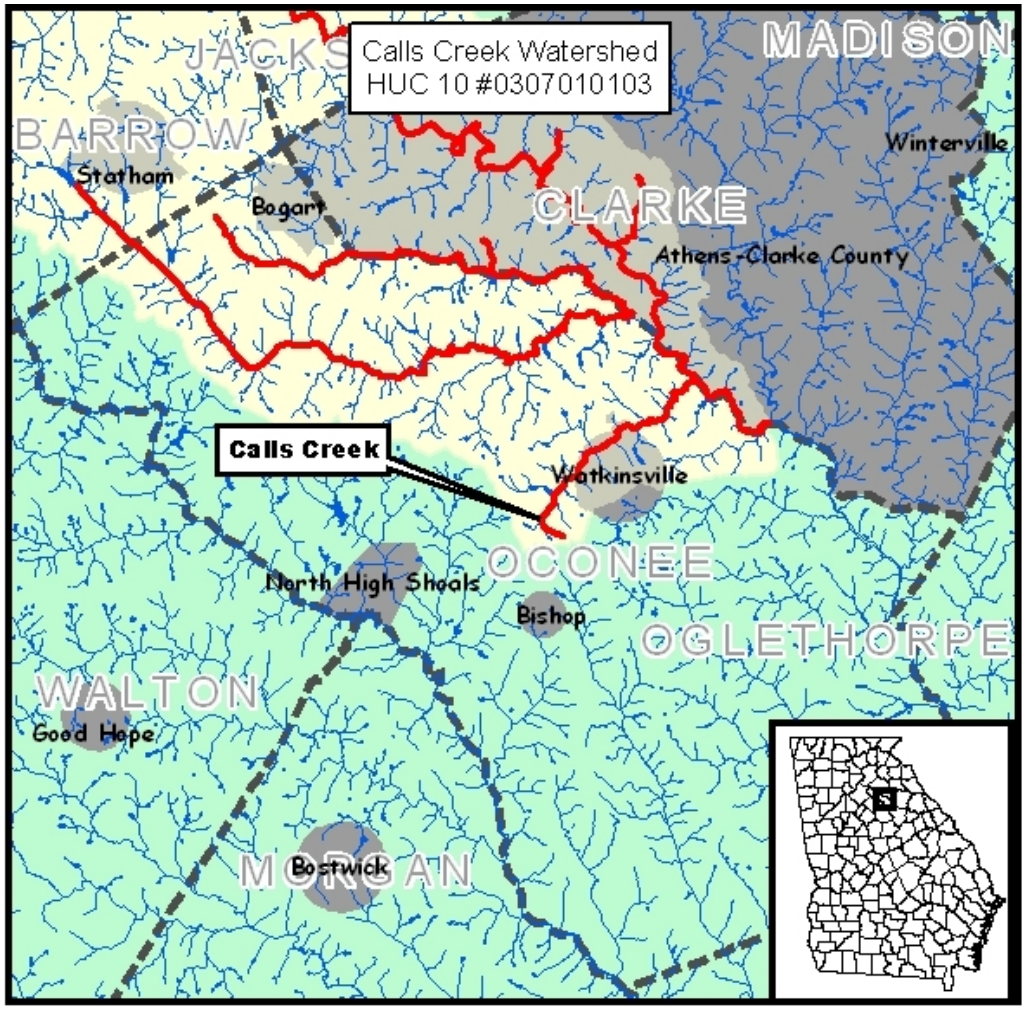
STATE OF GEORGIA
TIER 2 TMDL Implementation Plan (Revision #01)
Segment Name: Calls Creek **Date:** 9.18.09
River Basin: Oconee
Local Watershed Governments:
Watkinsville, Oconee County



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 non-point pollution, stakeholders and public involvement, and education/outreach activities. In addition, the plan describes regulatory and voluntary practices/control actions (Best Management Practices, or BMPs) to reduce non-point sources of pollutants, milestone schedules to show development of the BMPs (*measurable milestones*), and a monitoring plan to determine BMP effectiveness.

Table 1. IMPAIRED SEGMENTS IN THE HUC 10 WATERSHED

IMPAIRED SEGMENT	IMPAIRED SEGMENT LOCATION	EXTENT (mi/ac)	CRITERIA VIOLATED	EVALUATION
Calls Creek	Lampkin Branch to Middle Oconee River	4.1	Fecal Coliform	NS

II. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE HUC 10 WATERSHED AND THE INDIVIDUAL IMPAIRED SEGMENT

This section reviews HUC 10 watershed characteristics followed by pertinent information on the drainage delineation of the individual stream segment. New conditions or changes to information contained in the TMDL study documents should be in **bold** and underlined.

HUC 10 Watershed

The HUC 10 #0307010103 encompasses parts of Oconee, Clarke, Barrow, and Jackson counties and Arcade, Winder, Statham, Bogart, and Watkinsville. The segment does not support its designated use of fishing due to fecal coliform impairment. Calls Creek, the impaired segment is a tributary to the Middle Oconee River, which is also listed for several impaired segments with established TMDLs. The HUC 10 watershed is 107,415.05 acres.

The Calls Creek TMDL segment is 4.1 miles in length and flows northeasterly from an area northeast of Bishop, through Watkinsville and Oconee County to its confluence with the Middle Oconee River. Because the watershed is located in 2 jurisdictions, TMDL implementation efforts must be shared by those counties

The topography of the watershed is deep river channels with high banks. Inside bends usually have wide, flat floodplains. Steep sloping ridges dominate the areas outside the floodplains. Slope in the watershed rarely exceeds 30^{o} and 41% of the land has a slope of 10^{o} or less.

HUC 10 Land Cover 2001	Total Acres	% Total
Barren Land (Rock/Sand/Clay)	789.57	0.74
Cultivated Crops	201.04	0.19
Deciduous Forest	33,084.60	30.80
Developed, High Intensity	653.44	0.61
Developed, Low Intensity	7,786.41	7.25
Developed, Medium Intensity	1,830.44	1.70
Developed, Open Space	13,248.38	12.33
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	6.32	0.01
Evergreen Forest	10,477.33	9.75
Grassland/Herbaceous	7,024.28	6.54
Mixed Forest	1,137.62	1.06
Open Water	710.50	0.66
Pasture/Hay	26,734.18	24.89
Shrub/Scrub	164.89	0.15
Woody Wetlands	3,566.04	3.32
TOTAL	107,415.05	

Deciduous Forest, Pasture/Hay, and Developed are the dominate land cover within the HUC 10 watershed accounting for 30.80%, 24,89%, and 21.89% respectively.

Major land uses within the watershed include agricultural (41.32%), undeveloped/unused (27.27%), and residential (20.68%). Undeveloped/unused land is usually land within platted or existing developments that have not been built on. Generally, it is most associated with residential development, though, in Clarke County, large agricultural tracts are identified as undeveloped. Residential development associated with the cities is to some degree on public sewerage systems; however, most of the scattered residential development in the counties is on private septic systems. The greatest concentration of subdivision is in Clarke and Oconee counties.

