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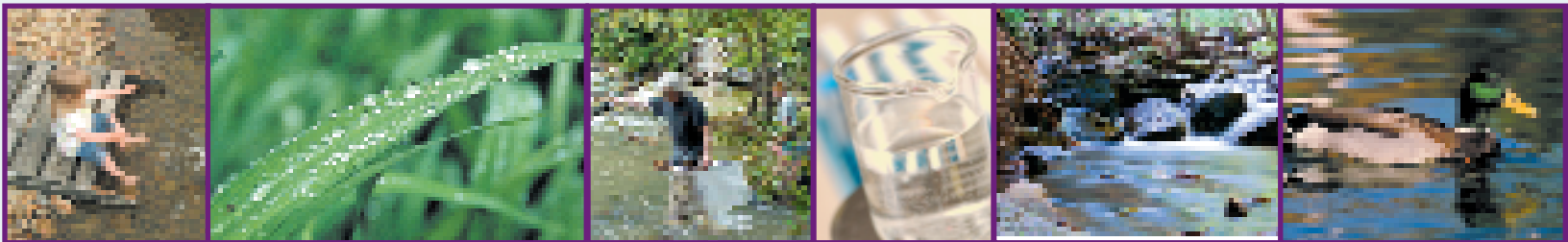
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METROPOLITAN NORTH GEORGIA WATER PLANNING DISTRICT

LAUNCHING PLANS INTO ACTION
ACTIVITIES & PROGRESS REPORT

2004



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN



December 30, 2004

The governing board of the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District and its supporters continue to lead the way into a new era of water resources management for the metropolitan North Georgia region. The District continues to look carefully at the issues that this growing region faces related to watershed management, wastewater capacity and treatment, and water supply and conservation. As the chairman of the governing board, I am proud of what the District has accomplished in 2004 and look forward to another year of hard work in 2005 as we continue to implement the District's plans.

Unlike the dry western areas of the country, North Georgia, with more than 50 inches of rain a year, would seem to have plenty of water. The fact is our water supplies are quite limited. The majority of water for metro North Georgia, over 99 percent, comes from surface water sources — our rivers and lakes. And the rivers and streams we depend on are mostly small headwater streams. Metro Atlanta's largest river, the Chattahoochee, is comparatively small. Atlanta grew up in the headwaters of the Chattahoochee Basin, one of the smallest river basins in the country to serve a major metropolitan area.

As our population continues to grow (half of that growth coming from births, not just newcomers to the region), the demands on our precious water resources will increase. The Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District found that we risk depleting our limited water resources by the early 2020s if our current water consumption rates continue. We must consider the health and welfare of future generations and the water they will require and begin now to change our behavior and use water more wisely.

The District was created by the General Assembly in 2001 to establish policy, create plans and promote intergovernmental coordination of all water issues in the District from a regional perspective. Its work continues to progress rapidly. With the adoption of three award-winning, comprehensive water resource management plans in 2003, the District has shifted its focus to plan implementation and support.

In 2004, the District and its member local governments have implemented numerous activities from the plans. Some of our accomplishments include training (stormwater ordinance and manual, conservation pricing, leak reduction and septic tanks), adoption of plan amendment guidelines, securing federal funding for local government projects and the launching of a major educational and public awareness program.

These plans and activities will ultimately determine the future of this region's potential growth and quality of the life. We welcome your continued interest and support of this vital effort.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Kit Dunlap". The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a light blue background.

Kit Dunlap, Chairman
Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District

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Official Code of Georgia § 12-5-586 provides,

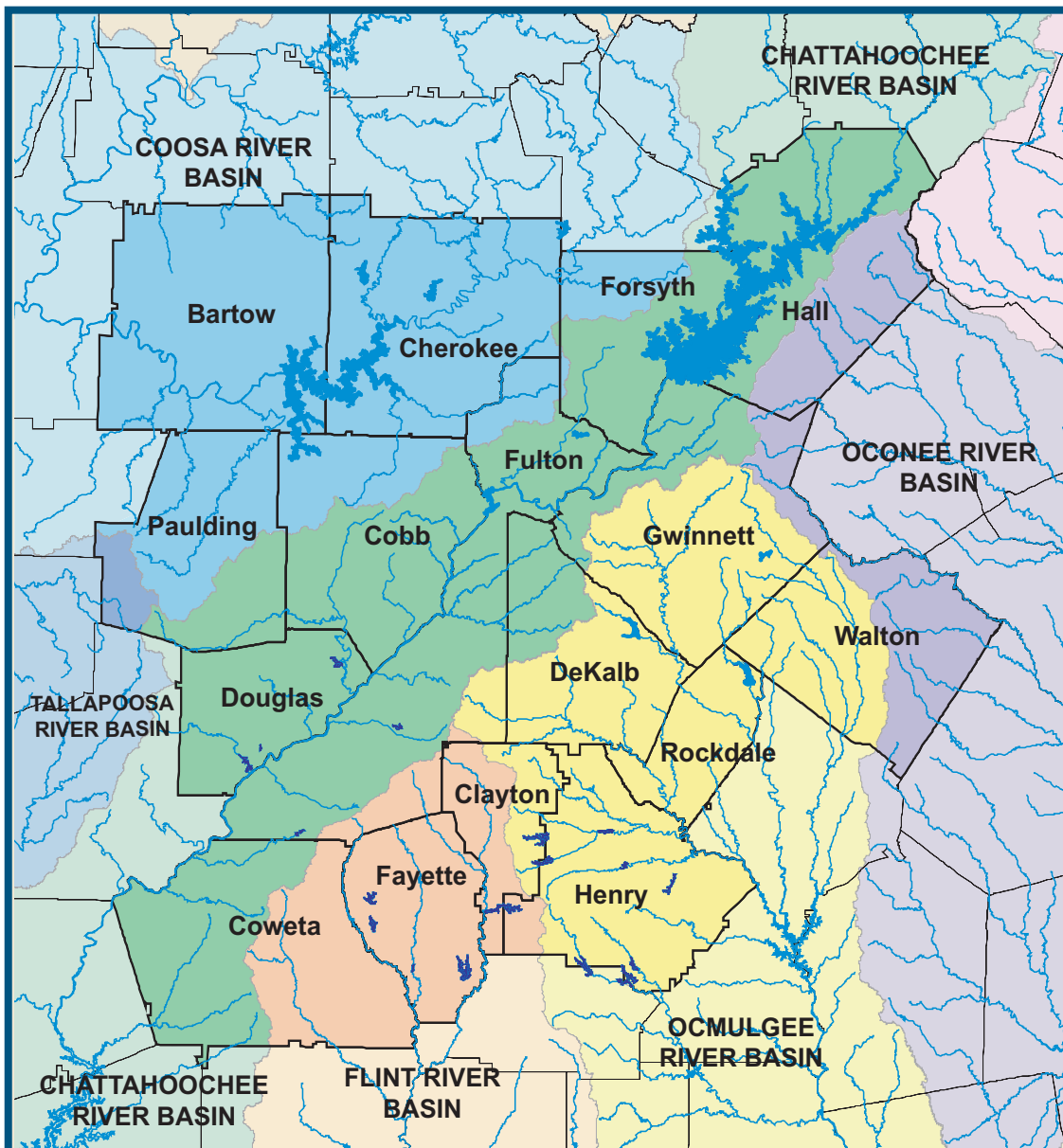
The District shall submit a written report not later than December 31 of each year to the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the chairperson of the House Committee on Natural Resources and Environment and the chairperson of the Senate Natural Resources Committee, which report shall contain a detailed account of the activities and progress of the District throughout the previous year and an accurate accounting of all funds received and expended by the District and of the implementation of plans and attainment of goals.

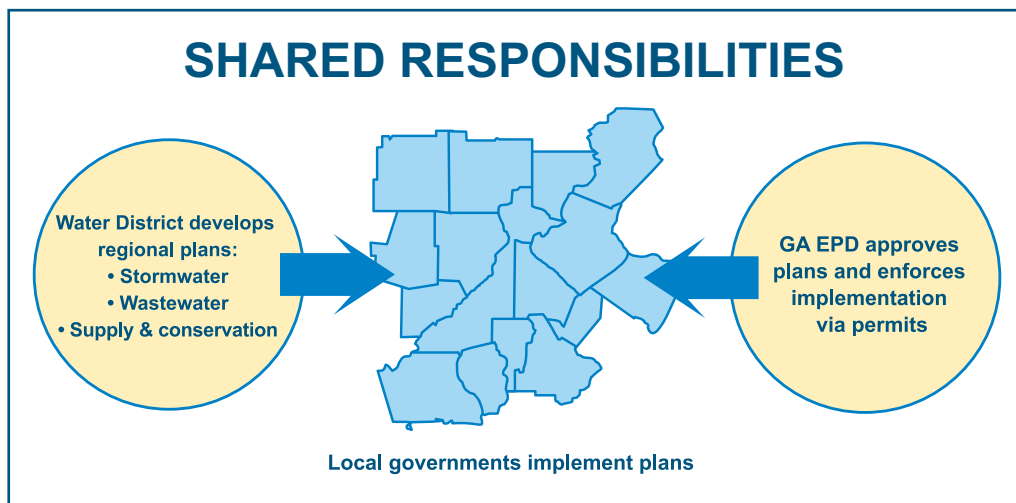
I. OVERVIEW OF THE DISTRICT

With a finite water resource and a population of over four million and growing, the need to carefully and cooperatively manage and protect metropolitan Atlanta's rivers and streams has become a priority. The Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District was created by the Georgia General Assembly in 2001 to preserve our most precious natural resource.

