

Coastal Management Program

~ Mission Statement ~

To *balance* economic development with the preservation of natural, environmental, historic, archaeological, and recreational resources for the benefit of Georgia's present and future generations.



Technical Assistance Initiative

Technical Assistance Initiative strives to ensure the maintenance of coastal ecological integrity while providing for quality economic development by:

- Working with local governments and coastal stakeholders
- Providing information regarding the coastal environment
- Advocating smart growth strategies to reduce impacts from development

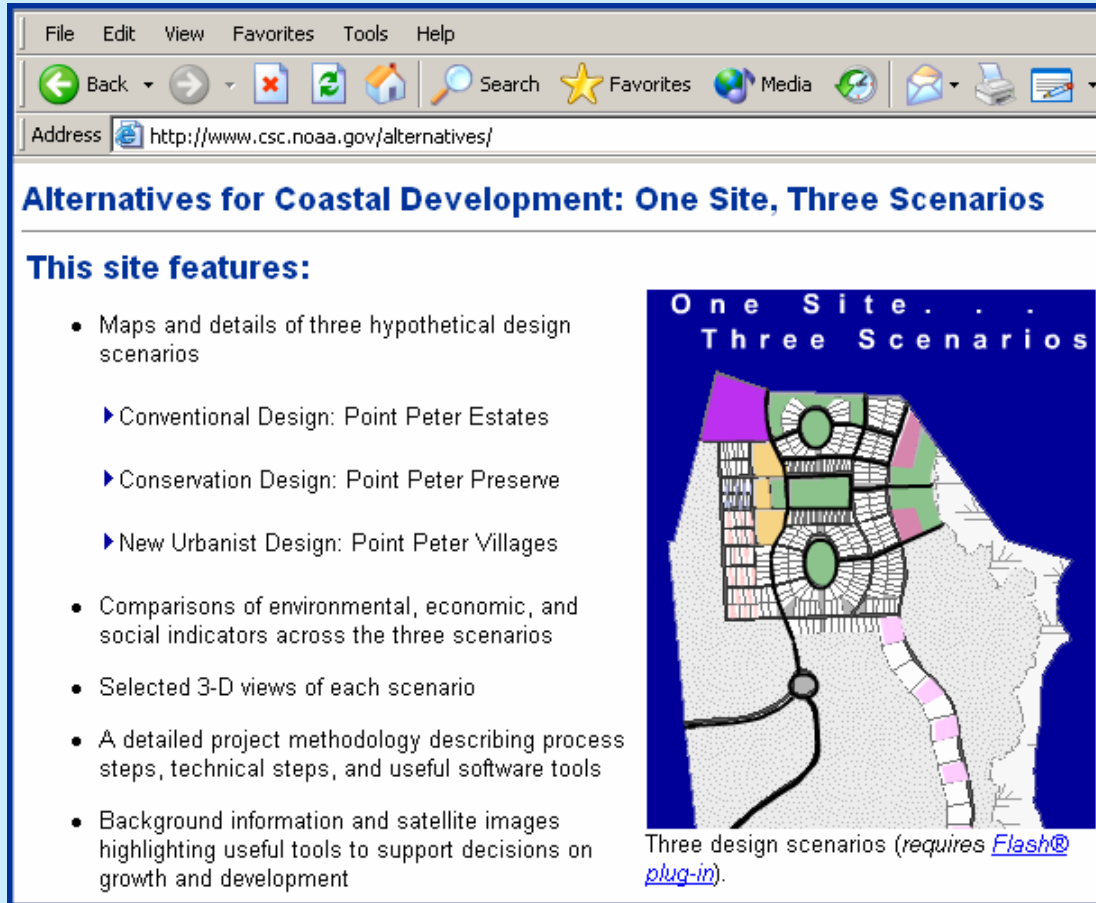
Technical Assistance Initiative

~ Coastal Issues ~

- Stormwater management
- Greenspace conservation and planning
- Nonpoint source pollution
- TMDL implementation plans
- Groundwater quality and quantity
- Coastal development
 - Rate of development
 - Siting of development
 - Development techniques
- Wetland protection and restoration
- Public access
- Hazard mitigation
- Estuarine water quality
- Habitat loss
- Open Marsh Water Management
- Community planning/visioning

“Alternatives for Coastal Development”

Web-based tool and information focusing on “why’s” and “how’s” of smarter development.



