

**Coastal Regional Water Planning Council – Preliminary Selected Management Practices
to Address Resource Gaps and Vision and Goals**

Affected Resource/Preliminary Management Practices	Gap	Need Vision and Goals	Implementation Considerations/Outreach Recommendations	Cost Range ¹
Ground Water (GW) Current and Future Use in Gap Areas [Bryan and Liberty County (Yellow Zone) South Eastern Effingham and Chatham County (Red zone)]	Yes	Yes		
Water Conservation (WC)				
WC-1. Municipal and Industrial (Tiers 1 and 2); encourage implementation and adherence to water conservation measures established in existing and future rulemaking processes and plans (Water Conservation Implementation Plan (WCIP) procedures, and Coastal Georgia Water and Wastewater Permitting Plan to Control Salt Water Intrusion, June 2006) by local governments/utilities	Yes	Yes	Short-term 1-10 years; Encourage/recommend collaborative process with EPD, Georgia Municipal Association, Georgia Association of County Commissioners, and Water Providers in the region in developing and implementing existing and upcoming water conservation rules .	Low
WC-2. The following Tiers 3 and 4 M&I water conservation practices were established during the Coastal Georgia Water and Wastewater Permitting Plan to Control Salt Water Intrusion, June 2006 and are support by the Coastal Council. - Maximize use of recycled or reclaimed water - Adopt water conservation education program - For Golf Courses - 1) conduct reclaimed water feasibility study and 2) comply with Best Management Practices MOA by Georgia Golf Course Superintendents Association/EPD May 2004				Low
WC-3 through 12. Tiers 3 and 4 for Agriculture See description of practices under Surface Water Conservation			Short-term 1-10 years; Ag water users in the 9 County Coastal Georgia region. Encourage/recommend collaborative process with GSWCC, EPD, Georgia Department of Ag, and Ag ground water users to develop implementation process	Low

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Additional/Alternate to Present Groundwater Source(s) (AAGS)	Yes	Yes		
AAGS-1. Regional groundwater development and/or management	The role/selection of these practices in addressing current gaps and future forecasted needs in the gap areas requires additional data from the Bi-State saltwater intrusion stakeholder process Georgia and South Carolina. The Coastal Council supports development of a broad range of potential solutions.		Short-term 1-10 years; Multi-County Area outside the red and yellow zones. Counties, Cities and Utilities in proximity to demand locations; possible areas include – Effingham, Bulloch, Evans, Tattnall, Long, McIntosh, Glynn, and Camden [(Effingham, Chatham Red zone); [Bryan, Liberty Yellow zones)].	Medium
AAGS-2. Develop/utilize additional surface water supplies to meet multi-sector uses			Short-term 1-10 years; City of Savannah - Savannah Industrial and Domestic Plant	Low
AAGS-3. Increase surface water storage - reservoirs			Mid-term 10-20 years; Feasibility within the region is a significant challenge and will have to address minimal topography	High
AAGS-4. Conduct research to determine the feasibility, role, and potential benefits and limitations of aquifer storage and recovery in critical gap areas and/or recharge of surficial and other aquifers			Short-term 1-10 years EPD and other Agencies?	
AAGS-5. Increase surface water storage – aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) well fields (feasibility based on outcome of information obtained from AAGS-4).			Mid-term 10-20 years; Using finding of research AAGS-4	High
AAGS-6. Optimize additional aquifer use			Short-term 1-10 years; Cities and Utilities in region and EPD	Low
AAGS-7. Implement water reuse			Short-term 1-10 years;	Medium to High
Institutional (I)			Cities and Utilities in region and EPD	
I-1. Formation of a regional groundwater use and development “Group” to coordinate groundwater development, infrastructure development/use, and optimize yield and sustainability			Short-term 1-10 years; Obtain findings from Bi-State salt water intrusion stakeholder process. Regional Counties, Cities and Utilities	Medium
Engineered Solutions (s) to Address Salt Water Intrusion(ES)			Short-term 1-10 years;	
ES-1. Place Holder Pending Outcome of Bi-State salt water intrusion stakeholder process		Georgia and South Carolina		

