

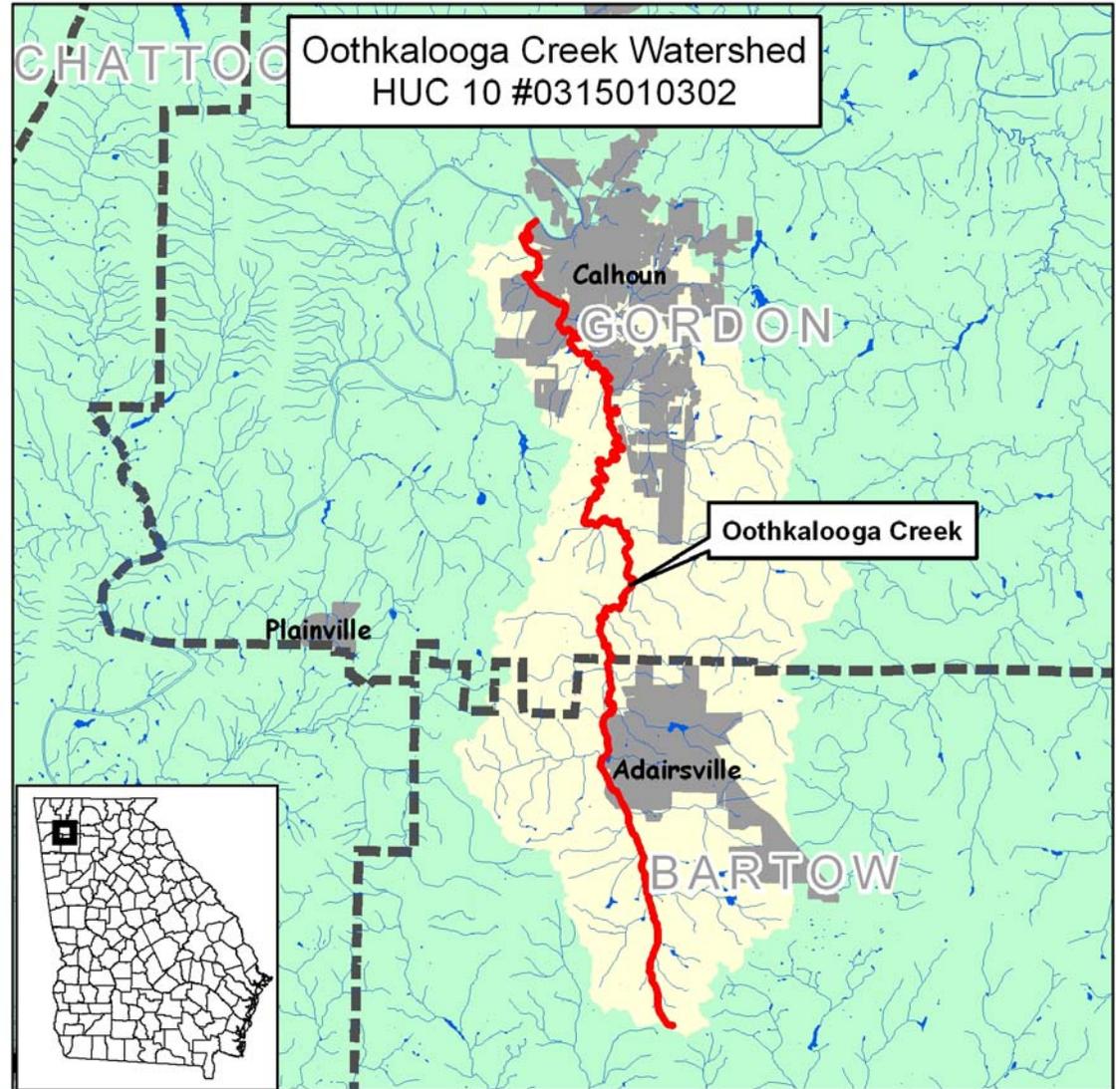
**STATE OF GEORGIA**  
**TIER 2 TMDL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**    **REVISION 1**  
 Oothkalooga Creek  
 Coosa River Basin  
 April 28, 2006

Gordon and Bartow County Governments  
 City of Calhoun and City of Adairsville

**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	TMDL ID
Oothkalooga Creek	Bartow and Gordon Counties (EPA)	Biota (Sediment) / Habitat	CSA0000051
Tributary to Oothkalooga Creek +	Peters Street to Oothkalooga Creek, Calhoun	Fecal Coliform Bacteria	CSA0000008

+ RDC previously developed inventory for stream which will be used as plan.

## II. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE WATERSHED

Write a narrative describing the watershed, HUC 10 #0315010302. 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.

