# Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District: Executive Committee Meeting

*Wednesday, September 9, 2026*

Please visit
http://www.northgeorgiawater.org/meetingmaterials/

# Welcome

# Approve Meeting Minutes

# Recommended Motion

To adopt the June 3, 2026, Executive Committee Meeting minutes

# BAC New Member Approval

# Recommended Motion

To approve the membership of 10 BAC applicants.

# Water Resources Management Plan Amendment Request

# Amendment Request for Consideration

City of  Senoia– Water Supply and Facility Phasing Plan Expansion for an additional peak day capacity of 1.5 MGD in the Line Creek Watershed within the Flint River Basin along with the decommissioning of two ground water wells.

# Recommended Motion

To adopt the City of Senoia request to amend the 2022 Water Resources Plan.

# Adjourn

# Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District: Governing Board Meeting

*Wednesday, September 9, 2026*

Please visit
http://www.northgeorgiawater.org/meetingmaterials/

# Welcome

# Public Comment Period

# Approve Meeting Minutes

# Recommended Motion

To adopt the June 3, 2026, Governing Board Meeting minutes

# Chairwoman’s Report

# 25th Anniversary Breakfast

August 11, 2026

Chattahoochee Nature Center Pavilion


Thank you to our sponsors
Jacobs
METRO ATLANTA CHAMBER
COUNCIL for QUALITY GROWTH
Hazen
Georgia Association of Water Professionals
TIFTUF
CERM


Celebrating 25 Years of Regional Collaboration
Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District
GREETINGS FROM THE METRO WATER DISTRICT
LAKE LANIER


Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District
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mydropcounts.org


Fire Place


Fire Place


EVERY DROP COUNTS
MAKE WAVES

# Takeaways from the June 2026 Board Retreat

# Future Meeting Dates

- 2026 Executive Committee and Governing Board
  - Wednesday, December 9th
- 2027 Executive Committee and Board Meeting (tentative)
  - Wednesday, March 10th
  - June (*Date and Location TBD*)
  - September 8th
  - December 8th
- 2026 Basin Advisory Councils
  - Wednesday, October 14th – Chattahoochee, Coosa, Lanier
  - Tuesday, October 20th – Ocmulgee, Oconee, Flint
- 2026 Technical Coordinating Committee
  - Wednesday, November 4th
    - Watershed: 10AM – 12PM
    - Water Supply/ Wastewater: 1 – 3PM

# Executive Committee Report

# BAC New Member Approval

# Water Resources Management Plan Amendment Request

# Amendment Request for Consideration

City of  Senoia– Water Supply and Facility Phasing Plan Expansion for an additional peak day capacity of 1.5 MGD in the Line Creek Watershed within the Flint River Basin along with the decommissioning of two ground water wells.

# Recommended Motion

To adopt the City of Senoia request to amend the 2022 Water Resources Plan.

# Staff Updates

# Education and Outreach

# Summer 2026 Drought Messaging

Comprehensive Digital Media Package

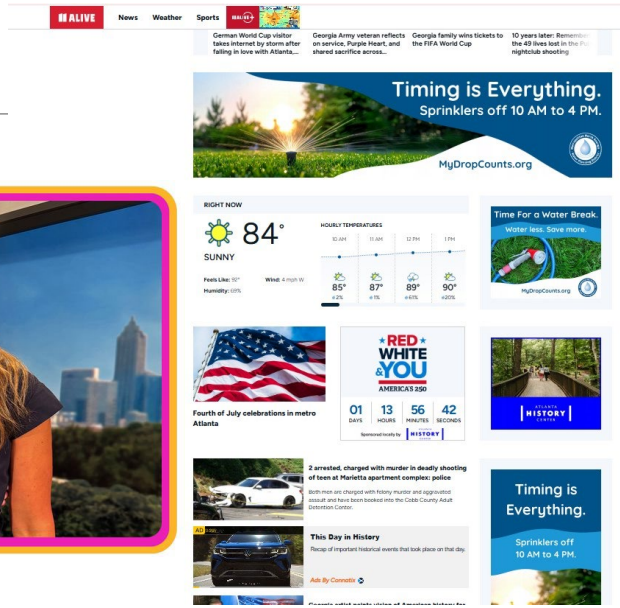
PSA Billboard Program

Complementary Meta Campaign

# Comprehensive Digital Media Package (TEGNA/11Alive)

Campaign from June 29th through Sept. 30th includes:

- PSA for drought awareness
- Targeted streaming of PSAs
- Promotion of My Drop Counts pledge
- District staff to appear on-air: https://bit.ly/4eEMT3X
- District logo sponsorship of drought and/or weather tracking
- Focused week of tailored drought-related messaging



