GEORGIA POWER COMPANY
FORESTRY FOR WILDLIFE PARTNERSHIP
2006-2007 PROGRAM REPORT

INTRODUCTION

Georgia Power Company (GPC) is an investor owned utility serving customers in 57,000 of the state's 59,000 square miles. Georgia Power owns and manages approximately 82,000 acres of land reserved for watershed protection, future utility use, and power generation plant sites. We also own and operate 15 lakes across the state. The Land Management Section of the Land Department and its foresters manage these lands under three basic guidelines: 1) Protection of assets and the environment. 2) Promote the use of company forestlands and lakes for the public good. 3) Wise use and utilization of our renewable natural resources to generate revenue and opportunities for outdoor recreation.

Other departments in GPC also contribute to and promote wildlife awareness through various programs. The Forestry for Wildlife Partnership Program (FWP) matches well with GPC's past and present land management goals and objectives to blend wildlife and timber management on these company lands. The following report describes activities conducted by GPC in 2006/2007 that enhanced, promoted or otherwise benefited wildlife and its habitat.

Education and Outreach

Land Manager Training:

Training of Forest Managers and Contract Workers

Within our Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) and other manageable lands, Georgia Power Company (GPC) foresters and wildlife biologist have developed forest management goals and objectives using Forestry for Wildlife Partnership (FWP) recommendations as a guide. All contract personnel are informed of the importance of following these objectives and recommendations as directed by trained foresters.

Brochures and Exhibits

In order to educate internal and external customers about Georgia Power's commitment to wildlife enhancement through the FWP, our land department has developed a new 'Lands and Lake' booklet that focuses on GPC's commitment to environmental stewardship and the benefits of our forest practices on wildlife and outdoor recreational opportunities.

As a part of our educational material, brochures have been developed describing company owned parks, lakes, and wildlife management areas. Company sponsored exhibits and brochures were used at events such as the Georgia Wildlife Federation's annual meeting, The Atlanta and Perry Fish-a-rama, the Atlanta R-V and Camping Show, and the Georgia Forestry Association Convention

Wildlife Habitat Council Membership

Plants Vogtle and Hatch are members of the Wildlife Habitat Council, which certifies each plant for actively managing the sites for wildlife and environmental education. Details of what activities were conducted at each site are included in other sections of this report.

Quail Demonstration Area

At Plant Scherer, we partnered with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to create a quail demonstration area using quail habitat management practices to educate private landowners about quail habitat creation and maintenance. In 2004 the demonstration area began being managed by foresters on a small scale quail plantation basis and is now being used by the University of Georgia for research and learning purposes.

Hunter Education

We assisted with hunter education on the Oconee Wildlife Management Area and provided signage for the dove field at the Rum Creek WMA.

Forest and Wildlife Conservation Outreach:

Renew our Rivers

Renew our Rivers is a stewardship program that provides the unique opportunity for our employees to come together with customers and other local citizens and volunteers to provide a cleaner environment for wildlife and those who recreate outdoors.
During the 2006-2007 period, GPC sponsored events have removed approximately 491,865 pounds of trash from Georgia's waterways throughout the state.

Native Animal Habitat Project

Currently we have 32 Bluebird boxes at Plant Vogtle, 44 at Plant Hatch, and 28 at Plant Branch. Plant Branch has also placed bat boxes, 12 wood duck boxes and 2 martin houses on their property in order to provide the habitat necessary for these species to continue nesting and feeding in the area.

Youth Activities and Education

We partnered with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) in 2006 and 2007 to create educational posters describing native Georgia butterflies, dragonflies, and bats. The DNR has a goal of providing every school in the state with these wildlife educational tools in order to teach children the importance of understanding and protecting Georgia's native wildlife.

Our foresters work with scout groups to assist with merit badge awards for tree and wildlife identification and organized scout nature walks.

Georgia Power and the National Wild Turkey Federation co-sponsored and participated in a J.A.K.E.S Program for youth at the Charlie Elliott Wildlife Education Center.

Employees at Plant Branch continue to host an annual deer hunt for physically challenged youth and plan to add fishing opportunities for youth groups in the future with the acquisition of a nearby farm pond. Through this event Georgia Power employees donate time, land and blinds to the participating youth.