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**Oothkalooga Creek** flows through Bartow and Gordon counties. It drains an area around the City of Adairsville where the steep upper reaches of Boyd Mountain slope down to the floodplain. Steep slopes continue along the western bank of the stream as it meanders north through floodplain to the outskirts of the City of Calhoun where it discharges to the Oostanaula River.

The creek lies in the Southern Shale Valley Ecoregion characterized by undulating to rolling valleys and low, rounded hills. The drainage area is forty seven square miles.

Political jurisdictions in the watershed include the Cities of Adairsville and Calhoun, and Gordon and Bartow Counties

**Land use** : urban - less than 1% (288 acres), barren 6% (1934 acres), commercial/industry 2% (545 acres), agriculture 24% (7297 acres), water less than 1% (90 acres), wetlands less than 1% (244 acres), and forest 65% (19705 acres). Source: USEPA "Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) For Sediment in Tallapoosa and Coosa River Basin."

**Point Sources:** NPDES permits for Total Suspended Solids (TSS) discharged are required of the following facilities located nearly five miles upstream of the sample location:

- Vulcan Materials Company Adairsville Quarry (Permit #GA0033413)– producing crushed stone, sand, and gravel for use in construction products. Located five miles from the sampling location.
- Adairsville South WPCP – Permit #GA0032832 also located directly adjacent to stream
- North Georgia Paving Inc. has stockpiles of materials directly beside stream
- Blue Circle, a manufacturer of concrete and sand materials has a plant in the watershed.

*(Searching for Permit #s, they appear on GIS coverage but not in other databases, perhaps they are relatively new dischargers)*

A database search of EPD Enforcement Orders revealed no permit violations for any of these facilities.

**CAFO's:** None. Hard Rock Cattle Company was permitted (Permit #GAG930023) but never built. A subdivision is under construction at that location.

**Landfills:** at northern end of stream segment –

- Calhoun - one mile north of watershed
- Calhoun SR156 - within watershed
- Gordon Co. – Harris Rd. is closed
- Calhoun – Harris Rd. PH2 and PH4 are just west of the northwest edge of the watershed and are closed
- SR140 in Adairsville Permit #008-012D – closed sanitary landfill

**Mines:** all within watershed:

- Vulcan Construction Materials – Adairsville Quarry (limestone) Permit #GA0033413 Surface mining permit #319-99
- Orlando Wilson/William Smith Property – Adairsville Quarry (limestone) address 360 White Rd. Adairsville, GA Surface mining permit # 685-94
- Universal Quarry Tile, Inc. UQT Mine No. 2– Active shale pit. Surface mining permit # 685-94

**Erosion and Sedimentation Programs in Gordon and Bartow Counties:**

Gordon and Bartow Counties are Local Issuing Authorities. Bartow County revised its' Erosion and Sedimentation (E&S) Ordinance in 2002 to meet current state requirements. It guides land disturbing activities on one acre or more of land. Gordon County revised their E&S Ordinance in 2001 to meet state requirements and to including land disturbing activities that occur within 200 feet of state waters. The Ordinance provides for a twenty-five foot buffer along all state waters and fifty foot of buffer along trout streams.

House Bill 285 mandates state certification in E&S for those involved in land development, design, review, permitting, construction, monitoring, inspection, or any land-disturbing activity. The Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission is responsible for the certification as well as monitoring of E&SC plans that are required of developers for each project.

**Stormwater Management Programs in Gordon and Bartow Counties:**

Bartow County is subject to Phase II Stormwater permitting requirements to include:

- Public education and outreach
- Public participation and involvement
- Illicit discharge detection and elimination
- Construction site runoff control
- Post-construction runoff control
- Pollution prevention and good housekeeping

As members of the North Georgia Water Planning District Bartow County has adopted several of the six model ordinances for dealing with stormwater. They include:

- Ordinance for post-development stormwater management for new development and redevelopment
- Floodplain management/flood damage prevention ordinance is under review. Currently they are guided by National Flood Insurance Program guidelines.
- Conservation subdivision/open space development ordinance
- Illicit discharge and illegal connection ordinance
- Litter control ordinance
- Stream buffer ordinance

Bartow is also providing stormwater awareness training through the Bartow Co. Homeowners' Association.

Gordon County is not subject to Phase II Stormwater permitting requirements. The Gordon County Planning and Development Ordinance was revised in 2004 and addresses stormwater management issues including regulations on the location and size of the separate stormwater management and drainage structures including catch basins, piping culverts, retention structures and drainage easements. Their Floodplain Ordinance is in the process of being revised.