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Surface Water (SW) Current and Future Use in Gap Areas	Yes	Yes	Agricultural (Ag) Water Users in Regions with Gaps and State and Federal Agencies	
Data Collection/Additional Research (DCAR) to confirm frequency, duration, and severity of Agriculturally-driven shortages to 7Q10 low-flow conditions			Short-term 1-10 years;	
DCAR-1. Acquire additional data/information on agricultural consumptive use to confirm or refined if agricultural consumptions is less than 100 % consumptive; conduct “ modeling scenario analysis to bracket a reasonable range of consumption” with Resource Assessment Models with “new” information on consumptive use to assess affect on SW gap			EPD, GSWCC, University of Georgia, GA Department of Ag	
DCAR-2. Refine SW Ag forecasts and Resource Assessment Models to improve data on source of supply and timing/operation of farm ponds				
DCAR-3. Refine and improve SW resource assessment and Ag forecasts to address spatial and temporal hydrologic variations in relationship to forecasts, climate conditions, and other non-water use variables				
DCAR-4. Continue to fund, improve, and incorporate metering data regarding Ag water use and use this information in Water Plan updates.				
DCAR-5. Collaborate/support research (University, State and Corporate) on improved irrigation efficiency measures and development of lower water use crops				
DCAR-6. Improve education and research on when and how much water is needed to maximize crop yield with efficient irrigation				
DCAR-7. Promote management practices and educate stakeholders to minimize impacts to surface water associated with excessive pumping/use of aquifers that may impact surface water flows and estuary health				Low
DCAR-8. Conduct analysis of the socioeconomic benefits and cost in comparison to ecological benefits of addressing SW gaps that are larger in magnitude but occur infrequently. Results from gap analysis indicate that approximately 85-90% of the gap at Kings Ferry can be addressed with 20% of the water supply that is needed to address the largest gap.	Yes	Yes	Short-Term 1-10 years; EPD	
DCAR-9. Conduct research to determine the feasibility and potential benefits and limitations of aquifer storage and recovery and/or recharge of surficial and other aquifers to help retime flows to gap periods			Short-term 1-10 years; EPD, GSWCC, University of Georgia, GA Department of Ag	

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<p>Water Conservation (WC) – Encourage the development and use of higher efficiency Ag irrigation practices including consideration of the following Tiers 3 & 4 for Ag conservation practices from the Water Conservation Implementation Plan (WCIP). Not all practices are needed to realize conservation savings as practices are not additive.</p>			Short-term 1-10 years	
<p>Tier 3 Conservation Practices</p>			Ag water users in the Coastal Georgia Region focus on SW permit holders and new SW permit requests; Bulloch, Bryan, Effingham, Chatham and Long Counties	
<p>WC-3. Conduct irrigation Audits</p>				Low
<p>WC-4. Meter Irrigation Systems</p>				Low
<p>WC-5. Inspect Pipes and Plumbing</p>				Low
<p>WC-6. Minimize or eliminate the use of high-pressure spray guns on fixed and traveler systems where feasible</p>			EPD, GSWCC, GA Department of Ag	Low
<p>WC-7. Cropping and crop rotation that promote efficiency</p>				Low
<p>WC-8. Practice conservation tillage</p>				Low
<p>Tier 4 Conservation Practices</p>			Short-term 1-10 years	
<p>WC-9. Control water loss</p>				Low
<p>WC-10. Install end-gun shutoff with pivots</p>				Low
<p>WC-11. Install low pressure irrigation systems where feasible soil specific</p>			Ag water users in the Coastal Georgia Region focus on SW permit holders and new SW permit requests; Bulloch, Bryan, Effingham, Chatham and Long Counties	Low
<p>WC-12. Encourage and improve use of soil moisture sensors, ET sensors or crop water use model (s) to time cycles</p>	Yes	Yes		Low

