Draft Supplemental Document

Prepared For: Savannah-Upper Ogeechee Water Planning Council and
Georgia Environmental Protection Division

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Date: May 2, 2011

Subject: **Existing Plans for Savannah-Upper Ogeechee Water Planning Region**
Section 6 Supplemental Data
Savannah-Upper Ogeechee Regional Water Plan

Section 6 of the Savannah-Upper Ogeechee Regional Water Plan presents the water management practices recommended by the Savannah-Upper Ogeechee Water Planning Council. The practices were selected to meet the Council's Vision and Goals stated in Section 1 and to address resource shortfalls or gaps identified and described in Section 5. Plans already developed within the Savannah-Upper Ogeechee Region were reviewed and, when possible, successful management practices already planned for and/or in use in the region formed the basis for the water management practices selected by the Council. Plans reviewed included local and regional water and wastewater master plans, Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) implementation plans, watershed assessment/management plans, and comprehensive plans. The following tables summarize the existing local plans considered for the development of this Regional Water Plan.

List of Tables

Abbreviations

BMP	*Best Management Practice*
EPD	*Environmental Protection Division*
LAS	*Land Application System*
MGD	*Millions of Gallons per Day*
NPDES	*National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System*
NRCS	*Natural Resources Conservation Service*
TMDL	*Total Maximum Daily Load*
WPCP	*Water Pollution Control Plant*
WSA	*Water and Sewer Authority*
WTP	*Water Treatment Plant*
WWTP	*Wastewater Treatment Plant*

Table 6-1a: Water/Wastewater Plans Considered When Selecting Water Management Practices				
Plan Type or Specific Title	**Regional Resource(s) Impacted (Watershed/Aquifer)**	**Organization or Entity Associated With Plan**	**Date of Plan**	**Description of Relevant Plan Content (i.e. practices currently planned for and/or in use in the Region to form the basis for the Council's selected water management practices)**
Land and Resource Management Plan - Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests	Multiple	Chattahoochee National Forest	2004	General goal to protect sensitive forest lands (and waters located within and downstream of them) with management practices (called prescriptions in this document) including encouragement land trusts and acquisition of private lands adjacent to wilderness areas, disallowance continued of new mining efforts within the area.
Augusta, GA - Water & Sewerage Revenue Bonds, Series 2004, Engineer's Report	Savannah River	Augusta, GA	2004	Included discussion of CIP projects intended to meet 2025 water needs. Water needs were projected to be 49.7 MGD ADD and 71.9 MGD MMF, while wastewater generation was projected to be 44.6 MGD AAD and 54.4 MGD MMF in 2025. Highland Avenue WTP was to be expanded to 60 MGD with additional 15 MGD from Hicks WTP. Several pipes will be replaced to improve the distribution network. A bypass pump station will be used to divert some wastewater from the Spirit Creek WPCP to the JBM WPCP in order to benefit from its additional capacity. The wastewater conveyance system will be improved through pipe replacement upgrades and I/I reduction, as well as expansion to pockets of unsewered areas.
Ordinance to establish a Water Conservation Plan and Drought Contingency Plan for the City of Sky Valley	Little Tennessee River	City of Sky Valley	2008	Outlined measures to conserve water including elimination of leaks and unauthorized use, testing/maintenance of meters, prevention of tank overflows, meter audits, hydrant flushing, and pipe replacement. Also described measures to enact in a Drought Contingency Plan, which include water use restrictions and a framework for enforcement.
Flood Plain Management Study	Crooked Creek, Hudson River, Middle Fork Broad River	Banks County	2004	Described existing erosion control measures and gave options for the following floodplain management key elements: land treatment, non-structural measures (such as ordinance adoption and planning) and preservation of natural values of floodplains (protection of land in and adjacent to floodplains).