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Address <http://www.csc.noaa.gov/alternatives/>

Alternatives for Coastal Development: One Site, Three Scenarios

This site features:

- Maps and details of three hypothetical design scenarios
 - ▶ Conventional Design: Point Peter Estates
 - ▶ Conservation Design: Point Peter Preserve
 - ▶ New Urbanist Design: Point Peter Villages
- Comparisons of environmental, economic, and social indicators across the three scenarios
- Selected 3-D views of each scenario
- A detailed project methodology describing process steps, technical steps, and useful software tools
- Background information and satellite images highlighting useful tools to support decisions on growth and development

One Site. Three Scenarios

Three design scenarios (requires [Flash® plug-in](#)).

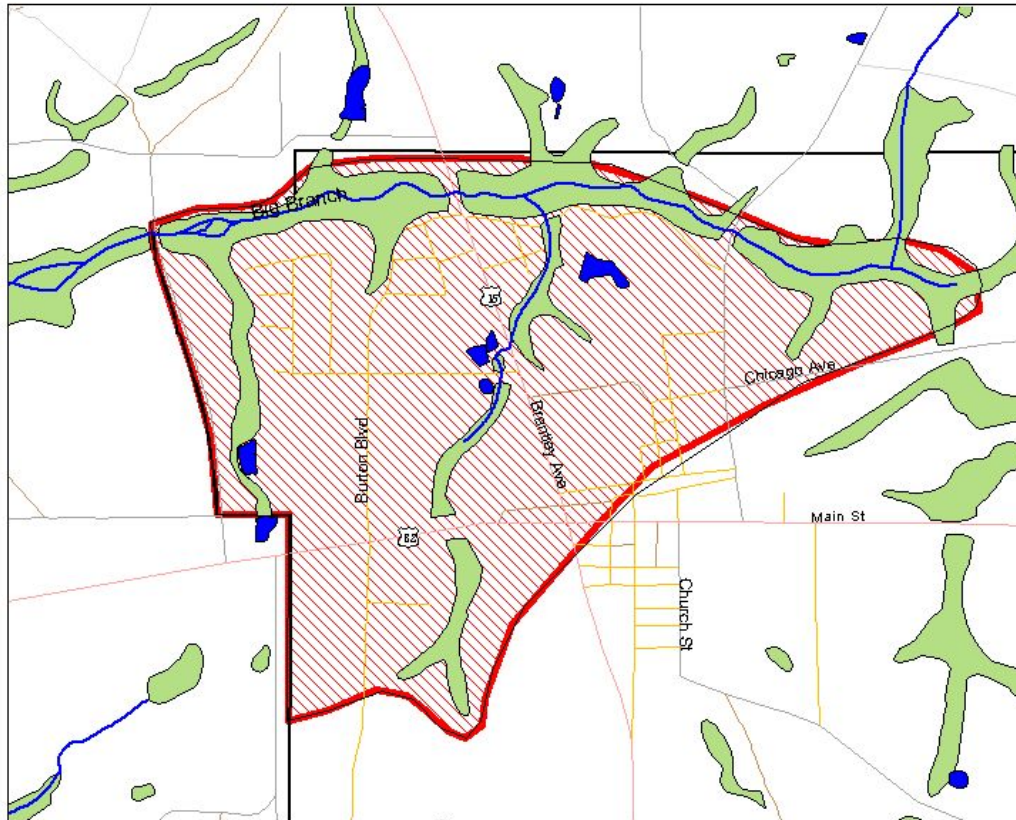
A partnership with:

- NOAA/CSC
- Georgia Conservancy
- GCMP
- City of St. Marys
- SINERR

www.csc.noaa.gov/alternatives

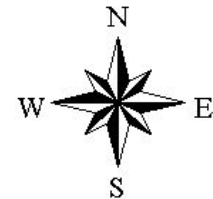
Local Ordinance Development

Aquifer Recharge Areas, City of Hoboken



This map is provided for discussion and planning only. Field verification is necessary to determine accuracy.

