Services, Inc., in November, 2016  
 Re-Established March 2019

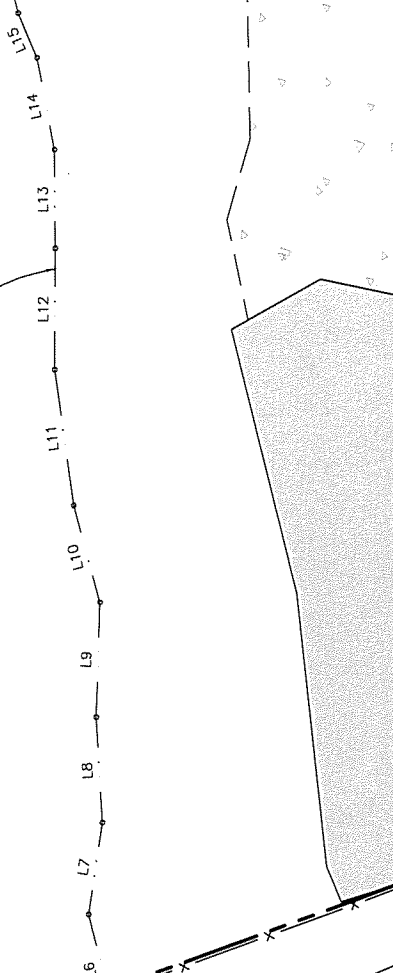


N 61°26'10" E  
 318.44'

N 61°26'10" E  
 103.29'

270.23'  
 N 28°56'25" W

S 45°54'05" E  
 377.09'



Detail Map  
 Sheet 2 Of 5

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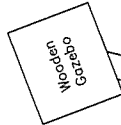
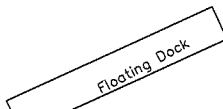
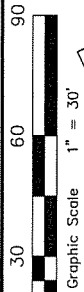
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 yawn2510@bellsouth.net  
 LSF #000907

TCC Properties, Inc.  
 Portion Of East Point  
 Talahi Island  
 DB 115-M, Pg. 367  
 PRB K, Pg. 107

**Legend**

- Abbreviations**  
 CMF Concrete Monument Found  
 IRF Iron Rebar Found  
 PIN Property Identification Number  
 R/W Right of Way  
 FF NAVD88  
 IE
- Linetypes**  
 X ——— Fence Line  
 X ——— Property Line
- Concrete Monument Found  
 Iron Rebar Found  
 Property Identification Number  
 Right of Way
- Asphalt Pavement  
 Gravel Pavement

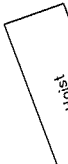


**Bull River**



Other Deck Fixtures Exist In This Area, But Were Not Located For This Survey

Dock Extends



**Salt Marsh**

**Salt Marsh**



S 53°39'04" E  
 252.83' Tie Line

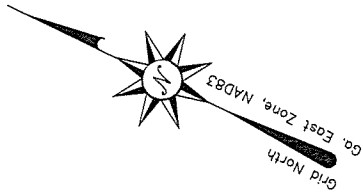
White PVC Posts

Line Of Old Wooden Fence Posts

White PVC Post

White PVC Post

USACE Boundary Line  
 Salt Marsh Line  
 As Delineated By Environmental Services, Inc., In November, 2016  
 Re-Established March 2019



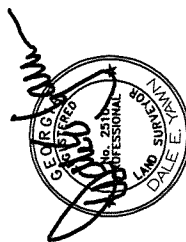
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USACE Boundary Line/Salt Marsh Jurisdictional Line Data Table

LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE	LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE
L1	N 81°26'23" E	41.29'	L31	N 15°35'35" W	6.64'
L2	N 44°47'04" E	32.96'	L32	N 34°31'32" E	25.76'
L3	N 68°30'42" E	19.73'	L33	N 21°28'13" E	41.34'
L4	N 87°12'34" E	47.74'	L34	N 46°52'12" E	29.24'
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L30	N 19°54'51" E	20.05'			



To the best of my knowledge and belief, this plat has been prepared in conformity with the Technical Standards for Property Surveys in Georgia as set forth in Chapter 180-7 of the Rules of the Georgia Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors and as set forth in the Georgia Plat Act, O.C.G.A. 15-6-67

**Yawn Land Surveys, LLC**

Dale E. Yawn, L.L.S.  
 24 Island Creek Lane  
 Savannah, Ga. 31410  
 912-897-6307  
 yawn2510@bellsouth.net  
 LSF #000907

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, SAVANNAH DISTRICT  
100 W. OGLETHORPE AVENUE  
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA 31401

April 18, 2019

Regulatory Branch  
SAS-2019-00138

Mr. Brian McCarthy  
3 Sea Sons, LLC  
6 Saint Augustine Bend  
Savannah, Georgia 31404

Dear Mr. McCarthy:

I refer to a letter dated February 15, 2019, submitted on your behalf by Ms. Tarah Vick of Environmental Services, Inc., requesting an Aquatic Resource Delineation Review for your 5.79 acre site located at 8010 East U.S. Highway 80, in Chatham County, Georgia (Latitude 32.0347, Longitude -80.9613). This project has been assigned number SAS-2019-00138 and it is important that you refer to this number in all communication concerning this matter.

The enclosed exhibit entitled "Salt Marsh Line Plat", sheets 1-5, dated March 30, 2019, and signed by registered land surveyor Dale E. Yawn identifies the delineation limits of all aquatic resources within the review area. The wetlands were delineated in accordance with criteria contained in the 1987 "Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual," as amended by the most recent regional supplements to the manual. This delineation will remain valid for a period of 5-years unless new information warrants revision prior to that date.

If you intend to sell property that is part of a project that requires Department of the Army Authorization, it may be subject to the Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Act. The Property Report required by Housing and Urban Development Regulation must state whether, or not a permit for the development has been applied for, issued or denied by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Part 320.3(h) of Title 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations).

This communication does not convey any property rights, either in real estate or material, or any exclusive privileges. It does not authorize any injury to property, invasion of rights, or any infringement of federal, state or local laws, or regulations. It does not obviate your requirement to obtain state or local assent required by law for the development of this property. If the information you have submitted, and on which the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has based its determination is later found to be in error, this decision may be revoked.

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A copy of this letter is being provided to the following party: Ms. Tarah Vick, Environmental Services, Inc., 101 B Estus Drive, Savannah, Georgia 31404.

Thank you in advance for completing our on-line Customer Survey Form located at [http://corpsmapu.usace.army.mil/cm\\_apex/f?p=regulatory\\_survey](http://corpsmapu.usace.army.mil/cm_apex/f?p=regulatory_survey). We value your comments and appreciate your taking the time to complete a survey each time you have interaction with our office.

If you have any questions, please call me at 912-652-5022.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "J Scott Guinn". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "J".