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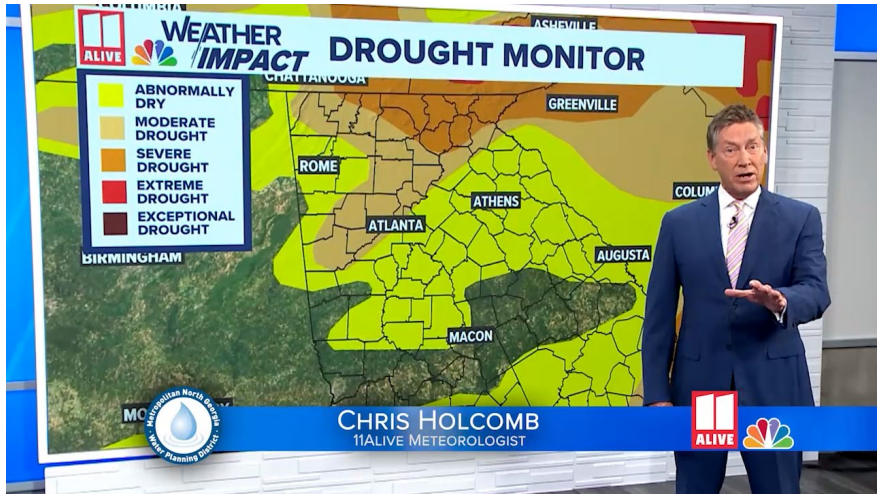
# TEGNA Campaign Metrics

- Atlanta & Co. Interview – 25,000 impressions
- PSA and Commercial (ran 100+ times) – 1.45 million impressions
- 11Alive Homepage takeover (July 3) – 88,000 impressions
- 11Alive App & Streaming – 189,000 impressions

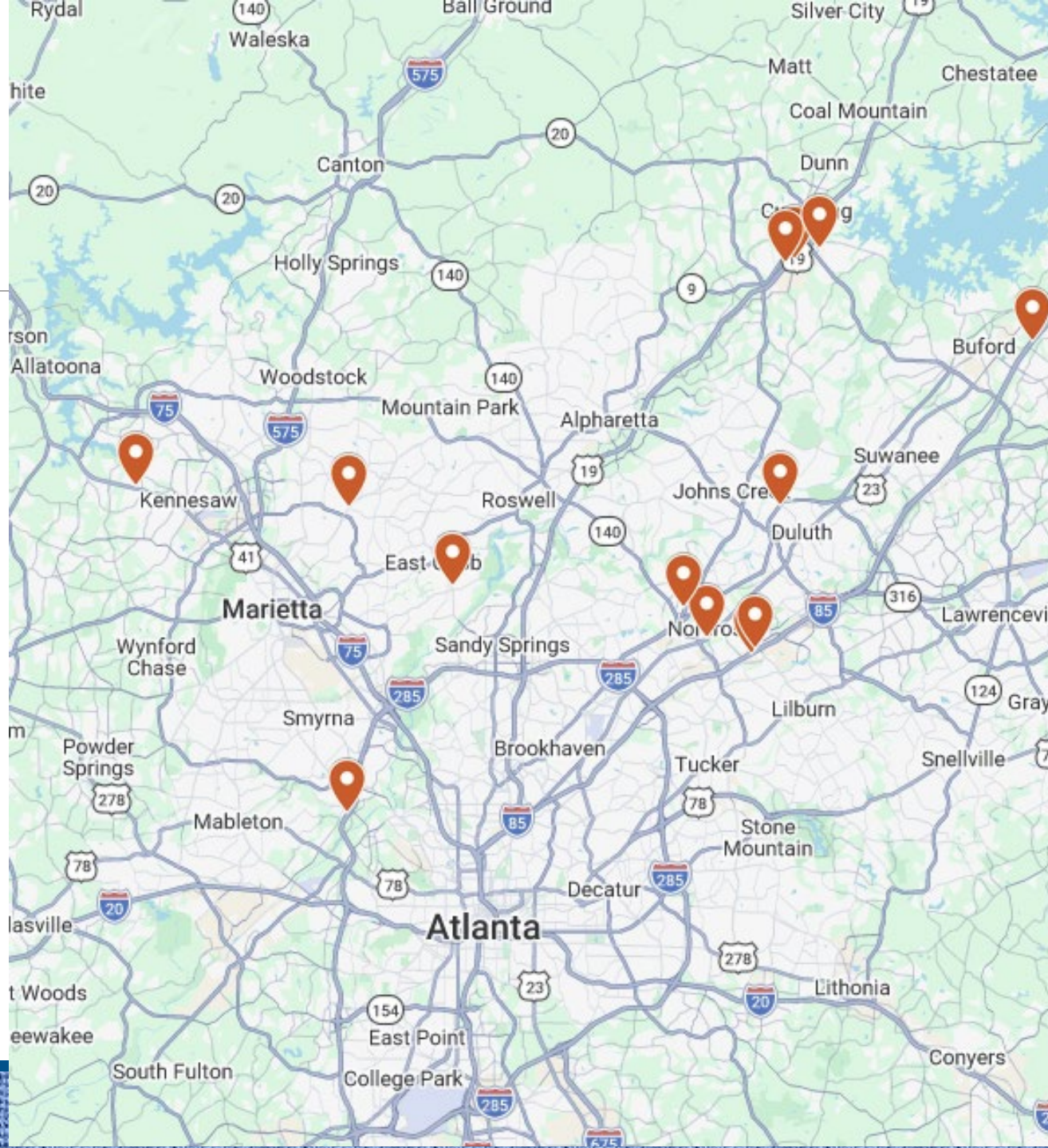
- **Cost: $25,000**
- **Total Impressions (Aug. 31st): 1,727,857**

