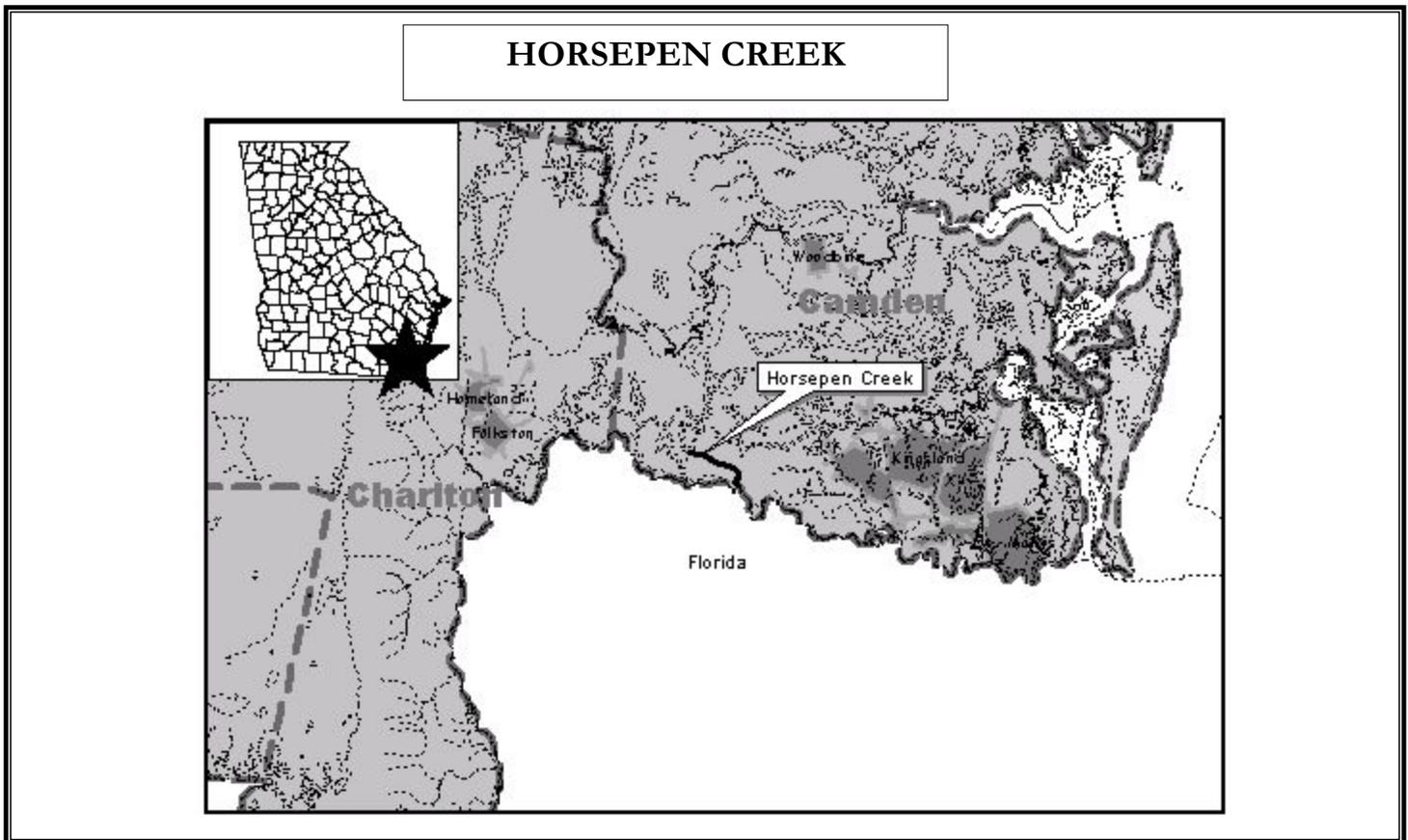


**STATE OF GEORGIA
TMDL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

**HORSEPEN CREEK
(Dissolved Oxygen)**

Prepared by
The Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Division
Atlanta, GA

TMDL Implementation Plans are platforms for establishing a course of actions to restore the quality of impaired water bodies in a watershed. They are intended as a continuing process that may be revised as new conditions and information warrant. Procedures will be developed to track and evaluate the implementation of the management practices and activities identified in the plans. Once restored, appropriate management practices and activities will be continued to maintain the water bodies. The overall goal of the Plan is to define a set of actions that will help achieve water quality standards in the state of Georgia. This plan was originally prepared as an implementation inventory by the Coastal Georgia RDC with a Section 604(b) Grant. TMDL load allocation information has been updated to reflect the approved TMDL.