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Water System Master Plan	Savannah River, Lake Hartwell	Hart County Water & Sewer Authority	2003	- Hart County may pursue separate agreements with the cities of Lavonia and Hartwell to treat a portion of the current HCWSA water allocation at the Lavonia and Hartwell WTPs. The treated water could then be supplied to the HCWSA by interconnects between itself and the two city systems, with excess water in either case being supplied directly to Lavonia or Hartwell. - May expand transmission facilities to high growth areas to serve new residential, industrial and commercial customers, in order to build funding for a new HCWSA water treatment facility. Hart County may also purchase privately owned water systems within the HCWSA service area to increase customer base. - May improve distribution network by interconnecting individual water systems at key points. The HCWSA should take the lead in interconnecting the various city and private water systems in Hart County.
Regional Water Resources Study	Multiple	Multiple	2004	The SUO counties included in this report were Banks, Elbert, Franklin, Madison, Oglethorpe, and Stephens (part). Population and water needs projections were given (from 2004) and compared to planned supply. Planned additional supplies were highlighted, including a new reservoir in Banks County (1.0 MGD). The water quality section included an inventory of water quality activities within local jurisdictions.
TMDL Implementation Plan: Beaverdam Creek	Beaverdam Creek	Elbert	2007	The basin encompasses parts of Hart and Elbert counties as well as a very small portion of Franklin County. Cities that lie partially within the watershed are Elberton, Bowman, Royston, Canon and Bowersville. There are two TMDL stream segments within this watershed, Beaverdam Creek and Fortson's Creek. Both segments are not supporting their designated use of fishing due to fecal coliform impairment. Fortson's Creek is a tributary of Beaverdam Creek. Wildlife is likely to be the primary source of fecal coliform in the Beaverdam Creek watershed due to the degree of forested area in the watershed. However, for the purposes of the implementation plans, animal production (including egg, poultry, livestock and horse operations) and failing septic systems will be considered priority sources.

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TMDL Implementation Plan: Broad River and Falling Creek	Broad River, Falling Creek	Elbert & Oglethorpe Counties and Cities of Elberton and Tignall	2007	The basin encompasses parts of Elbert, Oglethorpe and Wilkes counties. Cities that lie partially within the watershed are Elberton and Tignall. There are two TMDL stream segments within this watershed, Falling Creek and the Broad River. Both segments are not supporting their designated use of fishing due to fecal coliform impairment. Falling Creek is a tributary of the Broad River segment. Wildlife in forested areas is likely to be a large contributor of fecal coliform due to the extent of forestry land in the watershed; however, for the purposes of the TMDL implementation plans, animal production (including egg, poultry, livestock, swine, and horse farms) and failing septic systems will be considered priority sources.
TMDL Implementation: Broad River	Broad River	Madison, Elbert, Franklin & Hart Counties and Cities of Danielsville, Bowman and Royston	2007	The basin encompasses parts of Madison, Elbert, Hart and Franklin Counties. The Cities of Danielsville, Bowman and Royston lie partially within the watershed. There is one TMDL stream segment within this watershed. A segment of the Broad River is listed as partially supporting its designated use of fishing due to a fecal coliform impairment. Wildlife in forested areas is likely to be the primary source of fecal coliform in the Broad River watershed due to the degree of forested area in the watershed. However, for the purposes of the implementation plans, animal production (including poultry, egg, livestock and horse operations), crop production and failing septic systems will be considered priority sources.
TMDL Implementation: Cold Water Creek	Cold Water Creek	Elbert & Hart Counties and the City of Hartwell	2007	The basin encompasses parts of Elbert and Hart counties as well as a portion of South Carolina. The city of Hartwell lies partially within the watershed. There is one TMDL segment within this watershed, Cold Water Creek. The segment is not supporting its designated use of fishing due to fecal coliform impairment. The primary sources of fecal coliform in the Coldwater Creek watershed are likely to be animal production (including egg, poultry, livestock, and horse farms) and crop production (from the spreading of manure). Failing septic systems are another source that should be focused on in TMDL implementation plans. Wildlife is also likely to be a large contributor of fecal coliform due to the extent of forestry land in the watershed.

