

Georgia's State Water Plan
Upper Oconee Council Meeting #9

Richard Bentley, *Council Chair*
 Dennis Holder, *Council Vice-Chair*

December 8, 2010

www.georgiawaterplanning.org

Upper Oconee Region Water Planning Council


Welcome



Introductions

Greene County Upper Oconee Council Members:

- **W. Rabun Neal**
- **Larry J. Eley**




Upper Oconee Water Planning Region

Legend

- Water Ponds and Creeks
- Georgia Interstate
- Upper Oconee Region
- Upper Oconee Counties
- County
- City and Town
- Conservation Lands
- CRF River Basins
- Atlanta
- Cherokee
- Clayton
- Cherokee
- Franklin


Upper Oconee CM9 Primary Objectives


- 1) Review Final Energy Forecasts**
- 2) Discuss Updated Water Development and Conservation Plan**
- 3) Discuss Potential 319 Grants**



Upper Oconee CM9 Agenda

- Update on Final Energy Water Demand Forecasts
- Review Revised Sections 1-5
10:15 a.m. Break
- Review Revised Section 6 and 7 on Management Practices and Implementation Responsibilities
- Review Updated Section 8 on Monitoring and Reporting
12:00 p.m. – 12:45 p.m. Lunch
- Follow up on Section 8 Comments
- Overview of 319 Grant Opportunities
- Discuss Revised Schedule to Completion
2:15 -2:30 Public and Elected Official Comments
- Wrap up and Evaluation






Georgia's
State Water Plan

Energy Sector Water Demand Forecast

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Outline

- Energy Forecast Methodology
- Energy Forecast Results
- Conclusions and Guidance



Energy Sector Ad Hoc Group

- Comprised of Representatives from:
 - Georgia Power
 - MEAG Power
 - Oglethorpe Power Corporation
 - Georgia Environmental Finance Authority (GEFA)
- Assisted with data collection, interpretation, and technical review.

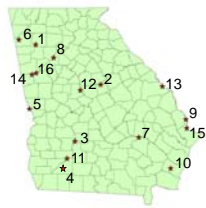


Forecast Methodology

- Base year water withdrawals and consumption
- Types of facilities and “typical” use rates
- Statewide analysis of water use rates
- Power generation needs forecasts
- Data were collected for
 - all electric utility (NAICS 22) facilities in Georgia
 - planned facilities that have applied for an EPD air quality permit



Thermoelectric Power Facilities in Georgia with Water Withdrawal Permits



Facility Name	County
1. Plant Bowen	Bartow
2. Plant Branch	Putnam
3. Crisp County Power Comm-Steam	Worth
4. Gum Power Plant LLC	Mitchell
5. H Allen Franklin ¹	Lee (Alabama)
6. Plant Hammond	Floyd
7. Plant Hatch	Appling
8. Plant Jack McDonough	Cobb
9. Plant McIntosh	Effingham
10. Plant McManus	Glynn
11. Plant Mitchell	Dougherty
12. Plant Scherer	Monroe
13. Vogtle	Burke
14. Plant Wansley	Heard
15. Plant Wentworth (Kraft)	Chatham
16. Plant Yates	Coweta

¹Plant is physically located in Alabama; water withdrawal permit from Georgia EPD



Power Generation and Water Use

- Water use primarily dependent on cooling process vs. generation technology (steam turbine, combustion turbine, combined-cycle)
- Cooling water withdrawal requirements are proportional to the quantity of steam being condensed
- Water consumption refers to the water that is
 - consumed during the power production process
 - not returned to the stream
 - this is mostly as a result of evaporation during the cooling process

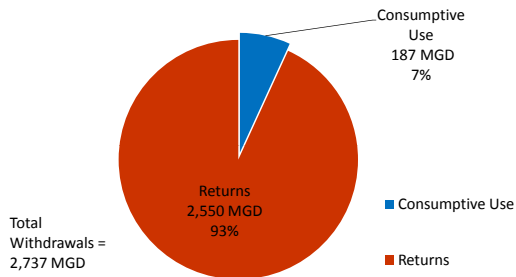


Cooling Types

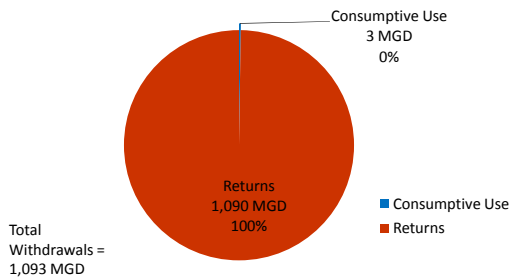
- Once-through cooling (also known as single pass cooling)
 - Requires large amounts of water withdrawals
 - Consumes a relatively small amount of water
 - Accounts for 88 percent of thermoelectric withdrawals in 2005
 - Trends indicate future will have less of these facilities
- Recirculated cooling water
 - Lower withdrawal rates
 - Higher consumption rates due to evaporative losses
 - Trends indicate future will have more of these facilities
 - Reduces source water heat loading, better for the environment



