

STATE OF GEORGIA
TIER 2 TMDL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN **REVISION** ___

Segment Name: Hilly Mill Creek
 Chattahoochee River Basin

Local Watershed Governments: Heard & Coweta

I. INTRODUCTION

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Implementation Plans are platforms for evaluating and tracking water quality protection and restoration. These plans have been designed to accommodate continual updates and revisions as new conditions and information warrant. In addition, field verification of watershed characteristics and listing data has been built into the preparation of the plans. The overall goal of the plans is to define a set of actions that will help achieve water quality standards in the state of Georgia.

This implementation plan addresses the general characteristics of the watershed, the sources of pollution, stakeholders and public involvement, and education/outreach activities. In addition, the plan describes regulatory and voluntary practices/control actions (*management measures*) to reduce pollutants, milestone schedules to show the development of the management measures (*measurable milestones*), and a monitoring plan to determine the efficiency of the management measures.

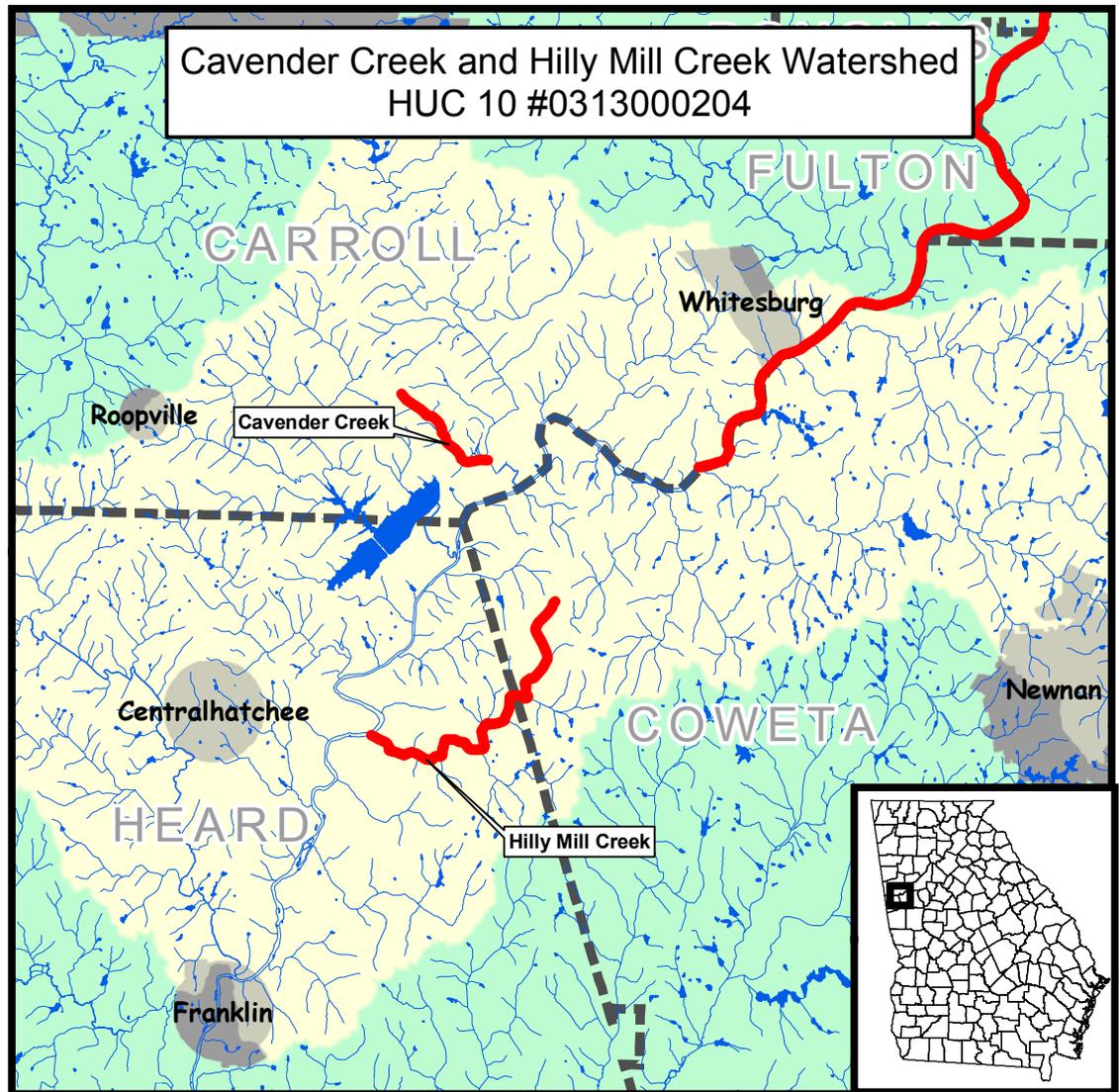


Table 1. IMPAIRMENTS

IMPAIRED STREAM SEGMENT	IMPAIRED SEGMENT LOCATION	IMPAIRMENT
Cavender Creek**	Carroll County	Biota(sediment)
Hilly Mill Creek	Heard/Coweta Counties	Biota(sediment)
Hilly Mill Creek*	Heard/Coweta Counties	Fecal Coliform Bacteria
Chattahoochee River*	Wahoo Creek to Franklin	Fish Consumption Guidance(PCBs) & Fecal Coliform Bacteria
Cedar Creek*	Coweta County	Dissolved Oxygen
Snake Creek*	Coweta County	Biota(sediment)
Wahoo Creek*	Upstream Arnco Mills Lake	Biota(sediment)

* Plan will be written by GA EPD ** Cavender Creek has a separate Implementation Plan

II. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE WATERSHED

Write a narrative describing the watershed. Include an updated overview of watershed characteristics. Identify new conditions and verify or correct information in the TMDL document using the most current data. Include the size and location of the watershed, political jurisdictions, and physical features which could influence water quality. Describe the source and date of the latest land cover/use for the watershed. Describe and quantify major land uses and activities which could influence water quality. See the instructions for more information on what to include.