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Additional and Alternatives to Existing Surface Water Supply Sources (ASWS)				
<p>ASWS-1. Future SW Uses - if surface water (ponds and withdrawals) is sought for future water supply (new permits), the applicant, GSWCC, and EPD should work collaboratively to demonstrate that future surface water uses will not contribute to frequency or magnitude of gaps</p>			<p>Short-term 1-10 years; EPD to collaborate with GSWCC and GA Department of Ag to develop application process and data needs to allow streamlined application and review process.</p>	
<p>ASWS-2. Future SW Uses - utilizing incentives and collaborative partnerships, examine opportunities to optimize farm and other pond operations to obtain releases in dry/gap years</p>			<p>Ag water users in the Coastal Georgia region. Focus on SW permit holders and new SW permit requests; Bulloch, Bryan, Effingham, Chatham, and Long Counties . Kings Ferry and Eden Nodes (Ogeechee and Canoochee Rivers).</p>	
<p>ASWS-3. Future SW Uses - encourage use of groundwater within the sustainable yield of the groundwater aquifer (outside yellow and red zones) as an alternate source to SW use during 7Q10 low-flow conditions</p>				Medium
<p>ASWS-4. Existing SW Uses - replace a portion of existing SW use with groundwater, within the sustainable yield of the groundwater aquifer (outside yellow and red zones), in times of shortage to 7Q10 low-flow conditions; so long as the use of the groundwater source does not impact SW flow in other areas</p>			<p>Short-term 1-10 years; EPD, GSWCC and GA Department of Ag to develop strategy and work with potential participants/impacted users to increase support for and implementation of strategy</p>	Medium
<p>ASWS-5. Existing uses - utilizing incentives and collaborative partnerships identify opportunities allow for use of Ag Pond storage to augment river flows in times of shortage to 7Q10 dry periods.</p>			<p>Short/Mid-term 1-20 years; EPD, GSWCC and GA Department of Ag to develop strategy and work with potential participants/impacted users to increase support for and implementation of strategy</p>	
<p>ASWS-6. Conduct research and identify incentives to restore wetlands and other areas to determine if this practice can improve river flows during shortages to 7Q10 dry periods</p>	Yes	Yes	<p>Short-term 1-10 years; Encourage research to determine effectiveness and feasibility</p>	

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Additional and Alternatives to Existing Surface Water Supply Sources (ASWS) - continued				
ASWS-7. Incentive based land use practices to help promote infiltration and aquifer recharge			Mid-term 10-20 years;	
ASWS-8. Evaluate incentive based programs to increase wastewater returns; modify LAS, septic systems, and manage stormwater to improve return flows			If deemed effective and feasible identify implementation needs based on status of gap closure	Medium to High
ASWS-9. Possible joint non-mainstem reservoir with Savannah-Upper Ogeechee, Upper Oconee			Short/Mid-term 1-20 years; Monitor gap closure and based on rate of gap closure consider reservoir reconnaissance/feasibility study	High
ASWS-10. Inter-basin transfers from within the region or collaborating regions that can address regional water needs and benefit both the areas from which the transferred water is withdrawn and the area receiving the water			Mid/Long-term 10-40 years; Monitor gap closure and based on rate of gap closure consider inter-basin transfer reconnaissance/feasibility study	High
Water Quality (WQ) Gaps				
Point Sources – dissolved oxygen (PSDO)				
PSDO-1. Data collection to confirm loading and/or receiving stream chemistry			Municipalities and/or utilities within the region Under development/to be determined	
PSDO-2. Modification of Discharge Location. In areas with no shortages to 7Q10 low-flow conditions identify feasibility to move discharge location to higher flow streams with greater assimilative capacity.			The existing regulatory process for assigning wasteload capacity and conforming with water quality standards is an effective means to address current and future assimilative capacity needs and issues in the region. Wastewater utility master planning processes and permit renewal requirements provide an effective means for addressing point source pollutants in the region.	Medium
PSDO-3. Upgrade/improve treatment to address low dissolved oxygen conditions in receiving streams				Medium to High
Available Municipal Wastewater Permit Capacity (MWWPC)				
MWWPC-1. Expand or construct new facilities and/or obtain additional wastewater permit capacity to meet forecasted needs	Yes/No	Yes	Short-term 1-10 years; Wastewater utilities should coordinate with EPD to obtain needed capacity. Regionally sufficient capacity exist however localized gaps may occur, in Bryan, Camden, Effingham, and Liberty Counties	Medium to High