Statewide Energy Sector 2005 Consumptive Use




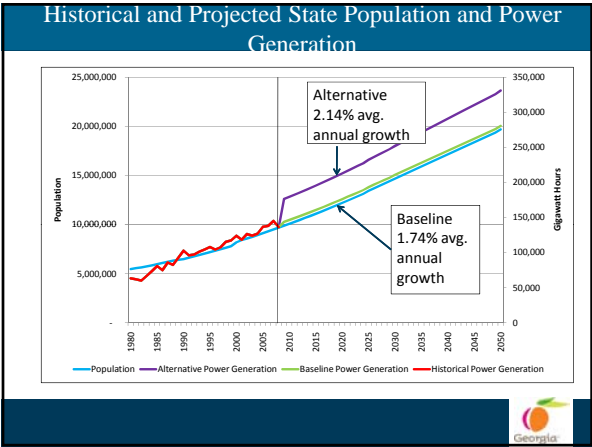
Upper Oconee – Energy Sector 2005 Consumptive Use



Statewide Power Needs Projections



- Compared historic statewide power generation to population
 - 1990-2008
- Used OPB population projections to forecast future energy needs
- Two scenarios of statewide power needs
 - Baseline Projection (1.74% growth)
 - Alternative Projection (2.14% growth)

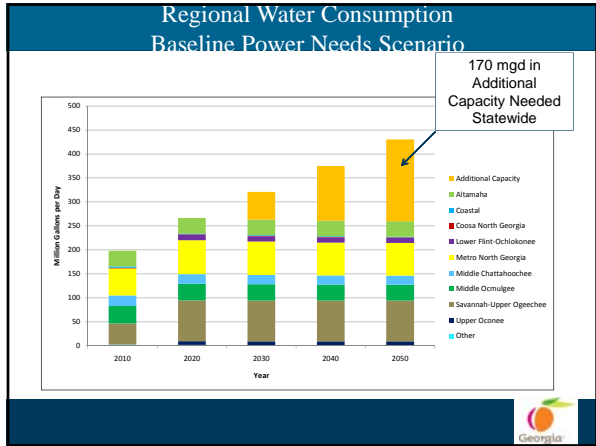


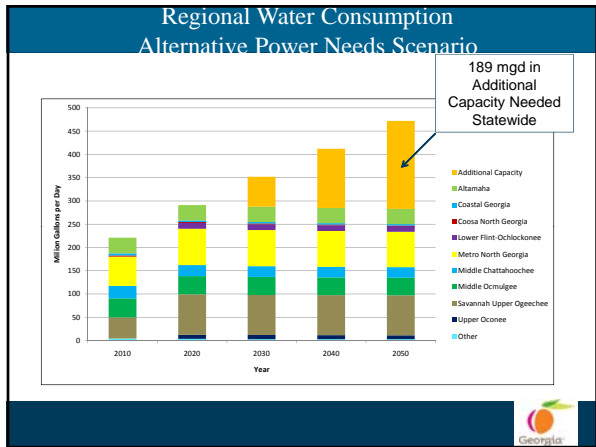


Geographic Disaggregation of Demands

- Regional distribution of water demand for power generation includes existing and planned facilities.
- Location of additional capacity (assumed beyond 2020) is not speculated.
- Assume facilities of the same power generation combination operate at identical capacity factors





Upper Oconee Energy Water Withdrawal Needs (mgd)

Region	Power Needs Scenario	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Upper Oconee	Baseline	973	906	906	905	905
	Alternative	1,195	1,193	1,109	1,109	1,109
No Assigned Region	Baseline	-	-	106	210	313
	Alternative	-	-	118	233	346

**Upper Oconee Energy
Water Consumption Needs (mgd)**

Region	Power Needs Scenario	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Upper Oconee	Baseline	-	8	8	8	8
	Alternative	-	9	9	9	9
No Assigned Region	Baseline	-	-	58	114	170
	Alternative	-	-	64	127	189

* Future consumption is from Plant Washington, not Plant Branch.