Watershed Characteristics, Size & Location:

Hilly Mill Watershed is located in eastern Heard and western Coweta Counties in the Piedmont Region of Georgia. The affected stream segment is six miles long and the watershed encompasses 12.25 square miles. The headwaters are in Coweta County west of Bud Davis Road. Hilly Mill Creek empties into the Chattahoochee River. Soils of the Piedmont are acid and low in nitrogen and phosphorus. In many cases, much of the original topsoil has been eroded leaving the clayey subsoil exposed. Although row crops can be productive in this region, the area is better adapted to pasture production. Erosion control is critical when these soils are cultivated or exposed through construction activity (*West Georgia Watershed Assessment, 2004*). There are no hazardous waste sites or drinking water intakes on the Hilly Mill Creek. There is one NPDES permitted site in the watershed.

New Data:

In 2004 the West Georgia Watershed Assessment (hereafter, WGWA) was completed for Heard County. Water quality and limited biological monitoring-were conducted in Hilly Mill Creek. The monitoring point used during the study was at Joe Stephens Road. (sampling point 24 in the TMDL). Sampling determined that the stream is partially supporting for fecal coliform and has a poor habitat (it was in the lowest habitat assessment category). The habitat score is consistent with the TMDL sampling report. The stream was not evaluated for biotic integrity or macroinvertebrates.

Land Use/ Land Cover:

The most current land use data for Hilly Mill was collected in 2001 for the WGWA. 2004 satellite imagery was also available for this study. The WGWA characterizes land use in the watershed as “a mix of agricultural and forestry land uses. Forestry dominates land usage, however there is higher portion of agricultural land usage near the stream headwaters. There has been considerable construction associated with building new natural gas-powered electric generation plant near the headwaters of Hilly Mill Creek” The land use percentages in the TMDL do not take into account the large amount of utility easements or the growing amount of low to medium density residential.

Relevant Watershed Planning and Management Activities:

319 Grants: In 2000 Rolling Hills RC&D Council received a 319 grant to construct poultry litter stack houses with farmers in their region. The grant was not specific to Hilly Mill Creek watershed, however farmers in the Heard County portion of the watershed were eligible to participate.