# Clear Channel PSA Billboard Program

- July 27th through Sept. 20th
- 13 billboards across north metro area
- Locations: see map

- **Cost: $9,000**
- **Impressions (through Aug. 31st): 4,565,968**



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# Meta Ads (Facebook and Instagram)

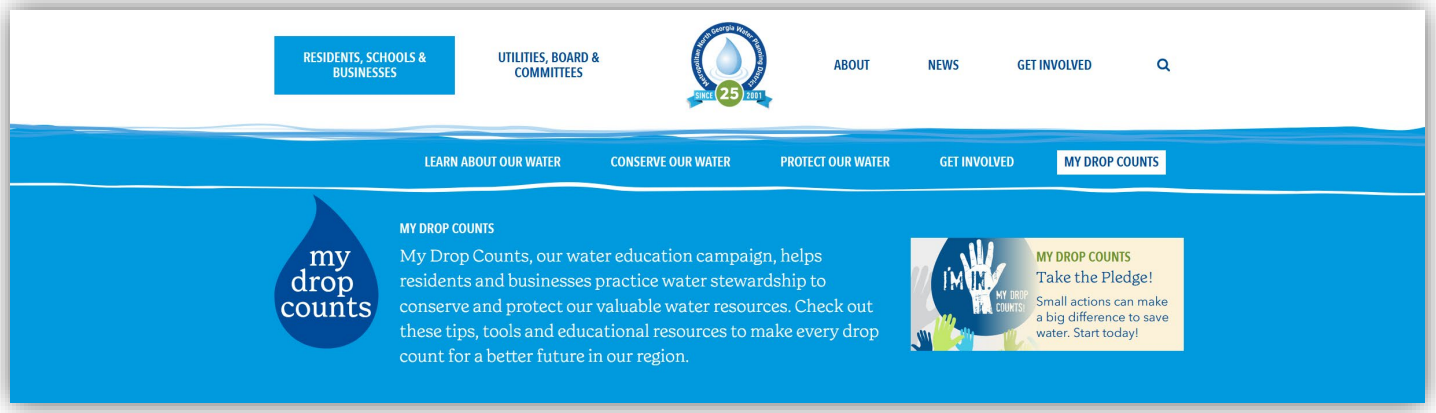
- Ads started July 17th, continue through Sept. 30th
- Running five ad visuals/messages

- **Total impressions: 874,953**
- **Total reach: 297,276**
- **Est. Cost: $4,800**

# Overall Impacts

- Visits to MyDropCounts.org increase 250%
- 70+ followers increase in July & August

**Total Campaign Impressions: 7,168,778**



# 2026 Middle School Essay Contest

"When in Drought"

1. Research droughts using the resources provided. You might consider interviewing someone who experienced the 2007 or 2016 drought, like a family member or employee of your local water utility. How do droughts effect metro Atlanta/ the north Georgia region, and what are some things we can do to work together to help during a drought?

Or

2. Use the resources below to answer the following questions. Why is water conservation especially important during a drought? How can you save water at home and at school?