Scott Guinn  
Regulatory Specialist, Coastal Section

Enclosure

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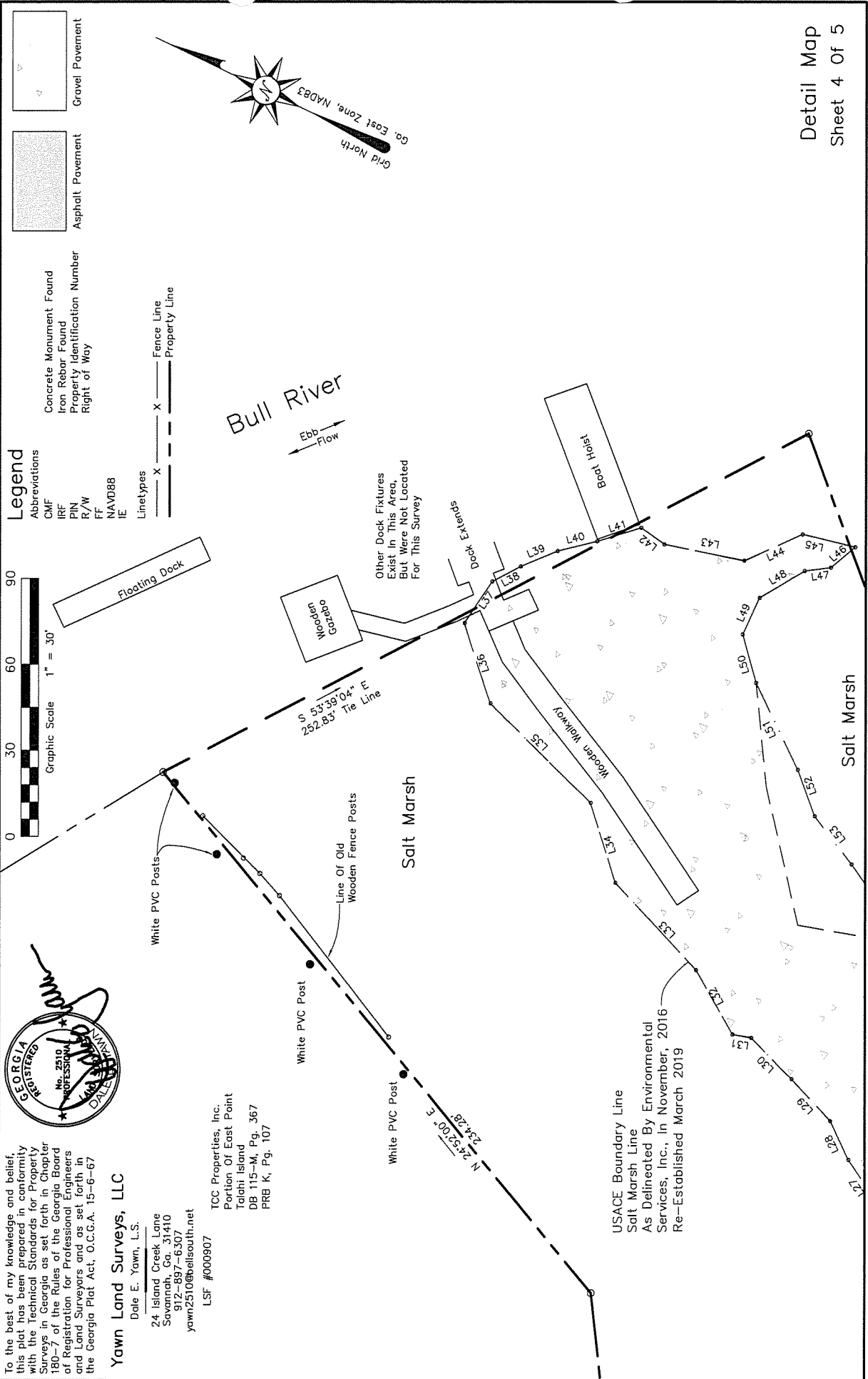
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 Dale E. Yawn, L.S.  
 24 Island Creek Lane  
 Savannah, Ga. 31410  
 912-897-6307  
 yawn2510@bellsouth.net  
 LSF #000907

TCC Properties, Inc.  
 Portion Of East Point  
 Talahi Island  
 DB 115-M, Pg. 367  
 PRB K, Pg. 107

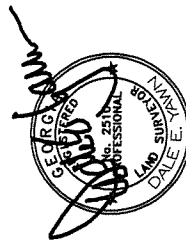
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## IPaC Information for Planning and Consultation U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

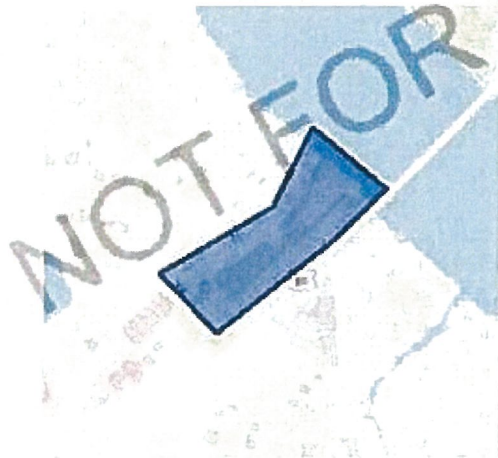
# IPaC resource list

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

Chatham County, Georgia



## Local office

Georgia Ecological Services Field Office

☎ (706) 613-9493

📠 (706) 613-6059

355 East Hancock Avenue  
Room 320

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Athens, GA 30601

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# 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 species<sup>1</sup> 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 Fisheries<sup>2</sup>).

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.
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:

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## Mammals

NAME

STATUS

West Indian Manatee *Trichechus manatus*

Threatened

There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.

Marine mammal

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4469>

## Birds

NAME

STATUS

Piping Plover *Charadrius melodus*

Threatened

[Atlantic Coast and Northern Great Plains populations] - Wherever found, except those areas where listed as endangered.

There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039>

Piping Plover *Charadrius melodus*

Endangered

[Great Lakes watershed DPS] - Great Lakes, watershed in States of IL, IN, MI, MN, NY, OH, PA, and WI and Canada (Ont.)

There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039>

Red Knot *Calidris canutus rufa*

Threatened

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864>

Red-cockaded Woodpecker *Picoides borealis*

Endangered

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7614>

Wood Stork *Mycteria americana*

Threatened

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8477>

## Reptiles

NAME

STATUS

Eastern Indigo Snake *Drymarchon corais couperi*

Threatened

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/646>

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Gopher Tortoise *Gopherus polyphemus* Candidate  
 No critical habitat has been designated for this species.  
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6994>

Green Sea Turtle *Chelonia mydas* Threatened  
 No critical habitat has been designated for this species.  
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6199>

Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle *Lepidochelys kempii* Endangered  
 There is proposed critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.  
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5523>

Leatherback Sea Turtle *Dermochelys coriacea* Endangered  
 There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.  
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1493>

Loggerhead Sea Turtle *Caretta caretta* Threatened  
 There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.  
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1110>

## Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
Frosted Flatwoods Salamander <i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4981">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4981</a>	Threatened

## Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Pondberry <i>Lindera melissifolia</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1279">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1279</a>	Endangered

## Critical habitats

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

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THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

# Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act<sup>1</sup> and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act<sup>2</sup>.

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

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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.)

- American Kestrel** *Falco sparverius paulus* Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 31  
 This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
- American Oystercatcher** *Haematopus palliatus* Breeds Apr 15 to Aug 31  
 This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.  
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8935>
- Bald Eagle** *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31  
 This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.  
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626>
- Black Skimmer** *Rynchops niger* Breeds May 20 to Sep 15  
 This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.  
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5234>
- Clapper Rail** *Rallus crepitans* Breeds Apr 10 to Oct 31  
 This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
- Common Ground-dove** *Columbina passerina exigua* Breeds Feb 1 to Dec 31  
 This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
- Dunlin** *Calidris alpina arctica* Breeds elsewhere  
 This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

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- Gull-billed Tern** *Gelochelidon nilotica* Breeds May 1 to Jul 31  
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.  
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9501>
- Least Tern** *Sterna antillarum* Breeds Apr 20 to Sep 10  
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
- Lesser Yellowlegs** *Tringa flavipes* Breeds elsewhere  
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.  
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679>
- Nelson's Sparrow** *Ammodramus nelsoni* Breeds elsewhere  
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
- Prairie Warbler** *Dendroica discolor* Breeds May 1 to Jul 31  
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
- Prothonotary Warbler** *Protonotaria citrea* Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31  
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
- Red-headed Woodpecker** *Melanerpes erythrocephalus* Breeds May 10 to Sep 10  
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
- Red-throated Loon** *Gavia stellata* Breeds elsewhere  
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
- Ruddy Turnstone** *Arenaria interpres morinella* Breeds elsewhere  
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
- Saltmarsh Sparrow** *Ammodramus caudacutus* Breeds elsewhere  
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

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**Seaside Sparrow** *Ammodramus maritimus*

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

Breeds May 10 to Aug 20

**Semipalmated Sandpiper** *Calidris pusilla*

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

Breeds elsewhere

**Short-billed Dowitcher** *Limnodromus griseus*

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

Breeds elsewhere

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480>

**Whimbrel** *Numenius phaeopus*

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

Breeds elsewhere

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9483>

**Willet** *Tringa semipalmata*

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

Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 5

**Wilson's Plover** *Charadrius wilsonia*

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

Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 20

## 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

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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.