SW Permit Program: As part of Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District (MNGWPD), Coweta County is in the process of setting up a Storm Water Management Program. The County submitted its Notice of Intent (NOI) in 2003. It had not received final approval at the time this document was written. The NOI describes Best Management Practices the County will implement concerning public

education, public involvement, illicit discharge, construction site runoff, post construction stormwater management and pollution prevention. In addition the County is required to adopt the following six storm water ordinances by spring 2005: Conservation Subdivision Ordinance, Litter Control Ordinance, Illicit Discharge and Illegal Connection Ordinance, Post Construction SW Management Ordinance, Floodplain Damage Prevention Ordinance, and Stream Buffer Ordinance.

E&S Program: Both Coweta and Heard Counties are in the process of revising their Soil Erosion & Sedimentation Control Ordinances to meet the new requirements mandated by House Bill 285. Permitting for both counties is done during the plan review process. The county engineer is responsible for enforcing the ordinance in both counties. Coweta County has a Memorandum of Agreement with Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Society to issue land disturbance permits.

As part of Coweta County's the storm water management program required under the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District, the county intends to implement four BMPs that address erosion on construction sites: 1) adopt a system for erosion control inspections reporting & record keeping; 2) Establish a plan review process; 3) Pre-construction meetings with developers engineers & contractors; and 4) Hotline for the public to report any erosion control measures violations on land disturbing activities.

Source Watershed Assessment: In 2004 The West Georgia Watershed Assessment was completed. The assessment was funded by the State of Georgia to support work in Carroll and Heard Counties. Funding for the project was administered through the City of Villa Rica, Georgia. The project sampled a significantly denser network of data stations than is normal, allowing planners to understand surface water impacts in detail than equivalent studies. The study provides useful information about Hilly Mill watershed concerning land use, water quality and aquatic habitat. The study did not evaluate Hilly Mill for biotic integrity or macroinvertebrates. The study contains recommendations for management practices to protect the watersheds.

Georgia Forestry Commission Activities: In an effort to minimize erosion and stream sedimentation from forestry practices, the GFC has an agreement with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (GADNR EPD) to educate the forest community and promote the use of forestry Best Management Practices (BMPs). A specially trained forester located in each of the 12 district offices statewide carries out this service.

Since January 2003, the GFC is conducting monthly BMP Assurance examinations in an effort to provide "reasonable assurance " that forestry operations are complying with the BMPs and meet any TMDL requirements. Active sites are identified through aerial or ground observations, requests by landowners, companies or operators, or by county tax records and then inspected for BMP implementation with the landowner's permission. This effort will hopefully educate landowners about BMPs and their responsibilities and liabilities with state water quality laws and also provide on-the-ground assistance to loggers or operators before potential problems occur.

HILLY MILL CREEK

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING TABLES FOR AND NARRATIVES ABOUT EACH IMPAIRED STREAM IN THE WATERSHED.

STREAM SEGMENT NAME	LOCATION	MILES/AREA	DESIGNATED USE	PS/NS
Hilly Mill Creek	Heard & Coweta Counties	6 mi. / 12.25 sq mi	Fishing	PS

III. SOURCES AND CAUSES OF STREAM SEGMENT IMPAIRMENT LISTED IN TMDLs

After reviewing the TMDLs written for this stream, complete the following tables with **the information found in the TMDLs**. List each parameter for which the stream segment is impaired and the water quality standard violated. See the instructions for the water quality standards. Describe the sources and causes of each violation identified in the TMDLs.

Table 2. SOURCES OF IMPAIRMENT AS INDICATED IN TMDLs

PARAMETER 1	WQ STANDARD	SOURCES OF IMPAIRMENT AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL LOAD	NEEDED REDUCTION FROM TMDL
Biota	No degradation to fish community	Upper : Row Crops 91.72%, Roads 5.93 % , Pasture 1.37 % , Deciduous Forest .48 % , Mixed Forest .29%, Evergreen Forest .18%, Low Int Res .02%, Com/Ind .01% Lower : Row Crops 92.63%, Roads 4.67 % , Pasture 1.41 % , Evergreen Forest .40%, Deciduous Forest .36 % , Mixed Forest .31%, Woody Wetland .20%, LIR .01%, Com/Ind .01%	9%