Wildlife Education Trails

Plant Bowen continues to support the Margaret and Luke Pettit Environmental Preserve located in western Bartow County. The Petit Preserve consists of 66 acres including an 18 acre lake, streams, waterfalls, and a varied assortment of plant and animal wildlife. The Preserve hosts groups such as 4-H Clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and pre-school classes and intends to extend the educational programs to neighboring schools.

Georgia Power Company has provided lands, modified timber management plans, and supported the development of wildlife education trails at Blanton Creek, Rum Creek and Oconee WMAs.

Wildlife Management Practices

GPC foresters evaluate and manage each tract independently to identify the best methods of management to benefit timber production, wildlife, wetlands, endangered species,

sensitive areas and the water resources of the site. Long term forest management plans that blend wildlife and timber management objectives have been written on many of our project lands. Some of the older plans were written using DNR recommendations and guidelines that exceeds today's FWP management guidelines. GPC foresters continue to follow these written plans and its harvest schedules as outlined while constantly monitoring, updating and making necessary changes to stands and harvest schedules as needed to meet our goals. In 2007, the forest management plan at Harlee Branch Generation site was being updated and revised due to an additional 1000 acres purchased for the plant site. The 3,153 acre site will be managed for long term management of the timber and wildlife resources on site.

GPC foresters received Arcview GIS training and have adopted its many applications. All tracts with existing forest management plans have all been digitally mapped with its related roads, natural features, endangered species if present, and stand types for building our GIS database. Each forester also updates its GIS shape files and identifies any wildlife habitat concerns into the database as related to each stand as it is harvested and reestablished.

GIS tract maps of all our areas have been entered into our GIS database and can be utilized to visually describe our overall efforts in meeting our goals. Arcview GIS provides foresters, plant personnel, wildlife biologist, and the public valuable information, especially the extensive mapping capabilities it provides. GIS maps showing all roads, natural features and timber types with establishment dates for all pine plantations were printed out and made available at Blanton Creek WMA. These maps better describe the area for the public to use while hunting and enjoying the area. Using this tool, enables foresters to make sound decisions when planning silvicultural practices that affects wildlife habitat both within the stand and across the landscape. Using aerial images in planning the activities listed below has proven to be indispensable in accomplishing our goals of blending wildlife management into our forest management plans.

Listed below is a summary of the practices and associated key factors that was implemented in our silvicultural methods for 2006-2007 report period, which will enhance habitat diversity within the site and across the landscape.

A. Site Preparation:

GPC foresters prescribe various site preparation methods depending on site conditions and objectives. Due to the diverse nature of our tracts and the stands within those tracts, we must be flexible in how we site prepare these areas. In addition to chemical site preparation, we incorporate mechanical site preparation methods such as mowing, disking, subsoiling, rake and pile, etc. On a limited basis, we have incorporated intensive subsoiling methods on cutover sites. This benefits both wildlife and tree seedlings. For chemical site preparation, we use different methods of application such as aerial broadcast, backpack foliar applications, and spot soil application of herbicides. Aerial applications of Imazapyr, MSM and Glysophate herbicides are often used on cutover

sites. Timing of this application occurs most often in late summer and early fall. In 2006-2007, approximately 694 acres received chemical site preparation. Another 76 acres received mechanical site preparation. A total of 770 acres were site prepared during this report period, which is down from 1,165 acres the period before.

B. Regeneration:

During 2006-2007, 679 total acres were artificially regenerated averaging 42 acres in size on 16 different sites that ranged from a low of 18 acres to the largest of 84 acres. On these larger stands, multiple separate parcels existed on those stands misrepresenting the actual stand size. In fact, these separate parcels are somewhat smaller than the average stand size. No natural regeneration occurred this period. As a whole, our acres regenerated were down 579 acres from our last report. At our Plant Vogtle site, approximately 15,000 wiregrass plugs were hand planted in conjunction with a 26 acre longleaf planting project. On a wetland bank project, 250 pond cypress seedlings were added to the project to compliment the wettest sites. The following is a break down of species by acres planted:

Loblolly Pine	653 acres	Pond Cypress	250 seedlings
Longleaf Pine	26 acres	Wiregrass	15,000 grass plugs

The stand adjacency requirement is given priority when scheduling harvest cuts. In most cases, our management plans will allow a greater difference in ages between adjacent stands, using seven or eleven years as a guide especially on WMA lands. In 2006-2007, 100 % of the newly established stands met the adjacency requirement. Due to smaller stands that are being regenerated, it is very difficult sometimes to fully incorporate the other recommended practices as outlined below. These smaller sites are also irregular in shape and create much edge in relation to their size. In most cases, 300'and much more of upland corridors are present and adjacent to these smaller stands where it is not feasible to leave in-stand corridors. For this report year, 100% of newly established stands had a minimum of 300' upland corridors associated with the site.