The District is composed of local jurisdictions in a 16-county area including Bartow, Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Fulton, Forsyth, Gwinnett, Hall, Henry, Paulding, Rockdale and Walton counties. These counties lie primarily within the boundaries of five major river basins: Chattahoochee, Etowah (a sub-basin of the Coosa), Flint, Ocmulgee and Oconee.

In its first three years, the District established its organizational structure and developed three major plans to guide water resource management decisions in the 16-county area. These plans provide District jurisdictions and state officials with recommendations for actions, policies and investments in watershed protection, wastewater treatment and water supply and water conservation management. With input from technical experts and stakeholders from all the river basins in the District, the plans were carefully developed to meet state laws, local needs and District goals. In its fourth year, the District has worked with local governments to begin the ambitious efforts of implementing the requirements and guidelines outlined in the plans.





DISTRICT STRUCTURE

The governing board of the District is composed of 17 local elected officials from cities and counties in the District and 10 appointed citizen members. The board is responsible for managing the business and affairs of the District.

In addition to the board, two other groups help guide the District's work: the Technical Coordinating Committee (TCC) and the Basin Advisory Councils (BACs). The TCC consists of watershed management, wastewater and water supply officials from the local governments within the District. These representatives provide a tremendous amount of technical guidance to the board and staff. The six BACs guide the development and implementation of the District's plans and policies from a citizen/stakeholder perspective.

The Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) Environmental Planning Division provides staffing for the District. This includes budget and work program functions and coordination and administration of District plans, as well as providing support to the District's governing board and committees.

The Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) ensures that local governments implement the requirements of the plans. EPD accomplishes this primarily through its permitting authority, which statutorily prohibits EPD from issuing new or increased water or wastewater permits to local governments that are not in compliance with the District's plans. Local governments may also become ineligible for state grants or loans if they are not in compliance with the District's planning requirements.

DISTRICT RESOURCES

Visit www.northgeorgiawater.org for a variety of District materials.



II. 2004 DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

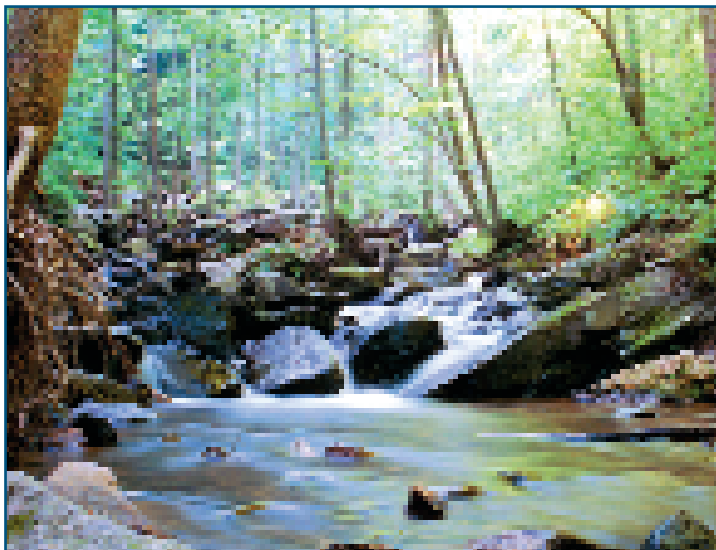
In September 2003, the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District approved three comprehensive and integrated water resource management plans: a District-Wide Watershed Management Plan, a Long-Term Wastewater Management Plan and a Water Supply and Water Conservation Management Plan. Since the adoption of the plans, the District and its local governments have conducted a wide variety of implementation activities. Activities involve the ongoing planning process, training and education. Other activities focus on the specific actions that are required in each of the plans. The following staff-supported activities were completed during 2004.

Drafting EPD Plan Implementation Guidelines

The District's plans contain a wide variety of strategies and requirements that are to be implemented by local governments. The District has assisted Georgia EPD in developing plan implementation guidelines to ensure that local officials understand how EPD will enforce these requirements. A draft set of guidelines has been reviewed by the District's Technical Coordinating Committee and Basin Advisory Councils. Once approved, EPD will use these guidelines when issuing water-related permits.

Surveying Local Government Implementation Activities

The District is required to review the implementation of its plans and report to the Director of the Georgia EPD on an annual basis. As part of this reporting, staff surveyed the implementation activities of local governments and has compiled this information into a comprehensive report that supplements this annual report.



The District plans call for local governments to undertake a variety of activities scheduled over the next 30 years. The questionnaire used to compile information for this year's report focused on those activities scheduled for 2004. As part of this process, local jurisdictions also elaborated on other implementation activities (those scheduled for 2005 or later) they had initiated.

Federal Grant Research

The District continues to work with the Georgia congressional delegation to secure federal funding for water and sewer infrastructure projects. The District was able to secure \$900,000 during the 2003 appropriation cycle, \$1.1 million during the 2004 cycle and is scheduled to receive \$700,000 from the 2005 cycle. These federal funds are distributed to local governments for essential infrastructure projects. District staff is currently working to secure funding from the 2006 federal appropriation cycle and beyond.

Developing Amendment Guidelines

The District's water resource plans are not static documents. Planning is a dynamic process, and from time-to-time plans may need to be amended. In June 2004, the District board adopted a set of plan amendment guidelines that outline a process to consider proposed amendments. This process allows local governments to continue to plan and provide the necessary services for their citizens, while ensuring that major changes are held for the plan review and update process.

Once a proposed amendment is submitted, the District's Executive Committee reviews each request and categorizes the amendment as administrative, minor or major. Depending on the category selected, each proposed amendment results in one of the following actions: adoption by the committee, a second review by the committee following a 15-day period of public comment or the amendment will be held for consideration during the District's plan review and update process at the end of each calendar year.

DISTRICT-WIDE WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

The Watershed Management Plan sets forth strategies and recommendations for effective watershed management and the control of stormwater runoff. The overall goal of the plan is to meet and maintain water quality standards and designated uses of streams and other water bodies within and downstream of the District. It builds upon the ongoing watershed and stormwater management planning efforts of local governments.



Stormwater Model Ordinances Training

Local ordinances are important implementation tools for meeting plan objectives in controlling stormwater and non-point source pollution. The District included a suite of model stormwater management ordinances as a part of the District-Wide Watershed Management Plan.

STORMWATER MODEL ORDINANCES

1. Model Ordinance for Post-Development Stormwater Management for New Development and Redevelopment
2. Model Floodplain Management / Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance
3. Model Conservation Subdivision / Open Space Development Ordinance
4. Model Illicit Discharge and Illegal Connection Ordinance
5. Model Litter Control Ordinance
6. Model Stream Buffer Protection Ordinance

Local governments within the District are required to implement these model ordinances or to adopt requirements or regulations that are at least as effective. Those local jurisdictions that are currently covered under a Phase I NPDES MS4 stormwater permit were required to adopt and implement the model ordinances by April 2004. Those jurisdictions that are covered under the Phase II MS4 program will be required to implement the ordinances by April 2005. All other jurisdictions have until April 2006 to implement the ordinances.

To assist with local implementation of these ordinances, the District conducted eight full-day seminars in locations around the 16-county area to give local elected officials and government staff an overview of the model stormwater management ordinances, as well as the necessary information to begin adopting and implementing the ordinances in their jurisdictions. Nearly 200 individuals attended the eight seminars, representing 19 counties, 46 municipalities and four Regional Development Centers. The response to the seminars was overwhelmingly positive.

Stormwater Management Manual Training

The District, in cooperation with the Georgia Water and Pollution Control Association (GW&PCA) and ARC, co-hosted a series of eight two-day courses on the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual for local government staff. The manual is a comprehensive policy and engineering manual that covers the principles and design of permanent stormwater runoff controls for both the quantity and quality of runoff. The course covered topics such as better site design/low-impact development, design criteria for stormwater control best management practices, use of the District site development tool and improving local plan review and inspection procedures.

A total of 177 individuals attended, representing 12 counties and 17 municipalities.





Exploring Legislation for Stormwater Issues

In order to facilitate some of the inter-jurisdictional stormwater management and funding issues, the District began researching potential legislation to allow the creation of multi-jurisdictional stormwater authorities. Several law firms are providing *pro bono* services for the District in this area. Meanwhile, the District's Technical Coordinating Committee (TCC) continues to study this issue.

Coordinating Water Quality Monitoring

In 2004, the District worked with the TCC to finalize standards and methods for the water quality monitoring to be used by local governments. In addition, the District also refined database and data collection spreadsheets to facilitate its role in data collection and management.

Based upon TCC input, the sampling year for District stormwater monitoring data collection will be May 1 to April 30, with a deadline of June 1, for submitting data to the District staff. In addition, cities and counties will have until May 1, 2005, to fully implement the District standards and methods in all of their stormwater monitoring programs. Current Phase I MS4 monitoring efforts used the District's methods for the current sampling year (2004-2005).