2008 Agricultural data for Oconee County shows a no reduction in row crops, an 8% reduction in beef cattle since, a 6% reduction in poultry houses, and an 11% reduction in broiler production 2001. On horses increased, 46. (Source: www.georgiastat.uga.edu). Livestock contributes high sediment and nutrient loads, as well as high loads of oxygen-demanding chemicals and bacterial and microbial pathogens, which affect human health, including fecal coliform bacteria. With respect to cultivation of crops, nonpoint source pollution can originate from bare soil, excessive fertilizer, or pesticides. Pesticides can be insoluble or soluble, and include herbicides, insecticides, matricides, and fungicides, be transported directly through surface runoff and can cause acute and chronic toxicity problems in the water and throughout the entire food chain.

Potential Non-point Source Pollutants: Common possible non-point source pollutants include livestock, crop cultivation, and urban runoff. Nonpoint source contamination from urban runoff can impair streams due to extensive commercial and industrial area, unauthorized discharges, and accidental spills. All the jurisdictions in the HUC 10 watershed have public sewerage service though, none are jurisdiction-wide and there is still a reliance on private septic systems.

Within the HUC 10 watershed, 25 Developments of Regional Impact have been submitted since 2001 in Barrow, Athens-Clarke, Jackson and Oconee counties. Because DRIs are submitted prior to a zoning decision and are advisory only, a DRI determination does not in of itself affect whether a rezoning or development is permitted or whether it is constructed. It does, however, provide a measure of large-scale projects planned for a jurisdiction. Of the 25 submitted, 22 were determined to be in the best interest of the state though a negative determination will not prohibit the construction of the proposed development. Detailed information was available on only 16 projects. Those 16 projects proposed 3,569 housing units, over 200 acres of retail, 1,18-hole golf course, 1 sewer treatment plant expansion, over 2 million sq. ft. of commercial/office space, and 9,000,000 sq. ft. for warehouse/industrial/distribution. Of these, only the 3 projects in Athens-Clarke County could be served by a public sewerage system.

According to the Oconee County Unified Development Code, stream buffers on this stream and its tributaries are the state-mandated 25 feet.

The watershed is in the Oconee River RC&D region, which provides training in Erosion and Sedimentation Control that is available to all member counties.

Significant activities:

Permitted Water Pollution Control Facilities and Land Application Systems:

There are 6 permitted WPCF in the watershed as of June 2009; Statham WPCP, Blue Circle Materials, Arbor Glenn Mobile Home Park, Athens-Clarke County Middle Oconee River WPCP, Oconee County Calls Creek WPCP, and Southwire.

NPDES-permitted Municipal Separate Storm Water Sewer Systems (MS4):
Both Watkinsville and Oconee County have permitted systems.

NPDES-permitted Municipal Separate Storm Water Sewer Systems discharge points within the watershed are located in Statham Water Pollution Control Plat (tributary to Barber Creek), Athens Clarke County (Middle Oconee River), Oconee County Water Pollution Control Plan (tributary to Calls Creek), Oconee County (Rocky Branch Road), (Southwire (tributary to Middle Oconee River), and AmeriPride Uniform Service,

Stormwater management programs are active in Barrow, Clarke, Jackson, and Oconee counties. The purpose of these programs is to stop pollution at its source. Programs consists of six elements: public education and outreach; public participation; illicit discharge detection and elimination; construction site runoff control; post-construction runoff control; and, pollution prevention and good housekeeping.

Water Supply Watershed Protection Activities:
Part V ordinances adopted that impact the HUC 10 watershed: Oconee County Groundwater Recharge Protection Ordinance; Wetlands Protection ordinances adopted by Athens-Clarke, Barrow, Jackson, and Oconee counties and the cities of Winder, Statham, Arcade, Bogart, and Winterville; and River Corridor Protection in Oconee, Jackson and Athens-Clarke counties.

Permitted Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations:
According to the Stakeholders, there are no permitted concentrated animal feeding operations in the watershed.

Solid Waste Disposal Sites
2005 data from EPD identifies four permitted solid waste disposal sites in the watershed, all in Barrow County; Barrow County Hwy 29E, Barrow County Ref Co. (inactive), Barrow County Jones Road (inactive), Statham.

Wastewater permit-drive Watershed Monitoring Plans and Assessment w/service areas and status
Monitoring Plan, Assessments, and Protection Plans have been completed as detailed in the following table.

Jurisdiction	Management Plan	Date	Assessment	Date	Protection Plan	Date
Athens	Yes	Sep 04	yes	Aug.06		
Arcade	Yes	Jun 07				
Barrow County	Yes	Apr 06	yes	Jan.07		
Oconee County/Watkinsville	Yes	Mar 00	yes	Jan.02	yes	May 05
Statham	Yes	May 02	yes	Aug.02		
Winder	Yes	Jun 04	yes	Aug-05	yes	Feb 06

Other ongoing or proposed watershed management plans or assessments
None.

Local Erosion and Sedimentation Control Programs
Erosion and Sedimentation Control plans have been adopted and permits are issued as detailed in the following table:

Jurisdiction	Erosion and Sedimentation Ord	Issuing Authority
Arcade	yes	City
Athens-Clarke Co.	yes	Public Works
Barrow Co.	yes	Planning Dept
Bogart	yes	EPD
Jackson Co.	yes	Plan & Dev Dept
Oconee Co.	yes	Insp. Dept
Statham	yes	EPD
Watkinsville	yes	Mayor
Winder	yes	EPD

SWAP
Source Water Assessment Plans were developed for Athens-Clarke County (Middle and North Oconee rivers intakes and Sandy Creek intake) and Statham. The coverage areas for these plans include the Inner Management Zone (7 miles upstream from the intake) and the Outer Management Zone (13 miles upstream from the Inner Management Zone).

Local Water Quality Management and Sampling Programs
Sampling programs within the watershed are conducted by Athens-Clarke County and Oconee County. The Upper Oconee Watershed Network regularly monitors streams in the watershed in Jackson and Clarke counties. Monitoring data can be found at http://www.uown.org/data.html. The Northeast Georgia Regional Commission (RC) is monitoring 3 sites in the watershed during 2009. Those sites are Kingswood Branch, Middle Oconee River, and N. Bypass Branch. Data is available by contacting Lee Carmon, lcarmon@negrc.org at the RC or Georgia EPD.

UOWN has monitored Calls Creek at least annually since 2000 with the exception of 2005. The monitoring site is Calls Creek at Hwy 15. Monitoring data is shown in Table XX.

