

NORTH AMERICAN LAND TRUST

BASELINE DOCUMENTATION

BIRKDALE LANDING

Horry County ♦ South Carolina



Purposes of Baseline Documentation as Defined by the Land Trust Alliance

1. Records both the important conservation values and the current conditions of the property.
2. Serves to support qualification for tax benefits and substantiating overall public benefit by describing why the property is being conserved and documenting current conditions.
3. Operates as evidence in future litigation, if it meets court-specific rules for admissibility, and provides a foundation for future monitoring and enforcement activities.
4. Enables land trust staff to identify worthwhile projects, to retain institutional knowledge and to communicate with landowners about stewardship responsibilities.

Treasury Regulations 26 C.F.R. § 1.170A-14(g)(5)(i)

(5) Protection of conservation purpose where taxpayer reserves certain rights—

(i) Documentation. In the case of a donation made after February 13, 1986, of any qualified real property interest when the donor reserves rights the exercise of which may impair the conservation interests associated with the property, for a deduction to be allowable under this section the donor must make available to the donee, prior to the time the donation is made, documentation sufficient to establish the condition of the property at the time of the gift. Such documentation is designed to protect the conservation interests associated with the property, which although protected in perpetuity by the easement, could be adversely affected by the exercise of the reserved rights. Such documentation may include:

- (A)** The appropriate survey maps from the United States Geological Survey, showing the property line and other contiguous or nearby protected areas;
- (B)** A map of the area drawn to scale showing all existing man-made improvements or incursions (such as roads, buildings, fences, or gravel pits), vegetation and identification of flora and fauna (including, for example, rare species locations, animal breeding and roosting areas, and migration routes), land use history (including present uses and recent past disturbances), and distinct natural features (such as large trees and aquatic areas);
- (C)** An aerial photograph of the property at an appropriate scale taken as close as possible to the date the donation is made; and
- (D)** On-site photographs taken at appropriate locations on the property. If the terms of the donation contain restrictions with regard to a particular natural resource to be protected, such as water quality or air quality, the condition of the resource at or near the time of the gift must be established. The documentation, including the maps and photographs, must be accompanied by a statement signed by the donor and a representative of the donee clearly referencing the documentation and in substance saying "This natural resources inventory is an accurate representation of [the protected property] at the time of the transfer."



~Birkdale Landing Conservation Area~

Horry County,
South Carolina

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A. Acknowledgments



~Baseline Documentation Acknowledgment~

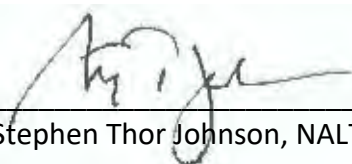
Property: Birkdale Landing Conservation Area

Location: Horry County, South Carolina

Birkdale Landing, LLC ("Owner") has made available to North American Land Trust ("Holder"), prior to the time the donation of the Conservation Easement was made, this Baseline Documentation which is sufficient to establish the condition of the Conservation Area at the time of the gift. This Baseline Documentation is designed to protect the conservation interests associated with the Conservation Area, which although protected in perpetuity by the Conservation Easement, could be adversely affected by the exercise of the reserved rights. This natural resources inventory is an accurate representation of the Conservation Area at the time of the transfer of the Conservation Easement to Holder.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND TRUST (NALT):

Signature:



Stephen Thor Johnson, NALT President

Date:

BIRKDALE LANDING, LLC:

Signature:

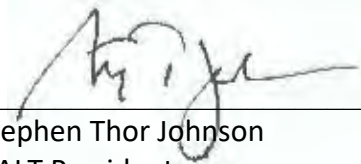
Date:



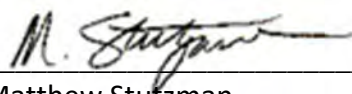
September 26, 2017
Birkdale Landing Conservation Area
Horry County, South Carolina

Building Zone Acknowledgement

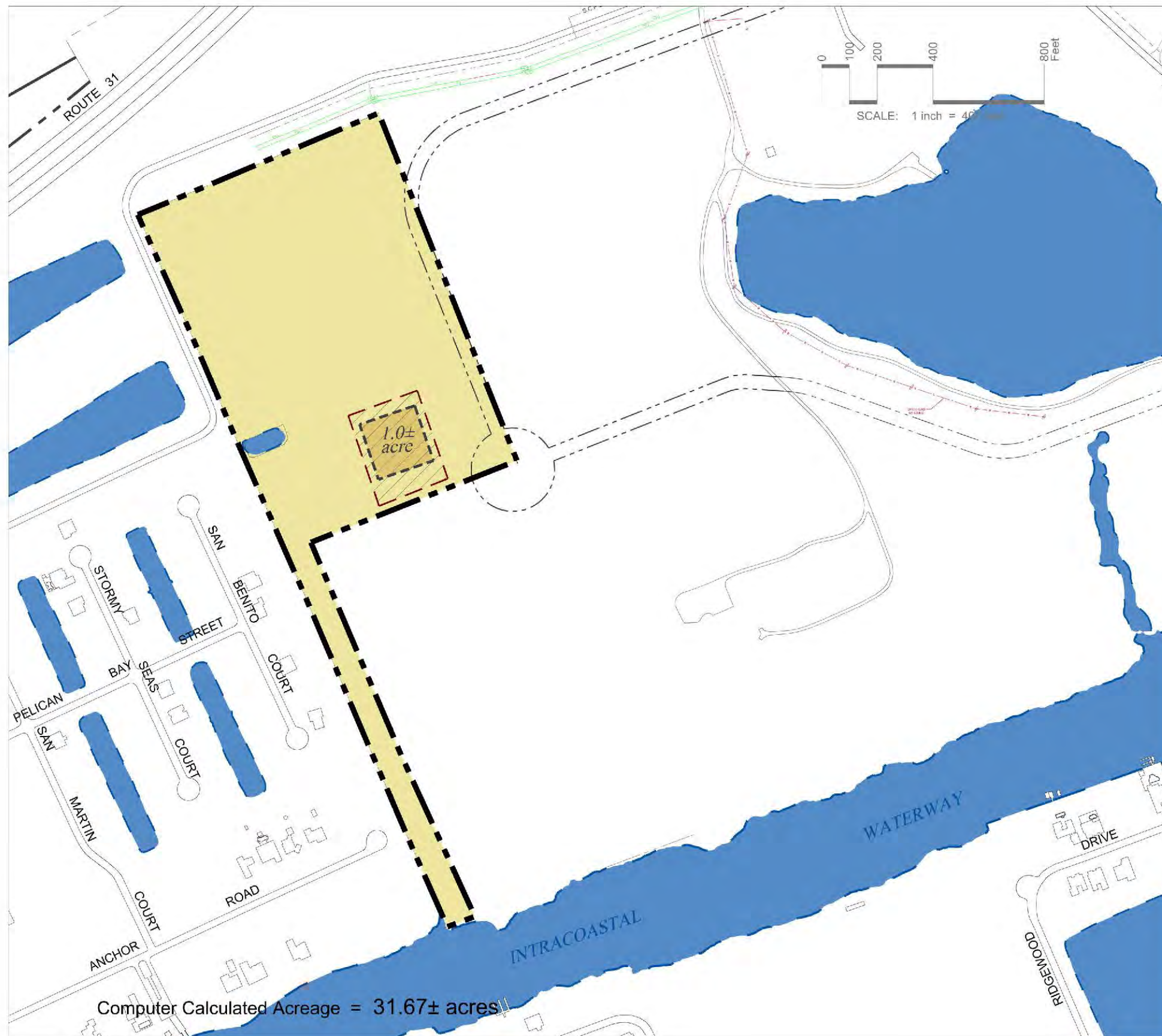
A 2± acre "Building Zone" has been established on the Birkdale Landing Conservation Area, as shown on the attached Concept Plan. Please see Section 4.2. in the Birkdale Landing Conservation Easement for additional terms, conditions and uses regarding the "Building Zone." The location of the "Building Zone" as shown on the Concept Plan has been carefully considered by NALT's land planning and stewardship staff, and strategically located to avoid adverse impacts to the protected conservation values and purposes.






Stephen Thor Johnson
NALT President



Matthew Stutzman
NALT Conservation Biologist

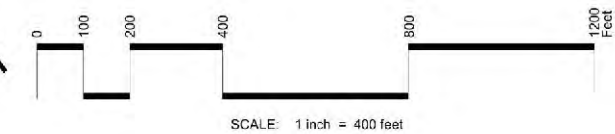
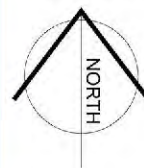


LEGEND:

-  Subject Property
-  Building Zone @ 2± acres
-  Building Area @ 1.0± acres

NOTES:

1. Property boundaries from a survey by The Brigman Company, Conway, SC.
2. Aerial photograph from Apollo Mapping; date flown February 20, 2015.
3. Topography digitized from Wampee USGS Quadrangle map; Contour interval = 5 feet.
4. Soils information from USDA - NRCS National Soil Information System Database (NASIS).



BIRKDALE LANDING

HORRY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

CONCEPT PLAN

BASE MAP: 7-22-15 JRS
 Survey Map: 2-5-2017 JRS
 BIRKDALE 9.0-22-15



100 Hickory Hill Road • P.O. Box 167 • Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania 18311 • phone (610) 389-3676 • fax (610) 389-5273 • www.natl.org

CONCEPT PLAN



<p>B. Baseline Documentation Overview</p>



NORTH AMERICAN LAND TRUST
Conservation Easement
Baseline Documentation

~Birkdale Landing
Conservation Area~

Horry County,
South Carolina

~Baseline Documentation Overview~

I. Donor Information

Birkdale Landing, LLC
3424 Peachtree Road NE STE 1550
Atlanta, GA 30326

II. Introduction

The following Baseline Documentation describes the Conservation Values and physical condition of the Birkdale Landing Conservation Area located in Horry County, South Carolina. The Birkdale Landing Conservation Area is comprised of approximately 31.67± acres.

The Birkdale Landing Conservation Area lies immediately north of Myrtle Beach which is one of the most densely developed coastal areas in the state of South Carolina. Approximately 120 linear feet of the southern boundary of the property borders the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (AIW), from which it is highly visible. The eastern boundary is shared with the Arcadian Quay Conservation Area.

This property and surrounding properties are being encroached upon by intense high density development. Conservation of such properties protects water quality and protects breeding and foraging habitat for plant and animal species that would otherwise be lost to development.

A 2± acre “Building Zone” has been established on the Birkdale Landing Conservation Area, as shown on the Concept Plan. Please see Section 4.2. in the Birkdale Landing Conservation Easement for additional terms, conditions and uses regarding the “Building Zone.” The location of the “Building Zone” as shown on the Concept Plan has been carefully considered by NALT’s land planning and stewardship staff, and strategically located to avoid adverse impacts to the protected conservation values and purposes.

Please reference the Existing Condition Report, Photographic Documentation, and Supportive Mapping sections of this Baseline Documentation which further describe the Conservation Values of the Birkdale Landing Conservation Area.