Impaired Waterbody*	Impaired Stream Location	River Basin	Miles/Area Impacted	Partially Supporting/ Not Supporting
Horsepen Creek	Headwaters to St. Mary's River	Saint Mary's	4	Not Supporting

TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD
IMPLEMENTATION
PLAN

HORSEPEN CREEK
DISSOLVED OXYGEN

CAMDEN COUNTY
GEORGIA



P.O. Box 1917 Brunswick, Georgia 31521
(912) 264 - 7363

**STATE OF GEORGIA
TMDL PLAN FOR DISSOLVED OXYGEN
HORSEPEN CREEK
CAMDEN COUNTY, GEORGIA**

Background

Horsepen Creek (HUC 030702040401) in Camden County, Georgia has a beneficial water use classification of fishing and is currently listed as an impaired water body. Horsepen Creek is located in the St. Mary's River basin in southeastern Georgia (See Map 1). The creek is a tributary to the St. Mary's River. The total area of the Horsepen Creek watershed is approximately 8 square miles.

Land use characteristics of the Horsepen Creek watershed is predominantly evergreen forest (approximately 63%) with the next most predominate land use being woody wetlands (approximately 27%). There is enough development within the watershed to have significant impact. Residential development, commercial forestry and small "hobby" type animal and agricultural operations exist within the watershed. The majority of residential dwellings in the watershed utilize septic systems. There are no NPDES permittees operating within the Horsepen Creek watershed. The creek is not easily accessible due to private property ownership, heavily wooded wetlands and lack of public access points.

The GAEPD established water quality monitoring stations for the Ochlockonee, Suwannee, Satilla, and St. Mary's River Basins as part of the Georgia River Basin Planning Program (GAEPD 1996). The monitoring work was conducted as a cooperative effort between the GAEPD and the United States Geologic Survey (USGS). The monitoring indicated that 7 waterbody segments were not achieving compliance with water quality standards for dissolved oxygen. The State of Georgia has identified a segment of Horsepen Creek as violating the water quality standard criteria for dissolved oxygen and included it in the TMDL for the St. Mary's River basin.

Standards

Dissolved oxygen monitoring and assessment for Horsepen Creek occurred during 1998. There were 23 measurements at USGS02231245 monitoring station (Horsepen Creek (CR55) near Kingsland, GA) providing:

- Minima DO (mg/L) of 1.7
- Maximum DO (mg/L) of 5.7
- Mean DO (mg/L) of 3.2

Georgia's water quality standards state the following criteria for measurements of dissolved oxygen with a use classification of fishing:

Numeric. A daily average of 5.0 mg/l and no less than 4.0 mg/l at all times for waters supporting warm water species of fish*. A daily average of 6.0 mg/l and no less than 5.0 mg/l at all times for waters designated as trout streams by the Wildlife Resources Division. **Georgia EPD, 1999**

*Waterbodies in the St. Mary's River Basin are assumed to be classified as supporting warm water species.

Low dissolved oxygen conditions in the St. Mary's River basin may be in part due to naturally occurring conditions. Water quality standards for certain waters of the state where the dissolved oxygen is naturally lower are as follows:

Natural Water Quality. "It is recognized that certain natural waters of the State may have quality that will not be within the general or specific requirements contained herein. This is especially the case for the criteria for dissolved oxygen, temperature, pH and fecal coliform. NPDES permits and best management practices will be the primary mechanisms for ensuring that the discharges will not create a harmful situation." 391-3-6-.03(7) **Georgia EPD, 1999**

Source Assessment

Nonpoint sources of oxygen demanding substances are typically separated into urban and rural components. In urban or suburban settings, important sources of loading are surface storm runoff, failing septic systems, and leakage and overflows from sanitary sewer systems. In rural areas, sources of oxygen demanding substances may include diffuse runoff of agricultural fertilizer and animal wastes, erosion of sediments, and runoff from concentrated animal operations.