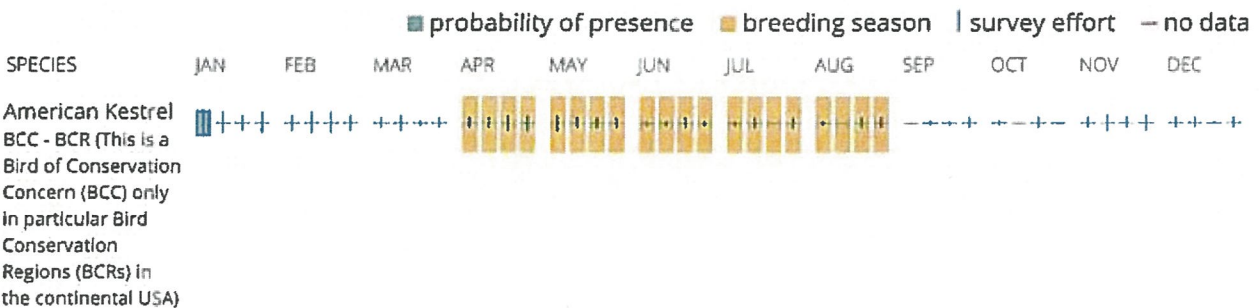
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

**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.



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

Bald Eagle  
 Non-BCC Vulnerable (This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.)

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

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

Common Ground-dove  
 BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)

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



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Gull-billed Tern  
 BCC Rangewide  
 (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC))

throughout its range  
 in the continental  
 USA and Alaska.)

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

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

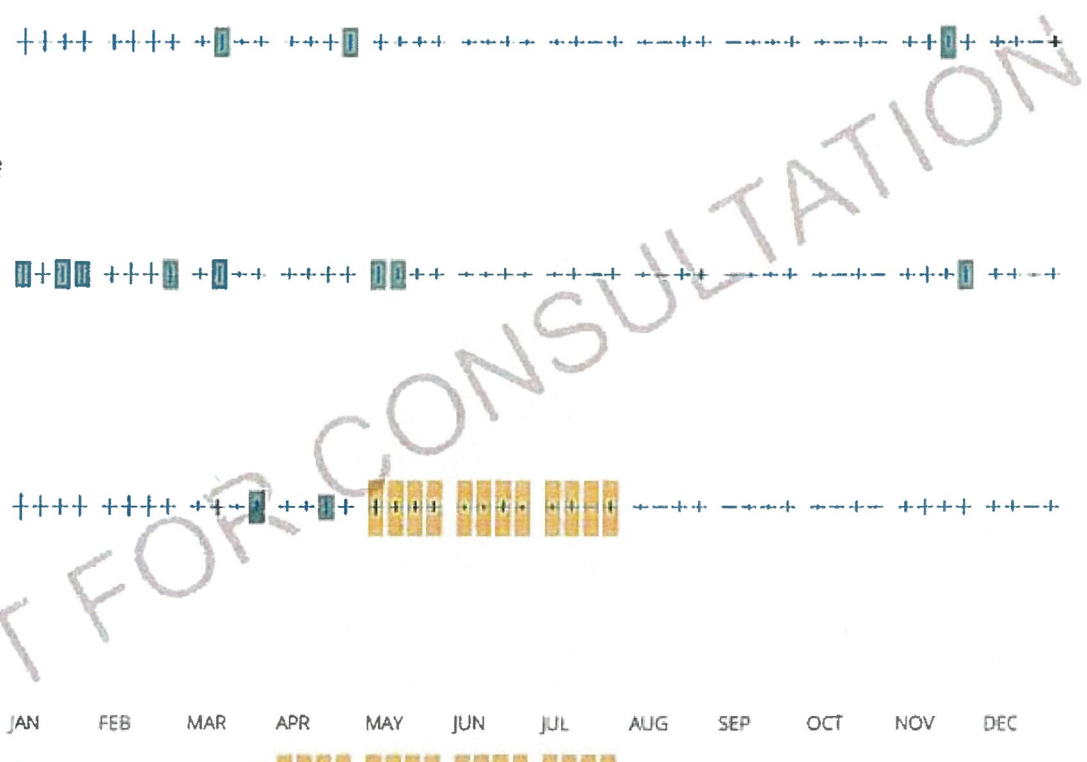
Nelson's Sparrow  
 BCC Rangewide  
 (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC))  
 throughout its range  
 in the continental  
 USA and Alaska.)

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

SPECIES    JAN    FEB    MAR    APR    MAY    JUN    JUL    AUG    SEP    OCT    NOV    DEC

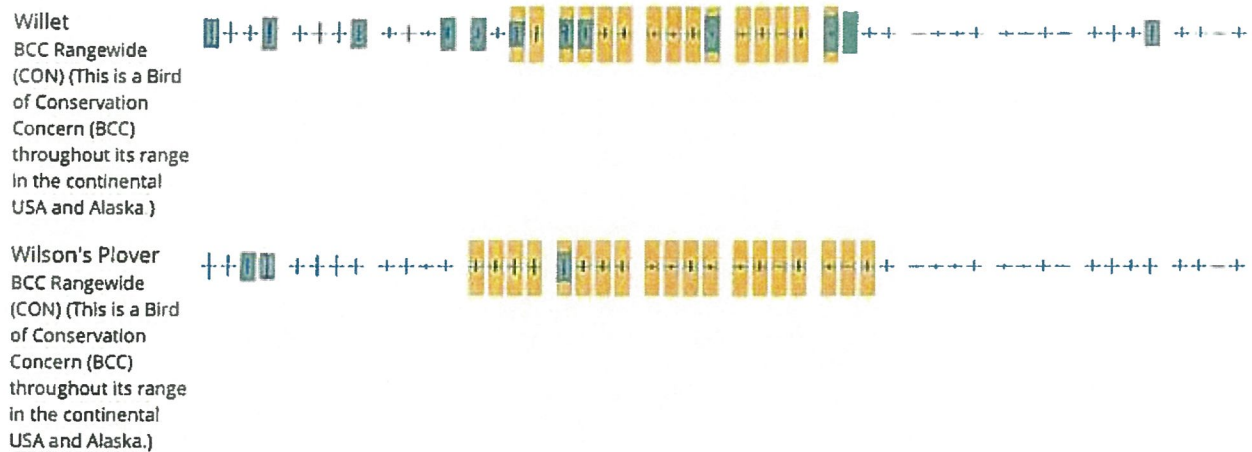
Prothonotary Warbler  
 BCC Rangewide  
 (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC))  
 throughout its range  
 in the continental  
 USA and Alaska.)

Red-headed Woodpecker  
 BCC Rangewide  
 (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC))  
 throughout its range  
 in the continental  
 USA and Alaska.)



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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](#) and/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 [E-bird Explore Data 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.

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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

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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.

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## Marine mammals

Marine mammals are protected under the [Marine Mammal Protection Act](#). Some are also protected under the Endangered Species Act<sup>1</sup> and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora<sup>2</sup>.

The responsibilities for the protection, conservation, and management of marine mammals are shared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [responsible for otters, walrus, polar bears, manatees, and dugongs] and NOAA Fisheries<sup>3</sup> [responsible for seals, sea lions, whales, dolphins, and porpoises]. Marine mammals under the responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are not shown on this list; for additional information on those species please visit the [Marine Mammals](#) page of the NOAA Fisheries website.

The Marine Mammal Protection Act prohibits the take (to harass, hunt, capture, kill, or attempt to harass, hunt, capture or kill) of marine mammals and further coordination may be necessary for project evaluation. Please contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office shown.

1. The [Endangered Species Act](#) (ESA) of 1973.
2. The [Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora](#) (CITES) is a treaty to ensure that international trade in plants and animals does not threaten their survival in the wild.
3. [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 marine mammals under the responsibility of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are potentially affected by activities in this location:

NAME

West Indian Manatee *Trichechus manatus*  
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4469>

## 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.

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## 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](#).

WETLAND INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the [NWI map](#) to view 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

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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.