UOWN Quarterly Monitoring Data for MIDO 701
Calls Creek at Hwy. 15, Watkinsville
*** Values indicative of degradation:**

Date	Visual Score	Biological Index	Conductivity (µs/cm)	Turbidity (NTU)	Phosphorous as PO4 (mg/l)***	Nitrate as NO3 (mg/l)***	DO (mg/L)	Temp (°C)	pH	Fecal (CFU/100mL)	E. coli MPN/100ml	Enterococci MPN/100ml	T Coliform MPN/100ml	Nitrate as N
*	<15	<11	>80	>25	0.1 ppm	1 mg/l	<5	>32	<6 - 8.5>	>400	300			
Spring 2000	52	8	43.7	15.1			8.70		6.2	100				
2000-07-08	39	18	56.0	15.0				23.7	6.5	**1600**				
Fall 2000	46	12	54.3	7.0				16.6	6.2	180				
Winter 2001	31	20	50.7	11.5			11.70	6.0	6.1	160				
2001-04-28	39	10	56.0	7.0			8.80	16.5	7.3	125				
2001-07-14	52	12	63.6	8.9			6.6	22.7	7.0	**340**	393	960	10462	
2001-11-03		14	56	5	bdl		7.4	14.7	7.2		269	141		0.0
2002-01-26	44	22	43	8		0.5	10.41	9.7	6.5	255	233	10	907	
2002-04-27		24	52						6.7	250	288	889	17328	
2002-09-14			41	23			7	21.9	**5.7**					
2003-02-08					0.01					0	41	0	84	
2003-04-05	50	22	51	10.5	0.06					**800**	456	40		
2003-07-12	42		56.4	12.5	0.03	4.2	7.4	23.9	6.4	430	327	405	24192	
2003-10-18	51	18												
2004-01-31														
2004-04-02	27	11	52	10.7	0	1.3			6		211	31	15531	
2004-07-17	47	20												
2006-10-14	40	23	75.5	9.1					6.67					
2007-04-14	47	7												
2008-04-05*			59	24.8		0.30			6.9		**1,497**	7,701	>24,192	
2009-03-28*	45		47.2	26.0					6.7		740	100	11,120	

* rain before sampling

	Visual	Bio	Cond	Turb	PO4	NO3	DO	Temp	pH	Fecal	E. coli	Entero	T Col
Count	**15.0**	**15.0**	**16.0**	**15.0**	**4.0**	**4.0**	**8.0**	**9.0**	**15.0**	**11.0**	**10.0**	**10.0**	**7.0**
Minimum	**27.0**	**7.0**	**41.0**	**5.0**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**6.6**	**6.0**	**5.7**	**0.0**	**41.0**	**0.0**	**84.0**
Median	**45.0**	**18.0**	**53.2**	**10.7**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**8.1**	**16.6**	**6.5**	**250.0**	**307.5**	**120.5**	**11120.0**
Average	**43.5**	**16.1**	**53.6**	**12.9**	**0.0**	**1.6**	**8.5**	**17.3**	**6.5**	**385.5**	**445.5**	**1027.7**	**11374.9**
Maximum	**52.0**	**24.0**	**75.5**	**26.0**	**0.1**	**4.2**	**11.7**	**23.9**	**7.3**	**1600.0**	**1497.0**	**7701.0**	**24192.0**

Storm Water Utility Districts
Only Athens-Clarke County has a storm water utility district.

Watershed Associations and Adopt-A-Stream groups

The Adopt-a-Stream website, http://aesl.ces.uga.edu/aascd/Get_Involved/local_coord.html lists three Adopt-a-Stream organizations within the watershed: Athens, Keep Barrow Beautiful, and the Upper Oconee Watershed Network.

Georgia River Network (www.garivers.org) lists the following watershed associations within the Oconee Watershed: Athens Grow Green Coalition, Friends of Barber Creek, UGA Fisheries Society, and the Upper Oconee Watershed Network (UOWN). All are involved in community education and some coordinate river/stream cleanups. Only UOWN is involved in monitoring.

Impaired Stream Segment Watershed

The Calls Creek TMDL segment is 4 miles in length and in located in east-central Oconee County. The data that listed the segment were collected at Calls Creek at Hickory Drive in unincorporated Oconee County. Oconee County and Watkinsville are the only local governments within the HUC 10 watershed boundary for this segment. The Calls Creek segment watered is 2231.41 acres.

2001 Land Cover - Calls Creek TMDL Impaired Segment Watershed	Acres	% Total
Barren Land (Rock/Sand/Clay)	12.22	0.55
Cultivated Crops	0.76	0.03
Deciduous Forest	813.95	36.48
Developed, Low Intensity	208.29	9.33
Developed, Medium Intensity	30.89	1.38
Developed, Open Space	378.29	16.95
Evergreen Forest	137.98	6.18
Grassland/Herbaceous	196.18	8.79
Mixed Forest	38.08	1.71
Open Water	11.32	0.51
Pasture/Hay	387.54	17.37
Shrub/Scrub	3.09	0.14
Woody Wetlands	12.81	0.57
TOTAL	**2,231.41**	**100.00**

Existing Land Use Calls Creek Impaired Segment Watershed	1996 Sum Acres	% Total 1996	2008 Sum Acres	% Total 2008	% Change 1996 - 2008	% Total 2028
Agriculture/Forestry	713.51	31.97	629.8	28.22	-13.29	5.73
Commercial	51.49	2.31	74.27	3.33	30.67	10.69
Industrial	8.96	0.40	6.8	0.30	-31.76	0.34
Park/Recreation/Conservation	0	0.00	99.91	4.48	100.00	2.32
Public/Institutional	53.63	2.40	67.62	3.03	20.69	8.73
Residential	891.49	39.95	1,119.51	50.17	20.37	64.54
Transportation/Communication/Uti	181.8	8.15	177.97	7.98	-2.15	6.25
Undeveloped/Vacant	330.67	14.82	55.67	2.49	-493.98	0.00
Total	**2,231.55**	**100.00**	**2,231.55**	**100.00**	--	**100.00**

Source: NEGRDC GIS

Primary land cover in the impaired segment watershed: Deciduous Forest, Developed Open Space, and Pasture Hay. However, the primary land use in the segment watershed is residential. The watershed is primarily urban, having transitioned from agricultural to developed with a 30% increase in lands designated commercial and a 20% increase each in lands designated public/institutional and residential.. The population of Watkinsville increased 34.7% from 2000 to 2007 and in 2008 had an estimated population of 2,825. Oconee County's population increased 19.6% for the same period.

The Oconee County Utility Department administers the county's water and sewerage system and this system serves the City of Watkinsville by contract. The Department's primary sewerage treatment facility, Calls Creek Wastewater Reclamation Facility (WRF), is located in Watkinsville, upstream of the EPD monitoring site that triggered the listing of this stream segment. Most of the city within the watershed is served by the public sewerage system; however, neighborhoods in the downstream-most part of the impaired segment are served by individual septic systems.