In addition to these sources, many southern Georgia streams receive significant contributions of oxygen demanding organic materials from local wetlands and forested stream corridors. In particular, the following sources of organic materials have been identified:

- adjacent wetland/swampy areas that have organically rich bottom sediments
- direct leaf litterfall onto the water surface from overhanging trees and vegetation
- lateral leaf litterfall that has fallen into the floodplains
- and in the case of streams that have dry beds during dry weather, leaf litterfall and accumulation in stream bed during dry season

Leaf litterfall plays a major role in the amount of carbon in the stream water column. The riparian areas of the watershed are the primary source of litterfall. At higher flows, the leaf litterfall in the floodplains are picked up and transported laterally into the stream. Many streams in Georgia are referred to as "blackwater" streams due to the humic substances leached from surrounding watersheds that impart color to the water. Low dissolved oxygen in blackwater streams is common in the summer months when the temperatures are high and the flows are low.

The Horsepen Creek watershed has limited urban development, no commercial agricultural operations and no land application of agricultural manure. There are approximately 90 septic systems and an abundance of wetlands, natural vegetation and wildlife within the watershed.

Requisite Reduction

The TMDL allocation model results determine a 32.63 percent reduction in Total Organic Carbon (lb/yr), Total Nitrogen (lb/yr) and Total Phosphorus (lb/yr) in Horsepen Creek watershed.

Response

Georgia is working with local governments, agricultural, and forestry agencies such as the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission, and the Georgia Forestry Commission to foster the implementation of best management practices to address nonpoint sources. In addition, public education efforts will be targeted to individual stakeholders to provide information regarding the use of best management practices to protect water quality. Management practices that could be implemented to achieve this TMDL include adoption of NRCS resource best management practices, reducing animal access to streams and identification and repair of leaking septic systems. The St. Mary's River Management Committee will coordinate development of a watershed association in the Horsepen Creek watershed. The Horsepen Creek Watershed Association will act as a neighborhood association for the watershed and will focus on reduction of pollutants in the waterbody. The Association will address septic system pumping, repair, and replacement, and educational efforts to keep animals out of the waterway. Public education by the Horsepen Creek Watershed Association, Cooperative Extension Agency and Environmental Health Department regarding maintenance and repair of septic systems should improve water quality without substantial regulatory action. Further strategies aimed at runoff reduction and septic system repair may be necessary if there is no significant improvement via voluntary measures. Additionally, further monitoring and characterization of the watershed will be conducted via GAEPD basin monitoring cycle. The next monitoring cycle for the St. Mary's River basin will occur in 2003. This will help to further characterize water quality conditions resulting from the implementation of best management practices in the watershed.

Process

Coastal Georgia Regional Development Center (CGRDC) contracted with Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) to work with local government officials and stakeholders to develop an inventory of applicable measures that may mitigate, reduce, eliminate or monitor the effects of dissolved oxygen in the Horsepen Creek watershed. CGRDC formed a Technical Advisory Committee, a Regional Water Resources Committee and a list of pertinent stakeholders. An orientation meeting was held on May 30, 2001 to provide the committees and the public with information regarding TMDLs and the role of CGRDC. On July 10, 2001, a public hearing to review and comment on the inventory was held in Camden County. At the August 6, 2001 meeting of the St. Mary's River Management Committee the development of a watershed association in the Horsepen Creek watershed was discussed and the idea was adopted.