**Oothkalooga Creek**

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

<b>STREAM SEGMENT NAME</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>MILES/AREA</b>	<b>DESIGNATED USE</b>	<b>PS/NS</b>
Oothkalooga Creek	Bartow and Gordon Counties (EPA)		Fishing	NS

**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**

<b>PARAMETER 1</b>	<b>WQ STANDARD</b>	<b>SOURCES OF IMPAIRMENT</b>	<b>NEEDED REDUCTION FROM TMDL</b>
Biota (Sediment)	No degradation to fish community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roads</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Bare ground (i.e. non-permitted construction type sites, etc.)</li> <li>• Silviculture</li> </ul>	97 percent from all sources

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#### 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

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Field Survey - (Photos located on CD#1) In this area is light industry and piles of paving materials beside stream. Power line right-of-ways at nearly each bridge we stopped at have been cleared all the way to streambank allowing runoff from roads and highways to reach to reach the stream more directly. We noticed many instances of cattle not being fenced out of stream. We noticed significant erosion and muddying of water with bank failure in some instances. Several large sandbars were noted beneath bridges. *(No other formal field survey notes for this watershed)*  
New residential construction appeared throughout the watershed.

Vickie Yarborough from EPD assisted the field researcher on this survey. One probable source of sediment in the creek is “The Quarry”, a housing development near the headwaters. There are no silt fences and there’s a pond that collects runoff from the site. It was muddy even though it hadn’t rained for a week. Tributaries that run into the pond cause the muddy water in the pond to flush out into Oothkalooga Creek. “The Quarry” is where we were looking for Hard Rock Cattle Company (CAFO) near the headwaters. If we had driven onto the site, we would have seen the pond and all the erosion. The other source that’s obvious is cattle coming down to drink and destroying the banks. Cattle are all over the watershed and have done significant damage. In other areas the railroad has laid track without providing for drainage. Following heavy rain the farmers’ fields flood.

Involvement of stakeholder group: A farmer owning 100+ acres of land along the creek cites development as the major source of sediment. In addition, a new sewer line has been located such that the drainage has been altered and his fields flood, destroying his cash corn crop last season.

Two members of New Echota Rivers Alliance canoed the Coosawattee and Oostanaula Rivers in 2005, observing land use and potential sources of pollution to the watershed. They followed up a few months after with an aerial survey. *(NERA has been contacted about including the results of their survey. This will be included in updates to the plan)* They concluded that the sod farm in the watershed was a major concern with regard to siltation as well as the pace and extent of housing and commercial development. The “Get the Dirt Out” programs aimed at educating and empowering citizens can be effective in assisting the code enforcement offices’ ability to enforce the erosion and sedimentation ordinances once violations are brought to their attention.

The Northwest Regional Water Resources Partnership is a regional coalition of water permit holders and other interested parties located in and adjacent to the Coosa River Basin in northwest Georgia. The Partnerships’ area is defined by the 15 counties within the North Georgia and Coosa Valley RDC areas. The Partnership has taken a proactive stand in initiating regional or “sub-state” comprehensive water planning. Brown and Caldwell worked with the Partnership to outline the future scope and budget necessary to undertake water, wastewater, and watershed planning for the entire region. The Partnership represents the “next wave” of regional planning that will involve non-metropolitan counties that do not necessarily share a central feature as did the Atlanta-focused Metropolitan North Georgia Regional Water Planning District. Bartow and Gordon County as well as the City of Calhoun each has representation in the Partnership’s Executive Committee.

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	ESTIMATED EXTENT OF CONTRIBUTION	ESTIMATED MAGNITUDE OF CONTRIBUTION	COMMENTS
Biota (sediment)	Land Disturbance – Construction	Throughout	Moderate	Code enforcement office in Gordon budget/staff wise stretched thin
	Stormwater	Throughout	Moderate	Code enforcement office in Gordon is budget/staff wise stretched thin
	Agriculture	Unbuffered areas	Moderate	Exempt from E&S regulation – only small amount of row crops larger % pasture.
	Silviculture	Throughout	Small	Georgia Forestry Commission oversees but has no regulatory authority.

## 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.

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### **The Coosa Valley Regional Development conducted several TMDL informational and stakeholder public meetings:**

The mailing list for the first meeting included all officials from the cities and counties in the watersheds for the impaired streams. A notice about the 303(d) listed streams, a general handout on the TMDL process, and an RSVP form were mailed to each of the 136 individuals on the list (see attachment). Outreach for the second meeting included over 200 poultry farmers in the watersheds added to the mailing list. A similar letter was sent to all of those notified of the first meeting as well as the added farmers, watershed groups, educators, and other stakeholders identified at the first meeting or by additional outreach. The mailing for the third meeting in December was supplemented by posting of flyers in the watershed community. 10-15 flyers were posted/handed out for each 10-digit HUC in an attempt to attract and educate more of the public-at-large (see attachment). The meeting was purposely scheduled during evening hours to allow for broader participation. The Stakeholder Advisory Groups were formed, including individuals who had attended one or more of the past stakeholder meetings. Where we discovered key stakeholders that had not yet participated, they were included even at the late date.