The Calls Creek WRF is located about 2.3 miles upstream of the monitoring point and the plant discharges directly into Calls Creek which is a tributary to the Middle Oconee River. This is the only NPDES discharge in the watershed.

The Oconee County Comprehensive Plan 2007-2030 notes that the county upgraded the WRF from 400,000 gpd to 0.667 mgd using the Membrane Filter Process in 2002, with additional membranes added in 2007 which increased capacity to 1.0 mgd. The County plans to increase its capacity to 2.0 mgd by 2010-2011.

Both Oconee County and Watkinsville passed the required Part V Environmental Protection Ordinances applicable to their respective jurisdictions; however, only wetlands occur within the impaired segment watershed. The wetlands ordinances passed by both jurisdictions

are consistent with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources protection criteria. Additionally, according to the Oconee County Unified Development Code, buffer requirements on all state waters are consistent with the state standards of 25 ft.

In 2004, Oconee County implemented a Stormwater Management Program as required under its NPDES Phase II. The program is designed to reduce pollutant discharge to the maximum extent possible, protect water quality, and satisfy the requirements of the Clean Water Act.

There are 2 developments of regional impact within the watershed, Presbyterian Village and Thornwood. Presbyterian Village is a proposed Continuing Care Retirement Village that will have 305 dwelling units and a 100,000 square foot administrative/institutional building. The estimated completion date for this development is 2010. Thornwood is a mixed-use development comprised of 57 dwelling units, 5.8 acres of retail, 30 acres dedicated for a school, 86.6 acres for offices, and 10 acres for a church. This DRI was submitted in 2001 with a proposed build-out date of 2004 for the residential portion only. To date, the residential portion has been constructed as well as one commercial lot. Plans were submitted on a second commercial lot but construction was suspended due to financing.

Oconee County is served by the Oconee River RC&D which provides Erosion and Sedimentation Control training to its members including Oconee County.

319(h) grants

No 319(h) funded projects have been conducted or are planned in the watershed.

Georgia Forestry Commission District, Water Quality Coordinator, Logging Activities

The Calls Creek watershed is in the Georgia Forestry Commission District 2, located in Gainesville, GA. The water quality coordinator is presently vacant. There is no special monitoring of logging activities; however, the Georgia Forestry Commission does conduct Best Management Practice exams for logging activities as they occur.

Significant Watershed Planning Activities

The Watershed Protection Plan for Calls Creek, September 2005, identifies a number of protection programs, ordinances, regional projects, design standards, and public education initiatives to protect and restore water quality.

Protection programs include the county's acquisition of greenspace along floodplains of streams such as Calls Creek. In addition, 20% of a project site is reserved for greenspace under the Master Planned Development provisions in the county's Unified Development Code.

The remaining recommendations largely include initiatives presently implemented including erosion control certification, adherence to state regulations as they pertain to agricultural activities, preservation of stream buffers, and tree protection.

III. CAUSES AND SOURCES OF SEGMENT IMPAIRMENT(S) LISTED IN TMDLs

Table 2. provides information contained in the current TMDL for the impaired water body. By definition, "wasteload allocations" (WLA) for municipal and industrial wastewater discharges and (WLAsw) for storm water outfalls are established in permitted areas, while "load allocations" (LA) are established for non-point sources of pollution. **Wasteload allocations are assigned by Georgia EPD during the NPDES permitting process and are not part of the TMDL implementation planning process, which deals solely with non-point sources of pollutants.**

Table 2. WASTE LOAD AND LOAD ALLOCATIONS AND TMDLS FOR THE IMPAIRED SEGMENT

STREAM SEGMENT NAME	LOCATION	CRITERIA VIOLATED	WLA	WLAsw	LA	TMDL
Calls Creek	Lampkin Branch to Middle Oconee River	Fecal Coliform	7.03E+10	2.30E+13	1.92E+13	4.70E+13

Table 3. contains information presented in the TMDL study that this implementation plan addresses.

Table 3. POTENTIAL NON-POINT SOURCES OF IMPAIRMENT INDICATED IN THE TMDLs

CRITERIA VIOLATED :_FC_____	WQ STANDARD	SOURCES OF IMPAIRMENT	NEEDED % REDUCTION (FROM THE TMDL)
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FC)	1,000 per 100 ml (geometric mean Nov – April)	M, UR, NP	56
	200 per 100 ml (geometric mean May – Oct)		

IV. IDENTIFICATION AND RANKING OF POTENTIAL NON-POINT SOURCES OF IMPAIRMENT

This section identifies and describes **in order of importance**, as determined through this TMDL implementation planning process, the extent and relative contributions from historic as well as current potential non-point sources of pollutants to the water quality impairment.

Sources in the Calls Creek TMDL segment watershed were identified by reviewing the *Watershed Protection Plan for Calls Creek, September 2005* and the watershed land use. Point data from the Georgia Environmental Protection Division were compiled and analyzed to determine the location of any point sources of pollution in the watershed. This data included the location of NPDES permitted facilities and landfills. Information was not available for LAS and CAFOs. In addition, 2007 aerial photos from the National Agricultural Imagery Program were used to determine possible sources of fecal coliform pollution within the watershed. 2007 land use data were also consulted to determine the extent of potential sources of fecal coliform.

Point Sources

There are no known point sources in the Calls Creek TMDL segment watershed.

Non-Point Sources

Wildlife

Based on 2007 NAIPS land cover data, 44.37% of the watershed land use is forested. Almost all of the land in close proximity to the TMDL segment is forested land. In forested areas it is likely that wildlife is the primary source of fecal coliform. The Georgia DNR Wildlife Resources Division's 2005-2014 Deer Management Plan calculates the actual, average deer population for Oconee County (Deer Management Unit 5) to be 44 deer per forested square mile. That would equate to about 68 deer in the watershed. Forested designates all areas that are not residential, commercial or industrial, cropland or open pastureland. Contributions from deer to coliform bacterial loadings in water bodies are considered less significant than contributions made from water flow, raccoon, and beaver. Stakeholders report that there are beaver in the stream.

Animal Production

Based on land use data, Agricultural/Forestry accounts for 28% of the watershed. However, this does not correlate to the amount of the land in animal production. The Agricultural Research Station is comprised of 90 acres. Cattle are kept on the property and the farm is the sole farm in close proximity to the TMDL segment; however, the Station's cattle were fenced out of the wetlands and streams in 2000. There are no other animal production operations in the watershed. The majority of the land designated as agricultural in the land use plan is pasture and trees.

Failing Septic Systems

Residential accounts for 50% of watershed land use; however, a significant portion of Watkinsville development is served by the public sewerage system. However, it is likely that there are failing septic systems in the watershed, because there is no ordinance requiring maintenance and people typically don't provide regular maintenance to their systems.