Horsepen Creek Dissolved Oxygen Plan

STATE OF GEORGIA

TMDL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR: Horsepen Creek (STREAM) Dissolved Oxygen (PARAMETER) RIVER BASIN: St. Mary's River
 PLAN DATE: August 31, 2001

Prepared by: <u>John A. Henry, J.D., LGSC</u> <u>Coastal Georgia</u> Regional Development Center Address: <u>P.O. Box 1917</u> City: <u>Brunswick</u> State: <u>Georgia</u> Zip: <u>31521</u> e-mail: <u>jhenry@coastalgeorgiarc.org</u> Date Submitted to EPD: <u>August 31, 2001</u>		Or Prepared By: _____ Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ e-mail: _____ Date Submitted to EPD: _____				
General Information		Significant Stakeholders SEE ATTACHED LIST				
Obtain this information from the TMDL document or other information. When completed, this document will be a self-contained report independent of the TMDL document.		Identify local governments, agricultural organizations or significant landholders, commercial forestry organizations, businesses and industries, and local organizations including environmental groups with a major interest in this water body.				
TMDL ID (to be entered by EPD)	STM0000002	Name/Organization				
Water body name	Horsepen Creek	Address				
HUC basin name	St. Mary's River	City	State	Zip		
HUC number	03070204	Phone	e-mail			
Primary county	Camden	Name/Organization				
Secondary county		Address				
Primary RDC	Coastal Georgia R D C	City	State	Zip		
Secondary RDC		Phone	e-mail			
Water body location	Headwaters to St. Mary's	Name/Organization				
	River near Kingsland	Address				
Miles or area impacted	4 miles (8 square miles)	City	State	Zip		
Parameter addressed in plan	Dissolved Oxygen	Phone	e-mail			
Water use classification	Fishing	Name/Organization				
Degree of impairment	Partially supporting use <input type="checkbox"/>	Address				
	Not supporting use <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	City	State	Zip		
Date TMDL approved by EPA	December 2001	Phone	e-mail			
Impairment due to	Point sources <input type="checkbox"/>	Name/Organization				
	Nonpoint sources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Address				
	Both <input type="checkbox"/>	City	State	Zip		
Point source-Form A; Nonpoint source-Form B; Both-Form A+B+C		Phone	e-mail			

If more, add to comments on last page.

FORM B

SUMMARY OF ALLOCATION MODEL RESULTS FROM TMDL DOCUMENT* (existing load, target TMDL, and needed reduction)

EXISTING LOAD	TARGET TMDL	NEEDED REDUCTION
Total Organic Carbon 1,298,778 (lb/yr)	992,947 (lb/yr)	24%
Total Phosphorus 1533 (lb/yr)	1,110 9 (lb/yr)	28%
Total Nitrogen 22,170 (lb/yr)	16,056 (lb/yr)	33%

I. IDENTIFY **NONPOINT SOURCE** CATEGORIES AND SUBCATEGORIES OR INDIVIDUAL SOURCES WHICH MUST BE CONTROLLED TO IMPLEMENT LOAD ALLOCATIONS:

List major nonpoint sources contributing to impairment including those identified in TMDL document.

SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF CONTRIBUTION TO IMPAIRMENT	RECOMMENDED LOAD REDUCTION (FROM TMDL)
Nonpoint Source Runoff	Possible contribution of oxygen demanding material and fecal coliform	Unknown
Natural Occurrence of Low DO	Further testing needed to determine contribution	Unknown
Leaf Litterfall	Natural occurring	Unknown
Adjacent Wetlands	Natural occurring	Unknown

II. DESCRIBE ANY REGULATORY OR VOLUNTARY ACTIONS INCLUDING MANAGEMENT MEASURES OR OTHER CONTROLS BY GOVERNMENTS OR INDIVIDUALS THAT WILL HELP ACHIEVE THE LOAD ALLOCATIONS IN THE TMDL:

Existing or required regulatory actions

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, ORGANIZATION OR ENTITY	NAME OF REGULATION/ORDINANCE	DESCRIPTION	ENACTED OR PROJECTED DATE (mm/yy)	STATUS
EPA/ Army Corps of Engineers	Clean Water Act, Section 404, CFR Part 232.3	Requires normal forestry practices adhere to BMPs and 15 baseline provisions for forest road construction and maintenance in and across waters of the U.S. including lakes, rivers, perennial and intermittent streams, wetlands, sloughs, and natural ponds in order to qualify for the silvicultural exemption from the permitting process.	06/1988	Current
EPA/ Army Corps of Engineers	Memo to Field: Application of BMPs to mechanical silvicultural site preparation activities for the establishment of pine plantations in the Southeast.	Identifies certain wetlands that should not be subject to unpermitted mechanical silvicultural site preparation activities.	11/1995	Current
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Federal Farm Bill	Prohibits landowners from converting forested wetlands to agricultural uses. (Swampbuster Act)		Current
Georgia DNR and Local Governments	Georgia Growth Planning Act (OCGA 12-2-8)	Authorizes Georgia Department of Community Affairs to establish minimum planning standards and procedures that local city and county planning and zoning jurisdictions could adopt and enforce.	1991	
Georgia DNR - EPD	Georgia Water Quality Control Act (OCGA 12-5-20)	Makes it unlawful to discharge excessive pollutants (sediments, nutrients, pesticides, animal waste, 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.	1964	Current

County	Land Development Review Process	Ensures compliance with land use, engineering, and environmental regulations		Active
County	Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinances	County Codes allowing for permitting and enforcement of land disturbing activities.		Active
County	Greenspace Plans	Emphasis to be placed upon water quality protection. To be determined.		Anticipated
County	Part V Environmental Protection Ordinances	Water Supply/ Watershed Protection River Corridor Protection Wetlands Protection		Active
County Environmental Health Department	Septic Tank Installation and Design Standards	Rules and Regulations as promulgated by On-site Sewage Management Systems Chapter 290-5-26 Georgia DHR Division of Public Health Environmental Health and Injury Control Branch Environmental Services		Active
Georgia State Board of Registration for Foresters	Standards of Practice (OCGA 43-1-19)	Failure to practice professional forestry in accordance with generally accepted standards of practice (including BMPs) shall constitute unprofessional conduct and shall be grounds for disciplinary action.	1993	Current
Georgia DNR, EPD	St. Mary's River Basin Management Plan	To provide relevant information on the characteristics of the Ogeechee River basin, identify present and future water resource demands, present and facilitate the implementation of water quality protection efforts, and enhance stakeholder understanding and involvement in basin planning.	2003	Anticipated

Existing voluntary actions

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION OR ENTITY	NAME OF ACTION	DESCRIPTION	ENACTED OR PROJECTED DATE (mm/yy)	STATUS
St. Mary's River Management Committee	Conservation Efforts	This organization seeks to promote protection of the waters in and near the St. Mary's River watershed. Formation of Horsepen Creek Watershed Association in 2001.		Anticipated as part of Fecal Coliform TMDL Implementation Plan
Georgia Forestry Commission	Forestry Water Quality Program	Designated by EPD to be lead agency in forest water quality program. Led effort to develop BMPs, educational BMP programs, forestry complaint resolution process and BMP monitoring. Other cooperators include USFS, GA Forestry Association, University of Georgia, AF&PA, SWPA, etc. in educational efforts to educate forest community on BMPs through training workshops and demos. Biennial BMP monitoring: complaint investigation and mediation.	1978 [Manual updated January 1, 1999.]	Current
International Paper Company	Sustainable Forestry Initiative	Private company guidelines to ensure proper water quality protection.		Current

Additional recommended regulatory or other measures, which should be implemented to reduce the loads of the TMDL parameter