#### May 17, 2005 TMDL Stakeholder Meeting held at the Forum in Rome, Georgia for the streams in the Coosa Basin (27 attendees)

A powerpoint presentation was given concerning TMDLs and the TMDL process, responsibilities under the contract and the timeline involved. Comments were made concerning how the TMDL process fits together with watershed assessments, stormwater requirements, and other water quality programs. Standards for bacteria monitoring were discussed, concerning whether e-coli or fecal coliform is the best indicator of threats to human health. For the purposes of the TMDL process as it stands we are working with data indicating impairment due to fecal coliform. Some participants had expected to hear about phosphorus and dissolved oxygen issues and wondered where things stood with that process. There was confusion surrounding the issue of quantifying and identifying and subsequently addressing non-point sources of pollution given the fact that non-point sources are, by their very definition, unable to be pinpointed. One stakeholder questioned the EPD and Contractors' commitment to the TMDL process. They recall having participated in other TMDL meetings in the past and never heard anything more. One stakeholder suggested that approval of Phase II Stormwater plans would give some authority to certain groups to be responsible for runoff pollution.

August 30, 2005 TMDL Stakeholder Meeting held at Red Top Mountain State Park and Lodge, Cartersville, Georgia for the streams in Bartow/Gordon/Paulding/Polk/Pickens County areas (20 attendees). This meeting started with the showing of two videos, "TMDLs in Georgia, and "When Red Clay Meets Blue Water". A powerpoint presentation followed with photos from the field surveys reviewed and findings shared regarding ranking of sources from field survey observations. Discussion followed. Local government officials commented on the fact that there is no regulatory authority to control agriculture, septic processes, or homeowners who clear vegetation along the streambank. Some states require regulation of septic systems beyond initial installation. A comprehensive approach to on-site septic systems has been used in some communities where there are no sewer systems. The real estate interests have resisted any attempt to link septic system inspections to the closing process when homes change owners. All agreed that there are many old septic systems in need of maintenance or pumping out. Health Departments in the counties are expanding their septic system education programs to include information about proper maintenance for homeowners.

The general consensus was that the State needed to partner with local government on these issues, not pass the responsibility of enforcement down to the local level. The action at the State level to reduce the minimum size of buffers is a good example. A spokesperson for The Georgia Poultry Federation shared the extensive work that has been done voluntarily by the poultry community as far as their Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans. It was expressed that farms

are managed best when allowed to make improvements on a voluntary basis and caution was recommended about over-regulating the industry. Some stakeholders urged more monitoring to be sure that the data that communities are regulated on is accurate.

October 18, 2005 Fall Workshop-Northwest Georgia Regional Water Resources Partnership held in Dalton, Georgia. Workshop title: CLEAN WATER the TMDL Link, A Toolbox for Improving Water Quality. Coosa Valley Regional Development Center & North Georgia Regional Development Center had two separate breakout sessions on the TMDL Implementation Plans for Stakeholder Interest (73 attendees)

December 7, 2005 Stakeholder Meeting held at the Calhoun Depot in Calhoun, Georgia for the Bartow, Gordon, Paulding, Polk and Pickens Counties (7 attendees).

Feedback from the agricultural community suggests that there is the perception that the selection process for those who will participate in cost-sharing programs is not equitable and goes to the "right people". One farmer cited difficulty he would have implementing fencing out bmps on his land due to the fact that the land is level and fencing to keep cattle out of the creeks will not withstand the variable rising and falling of the stream following storms.

Stakeholders were also contacted individually to introduce the TMDL implementation process and to invite input into the implementation plans as members of the advisory committee. New Echota Rivers Alliance (NERA) -sponsored "Rivers Alive" annual clean-up event was attended as outreach in the watershed. Three volunteers participated this year and roughly \_\_\_\_\_ (*waiting to hear from NERA for this information*) pounds of trash were removed. We concentrated on the segment of the creek flowing beside Calhoun Recreation Center's fields. Along this stretch there is no buffer between the grassy park area and the creek. The entire park functions as flood control after heavy rains. Members of NERA reported that the creek levels fluctuate considerably from season to season and the creek has been known to flood as high as the pavilion in the park.

The Stakeholder Advisory Group for Gordon County convened February 24, 2006 at the Calhoun Depot (12 attendees) . Draft plans were reviewed and comments made. The representatives of Gordon County Building and Code Enforcement spoke to the challenges of managing growth at the pace they are currently experiencing.

Local ordinances to protect water quality are enforced and stretching their resources. Stakeholders felt that the sediment reductions called for in the TMDL (97% over ten years) were unrealistic and questioned the implications of not meeting them.

The template for Oothkalooga was available for comment at the Bartow SAG but there was no stakeholder input regarding this segment.

The corrected and finalized template was available for review March 28, 2006 at the Calhoun Depot between the hours of 9:00 am and 12:00 pm.