-  Rivers
- Hydrography**
-  Lake/Pond
-  Stream/River
-  Swamp/Marsh
-  Aquifer Recharge Area



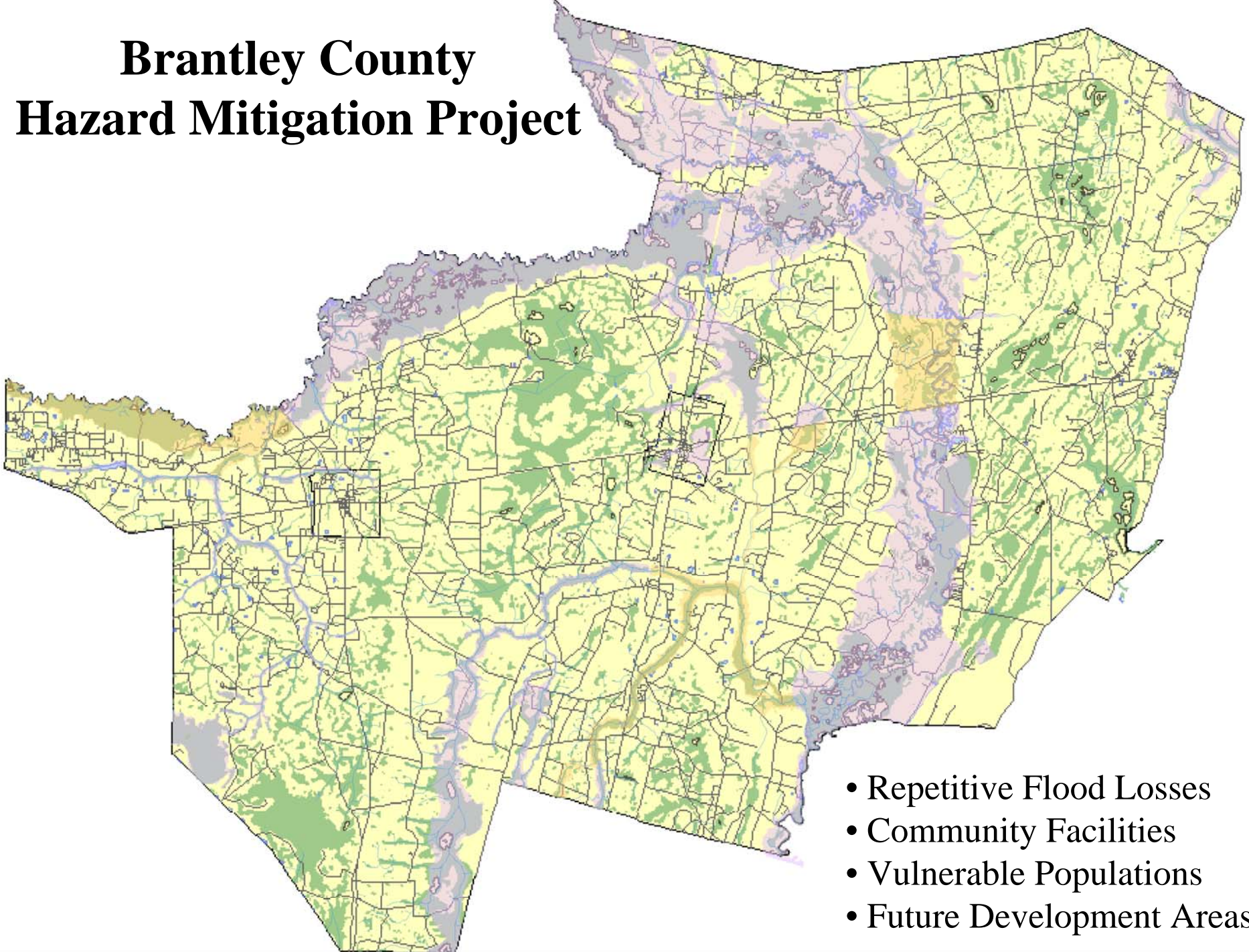
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City of Tybee Island