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Available Industrial Wastewater Permit Capacity (IWWPC)				
IWWPC-1. Obtain additional permit data regarding flow volumes and permit conditions for industrial wastewater facilities forecasted needs			Short-term 1-10 years; Additional industrial wastewater capacity may be needed. EPD to update and refine discharge limit data bases	Low
Municipal Ground Water Permit Capacity (MGPC)				
MGPC-1. Obtain GW Permit Capacity			Short-term/Long-term 1-40 years; Additional GW permit capacity may be needed in Bryan, Bulloch, Camden, Effingham, Long, and Liberty Counties. Utilities in regions should evaluate long-term needs and if needed work with EPD to obtain needed permit capacity.	Medium
Industrial Ground Water Permit Capacity (IGWPC)				
IGWPC-1. Obtain GW Permit Capacity			Short-term/Long-term 1-40 years; Additional permit capacity may be needed in Bryan, Bulloch, Effingham, Liberty and McIntosh Counties. Industries in regions should evaluate long-term needs and, if needed, work with EPD to obtain needed permit capacity.	Medium

¹Cost Range classified as either low, medium, or high by management practice type. Corresponding 2010 cost ranges associated with each category are shown below.

Type of Management Practice (cost unit)	Cost Range ²		
	Low	Medium	High
Water Conservation or Water Supply (\$/MG)	\$1 - \$5,000	\$5,000 - \$100,000	\$100,000 - \$1M
Water or Wastewater Treatment Infrastructure (\$/MGD)	<\$1M	\$1M - \$5M	\$5M - \$11M
Education or Ordinance/Policy Changes (\$/capita)	\$0 - \$2.50	\$2.50 - \$8	

² Cost data from "Supplemental Guidance for Regional Planning Contractors: Water Management Practice Cost Comparison" dated April 2010

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Groundwater (GW) Current and Future Use to Meet Forecasts Outside Gap Areas	No	Yes	Municipal, Industrial (M&I), Agricultural, Water Users, State Agencies	
GW-1. Continue to sustainably provide and manage water from the Upper Floridan and other significant aquifers in areas not impacting salt water intrusion; following EPD permitting protocol regarding leakage between aquifers (especially the Upper and Lower Floridan Aquifers).			Short-term 1-10 years; Cities, Counties, and Utilities outside the yellow and red zone	
GW-2. Encourage land use practices that sustain and protect aquifer recharge areas (both inside and outside the region) for the aquifers that are present in the region.			Short-term 1-10 years; Cities and Counties in aquifer recharge areas for implementation. State agencies for research and data transfer to local governments	
GW-3. Continue to monitor and improve our understanding of historic, current and future trends in groundwater levels; and use best available science when evaluating potential value and/or impact associated with aquifer storage and/or recovery of SW.			Short-term 1-10 years; EPD	
Water Conservation (WC)				
WC-13. Encourage implementation and adherence to WCIP by local governments/utilities for Tier 1 and 2 conservation measure for M&I			Short-term 1-10 years; Encourage/recommend collaborative process with EPD, Georgia Municipal Association, and Water Providers in the region in developing and implementing existing and upcoming water conservation rules	Low
WC-14. Encourage implementation and adherence to WCIP by Agricultural groundwater users of Tier 3 and 4 conservation measures			Short-term 1-10 years; Encourage/recommend collaborative process with GSWCC, EPD, Georgia Department of Ag, and Ag ground water users to develop implementation process	