ENTITY/ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBLE	NAME OF PROPOSED REGULATION/ORDINANCE/ OTHER	DESCRIPTION	ENACTED OR PROJECTED DATE (mm/yy)	STATUS
County	Code Enforcement	Enforcement of existing codes and ordinances that will lead to improved water quality. An emphasis should be placed on impaired watersheds.		
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Agricultural Survey	A survey and public education effort for hobby farms in the watershed.		
Georgia Forestry Commission	BMP Monitoring	Within the watershed, can conduct monthly aerial reconnaissance to identify recent forestry practices, conduct BMP audit, and make recommendations for remediation if problems are found.	Currently Ongoing	
County Environmental Health Department Officials	Septic system survey and public education	A septic system survey should be performed to determine where “hot spots” of aging systems are located within the watershed. Once determined public outreach and education should be focused on these areas to address maintenance and repair of potential faulty systems.		Anticipated as part of Fecal Coliform TMDL Implementation Plan
County	Greenspace Plan	Emphasis should be placed upon conservation and riparian buffers and limitations to development in areas surrounding stream corridors.	Currently in Development	
County and State of Georgia DOT	Roadway Planning	Plan, site and develop roads, highways, and bridges to limit land disturbance such as clearing and grading and cut and fill to reduce erosion and sediment loss. Also, site design and maintain bridge structures so that sensitive and valuable aquatic ecosystems and areas providing important water quality benefits are protected from adverse effects. In addition, identify opportunities to improve runoff management systems for existing roads and bridges, addressing both runoff volume and pollutants.	As needed	
County	Conservation Easements	County controlled conservation easements that run with the land adjoining sensitive waterways.		
Georgia Adopt-A-	Adopt-A-Stream	Coordination of an AAS group for the impaired		

Stream	Program	waterway. Would achieve community action within the watershed, monitoring of the waterway and a conscious awareness of the problems within the waterway.		
Multi-Agency	Cooperation between groups monitoring waters in the watershed.	There exists a need to determine which entities are sampling and monitoring and the parameters for which they are testing. An internet-based clearinghouse would provide access and cooperation between multiple agencies.		

III. SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTING MANAGEMENT MEASURES OR OTHER CONTROL ACTIONS:

These **must be implemented within five years** of when the implementation plan is accepted by EPA.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5
Form stakeholders group					
Organize implementation work with stakeholders and local officials to identify remedial measures and potential funding sources					
Identify sources of TMDL parameter					
Develop management programs to control <u>runoff</u> including identification and implementation of BMPs (Phase I):					
Agriculture					
Forestry					
Urban					
Organize and implement education and outreach programs					
Detect and eliminate illicit discharges					
Evaluate additional management controls needed					
Monitor and evaluate results					
Reassess TMDL allocations					
Provide periodic status reports on implementation of remedial activities					
If needed, begin process for Phase II (next 5 years) and subsequent phases					

IV. PROJECTED ATTAINMENT DATE AND BASIS FOR THAT PROJECTION:

The projected attainment date is **10 years** from acceptance of the implementation plan by EPA.

V. MEASURABLE MILESTONES:

- Number of management controls and activities already implemented _____
- Number of management controls and activities proposed in five-year work program _____
- Number of management controls and activities actually implemented in five-year work period _____ (to be completed after 5 years)
- Stream sampled to identify areas of concern See monitoring plan

VI. MONITORING PLAN:

Monitoring data that placed stream on 303(d) list will be provided if requested.

Describe previous or current sampling activities or other surveys to detect sources or to measure effectiveness of management measures or other controls.

ORGANIZATION	TIME FRAME	PARAMETERS	PURPOSE	STATUS
University of Georgia Extension Service	Currently	Fecal	Study currently being conducted to determine the contribution of wild animal fecal matter with regards to impairing stream quality and amounts of contribution from natural causes.	Ongoing with future implications for watershed
National Council for Air and Stream Improvement (NCASI)	Currently		Study currently being conducted on the effectiveness of BMPs with relation to TMDLs.	Future implications for watershed
Georgia Forestry Commission (GFC)	Biennial		Conducts BMP implementation surveys to determine rates of implementation, effectiveness of BMPs and to determine areas for increased education for landowner groups and regions.	Ongoing
St. Mary's River Basin Management Planning (Georgia EPD)	Addressed in the next cycle in 2003.	Multiple	Identifying, assessing, and prioritizing water resource issues, developing management strategies and providing opportunities for targeted, cooperative actions to reduce pollution, enhance aquatic habitat, and provide a dependable water supply.	

Describe any planned or proposed sampling activities or other surveys. (Scheduled EPD sampling can be found in the Basin Planning document.)