Sanitary Sewer Overflows

The Oconee County Utility Department has experienced two sanitary sewer spills into Calls Creek in 2009. The most recent was on July 13 and the spill was estimated at 1290 gallons. According to the Utility Department, the spill was caused by an accumulation of roots in the sewer line. The Utility Department repaired the line and initiated water quality sampling. Initial sampling indicated fecal coliform levels below Ga EPD plant permitted effluent limitation. Spill sampling data is as follows:

Watkinsville Sewer Spill Sampling			
	July 13, 2009	**July 14, 2009**	**July 17, 2009**
Upstream of Spill	12	9	25
Downstream of Spill	16	14	27
Source: Oconee County Utility Department			

The Oconee Utility Department is planning an expansion of the sewer line that follows Calls Creek. The elevation of the line will be lowered to eliminate aerial crossing and the size of the line will be increased. Construction is anticipated during winter 2009.

Urban Runoff

Imperviousness is the largest factor contributing to both water quantify and water quality degradation. Imperviousness increases the amount of runoff and the amount of pollutants to receiving water bodies, as well as the frequency of occurrence. Existing land use indicates that about 39% of the watershed is developed; however, within Watkinsville, the creek is protected by undisturbed buffers. By 2028, it is anticipated that 92% of the watershed will be developed. This translates to an estimated 14% imperviousness for existing land use and 32% for future land use. Imperviousness over 25% may leave the watershed vulnerable to water resources degradation; however, non-structural control can reverse the potential for degradation.

Table 4. offers a simple format to rank **in order of importance**, as determined through this TMDL implementation planning process, the extent and relative contribution to the water quality impairment from all the potential non-point sources of pollution identified in Section IV. A "rating scale" of 0.5 to 5 has been developed to rank the sources. The rating chart provides guidance for rating the estimated extent (Rating A) and portion of the contribution (Rating B) from each potential non-point source and cause:

Rating A: Rating Chart to Estimate Geographic Extent of the Source or Cause in the Contributing Watershed	**Rating B:** Rating Chart to Estimate Portion of Contribution from the Source to the Pollutant Load Causing the Impairment	**Rating**
None or negligible (approximately 0-5%)	None or negligible (approximately 0-5%)	0.5
Scattered or low (approximately 5-20%)	Scattered or low (approximately 5-20%)	1
Medium (approximately 20-50%)	Medium (approximately 20-50%)	3
Widespread or high (approximately 50% or more)	Widespread or high (approximately 50% or more)	5
Unknown	Unknown	UNK

Table 4. EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL SOURCES OF STREAM SEGMENT IMPAIRMENT

APPLICABLE TO CRITERION 1: Fecal Coliform

IMPAIRMENT SOURCES	ESTIMATED EXTENT OF CONTRIBUTION		ESTIMATED PORTION OF CONTRIBUTION		IMPACT RATING (A X B)
	Comments	Rating (A)	Comments	Rating (B)	
Wildlife	Forest is 58% of watershed	5	Wildlife likely to be abundant and some in close proximity to stream. Stakeholders report beaver in stream.	5	25
Animal Production	Agriculture is 35% of watershed	1	Animal production is limited to the USDA-ARS and cattle have been fenced out of wetlands and streams since 2000. The remainder of the 'agricultural' land is pasture/forest.	1	1
Sewer Line Leaks/Overflows	Residential is 21% of watershed	3	There have been periodic overflows within the public system. Utility Dept planning to upgrade sewer line that follows creek.	5	15
Septic Systems	Residential is 21% of watershed	3	The upper reach of the impaired segment has public sewerage; however, the lower reach is largely on private septic.	3	9
Urban Runoff	Developed is 48% of watershed	3	Based on existing imperviousness, anticipated imperviousness, and its impact on water quality, contribution is high; however, the stream is well buffered throughout most of the watershed.	3	9

V. CURRENT AND ACTIVE MANAGEMENT MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES

Table 5A. identifies significant current and active Best Management Practices (BMPs) that have been installed to address potential non-point sources of impairment listed in Section IV, Table 4., and provides ratings of each management measure's estimated Load Reduction Potential (LRP) when applied to a specifically identified non-point source. The rating chart provides guidance for rating the BMP Load Reduction Potential applied to a specifically identified non-point source:

BMP Load Reduction Potential Rating Chart (Percent Removal of Pollutant by the BMP)	**Rating**
None or negligible (approximately 0-5%)	.5
Low to medium (approximately 5-25%)	1
Medium to High (approximately 25-75%)	3
High (approximately 75% or more)	5
Unknown	UNK

Table 5A. CURRENT AND ACTIVE MANAGEMENT MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES

GENERAL AND SPECIFIC MEASURES APPLICABLE TO CRITERION 1: Fecal Coliform

BMPs (1)	RESPONSIBILITY (2)	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES (3)	FUNDING & RESOURCES (4)	IMPAIRMENT SOURCES (5)	DATE (6)	BMP LRP RATING (7)
Georgia Planning Act	Local/County Government	Coordinated Planning Program, managed by Georgia DCA, assigns local governments Environmental Planning Criteria (set by Ga DNR) to include in local/long-term comprehensive plans: • Water Supply Watersheds • Groundwater • Wetlands • Protected Rivers • Protected Mountains Program also requires local governments to identify Developments of Regional Impact DRI) and develop plans to protect and manage Regionally Important Resources (RIR).	Local/County Governments	Livestock and wildlife.	1999 – present	Effectiveness varies with the specific BMPs applied. LRP rating: NA
Regulation of On-Site Sewage Management Systems, IAW O.C.G.A. 290-5-26	Georgia DHR, County Board of Health	Rules and regulations for installation and repair of on-site sewage management systems.	County Board of Health	Human	In-place, ongoing	Effectiveness varies with the specific application and must be individually determined. LRP rating: NA
Fence Cattle out of Wetlands and Stream	USDA-ARS	Cattle fenced from wetlands/streams effective 2000.	NRCS	Livestock	2000-present	Effectiveness is estimated at 4%. LRP rating: 3.
Wetlands Protection Ordinance	Watkinsville and Oconee County	Requires local permit for any activity conducted within 50’ of wetland.	Part of development review fees.	Livestock and wildlife.	1999 - present	Effective as long as buffer maintained. LRP rating: 3