Conclusions/Guidance

- Future statewide trends
 - More capacity development for water consumption intensive power generation.
 - Little to no capacity development for water withdrawal intensive power generation processes.
 - Power generation from renewable energy, primarily biomass, will increase over the planning horizon.
- Additional capacity scenario was selected for Upper Oconee water planning, but only increases consumption from 8 to 9 MGD
- Location of any assumed additional power generation capacity beyond 2017 is unknown
- Recommend adding one additional scenario for Upper Oconee considering Plant Branch switch fully to recirculated cooling technology (more consumption)



Upper Oconee Region Water Planning Council


Overview of Revised Draft Sections 1-5



Initial Draft Sections 1 to 5 of the WDCP

Revised Draft includes:

- Acknowledgements, Acronyms and Abbreviations,
- Feedback from Council and GAEPD,
- Summary boxes at the beginning of each Section,
- Footnotes referencing the following Supplemental documents to be available on <http://www.upperoconee.org>:
 - Public Involvement and Outreach Technical Memorandum (TM)
 - Agricultural Forecast Summary TM
 - UO Municipal and Industrial Water and Wastewater Forecasting tm
 - Summary of local and regional plan TM
 - Management Practice Decision Making TM
 - Cost Guidance TM
 - Comparison of Permitted Capacities and Future Demands TM
 - Energy Forecast TM




Sections 1 and 2 of the UO WDCP

Section 1: Introduction

- Brief overview of the Regional Water Planning Process
- Map of the Regional Water Planning Council
- UO Regional Vision and Goals


Section 2: The Upper Oconee Water Planning Region

This section briefly describes the geography, land use and socioeconomic characteristics of the UO Region. The Region is approximately 5,000 square miles in size and includes 13 counties and 60 municipalities with a total population estimated to be 579,873 in 2010. Athens-Clarke County is the most populous County in the Region while Hancock County is the least populated.




Section 3: Water Resources of the Upper Oconee

- **Section 3.1 – Major Water Uses**
 - Based on 2005 USGS Report Data
 - Current, 2010, Water Use described in Section 4.
- **Section 3.2- Current Resource Assessments**
 - GA EPD assessment of current surface water quality, surface water availability, and groundwater availability.
 - Baseline used for comparison in Section 5.
- **Section 3.3- Ecosystem Conditions and In-Stream Use**
 - GA EPD information on stream classifications, impaired waters, priority watersheds, conservation areas and fisheries resources.



Section 3: Water Resources of the Upper Oconee

- Resource Assessments indicate that the majority of streams in the UO Region have sufficient assimilative capacity; however, select segments of the Oconee River and its smaller tributaries have exceeded their available assimilative capacity. There are potential groundwater sustainable yield limitations in the Piedmont province of the Crystalline rock system, which serves portions of Athens-Clarke, Jackson, Barrow, and Oconee Counties. No gaps in water availability were identified under current water use conditions (2005).
- GAEPD has evaluated 1,240 stream miles in the Region; of these, 62 percent are not currently supporting their designated use, primarily due to impaired biological communities or fecal coliform data.



Section 4: Forecasting Future Water Resource Needs

- Summarizes the future forecasted water demand and wastewater flows in the UO Region, building on the details provided in the *UO Municipal and Industrial Water and Wastewater Forecasting TM* (Supplemental Document).
- Energy generation is forecasted to continue to make up the largest portion (over 85 percent) of water withdrawals in the future however the majority of this water is not consumptive, i.e. it is returned to its source. Both energy and agricultural water demands are expected to remain relatively constant, while municipal and industrial water demands are projected to increase steadily by 90 % (to 251 MGD) in 2050.

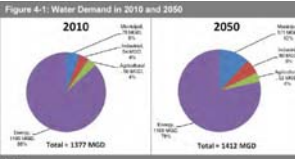


Figure 4-1: Water Demand in 2010 and 2050

Year	Total Demand (MGD)	Energy (%)	Municipal & Industrial (%)	Agricultural (%)	Wastewater (%)
2010	1377	~85	~10	~5	~0
2050	1432	~85	~15	~5	~0

Notes:
1. City of Athens, Upper Oconee Municipal and Industrial Wastewater (UO-MI), 2010. Energy Research (ER), 2010, and Agricultural Wastewater (AW), 2010.
2. Research in Agriculture, Energy Research (ER), 2010.