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TMDL Implementation: Fortson Creek	Beaverdam Creek, Fortson's Creek	Elbert, Hart & Franklin Counties and the Cities of Elberton, Bowman, Royston, Canon, and Bowersville	2007	The Fortson's Creek (Elberton to Beaverdam Creek) TMDL segment is 3.79 miles in length and flows from the City of Elberton into Beaverdam Creek. The data that listed the segment was collected upstream and downstream of the Fortson's Creek WPCP in 1995. The city of Elberton and Elbert County are the only jurisdictions that impact the Fortson's Creek watershed. The primary source of fecal coliform in the Fortson's Creek watershed is most likely urban runoff. Failing septic systems and wildlife in forested areas are other potentially major sources. Other sources include sanitary sewer leaks, illicit discharges, and animal production.
TMDL Implementation: Long Creek	Long Creek	Oglethorpe & Wilkes Counties and Cities of Lexington, Crawford, Rayle, and Tignall	2007	The Long Creek (Macks Creek to Clark Creek) TMDL segment is 3 miles in length and is located on the Oglethorpe County/Wilkes County line. The data that listed the segment were collected at the Wilkes County Rd. 109 (Saxton-Mattox Rd.) crossing near Tignall in 2002. Wilkes County is not in the NEGRDC region, therefore TMDL implementation efforts will be concentrated in Oglethorpe County. Wildlife from forestry land is likely to be the primary source of fecal coliform in the Long Creek watershed. Animal production (including livestock, poultry, egg and goat production) and failing septic systems are other potential sources.
TMDL Development for Sediment in the Toccoa Creek Watershed	Toccoa River	Stephens County	2000	The Toccoa Creek was included on the State of Georgia's 1998-303(d) list because of biological and habitat impairment. Sediment was determined to be the pollutant of concern. It is recommended that the Toccoa Creek watershed be considered a high priority for sediment reduction BMPs.
Tier 2 TMDL Implementation Plan for Brier Creek Watershed (fecal coliform)	Brier Creek	Glascock McDuffie, and Warren Counties and the Cities of Thomson and Camak	2007	The basin extends into parts of Glasscock County, McDuffie County, and Warren County, Georgia. The impaired stream segment of Brier Creek is contained in McDuffie County, Georgia. The stream is in violation for fecal coliform bacteria. The current TMDL of the stream segment indicates possible sources of fecal coliform contamination in Brier Creek are nonpoint sources. Possible non-point sources of contamination include forestry and agriculture. The Plan lists management measures to improve water quality.

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Tier 2 TMDL Implementation Plan for Brushy and Reedy Creek Watersheds (fecal coliform)	Brushy Creek, Reedy Creek	McDuffie, Columbia, Richmond, Burke, Jefferson, Glascock, Warren Counties and Cities of Dearing, Harlem, Blythe, Keysville, Wrens, and Stapleton	2007	The basin includes all or portions of the cities of Blythe, Dearing, Harlem, Keysville, Stapleton and Wrens. The streams are in violation for fecal coliform bacteria. The current TMDL of the stream segment indicates possible non-point sources of fecal coliform contamination in Brushy Creek are agriculture and forestry. A possible point source is a municipal WWTP. The Plan lists management measures to improve water quality.
Tier 2 TMDL Implementation Plan for Upper Ogeechee Watershed (fecal coliform/bio (sediment))	Buckhead Creek, Dry Branch, Eight Mile Creek	Burke and Jenkins County and Cities of Vidette and Millen	2007	The basin extends into parts of Burke and Jenkins County, Georgia. The contaminated segment of Buckhead Creek begins just north of Millen and extends to meet the Ogeechee River. The stream is in violation for fecal coliform bacteria and sediment. Possible sources of contamination are urban runoff non-point sources and contaminates from a municipal WWTP. The Plan lists management measures to improve water quality.
Tier 2 TMDL Implementation Plan for Broad River Watershed (fecal coliform)	Clark Creek	Wilkes and Oglethorpe Counties and the Cities of Tignall, Rayle, and Lexington	2007	The basin includes all or portions of the cities of Tignall, Rayle, and Lexington. The stream is in violation for fecal coliform bacteria. Possible sources of contamination are forestry and agriculture non-point sources. The Plan lists management measures to improve water quality.

