Georgia's State Water Plan

Regional Water Planning Outreach Meeting Agricultural & Forestry Sector Focus April 4, 2019

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sentation Outline

- verview of Water Planning in eorgia
- egional Water Planning plementation - Agricultural and prestry Panel Discussion
- gricultural Metering Program
- ed Grant Project Update
- egional Water Plan



vers for Regional Water Planning

- Rapid population growth of Georgia
- Balance increasing and sometime conflicting demands
- Address water challenges in a more proactive and comprehensive manner
- Flexible and adaptive process utilizing a regional focus



ional Water Planning Efforts Statewide

- omprehensive Statewide Water anagement Planning Act (2004)
- Georgia Water Council
- Stakeholder process
- State Water Plan (2008)
- egional Water Planning
- Councils appointed (2009)
- Initial plans adopted after 3-year planning process (2011)
- Updated plans adopted (2017)
- Plans reviewed, revised every five years



Georgia's Water Planning Regions



- (1) COOSA-NORTH GEORGIA (2) METRO WATER DISTRICT 3 SAVANNAH-UPPER OGEECHEE
- (4) UPPER OCONEE
- 5 MIDDLE OCMULGEE
- 6 MIDDLE CHATTAHOOCHEE
- (10) LOWER FLINT-OCHLOCKONEE
- (11) SUWANNEE-SATILLA

Water Planning Regions





Regional Water Planning Implementation -Agricultural and Forestry Panel Discussion



Agricultural Metering Program Updates



Seed Grant Project Update



ocal Case Study Related to Regional Water Pla

A Closer Look at the Ogeechee Watershed

Planning Node

Rivers



Regional Council and Local Drainag Area (LDA) Boundaries – Claxton, Ed and Kings Ferry Planning Nodes



Observed Surface Water Flow Conditions



ton Planning Node - Surface Water Forecast and Summ otential Gaps by Region

	Councils and Associated Counties That Are Within in the Local Drainage Area with Potential Gaps	Total 2050 Forecasted Surface Water Demand at Planning Node Summarized by Sector (MGD) ¹	2050 Potential Gap Information: Average Daily Flow Deficit per Gap Event Summarized by Planning Node ²		2050 Forecasted Surface Water Withdrawals Summarized by
			1-7 Day Duration	8 - 14 Day Duration	Council ³ (MGD)
Canoochee River	Altamaha – Candler, Emanuel, Evans, Tattnall	Agriculture: 4.98	2 MGD (3 cfs) 51% of all potential gap events	3 MGD (5 cfs) 20.4% of all potential gap events	4.98
	Coastal Georgia - Bulloch	Agriculture: 0.27			0.27
	Savannah Upper Ogeechee - Jenkins	Agriculture: 0.02			0.02
					5.26

TOTAL:

1 – Represents average annual demand

2- Source: Surface Water Availability Resource Assessment Updates: Current and Future Conditions, November 17, 2016 Council Member Handout, Savannah and Ogeechee Basins

3 - Surface water withdrawals by County were obtained from 2050_Final_Yearly_Withdrawals_MGD_Atlantic GIS layer (Georgia Water Planning & Policy Center, 2016)

king at Bulloch County Only as a Case Study (2015 Data

- 366 total farm acres in Bulloch County
- arly equal spilt based on irrigation source water
- ~ 23,700 acres surface water irrigation
- ~ 22,700 acres groundwater irrigation
- m sizes vary from
- Largest 547 acres
- Smallest is 3 acres
- Average is 87 acres
- face Water permitted withdrawals varies from
- Total permitted withdrawals 292,290 gpm (~421 mgd)
- Largest 7,200 gpm (~10.4 mgd)
- Smallest 65 gpm (~ 0.1 mgd)
- Average is 1,029 gpm (~ 1.5 mgd)

ing at Bulloch County Only as a Case Study (2015 Data

ps	Irrigated Acres (GW + SW)	Bulloch County Only	Irrigated Acres (SW
	5,869	Canoochee River Source	4,554
	4,763	CLAXTON Node Only / Surface Water	564
	3,173	Corn	
n	1,948	Cotton	
bles, Fresh	784	Peanut	
	618	Soybean	
	468	Vegetables, Fresh	
g_lrr	191		
bles,			
sed	31		
	27		
rry	14		
Total	17,885		

esy of GA EPD and Georgia Water Planning & Policy Center (Mark Masters 2015) of Bulloch County ~ 689 sq. miles or 440,970 acres

agement Practices (MPs) in RWPs to Address Potential ace Water Gaps Associated with Agricultural Irrigation

- veral MPs focus on more Data Collection/Additional Research (DCAR) that uld be completed, for example:
- Acquire additional data/information on agricultural consumptive use
- Modeling scenario analysis to bracket a reasonable range of consumption
- Refine surface water agricultural forecasts and Resource Assessment models to improve data on source of supply and timing/operation of farm ponds
- Refine and improve surface water Resource Assessment and agricultural forecasts to address spatial and temporal hydrologic variations in relationship to forecasts, climate conditions
- Continue to fund, improve, and incorporate agricultural water use metering data and use

agement Practices (MPs) in RWPs to Address Potential

ace Water Gaps Associated with Agricultural Irrigation

- eral MPs focus on Additional/Alternate to Existing Surface Water Supply Sources NS), for example:
- Future surface water uses Utilizing incentives and collaborative partnerships, examine opportunities to optimize farm and other pond operations to obtain releases during dry periods
- Encourage use of groundwater from the Floridan aquifer, within acceptable amounts analyzed by the groundwater modeling, as an alternate source to surface water use during dry conditions
- Replace a portion of existing surface water use with groundwater, from the Floridan aquifer, within acceptable amounts analyzed by the groundwater modeling, as an alternate source to surface water use during dry conditions
- Evaluate incentive-based programs to increase wastewater returns; modify land application systems, septic systems, and manage stormwater to improve return flows while maintaining water quality

Canoochee River Study

- ring dry years, flows on the Canoochee River are a ncern
- oundwater modeling was conducted to determine ether groundwater from the Floridan aquifer could pport those using surface water to switch over to oundwater
- Finding: there is additional groundwater capacity to handle those users, but withdrawals should occur outside of area outlined in red (Gulf Trough)



More Information



https://waterplanning.georgia.gov/water-planning-regions

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Thank You!