Section 5: Comparison of Current versus Future

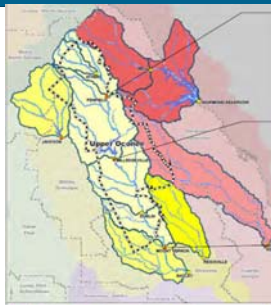
Compares the current water resource capacities described in Section 3.2 with the future needs described in Section 4.

- **Groundwater:** The Cretaceous aquifer system is projected to start having a gap in groundwater availability in 2030 and the Coastal Plain aquifers will start experiencing a gap in 2040 under dry conditions.
- **Surface Water:** Similarly, gaps in surface water availability in the Region will occur in 2050 at the Penfield Node.

Potential gaps in available facilities or infrastructure capacity include water infrastructure gaps in Barrow, Athens-Clarke, Greene, Morgan, Oconee, Walton, and Wilkinson Counties ranging from 0.2 to 15.7 MGD.



Section 5: Comparisons (Continued)



- Penfield Node:**
 - Includes portions of Barrow, Athens-Clarke, Jackson, and Oconee Counties
 - Drainage Area: 942 square miles
 - 2050 Demand: 87.5 MGD
 - Average future shortfall of 42 MGD
- Milledgeville Node:**
 - Includes portions of Baldwin, Greene, Hancock, Morgan, Putnam, and Walton Counties
 - Drainage Area: 1999 square miles
 - 2050 Demand: 959.5 MGD
 - No gap
- Mount Vernon Node:**
 - Includes portions of Laurens, Washington, and Wilkinson Counties
 - Drainage Area: 2132 square miles
 - 2050 Demand: 47.8 MGD
 - No gap

	Penfield	Milledgeville	Mount Vernon
Municipal	62.9	23.5	5.2
Industrial	4.7	1.2	15.9
Agricultural	9.7	13.3	4.3
Energy	0	959.5	0
Total	87.5	998.5	47.8



Section 5: Comparisons (Continued)

Table 6-4: Municipal Permitted Water Capacity versus 2050 Forecasted Demands^a

County	Current Permitted Water Capacity ^b	Forecasted 2050 Water Demand ^b	Gap or Surplus ^{b,c}
Baldwin	18.44	10.55	7.89
Barrow	17.55	33.20	(15.66)
Athens-Clarke	28.00	30.13	(2.13)
Greene	4.41	5.03	(0.63)
Hancock	1.30	1.18	0.12
Jackson	32.88	23.57	9.31
Laurens	9.00	8.62	0.38
Morgan	3.50	6.28	(2.78)
Oconee	11.60	15.98	(4.38)
Putnam	4.90	4.56	0.34
Walton	17.01	26.20	(9.19)
Washington	5.44	4.10	1.33
Wilkinson	0.94	1.13	(0.19)

^a Municipal Water Demand includes industries that obtain water from a municipal source.
^b All units shown are Average Annual Demand (AAD-MGD). Permitted projects include those with existing permits and granted projects reviewed and/or submitted to GAEPD.
^c Figures in red parentheses are negative gaps and figures in black are surpluses.
 Source: Forecasted water demand July 2010 and GAEPD approved permit database.



Section 5: Comparisons (Continued)

Table 5-5: Municipal Permitted Treatment Capacity vs. 2050 Forecasted Wastewater Flow Demands (MMF-MGD)^a

County	Current Permitted Treatment Capacity ^b	Projected 2050 Wastewater Demands ^b	Gap or Surplus in 2050 ^{b,c}
Baldwin	10.50	3.87	6.63
Barrow	7.61	21.03	(13.42)
Albany-Clarke	28.17	28.48	(0.31)
Greene	2.07	2.49	(0.42)
Hancock	0.20	0.00	0.20
Jackson	7.59	15.27	(7.69)
Laurens	6.72	3.77	2.95
Morgan	1.97	1.70	0.27
Oconee	2.30	9.29	(6.99)
Putnam	1.84	1.65	0.18
Walton	6.84	7.14	(0.30)
Washington	2.52	3.18	(0.65)
Wilkinson	0.79	0.19	0.60

Sources: Forecasted water demand July 2010 and GAEPD approved permit database.