Release Date: week of August 31st

Deadline: October 23rd

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# Water Supply

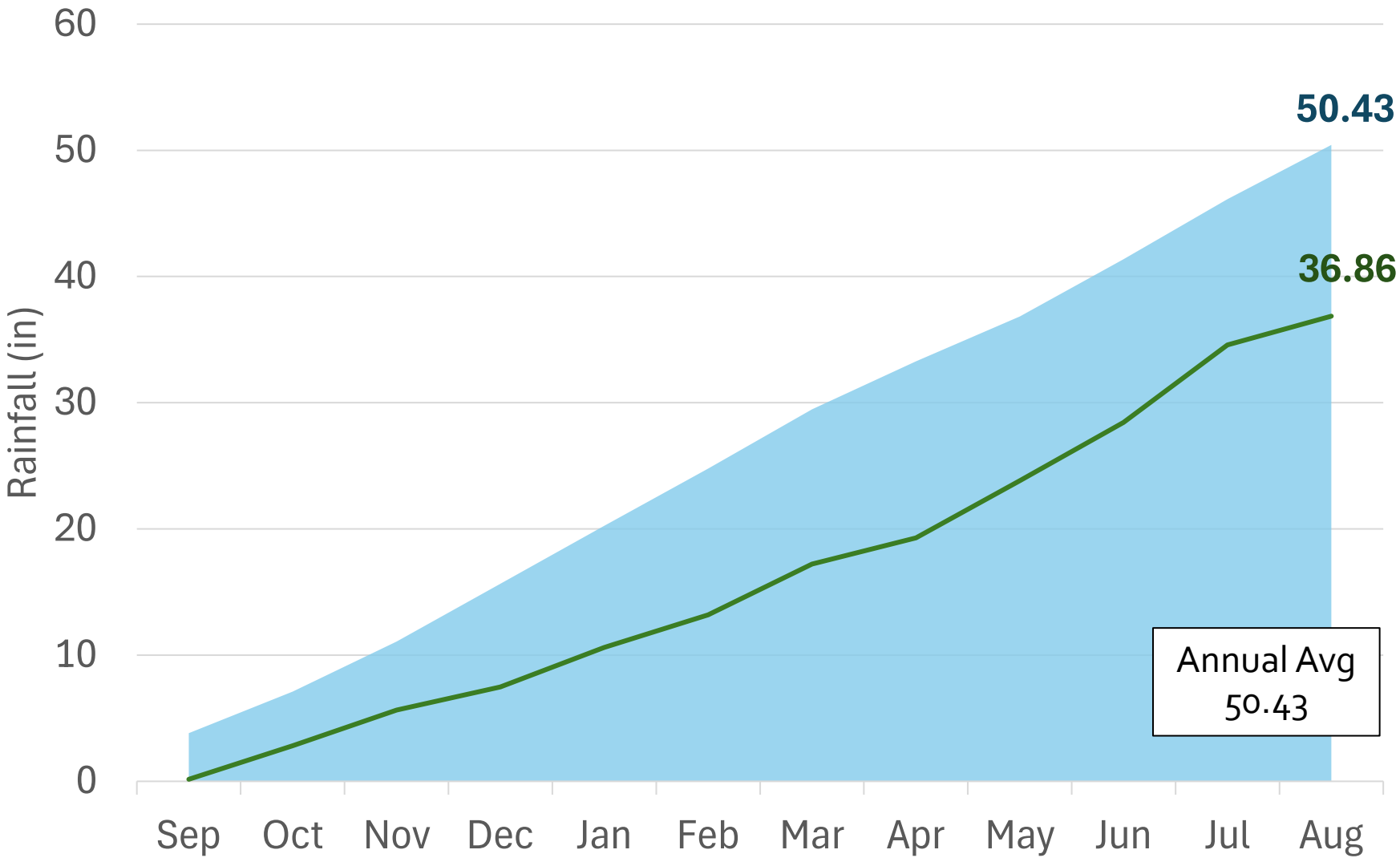
# Drought Level 1 Still in Effect


Level 1 Drought Declared | Environmental Protection Division

- Georgia EPD declared state-wide Drought Response Level 1 April 27th
- Consists of a public information campaign, with requirements for: public notice and drought specific public-service messaging
- District Resources
  - Press Release
  - Current Drought Status webpage
  - Water Stats webpage
  - Social media resources
  - Printables & brochure resources