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Tier 2 TMDL Implementation Plan for Savannah River Basin (fecal coliform)	Jones Creek, Uchee Creek	Columbia, McDuffie and Richmond Counties, the Cities of Grovetown, Harlem, Evans, Dearing, Augusta and in SC the Counties of Edgefield and McCormick	2007	The basin includes all or portions of the cities of Blythe, Dearing, Harlem, Keysville, Stapleton and Wrens. The stream is in violation for fecal coliform bacteria. Possible non-point sources of contamination are urban runoff, forestry and agriculture. The Plan lists management measures to improve water quality.
Tier 2 TMDL Implementation Plan for Middle Savannah Watershed	Reed Creek, Rocky Creek, McBean Creek	Columbia, Richmond, and Burke Counties and Cities of Grovetown, Evans, Augusta, Hephzibah and Blythe and in SC the Counties of Aiken and Edgefield.	2007	The basin extends into parts of Columbia County, Richmond County, and Burke County, Georgia, as well as a small portion of Aiken County and Edgefield County, South Carolina. The impaired stream segment of McBean Creek defines a portion the border between Richmond County and Burke County, Georgia. The stream is in violation for fecal coliform bacteria. Possible non-point sources of contamination are urban runoff and forestry. A possible point source is the McBean Creek WPCF. The Plan lists management measures to improve water quality.
Tier 2 TMDL Implementation Plan for Upper Ogeechee Watershed (fecal coliform)	North Fork Ogeechee, Ogeechee River	Taliaferro, Green, Hancock, Warren, Glascock Counties and the Cities of Crawfordville, White Plains, Siloam, and Union Point	2007	The basin extends into parts of Green County, Taliaferro County, and Warren County, Glascock County, and Hancock County, Georgia. The contaminated segment of North Fork Ogeechee River begins in Green County near Union Point and ends south of Crawfordville in Taliaferro County. The stream is in violation for fecal coliform bacteria. Possible sources of contamination are forestry (non-point) and a pair of WPCP's (point). The Plan lists management measures to improve water quality.

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Tier 2 TMDL Implementation Plan for Little River Watershed	Rocky Creek	Wilkes, McDuffie, Taliaferro, Lincoln, and Warren Counties and the Cities of Washington, Rayle, and Sharon	2007	The basin includes all or portions of the cities of Washington, Rayle and Sharon. The stream is in violation for sediment. Possible non-point sources of contamination are forestry and urban runoff. The Plan lists management measures to improve water quality.
Tier 2 TMDL Implementation Plan for Ogeechee River Basin (fecal coliform/ dissolved oxygen)	Sculls Creek	Emanuel, Jenkins, Screven, and Bulloch Counties and Cities of Millen and Rocky Ford	2007	The basin extends into parts of Jenkins County, Screven County and a small portion of Emanuel County, Georgia. The contaminated segment of Sculls Creek is in central Jenkins County and begins at Richardson Creek and extends to meet the Ogeechee River near Scarboro. The stream is in violation for fecal coliform bacteria and dissolved oxygen. Possible non-point sources of contamination are forestry and agriculture. The Plan lists management measures to improve water quality.
Tier 2 TMDL Implementation Plan for Ogeechee River Basin (fecal coliform/ dissolved oxygen)	Williamson Swamp Creek	Jefferson, Washington, and Emanuel Counties, and the Cities of Bartow, Wadley, Davisboro, Riddleville, Tinnelle, and Sandersville,	2007	The basin extends into Burke County, Emanuel County, Glasscock County, Green County, Hancock County, Jefferson County, Johnson County, Taliaferro County, Warren County, Washington County. The contaminated segment extends from just north of Davisboro and flows to form a portion of the Jefferson County boarder. The stream is in violation for fecal coliform bacteria and dissolved oxygen. Possible non-point sources of contamination are urban runoff, forestry, and agriculture. The Plan lists management measures to improve water quality.
Sampling Quality Assurance Plan	Fortson Creek	Elbert County and the City of Elberton	2008	Called for fecal coliform monitoring in order to supply qualified data that could be used by GA EPD in listing decisions, documentation of water quality conditions at selected sampling sites, and verification of pollutant sources.
Sampling Quality Assurance Plan	Broad River	Madison County	2008	Called for fecal coliform monitoring in order to supply qualified data that could be used by GA EPD in listing decisions, documentation of water quality conditions at selected sampling sites, and verification of pollutant sources.