- Sand Sharing Systems
- Beach Management
- Harbor Dredging
- Beach Access (Public)
- Beach-Front Development

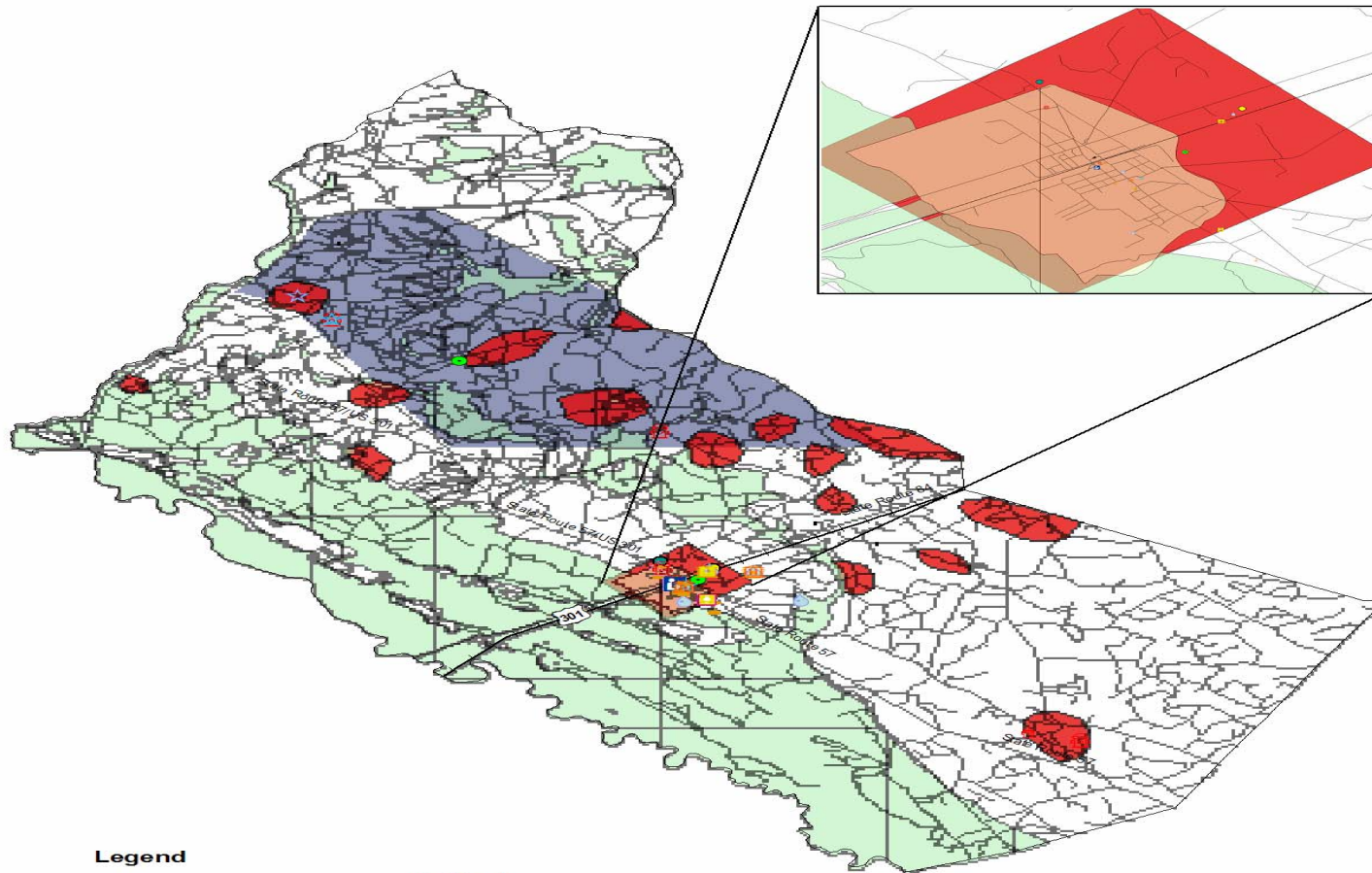


Brantley County Hazard Mitigation Project



Hazard Mitigation Plan

Long County



Legend

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ◆ Well/Water system | ■ Q3 Flood Zone A |
| ● State detention center | ■ Q3 Flood Zone ANI |
| ● Solid waste center | ■ Fire Zones |
| ☆ Sheriff substation/Police dept | ■ Vulnerable populations |
| ☆ Senior center/Nursing home | —+— Railroads |
| ● Health/Medical | — Roads |
| ● Fire station | ▲ Church |
| ■ Long Co. facility | ■ Utilities |
| ■ Ludowici facility | ● Flood damage (Sept. 2004) |
| ■ School | |

0 2.5 5 Miles

Open Marsh Water Management (OMWM)



Jerico River
Liberty County
December 2002



What's killing our marshes?

By Kelly Spilliards, Special to the Courier October 14, 2002

A mysterious killer of marsh grass, first discovered in Louisiana two years ago, has crept into our area. And no one knows how to stop it.

Randy Buck, a long time Liberty County resident who lives on the Jerico River, said he began two years ago to notice areas of marsh grass were starting to turn brown. Over the next two years areas on the Jerico and Gress Rivers

DNR investigates saltmarsh distress

In March of 2002 the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Coastal Resources Division (CRD) received reports of dying saltmarshes in Liberty County. Marsh grass (smooth cord grass, *Spartina alterniflora* and black needle rush, *Juncus roemerianus*) die-offs were confirmed resulting in open mud flats. The affected areas initially reported in Liberty County covered several miles of creek side die-off as well as several acres of receding marsh along the Jericho and Gress Rivers. To date, all six coastal counties have reported dying areas of saltmarshes.

