

National Park Service Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area



National Park Service



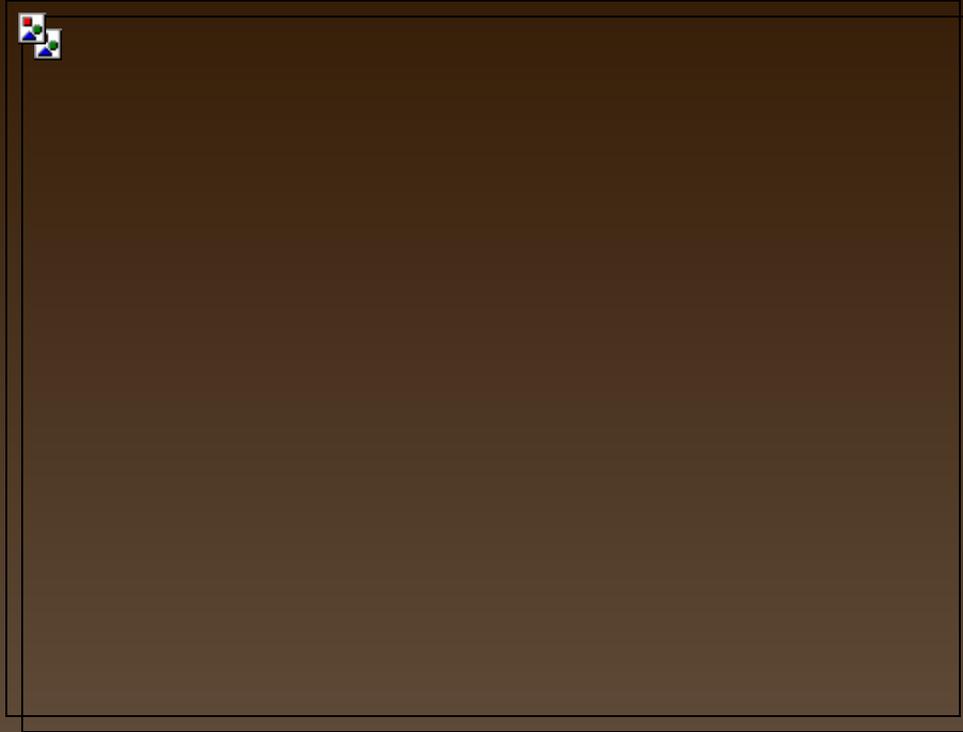
Established as bureau within the U.S. Department of the Interior in 1916 in order to:

- preserve and protect cultural and natural resources
- maintain local, national and international partnerships to promote conservation of cultural and natural resources throughout this country and the world.

The Organic Act (1916)



Established the National Park Service and stated that its purpose is “to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.



By the provisions of the Organic Act (1916), the National Park Service is prohibited from taking or authorizing any actions that would, or are likely to, impair park resources or values.

National Park Service Areas within the ACT/ ACF Basins



- Little River Canyon National Preserve, Fort Payne, Alabama
- Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Daviston, Alabama
- Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Atlanta, Georgia



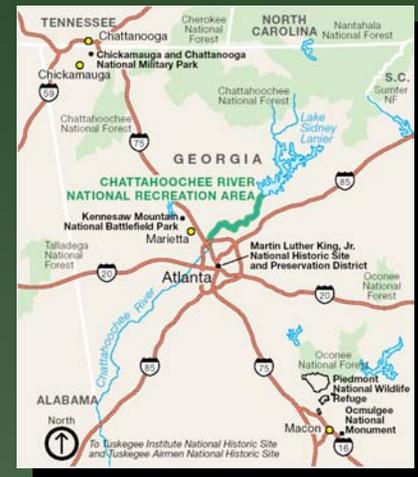
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area (CRNRA)



- Established in 1978
- Oversees a 48-mile stretch of the river from Buford Dam to Peachtree Creek
- Serves 3 million visitors per year
- Protects cultural, natural and physical resources
- Provides unique recreational opportunities for the American people