III. Conservation Purposes

The Internal Revenue Code Section 26 U.S.C. § 170 (h)(4)(a) has established specific ‘Conservation Purposes’ that, if perpetually protected through the donation of a Conservation Easement, could render the donor eligible for a charitable contribution. In particular, the Birkdale Landing Conservation Area satisfies three **(3)** Conservation Purposes:

- 1. Preservation of the Conservation Area as a relatively natural habitat of fish, wildlife, or plants or similar ecosystem.*
- 2. Preservation of the Conservation Area as open space which provides scenic enjoyment to the general public and yields a significant public benefit.*
- 3. Preservation of the Conservation Area as open space which, if preserved, will advance a clearly delineated Federal, State or local governmental conservation policy and will yield a significant public benefit.*

IV. Conservation Values

The following ‘Conservation Values’ document the ecological and environmental significance of the Birkdale Landing Conservation Area. Please reference the Existing Conditions Report, Photographic Documentation, and Supportive Mapping sections of the Baseline Document that examine the Conservation Values of the Conservation Area in greater detail.

- The Conservation Area contains priority habitat in the form of early successional, old-field, grassland habitat and is located within the Early Successional/Grassland Species Focus Area identified in the South Atlantic Migratory Bird Initiative plan.

- The Conservation Area provides the natural ecological requirements for at least fifty species of plants.
- The Conservation Area contains appropriate habitat to support at least two bird species observed onsite and identified as HIGH priority species by the South Atlantic Migratory Bird Initiative Implementation Plan. Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*) and Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) were both observed onsite during field surveys.
- The Conservation Area includes habitat for at least eleven bird species considered Species of Regional Importance by the Partners In Flight Species Assessment Database: Pileated Woodpecker (*Hylatomus pileatus*), Eastern Wood Pewee (*Contopus virens*), Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*), Tufted Titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*), Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica*), Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*), Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*), Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*), Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*), American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*) and Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*). Three of these species, Pileated Woodpecker, Eastern Kingbird and Ruby-throated Hummingbird were observed foraging within the Conservation Area.
- The vegetated bluffs of the Conservation Area are highly visible from two public roads along the northern boundary of the property, the Carolina Bays Parkway (State Rt. 31) and West Pelican Road. The property is also highly visible to the public traveling via boat along the AIWW, thus providing a natural scenic view to the general public along both the northern and southern boundaries of the property.
- The Conservation Area is contiguous to the east with the Arcadian Quay Conservation Area and to the north with Camellia Station, both previously conserved by conservation easement donations to the Holder. It is also in close proximity (<1 air mile) to 12 other conservation esements areas held by NALT, including Waterway Grove, Lakeshore Resort, Sanibel Resort, Seavista Resort, North Bay Cove, South Bay Cove, Long Bay Marina, Cypress Cove Marina, Carolina Bays Resort, Magnolia Bay Resort, Azalea Bay Resort, Ocean Grove Resort and White Sands Village. The Conservation Area will enhance these protected areas and their associated habitats, thus contributing to the overall preservation of land and water quality in Horry County.
- Since 2014 North American Land Trust has been working in the northern region of Horry County, termed The Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway Conservation Corridor (AIWWCC). At the time of this document, the AIWWCC is a 6 mile stretch of conservation work that begins approximately at the intersection of SC Highway 17 and SC Highway 22 and ends to the northeast at approximately the

intersection of SC Highway 17 and the Robert Edge Parkway. In this 6 mile conservation corridor, North American Land Trust has conserved over 1295 acres within 2 miles north of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (AIW). Over 370 acres of this land is contiguous with the AIW. South Carolina allocated 2015 fiscal year funding of \$500,000 to AIW preservation efforts. The Conservation Area further contributes to these conservation efforts.

The following government conservation policies are supported by the grant of this Conservation Easement and the Conservation Values described above achieve a significant public benefit towards the fulfillment of these conservation policies:

- South Carolina Code Annotated 48-59-20 et seq., states that “rapid land development and economic growth which has benefited the state’s people and economy, but has also led to the loss of forestlands, farmlands, wildlife habitats, outstanding natural areas, beaches and public areas for outdoor recreation; and has impacted the health of the state’s streams, rivers, wetlands, estuaries, and bays, all of which impacts the quality of life of the state’s current and future citizens and may jeopardize the well-being of the state’s environment and economy if not addressed appropriately”.
- South Carolina Code Annotated 48-59-20 et seq., also notes that “the protection of open space by acquisition of interests in real property from willing sellers is essential to ensure that the State continues to enjoy the benefits of wildlife habitats, forestlands, farmlands, parks, historical sites, and healthy streams, rivers, bays, and estuaries; for recreational purposes, for scientific study, for aesthetic appreciation, for protection of critical water resources, to maintain the state’s position as an attractive location for visitors and new industry, and to preserve the opportunities of future generations to access and benefit from the existence of the state’s outstanding natural and historical sites.”
- The Horry County Parks and Open Space Plan sets forth the following public objectives that are advanced by the conservation of the Conservation Area by this Conservation Easement:
 - a) Promote the preservation of open space, scenic areas and vistas, greenways, squares and village greens;
 - b) Promote the protection and conservation of environmental or natural resources.

This will be accomplished, in part, by permanently eliminating the potential for environmental impacts associated with development to the full extent allowed by zoning, protecting naturally vegetated open lands, and limiting the visual impact of development from 2 public roads and over 120 linear feet of shorefront along the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway affording scenic views to the general public. The shoreline also extends by over 3,600 linear feet the total

length of contiguous protected shoreline by virtue of conservation easements previously placed on adjacent property.

The Horry County Comprehensive Plan sets forth the following public Water Resource needs and goals that are advanced by the conservation of the Conservation Area by this Conservation Easement:

- a) Maintain and improve the surface water quality for all waterbodies located in Horry County.
- b) Maintain and improve water quality in the coastal zone.
- c) Conserve the essential flood reduction, groundwater recharge, pollution filtering, and recreation functions of wetlands.
- d) Recognize the link between land use and water quality, use a combination of regulation and incentives to ensure that new development adequately mitigates its impacts on water quality.
- e) Encourage development techniques which maintain or improve water quality.

The substantially reduced allowance for built structures is perpetually protected by this Conservation Easement and will contribute to water quality protection by allowing for natural water infiltration and reduction of erosion and sediment pollution and other sources of pollution associated with development.

- The Horry County Comprehensive Plan states the following public land resource needs and goals that are advanced by the conservation of the Conservation Area by this Conservation Easement:
 - a) Horry County needs to protect and conserve its forests, agriculture, plant and animal habitat, and urban trees while increasing its preserved open areas, scenic areas and recreational opportunities.
 - b) Protect, promote, and enhance, the forestlands of Horry County in a manner consistent with achieving the greatest good for its citizens.
 - c) Recognize the fragmentation of the natural landscape that is occurring and take steps to mitigate these effects.
 - d) The use of native species should be encouraged whenever possible.

The Conservation Easement will contribute to the accomplishment of these goals by significantly and perpetually reducing the potential for development and land disturbance thereby conserving scenic views, retaining sustainably managed forests, and preventing further fragmentation of wildlife habitat.

- The Conservation Area supports one of the five Areas for Conservation Action Opportunities with Urban and Developing lands as recognized within Chapter 3 of the South Carolina State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP). The SWAP lists “Protection of habitat through acquisition and easements” as a primary conservation action. The Conservation Area supports this policy through

permanent protection of land and important natural resources within a highly populated county that continues to face accelerated development pressure.

- This Conservation Easement supports the goals and strategies for Habitat Protection found in the Atlantic Coast Joint Venture – South Atlantic Migratory Bird Initiative Implementation Plan which a joint venture by The Nature Conservancy, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and South Carolina Department of Natural Resources among others. Conservation Strategy #2 under Habitat Protection for Waterfowl, Shorebirds, Waterbirds, and Landbirds reads:

2. Conservation easements: Conservation easements with private landowners and local governments will be used to acquire legal interests to conserve and manage important wetlands and associated upland habitats and limit development while allowing some use by the landowner consistent with the easement conditions.

- The donation of this Conservation Easement will advance the goal of protection for high priority species and ensuring habitat linkages of terrestrial habitats, watersheds and coastal habitats as identified within Chapter 4 of the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources 2005 Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy, which states: “Loss and fragmentation of habitat have been identified as a major threat to many of the species included in South Carolina’s Plan. There are many ways to prevent habitat loss and reduce the effects of past losses and fragmentation. One of the most expensive conservation tools is land acquisition; further land acquisition is frequently driven by land availability, not by what is required for high priority species. However, acquiring land is likely the most beneficial method of ensuring wildlife and habitat protection. Conservation easements are also extremely beneficial for habitat protection.” The plan further defines as one of the Highest Priority Conservation Actions: (1) Acquire property for protection of priority species and to ensure habitat linkage through fee simple acquisition and conservation easements in the following habitats: Terrestrial Habitats, Watersheds and Coastal/Marine Habitats.

V. Summary of Reserved Rights

The Reserved Rights that have been allowed in the Conservation Easement have been carefully reviewed for consistency with the Conservation Purposes and the protection of the Conservation Values. Approval of the Reserved Rights by NALT must be conducted under the notice and review procedure set forth in the Conservation Easement, which assures that NALT may reject any exercise of the Reserved Rights that fails to protect the Conservation Purposes and the Conservation Values. A summary of certain Reserved Rights is specifically addressed below:

- Buildings in Building Zone. Limited improvements are permitted in the Reserved Rights within a defined “Building Zone”. Protection of the Conservation Purposes and the Conservation Values is assured by restrictions on these predetermined locations of disturbance and use. The Holder has a right of prior approval of any such activity. The amount of disturbance has been determined to be *de minimis* compared to the dimensions and context of the Conservation Area.
- Dock. Owner may construct a dock and a walkway and pathway to such dock for personal, common or shared use by the Owner and guests but not for rental or commercial use. Holder must be consulted on the location, dimension and design for a Dock to ensure no material adverse effect upon the Conservation Values or the Conservation Purposes and shall do so based on plans presented to Holder by Owner prior to submission of permit applications to government agencies.
- Roads and Driveways. These are strictly controlled by Holder and must be reviewed and approved subject to the obligation of the Owner to protect the Conservation Purposes and the Conservation Values.
- Alternative Energy Structures. It is important to address issues of climate change that alternative energy structures be permitted on conserved properties, subject to review and limitations. The Conservation Easement requires that any such structures serve only permitted uses in the Conservation Area, are pre-approved by Holder.
- Buildings. All dwelling units are restricted to the “Building Zone” and subject to strict size limitations assuring that they are only *de minimis* as compared to the size of the Conservation Area, and subject to approval by the Holder for consistency with the Conservation Purposes and Conservation Values. Any buildings or structures allowed by this easement outside of the “Building Zone” must be approved by Holder for location to ensure protection of conservation purposes and values.
- Trails. Trails of various sorts are needed for the proper management and permitted use of the Conservation Area. Accordingly, trails are permitted, but only subject to limitations that will serve to protect the Conservation Purposes and the Conservation Values.
- Water Courses There shall be no dredging, channelizing or other manipulation of natural water course or of any other water course existing within the Conservation Area except that manmade drainage swales, ditches or storm water management facilities may be dredged or otherwise altered for maintenance purposes or to maintain its function for its intended purpose.
- Subdivision and Allocation of Reserved Rights. Subdivision will have no impact on the legal enforceability of the Conservation Easement on the Conservation Area or any lots created from the Conservation Area. Nevertheless, in order to prevent any impact in the ability of Holder to monitor and enforce the Conservation Area or on the long term stewardship of the Conservation Area,

Owner may only subdivide the Conservation Area with prior approval from Holder.