IV. IDENTIFICATION AND RANKING OF POTENTIAL SOURCES OR CAUSES OF IMPAIRMENT

INVESTIGATE AND EVALUATE the sources of impairment for each parameter listed in Table 2. Write a narrative describing efforts made or procedures used to verify the significance and extent of the sources or causes of each impairment listed in the TMDLs. Include:

- Involvement of stakeholder group
- Field surveys
- Review of land cover data
- Evaluation of sources

NOTE: The *Total Maximum Daily Load Evaluation Thirty-One Stream Segments in the Chattahoochee River Basin For Sediment (GAEPD, 2003)* states that based on findings, "it was determined that most of the sediment in the Chattahoochee River Basin streams is due to 'legacy' sediment. Therefore it is recommended that there be no net increase in sediment ...in order that these streams recover over time". This indicates that it emphasis should focus on avoiding future and current erosion rather than to determining the cause of the existing impairment, which probably occurred because of past land use.

For the purpose of this evaluation, data provided in the TMDL from the upper and lower watersheds was combined and averaged.

Evaluation of Sources Found in the TMDL

Row Cropping: the TMDL attributes less than 1% of land use and 92.9% of the sediment load to row cropping. During a field survey conducted in April 2004, by CFRDC staff, noted one small area of row cropping on Midway Road near Thomas Powers Road. Stakeholders stated this was the only row cropping in the watershed. The observed area was small (2-3 Acres) and on a small tributary of the creek in the vicinity of two ponds. Due to its location in the watershed, it is unlikely that it is the predominate contributor to sediment load.

Roads: The TMDL attributes 5.3% of the sediment load to roads. Road conditions in the watershed have changed significantly since the 1995 satellite imagery used to develop the TMDL. All of the roads in Coweta County are now paved, as are about one-third in Heard County. Still, dirt roads in poor condition were observed during the field survey. Areas of particular concern were along George Brown Road, where significant erosion was apparently cause by a combination of poorly maintained roads and a recent clear-cut. Erosion from roads was extreme in a residential area on Pine Ridge Road. Here the road was undergoing construction but erosion controls were failing and slit was entering directly into a tributary. CFRDC staff also observed dirt driveways and informal trails in deteriorating condition. Stakeholders identified dirt roads as potential problem. These conditions indicate that the sediment contribution of roads is higher than 5.3%.

Pasture: the TMDL attributes 5.6 % of land use and 1.4% of the sediment load to pasture. 2004 aerial photos and April 2004 field survey indicated that pasture is a larger land use than stated in the TMDL. During the field visit, staff observed one area where cattle access to the stream had caused poor bank stability. The sampling report done in 1999 noted pasture on both sides of the stream in the upper watershed.

Forest: the TMLD attributes 28.9% of land use and less than 1% of the sediment load to forested lands. 2004 satellite imagery and field survey showed there is a significant amount of active forestry in the watershed.

Low Intensity Residential: the TMDL attributes less than 1% of land use and sediment load to low density residential. 2004 satellite image and field survey revealed a higher percentage of land use in residential use. Two pockets of higher density residential development are located in the watershed: a low to medium density subdivision on Pine Ridge Road and a manufactured home park on Fir Road. The

subdividing on Pine Ridge Road suffers from poorly maintained dirt roads, private dirt driveways and informal trails and exposed earth in many yards. Evidence of erosion was observed throughout this area. These conditions indicate that residential development in the watershed contributes more than 1% to the sediment load.

Commercial/ Industrial: the TMDL attributes less than 1% land use and sediment load to high intensity commercial industrial land use. Since 2000, two electric power plants have been built in the watershed. One, Tenaska, has an NPDES permit. EPD's Enviromapper did not have any permitted discharge data on this site at the time this Implementation Plan was written. The plants do not occupy large areas, however two major power lines traverse the watershed. The easement for these lines account for approximately 4-6% of the land use.