Once plans have been corrected and returned to EPD the Stakeholder Advisory Group will meet again to concentrate on outreach activities which may support the plan. The RDC will make recommendations at that time regarding bmp's and suggestions for milestones for implementation.

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	STATE	ZIP	PHONE	E-MAIL
Kelly Cornwell - Calhoun Utilities and Public Works	P.O. Box 248	Calhoun	GA	30703		<a href="mailto:kcornwell@calnet-ga.net">kcornwell@calnet-ga.net</a>
Clayton Jones – New Echota Rivers Alliance	723 Culpepper Rd. SW	Calhoun	GA	30701	(770) 548-0263	<a href="mailto:claytonjones@coosa.org">claytonjones@coosa.org</a>
Jerry Crawford – City of Calhoun Water and Sewer Director	P.O. Box 248	Calhoun	GA	30703-0248	(706) 629-4750	<a href="mailto:jcrawford@calnet-ga.net">jcrawford@calnet-ga.net</a>
Steve Moraitakis – Cooperative Extension Service	P.O. Box 95	Calhoun	GA	30703-0095	(706) 629-8685	<a href="mailto:smorait@arches.uga.edu">smorait@arches.uga.edu</a>
Christy Blair – Gordon Co. Environmental Health	318 N. River St.	Calhoun	GA	30701	(706) 624-1440	
Kathy Cox – Gordon Co. Code Enforcement	P.O. Box 850	Calhoun	GA	30703-0580	(706) 629-4253	<a href="mailto:kcox@gordoncounty.org">kcox@gordoncounty.org</a>
Ann and Sam Payne - Gordon County Farm Bureau	P.O. Box 1297	Calhoun	GA	30703	(706) 629-3144	<a href="mailto:paynefarm@bellsouth.net">paynefarm@bellsouth.net</a>
Tom Burgess – Gordon Co. Director of Bldg./Planning/Development	P.O. Box 850	Calhoun	GA	30703-0580	(706) 629-0505	
Machelle Simmons - NRCS	707 S. Wall St. Suite 1	Calhoun	GA	30701	(706) 629-2582	<a href="mailto:Machelle.simmons@ga.usda.gov">Machelle.simmons@ga.usda.gov</a>
Ross Willburn – City of Calhoun Code Enforcement	P.O. Box 248	Calhoun	GA	30701	(706) 602-6024	<a href="mailto:rwilburn@calnet-ga.net">rwilburn@calnet-ga.net</a>
Rodney Buckingham – Pickens Co. Land Development	52 North Main St. Suite 204	Jasper	GA	30143	(706) 253-8850	<a href="mailto:rodneypcldo@excite.com">rodneypcldo@excite.com</a>
Norman Pope – Dir. Pickens County Planning and Development	52 North Main St. Suite 204	Jasper	GA	30143		<a href="mailto:Pickenscoplan-develop@ellijay.com">Pickenscoplan-develop@ellijay.com</a>
Doug Cabe – Limestone Valley	125 Red Bud Rd. Suite 7	Calhoun	GA	30701	(706) 625-7044	

RC&D						
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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**

**GENERAL MEASURES APPLICABLE TO ALL PARAMETERS**

MEASURE	RESPONSIBILITY	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE OF FUNDING	STATUS	ENACTED/ IMPLEMENTED	EFFECTIVENESS (Very, Moderate, Weak)
Federal Clean Water Act, Section 305(b) and 303(d)	USEPA, Georgia DNR EPD, Gordon, Bartow County	The congressional objective of the Clean Water Act "is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters". Section 305 (The National Water Quality Inventory) requires states to report progress in restoring impaired waters to EPA on a biannual basis. Section 303(d) requires states to identify "impaired" waters, submit a list to EPA every two years, and develop TMDLs for these waters				
Georgia Water Quality Control Act (OCGA 12-5-20)	Georgia Rules and Regulations for Water Quality Control, Chapter 391-3-6	Law prohibiting discharge of excessive pollutants (sediments, nutrients, pesticides, animal wastes, etc.) into waters of the State in amounts harmful to public health, safety, or welfare, or to animals, birds, or aquatic life or the physical destruction of stream habitats. Law authorizing Georgia EPD to control water pollution, eliminate phosphate detergents, and regulate sludge disposal; to require permits for agricultural ground and surface water	Federal, State, Gordon and Bartow Counties	Enforced	11/1964	