Preparing Guidelines for Stormwater Operations and Maintenance

The District-Wide Watershed Management Plan states that planning and implementation for stormwater system operations and maintenance activities should be a major focus of a local program. Working with the TCC, the District prepared guidelines to help local governments develop their own stormwater management operations programs.

The guidelines cover the following topics:

- Maintenance responsibility and level of service for the local government (i.e., the parts of the stormwater system and the types of the services that the local government will be responsible for);
- Performing an inventory of the local stormwater system;
- Developing a schedule for periodic inspections and maintenance of stormwater facilities;
- Developing an emergency response strategy; and
- Policies for private stormwater facilities and the necessary legal framework to ensure compliance.

Providing Resources for Local Stormwater Programs

In August, the District conducted a Phase II MS4 Stormwater Program Workshop for local government staff on the implementation tools that can be incorporated into their plans. The workshop covered the resources available to implement the Phase II six minimum control measures: post-construction stormwater management, erosion and sedimentation control, illicit discharge and illegal connection remediation, good housekeeping and public education and involvement resources. Georgia Water and Pollution Control Association, Georgia's Pollution Prevention Assistance Division (P2AD), Adopt-A-Stream and the Georgia Department of Community Affairs joined the District in conducting this training. Nearly 50 local government representatives attended.



WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

Wastewater flows within the District are expected to nearly double during the next 30 years. To address this level of need, the Wastewater Plan anticipates a future of large, high-performance treatment facilities that produce reusable water. The Wastewater Plan also requires more intensive management of public wastewater collections systems and privately owned septic systems.



Hosting Septic Tank Workshop

In the fourth quarter of 2004, the District staff facilitated a workshop for local governments on septic tank issues. Septic systems in Georgia are governed by O.C.G.A. § 290-5-26, "On-Site Sewage Management Systems," administered by Georgia's Department of Human Resources (DHR). DHR staff spoke on a variety of topics including proper siting, design and construction of septic tanks, steps to improve maintenance requirements and the state's effort to develop a

septic system database. Other topics addressed at the workshop included incorporating septic systems into wastewater planning and enacting local policies for private wastewater systems.

The septic tank operations and maintenance guidelines are currently being updated by Georgia's DHR and will be available soon in the "Manual for On-Site Sewage Management Systems."

Amending the Plan

Since adopting the District's plan amendment guidelines, the Executive Committee has reviewed several requests to modify the Long-Term Wastewater Management Plan. Most of these requests have called for relatively minor modifications to the plan. The Executive Committee accepted these minor changes after a public review and comment period. They include:

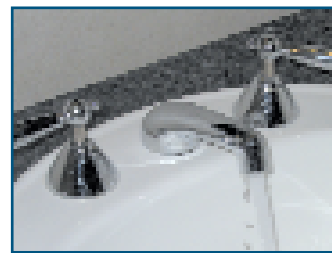
- McDonough-Walnut Creek Facility – Accelerate schedule and increase expansion.
- Douglasville/Douglas County WSA – South Central Reuse Facility expansion.
- Newnan Utilities - Wahoo Creek – Modify to stream discharge.
- Fulton County – Cauley Creek Reuse Plant – Interim Chattahoochee River discharge.
- Gwinnett County – Temporary increase to Chattahoochee River discharge.
- Paulding County – Coppermine (LAS) – Modify to stream discharge and increase expansion.

Coordinating Nitrogen Study and EPD Temperature Study

The District is coordinating analysis of nitrogen water quality samples to assist local governments that discharge to the Chattahoochee River. This effort will help assess the nitrogen contribution from wastewater treatment plants. The District is also following the EPD temperature study for the Chattahoochee River.

WATER SUPPLY AND CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT

The Water Supply and Water Conservation Management Plan calls for a future of intensive water demand management and an aggressive water conservation program. The water conservation program included in the plan will reduce future demand by an additional 11 percent, beyond the eight percent savings expected with existing codes and appliances, for a total of nearly 20 percent savings. If the District can achieve this level of water savings, the needs of the District can be met through 2030 with some reserves. In 2004, the District worked on promoting the implementation of a number of these conservation measures.



Enacting Water Conservation Pricing

Conservation pricing gives customers incentives to reduce excessive discretionary water use by making the cost of water increasingly more expensive.

All the District utilities were required to implement, at a minimum, uniform price structures by January 1, 2004. At least three-tiered structures are required by 2006.

The District conducted and published a survey of water and wastewater rates in the 16-county area in mid-summer. The survey included 63 retail water providers and 54 retail wastewater providers. The purpose of the survey was to inventory the area's use of water conserving rate structures. It found that most of the retail water providers had met the minimum criteria for 2004. Only six of the District's retail water providers had not yet met the minimum criteria. These six providers serve only approximately three percent of the population, making the District area 97 percent compliant. Furthermore, several providers have already met the 2006 criteria.

In mid-September, the District hosted a water conservation rates workshop to help utilities prepare to meet the new, three-tiered water conservation rate structures by the plan deadline. More than 39 city and county public utility and

2004 DISTRICT ACTIVITIES



water authority personnel, representing 23 utilities, braved the remnants of Hurricane Ivan to attend. Course topics included designing conservation rate structures, revenue forecasting, evaluating the results of conservation rate structures, billing system requirements and customer service and education.

Pursuing Rain Sensor and Other Legislation

The District secured the passage of 2004 HB 1277 which requires rain sensor shut-off switches on new landscape irrigation systems. Beginning on January 1, 2005, all new, in-ground landscape irrigation systems in the District must have rain sensor shut-off switches installed. Rain sensors will help reduce unnecessary watering during rainfall events. This measure includes both residential and commercial landscape irrigation systems.

The District also began efforts to enact new state legislation that would speed the conversion of old, inefficient plumbing fixtures to new water-efficient fixtures. The proposed legislation would have required the seller of an existing home or commercial property built before 1993 to demonstrate that the structure contains only water-conserving plumbing fixtures. Seventy percent (70 percent) of the housing stock in the District (over one million homes) was built prior to 1993, when state regulations started requiring water efficient plumbing fixtures. In the District it is estimated that an average of 58 million gallons per day is being wasted due to older inefficient plumbing fixtures. Retrofit of toilets and showerheads could save 60 percent or 35MGD by the year 2030.

Requiring Sub-Unit Meters

The Water Supply and Conservation Management Plan requires all new multi-family buildings be built with individual water meters that bill for water service, based on volume of use. Sub-unit metering bills customers for their actual water use. Studies show that directly charging for water consumption increases water conservation. It also encourages tenants to report leaks.

In 2004, the District conducted a survey of more than 30 multi-family housing structures built post-1999. From this survey, the District determined that these multi-family buildings included individual water meters and that this practice is being embraced by the housing industry.

Additionally, staff is designing a model ordinance to be made available to local jurisdictions. The District's policy is to encourage local jurisdictions to require sub-unit meters in all new multi-family buildings.

Reducing Water System Leakage

On average, unbilled water in the 16-county District makes up 18 percent of the system water delivery. The District estimates that through aggressive water loss assessment and control methods, the District could save as much as 29 million gallons per day. The Water Supply Plan requires water providers to conduct water loss assessments using AWWA/IWA methodology, begin to establish "economic levels" of leakage and set benchmarks for standards. To help providers in conducting system water audits and reduce leakage, the District conducted a seminar on leak detection technologies and methodologies. The session included a brief introduction to the AWWA/IWA water audit methodology as well as highlighting a successful District program, operated by Clayton County Water Authority, that targets leaks.



Reducing Leaks in the Home

On average metro Atlanta single family households lose 11 percent of their billed water to leaks. The District is developing a brochure to help individuals easily conduct a household audit on their own. This user-friendly piece will lead homeowners step-by-step through the process of locating major household leaks and addressing inefficient water use behaviors.

The District recommends that each utility target its highest 25 percent of residential water users and distribute educational information to them to encourage water conservation. The information can also be made available to customers who voice concerns about high water bills.

Supporting Commercial Water Audits

Commercial customers are significant consumers of water and as such are a significant target audience for water conservation efforts. The District plans to partner with P2AD regarding their commercial water audits programs and training information.



PUBLIC EDUCATION & OUTREACH

Public education and outreach are extremely important to the successful implementation of the District's plans. The District continues to work toward the legislative goal of reaching 75-90 percent of its citizens by the year 2006. Only by raising awareness and changing behaviors will the District truly be able to move toward improving water quality and successfully achieving water conservation.

As outlined in the plans, the District's public education and outreach efforts employ three strategies to reach the public: mass media, outreach and education to key target audiences and primary and secondary education. The mass media campaign includes paid advertising and public service announcements, an interactive Web site and media relations and publicity. Outreach and education to key target groups include workshops for District residents and specific types of businesses, stream cleanups and printed materials. Primary and secondary education initiatives include supporting existing school programs, leveraging support for approved water curriculum to be incorporated into schools and development of localized watershed information.



Building Public Awareness through Mass Media

The District has two distinct mass media campaigns: the Clean Water Campaign (CWC) and Water Use It Wisely (WUIW). The Clean Water Campaign delivers water quality messages. The Campaign, an existing program initially operating in five counties, is now supported by the District and has expanded to all 16 counties. Water conservation messages are delivered through the Water Use It Wisely water conservation campaign.