# Cumulative Rainfall at Atlanta Airport

## Sept 2025 – Aug 2026

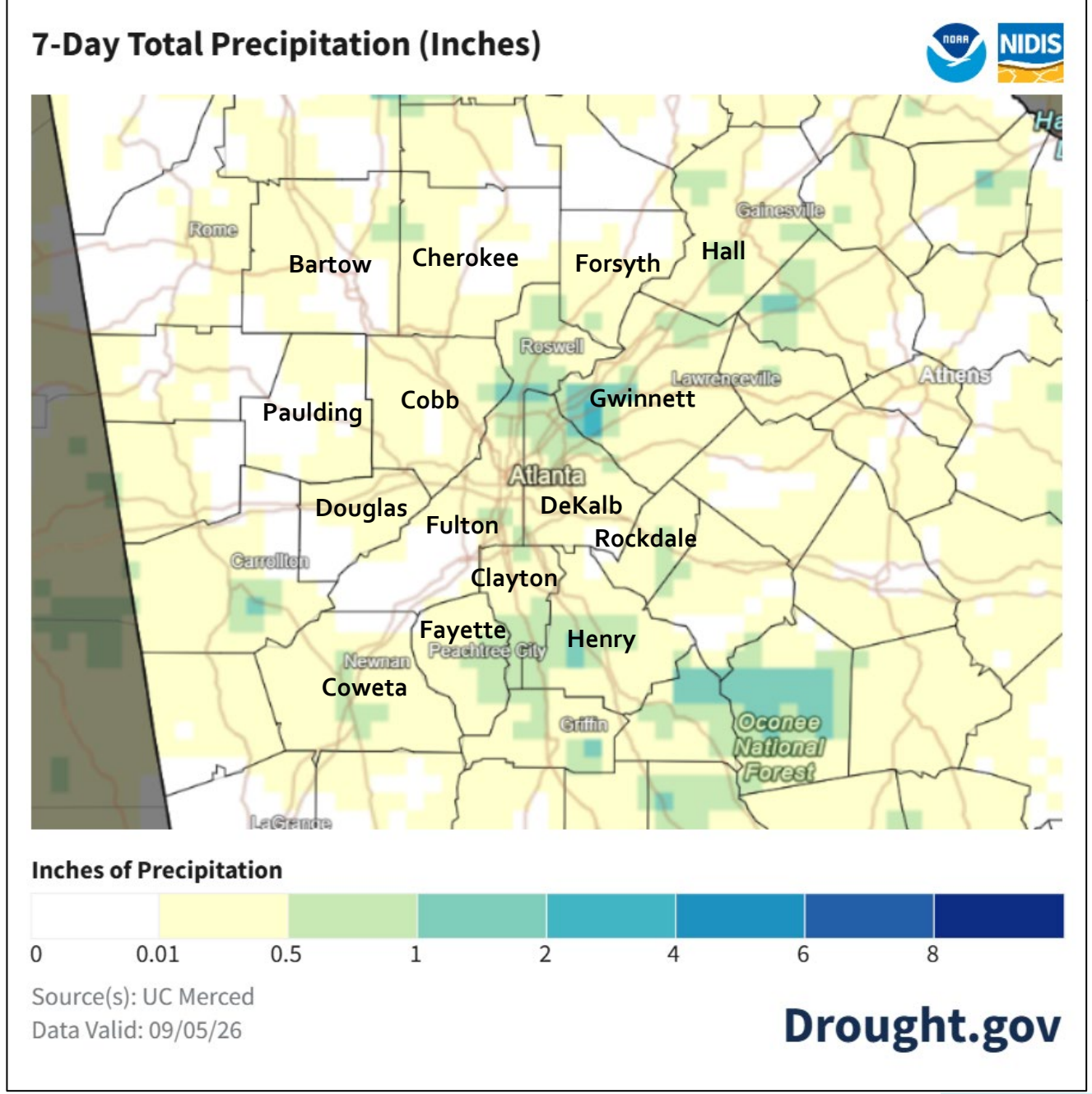



30-yr Avg Rainfall

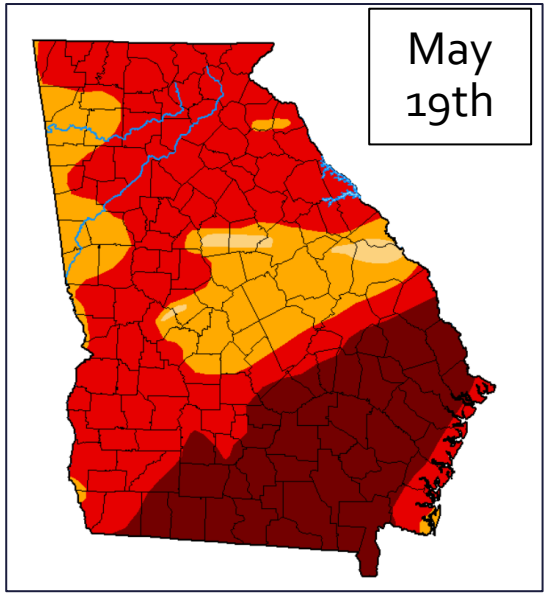
Actual Rainfall

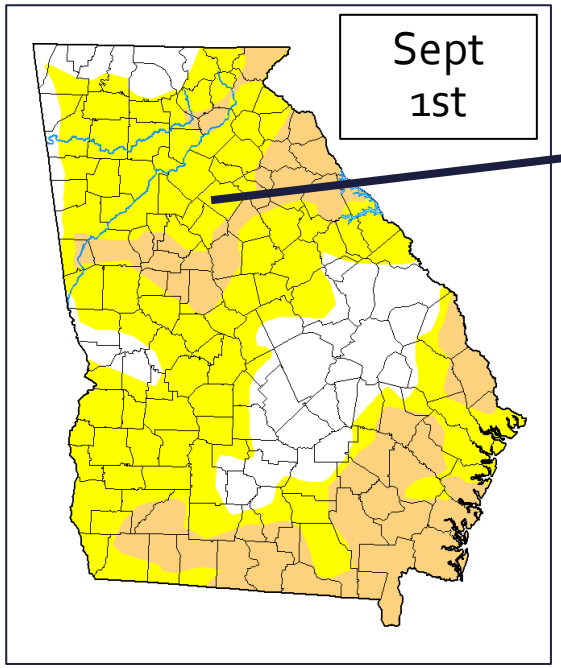
Source: https://www.weather.gov/ffc/rainfall_scorecard