- Utility Installations. Utilities are necessary for any property to function. However, they are restricted to those necessary to service the permitted uses and the Conservation Easement imposes certain other limitations designed to protect the Conservation Purposes and the Conservation Values, including Holder approval.
- Tree Cutting and Forest Management. Tree harvesting is appropriately limited. Primarily, there are areas where the Conservation Easement prohibits or restricts harvesting and all forestry activity must be done only in accordance with a Forest Management Plan, which must meet the professional standards set forth in the Conservation Easement, as well as Best Management Practices. Failure to do so is an enforceable violation of the Conservation Easement.
- Vegetation Management. Owner shall cut and remove tree species, shrubs and grasses, including within the Wetland and Riparian Protection Area, only in conformance with a plan a “Vegetation Management Plan” approved by Holder. The purpose of the Vegetation Management Plan shall be to perpetually promote the fulfillment of the Conservation Purposes and protection of the Conservation Values including habitat for avian species and native grasses. The Vegetation Management Plan must address issues and provide information as Holder requests.

VI. Monitoring Policy

Monitoring of a particular property is generally performed by a NALT staff member. The ways in which a staff monitoring representative may successfully complete the annual monitoring includes:

- physically visiting the Conservation Area
- remote sensing/ aerial imagery
- low altitude aerial reconnaissance
- occasionally uses outside consultants

Prior to monitoring the Conservation Area the monitoring representative conducts the following:

- emails and/or telephones with the landowner, property manager and/or the persons residing on the property and invite them to participate
- reviews the baseline documentation
- reviews prior monitoring reports and other project specific background information
- reviews latest publically available aerial imagery

Monitoring representatives examine the property by air with a low altitude fly-over, with aerial/satellite imagery, or onsite with vehicle and/or by foot. On-site monitoring will be performed at least once in a 3-year period.

If onsite:

- take notes and preferably geo-referenced photographs
- preferably record GPS track of route taken for the current year
- identify and record any changes or improvements to the property
- identify and record any observed compliance issues specific to the terms of the Conservation Easement

If by flight:

- take notes and photographs
- identify and record any observed changes or improvements to the property
- identify and record any observed compliance issues specific to the terms of the Conservation Easement
- upon return to office, diligently review the photographs taken during flight to identify and record any changes, improvements or possible compliance issues

If imagery used:

- obtain the most recent imagery available for the current year
- review imagery diligently
- identify and record any changes, improvements or possible compliance issues

Monitoring representatives document observations in the standard Monitoring Template, attaching photographic documentation, GPS track of route, and any necessary imagery, and sends the report to designated NALT employee within a month of completion of the monitoring visit.

Following the monitoring visit, the monitor:

- communicates any issues observed to the Stewardship Director who evaluates the stewardship concern and decides what, if any additional action is required
- review state/county/local tax parcel ownership information database to confirm ownership of parcel(s) monitored (example - most municipalities have GIS map/webpage with parcel & ownership information, some only have a searchable parcel and ownership database)
- documents and compiles the results of the visit on the NALT Monitoring Report template
- verifies information in the written report and checks for quality control
- sends NALT Monitoring Report in PDF format via email or hard copy by mail to all clients, landowners and/or 3rd party holders or funders (if required)

VII. Mission Statement

The Mission of North American Land Trust is to promote long-term stewardship of our natural and cultural heritage by implementing successful private land conservation projects and promoting innovative land conservation techniques.

The protection of Birkdale Landing with a Conservation Easement is consistent with mission statement of North American Land Trust and furthers the conservation goals of the organization and the landowner. By working directly with the private landowner to conserve Birkdale Landing's diverse and unique natural resources, significant public benefit was achieved and documented by NALT's professional staff. Measurable public benefits include:

- The advancement of at least 6 clearly delineated State governmental conservation policies including South Carolina Code Annotated 48-59-20 et seq., the Horry County Parks and Open Space Plan, the Horry County Comprehensive Plan, the South Carolina State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP), the Atlantic Coast Joint Venture – South Atlantic Migratory Bird Initiative Implementation Plan and the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources 2005 Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy.
- Establishing connections between permanently protected land parcels creating functioning wildlife corridors (e.g. The Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway Conservation Corridor (AIWWCC) and critical open space refuges for native and migratory bird species.
- The preservation of natural scenic views enjoyed by the public from the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway and 2 public roadways.

Additionally, innovative land conservation techniques such as the voluntary establishment of a Conservation Management Plan supported by NALT on behalf of the landowner will assure the sustainable management of the property's natural resources and underscores the private landowner's commitment to meaningful conservation outcomes long after the Conservation Easement has been recorded.



C. NALT IRS Information



Important Tax Information Regarding North American Land Trust

The following information is attached regarding NALT's current status:

Internal Revenue Service – Charitable Status

The IRS notified NALT that it had granted it permanent status on June 25, 1997 as a publicly supported 501 (c) (3) organization as described in section 509 (a) (1) and 170 (b) (1) (A) (vi). The notification is attached to this memorandum. Tax returns (IRS form 990) have been filed annually and are available upon request.

Internal Revenue Service – Employer Identification Number

NALT was assigned an Employer Identification Number on August 28, 1992 (Notification # CP 575 E).

The EIN that was assigned is: **23-2698266**

A copy of the notification is attached to this memorandum.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania – Bureau of Charitable Organizations

NALT is registered with the Bureau of Charitable Organizations and has submitted annual reports by the required deadlines.

The registration number is: **0014473**

Auditor's Report

NALT has an annual audit that is performed by the following firm:

O'Connell & Company
Certified Public Accountants
Suite 213
One Washington Square
8101 Washington Lane, Ste 213
Wyncote, PA 19095

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
DISTRICT DIRECTOR
P. O. BOX 2508
CINCINNATI, OH 45201

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Date:

Employer Identification Number:

23-2698266

DLN:

17053088920007

Contact Person:

D. A. DOWNING

Contact Telephone Number:

(513) 241-5199

Our Letter Dated:

November 1992

Addendum Applies:

No

NORTH AMERICAN LAND TRUST
C/O ANDREW JOHNSON
PO BOX 134
CHADDS FORD, PA 19317-0134

Dear Applicant:

This modifies our letter of the above date in which we stated that you would be treated as an organization that is not a private foundation until the expiration of your advance ruling period.

Your exempt status under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) is still in effect. Based on the information you submitted, we have determined that you are not a private foundation within the meaning of section 509(a) of the Code because you are an organization of the type described in section 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(vi).

Grantors and contributors may rely on this determination unless the Internal Revenue Service publishes notice to the contrary. However, if you lose your section 509(a)(1) status, a grantor or contributor may not rely on this determination if he or she was in part responsible for, or was aware of, the act or failure to act, or the substantial or material change on the part of the organization that resulted in your loss of such status, or if he or she acquired knowledge that the Internal Revenue Service had given notice that you would no longer be classified as a section 509(a)(1) organization.

As of January 1, 1984, you are liable for taxes under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (social security taxes) on remuneration of \$100 or more you pay to each of your employees during a calendar year. You are not liable for the tax imposed under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA).

You are required to file Form 990 only if your gross receipts each year are normally more than \$25,000. For guidance in determining whether your gross receipts are "normally" more than \$25,000, see the instructions for Form 990. If a return is required, it must be filed by the 15th day of the fifth month after the end of your annual accounting period. A penalty of \$10 a day is charged when a return is filed late, unless there is reasonable cause for the delay. However, the maximum penalty charged cannot exceed \$5,000 or 5 percent of your gross receipts for the year, whichever is less. This penalty may also be charged if a return is not complete, so please be sure your return is complete before you file it.

If we have indicated in the heading of this letter that an addendum applies, the addendum enclosed is an integral part of this letter.


Letter 1050 (DO/CG)

NORTH AMERICAN LAND TRUST

Because this letter could help resolve any questions about your private foundation status, please keep it in your permanent records.

If you have any questions, please contact the person whose name and telephone number are shown above.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "H. L. H.", written over a horizontal line.

District Director

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
PHILADELPHIA PA 19255

DATE OF THIS NOTICE: 09-28-92
NUMBER OF THIS NOTICE: CP 575 E
EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 23-2698266
FORM: SS-4 TAX PERIOD: N/A
2820722445 0

NORTH AMERICAN LAND TRUST
X GAIL CUMMINGS LEVAN
3800 CENTRE SQUARE WEST
PHILADELPHIA PA 191022186

FOR ASSISTANCE PLEASE
WRITE TO US AT:

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
PHILADELPHIA PA 19255

BE SURE TO ATTACH THE
BOTTOM PART OF NOTICE

OR YOU MAY CALL US AT:

574-9900 LOCAL PHIL.
1-800-829-1040 OTHER PA

NOTICE OF NEW EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER ASSIGNED

Thank you for your Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number (EIN). The number assigned to you is shown above. It will be used to identify your business account, tax returns and documents, even if you don't have employees.

1. Keep a copy of the number in your permanent records.
2. Use your name and the number exactly as shown above on all Federal tax forms.
3. Use the number on all tax payments and tax-related correspondence or documents.

Using a variation of your name or number may result in delays or errors in posting payments to your account. It also could result in the assignment of more than one Employer Identification Number.

We have established the filing requirements and tax period shown above for your account based upon the information provided. If you need help to determine your required tax year, get publication 538, Accounting Periods and Methods, which is available at most IRS offices.

Assigning an Employer Identification Number does not grant tax-exempt status to nonprofit organizations. Any organization, other than a private foundation, having annual gross receipts normally of \$5,000 or less is exempt by statute if it meets Internal Revenue Code requirements. Such organizations are not required to file Form 1023, Application for Recognition of Exemption, or Form 990, Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax.

However, if your organization wants to establish its exemption and receive a ruling or determination letter recognizing its exempt status, file Form 1023 with the Key District Director. For details on how to apply for the exemption, see Publication 557, Tax-Exempt Status for Your Organization.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania



Department of State Bureau of Corporations and Charitable Organizations

Certificate of Registration

No. 14473

This is to certify that North American Land Trust is registered as a Charitable Organization with the Department of State, Bureau of Corporations and Charitable Organizations under The Solicitation of Funds for Charitable Purposes Act, 10 P.S. § 162.1 et seq., and is authorized to solicit charitable contributions under the conditions and limitations set forth under the Act.

***This certificate is not to be used as
identification, nor does it
constitute an endorsement.***

Padua A. Contes

Secretary of the Commonwealth

EXPIRATION DATE & AUTOMATIC EXTENSION: 11/15/2017



D. NALT Board Resolution and Minutes



Secretary's Certificate of Vote

The undersigned Assistant Secretary of North American Land Trust (the "Corporation") certifies that the Board of Directors of the Corporation, at a meeting duly noticed and held on September 22, 2017, a quorum being present, voted unanimously as follows:

RESOLVED, that the Corporation shall accept the grant of a **Conservation Easement** from Birkdale Landing, LLC on approximately 31.67± acres of land known as the Birkdale Landing Conservation Area located in Horry County, South Carolina.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that Stephen Thor Johnson, President, may execute the Conservation Easement in form approved by the President and take any and all other actions and execute any and all other documents as deemed necessary to effect the granting of the Conservation Easement and that any action so taken has been authorized by this vote.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "S. W. Carter", is written over a horizontal line.