^a Forecasted municipal wastewater flow includes flow from industries that are expected to be served by municipal facilities.


^b All units shown are Maximum Monthly Flow (MMF-MGD). Permitted capacity also includes wastewater projects that have been submitted and/or reviewed by GAEPD.

^c Figures in red parentheses are negative gaps and figures in black are surpluses.



Upper Oconee Region Water Planning Council

**Review of Initial Draft
WDCP Sections 6 and 7**



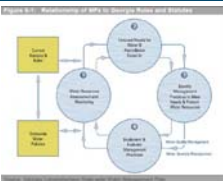
Section 6: Addressing Water Needs and Regional Goals

Includes:

6.1 Identifying Water MPs


6.1.1 Review of Existing Plans and Practices

6.2 Selected Water MPs for the UO Region




Presents the Management Practices selected to address the resource shortfalls or gaps identified and described in Section 5, and/or meet the UO Council's vision and goals, described in Section 1.

The Georgia Comprehensive State-wide Water Management Plan defines MPs as reasonable methods, considering available technology and economic factors, for managing water demand, water supply, return of water to water sources, and prevention and control of pollution of the waters of the state.



Section 6: Addressing Water Needs and Regional Goals


- The UO Council conducted a comprehensive review of over 40 existing local and regional water management plans and related documents to frame the selection of MP appropriate to their region.
- A prioritization and ranking process resulted in 13 Water Conservation, 6 Water Supply, 7 Wastewater, and 12 Water Quality MPs described in Sections 6 and 7. Tables 6-1 and 7-1 reflect changes suggested by Council during CM8 as well as GAEPD.
- Three supplemental documents, to be available on <http://www.upperoconee.org>, provide additional details on the development of Section 6:
 - Public Involvement and Outreach Technical Memorandum (TM)
 - Summary of Local and Regional Plan and Outreach TM
 - Management Practice Decision Making TM




Section 7: Implementing Water Management Practices

Includes:

- 7.1 Implementation Schedule and Roles of Responsible Parties
- 7.2 Fiscal Implications of Selected Water MPs
- 7.3 Alignment with Other Plans
- 7.4 Recommendations to the State




Section 7 provides a roadmap for implementing the water MPs identified in Section 6. It identifies the initial (2012), short-term (2013-2016) and long-term (beyond 2017) actions as well as the corresponding responsible parties. The bulk of the implementation actions fall to local governments and utilities as well as their corresponding Regional Commissions however extensive support for initial activities in particular will be needed from various State entities.



Section 7.2: Fiscal Implications of MPs


Cost Estimates for the top 4 MP's (in order of the total benefit ranking assigned by the Council):

Management Practice	Capital/Programmatic Cost	Funding Sources and Options	Notes and Sources for Costs ²⁴
WC-1: Encourage conservation pricing	\$0-500 /MG	Utilities	GAEPD Cost Guidance WD-5
WS-1: Expand existing reservoirs	\$300,000-700,000 /MG	State, Local, Utilities	GAEPD Cost Guidance WS-2
WW-1: Encourage implementation of centralized sewer in developing areas	\$0-\$1 million /MGD	State, Local, Utilities	GAEPD Cost Guidance WW-8
WQ-1: Implement comprehensive land use planning and zoning	\$0-0.50 /capita	State, Local	GAEPD Cost Guidance OP-7 and OP-9




Section 7.4: Recommendations to the State

	Recommendation
Funding	Identify long-term funding mechanism, beyond grants, to assist responsible parties with implementation. Work with existing organizations such as the GSWCC to identify incentives to encourage the installation and use of variable rate irrigation systems by a certified irrigation professional.
Coordination	Select an entity, such as GAEPD, DCA or the Regional Commissions, to serve as the clearing house and coordinator for ongoing UO WDGP planning activities. Select a mechanism to allow for ongoing UO Council input during implementation of WDGP water MPs and establish process for involvement in 5-year WDGP update.
	Work with existing organizations such as ACCG, GMA and GAWP to develop templates and materials that each Regional Council, with the assistance of DCA or the Regional Commissions noted in Section 2.3, can adapt for regional / local implementation. Topic areas, from Table 7-2, could include: public education program, water conservation goals regional residential and commercial water audit program materials, golf course water management, grease management, CMOM, general stormwater management and stream buffer protection.