C. Herbaceous and/or Woody Competition Control

Herbicides are a very useful tool in forestry in controlling herbaceous and woody competition in newly established stands. Different methods of application are used depending on the sites. Broadcast aerial application of herbicides for release is seldom used on company lands. However, broadcast applications of ULW herbicide have been recently used for release in young longleaf stands to control the woody competition needed for longleaf survival. On other sites and on most WMAs, band or spot applications of herbicides are used on both site preparation and release. In 2006 – 2007, a total of 560 acres were treated chemically for herbaceous and/or woody competition control. Approximately 513 acres were released using broadcast methods for woody competition. Another 41 acres were banded or spot treated for woody competition control in a release application. Approximately 6 acres were banded or spot treated for herbaceous competition control in open fields while no acres were treated with a broadcast application to control herbaceous competition. Most all release applications for

woody competition are performed in late summer and early fall. Wildlife friendly timing of chemical applications was prevalent on newly established stands. In summary, release applications for woody competition in newly established stands have increased in acres treated since our last report, however, the biggest increase is due to mid-rotational control of sweetgums in the pine understory which has become a problem on some sites. Chemical control is more effective in controlling sweetgums in the understory than prescribed burning. Budgets will dictate how many acres we treat in the future.

D. Prescribed Burning

GPC foresters help coordinate and assist DNR personnel with prescribed burning activities on company owned WMAs. These areas managed for wildlife and public use are generally given more priority than other company lands when planning annual burning activities. Emphasis is also given to those longleaf pine stands on company tracts and on all stands that have been thinned. In 2006- 2007, a total of 9,503 acres of company forestlands were prescribed burned. An additional 510 acres were burned for site preparation. Approximately 72% of the total acres burned were on thinned stands of pine timber, leaving 28% in un-thinned stands. In summary, company foresters and DNR technicians have steadily increased the number of acres burned with an increase of 500 acres burned since the last report and with an increase of 3,700 since the 2002-2003 seasons.

E. Thinning

Thinning timber stands is a major component of our forest management plans and harvest schedules. This is especially true when managing for long-term rotations as GPC does on most of its tracts. It allows us to utilize the timber resources while benefiting wildlife. Thinning enhances quail habitat as well as other game and non-game species. In 2006-2007, timber stand improvement thinning, which has remained steady, accounted for 88% of total acres harvested for a total of 3,834 acres, an increase of 1,574 acres since the last report period. In our management plans, pine stands are given thinning schedules, which are shown in our Harvest Schedule Report. Thinning pine stands will continue to play a larger role in our forest management activities in the future as more and more pine plantations become merchantable. More emphasis and planning to thin younger pine stands will benefit timber production and wildlife earlier in the life of these stands. Thinning these younger stands is becoming more common. Also, we are seeing more pine stands ready for the second thinning operation.

E. Opening Management

In 2006 - 2007, 81 % of our newly established stands contained wildlife openings either associated with access roads, right-of-ways, loading decks, or other openings in natural vegetation. In addition to those types of openings, over 900 acres are planted annually and maintained for wildlife food plots or kept in natural covers. Wheat, rye and clover mix, sunflowers, bahiagrass and browntop millet are frequently used in our management

plans for openings along with disking some old fields and rights-of-way. Switch grass is another ground cover that may be used in the future on planting loading decks after harvesting and on transmission rights of ways.

G. Riparian Areas

The management of these areas has and will continue to have a major impact on GPC land management activities since the majority of our land is associated with rivers, lakes and their tributaries. Special care is taken to protect priority riparian areas and streamside management zones (SMZs). In 2006 - 2007, 100% of the newly established stands exceeded BMP recommendations. In many cases, the priority riparian areas and SMZs are often enhanced by including other bottomland and upland hardwood types to enlarge those areas for wildlife. These areas are defined and marked on the ground before harvesting begins. Any harvesting done in these areas are trees selectively marked and cut with 50% or more canopy cover maintained. Using GPS equipment and data, these areas are also identified and maintained in our GPS database. For this report period, a minimum of 300' buffers, protecting priority riparian zones, were marked and protected on 88% of those stands where applicable.