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Water Supply Watershed Protection Plan	Little Tennessee River	City of Sky Valley	2008	Established buffer and setback provisions, impervious surface limitations and prohibited use for the Mud Creek Impoundment Water Supply Watershed.
Watershed Assessment	Hudson River & Middle Fork Broad River	Banks County	In Progress	Banks County is currently performing a watershed assessment.
Watershed Assessment	Kiokee Creek & Savannah River	Columbia County	In Progress	Columbia County has completed a watershed assessment which identified pollutants and their potential sources in their watershed. They have not yet completed their Watershed Protection Plan which will identify their selected water management strategies.
Watershed Assessment	Sandy Run Creek	Harlem	In Progress	Harlem, Georgia is currently performing a watershed assessment.
Watershed Assessment	Chauga River, Hudson River & Middle Fork Broad River	Franklin County/Carnesville	In Progress	Franklin County/Carnesville has completed a watershed assessment which identified pollutants and their potential sources in their watershed. They have not yet completed their Watershed Protection Plan which will identify their selected water management strategies.
Watershed Assessment	Chauga River & Middle Fork Broad River	Lavonia, GA	In Progress	Lavonia, Georgia is currently performing a watershed assessment.
Watershed Assessment	Lake Hartwell & Beaverdam Creek	Hartwell	In Progress	Hartwell is currently performing a watershed assessment.
Watershed Protection Plan for the City of Wrens, GA	Ogeechee River and Savannah River	Wrens, GA	2008 (Revised 2009)	Wren's Watershed Protection Plan identified potential areas of water quality impairment and recommends strategies for watershed improvement such as: education targeted at Public Officials and external audiences (forestry and agriculture communities as well as general households), encourage land owner BMPs (fences/barriers to contain wildlife, critical area planting in highly erodible areas, animal waste planning), and long term chemical and biological monitoring.
Watershed Protection Plan for the City of Millen Georgia	Ogeechee River	Millen, GA	2010	Millen's Watershed Protection Plan identified potential areas of water quality impairment and recommends strategies for watershed improvement such as: wastewater upgrades, floodplain management, formalization and enhancement of inspection & maintenance programs, promotion of sound & concise storm water effluent water quality policy, encouraging reuse for irrigation, updating engineering design standards and other storm water based rules for better watershed protection, providing public education, and long term chemical and biological monitoring.

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Watershed Assessment	Broad River	Madison County	In Progress	Madison County is currently performing a watershed assessment.
Watershed Assessment	Kiokee Creek	Thomson	In Progress	Thomson is currently performing a watershed assessment.
Watershed Protection Plan for Clayton-Rabun County Water and Sewer Authority and City of Dillard	Tugaloo River & Upper Little Tennessee River	Rabun County/City of Clayton	2006 (Revised 2008 & 2009)	Rabun County/City of Clayton's Watershed Protection Plan identified potential areas of water quality impairment and recommends strategies for watershed improvement such as: promoting on-site & regional stormwater controls such as detention ponds, retention ponds, filters, and constructed wetlands; promoting agricultural measures like designated stream crossings and conservation tillage practices; mapping & monitoring stormwater discharges, encouraging low impact development practices; developing pet waste management programs and practices; improving sanitary sewer systems, and public education programs.
Watershed Assessment & Source Water Protection Plans	Savannah River	Augusta, GA	2002-2003	Augusta's Watershed Assessment and Source Water Protection Plans identify potential areas of water quality impairment and recommend strategies for watershed improvement such as: septic system maintenance, sewer capital improvement projects, bacterial and phosphorus source tracking, ongoing monitoring, public education, ordinance enforcement, pond retrofits, erosion control inspection and enforcement, stream buffer protection, streambank stabilization, and construction of new detention ponds.
Eastanollee Creek WWTP Service Area Watershed Protection Plan, prepared for the City of Toccoa	Eastanollee Creek	Toccoa, GA	2009	Toccoa's Watershed Assessment and Source Water Protection Plans identify potential areas of water quality impairment and recommend strategies for watershed improvement such as: long term monitoring, compliance with NPDES permit limits & discharges to Eastanolle Creek, compliance with Georgia Erosion & Sedimentation Act , adoption of a City Erosion and Sedimentation Ordinance, adoption of NRCS conservation practices, encouraging landowner BMPs for both agricultural and urban areas, compliance with Georgia Water Quality Act and Federal Clean Water Act , compliance with permitting regulation for pine plantations, compliance with Federal Farm Bill (limits conversion of wetlands), following Savannah River Basin Management Plan, participation in the Conservation Reserve program, participation in Partners for Wildlife, participation in Environmental Quality Initiatives Program, and providing opportunities for public outreach and education.