		withdrawals, to prohibit siltation of state waters by land disturbing activities and require undisturbed buffers along state waters; to require land-use plans that include controls to protect drinking water supply sources and wetlands, to require river basin management plans on a rotation schedule for all major river basins.				
Georgia Planning Act Part V Environmental planning measures. GA DNR/EPD Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria	Gordon and Bartow Counties	Wetland protection, river corridor protection, etc. Minimum criteria. Requires 100' buffer on protected rivers. Water supply watershed protection also requires 100' stream buffers.	General Fund	Enforced	1989	
Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Control act, Construction Permit, 2003 Amendment	GA SWCC and Gordon and Bartow Counties	Gordon is Local Issuing Authority for land-disturbing activities. Requires Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan incorporating best management practices and training of "qualified personnel" in E&S	Gordon and Bartow Counties	Enforced		
E & S Training and certification	GA SWCC , UGA - Athens, Gordon and Bartow Counties	House bill 285 requires state certification in Erosion and Sedimentation Control for anyone involved in the following activities: land development, desing, review, permitting, construction, monitoring, inspection, or any land-disturbing activity in Georgia.	Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission	Enforced, certification required by end of 2006		
EPA Section 319 Non-point Source Implementation Grants	GA Dept. of Agriculture, GA EPD	Funds distributed through a competitive process to public agencies, regional development centers, state colleges and universities, and state agencies	Federal, State		Annually	Varies with BMP or project

Farm Bill 2002 Forestland Enhancement Program	Georgia Forestry Commission	The Forestry Commission has implemented best management practices on its' lands to reduce sedimentation and erosion from silviculture practices. The Georgia Forestry Commission also provides education, technical and financial assistance through cost-share programs to private landowners especially in the Forestland Enhancement Program, a part of the 2002 Farm Bill	Federal, State		Ongoing	Very
Federal Farm Bill 2002	USDA/NRCS	Enhances long-term quality of our environment and conservation of our natural resources. This bill provides several opportunities for receiving grants to improve water quality.	Federal cost-share and incentive programs		2002	Varies with BMP applied
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	NRCS	Conservation cost-share for conversion of highly erodible croplands to vegetative cover	Federal, State, landowner	Cost-share	Ongoing	Varies
Continuous Conservation Reserve Program (CCRP)	NRCS	Conservation cost-share for best management practices such as fencing livestock out of streams; provides up to a 90-10% cost share	Federal, State, landowner	Cost-share	Ongoing	Varies
Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)	NRCS	Voluntary program that provides technical and cost-share assistance for protection of ground and surface water, erosion control, air quality, wildlife habitat, and plant health	Federal 50% cost share with possible additional payments	Cost-share	Ongoing	Varies
Sediment & Erosion control	City of Calhoun Gordon Co.	Minimum 25 ft. buffer from waterways	General Fund	Enforced	Revised Jan 2001	
River Corridor Protection Plan	City of Calhoun Gordon Co. Code Enforcement Officer	100 ft. buffers on protected rivers	General Fund	Enforced	March '94 , October '98	
Wetland Protection Ordinance	Gordon County	Promote wetland protection	General Fund	Enforced	2004	

Planning and Development Ordinance	Gordon County	Stormwater management for new development	General Fund		2004	
Water Supply Watershed Protection Ordinance	Gordon County	Establish measures to protect the quality/quantity of present and future water supply of Gordon County.	General Fund	Enforced	September '98	
Floodplain Ordinance	Gordon County	Establish measures to protect floodplain. As is	General Fund	In revision	2004	
Litter Ordinance	Gordon County		General Fund	Enforced	1992	
Planned Residential Development (PRD) Zoning	Gordon County	Protect natural areas by minimizing infrastructure such as streets and utilities, and clustering developments away from sensitive environmental resources, thereby allowing for preservation of greenspace	General Fund	Waiting on Board of Commissioners' approval	Amendment 2005	
Groundwater Recharge Area Protection	Gordon County	Protect ground water by restricting land use, density of development, and preventing adverse effects to groundwater quality	General Fund	Enforced	September '98	
Gordon Co. Greenspace Program	Gordon County	Permanent easement purchase to preserve greenspace		Planning stages	2002	
"Get the dirt out" Programs	NERA	Public education program educating citizens about monitoring construction sites for compliance with erosion and sedimentation ordinances	Non-profit funded by membership, foundation grants, etc.	Ongoing	2004	Very
Better Backroads	Limestone Valley RC&D's	Program that funds projects where sealant treatment applied to dirt roads reduces erosion and silt build-up	USDA/NRCS	Ongoing		Very
Georgia no-till Assistance	Limestone Valley RC&D's	Custodians of no-till equipment which reduces disturbance of topsoil when planting to reduce erosion and associated sedimentation	USDA/NRCS	Ongoing		Very
Environmental Trust Fund Resolution	NERA, Local governments	Resolution calling for State of Georgia to fully appropriate fees collected from developers for erosion and sedimentation	State	Gordon Co. adopted resolution February 7		Very

		intended to fund additional inspectors to implement ordinances as intended				
Rivers Alive	Local Cooperative Extension Service	Many youth and adult groups such as 4-H and Calhoun Interact Club were involved (105 youth and 6 adults) in clean-up and educational event in spring of 2005.	Donors and grant	Annually		