Together with scientists from the Georgia Coastal Ecosystems Long-Term Ecological Research Program (LTER), CRD biologists are investigating the potential causes leading to the marsh deterioration. CRD is currently seeking information from the public concerning the locations of other areas that may be distressed as well as any photographs, maps and/or history related to these areas. Parties interested in assisting in the monitoring of sites by photographing site changes are asked to take photographs periodically (ideally once per month) at low tides with consistent coverage.

To report potential distress sites, assist with site monitoring, or for more information on the distress saltmarsh, please contact Jan Mackinnon at CRD at jan_mackinnon@coastal.dnr.state.ga.us or 912-262-3048.

A dead zone in the salt marsh along the Tivoli River in Bryan County.

Marsh grass dying

DNR asking public to make reports

By AMY HORTON

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DeLoach out to save marsh grass

Donahue

(Liberty, GA) Executive Editor
www.courier.com

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Open mud flats, covering several miles of creeks in Liberty County, indicated the marsh grass was dying. Since, all six coastal counties have reported areas of dying saltmarshes.

Coastal Resources Division biologists are teaming up to look into the causes of the marsh problems. They've also asked for the public's help, seeking information on other possibly affected areas, with photos, maps and histories.

DeLoach said he wants to secure adequate funding to set up facilities to monitor coastal waterways.

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10/14/02