The District's 2004 media campaign employed a variety of mass media designed to reach the maximum audience. A major part of this campaign was made possible through a partnership with Channel 11 News (WXIA). Local weather personality, Paul Ossmann, served as the spokesperson.

The first phase of the campaign consisted of Water Use It Wisely messages delivered via television and the Internet by WXIA. The station aired more than 300 total spots in July and August. This effort was complemented during the same time with an outdoor advertising buy, using both billboards and bus shelters throughout the region. The Water Use It Wisely television campaign reached nearly three million people within the District, while the billboards alone were viewed by over 500,000 District citizens.

Here's The Scoop... Pick Up After Your Pet



Be a Solution to Water Pollution
www.cleanwatercampaign.com



2004 DISTRICT ACTIVITIES



The second phase of the campaign consisted of Clean Water Campaign messages delivered via television and the Internet by WXIA. More than 350 total television spots ran in August and September. These messages address water quality and the need to keep our water clean. This phase of the campaign was made possible through a \$100,000 grant from the Woodruff Foundation and consisted of television spots as well as billboards, utility stuffers, posters, Web ads and bus shelter ads. The WXIA Clean Water Campaign messages reached roughly the same number of viewers as the Water Use It Wisely campaign.

Other outreach activities included:

- Taping all workshops and distributing copies to local government access channels;
- Distributing PSAs and “After the Storm,” a segment produced by the Weather Channel in conjunction with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, to local government access channels; and
- Maintaining the www.cleanwatercampaign.com Web site. It averaged 50,000 hits per month. A new feature of the site allows individuals to report (anonymously if desired) water problems. These are then forwarded to local governments.

Reaching Key Target Audiences

The District held community workshops throughout metro Atlanta in 2004. The average number of attendees per event ranged between 50-100 people. Speakers volunteered their time and gave the presentations in the evenings to allow residents who work during the day to attend. The District also participated with other organizations to coordinate or present at their events. More than 1,600 people attended these informative workshops. Topics included:

- Rain gardens (rain gardens are landscaped areas designed to use stormwater runoff to create an attractive and functional landscape feature);

- Tree planting and care, including planting trees to protect streams;
- Auto service, focusing on best management practices for handling automobile fluids, recycling fluids and preventing pollutants from reaching our rivers, lakes and streams;
- Xeriscaping (alternative practices to landscape management help reduce the need for supplemental watering of the landscape and prevent additional runoff);
- Integrated pest management, which focused on how to identify common plant problems in the yard and solutions to reduce the amount of pesticides needed;
- Storm drain stenciling, which sends a strong message to the public that what goes down flows straight into a nearby stream; and
- Septic tank workshops to educate homeowners about the risks to our rivers and streams caused by poorly maintained septic systems.



The District partnered with Rivers Alive for its annual October event. Each year more than 28,000 people participate in river clean-up efforts and events throughout the state, with more than 14,000 participants in the Atlanta metropolitan area alone. A District representative served on the group’s advisory board, participated in radio interviews and sponsored public service announcements promoting the event.

As a part of the Phase II Training Workshops for jurisdictions within the 16-county area that are now affected by new stormwater permit requirements, the District brought together representatives from Project WET, the Clean Water Campaign, Adopt-a-Stream/River of Words, Georgia’s Department of Community Affairs, EPD’s Pollution Prevention Assistance Division and Keep Georgia Beautiful to inform participants about available public education and outreach resources.

Nearly 10,000 brochures were downloaded by persons seeking information from the Clean Water Campaign Web site, along with another 300 requests for other information. The District also provided information in numerous other ways including:

- Supplying speakers for events;
- Creating and encouraging the use of utility inserts;
- Developing collateral materials for local governments, including brochures about rain gardens, Xeriscaping, lawn care, do-it-yourself auto care, pet waste, household hazardous wastes, stormwater pollution for residents and three industry specific brochures on automotive repair, commercial landscaping and food service;
- Placing water conservation information and notices about events in What's Up Interactive Newsletter that goes to reporters, editors, public relations and public affairs professionals across the state; and
- Partnering with local businesses such as Pike Nurseries to produce an article on rain gardens. This was distributed to more than 70,000 consumers.

Primary and Secondary Education

The school education campaigns represented a significant effort this year, reaching more than 3,000 students throughout the 16-county District area. Resources were developed for teachers, and presentations were designed for classroom use. A children's activity book, "Be the Solution to Water Pollution," was distributed widely and was a great success. "Keep Streams Clean – Scoop the Poop" game was also distributed to educators.

Special events included participation in Appalachian-Chattahoochee-Flint Children's Festival in March with Georgia's Department of Community Affairs. The District also participated in Earth Day at Centennial Olympic Park with over 10,000 people in attendance. Over 5,000 raindrops were handed out to children, teachers and parents. The District's costumed mascot, the Raindrop, made appearances throughout the year and was used by local municipalities in school presentations and at children's festivals. Storm drain stenciling events were sponsored by school groups, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts and other organizations throughout the District.



TOP 10 THINGS YOU CAN DO TO BE A SOLUTION TO WATER POLLUTION

1. Never dump anything on the street, down a storm drain or drainage ditch.
2. Scoop up after your pet. Bag it and throw it away in the trash.
3. Compost or bag grass clippings and leaves for curbside collection.
4. Use fertilizers and pesticides sparingly. Do not apply on paved areas.
5. Check your vehicles for leaks and repair them.
6. Reduce, reuse and recycle the amount of cleaning and maintenance chemicals used at home.
7. Recycle motor oil and other vehicle fluids.
8. Throw litter in its place.
9. Wash cars at a commercial car wash or on a grassy area, not your driveway.
10. Tell a friend or neighbor about how to prevent stormwater pollution and get involved.



For the third consecutive year, the District sponsored an essay contest for sixth, seventh and eighth grade students as part of the Clean Water Campaign. The essay contest was designed to promote pollution prevention and water conservation practices. Students were encouraged to write about how people can protect water quality and conserve at the same time. A county winner was selected in each county that participated, and an overall winner was selected from the county winners. The 2004 overall winner was Paul Weiler from Liberty Middle School in Forsyth County.

2004 DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

Calendar of Public Education And Outreach Activities For 2004

Throughout the year, the District has offered training opportunities to professionals within the water conservation, stormwater and wastewater industries on a variety of topics. Additionally, the District provides opportunities for the general public and school-aged students to become aware of water issues facing our community by sponsoring and participating in numerous public education activities and events. Following are some of the events that the District chaired, hosted, co-hosted or sponsored.

Stormwater Model Ordinances Seminars

- January 20 Morrow
- January 21 Douglasville
- January 22 Atlanta
- January 29 Lawrenceville

Rain Garden Workshops

- January 15 Cherokee County
- January 27 Clayton County
- January 29 North Fulton
- February 5 South Fulton
- February 10 Cobb County
- February 25 Gwinnett County
- February 26 DeKalb County
- March 31 City of Alpharetta
- April 17 City of Atlanta

Automobile Service Workshops

- March 2 Cobb County
- March 17 Gwinnett County
- March 9 Clayton County
- March 24 Fulton County
- March 30 DeKalb County
- April 6 North Fulton/Roswell

Xeriscape Workshops

- February 28 Clayton County
- March 4 Cherokee County
- March 16 DeKalb County
- March 22 South Fulton County
- March 25 Cobb County
- March 25 Gwinnett County
- March 29 North Fulton County
- June 17 City of Atlanta
- June 29 City of Roswell

Clean Water Campaign Partnering Workshops

- March 23 Columbus
- April 23 Centennial
Olympic Park

Integrated Pest Management Workshops

- April 14 Gwinnett County
- April 19 Clayton County
- April 20 South Fulton County
- April 27 North Fulton County
- May 6 DeKalb County
- May 6 Cherokee County
- May 13 Cobb County

Septic Tank Workshops

- February 3 Douglas County
- June 10 South Fulton County
- June 17 City of Roswell
- June 22 Cobb County
- June 24 DeKalb County
- June 28 Clayton County
- October 21 Gwinnett County

Phase II MS4 Workshop

- August 19 Atlanta

Solutions to Water Pollution Workshop

- August 31 Clayton County

Composting Workshops

- September 9 DeKalb County
- September 14 Cobb County
- September 16 Gwinnett County
- September 16 Rockdale County
- September 18 Cherokee County

Conservation Rates Workshop

- September 16 Atlanta

Composting Workshops

- September 21 South Fulton County
- September 22 North Fulton
- September 23 Clayton County

Rivers Alive Events

- Weekends in September, October & November

CWC/waterSmart Essay Contest

- Participation by schools in Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, DeKalb, Fayette, Fulton, Forsyth, Gwinnett, Henry, Paulding and Rockdale counties.