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Surface Water (SW) Current and Future Use Outside Gap Areas	No	Yes	Surface Water Users in Regions without Gaps and State and Federal Agencies	
SW-1. Continue to issue permits and use surface water in non-gap areas within the available SW resource capacity.			Short-term 1-10 years; EPD and applicable Federal agencies	Low
SW-2. Monitor Atlantic slope river flow conditions to help ensure current and future flow conditions that sustain estuary conditions.			Short-term 1-10 years; EPD and Coastal Resources Division	
Water Quality Point Sources - Ammonia and Nutrients (PSAN)			Municipal and Industrial Dischargers	
PSAN-1. Implementation of ammonia limits where applicable			Short-term 1-10 years:	
PSAN-2. Improve/updgrade treatment for nutrients (phosphorous and/or nitrogen).			Cities and utilities in the region will likely face additional treatment requirements for these constituents in the next 5-10 years	
PSAN-3. Identify and eliminate illicit discharges to surface waters (Glynn County, City of Darien, City of Pooler, Bryan County, and City of Savannah Watershed Protection Plans)				
Water Quality Non-Point Sources (NPS)	No	Yes	Agricultural, Forestry, Urban, and Rural Land Use Area	
Non-Point Source (NPS) – dissolved oxygen, fecal coliform, nutrients, and other impairments			Short-term 1-10 years; EPD and ????	
NPS-1. Data Collection/Analysis to confirm if dissolved oxygen and/or fecal coliform is human induced				Low
NPS-2. Support efforts to monitor and determine the sources of nutrient loading and other NPS impairments to waters of the state, and upon confirmation of source, develop specific management programs to address these needs.				
Non-Point Source (NPS) - continued The following practices are selected by the Coastal Georgia Council to encourage implementation by the applicable local or state program(s)	No	Yes		
Urban Best Management Practices (NPSU)	No	Yes	Short-term 1-10 years;	
NPSU-1. Use soil erosion and sediment control measures			Cities, Utilities and Utilities in Region	Low
NPSU-2. Stormwater retention ponds, wetlands, swales, filter strips, and bank stabilization to manage runoff and help support river flows (City of Pooler, City of Richmond Hill, and City of Savannah Watershed Protection Plans)				Low
NPSU-3. Consider measures to promote increased infiltration of stormwater to help reduce nutrient and other pollutant runoff				Low
NPSU-4. Protect and maintain riparian buffers along urban streams				Low

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Rural Best Management Practices (NPSR)	No	Yes	Short-term 1-10 years;	
NPSR-1. Implement BMPs to control runoff from dirt roads by encouraging County implementation of the BMPs identified in Georgia Resource Conservation and Development Council, "Georgia Better Back Roads – Field Manual"			County Government Public Works/Road and Bridge	Low
Forestry Best Management Practices (NPSF)	No	Yes	Short-term 1-10 years;	
NPSF-1. Support Georgia Forestry Commission (GFC) water quality program consisting of BMP development, education/outreach, implementation/compliance monitoring, and complaint resolution process			GFC other entities?	Low
NPSF-2. Improve BMP compliance through Statewide biennial BMP surveys and BMP assurance exams; master timer harvester workshops and continuing logger education.				
NPSF-3. Incentives to restore wetlands and historically drained hardwood and other areas Where applicable, support United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) incentive programs through the Farm Service Agency and NRCS to restore converted wetlands back to forested conditions.				
Non-Point Source (NPS) - continued	No	Yes		
The following practices are selected by the Coastal Georgia Council to encourage implementation by the applicable local or state program(s)				
Agricultural Best Management Practices for crop and pasture lands (NPSA) - Support and encourage implementation of Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission (CSWCC) BMP and Education Programs; example practices are summarized below.			Short-term 1-10 years;	
NPSA-1. Conservation tillage and cover crop			GSWCC other entities?	Low
NPSA-2. Field buffers, riparian forested buffers, and strip cropping to control run-off and reduce erosion				Low
NPSA-3. Livestock stock exclusions from direct contact with streams and rivers and vegetation buffers				Low
NPSA-4. Responsible manure storage and handling				Low
NPSA-5. Incentives to restore wetlands and historically drained hardwood and other areas				