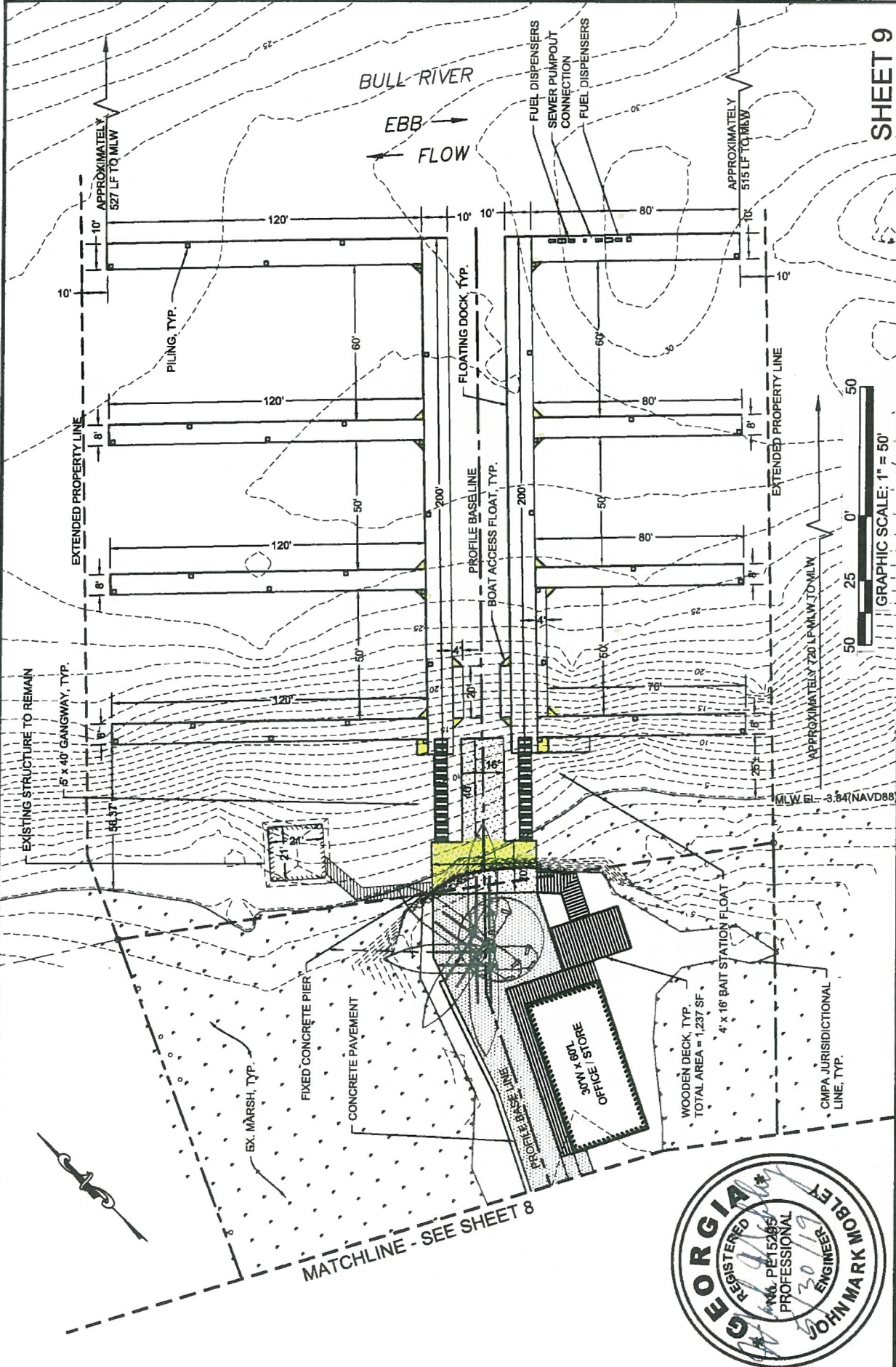
NOT FOR CONSULTATION

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04/2010 0:50:11



**SHEET 9**

PROJECT NO:	18-0143
DRAWN BY:	TCB
DESIGNED BY:	TCB
SURVEYED BY:	YAWN
SURVEY DATE:	JAN. 2019
CHECKED BY:	JMM
SCALE:	1" = 50'
DATE:	MAY 30, 2019

**MARSHLAND COMPONENT PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS**

**SAVANNAH BOATHOUSE DEVELOPMENT**

8020 E. US HWY 80  
 CHATHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA  
 Prepared for:  
 3 SEA SONS, LLC.

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**EMC ENGINEERING SERVICES, INC.**  
 10 Chatham Center South,  
 Ste 100  
 Savannah, GA 31405  
 Ph: (912) 232-6533  
 Fax: (912) 233-4580  
 savannah@emc-eng.com  
 www.emc-eng.com

**EMC ENGINEERING SERVICES, INC.**  
 ALBANY, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, BRUNSWICK,  
 COLUMBUS, STATESBORO & VALDOSTA



MATCHLINE - SEE SHEET 8





025-0612(L)(E)  
Savannah Elec. & Power Co. -  
Grunman Rd.  
9-5-87 85

025-0632(L)  
Carter - Quince Rd. 29 Ga. DOT - Hutchinson Island  
4-11-87 not operational  
11-10-87 90

025-0672(L)  
6-1-88 Fee-oper.  
6-14-91 50  
8-8-91 80  
9-24-91 100

Wright Avenue  
8-11-87 Open Dump

025-0652(L)  
30. Day-Ric-45 80/Dean Forest Rd.  
11-10-87 not operational  
6-5-88 Fee-oper.  
11-17-88 "

025-0682(L)  
31. Crosby - Quince Rd.  
6-5-88 73  
5-9-88 75  
9-12-88 85  
10-6-88 90  
2-9-89 90  
3-27-90 93  
6-10-91 45  
1-7-18-91 45  
8-28-91 90

Heritage St. - Liberty City  
8-11-87 Open Dump

Sam Stevens  
8-5-87 Open Dump

025-0662(L)  
32. MacMillan - Dean Forest Rd.  
6-8-88 Fee-oper.  
11-17-88 LR-80  
1-12-89 100  
11-20-89 100 (Fee-oper.)  
6-25-90 53

William Sellers  
8-11-87 Open Dump

Mississippi/Louisiana Avenues  
6-6-88 Open Dump  
6-6-88 Unpermitted  
Landfill

25. Savannah Oak Forest Rd., Ph. 1  
025-0512(L)





## CHATHAM COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

124 Bull Street, Room 430  
P.O. Box 8161  
Savannah, Georgia 31412-8161  
FAX 912-652-7818  
912-652-7800

*Leon Davenport, P.E.*  
*County Engineer*

*Suzanne Cooler, P.E.*  
*Assistant County Engineer*

June 14, 2019

Mr. Michael J. DeMell  
Environmental Services, Inc.  
101 B Estus Drive  
Savannah, GA 31404

**Re: Savannah Boathouse - Landfill Certification**

Dear Mr. DeMell,

This office has investigated the photo-history of the site looking for any signs of previous landfill activities. We found that the eastern half of the property was "made land" and the quality and contents of the fill brought to the parcel are unknown to us. A casino boat operation occupied portions of the site for several years and left behind scrap, junk, garbage and significant amounts of petroleum products, oils and lubricants (POLs) in 55-gallon drums. We encourage a subsurface survey of the area of "made land" to the east of the former building site of William's Seafood restaurant.

If you need additional information, or if you have any questions or comments, please let us know.

Respectfully,

Nick Millionis, MS, P.E.  
Senior Development Services Engineer

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3 SEA SONS LLC  
220 JOHN WESLEY WAY  
SAVANNAH, GA 31404