Stormwater Management Manual Training

- June 7-8 Atlanta
- June 9-10 Douglasville
- August 10-11 Jonesboro
- August 12-13 Lawrenceville
- September 7-8 Conyers
- September 9-10 Acworth
- October 12-13 Atlanta
- October 14-15 Lawrenceville

Speakers Bureau

- January 12 Georgia Society of Professional Engineers
- February 27 Wetlands and Water Law Seminar
- March 1 Henry Co. Comm. (Watershed Mgt.)
- March 23 Coweta Chamber Breakfast
- April 15 Understanding Water Resource Planning
- April 20 Watershed Mgt. Summary for Stormwater Utility Mtg. Water 101
- May 5 Water Messaging Task Force
- July 15 GW&PCA Annual Conf. Gwinnett Project Management Training
- August 3 ULI/RLF Meeting
- August 11 RBC Board Meeting
- August 10 Understanding Water Resource Planning
- September 1 Southface Water Conservation Lunch
- October 6 Gwinnett Chamber Environmental Forum
- October 8 State and Regional Water Planning (GPA)
- October 12 Watershed Mgt. & Model Ordinances (GPA)
- October 13 Henry County Chamber Luncheon
- October 14 Education & Public Awareness (GW&PCA)
- October 20 Water Loss Assessment: Control Seminar
- November 9 Septic Tank Workshop
- December 9
- December 16

SURVEY BACKGROUND

The District is required to annually review the implementation of its plans and report to the director of Georgia EPD. The District conducted a survey of local implementation activities in the fall of 2004. A questionnaire was sent to 120 District jurisdictions and water and sewer authorities. This section summarizes the responses to the survey questionnaire.

The responses indicate that significant progress has been made in the first year of plan implementation. Local jurisdictions have begun the implementation of requirements such as the adoption of model stormwater ordinances, enactment of conservation rate structures and establishment of education programs. However, there is much work still to be done in 2005 and beyond.

At the time of publication of this report, 91 jurisdictions had participated in the survey. The responding jurisdictions represent 97 percent of the District population and 94 percent of the District land area. This level of participation provided the District with significant information about progress being made at the local level toward the goal of ensuring adequate supplies of drinking water, protecting water quality and minimizing the impacts of development on the District's watersheds and downstream communities.

The questionnaire was divided into three sections covering each of the three District plans: 1) the District-wide Watershed Management Plan; 2) the Long-term Wastewater Management Plan, and 3) the Water Supply and Water Conservation Management Plan. The District plans contain a number of local government implementation activities that are scheduled to occur over the next 30 years. The questionnaire primarily focused on the activities that were scheduled for 2004. Following are a summary of the responses received. A full report that includes more detail from each response received has also been prepared and is available on the District Web site.



IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DISTRICT-WIDE WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN

Local governments have the primary responsibility for watershed and stormwater management activities within the District. As such, the District-Wide Management Plan includes a number of responsibilities and requirements for cities and counties within the 16-county area.

Local ordinances are a primary mechanism for achieving many stormwater and watershed management goals. The District developed a suite of model ordinances that were incorporated as part of the Watershed Management Plan, and their adoption is one of the first activities required of local governments. The 2004 annual survey asked cities and counties to report on the status of implementation of the model stormwater ordinances.

In addition, there are a number of other plan requirements related to local stormwater management program activities. The 2004 annual survey included questions on the following areas:

- **Stormwater Management Operations and Maintenance Programs**
- **Household Hazardous Waste Collection Programs**
- **Good Housekeeping Programs for Stormwater Management**
- **Water Supply Source Protection Activities**
- **Stormwater/Non-point Source Public Information and Education Program Activities**
- **Funding of Stormwater Management Programs**

Implementation of Stormwater Management Model Ordinances

All cities and counties within the District are required to adopt the model stormwater ordinances or alternatives at least as effective. The first six questions on the annual survey related to the local implementation of the model ordinances. Below are the responses showing adoption of the first five model stormwater ordinances as of October 2004, grouped by the implementation schedule.

2004 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS REQUIRED TO ADOPT THE MODEL STORMWATER ORDINANCES BY APRIL 2004

Clayton County (uninc.) ●■▲

Forest Park ●■▲◆
 Jonesboro ●■▲◆
 Lake City
 Lovejoy *
 Morrow ●■▲◆
 Riverdale ◆

Cobb County (uninc.) ●■▲◆

Acworth
 Austell ●■▲◆
 Kennesaw ●■▲◆
 Marietta ●■▲◆
 Powder Springs ■▲◆
 Smyrna

DeKalb County (uninc.) ◆

Avondale Estates *
 Chamblee ●■◆

Clarkston

Decatur ●■▲◆
 Doraville ●
 Lithonia *
 Pine Lake
 Stone Mountain ▲

Fulton County (uninc.) ◆

Alpharetta ●■▲◆
 Atlanta ●■▲◆
 College Park ●■▲◆
 East Point ●
 Fairburn ●
 Hapeville ●■▲◆
 Mountain Park ●■▲◆
 Palmetto ●■▲◆
 Roswell ●■▲◆
 Union City ●■▲◆

Gwinnett County (uninc.) ●■▲◆

Auburn
 Berkeley Lake ●■▲◆
 Braselton
 Buford ●▲◆
 Dacula ●■▲◆
 Duluth ●■▲◆
 Grayson *
 Lawrenceville ●■▲◆
 Lilburn ●■▲◆
 Norcross *
 Rest Haven *
 Snellville ●■▲◆
 Sugar Hill ■◆
 Suwanee ●■▲◆

KEY:

● Ordinance for Post-Development Stormwater Management for New Development and Redevelopment
 ▲ Illicit Discharge and Illegal Connection Ordinance
 ◆ Litter Control Ordinance

■ Floodplain Management/Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance
 ★ Conservation Subdivision/Open Space Development Ordinance
 * Did not Return Survey

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS REQUIRED TO ADOPT THE MODEL STORMWATER ORDINANCES BY APRIL 2005 OR APRIL 2006 (*in italics*)

Bartow County (uninc.) ■★

Adairsville *
 Cartersville
 Emerson *
 Euharlee
 Kingston ●■▲◆
 Taylorsville *
 White *

Cherokee County (uninc.) ★◆

Ball Ground ▲◆
 Canton ●■◆
 Holly Springs ●■▲◆
 Nelson ■
 Waleska
 Woodstock

Coweta County (uninc.)

Corinth *
 Grantville
 Haralson *
 Moreland *
 Newnan
 Senoia ●■▲◆

Sharpsburg ◆

Turin ▲◆

Douglas County (uninc.)† ●■▲

Douglasville† ●■▲
 Villa Rica ■★

Fayette County (uninc.) ■★◆

Brooks
 Fayetteville ■▲
 Peachtree City ●■▲◆
 Tyrone *
 Woolsey

Forsyth County (uninc.) ●■▲◆

Cumming

Hall County (uninc.) ●◆

Clermont *
 Flowery Branch *
 Gainesville ▲
 Gillsville *
 Lula *
 Oakwood

Henry County (uninc.)

Hampton
 Locust Grove ●■▲◆
 McDonough ●■▲◆
 Stockbridge ●■▲◆

Paulding County (uninc.)

Braswell *
 Dallas ■◆
 Hiram *

Rockdale County (uninc.)

Conyers *

Walton County (uninc.) ●■▲◆

Between *
 Good Hope *
 Jersey *
 Loganville ●■▲◆
 Monroe *
 Social Circle ★◆
 Walnut Grove ●■▲◆

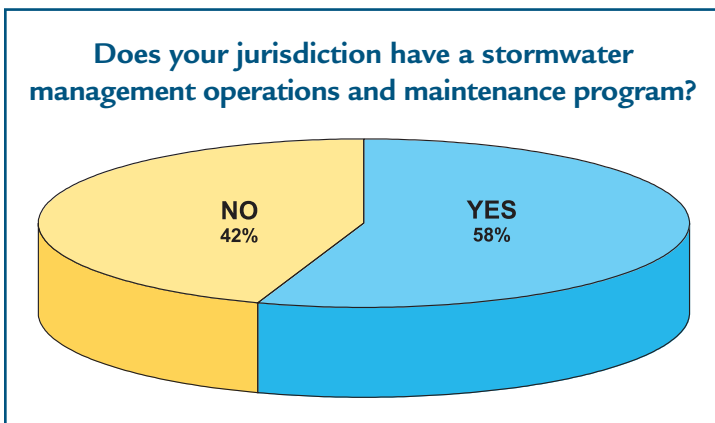
† Stormwater management in Douglas County and the City of Douglasville is handled by the Douglasville-Douglas County Water and Sewer Authority.

Implementation of Other Watershed Management Plan Components

The following results are from additional questions on implementation of the District-Wide Watershed Management Plan and are based on responses from 85 local jurisdictions that represent approximately 99 percent of both the population and the land area within the District.