ORGANIZATION	TIME FRAME	PARAMETERS	PURPOSE	STATUS
EPD	2003		TMDL Schedule of Actions	

VII. CRITERIA TO DETERMINE WHETHER SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS IS BEING MADE:

- % concentration or load change (monitoring program)
- Categorical change in classification of the stream (delisting the stream is the goal)
- Regulatory controls or activities installed (ordinances, laws)
- Best management practices installed (agricultural, forestry, urban)

COMMENTS:

This stream will benefit from the TMDL Implementation Plan for Fecal Coliform. The plan will address many nonpoint source pollution issues through best management practices, surveys and formation of a watershed association. These strategies will ultimately effect the dissolved oxygen in the stream as well.

Potential Funding Sources

Agriculture

- U.S. Department of Agriculture*
 - Conservation Reserve Program (FSA)
 - Environmental Quality Incentives Program (NRCS)

Coastal Waters

- U.S. Department of Commerce*
 - Coastal Services Center Cooperative Agreements (NOAA)
 - Coastal Zone Management Administration/Implementation Awards (NOAA)
 - National Sea Grant College Program (NOAA)
- U.S. Department of the Interior*
 - Coastal Program (FWS)
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency*
 - National Estuary Program (NEP)

Economic Development

- U.S. Department of Agriculture*
 - Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities (RUS)
- U.S. Department of Commerce*
 - Public Works and Development Facilities Program (EDA)
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development*
 - Community Development Block Grant Program (CPD)

Education and Research

- Corporation for National Service*
 - Learn and Serve America Program
- U.S. Department of Agriculture*
 - Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (CSREES)
 - Water Quality Special Research Grants Program (CSREES)
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency*
 - Environmental Education Grants Program (OEE)
 - Science to Achieve Results (ORD)

Environmental Justice

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency*
 - Environmental Justice Grants to Small Community Groups (OEJ)
 - Environmental Justice Through Pollution Prevention Grants Program (OEJ)

Forestry

- U.S. Department of Agriculture*
 - Cooperative Forestry Assistance Programs (FS)
 - Forestry Incentives Program (NRCS)

Monitoring

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency*
 - Environmental Monitoring for Public Access and Community Tracking (OEI)

Pollution Prevention and Control

- Small Business Administration*
 - Pollution Control Loans

- U.S. Department of the Interior*
 - Clean Vessel Act Grant Program (FWS)
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency*
 - Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Technical Assistance Grants (CEPPO)
 - Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Grants (OPPTS)
 - Pollution Prevention Incentives for States (OPPTS)

Water and Septic System

- Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority*
 - Georgia Fund
 - Environmental Emergency Loans
 - Construction Loans
 - State Revolving Loan Fund

Watershed and Drinking Water Source Protection

- U.S. Department of Agriculture*
 - Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program (NRCS)
- U.S. Department of Transportation*
 - Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century Funding Programs (FHWA)
- U.S. Department of the Interior*
 - Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants to States (NPS)
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency*
 - Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Fund (OWM)
 - Capitalization Grants for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (OGWDW)
 - Great Lakes Program (GLNPO)
 - Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants (319 Program) (OWOW)
 - Water Quality Cooperative Agreements (OWM)
 - Watershed Assistance Grants (OWOW)

Wetlands

- U.S. Department of Agriculture*
 - Wetlands Reserve Program (NRCS)
- U.S. Department of the Interior*
 - Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act Program (FWS)
 - National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program (FWS)
 - North American Wetlands Conservation Act Grants Program (FWS)
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency*
 - Five-Star Restoration Program (OWOW)
 - Wetlands Program Development Grants (OWOW)

Wildlife

- National Fish and Wildlife Foundation*
 - Bring Back the Natives Grant Program
- U.S. Department of Agriculture*
 - Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (NRCS)
- U.S. Department of Commerce*
 - Community-Based Restoration Program (NOAA)
 - Fisheries Development and Utilization Research and Development Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program (NOAA)
- U.S. Department of the Interior*
 - Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program (FWS)
 - Wildlife Conservation and Appreciation Program (FWS)

Other

- Georgia Department of Natural Resources*
 - Coastal Zone Management Program (CZM- CRD)

Coastal Incentive Grants

Southeast Rural Community Assistance Project

Loan Fund for Water, Wastewater, Housing & Economic Development

Horsepen Creek Watershed Stakeholders List

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