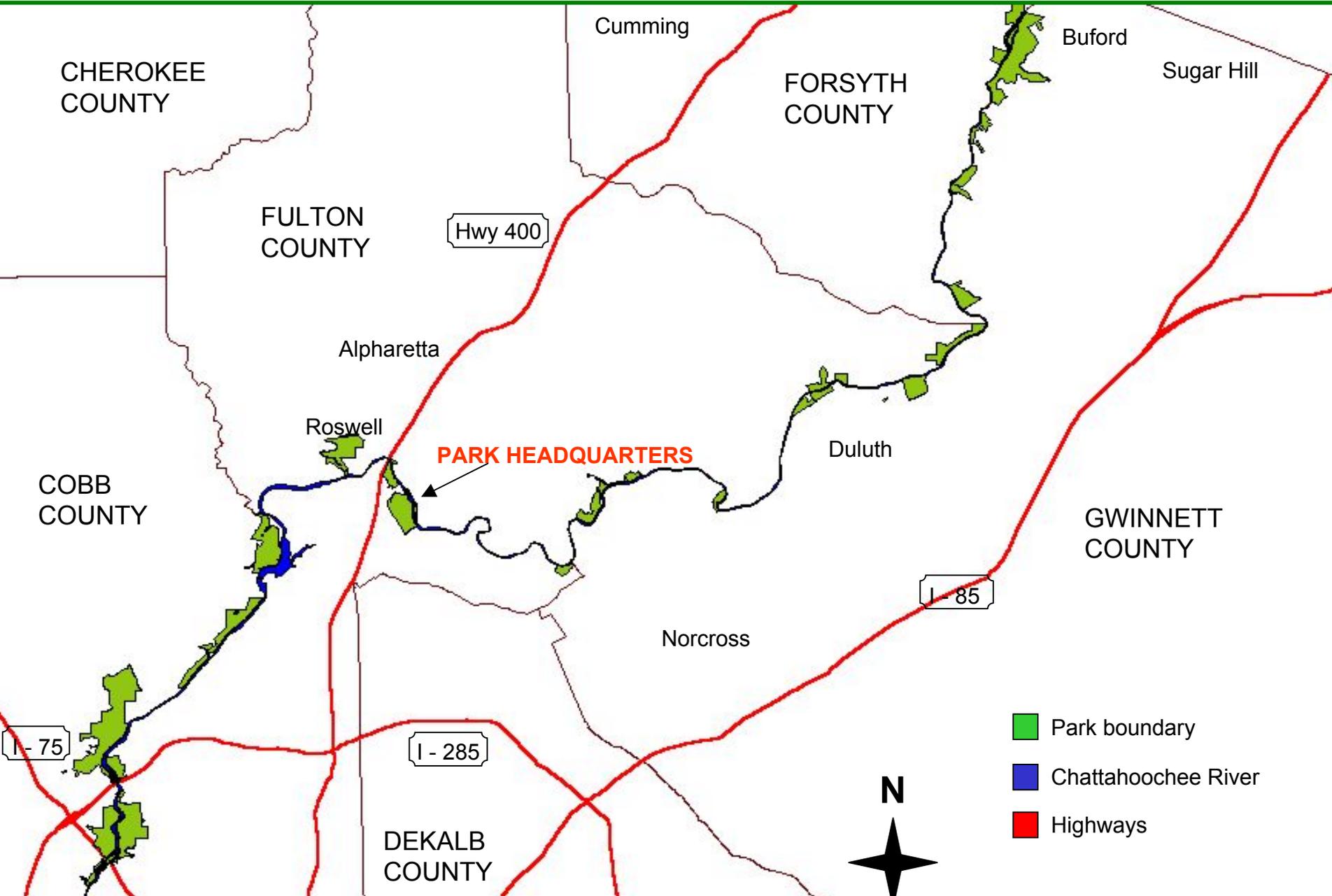
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area (CRNRA)

- Protects over 200 known archeological sites
- Monitors water quality on the Chattahoochee River, a primary source for drinking water and sewage treatment
- Provides habitat for 22 species of game fish, several of which are supported by the state hatchery
- Provides habitat for state and federally listed rare/ threatened/ endangered wildlife





Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area





Founding Legislation

The recreation area shall consist of the river and its bed together with the lands, waters and interests therein.

(16 USC 460ii)

Mission Statement



The purpose of CRNRA is to lead the preservation and protection of a 48-mile section of the Chattahoochee River corridor and its associated natural and cultural resources, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.



Protecting Natural and Cultural Resources



Allenbrook Home

The National Park Service will employ the most effective concepts, techniques, and equipment to protect cultural resources against impacts and other threats, without compromising the integrity of the resources.

(NPS Management Policies 2001, Section 5.3.1)

Protecting Natural and Cultural Resources



The National Park Service will maintain as parts of the natural ecosystems of parks all native plants and animals.