**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	
Fecal coliform	GA EPD	Planned	2006		In accordance with 5 year basin planning cycle
	Bartow County				Determine if they will be monitoring the Bartow portion of the stream as part of their Watershed Assessment

### 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
New Echota Rivers Alliance	CRBI and NERA Canoe-a-thon & Race and Environmental Fair	Recreational paddling enthusiasts	May 6, 2006
New Echota Rivers Alliance	Participation in Rivers Alive statewide clean-up effort	Membership	July 2006
New Echota Rivers Alliance	Get the Dirt Out Workshop	Citizens interested in protecting their personal property and natural resources	March 15, 2006
CVRDC - Stakeholder Advisory Group	Next stakeholder meeting will be scheduled to discuss options regarding any additional sampling to more accurately pinpoint sources of sediment. Recommended milestones/bmp's will be introduced at that time	Stakeholder Advisory Group	April 2006

### 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**

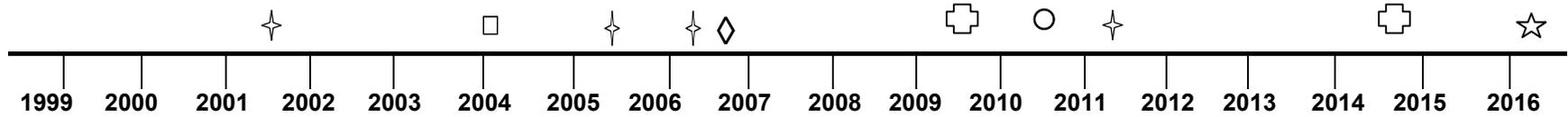
MANAGEMENT MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS	STATUS PROPOSED INSTALLED		COMMENT
<b>Stormwater Management Education and Outreach</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete Center for Watershed Protection's <u>Codes and Ordinances Worksheet</u></li> </ul>	Local Governments	Summer 2006		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider Adopting 22 Model Development Principles as discussed in <u>Better Site Design: A Handbook for</u></li> </ul>	Local Governments	2007-2008		

<p><u>Changing Development Rules in Your Community</u> where applicable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement education of community using After the Storm non-point source pollution video presentation on public access channels</li> <li>• Develop and implement an operation and maintenance program that includes a training component and has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations</li> <li>• Reconvene Stormwater Working Group to include all counties, municipalities in Coosa Valley RDC area</li> <li>• Will investigate 319 h non-point source pollution grant possibilities regarding funding for development of stormwater management training for municipal employees</li> </ul>	<p>Local Governments</p> <p>Local Governments</p> <p>Coosa Valley RDC, stakeholders</p> <p>Coosa Valley RDC, stakeholders</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>2006-2008</p> <p>2006</p> <p>2006</p>		<p>Application deadline May 31, 2006. Yearly deadline.</p>
<p><b>Septic System Maintenance Education and Outreach</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investigate expansion of district-wide outreach component to homeowners to include those with existing systems</li> <li>• Will investigate 319 h non-point source pollution grant possibilities regarding septic system maintenance and repair project</li> </ul>	<p>Coosa Valley RDC, stakeholders</p> <p>Coosa Valley RDC, stakeholders</p>	<p>2006</p> <p>2006</p>		<p>Application deadline May 31, 2006. Yearly deadline.</p>
<p><b>Riparian Buffer Education and Outreach</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider adopting relevant principles as detailed in 22 Model Development Principles as discussed in <u>Better Site Design: A Handbook for Changing Development Rules in Your Community</u></li> <li>• Continue education and outreach to local communities through USDA NRCS/FSA, County Extension Service</li> </ul>	<p>Local Governments</p> <p>USDA NRCS/FSA, County Extension Service</p>	<p>2007-2008</p> <p>Ongoing</p>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will investigate 319 h non-point source pollution grant possibilities regarding purchasing and distribution of education materials encouraging homeowners to develop, maintain riparian buffers</li> </ul>	Coosa Valley RDC, stakeholders	2006		Application deadline May 31, 2006. Yearly deadline.
<p><b>Investigate Funding Sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will investigate 319 grant possibilities regarding development of a project to survey schools in Coosa Valley RDC service area to determine interest in and feasibility of water quality education, specifically on causes of non-point source pollution, importance of riparian buffers, and stormwater pollution prevention</li> </ul>	Coosa Valley RDC, stakeholders	2006		Application deadline May 31, 2006. Yearly deadline.