Steven W. Carter
Assistant Secretary
September 22, 2017



E. Recorded Conservation Easement



~Birkdale Landing
Conservation Area~

Horry County,
South Carolina

~Recorded Conservation Easement and
Declaration of Restrictions & Covenants~



F. Existing Conditions Report

BIRKDALE LANDING CONSERVATION EASEMENT
Existing Conditions Report & Biological Assessment
Horry County, South Carolina



Gulf Fritillary (*Agraulis vanillae*)

Prepared For:

North American Land Trust
P.O Box 467, Chadds Ford, PA 19317

Prepared By:

Matthew Stutzman, Conservation Biologist
North American Land Trust
100 Hickory Hill Road
Chadds Ford, Pa 19317
(610) 388-3670

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "M. Stutzman", written over a horizontal line.

September, 2017

Date Visited: August 22, 2017

Personnel: Matthew Stutzman, Conservation Biologist; Steven Carter, Stewardship Director

County: Horry

State: South Carolina

Conservation Area Size: 31.67± acres

Location: Approximate Conservation Area center: 33.834, -78.706

United States Ecoregion: Conservation Area is located in the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain, specifically within Level VI EPA Ecoregion #63h (Carolina Flatwoods)

Watershed: Little River (HUC: 0304020803)

USGS QUAD: Wampee (USGS Quadrangle ID: 33078-G6)

General Description

Birkdale Landing is located in Horry County, South Carolina and comprised of approximately 31.67± acres. The property was visited on August 22, 2017 by NALT Conservation Biologist, Matthew Stutzman and NALT Stewardship Director, Steven Carter to assess and document the physical condition of the property.

Birkdale Landing is contiguous to the east with the Arcadian Quay conservation easement and to the north with Camellia Station, both previously conserved by conservation easement donations to the Holder. It is also in close proximity (<1 air mile) to 13 other conservation easements area including: Waterway Grove, Lakeshore Resort, Sanibel Resort, Seavista Resort, North Bay Cove, South Bay Cove, Long Bay Marina, Cypress Cove Marina, Carolina Bays Resort, Magnolia Bay Resort, Azalea Bay Resort, Ocean Grove Resort and White Sands Village. Collectively these properties represent the North Myrtle Beach Focus Area (NMBFA) where NALT has concentrated its efforts on the protection on a series of ecologically sensitive properties vulnerable to high impact residential conversion. Proximity to other protected areas such as these helps to minimize habitat fragmentation and enhance ecological connectivity for various species and ecological processes and is an important conservation attribute recognized by IRS Treasury Regulations 1.170A-14(d)(4)(iv)(4).

The forested edge of the property is highly visible from 2 public roads along the northern boundary of the property, the Carolina Bays Parkway (State Rt. 31) and West Pelican Road. The property is also highly visible to the public traveling via boat along the AIWW, thus providing a

natural scenic view to the general public along both the northern and southern boundaries of the property.

The vast majority of the property is comprised of early successional, old-field habitat in the form of a formerly used open agricultural field transitioning to early successional grassland habitat. Much of the old-field has typical game-based legume, senna (*Senna sp.*) and ruderal species, such as dog fennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*), young groundseltree (*Baccharis halimifolia*) and both native and non-native morning glories (*Ipomoea spp.*). Corncobs were evident beneath the dense ground vegetation, indicating the field had been used to grow agricultural corn in years past. Mature tree lines exist on the perimeter of the old-fields and the property in general, including nearly 100ft of wooded tree line bordering the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (AIWW) found along the southern boundary of the property. Two mature, linear tree lines dissect the property from east to west where manmade drainage ditches exist that once supported agricultural activity and crop production. These two forested strips best fit generally into the Southern Atlantic Coastal Plain Nonriverine Swamp and Wet Hardwood Forest Ecological System (CES203.304) (NatureServe 2016). The forest on the property exhibits main canopy species of sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), hickories (*Carya spp.*), eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), and others. The subcanopy and understory of the forested edge can be quite thick with sweet bay (*Magnolia virginiana*), swamp bay (*Persea palustris*), inkberry (*Ilex glabra*), dwarf palmetto (*Sabal minor*) and cane grass (*Arundinaria tecta*). Along the edge of field and forest many typical native vine species such as greenbriars (*Smilax spp.*), frost grape (*Vitis vulpina.*), muscadine (*Muscadina rotundifolia*), yellow jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*) and Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*) grow through the understory/subcanopy and into the mature canopy of the forest. A small pond/ retention basin exist on the western boundary and is visible on the aerial photograph. These wooded drains and pond, albeit manmade, nonetheless provide important foraging and breeding habitat for amphibians while also providing foraging and breeding habitat for opportunistic wading birds like herons and egrets feeding largely on amphibians and small fish. These aquatic features also provide forage and cover for a number of waterfowl species and provide an important source of freshwater for small and large mammals such as squirrels, deer and coyote. No structures or other anthropogenic evidence was observed during the property visit.

Physical Description

Aspect: Mostly flat, no appreciable aspect

Slope: Mostly flat (0-3.0%), with steep (30.1-60.0%) bluffs at the AIWW

Elevation: ~15'-30'

General Topography: Typical Coastal Plain topography, flat uplands with very subtle grades. Eroded bluffs at the AIWW

Hydrology and Moisture: Mesic to Wet-Mesic

Hydrology and Moisture: Qso: Pleistocene sand primarily

Existing Structures/ Anthropogenic Evidence

Unimproved roads, two formerly used agricultural drains and a small manmade pond

Animal Habitat Factors

Habitat Heterogeneity: Intermediate to mature wet hardwood forest along drains and perimeter, early successional old-field pasture with shrubby edge transitioning to grassland

Amphibian Breeding Sites: Occasional, wet hardwood forest along drains and perimeter and manmade pond has areas that will hold water for extended periods of time during wet periods.

Denning Sites: None noted.

BigTrees/Large Cavities: Throughout the wet hardwood forest along the AIWW.

Mast Producing Species: Oaks (*Quercus spp.*), hickories (*Carya ovalis*).

Aquatic Habitat Factors

Hydrology: Conservation Area has over 120 linear feet along the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (AIWW) on the southern border of the property.

Landscape Factors

Adjacent Land Use/Offsite Stresses: Residential development, both existing and planned

Relation/Connection to other sites: Birkdale Landing is contiguous to the south with the Arcadian Quay Conservation Area and to the north with Camellia Station, both previously conserved by Conservation Easement donations to the Holder. It is also in close proximity (<1 air mile) to 13 other Conservation Easements Areas held by NALT, including Waterway Grove, Camellia Station, Lakeshore Resort, Sanibel Resort, Seavista Resort, North Bay Cove, South Bay Cove, Long Bay Marina, Cypress Cove Marina, Carolina Bays Resort, Magnolia Bay Resort, Azalea Bay Resort, Ocean Grove Resort and White Sands Village.

Degree of Threat/Potential for change: High without conservation easement

Rare, Uncommon, or Indicator Species

Global, Federal, and State ranking information for rare species is maintained by the State Natural Heritage Program and the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Any rare species discussed in the following text will follow the standardized ranking system. Global ranks are defined thusly: G1 = critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences), G2 = imperiled globally because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences), G3 = rare or uncommon (localized within range or narrowly endemic to special habitats, generally 20-100 occurrences), G4 = apparently secure, G5 = demonstrably secure, T_ = the rank of a subspecies or variety. State rankings follow the same

categories: S1 =critically imperiled in state because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences), S2 = Imperiled in state because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences), S3 = rare or uncommon (localized within range or narrowly endemic to special habitats, generally 20-100 occurrences), S4 = apparently secure, S5 = demonstrably secure, SA= accidental in the state, SN= regularly occurring, usually migratory and nonbreeding, SR= reported from the state but without persuasive documentation, SU= possibly in peril but status uncertain, SX= apparently extirpated from the state, SH= of historical occurrence in the state. An "X" after state or global designation indicates that the species is presumed extirpated. State Designations: E = Endangered, T = Threatened, R = Rare, U=Unusual. Federal Designations: LT = Listed Threatened, LE = Listed Endangered, FSC = Federal Species of Concern

Special Status Species Present:

None noted during surveys

Plant Species Observed:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Comments
<i>Acer rubrum var. trilobum</i>	Carolina red maple	
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	annual ragweed	
<i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>	peppervine	
<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	devil's walkingstick	
<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>	giant cane	
<i>Arundinaria tecta</i>	switch cane	
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	eastern baccharis	
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	American beautyberry	
<i>Carya glabra</i>	pignut hickory	
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	sugarberry	
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	coastal sweet pepperbush	
<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i>	pilewort	
<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>	Philadelphia fleabane	
<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	dogfennel	
<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Carolina Jessamine	
<i>Helenium amarum</i>	yellow sneezeweed	
<i>Hypericum sp.</i>	St. John's wort	
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	yaupon	
<i>Ipomoea pandurata</i>	man of the earth	
<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	cypress vine	Invasive
<i>Juncus sp.</i>	rush	
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	eastern red cedar	
<i>Ligustrum sp.</i>	privet	Invasive
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	sweetgum	
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	tulip poplar	

<i>Lonicera japonicum</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	Invasive
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	sweetbay	
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	chinaberry tree	Invasive
<i>Muscadina rotundifolia</i>	muscadine	
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	wax myrtle	
<i>Oxalis dillenii</i>	slender yellow woodsorrel	
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper	
<i>Persea palustris</i>	swamp bay	
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	loblolly pine	
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	sycamore	
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	black cherry	
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	bracken fern	
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	water oak	
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	willow oak	
<i>Rhus copallinum</i>	winged sumac	
<i>Sabal minor</i>	dwarf palmetto	
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	sassafras	
<i>Senna sp.</i>	senna	
<i>Smilax bona-nox</i>	saw greenbriar	
<i>Smilax laurifolia</i>	laurel greenbriar	
<i>Solidago spp.</i>	goldenrod	
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	common dandelion	
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	poison ivy	
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	common vervain	Invasive

Animal Species Observed:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Comments
<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	PIF
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Northern Flicker	SAMBI
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow	
<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Blue Jay	
<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Pileated Woodpecker	PIF
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin	
<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Eastern Kingbird	PIF & SAMBI

*PIF- Partners in Flight Species of Regional Concern

*SAMBI- South Atlantic Migratory Bird Initiative Species of Regional Concern

Management:

A Conservation Management Plan will be prepared with support by North American Land Trust post biological assessment report and baseline documentation.

REFERENCES

NatureServe. (2016). NatureServe Explorer: An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. Version 7.1. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia. Available <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>. (Accessed: July 13, 2016).