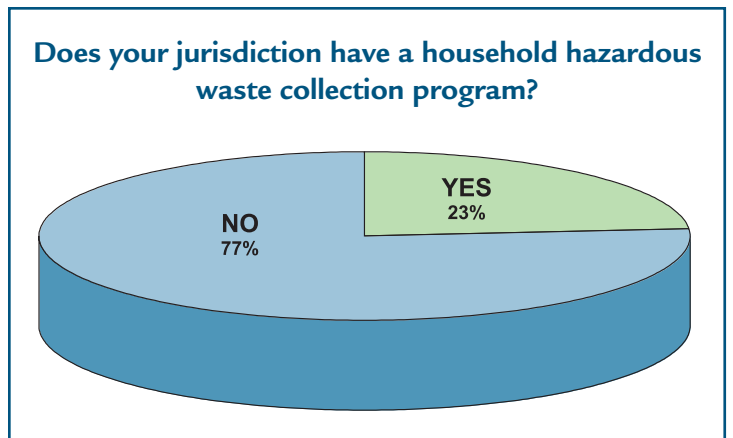
Stormwater Operations & Maintenance

An essential component of local stormwater management program activities is the ongoing operation and maintenance of the stormwater drainage, control and conveyance systems. Failure to provide effective maintenance can reduce both the hydraulic capacity and the pollutant removal efficiency of stormwater controls and conveyance systems. Under the District-Wide Watershed Management Plan, local governments in the District are required to develop and implement a stormwater operations and maintenance program which includes a plan for general routine and remedial maintenance and emergency response, as well as a tracking program for new stormwater management facilities.



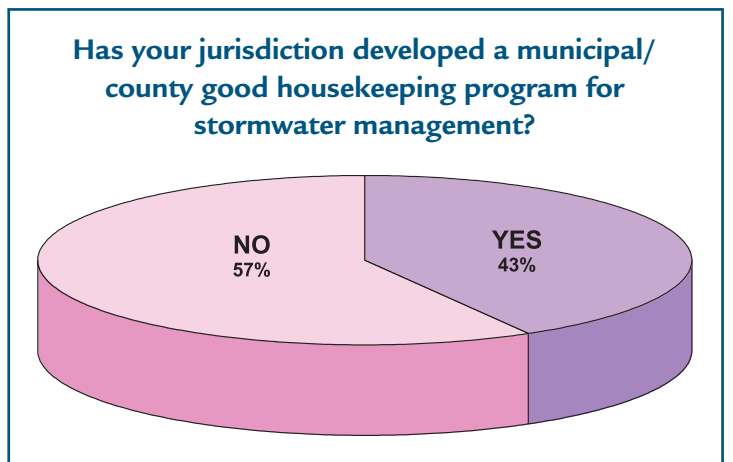
Household Hazardous Waste Collection

A variety of hazardous and potentially harmful chemicals and materials, many of which pose potential water quality threats, are improperly used and disposed of by District residents. The District watershed plan recommends that local governments provide accessible recycling programs for toxic and hazardous household waste to ensure proper disposal of these materials. This program is voluntary for local governments.



Municipal/County Good Housekeeping Programs

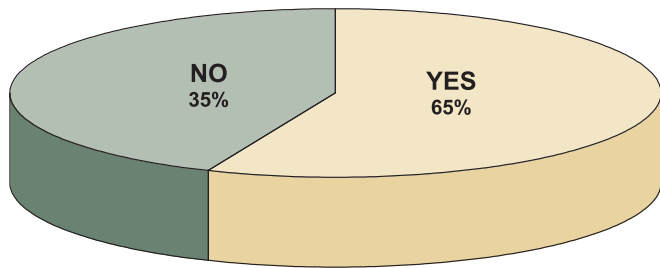
Many activities undertaken by local governments in their day-to-day activities can result in water quality impacts and impairment. City and counties must ensure that their own operations are not contributing to water quality degradation through the implementation of appropriate “good housekeeping” practices to prevent stormwater pollution – particularly in the areas of site and grounds management, fleet maintenance and public works and utility operations.



Stormwater Public Awareness and Education

Local public awareness and outreach activities are an important way that cities and counties can help educate their residents and businesses about the detrimental effects of stormwater pollution and the steps that they can take to protect or improve the quality of our rivers, lakes and streams. Cities and counties in the District are to have a local program for stormwater education that makes use of the materials and efforts provided through the Clean Water Campaign.

Does your jurisdiction have a stormwater education program?



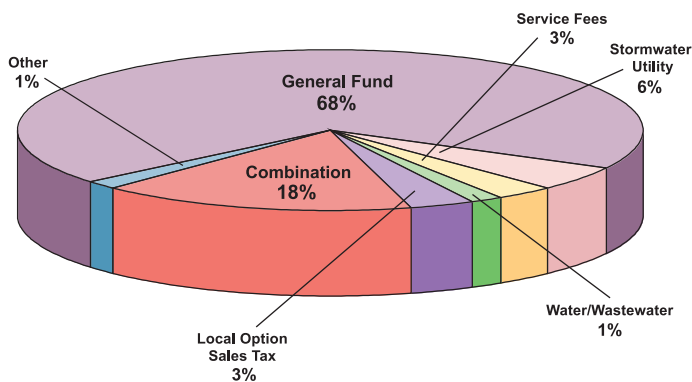
Stormwater Program Funding

Successful implementation of a local government's stormwater efforts hinges on the ability to fund the program activities. Within the District, general revenues from property taxes (general fund) are the primary source of funding for most cities and counties.

However, as this funding is often inadequate to meet the expanded requirements under new regulatory requirements, alternative funding methods for stormwater management are being considered and implemented, including the sale of bonds, development impact fees, plan review fees and the creation of stormwater user fee (stormwater utility) systems.

Eight local governments reported that they have implemented a stormwater utility or stormwater user fee system. Of those cities and counties that do not currently have a stormwater utility, 58 percent are considering one.

How does your jurisdiction currently fund its stormwater activities?



IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LONG-TERM WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

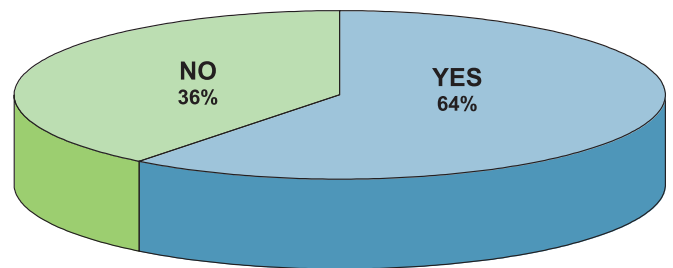
The Long-term Wastewater Management Plan will be implemented by the local jurisdictions that own and operate sewer systems and by county health departments. Local jurisdictions need to integrate the District plan into their own master plans. The plan includes requirements for wastewater planning within the District counties and addresses sewer and septic system regulations. The District plan implementation questionnaire focused on the major 2004 wastewater management activities.

There was an 87 percent response rate to the plan implementation questionnaire from the sewer systems. That represents 99 percent of the sewered population in the District.

Local Water Plans

As required by the plan, local jurisdictions must develop local wastewater plans that conform to the wastewater plan.

Has your jurisdiction conducted a review of local wastewater plans for consistency with the District Long-Term Wastewater Management Plan?



Local Policy for Private Wastewater Systems

Local jurisdictions are required to develop policies on private wastewater systems specific to their own needs. Some jurisdictions prohibit private wastewater systems, while others may allow them under very limited situations and others may establish them as part of a long-term plan. Twenty-six local jurisdictions already have local policies addressing private wastewater systems.

Sewer System Maintenance Programs

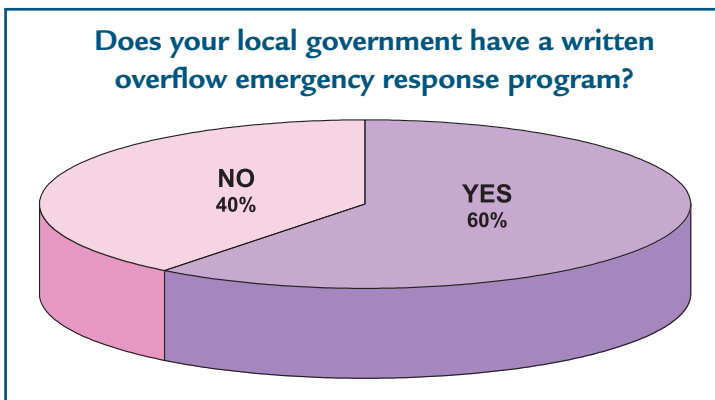
Each District sewer system is required to begin development in 2004 of a sewer system maintenance program and have it in place by the end of 2005. The purpose of the maintenance program is to ensure that the sewer system is maintained in a manner that minimizes failures and extends the longevity of the system. Forty-two District sewer systems (88 percent) are already using a sewer system maintenance program.

Development of Grease Management Programs

The discharge of grease into the District's sewer systems poses serious clogging problems and costs. It is estimated that greases causes more than half of sewer system blockages. The plan requires sewer systems to develop and implement a grease management program during 2004 and 2005. Thirty-five District sewer systems (73 percent) already have grease management programs in place.

Overflow Emergency Response Program

Each sewer system is required to develop and implement a written overflow emergency response program to ensure adequate protection of human health and the environment from sanitary sewer overflows.



Sewer Rehabilitation Program

Each sewer system is required to develop and implement a rehabilitation program during 2004 and 2005. Sewer rehabilitation is necessary to restore the structural integrity of a sewer system and to reduce the hydraulic loads by eliminating infiltration and inflow. Twenty-seven District sewer systems (56 percent) have already established sewer rehabilitation programs.