H. Snags and Hardwood Clumps

In 2006 – 2007, 94% of the newly established stands contained snags/recruitment trees that averaged > 1 snag per acre with an average dbf of 10 inches, an increase of 34% since the last report period. Many other snags are created after aerial application of herbicides on residual trees and shrubs in those cut over areas. On some sites, individual trees greater than 10 inches in diameter are left uncut to create recruitment snags. These trees are either marked or discussed with logger at time of harvest. Approximately 88 % of newly established stands retained hardwood clumps and 63% retained individual live trees. All these increased since the last report period. Many times, vegetated ditches and small hardwood drains that extend into a harvest sale are flagged out and protected from cutting and herbicides. Snags and hardwood clumps may not be a priority in regeneration of small pine stands especially where ample edge has been created from such an irregular harvest cut in relation to the size of the site.

I. Dead or Down Woody Debris

On sites that contained windrows, 100% of those stands established in this report period contained unburned windrows. Unburned slash piles existed on 69% of newly established stands while 88% contained unburned logging debris. On rough cutover sites, site preparation burning is routinely prescribed to facilitate both machine and hand planting methods. Some sites also require a good burn to insure adequate stocking. The degree of burn can be manipulated by weather conditions and season of the year. Burning later in the year usually results in more woody debris left unburned. Most of our site preparation burning does occur late in the year due to late herbicide applications and statewide burning restrictions. The increase in unburned logging debris is due to

decisions not to burn due to wildlife concerns, location, tract size and overall sensitivity of burning some sites.

Sensitive Sites and Special Concerns

This category has been and will continue to be a major concern to Georgia Power Company in all our land management activities. At least 9 known federally listed threatened or endangered species inhabit GPC lands and we are committed to their protection. We are also involved in the protection and enhancement of sensitive landscapes such as longleaf pine habitat, wetlands, riparian areas, and bottomland hardwoods.

Priority Riparian Areas:

As a part of our forest management activities, there are many opportunities for preservation or restoration of sensitive riparian areas. A few of the Georgia Power Company preservation areas to date are the Savannah River Bluff near Plant Vogtle, the Altamaha River corridor near Plant Hatch, a Great Blue Heron rookery at Plant Hatch and Plant Branch, all pure hardwood stands, wetland areas, and primary zones around Bald Eagle nests. All priority riparian areas and streamside management zones are also marked and protected during harvesting operations. GPC is cooperating with the Georgia Natural Heritage Program to protect and maintain areas along the Flint River including Pigeon Creek, Nichols and Sprewell Bluff tracts. Sprewell Bluff continues to be leased to the state as a state park.

Reptiles and Amphibians:

Gopher Tortoise

As in the past, we continue to protect all identified gopher tortoise burrows found on our forestlands and within our transmission line corridors. In order to protect these species during right-of-way maintenance, contractors are trained on identification and avoidance procedures which were developed to protect tortoise individuals and their burrows. In addition, Georgia Power is working with the DNR and the US Fish and Wildlife Service to create a refuge for displace tortoises on the Plant Vogtle site.

Long Rotation Pine Forests and/or Longleaf Pine Conservation:

Longleaf Pine Restoration on Georgia Power Company Property and Private Lands

We have continued to devote substantial time, effort and funds toward the restoration of longleaf pine habitat on our own land as well as lands of private landowners. We have signed a Safe Harbor Agreement (SHA) for the Red Cockaded Woodpecker on Georgia Power Company land surrounding both Plant Hatch and Plant Vogtle. This agreement

focuses on the restoration of Longleaf Pine habitat for Red Cockaded Woodpecker foraging and nesting.

Longleaf Legacy Stewardship Program

Through our Longleaf Legacy Stewardship Program, which Georgia Power Company have been involved in for five years, we have continued to contribute to the efforts of private citizens, universities, and other organizations to restore longleaf pines to their native habitat.

Priority Isolated Wetlands and Depressional Wetlands:

In 2006 and 2007, we continued to manage and monitor the 36 acre restored wetland along the Chattahoochee River that was converted from an agricultural field in 2003. The site specific oak species we planted at the beginning of this project have had a high rate of survival and their under-growth began being controlled from 2004 thru 2007. During this time period, we began using a combination of chemical and mechanical treatments to ensure control of unwanted vegetation, including invasive species, within the restored wetland. In 2007, we planted an additional 250 pond cypress seedlings to enhance the wettest sites.