Weakley, A. S. (2015). Flora of the southern and mid-Atlantic states [working draft of 29 May 2015]. University of North Carolina Herbarium, North Carolina Botanical Garden, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Pickel, Brad (2011). The voice of the Waterway. Retrieved from <http://www.atlanticintracoastal.org/about-us> (Accessed: August 10, 2016).

AICW Bridge and Lock Schedule (Norfolk to Miami) (2016, July). Retrieved from <http://www.offshoreblue.com/assets/aicw/aicw-navpak.zip> (Accessed: August 10, 2016).

Matthew Stutzman

Conservation
Biologist &
Stewardship
Associate

Experience

Matthew Stutzman

100 Hickory Hill Road
Chadds Ford, PA 19317

(484) 883-5615
mstutzman@nalt.org

North American Land Trust / Conservation Biologist & Stewardship Associate

APRIL 2015 - PRESENT, CHADDS FORD, PA

Responsible for assessing ecological quality of new projects, conducting biological inventories, aiding in drafting conservation easement documents and producing Baseline Documentation Reports. This includes ecological community descriptions, biological and conservation value assessment for potential easement acquisition. Responsible for the stewardship and monitoring of over 110 new and existing Conservation Easements throughout the United States, as well as initiating and maintaining landowner/client relationships.

Morning Dew Inc./ Project Manager

AUGUST 2008 - JANUARY 2015, DOWNINGTOWN, PA

Managed the installation of fiber optic cable and conduit for FiOS, FTT and FTTP projects for communication and telecommunication companies in multiple counties of Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Kleinfelder Inc. / Environmental Scientist

FEBRUARY 2006 - AUGUST 2007, HAMILTON, NJ

Office responsibilities included case management and project organization; field event management of staff, scope, schedule and budget; health and safety and traffic control planning; data analysis and report preparation; communication with clients, regulators and subcontractors; and maintaining knowledge of New Jersey and Pennsylvania technical regulations, Loss Prevention System requirements and client specific protocols for a major retail petroleum client.

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service/ Fisheries Technician

MARCH 2003 - NOVEMBER 2003, KING SALMON, AK

Completed extensive research on juvenile and adult Coho salmon habitat availability and reproduction throughout the Alaska Peninsula.

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service/ Fisheries Technician

MARCH 2002 - NOVEMBER 2002, KING SALMON, AK

Studied the population estimate and migration habits of Dolly Varden, Arctic Char and Lake Trout in the Ugashik Lakes.

U.S. Forest Service/ Forest Technician

SUMMER 2001, MORGANTOWN, WV

Collected data for Red Oak regeneration study in Clearfield, PA, identified tree species and measurement techniques, and identified, counted, and measured all species of seedlings on fixed radius plots.

Education

Pennsylvania State University / Bachelor of Science

December 2002, University Park, Pennsylvania

Major: Wildlife and Fisheries Science

Minor: Forest Science

Volunteer Experience

Native Fish Conservation Program / Volunteer Angler

August 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, Yellowstone National Park, ID

Focused on collecting samples for cutthroat trout genetics, including the distribution of pure and hybridized fish in Lamar River, Slough Creek, and Soda Butte Creek. Collected samples to evaluate possible genetic factors influencing rainbow trout thermal tolerance in the Firehole River, as well as the concentration of mercury in fish in several lakes.



G. Photographic Documentation

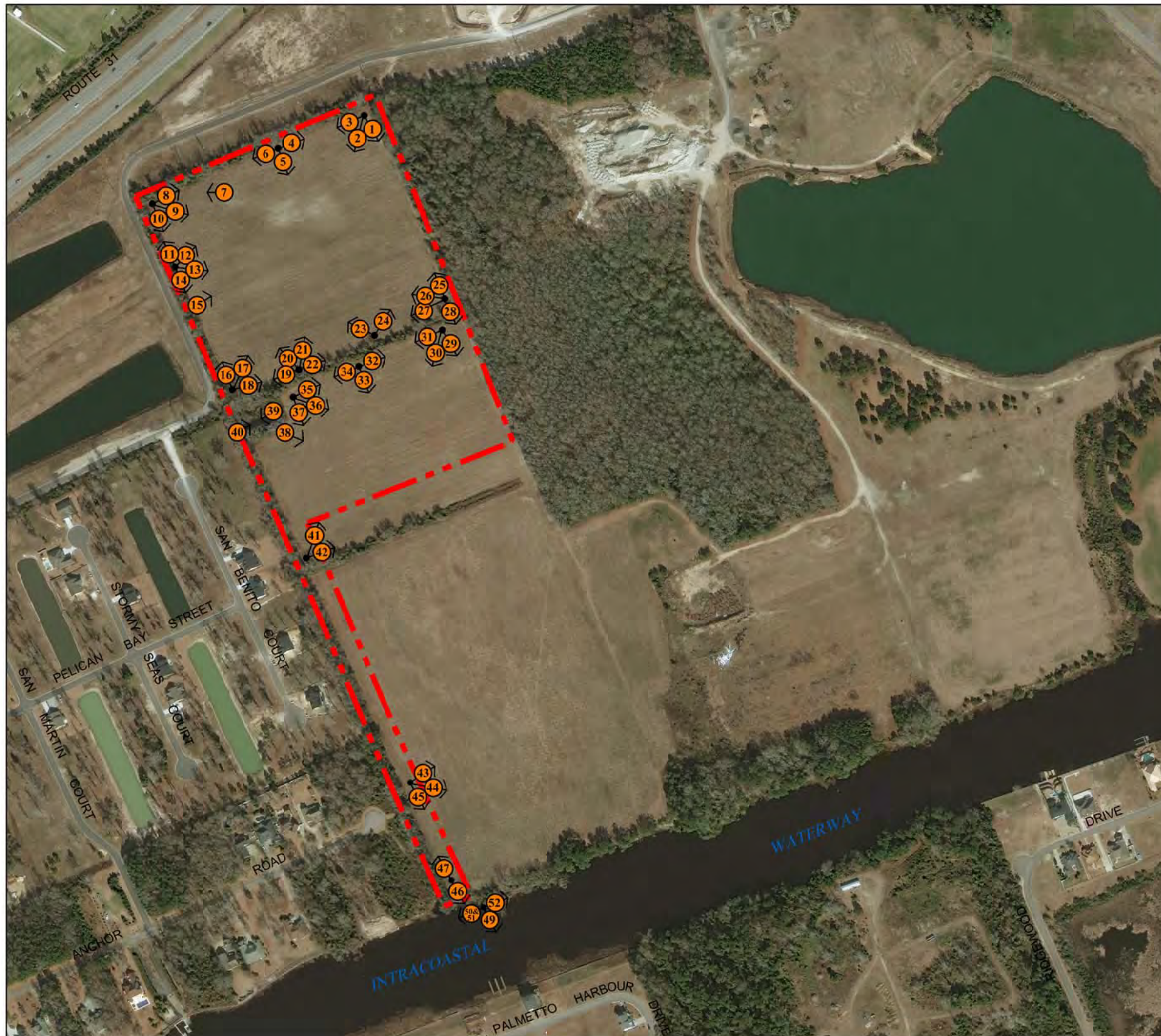


~Birkdale Landing
Conservation Area~

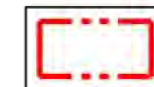
Horry County,
South Carolina

~Photographic Documentation~

Steven Carter,
NALT Stewardship Director
August 22, 2017



LEGEND:



Subject Property
31.67± acres

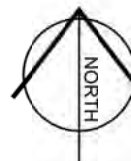


Approximate Direction &
Location of Photograph

Photographs taken August 22, 2017 by
Steven Carter, NALT Stewardship Director

NOTES:

1. Property boundaries from a survey by The Brigman Company, Conway, SC.
2. Aerial photograph from Apollo Mapping; date flown February 20, 2015.
3. Topography digitized from Wampee USGS Quadrangle map; Contour interval = 5 feet.
4. Soils information from USDA - NRCS National Soil Information System Database (NASIS).



SCALE: 1 inch = 400 feet

BIRKDALE LANDING

HORRY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX MAP



Photographic Documentation
Birkdale Landing Conservation Area
Photos taken August 22, 2017
Steven Carter, NALT Stewardship Director



Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Photographic Documentation
Birkdale Landing Conservation Area
Photos taken August 22, 2017
Steven Carter, NALT Stewardship Director



Photo 5



Photo 6



Photo 7



Photo 8

Photographic Documentation
Birkdale Landing Conservation Area
Photos taken August 22, 2017
Steven Carter, NALT Stewardship Director



Photo 9



Photo 10



Photo 11



Photo 12

Photographic Documentation
Birkdale Landing Conservation Area
Photos taken August 22, 2017
Steven Carter, NALT Stewardship Director



Photo I3



Photo I4



Photo I5



Photo I6

Photographic Documentation
Birkdale Landing Conservation Area
Photos taken August 22, 2017
Steven Carter, NALT Stewardship Director



Photo 17



Photo 18



Photo 19



Photo 20

Photographic Documentation
Birkdale Landing Conservation Area
Photos taken August 22, 2017
Steven Carter, NALT Stewardship Director



Photo 21



Photo 22



Photo 23



Photo 24

Photographic Documentation
Birkdale Landing Conservation Area
Photos taken August 22, 2017
Steven Carter, NALT Stewardship Director



Photo 25



Photo 26



Photo 27



Photo 28

Photographic Documentation
Birkdale Landing Conservation Area
Photos taken August 22, 2017
Steven Carter, NALT Stewardship Director



Photo 29



Photo 30



Photo 31



Photo 32

Photographic Documentation
Birkdale Landing Conservation Area
Photos taken August 22, 2017
Steven Carter, NALT Stewardship Director



Photo 33



Photo 34



Photo 35



Photo 36

Photographic Documentation
Birkdale Landing Conservation Area
Photos taken August 22, 2017
Steven Carter, NALT Stewardship Director



Photo 37



Photo 38



Photo 39



Photo 40

Photographic Documentation
Birkdale Landing Conservation Area
Photos taken August 22, 2017
Steven Carter, NALT Stewardship Director



Photo 41



Photo 42



Photo 43



Photo 44

Photographic Documentation
Birkdale Landing Conservation Area
Photos taken August 22, 2017
Steven Carter, NALT Stewardship Director



Photo 45



Photo 46



Photo 47



Photo 48

Photographic Documentation
Birkdale Landing Conservation Area
Photos taken August 22, 2017
Steven Carter, NALT Stewardship Director



Photo 49



Photo 50



Photo 51



Photo 52



~Birkdale Landing
Conservation Area~

Horry County,
South Carolina

~Photographic Documentation~
Insects, Birds & Wildlife

Steven Carter,
NALT Stewardship Director
August 22, 2017

Birkdale Landing

Horry County, South Carolina

Insects, Birds & Wildlife

Photographs taken August 22, 2017 by Steven Carter, NALT Stewardship Director



Photo 1- Gulf Fritillary (*Agraulis vanillae*)