Section 7.4: Recommendations to the State (Continued)

	Work with existing organizations such as the GSWCC and the State's University System to develop regional watering, nutrient management, cropland management guidelines for the major crops grown in the UO Region.
	Coordinate with State and local Public Health Departments to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop consistent, minimum design standards that anticipate future centralized sewer connections where appropriate. • Develop example policies for connections to public sewer. • Develop regional recommendations and a model ordinance for decentralized sewer systems.
	Coordinate with GEMA on development of a model flood damage prevention ordinance.
Policy / Programmatic	Develop and implement a consistent program to meter and report agricultural water withdrawals greater than 100,000 gallons per day.
	Consider modifying (limiting) the extent of exemptions found in § 12-7-17 of the Official Code of Georgia regarding the Erosion and Sedimentation Control Act.




Section 7.4: Recommendations to the State (Continued)

	Recommendation
	Revisit DO criteria for South Georgia, and the UO Region in particular, to consider naturally low background levels found in the Region.
	Develop regulatory framework and guidelines for water quality credit trading in Georgia.
	Build on existing GAEPD monitoring program to develop a regional long-term ambient trend monitoring network for the UO Region.
Next 5-Year Update	Refine Resource Assessment models to allow presentation of results at a finer resolution.
	Conduct further study on the Cretaceous aquifer in Washington, Wilkinson, and Laurens Counties to clarify sustainable yields.
	Collect and monitor withdrawal and discharge data from the kaolin industry to refine the water balance and wastewater return ratio assumptions.
	Support the evaluation of the current in-stream flow policy to determine whether revisions are needed to protect aquatic resources.




Sections 6 and 7 Breakout Discussion Items

- Briefly review the MPs in Table 6-1 and 7-1 to ensure it reflects the UO Council's feedback at CM8.
- Are the actions assigned to the appropriate responsible parties as well as time frames [initial (2012), short-term (2013-2016) and long-term (beyond 2017) actions] in Table 7-1?
- Are there any additional recommendations to the State, Table 7-3?
- What do you see being the biggest challenge facing successful implementation of the UO MPs?
 - Spend 10 minutes brainstorming realistic solutions to report back to the larger group.



Upper Oconee Region Water Planning Council


**Review of Initial Draft
WDCP Section 8:
Monitoring and Reporting
Progress**




Section 8: Monitoring and Reporting Progress

Includes:

- 8.1 Benchmarks
- 8.2 Plan Updates
- 8.3 Plan Amendments




Monitoring of the process toward implementation of the recommendations will be based on key benchmarks identified for water conservation, water supply, wastewater, and water quality practices. Progress will be evaluated annually, biannually, or at each of the 5-year plan updates depending on the MP.



Section 8.1: Benchmarks


The initial and short-term actions outlined in Section 7 serve as overall benchmarks, measured via an annual Survey. The resource-specific benchmarks noted below allow a mechanism for tracking realistic and measureable progress in the long-term.

Category of Benchmark	Benchmark	Measurement Tools	Time Period
All Practices	Implementation of initial and short term actions	Annual Survey	Annual
Water Conservation (WC)	Maintenance or reduction of residential per capita water use	Update of RWP Per Capita Water Use Estimates	Every 5 years
	Implementation of recommended Conservation MPs	Survey via Annual Water Conservation Plan Progress Report	Annual
Water Supply Practices (WS)	Reduction in future facility / infrastructure gaps between existing permitted water withdrawals (surface and groundwater) and future demands.	Update of RWP Forecasts	Every 5 years




Section 8.1: Benchmarks (Continued)

Category of Benchmark	Benchmark	Measurement Tools	Time Period
Wastewater Practices (WW)			
	Availability of permitted assimilative capacity in the major tributaries of the UO Region.	Resource Assessments	Every 5 years
	Reduction of the future wastewater facility gaps via expansions or development of new facilities to meet projected future wastewater demands.	Update of RWP Forecasts	Every 5 years
Water Quality Practices (WQ)			
	Support of designated use	305(b)(3)(3)(d) List of Waters	Biannual
	Reduction in pollutant loads observed in the watershed modeling	Resource Assessments	Every 5 years
	Observed improvements in water quality monitoring results.	GAEPD Online Water Quality Database*	Annual




Sections 8.2 and 8.3: Plan Updates and Amendments

- **Plan Updates:** The State Water Plan and associated rules provide that each RWP will be subject to review by the appropriate Council every 5 years, unless otherwise required by the Director for earlier review. These reviews and updates will allow an opportunity to adapt the RWP based on changed circumstances and new information.
- **Plan Amendments:** The UO RWP will be amended on a 5-year basis as required unless additional changes (triggering events) are identified and funded by GAEPD in the interim period.