Threatened and Endangered Species:

As part of our general management strategy to protect threatened and endangered species, prior to timber harvest operations, all planned timber sales are surveyed for threatened or endangered species and sensitive sites.

Species specific management and protection activities are listed below according to species:

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

In 2006 and 2007, we continued to assist in the DNR's annual bald eagle survey, which includes documenting any Bald Eagle nests, adults and fledglings, along the banks of Goat Rock Lake and Lake Harding. We have also located and created protected areas around eight Bald Eagle nests found on or adjacent to Georgia Power lands. In order to protect these nests, all forestry activities in the primary and secondary zones of their marked location are planned according to DNR recommendations and approvals using the US Fish and Wildlife Service management guidelines.

Gopher Tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*)

Also mentioned in "Reptiles and Amphibians", we continue to protect all identified gopher tortoise nests found on our forestlands and within our transmission line corridors. We are working with DNR and the US Fish and Wildlife Service on a Candidate Conservation agreement for Plant Vogtle to provide a refuge area for tortoises that must be relocated.

Red-Cockaded Woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*)

Protection of the Red Cockaded Woodpecker was a focus of our forest management strategies in 2006 and 2007. We signed a Safe Harbor Agreement with Georgia Department of Natural Resources that includes lands at Plants Vogtle and Hatch. This agreement will ultimately lead to increased foraging and possibly future nesting habitat for this endangered species.

Robust Redhorse (*Moxostoma robustum*)

During 2006 and 2007, we continued to work toward the recovery of the Robust Redhorse within the state. Notable progress occurring within this two year span includes; the first sighting of stocked individuals spawning in the Ocmulgee River, sighting of stocked individuals that were spawning capable in the Ogeechee and Broad river, and the completion of several Georgia Power funded Robust Redhorse studies by researchers at the University of Georgia.

Persistent Trillium (*Trillum persistens*)

We have continued to hold our agreements with both the state of Georgia and South Carolina to manage and protect populations of persistent trillium on forest land managed by Georgia Power Company. Active monitoring and management with the Georgia DNR was accomplished during the 2006 and 2007 season.

Special Management Areas – Including several threatened/endangered plant species

Several years ago we created a "Special Management Area" program concerned with protecting, conserving and restoring rare plant species found under our utility right-of-ways. We are working with the State Botanical Gardens of Georgia and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources - Natural Heritage Program to determine the best management strategies for the conservation and even enhancement of the plant species specific to each area. Management techniques such as burning, mowing and hand clearing have been established, depending on the species being protected. A few examples of the many plant species currently benefiting from this program include the Mohr's Barbara Button (*Marshallia mohrii*), Hairy Rattleweed (*Baptisia arachnifera*), Smooth Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea laevigata*) and the Florida Willow (*Salix floridana*), all of which are threatened or endangered at a federal or state level. This program started informally several years ago and has grown to include 15 management sites. During 2006 and 2007, we continued to communicate with our partners and adjust

our transmission line right-of-way management strategies to improve the survival of these important plant species and have added a new site to the list.

Communities, Species, and Special Land Forms Tracked by Georgia Natural Heritage Program (GNHP):

American Chestnut Tree Restoration

In 2006/2007, GPC continues to participate in a program with the American Chestnut Foundation to restore the nearly extirpated American Chestnut tree to its original landscape. Our involvement began with the planting of 130 hybrid American Chestnut trees on property surrounding Plant Bowen in Bartow County. These hybrids are the first of many back crosses that hopefully will lead to blight resistant trees, genetically very similar to the original American chestnut. Several of the trees are beginning to set fruit.

Hardwood Bottomland Habitat Restoration

We continue to encourage the growth of bottomland hardwood species planted as part of the 36 acre wetland restoration project. In addition to this project, many bottomland hardwood areas and floodplains existing on Georgia Power Company property are being selectively thinned and regenerated in hardwoods.

Wildlife Recreation

Georgia Power Company is the largest private provider of public use land in Georgia. Approximately 27,000 acres (33%) of our company lands are leased and managed by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) and state parks to enhance wildlife habitat and provide outdoor recreation for the public. In 2007, GPC also donated 2,269 acres of Tallulah Gorge WMA to the state of Georgia that will be utilized for outdoor recreation. GPC foresters cooperate and coordinate with the DNR wildlife biologists and technicians to provide habitat management improvements and other forest management activities. Activities such as prescribed burning, road maintenance and construction, providing wildlife openings and nature trails are just a few activities that GPC supports to offset DNR cost on these areas. Many recreational opportunities are available to the public on these WMAs.