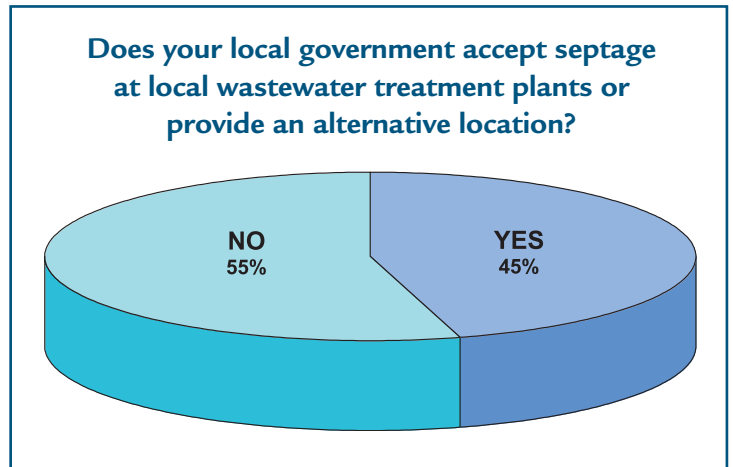
Septic Tank Requirements

Local governments or county boards of health within the District need to establish additional septic system design requirements to supplement the existing Department of Human Resources regulations during 2004 and 2005. These requirements improve the design, siting, permitting and construction of new septic systems and will offer a proactive way to avoid problems with future septic systems. Forty-three of the District's jurisdictions (37 percent) have already begun establishing these types of additional requirements.

Septic Tank Pumping

The single most effective method for extending the life of a septic system and insuring its proper operation is to pump out the settled solids from the septic tank before excessive amounts accumulate and begin to migrate into the absorption field. It is recommended that the county boards of health establish a requirement within the District for system owners to have their septic tanks pumped out every five years. Sixteen of the District jurisdictions (14 percent) have septic tank pumping requirements. The plan requires development and adoption of these requirements during 2004 and 2005.

Local jurisdictions will need to plan for disposal of the septage at local wastewater plants or provide alternative locations.



IMPLEMENTATION OF WATER SUPPLY & WATER CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

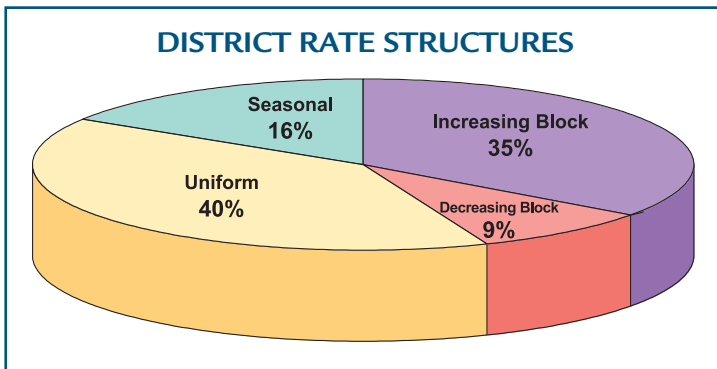
The Water Supply and Water Conservation Management Plan will be implemented in large part by the local jurisdictions that own and operate water systems. The District plan includes a framework for water supply facilities and strategies for resource management. A critical element of the District plan is water conservation. The water conservation program includes 11 measures that will reduce water use and water losses. The District plan implementation questionnaire focused on the major 2004 water supply and water conservation management activities.

There was an 81 percent response rate to the questionnaire from the water suppliers in the District. The 52 suppliers who responded serve approximately 99 percent of the District's population and 94 percent of the District's land area. Another, more detailed survey was conducted to determine the water rates structures within the District. That survey had a 100 percent response rate.

2004 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

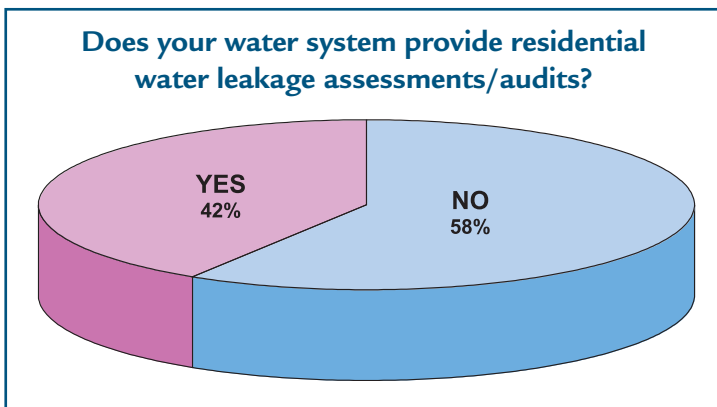
Conservation Pricing

All District water suppliers were required to adopt, at a minimum, uniform pricing structures by January 1, 2004. Fifty-seven of the District's utilities (91 percent) met or exceeded this requirement. By January 1, 2006, all District water suppliers are required to adopt a multi-tiered rate structure. Fulton County and the City of Mountain Park have already adopted multi-tiered rate structures that meet this requirement.



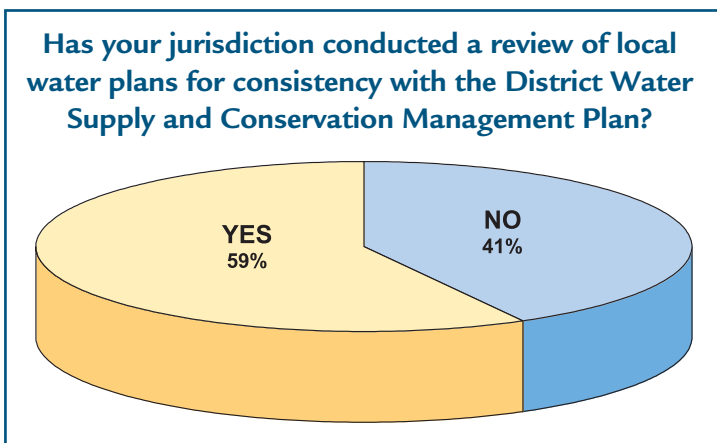
Residential Water Audits

Water providers within the District are required to begin or expand a program for residential customers that provides water audit or leak detection information.



Local Water Plans

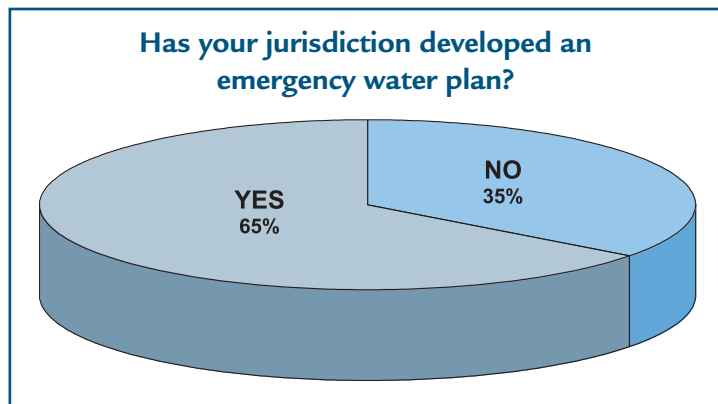
As required by the plan, local jurisdictions must develop local water supply plans that conform to the water supply plan.



Joint Planning

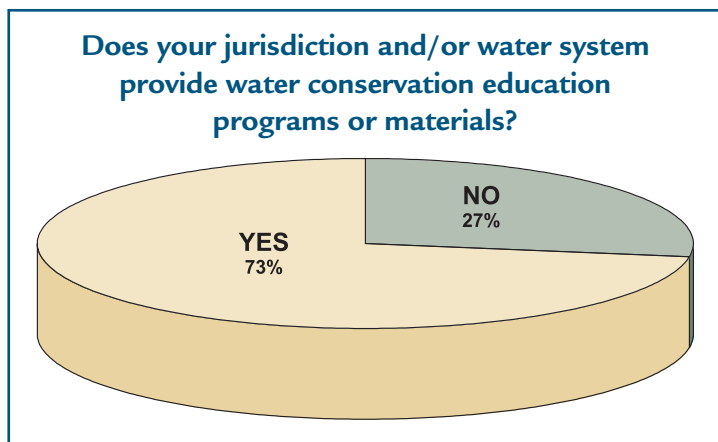
Water supply efficiency and reliability are enhanced through the interconnection of adjoining water systems. Encouraging interconnections between water systems in the District is particularly important in the event of a drought or emergency situation. Interconnections also support projected water demand within the District by accommodating routine inter-jurisdictional water sales.

Five of the six major joint water supply plans identified in the plan are being developed. In addition, 18 other water suppliers are working inter-jurisdictionally.



Public Education

Education and public awareness is critical to achieving public cooperation and support of water conservation goals. Each water provider is required by the water supply plan to create or increase their public information campaign.



The Water Planning District is structured to operate according to a calendar year fiscal year. On November 6, 2003, the board approved the budget for the operation of the District during 2004. A detailed accounting of the funds received and expended by the District as of December 7, 2004 follows.

Projects Funding Structure

The District continues to meet with the Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority (GEFA) concerning the financing of projects included in District plans. In addition to working with GEFA, the District is in its third year of working to secure federal funding for projects in the District through its federal grant research. This effort has focused on funding through the State and Tribal Assistance Grants in the VA/HUD portion of the EPA Appropriations Bill. In 2005, the District will investigate additional funding options through the U.S. Army Corps. of Engineers and the United State Geological Survey (USGS).