212  
67-98/532

6/2/98 Date

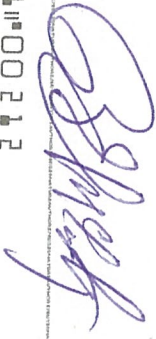
Pay to the

Order of Georgia Dept of Natural Resources \$ 5000.00  
Two Thousand & no/100

 SOUTH STATE BANK  
SouthStateBank.com

 Photo  
and  
Mobile  
Checks on Back

For Permit App Revision



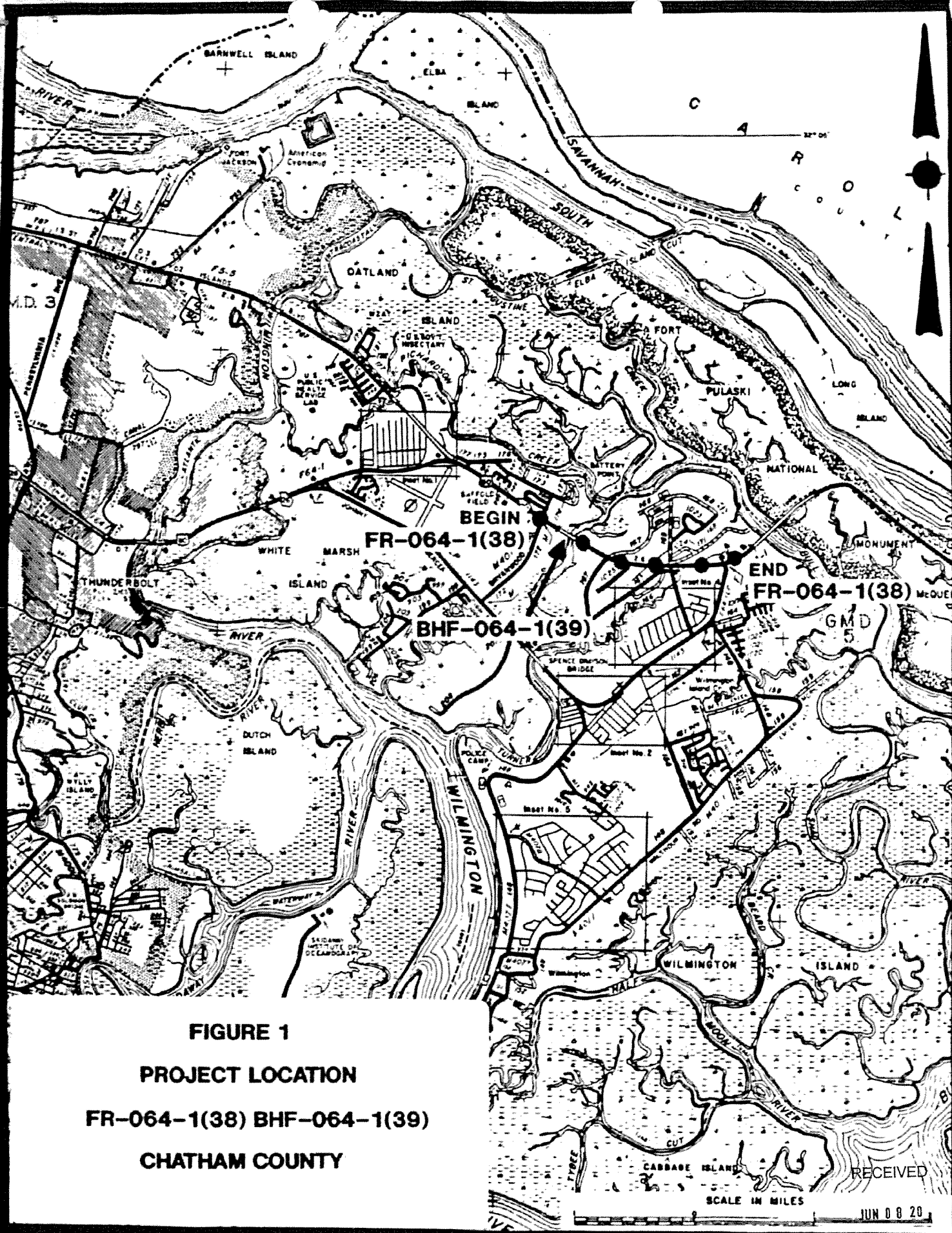
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**FIGURE 1**  
**PROJECT LOCATION**  
**FR-064-1(38) BHF-064-1(39)**  
**CHATHAM COUNTY**

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

STATE OF GEORGIA

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INTERDEPARTMENT CORRESPONDENCE

FEB 21 1996

FILE P.I. No. 522490

OFFICE Environment/Location

OFFICE OF  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

DATE February 19, 1996

FROM Eric Anthony Duff, Archaeologist

TO Archaeology Files

SUBJECT Project STP-064-1(41), Chatham County: Preliminary Archaeological Resources Survey

The subject project consists of the proposed widening of SR 26/US 80 in Chatham County on Wilmington Island, McQueens Island, and Tybee Island. The project is in the preliminary stages of design, but the construction limits are generally described as beginning on Wilmington Island approximately 610 meters (2000 feet) southwest of Bull River then continuing southeasterly along SR 26/US 80 across McQueens Island and ending on Tybee Island approximately 760 meters (2500 feet) east of Lazaretto Creek. Total project length would be approximately 9.29 kilometers (5.77 miles). The existing right-of-way on SR 26/US 80 is approximately 45.7 meters (150 feet), while the additional required right-of-way will be a maximum of approximately 45.7 meters (150 feet). The majority of proposed construction will be restricted north of SR 26/US 80 with the exception of additional required right-of-way needed south of SR 26/US 80 on McQueens Island and Tybee Island at Lazaretto Creek.

Because this project is in the early stages of development, a preliminary survey was conducted to identify potential archaeological resources which might be located in the proposed project's area of potential environmental effect. The State Site Files at the University of Georgia were checked to determine previously recorded sites. Aerial photographs along the length of the proposed project corridor were consulted. Civil War maps were checked to identify areas where there was troop activity and historical documents were consulted to aid in potential site identification.

As a result of these efforts, one area of significance was identified along the project corridor on Tybee Island. There are no recorded archaeological sites located within the project's area of potential environmental effect and the majority of the project corridor is covered in a wetland/marsh type environment. The portion of the proposed project located on McQueens Island is part of the Fort Pulaski National Monument currently owned and operated by the National Park Service. Further archaeological investigation along this portion of the project corridor cannot be accomplished without a completed and executed ARPA Permit.

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Georgia Archaeological  
Site File  
Report No. 5156

Tybee Island (east of Lazaretto Creek) has been identified as an area of archaeological significance. Within the project corridor and south of SR 26/US 80, one multi-component archaeological site was identified. The site includes Federal breastworks used to protect the batteries that shelled Fort Pulaski in 1862. These breastworks have been disturbed, but remain largely intact. One grave with headstone dating to 1823 was also identified. Local informants have stated that other graves are believed to be present in the area. Reconnaissance level archaeological survey located several linear depressions which correspond with local informant information. One above ground feature, identified as a cistern, is also located within the site area. For the most part, these resources are restricted to an oak grove that is located just south of the SR 26/US 80 existing right-of-way. Current construction plans indicate that this area is located within the proposed project's area of potential environmental impact. The probability that the site boundaries also extend into the SR 26/US 80 existing right-of way is high. All project construction should be restricted to the area north of SR 26/US 80 to avoid impacting this potentially eligible archaeological resource.

Historical documents state that the westernmost tip of Tybee Island, at the mouth of Lazaretto Creek, was utilized as a slave quarantine station from 1768 to 1785. Individuals who died at the quarantine station were buried in unmarked graves near by. The location of these unmarked graves has never been precisely identified. The proposed project has the potential to impact unmarked graves relating to the quarantine station, but this should be confirmed when more intensive archaeological surveys are conducted.

cc: Mr. Mark Edwards, State Historic Preservation Officer (w/attachment)  
Walker W. Scott, Jr., P.E., Director of Preconstruction (w/attachment)  
Joseph P. Palladi, (attn: Gerald Ross), GDOT (w/attachment)  
Lesa Walker, NEPA Specialist, (w/attachment)