Across the state, GPC leases annually approximately 6,800 acres to 36 different private hunting clubs. GPC foresters allow these clubs to manage open areas for wildlife. Efforts are also made to inform and educate these clubs on hunting safety and ethics along with proper management of wildlife. Annually, approximately 285 hunting permits were issued to both public and company employees on approximately 6,735 acres. Hunting opportunities are also available to company plant employees on those electric generation plant sites. Most plant sites are limited to bow hunting only. GPC foresters have some input on making recommendations for hunting on these plant sites.

GPC is committed to providing and enhancing company lands for public outdoor recreation. The GPC land department is responsible for providing and maintaining company owned recreational sites around the state for the general public. Approximately 9 recreational parks associated with our hydroelectric projects are available for camping, boating, fishing, hiking, and bird watching. Several day use area parks are also available for lake and river access and fishing across the state with constant improvements and enhancements to these facilities. During this report period, Goat Rock Marina on Goat Rock Lake was enhanced with a new boat ramp, dock, and improved bank fishing areas.

The GPC land management staff meets annually with the DNR Law Enforcement Division to discuss issues concerning public safety and use of company owned lakes. The recreation specialists in our land management offices also present boating safety programs at area schools. The company's wildlife biologist and fishery biologist are also available to provide assistance and recommendations to enhance wildlife recreation on all GPC lands.

Partnerships

Partnerships with outside organizations and agencies have been a priority in accomplishing our goals and commitments to support wildlife. These partnerships create opportunities to communicate with those wildlife organizations as well as the public in building relationships of cooperation and education of forestry and wildlife management. The following is a summary of most of our partnerships:

Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

- Georgia Power Company worked with DNR to manage some of the available creek bottoms for river cane to provide habitat for the Swanson's Warbler.

- At Plant Scherer, Georgia Power Company has worked with DNR on a warm season grass project to benefit the Partners in Flight program.

- We have an agreement with the DNR that provides land for state parks at Tallulah Gorge and Sprewell Bluff.

- Georgia Power Company's Project WINGS (Wildlife Incentives for Non-game and Game Species) is a partnership with Two Rivers RC&D Council in which groups or individuals who own or lease land having Georgia Power Company transmission lines may receive cash grants if they follow wildlife management techniques within the rights-of-way. Grant recipients have a three-year obligation to follow wildlife management plans developed from a menu, which might include brush control, permanent wildlife plantings or annual wildlife plantings. The DNR-Wildlife Resources Division and the United States Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service developed the menu. Quail

Unlimited, the National Wild Turkey Federation, Quality Deer Management Association, Audubon Society-Atlanta Chapter, Georgia Wildlife Federation, The Georgia Conservancy and the Soil and Water Conservation Districts endorse the program. Quail Unlimited is partnering with Georgia Power Company to play a more active role in Project WINGS in the future. We have won several environmental awards for the program including a national award from American Cyanamid in the utility category.

- At the Oconee Wildlife Management Area, we cooperated with the DNR to install 10 test plots for the Partners-in-Flight program.

- We have also sponsored and assisted with the Georgia Department of Natural Resource's "Weekend for Wildlife" to provide funding and support for the Ga. DNR non-game programs.

American Chestnut Foundation

We began partnering with the American Chestnut Foundation in 2005 to establish an American Chestnut tree restoration project. This project has involved Georgia Power Company employees volunteering their time to plant 130 hybrid Chestnut trees on Plant Bowen Property. These trees continue to be managed by the Plant employees and forester in 2006 and 2007.

Partnerships through the Longleaf Legacy and Power of Flight

In 2006/2007, Georgia Power and Southern Company continued to partner with many groups to restore longleaf pine and birds through the longleaf legacy and power of flight programs. Over the last 5 years though the longleaf legacy program, more than 149,500 acres of long leaf will be restored or enhanced and approximately 5.9 million longleaf seedlings will be planted on public and private lands. Over 7 million dollars have been invested in bird habitat conservation. Following is a list of some of the partners that were provided grants during the 2006/2007 period.