Federal Grant Research

In 2005, the District plans to continue its work begun in 2002 with the law firm of Holland and Knight to study potential federal funding opportunities that can be used to address environmental and infrastructure challenges in Northern Georgia. Because individual water and sewer systems have similar requirements, the District has made this a joint undertaking with the respective systems in order to develop a strategy to pursue these federal funds. The Clayton County Water Authority, the Cobb County-Marietta Water Authority, Fulton, Hall, Henry and Rockdale counties, and the cities of Ball Ground, Cartersville, Gainesville, Hampton, Locust Grove, McDonough and Stockbridge committed funds towards this effort in 2004.

To date, the District has secured \$2.7 million in federal funds during the Federal FY 2003 – FY 2005 appropriations cycles for projects in the District, and this work will continue during the FY 2006 appropriations cycle.

Financial Recommendations

During 2004, the Board and its committees discussed issues surrounding the funding of the District's calendar year 2005 budget (\$1,096,199). The Board agreed to continue to fund the District through the per capita assessment option at a figure of \$.15 per capita. This figure provides for \$596,199 in local dues for District calendar year 2005 budget.

The board has requested a state funding level of \$250,000 in the FY 2005 Supplemental Budget for the District's 2005 calendar year and \$250,000 in the FY 2006 Budget for the District's 2006 calendar year.

FUNDS EXPENDED (as of December 7, 2004)

<u>Expenses</u>	<u>2004 Budget</u>	<u>Expended or Under Contract Through 12/7/2004</u>	<u>Remaining Budget</u>
Chairman's Allowance	\$ 3,000	\$ 0	\$3,000
District Special Projects*	112,761	112,761	0
District Planning Function			
Salaries	267,406	259,059	8,347
Fringe Benefits	157,770	149,366	8,404
Contracts	20,000	11,012	8,988
Overhead	164,967	158,469	6,498
Miscellaneous Operating	123,063	49,756	73,307
Public Education	160,000	141,608	18,392
2003 Obligated expenses	25,488	25,488	0
Totals	\$1,034,455	\$907,519	\$126,936

*District Special Projects are funded on a 'cash-in cash-out' basis.

IV. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

FUNDS RECEIVED (as of December 7, 2004)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Payor</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Special Purpose Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>
1/12/04	Cobb BOC			\$91,163.00		\$91,163.00
1/12/04	Bartow County			11,403.00		11,403.00
1/22/04	Fulton County			64,396.00		64,396.00
1/22/04	Hall County			20,892.00		20,892.00
1/22/04	Douglas County Water & Sewer			13,826.00		13,826.00
1/22/04	Walton County			9,103.00		9,103.00
1/22/04	Fayette County			13,689.00		13,689.00
1/27/04	Rockdale County			1,752.84		1,752.84
1/27/04	Forsyth County			14,761.00		14,761.00
1/27/04	Clayton County			35,478.00		35,478.00
1/30/04	January Interest	\$388.02				\$388.02
2/18/04	Cherokee County			21,285.00		21,285.00
2/18/04	DeKalb County			95,414.00		95,414.00
2/27/04	February Interest	425.32				425.32
3/4/04	Rockdale County			1,752.84		1,752.84
3/4/04	Paulding County			12,252.00		12,252.00
3/31/04	March Interest	416.42				416.42
4/6/04	Rockdale County			1,752.84		1,752.84
4/27/04	City of Atlanta				\$25,000.00	25,000.00
4/30/04	April Interest	367.48				367.48
5/12/04	Henry County				5,000.00	5,000.00
5/12/04	Stockbridge				5,000.00	5,000.00
5/12/04	City of Locust Grove				5,000.00	5,000.00
5/12/04	City of Hampton				5,000.00	5,000.00
5/12/04	City of McDonough				5,000.00	5,000.00
5/31/04	May Interest	379.38				379.38
6/1/04	Coweta County			24,534.00		24,534.00
6/1/04	Rockdale County			1,752.84	7,500.00	9,252.84
6/1/04	City of Cartersville				10,000.00	10,000.00
6/1/04	Gwinnett County			88,267.00		88,267.00
6/11/04	Gainesville				10,000.00	10,000.00
6/23/04	Clayton County				15,000.00	15,000.00
6/23/04	Hall County				12,500.00	12,500.00
6/23/04	Rockdale County			1,752.84		1,752.84
6/23/04	Rockdale County			1,752.84		1,752.84
6/30/04	June Interest	436.14				436.14
7/16/04	GA Dept of Natural Resources		\$250,000.00			250,000.00
7/31/04	July Interest	605.87				605.87
8/20/04	GA Dept of Natural Resources		80,000.00			80,000.00
8/31/04	August Interest	819.89				819.89
9/17/04	City of Ball Ground				5,000.00	5,000.00
9/30/04	September Interest	936.27				936.27
10/8/04	Fulton County				35,000.00	35,000.00
10/8/04	City of Atlanta			62,471.00		62,471.00
10/13/04	Walton County			9,103.00		9,103.00
10/13/04	City of Atlanta				12,700.00	12,700.00
10/13/04	Paulding County			12,252.00		12,252.00
10/20/04	Fayette County			13,689.00		13,689.00
10/21/04	Hall County			20,892.00		20,892.00
10/27/04	DeKalb County			95,414.00		95,414.00
10/29/04	October Interest	914.29				914.29
11/5/04	Gwinnett County			88,267.00		88,267.00
11/23/04	Clayton County			23,652.00		23,652.00
11/23/04	Bartow County			11,403.00		11,403.00
11/23/04	Cherokee County			21,285.00		21,285.00
Totals		\$5,689.08	\$330,000.00	\$885,408.04	\$157,700.00	\$1,378,797.12

WATER DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

Elected Officials

Atlanta: Mayor Shirley Franklin
 Bartow: Mayor Mike Fields, Cartersville
 Cherokee: Chairman Mike Byrd
 Clayton: Chairman Crandle Bray
 Cobb: Chairman Sam Olens
 Coweta: Mayor Robert Hannah, Senoia
 DeKalb: CEO Vernon Jones
 Douglas: Chairman Rita Rainwater
 Fayette: Mayor Ken Steele, Fayetteville
 (Secretary-Treasurer)
 Forsyth: Mayor Ford Gravitt, Cumming
 Fulton: Chairman Karen Handel
 Gwinnett: Chairman Wayne Hill
 Hall: Chairman Gary Gibbs
 Henry: Mayor Lorene Lindsey, Locust Grove
 Paulding: Mayor Boyd Austin, Dallas
 Rockdale: Chairman Norman Wheeler
 Walton: Mayor Jim Burgess, Social Circle

Citizen Members

Rebecca “Becky” Champion
 Robert D. Cheeley
 Joel H. Cowan
 Kathryn “Kit” Dunlap (Chairman)
 Michael J. Egan
 Gardiner W. Garrard, Jr.
 Birdel Jackson
 Dennis McEntire
 Robert Lipson
 Laura Turner Seydel

*Former Board Members**

Douglas R. Hooker
 Mayor Emily Lawson, Gainesville
 Chairman Kevin Little
 Mayor Rick Roberts, Ball Ground
 Chairman Jerry Shearlin
 J.T. Williams

*Board service completed in 2004

TECHNICAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Judy Adler	Jane Chastain	Marie Garrett	Jim Lubring	Jessica Roth
Bill Andrews	David Chastant	Robert E. Gay	Barry Lucas	Juan Ruiz
Nick Ammons	Richard Chime	Theron Gay	Phil Mallon	Colby Rutledge
Barry Amos	Steve Cole	Wendell Geiger	Mike Martin	Jim Sapp
Laurie Ashmore	Pam Conner	Mike Gippert	Meredith Mason	Jim Scarbrough
Leigh Askew	Cheryl Contant	Brad Gresham	James Maughon	Wayne Selman
Diane Badger	Charles Corbin	Sam Gueller	Steve McCullers	Frank Sherrill
George Barnes	Tom Couch	Dan Hall	Eddie McCollum	Tom Sills
Johnny Barron	Ben Counter	Stan Hall	Rebecca McDonough	Bob Snelson
Sally Bates	R.D. Cowan	Kathy Hatcher	Woody McFarlin	Jim Stafford
Phillip Beard	Boyd Cummings	Doug Hawkins	Chris McGahee	Jim Steadman
Harmit Bedi	John Daniels	Jon Heard	Richard McLeod	Shelley Stiebling
Douglas Bennett	Melinda Davies	Tom Heard	James H. Miller	Harvey Stokes
Tina Bennett	Duane R. Demeritt	Bill Higgins	Becky Mixon	Scott Stokes
Dennis Benz	David Dockery	Mark Hipp	Ali Mohajer	Clyde Stricklin
Dennis Bergin	Jeff Eady	Renee Hoge	William Moore	Rodger E. Swaim
Troy Besech	Don Easterbrook	Jesse Howard	Stu Moring	Ben Taube
Rick Blackwell	Rick Eastin	Rick M. Jeffares	Bobby Morrow	Danny Taylor
Amanda Blowers	Tim Equels	C. Johnson	Gene Morton	Greg Teague
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