Evaluation of Potential Sources not Found in the TMDL

Recreational use of Utility Easements: There is a heavy utility presence in the watershed. In addition to a gas pipeline and a major electrical transmission line, two electrical power plants were constructed in the watershed since 2000. Although stakeholders did not identify recreational use of utility easements as a problem in the Hilly Mill watershed, it has repeatedly been identified in other watershed with less of a utility presence. During the field survey poor road conditions in one easement were observed but there was no evidence of trespassing. However, due to conditions in the watershed there is a high probability of this problem.

To the extent possible, identify sources and quantify the extent of pollution in the stream segment for each of the parameters listed in Table 2 and evaluate the likely impact on the parameter load to the stream. This should follow research performed and described in preceding narrative and should correct or add information to the TMDLs. **The SOURCES SHOULD BE RANKED** from those having the most impact to those having the least impact. The estimated extent of contribution can be expressed as the area of the watershed effected, the stream miles effected, or the number of activities contributing to the problem. The magnitude of contribution should be estimated to be large, moderate, small, or negligible.

Table 3. CONCLUSIONS MADE OF POTENTIAL SOURCES OF STREAM SEGMENT IMPAIRMENT

PARAMETER 1	POTENTIAL SOURCES AS LISTED IN TABLE 2.	ESTIMATED EXTENT OF CONTRIBUTION	ESTIMATED MAGNITUDE OF CONTRIBUTION	COMMENTS
Biota	Roads	Approx 3 miles (lower watershed)	Large	In combination with residential development & forestry
	Pasture	Mid watershed between Martin Girl and Midway Roads	Moderate	Due to access of cattle to stream and deteriorated riparian vegetation
	Forestry Activities	Below Martin Girl Road to Chattahoochee.	Moderate to small	Possible introduction of sediment from normal practices when BMPs are not followed or fail
	Residential Development		Moderate	In combination with dirt roads.
	Commercial Industrial	Upper watershed	Moderate to small	Utility easements
	Row Cropping	Mid watershed between Martin Girl and Midway Roads	Small	Two small areas are far from stream, one may be inactive.

V. STAKEHOLDERS

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND THE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF STAKEHOLDERS is essential to the process of preparing TMDL implementation plans and improving water quality. Stakeholders can provide valuable information and data regarding their community, impaired water bodies, potential causes of impairments, and management practices and activities which may be employed to reduce the impacts of the causes of impairment.

Describe outreach activities to advise and engage stakeholders in the TMDL implementation plan preparation process. Describe the stakeholder group employed or formed to address the impaired segments in the watershed. Summarize the results of the number of attendees and meetings and describe major findings, recommendations, and approvals.

Individual stakeholders (major landowners, local government staff, state and federal agencies and other identified groups) were notified of the project by mail. An article describing the project also appeared in all the local newspapers. The letter received by individual stakeholders and the article described three ways for interested parties to engage in the process; 1) attend one of five county stakeholder meetings, 2) contact CFRDC staff directly through e-mail or by phone, and 3) view and comment on the draft plans on the CFRDC website between June 28th and July 14th 2004.

Meetings: Meetings were held in each of CFRDC's five counties (see Attachment). CFRDC staff developed presentation boards for the meetings that contained a map of each of the nine affected streams, land use data that had been provided in the TMDL, and preliminary findings, if any. Sampling data was also provided for all the streams. After a short presentation, participants were asked to examine and comment on the data and offer insight into current watershed conditions. Participants were supplied with comment sheets. One landowner each attended the Heard County and Coweta County meetings. Stakeholders from Coweta County, the Georgia Forestry Commission, the NRCS and other agencies with an interest in Hilly Mill Creek Watershed attended the Coweta County Meeting. Information about all nine watersheds was presented at each meeting because many stakeholders had an interest in watersheds in more than one county.

Press Releases: Two Press Releases ran in local newspapers during the course of the project. The first ran in early May 2004. It alerted readers to the project, meeting times and ways to participate. The second ran in early October 2004. It gave an update on the project and asked for participation through direct contact with staff or by reviewing the plans on CFRDC's website (see Attachments).

