

Colloquium 2011

Coastal Communities



September 22nd, 2011

Kelly O'Rourke

GCMP and Coastal Communities

- **Coastal Resources Specialists – Technical Assistance**
- **Coastal Incentive Grants**
- **Collaborations and Partnerships**
- **Special Projects**

Coastal Incentive Grants

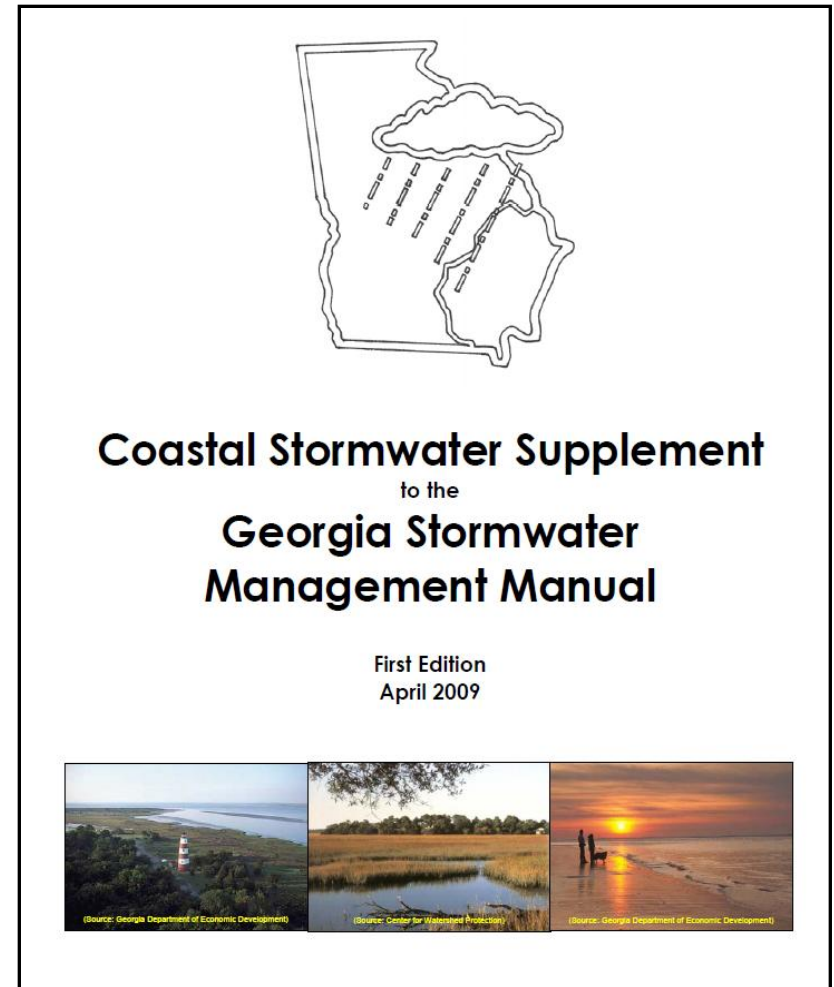
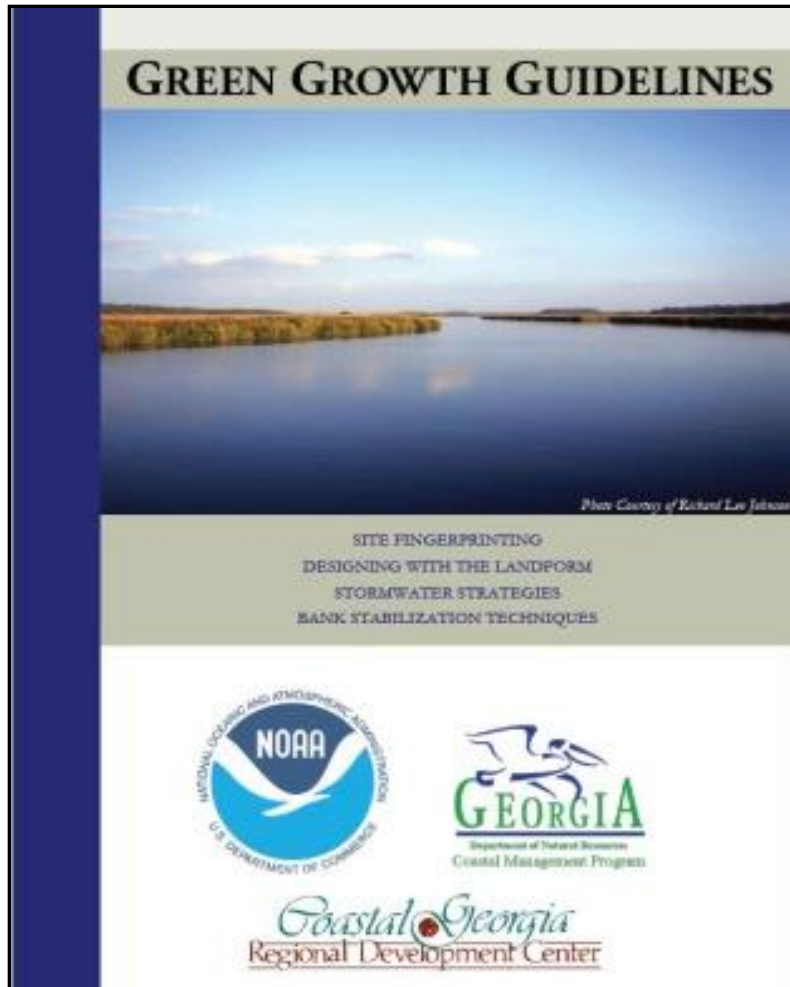
- McIntosh County; Development of Local Ordinances
- Brantley County; Future Land Use Plan and Ordinances
- City of Riceboro; Master Plan for Future Growth and Development