*This project could also  
impact historic rail bed  
that parallels US 80 RR*

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

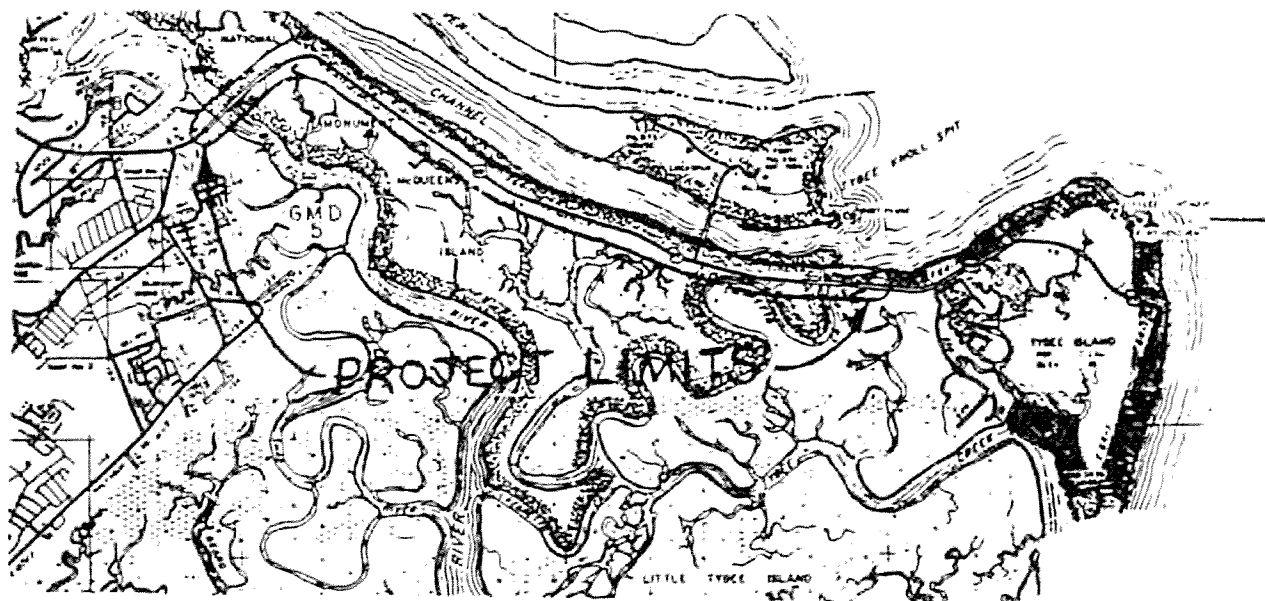
STATE OF GEORGIA

PROJECT CONCEPT REPORT

STP-064-1(41) Chatham County

SR 26/US 80 Widening from Bull River to Lazaretto Creek

Federal Route No.: US 80  
State Route No.: SR 26  
GaDOT P.I. No.: 522490



Date of Report: August 12, 1993

RECOMMENDATION FOR APPROVAL

Date

State Urban Design Engineer

Date

State Environmental Engineer

Date

State Traffic Operations Engineer

Date

District Engineer

Date

State Bridge & Structural Design Engineer

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HP 98 1201-005

Chatham

2 of 3 copies

An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Staging Area Within Fort Pulaski National Monument,  
Chatham County, Georgia

GDOT Project STP-064-1(41)  
P.I. No. 522490

ARPA Permit No. FOPU-02-001

SEAC Accession Number 1775

Prepared for:

National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center  
2035 East Paul Dirac Drive  
Johnson Building, Box 7  
Tallahassee, Florida 32310

By:



Shawn M. Patch  
Principal Investigator

July 23, 2002

Georgia Department of Transportation  
Office of Environment/Location  
3993 Aviation Circle  
Atlanta, Georgia 30336

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Georgia Archaeological  
Site File  
Report No. 5055

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

On June 7, 2002, staff archaeologists from the Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) conducted an archaeological survey of approximately 2.5 ha (6.19 acres) of land within the boundary of Fort Pulaski National Monument, Chatham County, Georgia. This survey was executed pursuant to the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979, permit number FOPU-02-001, and in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.

As part of the proposed widening of US 80, GDOT is proposing to utilize a temporary easement from Fort Pulaski National Monument for the transfer and staging of fill material that will be removed from Bird/Long Island. Previous archaeological surveys have been completed for the proposed widening and wetland mitigation activities. Although construction plans have yet to be finalized, an approximate staging area has been identified adjacent to US 80 on McQueen's Island, roughly corresponding to a roadside parking area associated with the McQueen's Island Trail.

With the exception of the McQueen's Island Trail, and its associated parking area and pedestrian access bridge, the rest of the project area is active marsh, with relatively thick vegetation. Systematic shovel testing, metal detecting, and probing failed to locate or identify any archaeological resources. Therefore, it is recommended that the proposed project proceed with no further archaeological work.

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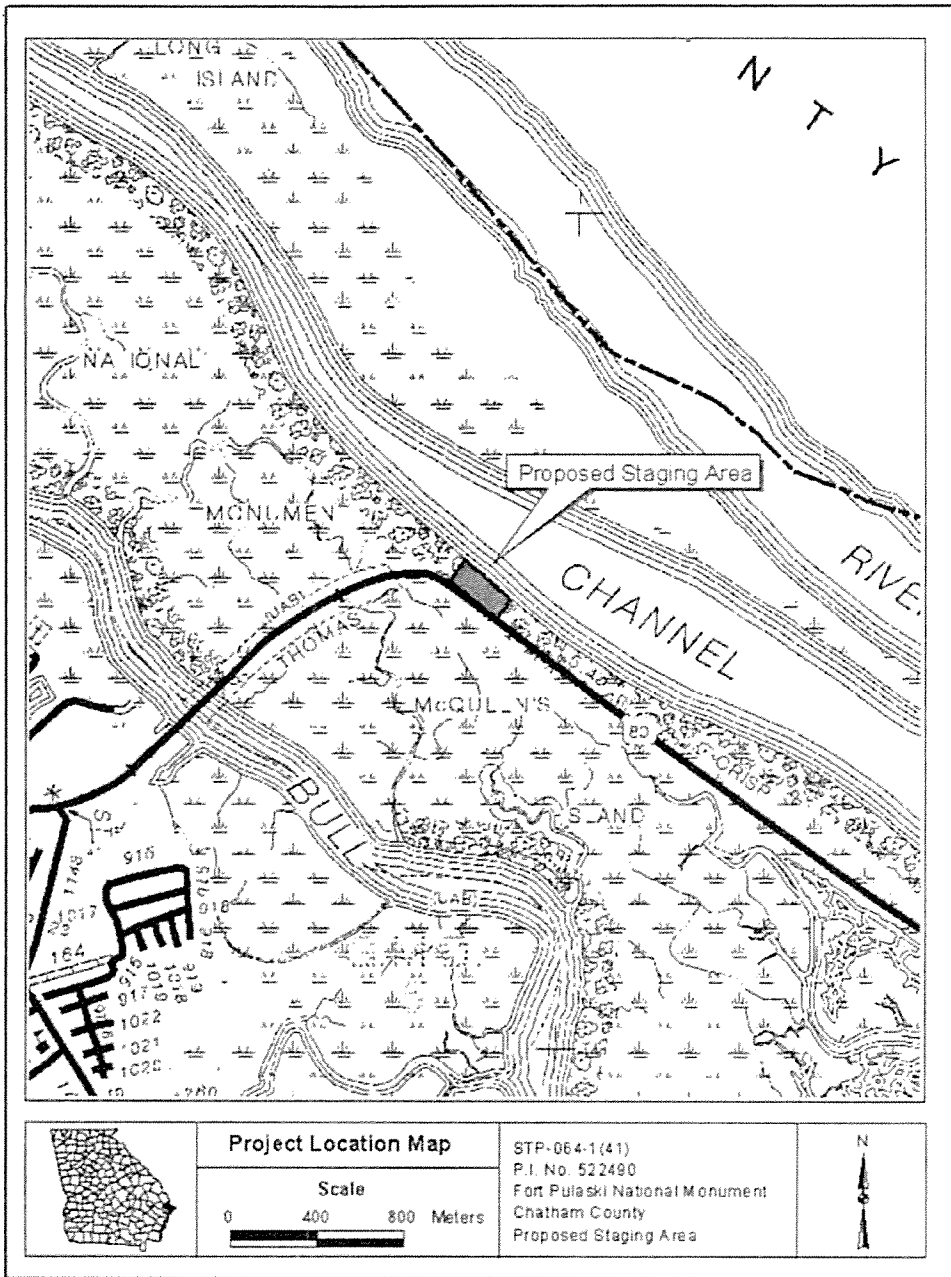


Figure 1. Map showing project area in Chatham County, Georgia.

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Georgia Archaeological  
Site File  
Report No. 0991

## GDOT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SHORT FORM FOR NEGATIVE FINDINGS

Report Title: Underwater Archaeological Survey SR 26/US 80 Bridge at Bull River, Chatham County, Georgia

Prime Consultant: Ecological Solutions

Sub Consultant: Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. (SEARCH)

GDOT Project No.: n/a P.I. No.: M004574

GA SHPO HP#: 121022-002

Draft Report Submitted on: 07 / 11 / 2013

### PROJECT LOCATION AND AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

County(ies):

Chatham

USGS Quadrangle(s):

Fort Pulaski; UTM Zone 17

### Project Description:

The Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) proposes to replace the existing fender system that helps guide the boats underneath the State Road 26 (SR 26)/US 80 Bridge at Bull River, Chatham County, Georgia. The current project intended to identify the presence or absence of submerged cultural resources along the existing fender system, located underneath the SR 26/US 80 Bridge. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) included both extant fender systems as well as a 100-foot Expanded Survey Corridor (ESC) around each fender. Field investigations included a non-intrusive marine remote-sensing survey and diver investigation to identify any potentially significant submerged cultural resources associated with the SR 26/US 80 Bridge. SEARCH conducted the marine remote-sensing survey utilizing an Edgetech 4125 side-scan sonar integrated with a Trimble DSM-232 Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) providing sub-meter accuracy for the location (or relocation) of any anomaly. Following the remote-sensing survey, SEARCH employed archaeological divers, using surface-supplied air (SSA) diving equipment, to systematically hydro-probe around the existing fender system, the APE, and the ESC to confirm the presence or absence of potentially significant submerged cultural resources.