Comments from Website: the nine TMDL Implementation Plans were posted on CFRDC's website on June 28th 2004 for the purpose of receiving comment. Stakeholders who attended meeting of contacted CFRDC staff directly were asked to visit the website and comment on the drat plans.

Advisory Group: CFRDC formed a Water Issues Committee (WIC) in 2000 for the purpose of guiding the agency on TMDL, Source Water Assessment Plans and other water related issues. The WIC consists of two or more representatives from each county who were appointed buy the local governments. During this TMDL process, this group met in mid July 2004 to review draft plans and develop public outreach activities.

Major Findings and Comments from Stakeholder Involvement:

1. Newspaper articles are the most effective method for public outreach. Educating children, public meetings, events and Adopt-a-Stream were also mentioned.
2. More accurate data is needed to make a scientifically based determination on source and impairment.
3. Little to no row cropping in watershed
4. Dirt roads contribute to sediment problem

Comments as received on Comment Sheets at meetings:

QUESTION: Does the information provided about land use seem accurate? If not, how is it different?

“No, row crops are not as big in the area indicated”

QUESTION: Do you know of any event or human caused changes in the watershed over the last 5 years that might have had a positive or negative impact on the pollution problem?

“ Development. Dirt roads not maintained.”

“1994 Flooding caused stream bank instability”

Additional Comments:

“I think the data needs to be updated and the causes determined, before making recommendations on how to improve.”

“More ground pounding needs to be done by the people that can get things done. Seeing the presence of GFC, EPD in a friendly way helps much. Too much of what is seen of EPD is only on TV or in a few law enforcement cases.

More ground pounding needs to be done by people gathering and using the data for watershed management plans. Using satellite imagery is great for figuring land use statistics only as long as it is checked on the ground.

Consideration has to be given to the fact that it took hundreds of years of human misuse to cause our problems we see today and no law or education is going to change things in only a few years. We as citizens need to get serious about solving the problems instead of just looking like we are solving them. There is more talk, monitoring, and laws about soil disturbances than ever, but nearly every construction site I see is still putting silt in streams because of improper installation or maintenance of sediment control structures. Sometimes just the installation of silt fence causes a major problem. These comment sheets are a good start if used.”

“County road maintenance contributes to sediment.”

“Good formatting for TMDL reporting.

I note that we might add Georgia's Better Back Road Program (What is it?) to Management Measures for Town Creek, Cavender Creek, Long Branch Creek, and the Tributary of Flat Shoals Creek, especially if it addresses both public county and private unsurfaced roads. Primarily, unsurfaced county road crews must be educated. Are there no possible management measure for Off Highway Vehicle abuse of utility easements and elsewhere? There is a National Off Highway Vehicle Conservation Council (NOVHCC) and a Georgia Association of Recreational Trail Riders Association (GARTRA) that may address this as stakeholders. How might we review the GA EPD developed TMDL reports?”

List the watershed or advisory committee members of the stakeholder group for this segment in the following table.

Table 4. COMMITTEE MEMBERS

NAME/ORG	ADDRESS	CITY	ST	ZIP	PHONE (W)	PHONE (H)
Denny Ivey/CFRDC Water Issues Committee	103 Carroll Circle	Carrollton	GA	30117	770-832-2171	
Brenda Rice/CFRDC Water Issues Committee	300 Old Goldmine Road	Villa Rica	GA	30180	770-830-6673	
Loren McCune/CFRDC Water Issues Committee	PO Box 428	Newnan	GA	30264	770-253-2020	770-253-9357
David Brown/CFRDC Water Issues Committee	1770 Al Robert Road	Senoia	GA	30276		770-599-1830
Robert Blackburn/CFRDC Water Issues Committee	200 Joe Ben Lee Road	Newnan	GA	30263	770-253-6990	770-253-6728
Bob Jones/CFRDC Water Issues Committee	252 Jones Road	Franklin	GA	30217	706-675-3053	706-675-3049
Doug Craven/CFRDC Water Issues Committee	2404 Armstrong Mill Road	Franklin	GA	30217		770-854-8186
C.E. Withrow/CFRDC Water Issues Committee	940 Linda Lane	Manchester	GA	31816	706-846-3525	
Bill Tomlin/CFRDC Water Issues Committee	807 McCurdy Boulevard	Manchester	GA	31816		706-846-2717
A.J. McCoy/CFRDC Water Issues Committee	571 Alvaton Road	Gay	GA	30218	404-506-0919	772-927-9055
Arthur Holbrook/CFRDC Water Issues Committee	215 Cofield Road	LaGrange	GA	30240		706-884-7905
Buck Davis/CFRDC Water Issues Committee	1134 Young's Mill Road	LaGrange	GA	30240		706-884-1621
David Brown/CFRDC Water Issues Committee	Post Office Box 430	LaGrange	GA	30241	706-883-2000	