# 7-Day Total Rainfall (in)

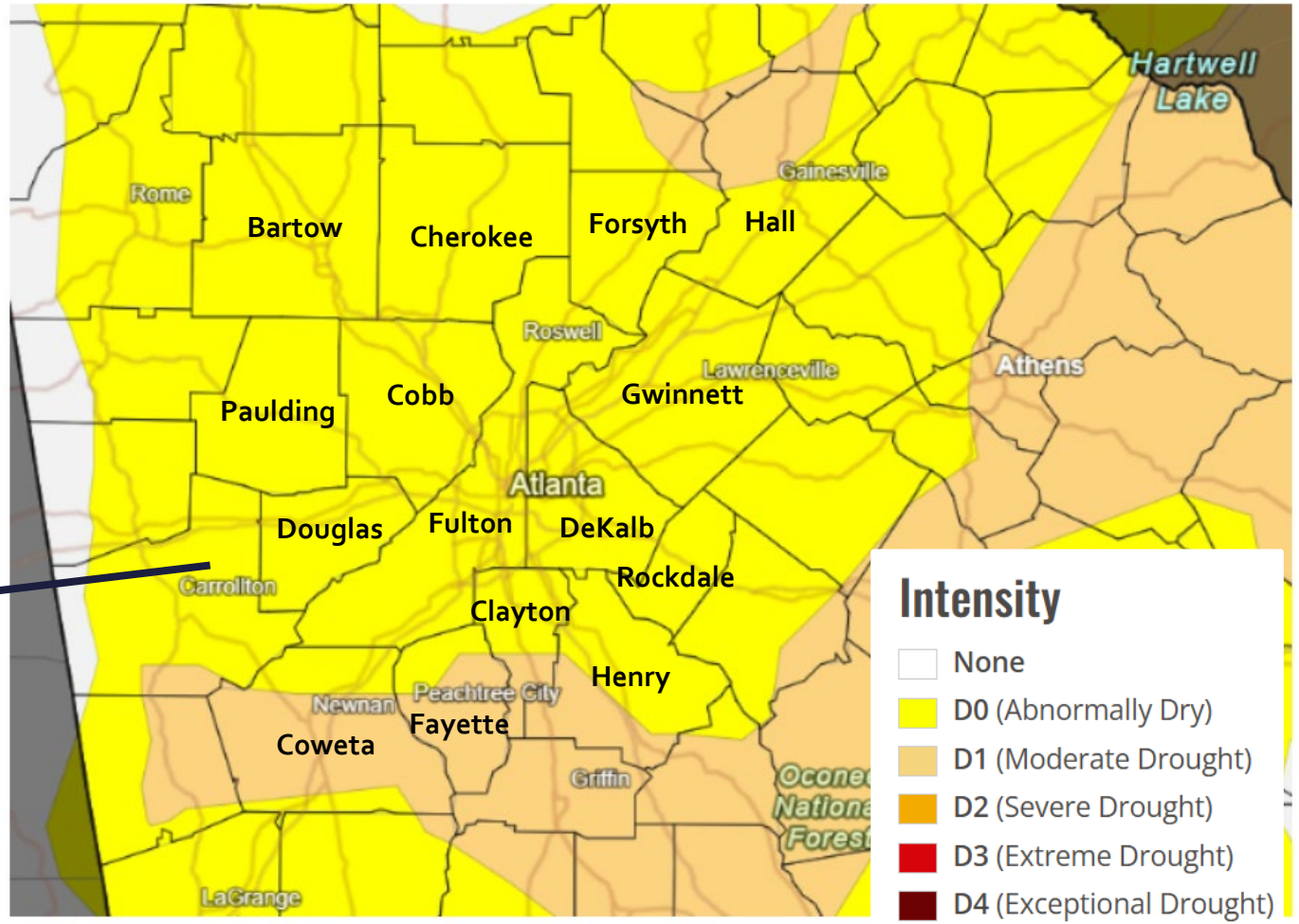



Source: https://www.drought.gov/states/georgia



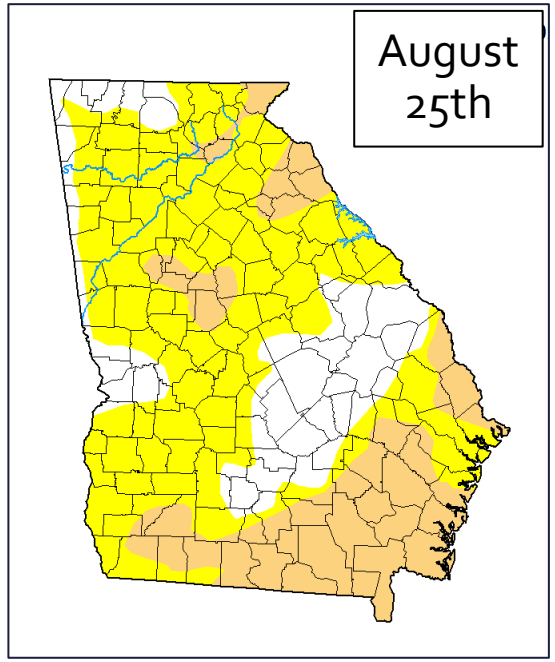

## U.S. Drought Monitor: Georgia

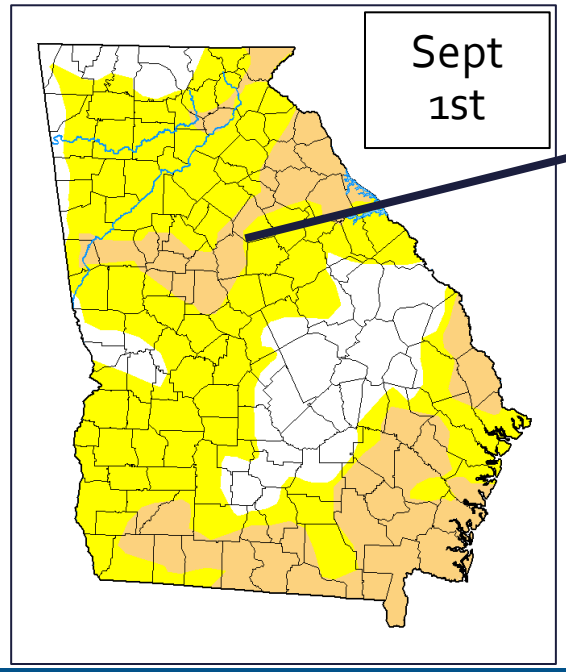