Section 8 Breakout Discussion Items

- Briefly review the benchmarks in Table 8-1; are they reasonable and measurable?
- Does your breakout group recommend any edits, additions or deletions?
- Are there circumstances that should trigger the UO RWP to be revisited beyond the regular 5-year RWP update cycle?




Upper Oconee Region Water Planning Council

Revised Schedule for Completion of UO WDCP



Upper Oconee Region Water Planning Council


- WDCP schedule and deadlines revised per November 24, 2010 memo from GA EPD Director F. Allen Barnes
- Rationale: Additional time to consider RA modeling results and to further refine their management practices was requested by several Councils.
- The extension will also be utilized to further coordinate with local governments, utilities and Regional Commissions on WDCP implementation activities, i.e. UO Table 7-1.
- Council suggestions for other activities during the extension?



Local and Regional Coordination Meetings

Successful implementation of the UO WDCP, i.e. UO Table 7-1, will weigh heavily on local governments, utilities and Regional Commissions; the same Planning Areas used in the development of the management practices will be used to further coordinate with these entities.

Planning Area	Preliminary Meeting / Conference Call Date	Counties	Major Water Ways
Upper Area	Tuesday, January 25 th , 2011	Athens-Clarke, Barrow, Jackson, Oconee, Walton	North Oconee River, Middle Oconee River, Mulberry River, Apalachee River, Alcovy River
Central Area	Wednesday, January 26 th , 2011	Putnam, Morgan, Greene, Hancock	Apalachee River, Buffalo Creek, Hard Labor Creek, Indian Creek, Lakes Oconee and Sinclair Little River (Tributary to Lake Sinclair) Little River South Fork (Savannah River Tributary), Murder Creek, Oconee River, Ogeechee River, Richland Creek
Lower Area	Thursday, January 27 th , 2011	Baldwin, Laurens, Washington, Wilkinson	Buffalo Creek, Big Sandy Creek, Commissioner Creek, Lake Sinclair, Oconee River, Ogeechee River, Williamson Swamp Creek, Ohoopce River



Other Local and Regional Coordination Entities

Table 2-2: Regional Commissions by County

Commissions	Counties
Northeast Georgia	Clarke, Barrow, Greene, Jackson, Morgan, Oconee, Walton
Central Savannah River Area	Hancock, Washington
Middle Georgia	Baldwin, Putnam, Wilkinson
Heart of Georgia - Atlanta	Laurens



Table 2-1: Upper Oconee Counties, Cities, and Towns

County	Cities and Towns
Baldwin	Milledgeville*
Barrow	Auburn, Bethlehem, Braselton, Carl, Statham, Winder*
Jefferson-Clarke	Athens*, Bogart, Winterville
Dawson	Greensboro*, Sloat, Union Point, White Plains, Woodville
Hancock	Sparta*
Jackson	Arcade, Braselton, Commerce, Hoschton, Jefferson*, Maysville, Nicholson, Pendergrass, Talmo
Wilkes	Allentown, Cadwell, Dexter, Dudley, Dublin*, East Dublin, Montrose
Wilcox	Bonhick, Buckhead, Madison*, Rutledge
Oconee	Bogart, Bishop, North High Shoals, Watkinsville*
Putnam	Eatonton*
Walton	Between, Good Hope, Loganville, Jersey, Monroe*, Social Circle, Walnut Grove
Washington	Davisboro, Deepstep, Harrison, Oconee, Riddleville, Sandersville*, Tennille
Wilkinson	Allentown, Danville, Gordon, Irwinton*, Ivey, McIntyre, Toombsboro

Upper Oconee WDCP Key Milestones to Completion

- Review results of MP RA modeling, Coordination meetings and Final Draft of WDCP at CM#10, March 2, 2011 (proposed).
- Generate Final WDCP for GA EPD review and distribution for public comment no later than May 2nd, 2011.
- Public notice for the comment period for the Final UO WDCP by GA EPD will be no later than May 9th, 2011.
- Review Final WDCP at CM#11, September 9th, 2011 (proposed).
- Generate Final WDCP for GA EPD adoption no later than September 30th, 2011.