### Area of Potential Effect (APE):

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed project consists of the two extant fender systems associated with the SR26/US 80 Bridge which crosses the Bull River. Both fender systems are heavily deteriorated and are in need of replacement. In addition, a 100-foot Expanded Survey Corridor (ESC) was created around each fender and included within the current investigation. Due to transiting vessels down the Intracoastal Waterway no dives were conducted within the active navigation channel; however both the east and west sides of the entire fender system were systematically hydro-probed. Despite no dives being conducted within the active navigation channel, the geophysical survey included the channel. A visual/tactile investigation (by archaeological divers) of observed objects (documented by the side-scan sonar) exposed on the river bottom at/near the existing fender system was also completed.

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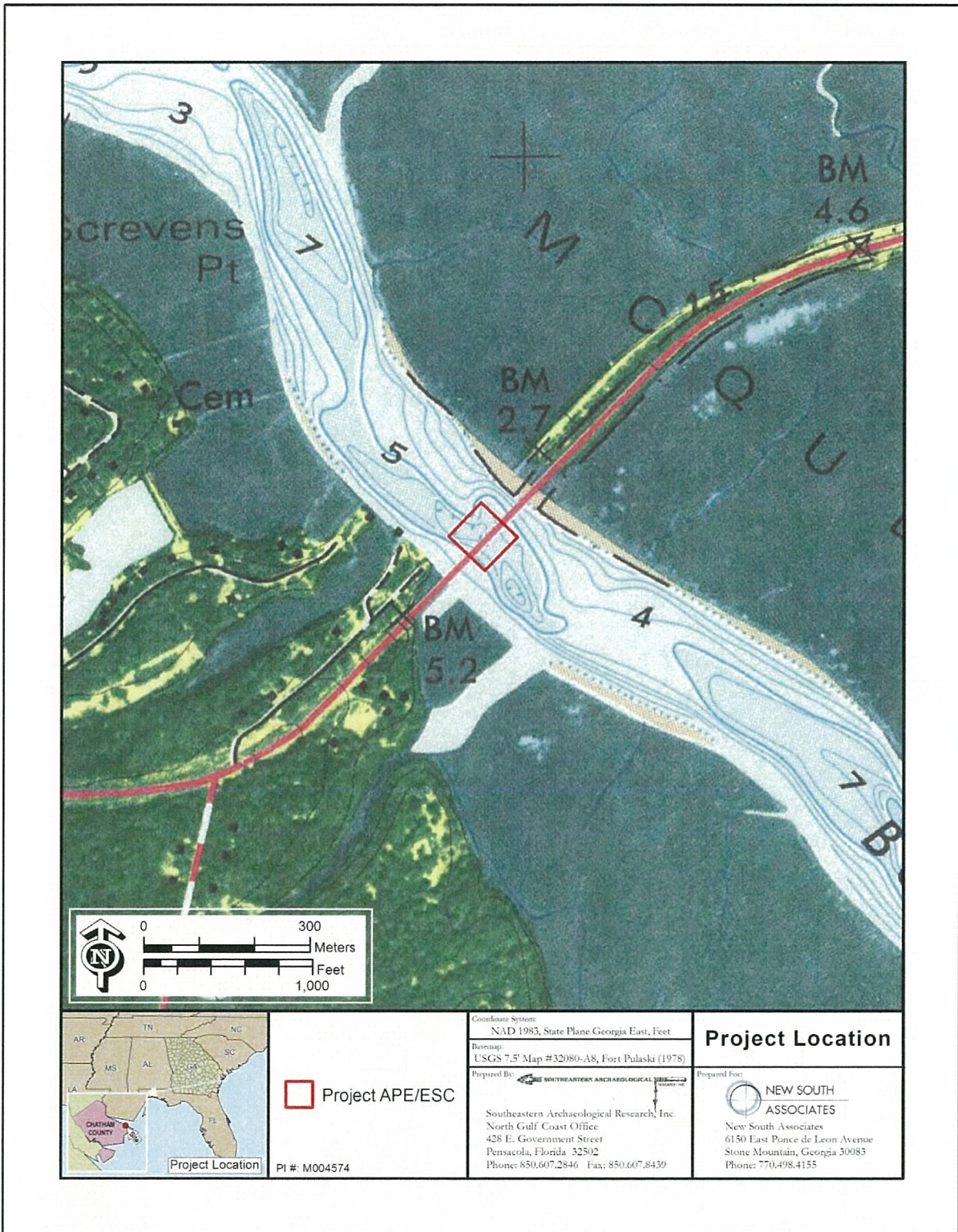


Figure 1. Project Area of Potential Effect (APE) and Expanded Survey Corridor (ESC), SR 26/US 80 Bridge at Bull River, Chatham County, Georgia.

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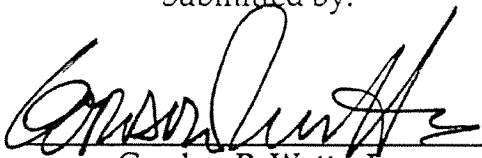
*Archaeological Survey of Additional Wideners Associated  
with the Proposed Widening of US80/SR26 from Bull River to  
Lazaretto Creek, Chatham County, Georgia*

Project STP-064-1 (41)  
P.I. No. 522490  
ARPA Permit FOPU-01-001

Submitted to:

Georgia Department of Transportation  
Office of Environment/Location  
3993 Aviation Circle  
Atlanta, Georgia 30336-1593

Submitted by:



Gordon P. Watts, Jr.  
Principal Investigator

Tidewater Atlantic Research, Inc.  
P. O. Box 2494  
Washington, North Carolina 27889

24 August 2001

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Georgia Archaeological  
Site File  
Report No. 9597 4

## Abstract

The Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) has proposed a project to widen US 80/SR 26 from just west of Bull River to just east of Lazaretto Creek in Chatham County, Georgia. The proposed project will widen the existing roadway to four lanes, widen the existing bridges and construct two additional bridges over Bull River and Lazaretto Creek. In order to identify potentially significant cultural resources in the project area, GDOT contracted with Tidewater Atlantic Research, Inc. (TAR) of Washington, North Carolina to conduct a pedestrian and submerged remote sensing survey of those areas to be impacted by projected related activities. That survey was conducted in June 1999 and revealed no cultural resources within the study area. In 2000, GDOT issued a modification of the right-of-way in selected portions of the US 80/SR 26 project area. In order to identify potentially significant cultural resources in the extended project area, GDOT contracted again with TAR to conduct a pedestrian and terrestrial magnetometer survey of those modified areas to be impacted by construction activities. The work performed consisted of a background literature review, a magnetic and pedestrian archaeological survey of the tidal marsh and a pedestrian archaeological survey of a relic land surface east of Lazaretto Creek. Fieldwork activities were conducted on 12 April 2001. The pedestrian and remote sensing survey of the tidal marsh between the two crossings revealed no cultural resources within the modified sections of the project area. The survey of the east bank of Lazaretto Creek on the north side of the road way revealed that the modified right-of-way is located in an area that has been highly impacted by past road improvements and other construction activities and contains no intact cultural resources. As a consequence of these results, no further investigation is recommended for the proposed project.