In Appendix A, list the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and e-mail addresses for local governments, agricultural or commercial forestry organizations, significant landholders, businesses and industries, and local organizations including environmental groups and individuals with a major interest in this watershed.

VI. MANAGEMENT MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES

Describe any management measures or activities that have been put into place or will be put into place including regulatory or voluntary actions or other controls by governments or individuals that specifically apply to the pollutant that will help achieve water quality standards. Include who will be responsible for the measure, how it will be funded, the status, the date it will be or was initiated, and a short description of how effective the measure is or will be.

Table 5. MANAGEMENT MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES

MEASURES APPLICABLE TO BIOTA

MEASURE	RESPONSIBILITY	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE OF FUNDING	STATUS	ENACTED/ IMPLEMENTED	EFFECTIVENESS (Very, Moderate, Weak)
Implementation of E & S Ordinance	Heard & Coweta Counties	Requires erosion control plans for all new development over 1.1 acres	County	Underway	Summer 2004	Very effective if properly enforced.
Implementation of Stormwater Management Program	Coweta County	BMPs concerning public education, public involvement, illicit discharge, construction site runoff, post construction stormwater management and pollution prevention., and the adoption of six ordinances.	County	Underway, full implementation by 2005	March 2003	Moderate, not all measures deal with erosion
NPDES Permitting	EPD Permittee	Permittee monitors discharges to determine if they are within allowable limits and files a report to EPD	EPD Permittee	Underway		Moderate if violations are minimal
Georgia's Better Back Road Program	Rolling Hills RC&D Council	Demonstration sites, Statewide training & publication of <i>Unpaved Road Maintenance Manual</i>		Underway	Project runs from spring 2004 to spring 2005	Very
Implementation of GFC's Forestry BMPs	GFC,	Inform landowners, foresters, timber buyers, logger site and reforestation effective practices contractors and others about commonsense, economical and effective practices to minimize nonpoint pollution	GFC	Underway	1997	Moderate to weak. EPA identifies siculture as the lowest contributor to np pollution. However, there is a large amount of active forestry in the watershed.
GFC Monthly BMP Assurance Exams	GFC	GFC offers monthly assurance exams of active sites, particularly those located in impaired watersheds.	GFC	Current	Jan 2003	Moderate to weak. EPA identifies siculture as the lowest contributor to np pollution. However, there is a large amount of active forestry in the watershed.

MEASURE	RESPONSIBILITY	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE OF FUNDING	STATUS	ENACTED/ IMPLEMENTED	EFFECTIVENESS (Very, Moderate, Weak)
NRSC BMP Programs	NRSC Property Owner	Various voluntary programs to assist landowners with BMPs	Federal Property Owner	Underway		Very
Public Outreach	CFRDC	CFRDC will distribute findings of Implementation Plans to local governments, agencies and citizen groups.	Local	Planned	Sept-Dec. 2004	Moderate

VII. MONITORING PLAN

The purposes of monitoring are to obtain more data, to determine the sources of pollution, to describe baseline conditions, and to evaluate the effects of management and activities on water quality. Describe any sampling activities or other surveys - active, planned or proposed - and their intended purpose. Reference the development and submission of a Sample Quality and Assurance Plan (SQAP) if monitoring for delisting purposes.