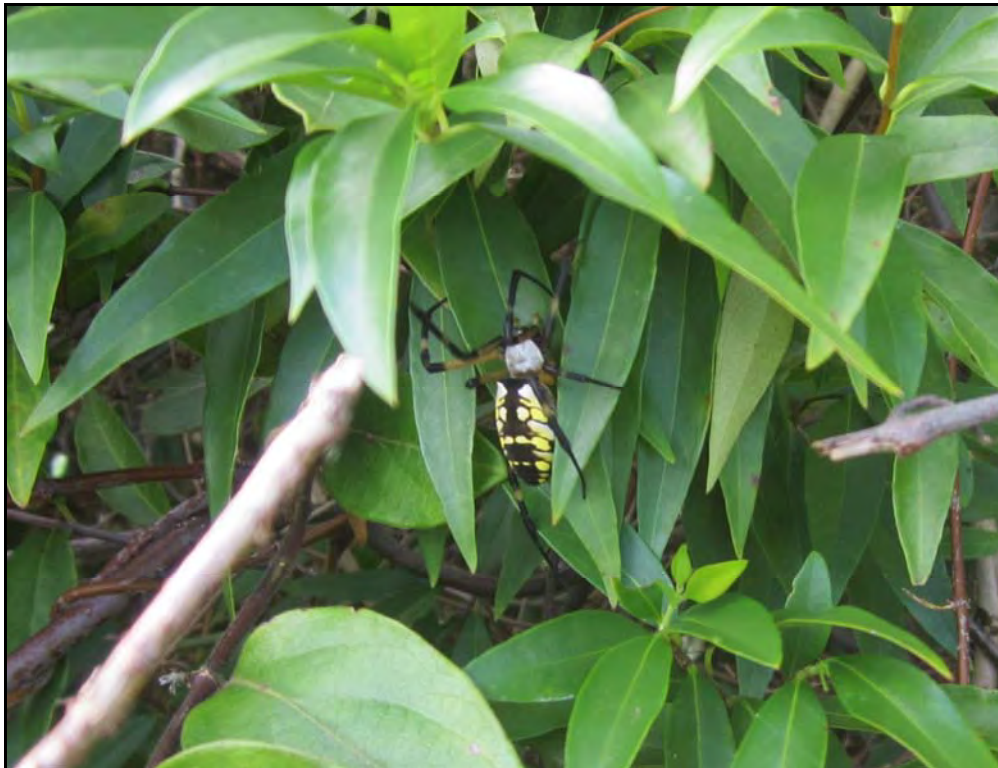


Photo 2- Mature female Black & Yellow Garden Spider (*Argiope aurantia*)

Birkdale Landing

Horry County, South Carolina

Insects, Birds & Wildlife

Photographs taken August 22, 2017 by Steven Carter, NALT Stewardship Director



Photo 3-Red-legged grasshopper (*Melanoplus femurrubrum*)



cp

Photo 4-Gulf Fritillary (*Agraulis vanillae*)

Birkdale Landing

Horry County, South Carolina

Insects, Birds & Wildlife

Photographs taken August 22, 2017 by Steven Carter, NALT Stewardship Director



Photo 5- Female Golden Silk Orbweaver (*Nephila clavipes*)

Birkdale Landing

Horry County, South Carolina

Insects, Birds & Wildlife

Photographs taken August 22, 2017 by Steven Carter, NALT Stewardship Director



Photo 6- Gulf Fritillary (*Agraulis vanillae*)



Photo 7- Sqaureback Marsh Crab aka Grey Marsh Crab (*Armases cinereum*)- Observed on beach between bluff of Conservation Area and AICWW

Birkdale Landing

Horry County, South Carolina

Insects, Birds & Wildlife

Photographs taken August 22, 2017 by Steven Carter, NALT Stewardship Director



Photo 8- Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*)

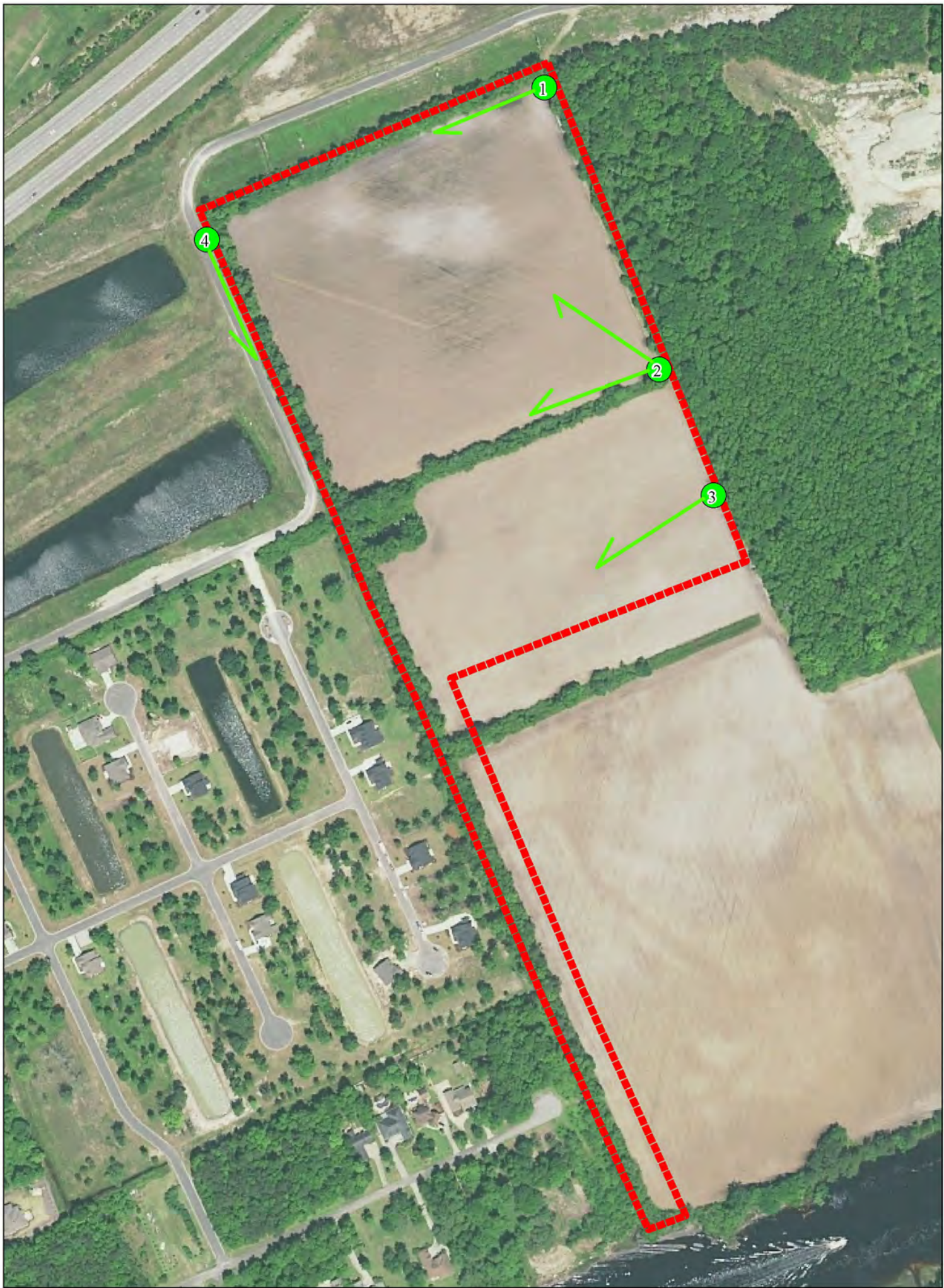


~Birkdale Landing
Conservation Area~

Horry County,
South Carolina

~Photographic Documentation~

Williams Gandy,
NALT Biogeographer
November 30, 2017



LEGEND:



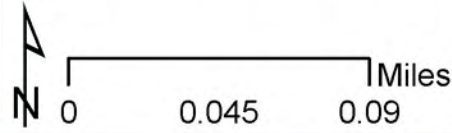
Subject Property 31.67 ± acres



Approximate Direction & Location of Photograph

Photographs taken November 30, 2017
by Williams Gandy, NALT Biogeographer

Source:
1. Property boundaries from Survey by DDC
Engineers, Myrtle Beach, SC.
2. Aerial Photograph from USDA National
Agriculture Imagery Program, Horry County, SC,
2015.



Birkdale Landing Conservation Area
Photographic Documentation
Photographs taken by Williams Gandy, NALT Biogeographer
November 30th, 2017



1 – WSW



2 – NW

Birkdale Landing Conservation Area
Photographic Documentation
Photographs taken by Williams Gandy, NALT Biogeographer
November 30th, 2017



2 – WSW



3 – WSW

Birkdale Landing Conservation Area
Photographic Documentation
Photographs taken by Williams Gandy, NALT Biogeographer
November 30th, 2017



4 – SSW



Sourwood (*Oxydendron arboreum*) fall foliage



H. Supportive Mapping



~Birkdale Landing
Conservation Area~

Horry County,
South Carolina

~Supportive Mapping~

1. *Location Map*
2. *Focus Area Map*
3. *Base Map*
4. *Topography*
5. *Soils Map*
6. *Vegetation Map*
7. *Aerial Photograph*
8. *Conservation Easement Plan*



LEGEND



Approximate Location
of Property



BIRKDALE LANDING

Horry County,
South Carolina

LOCATION MAP

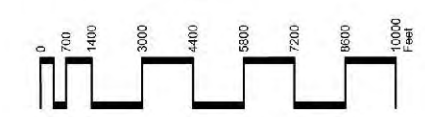
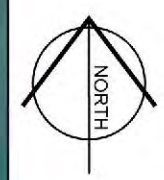
**North
American
LAND TRUST**

100 Primary Hill Road • P.O. Box 902 • South Ford, Pennsylvania, 17002 • phone (717) 339-9029 • fax (717) 339-9027 • www.natlant.com



LEGEND:

- Myrtle Beach Strategic Focus Area
- Parcels with NALT Conservation Easements
- Other Protected Parcels / Parkland
- Approximate route of East Coast Greenway
- Future Conservation Opportunities