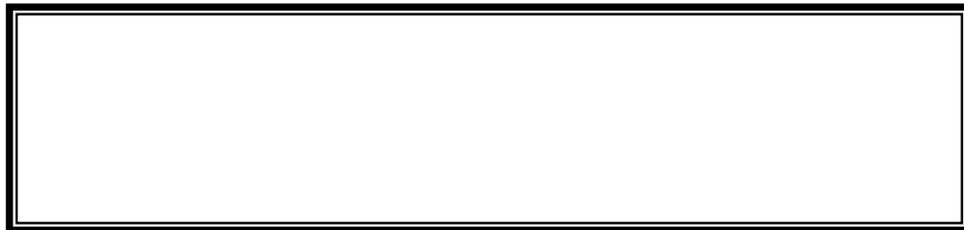
**PROJECTED ATTAINMENT DATE**

**The projected date to attain and maintain water quality standards in this watershed is 10 years from acceptance of the TMDL Implementation Plan by Georgia EPD.**



- Scheduled EPD Basin Group Monitoring ✦
- TMDL Completed □
- Revised TMDL Implementation Plan Accepted ◇
- Plan Status Evaluation Report ☒
- Plan Update or Revision, if Necessary ○
- Project Attainment for Plans Prepared in 2006 ☆

<b>Prepared By:</b>	Jill Joss		
<b>Agency:</b>	Coosa Valley Regional Development Center		
<b>Address:</b>	P.O. Box 1793		
<b>City:</b>	Rome	<b>ST:</b>	GA
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<b>Date Submitted to EPD:</b>	04/22/06	<b>Revision:</b>	01



## 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
Kelly Cornwell - Calhoun Utilities and Public Works	P.O. Box 248	Calhoun	GA	30703		<a href="mailto:kcornwell@calnet-ga.net">kcornwell@calnet-ga.net</a>
Clayton Jones – New Echota Rivers Alliance	723 Culpepper Rd. SW	Calhoun	GA	30701	(770) 548-0263	<a href="mailto:claytonjones@coosa.org">claytonjones@coosa.org</a>
Jerry Crawford – City of Calhoun Water and Sewer Director	P.O. Box 248	Calhoun	GA	30703-0248	(706) 629-4750	<a href="mailto:jcrawford@calnet-ga.net">jcrawford@calnet-ga.net</a>
Steve Moraitakis – Cooperative Extension Service	P.O. Box 95	Calhoun	GA	30703-0095	(706) 629-8685	<a href="mailto:smorait@arches.uga.edu">smorait@arches.uga.edu</a>
Christy Blair – Gordon Co. Environmental Health	318 N. River St.	Calhoun	GA	30701	(706) 624-1440	
Kathy Cox – Gordon Co. Code Enforcement	P.O. Box 580	Calhoun	GA	30703-0580	(706) 629-4253	<a href="mailto:kcox@gordoncounty.org">kcox@gordoncounty.org</a>
Ann and Sam Payne - Gordon County Farm Bureau	P.O. Box 1297	Calhoun	GA	30703	(706) 629-3144	<a href="mailto:paynefarm@bellsouth.net">paynefarm@bellsouth.net</a>
Tom Burgess – Gordon Co. Director of Bldg./Planning/Development	P.O. Box 580	Calhoun	GA	30703-0580	(706) 629-0505	
Machelle Simmons - NRCS	707 North Main St. Suite 204	Calhoun	GA	30701	(706) 629-2582	<a href="mailto:Machelle.simmons@ga.usda.gov">Machelle.simmons@ga.usda.gov</a>
Ross Willburn – City of Calhoun Code Enforcement	P.O. Box 248	Calhoun	GA	30701	(706) 602-6024	<a href="mailto:rwilburn@calnet-ga.net">rwilburn@calnet-ga.net</a>
Rodney Buckingham – Pickens Co. Land Development	52 North Main St. Suite 204	Jasper	GA	30143	(706) 253-8850	<a href="mailto:rodneypcldo@excite.com">rodneypcldo@excite.com</a>
Norman Pope – Pickens Co. Planning and Development	52 North Main St. Suite 204	Jasper	GA	30143		<a href="mailto:Pickenscoplan-develop@ellijay.com">Pickenscoplan-develop@ellijay.com</a>

**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.

**APPENDIX C**  
**MAPS AND PHOTOS**

**OOTHKALOOGA CREEK**  
**HUC 10 #0315010302**

Oothkalooga Creek

DSC00062 Northwest Georgia Paving, Inc. an NPDES discharger. The creek is at the left hand of the railroad tracks.



Oothkalooga Creek  
DSC00066 Bare hillside  
along Harris Beamer Rd



Oothkalooga Creek  
DSC00067 Newly  
revegetated hillside



Oothkalooga Creek  
DSC00069 Agricultural  
runoff





Oothkalooga  
Creek  
DSC00073  
Damaged  
Banks



Oothkalooga Creek  
DSC00074 Construction runoff



Oothkalooga Creek DSC00075 Land disturbance



Oothkalooga Creek  
DSC00079 Hoof prints / bank failure



Oothkalooga  
Creek  
DSC00081  
Sand bar



Oothkalooga  
Creek  
DSC00084  
Runoff from  
land  
disturbance