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Existing Impairments – Total Maximum Daily Load Listed Streams (TMDL)	No	Yes		
TMDL-1. Data collection and confirmation of sources to remove streams listed due to “natural sources”			Short-term 1-10 years; EPD	
TMDL-2. Data Collection to refine river/stream reach length for impaired waters; focus on longest reaches to refine location and potential sources of impairments			Short-term 1-10 years; EPD and ????	
TMDL-3. Stormwater Management: TMDL-3a. Urban Best Management Practices TMDL-3b. Forestry Best Management Practices TMDL-3c. Agricultural Best Management Practices <i>See Above Non-Point Source for Details</i>				
Nutrients – Satilla and Savannah River Nutrient (Phosphorous and Nitrogen) Watershed Models (NUT)	No	Yes	Short-term 1-10 years;	
NUTR-1. Align current land use with phosphorous and nitrogen loading data to help optimize effectiveness of management practice based on consideration of land uses and actual nutrient loading (i.e., predominant land use is not necessarily the predominant source of nutrients) NUTR-1a. Urban Best Management Practices NUTR-1b. Forestry Best Management Practices NUTR-1c. Agricultural Best Management Practices <i>See Above Non-Point Source for Details</i>			Short-term 1-10 years; Support research and development of tools such as the Southern Group of State Foresters and USFS Sediment Prediction modeling tool being developed by Auburn University. EPD and GFC City and County Governments GFC and? GSWCC and?	
Educational Practices (EDU)	NA	Yes		
EDU-1. Support Water Conservation Programs			State Agencies with WCIP responsibilities, Cities, and Utilities	Low
EDU-2. Support Stormwater Educational Programs			EPD, Cities, Counties, and Utilities	Low
EDU-3. Support Septic System Maintenance Programs			EPD, Cities, and Counties	Low
EDU-4. Support GFC Forestry BMP and UGA-SFI Logger Education Programs			GFC and UGA	Low

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Ordinance and Code Policy Practices (OCP)	NA	Yes		
OCP-1. Encourage local government to develop ordinances and standards to implement and/or update stormwater regulations (Glynn County, City of Darrien, City of St. Mary's, City of Port Wentworth, Town of Portal, City of Rincon, and City of Hinesville Watershed Protection Plans). Possible resource documents include: Georgia Stormwater Management Manual, Coastal Stormwater Supplement and Metro North Georgia Water Planning District Model Ordinance.			Short-term 1-10 years; EPD and Regional Commissions	Low
OCP-2. Identify opportunities for green space on incentive and voluntary basis			Short-term 1-10 years; Regional Commissions, County and City Government	Low
OCP-3. Encourage coordinated environmental planning, land use, stormwater, wastewater and Compliance with the Environmental Part V Criteria from DCA??			Short-term 1-10 years Regional Commissions, County and City Government	Low
OCP-4. Encourage local governments to implement, inspect, and enforce Erosion and Sedimentation Control Measures (City of Darien, City of Pooler, Bryan County, City of Rincon, and City of Hinesville Watershed Protection Plans)				
Shared Resources	Yes	Yes		
To Be Determined from other Councils			Altamaha, Savannah-Upper Ogeechee, Upper Oconee, Suwannee-Satilla	
Resource Coordination				
Surface Water Quality - Savannah River Harbor - Support TMDL Stakeholder Group			Georgia and South Carolina	
Ground Water Quality - Support Bi-State Salt Water Intrusion Stakeholder Process in the Savannah/Hilton Head Regions			Georgia and South Carolina	
Surface Water Quality and Quantity Saint Mary's River South Georgia			Georgia and Florida	
On-going Planning - Research and incorporate South Carolina and Florida water planning data and issues for future modeling and refine modeling if warranted Surface Water Quality and Quantity Saint Mary's River South Georgia (surface water and groundwater)			Georgia, Florida, South Carolina	

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