City of Kingsland Coastal Incentive Grant



Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Coastal Resources Division

Collaboration and Partnerships



Collaboration and Partnerships

Model Ordinances Available to Local Governments

- Coastal Riparian Buffers
- Coastal Conservation Zoning Classification
 - Coastal Wetlands
 - Coastal Conservation Subdivision
- Coastal Septic System Maintenance
 - Coastal Septic System Inspection
 - Coastal Stormwater Ordinance
- Transfer/Purchase of Development Rights
 - Development and Design Standards

Cooperative LID Projects

Gascoigne Park Rain Garden



Cooperative LID Projects



Partners:

- Glynn County Public Works
- Glynn County BOC
- Glynn County Cooperative Extension
- UGA MAREX
- Coastal Georgia NEMO
- Golden Isles Engineering
- USFWS
- Golden Isles Girls Scouts
- Frederica Academy

Cooperative LID Projects

Golden Isles Career Academy Low Impact Design for Stormwater Management

What is Stormwater Runoff?

Stormwater is a major source of pollution for all waterbodies in the US, and the impacts generally increase with land development. Stormwater runoff is the rainfall that flows off impervious surfaces such as rooftops, roads, and parking lots. Along the way, it picks up pollutants including fertilizers, chemicals, pet waste, motor oil, sediment and other contaminants. Usually runoff is routed to a nearby storm water pond, which allows some sediment to settle out before draining into rivers, lakes, estuaries, and the ocean untreated, causing pollution problems in our local waterways. A better alternative is to encourage the stormwater to be treated, and if possible, infiltrated onsite through Low Impact Design, or LID, techniques such as the forebays seen here.



Low Impact Design

techniques such as forebays, rain gardens, bioswales and bioretention help protect downstream ecosystems by treating stormwater onsite, slowing down the flow and allowing time for more of it to percolate into the ground.



What is a Forebay?

The forebay of this stormwater pond slows the incoming runoff and gives larger particulates time to settle out, thereby reducing pollution leaving the site and extending the service life of the pond before cleanout is required.

Other Low Impact Design techniques for this site are designed for students in the Horticulture and Construction curriculum to install as part of their training, ensuring Golden Isles Career Academy students graduate with the latest and best practical knowledge.

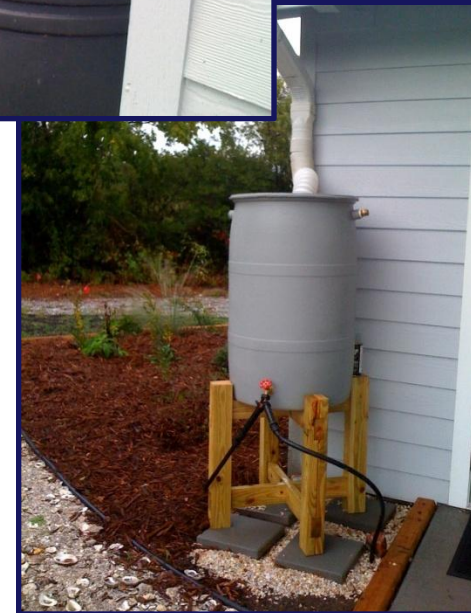
This project was a cooperative effort involving the following partners:



Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Coastal Resources Division

Special Projects

CRD Native Garden



Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Coastal Resources Division

Special Projects



CRD Bioswale: Before



Special Projects

CRD Bioswale: After



Next Steps

- Continue with technical assistance and outreach
- Coordinate with partners for additional training opportunities
- Continue monitoring success and challenges of LID demo sites
- Work with Local Governments and other partners on future CIG projects and encourage Green Growth projects

Thank You

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Georgia Coastal Management Program

Georgia DNR – Coastal Resources Division

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