Natural Resource Conservation Areas Ordinance	Oconee County	Restricts allowed land uses in identified conservation areas	Part of development review fees.	Livestock and wildlife	2008 - present	Varies depending on location of conservation area in relations to TMDL segment and its tributaries. LRP rating: 1
Conservation and Natural Resources Easements Ordinance	Oconee County	Requires all greenways, wetlands, and primary conservation areas in subdivision development to be in either conservation or natural resources easement.	Part of development review fees.	livestock and wildlife.	2008 – present	Varies depending on location of easement in relations to TMDL segment and its tributaries. LRP rating: 1
Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance	Watkinsville and Oconee County	Specific to runoff/stream bank erosion in agricultural or forest areas where waste from livestock/wildlife attach to soils particles. Requires installation of BMPs to prevent erosion of disturbed soils.	Development Review Fee.	Livestock and wildlife.	In-place, ongoing	>75% reduction in sediment loads delivered from new development and redevelopment. LRP rating: 1
Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	Oconee County	Includes inspection of storm drains and mapping the storm sewer system. Initial mapping completed 2006. Upon completion of the inventory and mapping, 320 outfalls were identified in the urbanized area of the County. Oconee County GIS updates as new developments are added. Routine dry weather inspections will include a minimum of 64 outfalls to be inspected each year on a rotational basis. This number represents 20% of the total so that the entire system is inspected within the 5-year life of the permit. Outfalls observed with dry weather flows and/or suspected illicit discharge will be investigated immediately to determine the source of, and eliminate, those discharges.	Oconee County.	Human, Wildlife, Pets	In place, ongoing	25-50% reduction in all major contaminant loads from spills, illicit discharges, and wastewater leaks in areas where applied. LRP rating: 3

		Outfall inspections will be prioritized based on the following criteria: • Age of development (older developments will receive priority) • Possible problem noted during outfall inventory data collection • Citizen complaints or other indication of illicit discharge • Outfall had previous illicit discharge • Proximity to industrial or commercial facilities				

Work Sheet for Table 5B. is designed to evaluate the capacity of existing or installed BMPs described in Table 5A. that have been implemented to reduce pollutant loadings from significant non-point sources identified in Table 4. Apply this work sheet as a local guide to evaluate BMPs in achieving water quality goals, establishing priorities for grant or loan programs, and identifying priorities for local watershed assessments and management plans.

Work Sheet for Table 5B. EVALUATION OF CURRENT AND ACTIVE MANAGEMENT MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES

APPLICABLE TO CRITERION 1: <u>Fecal Coliform</u>

IMPAIRMENT SOURCES (1) (From Table 4)	**IMPACT RATING (2)** (From Table 4)	**APPLICABLE BMPs (3)** (From Table 5A)	**EVALUATION SUMMARY (4)**	**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION / ACTIONS NEEDED (5)**
Wildlife	25	Georgia Planning Act Wetlands Protection Ordinance Natural Resource Conservation Areas Ordinance Conservation and Natural Resources Easements Ordinance Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Ordinance	There is no reasonable assessment of the contributions of animal wastes from wild animals in wooded areas, waterfowl, or wild or domestic animals in or near stream corridors in urban or suburban areas. Management of wild animal wastes in wooded areas and urban stream corridors may not be feasible, but there are several management practices that may be applied to control beaver and domestic animal wastes.	Conduct a study to determine whether contributions of fecal coliform bacteria come from exclusively non-human sources (BST monitoring) or "natural conditions". Should the study show that contributions from non-human sources occasionally exceed 200/100ml (geometric mean), submit data to EPD requesting a change in the fecal coliform standard to levels compliant with "natural conditions" for the segment.
Animal Production	1	Fence cattle out of wetlands and stream.	NRCS- ARS completed fencing its cattle from wetlands and streams in 2000.	

Septic Systems	9	Regulation of On-Site Sewage Management Systems, IAW O.C.G.A. 290-5-26	Effective enforcement of septic installation and permitting requirements will minimize future failures. Implementing and enforcing the wetlands protection ordinance will reduce the amount of polluted runoff being put into streams.	If loads from septic systems are not being reduced, consider implementing a septic maintenance education program 319 (h) funds can be used to implement a septic repair initiative in the watershed to reduce inputs from failing septic systems
Public Sewerage System/	15		Oconee County anticipates replacing part of the Calls Creek sewer line during Winder 2009. No information is available on the extent of repairs associated with recent overflows.	
Urban Runoff	9	Water Quality Ordinances	Implementing and enforcing water quality related ordinances that restrict use of impervious surfaces and protect stream and wetland buffers will reduce the amount of polluted runoff being input into streams.	

Table 5B. identifies new management measures that could improve or supplement current Load Reduction Potential (LRP) ratings or enhancements to existing BMPs that have been judged inadequate for achieving the load reductions. Evaluations in the Work Sheet for Table 5B. have determined that additional or enhanced management measures are necessary to more effectively reduce pollutant loads from the most likely non-point sources of impairment. The rating chart provides guidance for rating the Load Reduction Potential (LRP) of a BMP applied to a specifically identified non-point source:

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New or Enhanced BMP Load Reduction Potential Rating Chart (Percent Removal of Pollutant by the BMP)	**Rating**
None or negligible (approximately 0-5%)	.5
Low to medium (approximately 5-25%)	1
Medium to High (approximately 25-75%)	3
High (approximately 75% or more)	5
Unknown	UNK

Table 5B. RECOMMENDED NEW MANAGEMENT MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES

APPLICABLE TO CRITERION 1: <u>Fecal Coliform</u>

NEW BMPs (1)	RESPONSIBILITY (2)	DESCRIPTION (Identify whether new or enhanced) (3)	FUNDING & RESOURCES (4)	IMPAIRMENT SOURCES (5)	TARGET DATE (6)	NEW BMP LRP RATING (7)
Recommendations for BMPs following targeted monitoring.	Local/County Government	Undertake targeted e-coli monitoring to determine hot spots. Determine BMPs required to address hot spots. New	Varies depending on BMPs selected.	Wildlife, urban runoff, septic systems, sewer line	2011	Effectiveness varies depending on BMPs selected. LRP rating: varies by BMP selected.

VI. MONITORING PLAN

This section describes parameters to be monitored, status, whether monitoring is required for watershed assessments or storm water permits, and the intended purpose. **Submittal of a Sampling Quality Assurance Plan (SQAP) for Georgia EPD approval is mandatory if monitoring data is to be qualified to support listing decisions.**

Water quality data used to evaluate the criteria violated are less than five years old? Yes [ ] No [X].

Table 6. MONITORING PLAN

APPLICABLE TO CRITERION 1: Fecal Coliform

PARAMETER (S) TO BE MONITORED (1)	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY (2)	STATUS (CURRENT, PROPOSED, OR RECOMMENDED) (3)	TIME FRAME (4)		PURPOSE (If for listing assessment, date of SQAP submission) (5)
			START	END	
E. coli	NEGRC, Watkinsville	Recommend targeted watershed monitoring to identify potential contamination sources.	Jan 2010	Dec 2010	Determine priority sources through targeted sampling.
Turbidity, Conductivity, Surfactants, pH, Ammonia, Fluoride, E. Coli (if presence of bacteria suspected)	Oconee County Utility Dept.	Current	2006	present	Sampling required to meet the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination requirements of the County's Phase II NPDES Permit.

VII. PLANNED OUTREACH FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Table 7. lists and describes local outreach activities that will be conducted to support this implementation plan or to help improve water quality in the segment watershed.