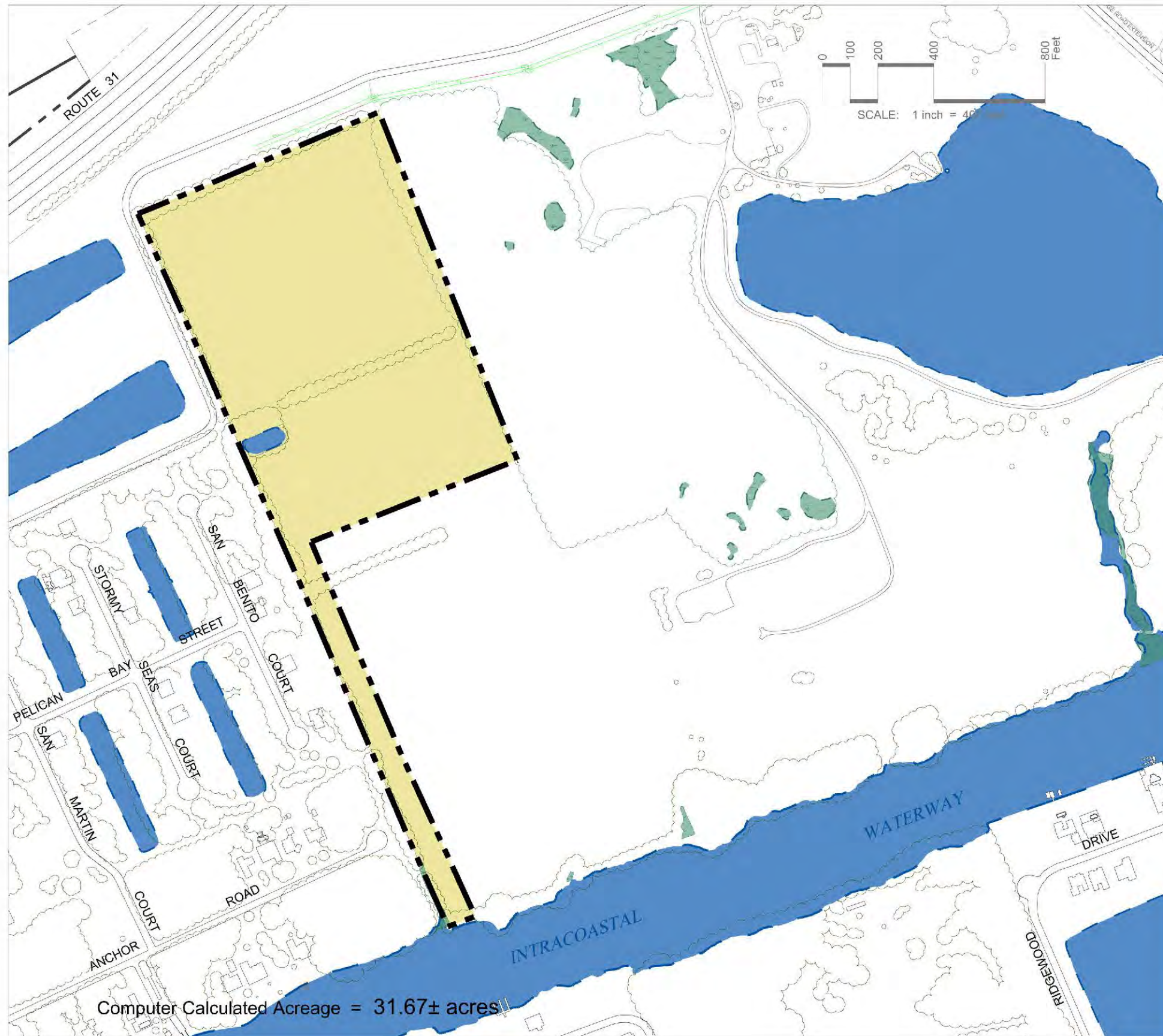
**MYRTLE BEACH
STRATEGIC FOCUS AREA**

HORRY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



FOCUS AREA MAP

BASE MAP: 20070207-7.AEP
REVISED: 01/21/2010-7.AEP



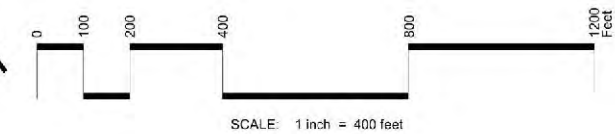
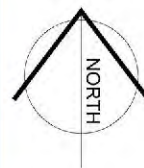


LEGEND:

-  Subject Property
-  Wetlands

NOTES:

1. Property boundaries from a survey by The Brigman Company, Conway, SC.
2. Aerial photograph from Apollo Mapping; date flown February 20, 2015.
3. Topography digitized from Wampee USGS Quadrangle map; Contour interval = 5 feet.
4. Soils information from USDA - NRCS National Soil Information System Database (NASIS).



Computer Calculated Acreage = 31.67± acres

BIRKDALE LANDING

HORRY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

BASE MAP

BASE MAP: 7-23-15 JRS
 Southern Map 2-5-2017 JRS
 BIRKDALE 9.0-22-7-15





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BASE MAP

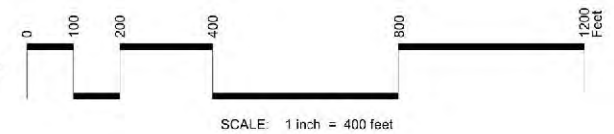
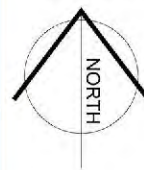


LEGEND:

-  Subject Property
-  Wetlands

NOTES:

1. Property boundaries from a survey by The Brigman Company, Conway, SC.
2. Aerial photograph from Apollo Mapping; date flown February 20, 2015.
3. Topography digitized from Wampee USGS Quadrangle map; Contour interval = 5 feet.
4. Soils information from USDA - NRCS National Soil Information System Database (NASIS).



BIRKDALE LANDING

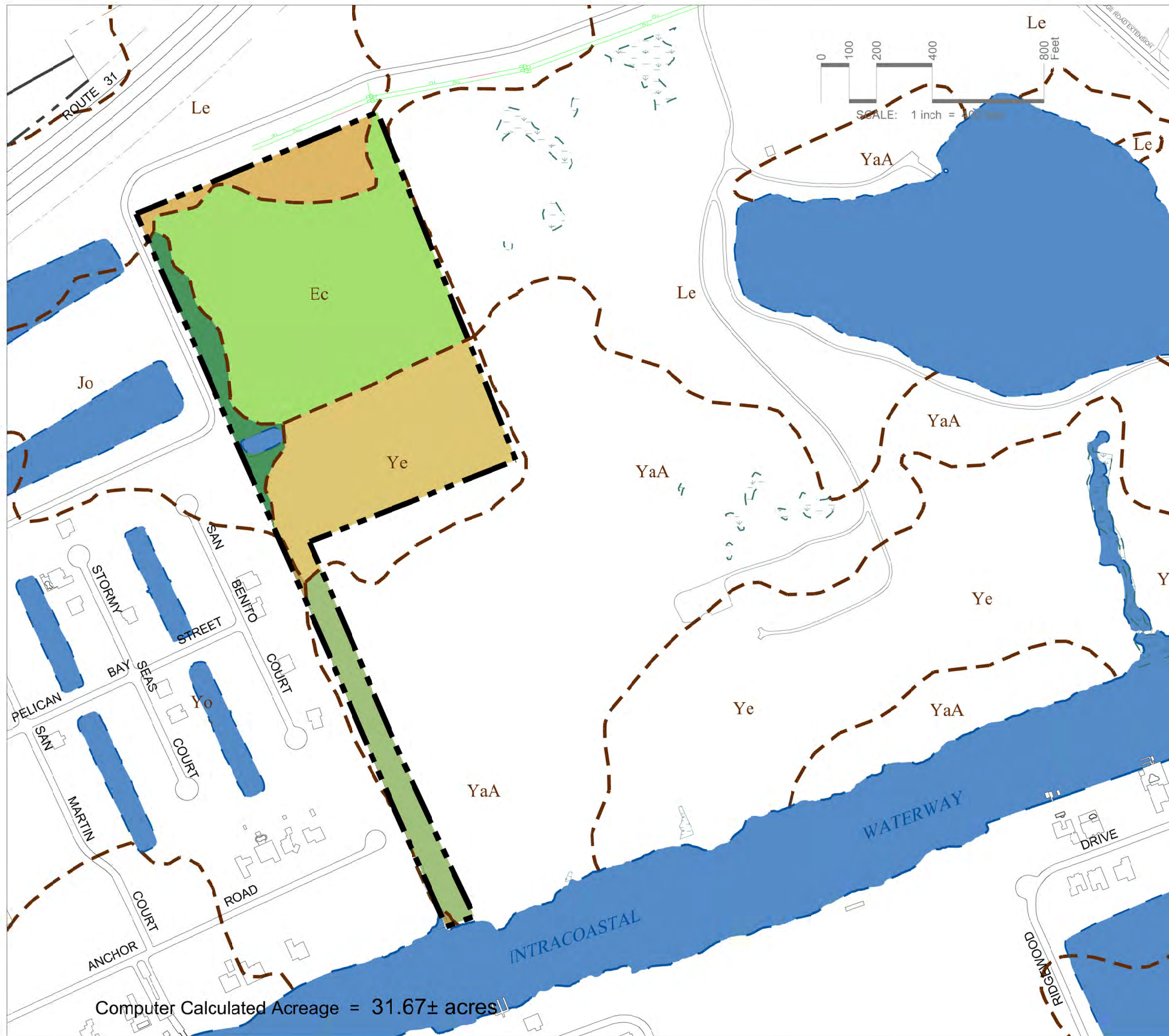
HORRY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

TOPOGRAPHY

BASE MAP: 7-2-2015 JRS
Sondor Map 2-5-2017 AEB
BIRKDALE 9-2-2017 JRS



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LEGEND:

- Subject Property
- Wetlands

Soil Legend:

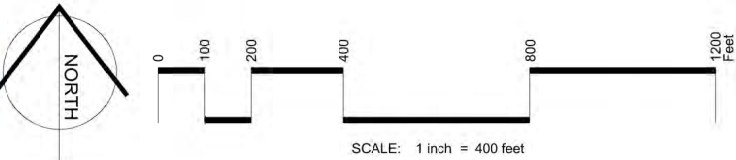
- Ec Echaw Sand ^
- Jo Johnston Loam ^
- Le Leon Fine Sand ^
- YaA Yauhannah Fine Sandy Loam, *** ^
0 to 2% slopes
- Ye Yemassee Loamy Fine Sand *** ^
- Yo Yorges Fine Sandy Loam ** ^

Soil Notes:

- *** denotes Prime Farmland
- ** denotes Farmland of Statewide Importance
- ^ denotes Hydric Soils

NOTES:

- 1. Property boundaries from a survey by The Brigman Company, Conway, SC.
- 2. Aerial photograph from Apollo Mapping; date flown February 20, 2015.
- 3. Topography digitized from Wampee USGS Quadrangle map; Contour interval = 5feet.
- 4. Soils information from USDA - NRCS National Soil Information System Database (NASIS).



Computer Calculated Acreage = 31.67± acres

SOILS MAP

BIRKDALE LANDING

HORRY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

SOILS MAP

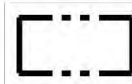
BASE MAP: 7/17/2012 .JBS
Staircase Run: 2/15/2017 AED
BIRKDALE: 3/21/2017 .JB

North American LAND TRUST

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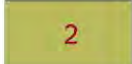
LEGEND:

 Subject Property

 Wetlands

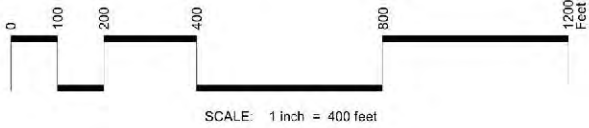
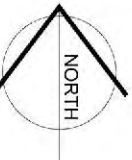
Vegetation Legend:

 1 Non-Riverine Hardwood Forest

 2 Agricultural Fields

NOTES:

1. Property boundaries from a survey by The Brigman Company, Conway, SC.
2. Aerial photograph from Apollo Mapping; date flown February 20, 2015.
3. Topography digitized from Wampee USGS Quadrangle map; Contour interval = 5 feet.
4. Soils information from USDA - NRCS National Soil Information System Database (NASIS).