National Wildlife Federation
The Nature Conservancy
University of Georgia
Avian Research and Conservation Institute
US Fish and Wildlife Service
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
National Wild Turkey Federation
Longleaf Regional Working Group
Savannah National Wildlife Refuge
Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge
Oconee National Forest
Georgia Wildlife Federation
Longleaf Alliance

Georgia Piedmont Natural Resource Cooperative:

The Georgia Piedmont Natural Resources Cooperative (GPNRC) is a unique opportunity for landowners, with different management objectives, to voluntarily cooperate in an effort to positively influence natural resource management for wildlife on a landscape scale. By maintaining individual management flexibility, GPNRC capitalizes on the strengths of diverse landowners and other cooperators to address natural resource challenges in an area of the state subject to increased pressures from human populations. Georgia Power is a founding member and an active participant of GPNRC.

Bass Anglers Sportsman Society (BASS)

Georgia Power continues to work hand in hand with the Bass Anglers Sportsman Society to manage our reservoirs for a productive fishery. Many fish habitat improvement projects were accomplished during 2006 and 2007.

Auburn University

Georgia Power continues to provide forestlands and support for Auburn University to research the ecological and socioeconomic influences of urban development on forested landscapes and another research study on coyotes in the West Georgia area.

The Environmental Resource Network (T.E.R.N.)

Georgia Power Company employees serve on the board of directors for T.E.R.N, chair the foundation solicitation committee, and have assisted with annual fund-raising at Weekend for Wildlife.

US Fish and Wildlife Service

We continue to provide sponsorship for the Georgia. Jr. Duck Stamp Art Competition.

Georgia and South Carolina

Georgia Power Company has formal agreements with Georgia and South Carolina to manage company land as Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs). Currently there are seven WMAs on Georgia Power Company lands. Most timber management activities on these WMAs are conducted with an emphasis on wildlife management with long-term management plans in place. Another formal agreement with Georgia and South Carolina is to manage and protect the endangered persistent trillium. Long-term studies are ongoing to assist in the recovery of the plant and protect the existing populations.

Renew Our Rivers

In 2003, GPC adopted and initiated its 'Renew our Rivers' program, which is associated with the state's river clean up program called 'Rivers Alive'. These cleanups resulted in over 500,000 pounds of trash being collected from Georgia Waterways cumulatively in 2006 and 2007.

Forest Activity Summary

The following information is a summary of forestry field data collected during the 2006-2007 program years that describes the type and amount of habitat diversity created at the stand level and across the landscape.

LANDSCAPE LEVEL SILVICULTURAL PRACTICES

A. Acres Harvested
   1. complete – 538
   2. partial (thinned) – 3,834

B. Acres Regenerated
   1. natural – 0
   2. artificial – 679

C. Acres Site Prepared
   1. chemical – 694
   2. mechanical – 76
   3. total – 770

D. Acres Released
   1. herbaceous
      a. banded or spot – 6
      b. broadcast – 0
   2. woody
      a. banded – 41
      b. broadcast – 513

E. Acres Prescribed Burned
   1. site preparation – 510
   2. intermediate - 9,503
      a. thinned – 6,806
      b. unthinned – 2,697

SILVICULTURAL ASSESSMENT FOR NEWLY ESTABLISHED STANDS

A. Adjacency
100 % of newly established stands adjacent to stands with a minimum of 3 growing seasons or >10' average height.

B. Buffers
1. Streamside Management Zones
100 % adequate (meets BMPs)
100 % enhanced (exceeds BMPs)

2. Shrub Edge Structure
56 % of total sites with a shrub buffer a minimum of 30' in average width adjacent to wetlands, SMZs, and other forest stands.

C. Snags/Recruitment Trees
94 % of total sites that avg. >1 snag/acre > 10" dbh (hardwoods in clumps preferred)

D. Woody Debris
Percent of total sites with:
100 % unburned windrows when applicable
69 % slash piles
88 % unburned logging debris

E. Openings
81 % sites with roads, roadsides, log decks and stream crossings stabilized with native vegetation or wildlife friendly plantings (plantings other than fescue, Bermuda grass, sericea lespedeza, and weeping love grass)

F. Hardwood Leave Trees
Percent of sites with:
88 % hardwood clumps
63 % live cull trees

G. Corridors of Mature Trees
Percent of sites with:
100 % upland corridors
88 % priority riparian corridors

DATE: September 29, 2008