Table 7. PLANNED OUTREACH FOR IMPLEMENTATION

APPLICABLE TO CRITERION 1: Fecal Coliform

RESPONSIBILTY (1)	DESCRIPTION (2)	AUDIENCE (3)	START OR COMPLETION DATE (4)
NEGRC	Distribute TMDL Implementation Plan to Oconee County and Watkinsville.	Stakeholders	September 2009
NEGRC	Make water quality education materials available on NEGRC Planning Division web page.	Stakeholders, community	Fall 2009

VIII. MILESTONES AND BENCHMARKS OF PROGESS FOR BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) AND OUTREACH

Table 8. shows what milestones and benchmarks have been developed to validate the progress of local best management measures identified in Tables 5A., 5B., and other sections of this plan in reducing pollutant loads from identified non-point sources of impairment.

Table 8. MILESTONES OF PROGRESS

BMP (1)	MILESTONE / BENCHMARK (2)	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION (3)	METHOD / TIMELINE (4)	BMP STATUS (5) INSTALLED TABLE 5A.	BMP STATUS (5) PROPOSED TABLE 5B.
Recommendations for BMPs following targeted monitoring.	Varies depending on BMP selected.	Local/County Government	Varies depending on BMP selected.		Proposed
Georgia Planning Act	Development that complies with the Comprehensive Plan; no disturbance of wetlands or their buffers.	Watkinsville and Oconee County.	Number of development applications approved that comply with Comprehensive Plan; number and percentage of development permits that do not allow disturbance of wetlands or their buffers. Ongoing.	Existing and Installed.	
Regulation of On-Site Sewage Management Systems, IAW O.C.G.A. 290-5-26	Further input from county Board of Health specific to permit records.	Georgia DHR, County Board of Health	Increase in contact with County Board of Health.	Existing and Installed.	
Wetlands Protection Ordinance	No disturbance of wetlands or their buffers.	Watkinsville and Oconee County	Number and percentage of development permits that do not allow disturbance of wetlands or their buffers. Ongoing.	Existing and installed.	
Fence Cattle out of Wetlands and Stream	Targeted sampling does not identify parcels with livestock as a hot spot.		Monitoring data.		Proposed.
Natural Resource Conservation Areas Ordinance	Location and number of acres and number of stream miles protected in watershed.	Oconee County	GIS data layer identifying location and size of protected primary and secondary conservation area.	Existing and installed.	
Conservation and Natural Resources Easements Ordinance	Location and number of acres and number of stream miles protected in watershed.	Oconee County	GIS data layer identifying location and size of protected primary and secondary conservation area.	Existing and installed.	
Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance	Installation of Erosion and Sedimentation Control plan incorporating BMPs.	Watkinsville and Oconee County	Number of enforcement actions. Number of new “Qualified Personnel” certified by program adopted from Ga Soil and Water Conservation Commission Certification.	Existing and installed	
Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	Inspection of storm drains and mapping the storm sewer system.	Oconee County	Percentage of system inspected, number of leaks identified and	Existing and Installed	

			repaired annually.	

IX. STAKEHOLDERS

This section describes outreach activities engaging local stakeholders in the TMDL implementation plan preparation process, including the number of attendees, meeting dates, and major findings and recommendations.

February 26, 2009 — Meeting at Watkinsville Community Center
Attendees: 10
Findings and Recommendations:

- Concerns were raised about the age of the sampling data that led to the stream listing and the need for more current data.
- Long-time property owners indicated that many, many years ago, the city dumped sewage directly into the stream though that had stopped but they weren't sure whether there were any other pipes that fed directly into the stream.
- There is extensive erosion along the stream. One property owner takes every opportunity to protect the stream bank along his property with the installation of rip rap-like material.
- Children swim in the stream in the swimming hole in Harris Shoals Park. While this is upstream of the impaired segment, the Mayor is very concerned about the stream's water quality and the safety of the streams users. The Mayor as well as stakeholders feel there is an urgent need to conduct some stream monitoring to first identify the level of impairment and second, to try to target possible source(s) of contamination.
- Lee Carmon mentioned the e-coli monitoring that is being used on other streams in the RDC's region as a low-cost way of doing some monitoring to try to identify contamination sources. The Mayor indicated that he wanted to get moving on the monitoring and directed Ms. Carmon assist the city with implementing a program.
- Lee indicated that updates will be sent via e-mail throughout the process to keep members advised as to progress of the project. The next meeting will probably not be until May as the field work must be conducted.

March 3, 2009 — Calls Creek Watershed Map uploaded to http://negplanning.org/documents/204 and stakeholders notified.

August 5, 2005: Draft of TMDL Implementation Plan posted at http://negplanning.org/documents/204 and stakeholders notified..

August 25, 2009: Meeting at Watkinsville Community Center
Attendees: 2
Findings and Recommendations:

- Need to undertake targeted monitoring on main stem to narrow down locations of contamination. Based on results, initiate monitoring on tributaries and/or determine BMPs to address water quality issues.
- There are no CAFOs, crop farming, or livestock production in the watershed. Other than the USDA-ARS, livestock on any property is limited to a few animals.
- Agricultural land is pasture/forest.
- USDA-ARS fenced its cattle out of all steams and wetlands by 2000.
- Vegetative buffers along stream in Watkinsville.
- No illicit discharge/dumping in watershed.
- There are problems with beaver downstream of Christian Lake.
- Only older subdivisions are on septic.
- New sewer line will involve lowering elevation of line to eliminate aerial crossings and increase size of lines and capacity.
- Within Watkinsville, implementation of Soil Erosion ordinance is excellent.
- There have been 2 leaks of the sewer system in 2009. One was at the WWTP and one was a manhole cover near the creek and VFW Drive.

September 2, 2009 Final TMDL Implementation Plan posted at http://negplanning.org/documents/204, stakeholders notified, and comments solicited.

Following is a list of advisory committee or watershed group members who participated in this TMDL implementation planning process.