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City of Crawfordville Watershed Protection Plan	Ogeechee River and Savannah River	Crawfordville,GA	2007	Crawfordville's Watershed Assessment and Source Water Protection Plans identify potential areas of water quality impairment and recommend strategies for watershed improvement such as: involving local civic groups in adopt a stream, identifying potential sources of water quality impairment, identifying existing land use within the riparian buffer of each stream, consider ordinances to effectively manage development in sensitive areas, develop procedures to be followed by city personnel in making regulatory and compliance inspections, inspection of sanitary sewers for illegal connections and overflows, inspection and maintenance of storm drainage systems, increased inspections of activities that contribute increased stormwater runoff, and inspection of land use activities upstream of monitoring sites.
Watershed Assessment	Long Creek	Crawford, GA	In Progress	Crawford, Georgia is currently performing a watershed assessment.
Source: Water & Wastewater Master Plan research conducted by planning contractor Note: The Management Practices and relevant plan content listed in the table are based on information described at the time of the study and may be outdated in some cases				

Table 6-1b: Comprehensive Plans Considered When Selecting Water Management Practices				
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Augusta-Richmond County Comprehensive Plan 2008-2028	Middle Savannah, Butler Creek	Augusta-Richmond County (consolidated)	2008	Upgrade to Reed Creek WPCP
Banks County Comprehensive Plan 2008-2018	Grove Creek Reservoir, Mountain Creek Reservoir	Banks County	2008	- Mountain Creek WTP anticipated to expand - Additional Pump-Storage reservoir and WTP is planned - Construction of new WWTP for City of Lula began in 2008 (Lula is in both Banks and Hall counties) - Banks County has a purchase agreement with Franklin County which has not been used recently (as of 2008) - Banks county is currently (2008) negotiating a water purchase agreement with Toccoa - The City of Maysville (Banks/Jackson Counties) purchases water from Banks county to supplement its well water - City of Commerce in Jackson County uses water from the Grove Creek Reservoir in Banks County - City of Commerce in Jackson County sells some of its drawn and treated water back to the Banks County Utilities Department - City of Baldwin draws water from the Chattahoochee, treats it, and then serves residents of the City and portions of Banks County - Town of Alto offers water service to its residents in both Banks and Habersham counties - City of Lula (Hall County) serves portions of Banks County with well water - City of Gillsville (Banks/Hall Counties) is served by the Banks County utilities Department - City of Lula (Banks/Hall Counties) has a WTP on a tributary of the Chattahoochee

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2007-2027 Burke County Comprehensive Plan: Joint Comprehensive Plan for Burke County and the Cities of Girard, Keysville, Midville, Sardis, Vidette and Waynesboro	Upper Ogeechee, Brier Creek, Middle Savannah	Burke County and the Cities of Girard, Keysville, Midville, Sardis, Vidette, and Waynesboro	2007	Community Assessment contains extensive information on population projections (multiple methods). Groundwater recharge, wetlands, and protected river corridor areas are identified in Section 5.
Columbia County Growth Management Plan Update	Little River, Brier Creek, Middle Savannah	Columbia County	2005	- Upgrade to Reed Creek WPCP - Columbia County has the ability to purchase water from Augusta through two connections
Elbert County Comprehensive Plan	Lake Russell, Beaverdam Creek	Elbert County and Cities of Bowman and Elberton	2003	The Lake Russell intake watershed has no protection criteria as of 2003. Other watersheds have buffers and setbacks to protect water quality.
Harlem Comprehensive Plan 2006-2016	Augusta Canal, Abercorn Creek	City of Harlem	2007	- Harlem has a vested interest in protecting water quality for the Columbia County intake, which sells water to Harlem. Buffers and setbacks are used to protect water quality. - Due to anticipated growth, Harlem is investigating other sources for water, including a deal with Thompson or groundwater wells. - Expected to double wastewater treatment capacity to 500,000 gpd
City of Homer Comprehensive Plan	Hudson River	City of Homer	2008	Homer is currently not within a water supply watershed, but may become so if Banks County builds an intake in the southeast corner of the county. At that time, watershed protection measures will need to become more stringent.

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2004-2024 Jefferson County Joint Comprehensive Plan	Brier Creek, Ohoopee River, Upper Ogeechee River	Jefferson County and cities of Avera, Bartow, Louisville, Stapleton, Wadley and Wrens	2004	City of Wrens currently (2004) expanding WWTP capacity
2005-2025 Joint Millen/Jenkins County Comprehensive Plan	Upper Ogeechee, Lower Ogeechee, Middle Savannah	Jenkins County and the City of Millen	2005	Jenkins county is currently not in a water supply watershed. All supply water is from the Floridan aquifer.
Joint Lincoln County Comprehensive Plan 2005-2025	Clarks Hill (Thurmond) Reservoir, Savannah River	Lincoln County and the City of Lincolnton	2005	The City of Lincolnton obtains water from the Thurmond Reservoir. Lincoln County purchases water from Lincolnton and draws an additional 0.30 MGD from groundwater. Over 40% of the county is served by City water. The County desires to provide sewer to eliminate septic as a non-point source of pollution. No part of Lincoln County lies within a water supply watershed.