Table 6. MONITORING PLAN

PARAMETER(S) TO BE MONITORED	ORGANIZATION	STATUS (CURRENT, PROPOSED, PLANNED)	TIME FRAME		PURPOSE (If for delisting, date of SQAP submission)
			START	END	
All	EPD	Planned	2005	2005	Basin Monitoring

VIII. PLANNED OUTREACH FOR IMPLEMENTATION

List and describe outreach activities which will be conducted to support this plan and the implementation of it.

Table 7. PLANNED OUTREACH

RESPONSIBILITY	DESCRIPTION	AUDIENCE	DATE
CFRDC	TMDL section on CFRDC web page will contain all Implementation Plans, information about the TMDL process, links to other web pages and an area for comments	Local governments and some citizens	Starts July 2004 and continues indefinitely
CFRDC	News releases in all local papers when final plans are approved	Residents and Stakeholders	December 2004

IX. MILESTONES/ MEASURES OF PROGRESS OF BMPs AND OUTREACH

This table will be used to **track and report progress of management measures including BMPs and outreach**. Record milestone dates for:

- accomplishment of management practices or activities - outreach activities
- installation of BMPs

to attain water quality standards. Comment on the effectiveness of the management measure, how much support the measure was given by the community, what was learned, how the measure might be improved in the future, and any other observations made. This table can be "pulled out" of this template and used to report and track progress.

Table 8. MILESTONES

MANAGEMENT MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS	STATUS		COMMENT
		PROPOSED	INSTALLED	
Implementation of E & S Ordinance	Heard & Coweta Counties	Revised 2004	Adopted 2004	
Implementation of Stormwater Management Program	Coweta County	2003	Ongoing	Program will be implemented in phases
NPDES Permitting	EPD Permittee	N/A	A/A	Ongoing Program
Georgia's Better Back Road Program	Rolling Hills RC&D Council			
Implementation of GFC's Forestry BMPs	GFC,	N/A	N/A	Ongoing
GFC Monthly BMP Assurance Exams	GFC	N/A	2002	On going
NRSC BMP Programs	NRSC Property Owner			
TMDL Section on CFRDC Website	CFRDC	May 2004	July 2004	On-going

Prepared By:	Lisa Nicholas, AICP		
Agency:	Chattahoochee-Flint RDC		
Address:	PO Box 1600		
City:	Franklin	ST:	GA ZIP: 30217
E-mail:	lnicholas@cfrdc.org		
Date Submitted to EPD:	November 30 2004	Revision:	

APPENDIX A.

STAKEHOLDERS

List the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and e-mail addresses for local governments, agricultural or commercial forestry organizations, significant landholders, businesses and industries, and local organizations including environmental groups and individuals with a major interest in this watershed.

NAME/ORG	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	PHONE	E-MAIL
Mr. Ned Chambless Coweta County Farm Bureau	19 Bullsboro Drive	Newnan	GA	30264	-NA-	-NA-
Mr. Render Ward Coweta County Extension Service	21 East Washington Street	Newnan	GA	30263	-NA-	-NA-
Ms. Ann Henry	3655 Joe Stephens Road	Franklin	GA	30217	-NA-	-NA-
Environmental Wood Inc.	P.O. Box 97	Brooks	GA	30205	-NA-	-NA-
Mr. S. Taylor Glover	468 Blackland Road	Atlanta	GA	30342	-NA-	-NA-
Ms. Norma B. Marsh	2999 Joe Stephens Road	Franklin	GA	30217	-NA-	-NA-
Holland M. Ware Charitable Foundation	212 Maple Drive	Hogansville	GA	30230	-NA-	-NA-
Ms. Donna Lackey Development Authority of Heard County	121 South Court Square	Franklin	GA	30217	-NA-	-NA-
Mr. Tracy Robinson Dynergy/Heard County Power, LLC	P.O. Box 849	Franklin	GA	30217	-NA-	-NA-
Mr. Robert Mayfield Tenaska Georgia Partners	2100 George Brown Road	Franklin	GA	30217	-NA-	-NA-

APPENDIX B.

UPDATES TO THIS PLAN

Describe any updates made to this plan. Include the date, section or table updated, and a summary of what was changed and why.

Attachments

Meeting Time & Places Flier (hard copy only)
Sample Press Release # 1 (hard copy only)
Sample Press Release #2 (hard copy only)