Table 9. STAKEHOLDER ADVISORY GROUP MEMBERS

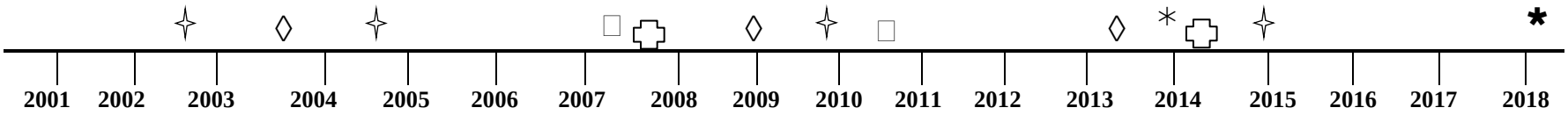
NAME/ORG	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	PHONE	E-MAIL
Alan Theriault, Administrative Officer, Oconee Co. Board of Commissioners	PO Box 145	Watkinsville	GA	30677	706.769.5120	atheriault@oconee.ga.us
Amy Morrison, Stormwater/Environmental Coordinator, Oconee Co. Public Works Dept.	PO Box 145	Watkinsville	GA	30677	706.769.2937	amorrison@oconee.ga.us
Jim Luken, Mayor, City of Watkinsville	PO Box 27	Watkinsville	GA	30677	706.769.5161	mayor@cityofwatkinsville.com
Julie Sanders, City Clerk, City of Watkinsville	PO Box 27	Watkinsville	GA	30677	706.769.5161	jsanders@cityofwatkinsville.com
Mark Campbell, P.E., Carter Engineering Consultants, Inc	1551 Jennings Mill Road Building 500, Suite B	Bogart, GA	GA	30622	706.559.7430	mark@carterengineering.net
Jeff Carter, P.E., Carter Engineering Consultants, Inc.	1551 Jennings Mill Road Building 500, Suite B	Bogart, GA	GA	30622	706.559.7430	jeff@carterengineering.net
Charles Grimes, President, Oconee Co. Chamber of Commerce	PO Box 348	Watkinsville	GA	30677	706.769.7647	cgrimes(at)occoc.org
Abbi Kobmann, Government Affairs Director, Athens Area Home Builders Association	PO Box 1903	Athens	GA	30603	706.543.5760	gac_aahba@bellsouth.net
VSC Properties, LLP	PO Box 3	Watkinsville	GA	30677		
John S. Ivy	8240 Macon Highway	Athens	GA	30677		
Mary Thomas	PO Box 221	Watkinsville	GA	30677		
Mrs. Edwin Verner	84 Thrasher Drive	Watkinsville	GA	30677		
Alice A Pallas	121 N. Main Street	Watkinsville	GA	30677		
James E. Palles	PO Box 13	Hull	GA	30646		
Calls Creek Homeowner's Association.						
Alan Franzluebbers, Ecologist, Phil Campbell	1420 Experiment Station Road	Watkinsville	GA	30677	706.769.5631	alanfranz@gmail.com afranz@uga.edu

Natural Resources Conservation Center						
Harry Schomberg, Ecologist, Phil Campbell Natural Resources Conservation Center	1420 Experiment Station Road	Watkinsville	GA	30677	706.769.5631	Harry.Schomberg@ars.usda.gov
Luther Jones, Coordinator, Oconee River RC&D	PO Box 247	Watkinsville	GA	30677	706.769.7922	luther.jones@ga.usda.gov
Steve Hansford, Oconee County Code Enforcement Director	22 North Main Street	Watkinsville	GA	30677	706.769.3907	shansford@oconee.ga.us
Henry Edwin Hibbs, Oconee County Coordinator, UGA Cooperative Extension	PO Box 107	Watkinsville	GA	30677	706.769.3946	hhibbs@uga.edu

PROJECTED IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

The projected date to attain and maintain water quality standards in this watershed is 10 years from receipt of this TMDL Implementation Plan by Georgia E

- ✧ Projected EPD Basin Group Monitoring
- □ New TMDLs Completed
- ◊ Tier 2 TMDL Implementation Plan Received by EPD
- ⯐ Evaluation of Implementation Plan / water Quality Improvement
- ✳ Projected Implementation Timeline for Plans Prepared in 2003
- ✱ Projected Implementation Timeline for Plans Prepared in 2008



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Date Submitted to EPD:	September 18, 2009			Revision: 01	

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APPENDIX A:
OUTREACH ATTENDANCE

Following is a list of the 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/ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	PHONE	E-MAIL
Alan Theriault, Administrative Officer, Oconee Co. Board of Commissioners	PO Box 145	Watkinsville	GA	30677	706.769.5120	atheriault@oconee.ga.us
Amy Morrison, Stormwater/Environmental Coordinator, Oconee Co. Public Works Dept.	PO Box 145	Watkinsville	GA	30677	706.769.2937	amorrison@oconee.ga.us
Jim Luken, Mayor, City of Watkinsville	PO Box 27	Watkinsville	GA	30677	706.769.5161	mayor@cityofwatkinsville.com
Julie Sanders, City Clerk, City of Watkinsville	PO Box 27	Watkinsville	GA	30677	706.769.5161	jsanders@cityofwatkinsville.com
Mark Campbell, P.E., Carter Engineering Consultants, Inc	1551 Jennings Mill Road Building 500, Suite B	Bogart, GA	GA	30622	706.559.7430	mark@carterengineering.net
Jeff Carter, P.E., Carter Engineering Consultants, Inc.	1551 Jennings Mill Road Building 500, Suite B	Bogart, GA	GA	30622	706.559.7430	jeff@carterengineering.net
Charles Grimes, President, Oconee Co. Chamber of Commerce	PO Box 348	Watkinsville	GA	30677	706.769.7647	cgrimes(at)occoc.org
Abbi Kobmann, Government Affairs Director, Athens Area	PO Box 1903	Athens	GA	30603	706.543.5760	gac_aahba@bellsouth.net

Home Builders Association						
VSC Properties, LLP	PO Box 3	Watkinsville	GA	30677		
John S. Ivy	8240 Macon Highway	Athens	GA	30677		
Mary Thomas	PO Box 221	Watkinsville	GA	30677		
Mrs. Edwin Verner	84 Thrasher Drive	Watkinsville	GA	30677		
Alice A Pallas	121 N. Main Street	Watkinsville	GA	30677		
James E. Palles	PO Box 13	Hull	GA	30646		
Calls Creek Homeowner's Association.						
Alan Franzluebbers, Ecologist, Phil Campbell Natural Resources Conservation Center	1420 Experiment Station Road	Watkinsville	GA	30677	706.769.5631	alanfranz@gmail.com afranz@uga.edu
Harry Schomberg, Ecologist, Phil Campbell Natural Resources Conservation Center	1420 Experiment Station Road	Watkinsville	GA	30677	706.769.5631	Harry.Schomberg@ars.usda.gov
Luther Jones, Coordinator, Oconee River RC&D	PO Box 247	Watkinsville	GA	30677	706.769.7922	luther.jones@ga.usda.gov
Steve Hansford, Oconee County Code Enforcement Director	22 North Main Street	Watkinsville	GA	30677	706.769.3907	shansford@oconee.ga.us
Henry Edwin Hibbs, Oconee County Coordinator, UGA Cooperative Extension	PO Box 107	Watkinsville	GA	30677	706.769.3946	hhibbs@uga.edu

APPENDIX B.

STATUS REPORTS / UPDATES TO THIS PLAN

If there are any revisions to an existing plan, this section will describe the date, section or table updated, and a summary of what was changed and why. A Status Report / Updates on Existing Local TMDL Implementation Plans and Watershed Remediation will be attached as a separate document.

No revisions.

APPENDIX C.

VISUAL FIELD SURVEYS, NOTES, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND MAPS.

No visual field survey required.

APPENDIX D.

INSTRUCTIONS