(NPS Management Policies 2001, Section 4.4.1)



Jewel-weed, *Impatiens pallida*

Protecting Natural and Cultural Resources

The National Park Service will inventory, monitor, and manage state and locally listed species in a manner similar to its treatment of federally listed species, to the greatest extent possible.

(NPS Management Policies, Section 4.4.2)



Peregrin Falcon, *Falco peregrinus*



Protecting Natural and Cultural Resources

The Service will take all steps necessary to protect and restore natural resources and the environmental benefits they provide. . .

(NPS Management Policies 2001, Section 4.1.6)



Protecting Natural and Cultural Resources



The National Park Service will protect the river and its floodplain to the highest extent possible.



The Service will implement a “no net loss of wetlands” policy.

(NPS Management Policies 2001, Section 4.6.5)



Other Relevant Legislation

- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
- Clean Water Act
- National Historic Preservation Act
- Metropolitan River Protection Act
- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act
- General Authorities Act



CRNRA partners with federal regulatory agencies, such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in order to manage park lands as mandated by Congress.

While the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Army Corps of Engineers have regulatory responsibilities, the National Park Service is primarily a land management agency.





The General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement for the park:

- **sets the tone and direction of CRNRA management for the next ten years**
 - **incorporates all relevant legislation, mandates and policies into a specific decision-making document**
 - **actively solicits the participation of the local community**
 - **provides a framework that guides coordination with other management and regulatory agencies on encompassing issues such as the management of the ACF basin**
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Environmental Considerations Within the ACF Basin



(www.sherpaguides.com)

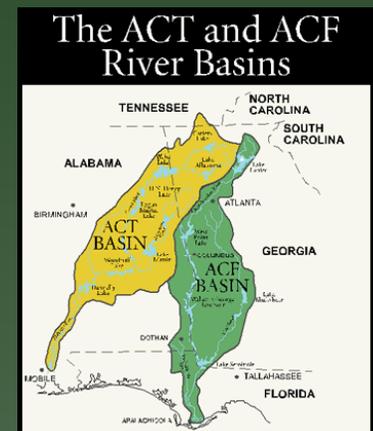




Water Resources Management

“The Service will work with state water administrators to protect park resources, and will participate in negotiations to seek the resolution of conflicts among multiple water claimants, while also preserving its legal mandates.”

(NPS Management Policies 2001, Section 4.6.2)



Within the Park's enabling legislation, Congress states that. . .

“The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall not license the construction of any dam, water conduit, reservoir, power house, transmission line or other project works under the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C.79a et seq.), on or directly affecting the recreation area. . .





and no department or agent of the United States shall assist by loan, grant, license, or otherwise in the construction of any water resource project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such area is established. . .





except where such project is determined by the State of Georgia to be necessary for water supply or water quality enhancement purposes and authorized by the U.S. Congress.”

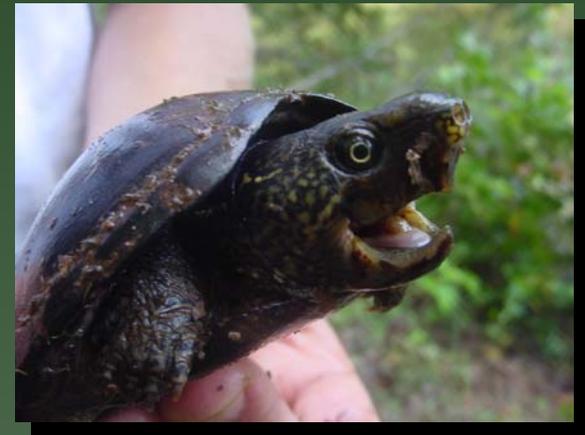
(16 USC 460ii-3a)



Congress states that . . .



In planning for the development and public use of the recreation area, the Secretary of the Interior [i.e., the park's Superintendent] shall consult with the Secretary of the Army [i.e., the Corps of Engineers at Buford Dam] to assure that public use of adjacent or related water resource development or flood control projects and that of the recreation area are complementary. (16 USC 460ii-2b)



Congress states that. . .



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

(16 USC 460ii-4d(5))

Goals of Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area



- Work with local, state and federal agencies to manage the ACF basin within the National Recreation Area.
- Ensure the preservation and protection of the cultural and natural resources along the 48-mile section of the Chattahoochee River within the National Recreation Area while allowing for public use and enjoyment.