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A Joint County/City Comprehensive Plan for Madison County and the Cities of Carlton, Colbert, Comer, Danielsville, Hull and Ila	Sandy Creek	Madison County and the Cities of Carlton, Colbert, Comer, Danielsville, Hull and Ila	2001	To protect water quality, the Plan proposes to implement the following: • Undertake water quality monitoring for turbidity, nitrates, and macroinvertebrates • Require compliance with forestry and agricultural BMPs • Determine and require preferred buffer distances • Adopt stormwater ordinance • Approach NRCS for information on local aquifer type and hazards, the boundaries of the primary recharge area, and the amount and rate of infiltration necessary to maintain its water yield. • Implement protection strategies that maintain annual groundwater recharge • Adopt groundwater recharge ordinance. • Partner state / federal agencies to offer wetland education opportunities to local citizens • Identify and market potential wetland mitigation sites to developers • Adopt and implement wetlands ordinance For water supply, the County plans to ensure there is an adequate water supply available prior to initiating any new developments, continue to search for additional water sources, explore multijurisdictional water supplies, educate residents on the benefits of conserving water, and identify methods of purifying water other than chlorine. With regard to wastewater, the County must concentrate development in areas with access to public sewerage systems and identify high growth areas within the unincorporated county as a priority area for implementation of a public sewerage system. The costs associated with implementing a public sewerage system to coincide with the upcoming county water system must be evaluated. An upgrade to the existing WWTP is planned for 2003.
Comprehensive Plan: A Partial Plan update for Madison County and the Cities of Carlton, Colbert, Comer, Danielsville, Hull, and Ila	Sandy Creek	Madison County and the Cities of Carlton, Colbert, Comer, Danielsville, Hull and Ila	2008	Encourage development away from sensitive areas

Table 6-1b: Comprehensive Plans Considered When Selecting Water Management Practices				
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Joint City-County Comprehensive Plan 2005-2025 for Oglethorpe County and the Cities of Arnoldsville, Crawford, Lexington and Maxeys	Broad River, Little River, Upper Oconee River	Oglethorpe County and the Cities of Arnoldsville, Crawford, Lexington, and Maxeys	2006	Sewer service is only provided to 136 customers within Crawford City Limits.
Screven County Joint Comprehensive Plan 2008-2028	Ogeechee Creek, Ogeechee River, Beaverdam Creek, Brier Creek, Savannah River	Screven County and the Towns of Hiltonia, Newington, Rocky Ford and Oliver	2008	Screven County is not within a water supply watershed. Water supply is from wells. Sewer service is only provided within Sylvania, Newington, and Hiltonia city limits.
Comprehensive Plan 2004-2025 for Stephens County and the Cities of Avalon, Martin and Toccoa	Davidson Creek, Cedar Creek	Stephens County and the Cities of Avalon, Martin and Toccoa	2004	Toccoa owns 3 intakes and supplies Stephens County, but much of the water does not come from Stephens County. Presently (2004), the City of Toccoa first relies on the Lake Toccoa intake (Stephens), then the Davidson Creek intake (Habersham) to supplement, and then on the Lake Yonah (Stephens) intake during low-level conditions.
City of Sylvania Comprehensive Plan 2008-2028	Ogeechee River, Brier Creek, Beaverdam Creek	City of Sylvania	2008	Planned WTP improvement for 2007 includes a new bar screen.
Joint Taliaferro County/City of Crawfordville and City of Sharon Comprehensive Plan 2005-2025	Ogeechee River, Little River	Taliaferro County and the Cities of Crawfordville and Sharon	2005	The county is not in a water supply watershed and uses groundwater, so protection criteria for surface waters do not apply. The county does not supply public water or sewer. The City of Crawfordville obtains water through an intake at Water Tank Road and provides sewer service to its residents. The City is currently (2005) under a Consent Order for failure to meet NPDES permit requirements for its discharge into the Mile Branch of the Ogeechee River. A 0.1 MGD WPCP is planned to meet the requirements with construction beginning in 2005.