Source(s): NDMC, NOAA, USDA, NASA
Data Valid: 09/01/26

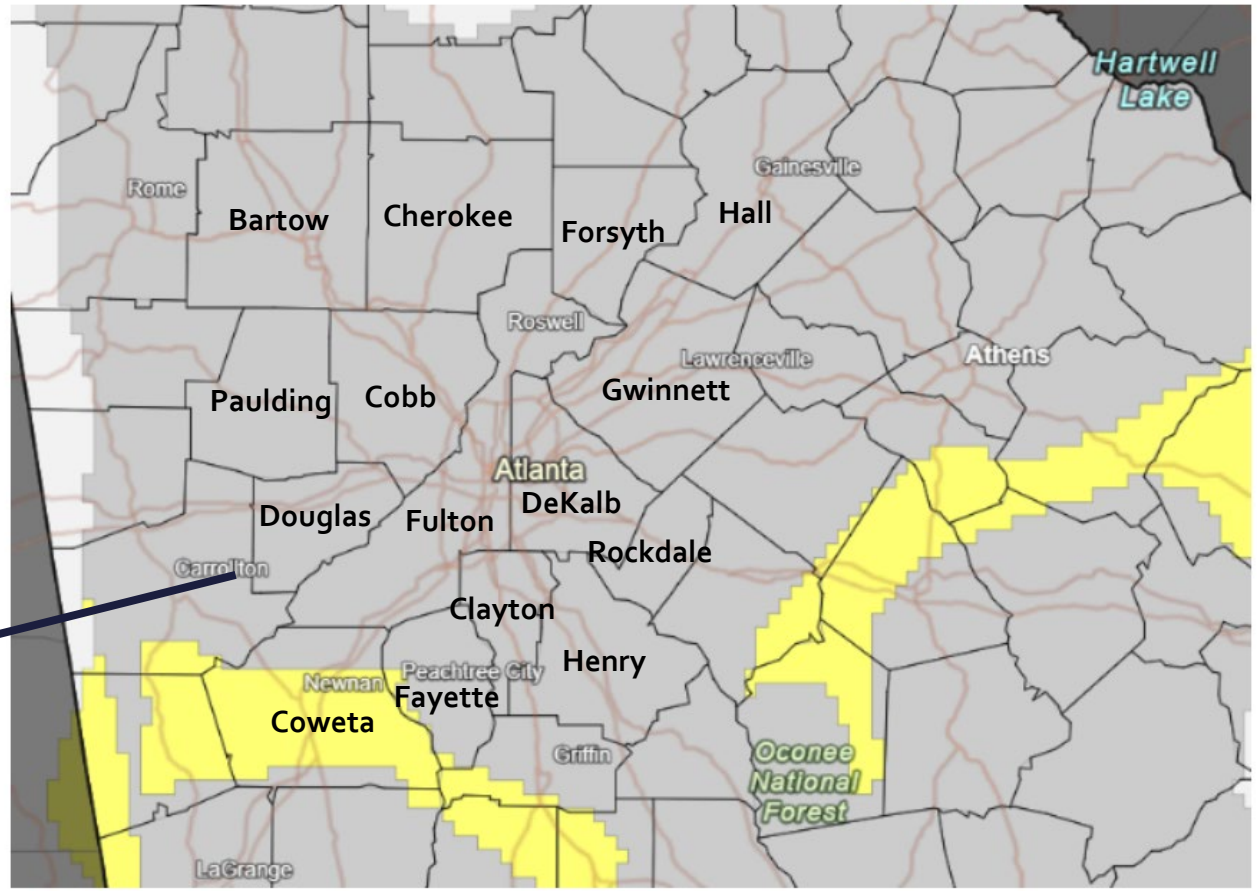
**Drought.gov**

Source: https://www.drought.gov/states/georgia




## U.S. Drought Monitor 1-Week Change Map




**Drought