VEGETATION MAP

BIRKDALE LANDING

HORRY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

VEGETATION MAP

BASE MAP: 7-22-15 JBS
Sponsor Map: 2-5-2017 ABP
BIRKDALE 9.0-22-7-15



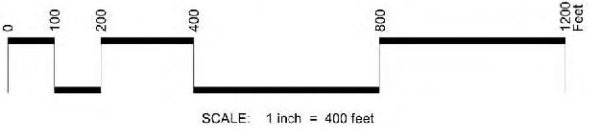
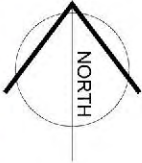
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LEGEND:

 Subject Property

- NOTES:
1. Property boundaries from a survey by The Brigman Company, Conway, SC.
 2. Aerial photograph from Apollo Mapping; date flown February 20, 2015.
 3. Topography digitized from Wampee USGS Quadrangle map; Contour interval = 5 feet.
 4. Soils information from USDA - NRCS National Soil Information System Database (NASIS).



AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

BIRKDALE LANDING

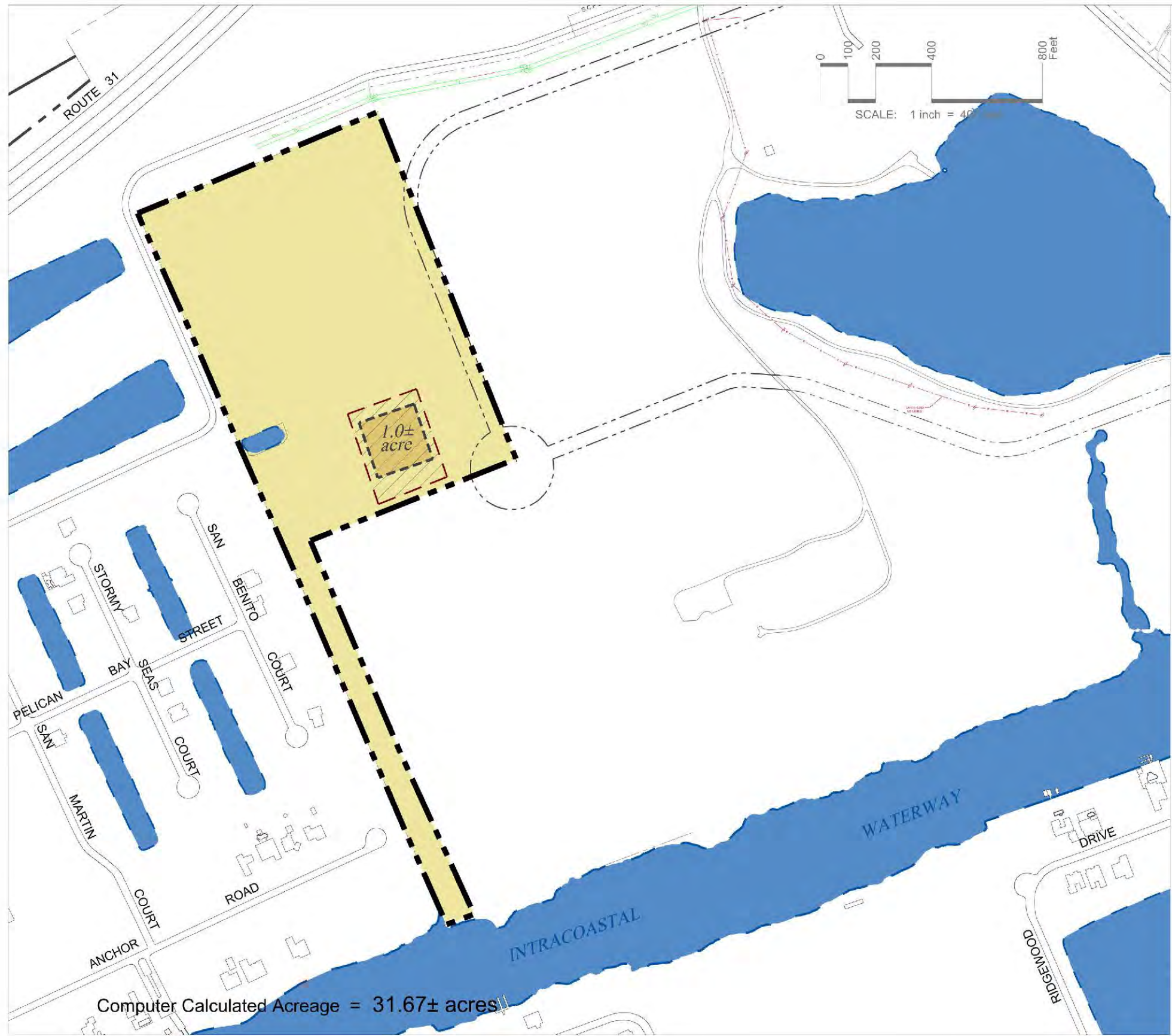
HORRY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH


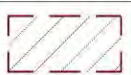

BASE MAP: 7-2-2015-100
Aerial Map: 2-5-2017-100
BIRKDALE: 9-2-2017-100



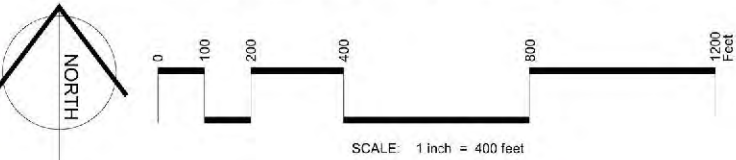
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LEGEND:

-  Subject Property
-  Building Zone @ 2± acres
-  Building Area @ 1.0± acres

- NOTES:
1. Property boundaries from a survey by The Brigman Company, Conway, SC.
 2. Aerial photograph from Apollo Mapping; date flown February 20, 2015.
 3. Topography digitized from Wampee USGS Quadrangle map; Contour interval = 5 feet.
 4. Soils information from USDA - NRCS National Soil Information System Database (NASIS).



Computer Calculated Acreage = 31.67± acres

CONCEPT PLAN

BIRKDALE LANDING

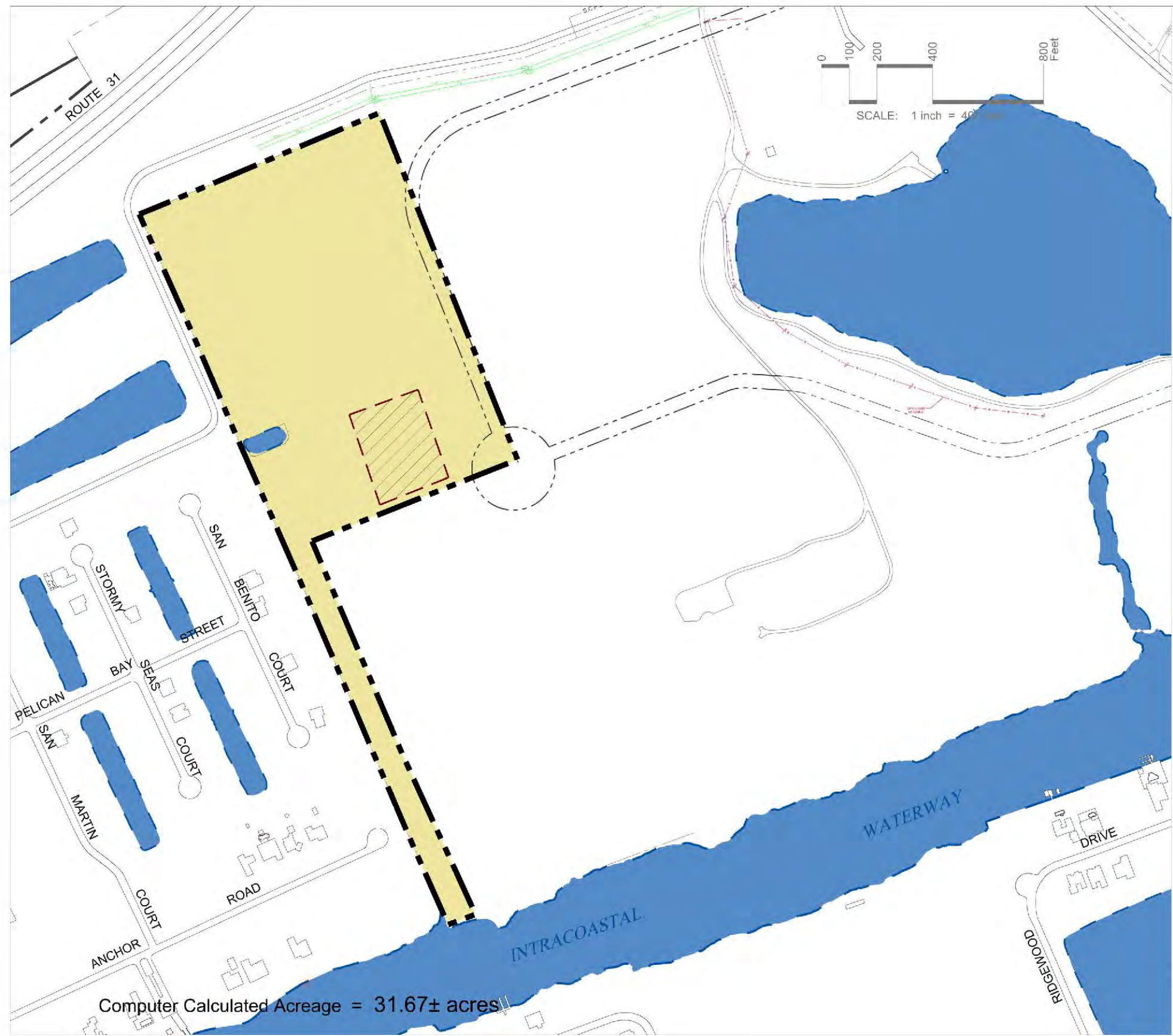
HORRY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

CONCEPT PLAN


BASE MAP: 7-22-15 JRS
Sponsor Map: 2-5-2017 ABZ
BIRKDALE 9.0-22-7-15



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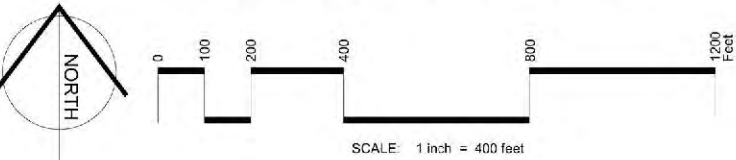


LEGEND:

 Subject Property

 Building Zone
@ 2± acres

- NOTES:
1. Property boundaries from a survey by The Brigman Company, Conway, SC.
 2. Aerial photograph from Apollo Mapping; date flown February 20, 2015.
 3. Topography digitized from Wampee USGS Quadrangle map; Contour interval = 5 feet.
 4. Soils information from USDA - NRCS National Soil Information System Database (NASIS).



Computer Calculated Acreage = 31.67± acres

CONSERVATION EASEMENT PLAN

BIRKDALE LANDING

HORRY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

CONSERVATION EASEMENT PLAN

BASE MAP: 7-22-15 JRS
Revised Map: 2-5-2017 AEB
BIRKDALE 9.0-22-7-15



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