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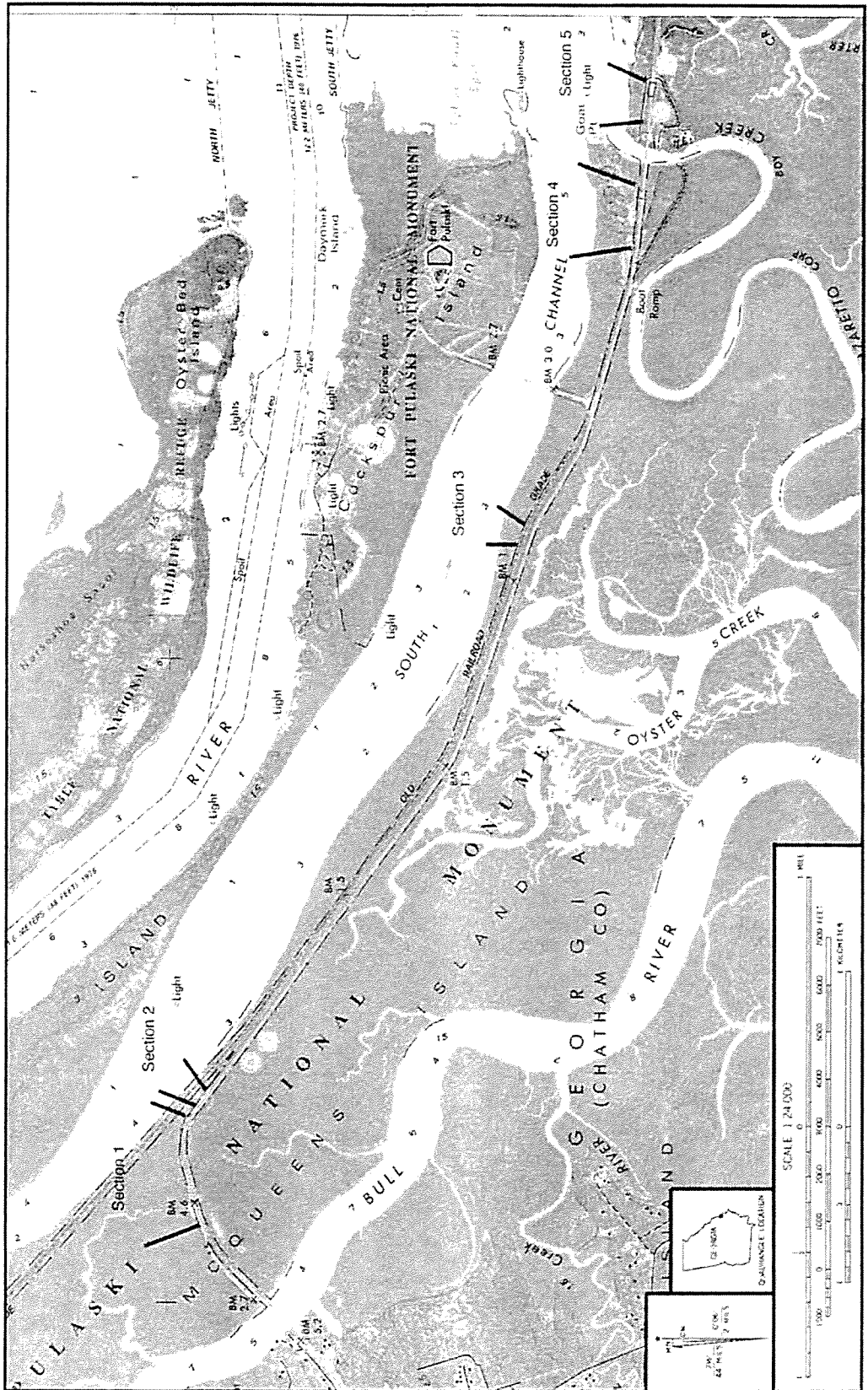


Figure 1. Project Location Map (1978, USGS Fort Pulaski, GA.-S.C./7.5").

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GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM  
1990

9CH1509  
DRAFT

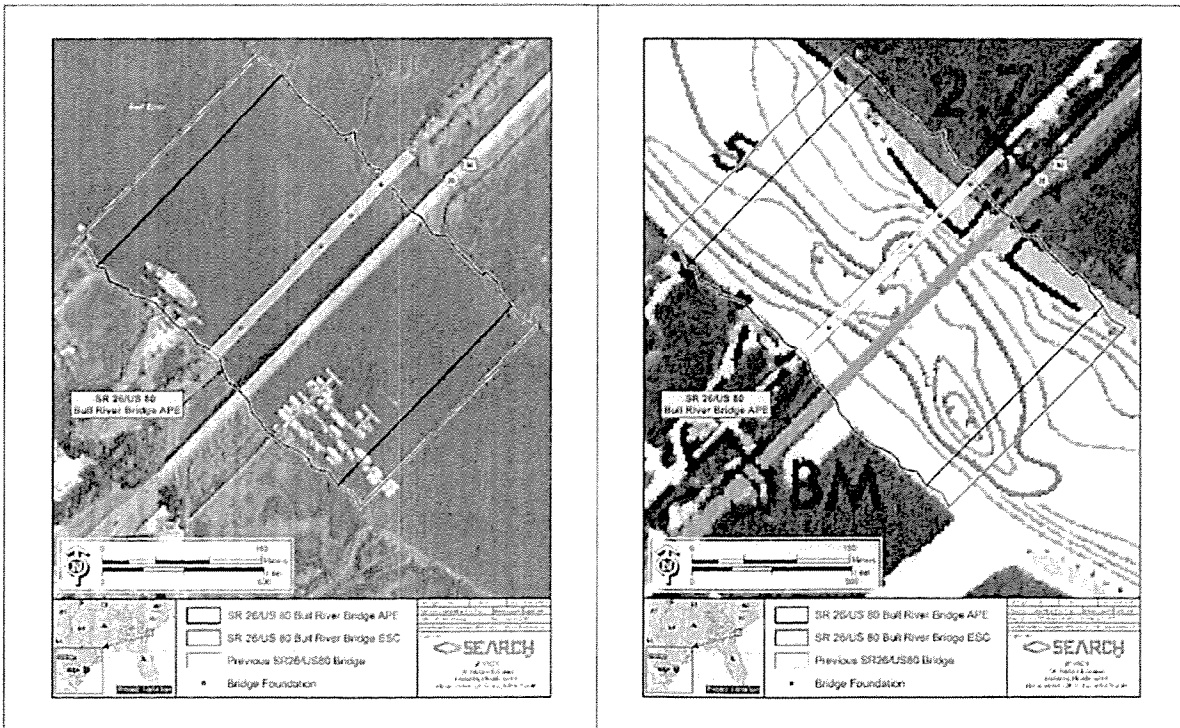
Official Site Number: TBD

Institutional Site Number: 9CH1509 Draft Site Name: Old SR 26/US 80 Bridge over the Bull River  
 County: Chatham Map Name: USGS 7.5" Fort Pulaski (1978) USGS OR USNOAA  
 UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 503849.19 UTM North: 3544229.99  
 Owner: State of Georgia Address: Old Tybee Rd Savannah, GA 31410  
 Site Length: 273 meters Width: 12 meters Elevation: +/- 0 meters  
 Orientation: 2. E-W  
 Kind of Investigation: 2. Testing  
 Standing Architecture: 1. Present  
 Site Nature: 6. Underwater  
 Midden: 3. Unknown  
 Features: 3. Unknown  
 Percent Disturbance: 2. Greater than 50  
 Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Bridge Remains

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): River, Semi-Submerged

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Semi-Submerged

Additional Information: Bridge remains consist of five (5) extant support structures exposed at high tide and location where bridge met road bed on land.



SKETCH MAP  
(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP  
(Xerox of proper map)

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State Site Number: TBD Institutional Site Number: 9CH 1509 DRAFT

Public Status: 7. N/A

National Register Standing: 2. Recommended Ineligible

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 4. Submerged 6. Destroyed

Preservation Prospects: 2. Endangered (include details below)  
Endangered by (if applicable): Bridge Construction

**RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS**

Supervisor: Joseph Grinnan Affiliation: SEARCH Date: 4/25/2018

Report Title: Underwater Archaeological Investigation of the State Road 26/US80 Bridge Replacements at Bull River and Lazaretto Creek, Chatham County, Georgia

Other Reports: N/A

Artifacts Collected: None

Location of Collections: N/A

Location of Field Notes: SEARCH Office, 700 N 9<sup>th</sup> Ave, Pensacola, Florida 32501

Private Collections: N/A

Name: N/A Address: N/A

**CULTURAL AFFINITY**

Cultural Periods: Mid-twentieth Century

Phases: \_\_\_\_\_

**FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION**

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>4/30/18</u>	<u>Joseph Grinnan</u>	<u>SEARCH</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

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PHASE I  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
of the  
BULL RIVER SITE  
Chatham County, Georgia

by  
Susan Simmons  
and  
Lawrence E. Babits

UGA Laboratory  
of Archaeology  
Report No. 193

  
LAWRENCE E. BABITS  
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR  
April 1986

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ABSTRACT

This report is the result of an archaeological survey in 1986 at the Bull River Site, 09CHAS861. Since the area is slated for development of a public marina, a survey was required to identify the existence of properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Some 189 artifacts ranging in time from circa 400 B.C. to the present were recovered. The major portion of these artifacts were modern and associated with present occupation of the site. No significant features were revealed to indicate extensive or intensive utilization of the area by prehistoric or historic inhabitants. The area appears to have little potential of yielding any additional information concerning these early inhabitants.

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