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Joint Warren County Comprehensive Plan 2005-2025	Rocky Comfort Creek	Warren County and the Cities of Camak, Norwood and Warrenton	2005	Warren County does not supply public water. Warrenton provides water using an intake on Paul Marshall Lake. Camak purchases water from Warrenton, and Norwood supplies water using wells. Warrenton and Norwood provide public sewer, while the rest of the county is on septic. Ordinances are in place to protect the Rocky Comfort Creek watershed for supply. In the southeast area of the county, Kaolin mining is a threat to groundwater recharge areas. Ordinances were adopted in 2001 to limit development to protect these areas.
City of Grovetown Comprehensive Plan 2006-2016	Butler Creek, Augusta Canal/Abercorn Creek	City of Grovetown	2007	Grovetown lies within the Butler Creek and Augusta Canal water supply watersheds and has adopted ordinances to protect them. Grovetown obtains roughly 65% of its water supply (~.45 MGD) from the Columbia County water system, with the remaining 35% (~0.24 MGD) coming from 4 wells. The City's wastewater treatment is operating at full capacity, with the excess load (38%) being treated by plants operated by Columbia County,
Central Savannah River Area Regional Plan 2005-2025	Savannah River, Ogeechee River	13- Counties: Burke, Columbia, Glascock, Hancock, Jefferson, Jenkins, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington, and Wilkes	2005	- Thomson-McDuffie County expected to require additional 2 MGD from Thurmond Reservoir from 2005-2015 - WWTP in Tennile, GA needs to be upgraded as of 2005 - WWTP in Warrenton, GA needs to be upgraded as of 2005
Joint Comprehensive Plan 2005-2025	Mud Creek, Blacks Creek, Lake Rabun	Rabun County and the Cities of Dillard, Clayton, Mountain City, Sky Valley Tallulah Falls, and Tiger	2005	- City of Sky Valley has a surface water withdrawal permit but currently (2005) relies only on groundwater. May begin using permit in next 10 years - CRWSA WTP currently (2005) expanding from 2.0 to 4.5 MGD capacity - City of Dillard WWTP discharges into the Little Tennessee River. Quantity given is WWTP capacity

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Draft Joint Comprehensive Plan 2009-2029 Community Assessment and CPP	Little River, Brier Creek, Middle Savannah	McDuffie County and the City of Thomson and Town of Dearing	2009	McDuffie County lies entirely within the Savannah River water supply watershed, and has adopted criteria for protection. McDuffie County and Thompson jointly own the public supply system that supplies Thompson, Dearing, and portions of the county using an intake in the Clark's Hill Reservoir. The public sewer system is also jointly owned, and operating at slightly over half-capacity in 2009, leaving room for growth.
City of Maysville Comprehensive Plan 2008-2030	Grove River	City of Maysville	2008	Maysville supplies water using 2 wells but is able to purchase water from the City of Commerce or the Banks County Utilities Department. Sewer service is also provided and treated with 2 stabilization ponds. Both water and sewer systems are in need of repair.
City of Hartwell Comprehensive Plan 2005-2025	Lake Hartwell	City of Hartwell	2005	The City of Hartwell uses an intake on Lake Hartwell for water supply, but is not located within a water supply watershed. Wastewater is treated at a 1.0 MGD plant and discharged to a LAS at the Cateechee Golf Course. Residents not on the Hartwell system use groundwater wells and septic systems.
Partial Plan Update 2009-2029	Lake Russell, Beaverdam Creek	Elbert County and Cities of Bowman and Elberton	2009	Encourage new development in suitable locations in order to protect natural resources, environmentally sensitive areas, and agricultural lands.
Future Land Use Amendment 2007	Broad River	Madison County	2007	Recommend 50-ft no-build stream buffer and 1000-ft no-build pipeline buffer
Washington/Wilkes Joint Comprehensive Plan - Community Agenda 2009-2019	Little River, Fishing Creek, Mine Branch, Pistol Creek, Newford Creek, Broad River	Wilkes County and Cities of Washington, Rayle and Tignall	2009	Water system expansion in Rayle and Tignall to reduce dependence on groundwater
Source: Comprehensive Plan research conducted by planning contractor Note: The Management Practices and relevant plan content listed in the table are based on information described at the time of the study and may be outdated in some cases				