Change Since Last Week**

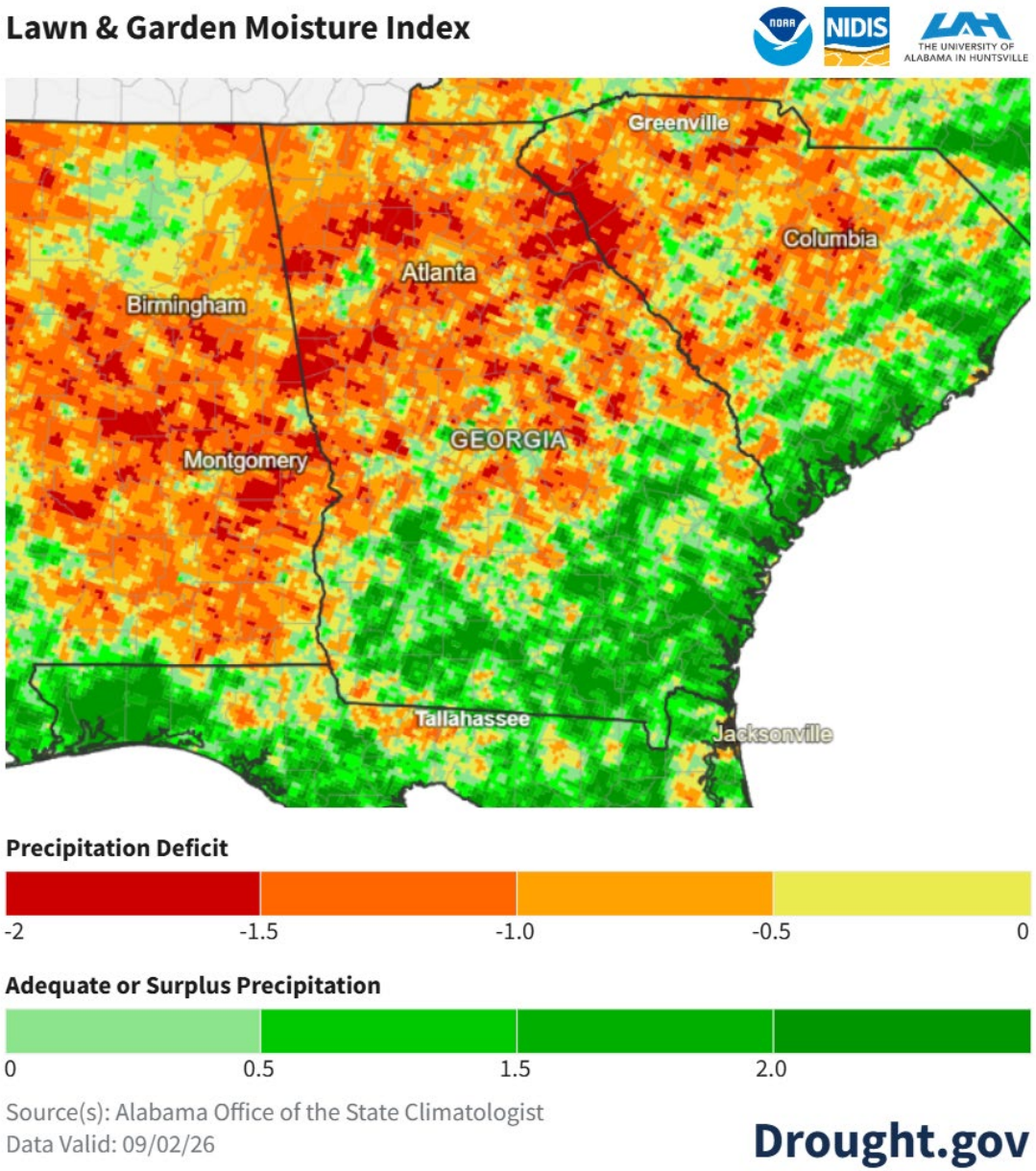
| -3 | -2 | -1 | 0 | +1 | +2 | +3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Source(s): NDMC, NOAA, USDA, NASA
Data Valid: 09/01/26

**Drought.gov**

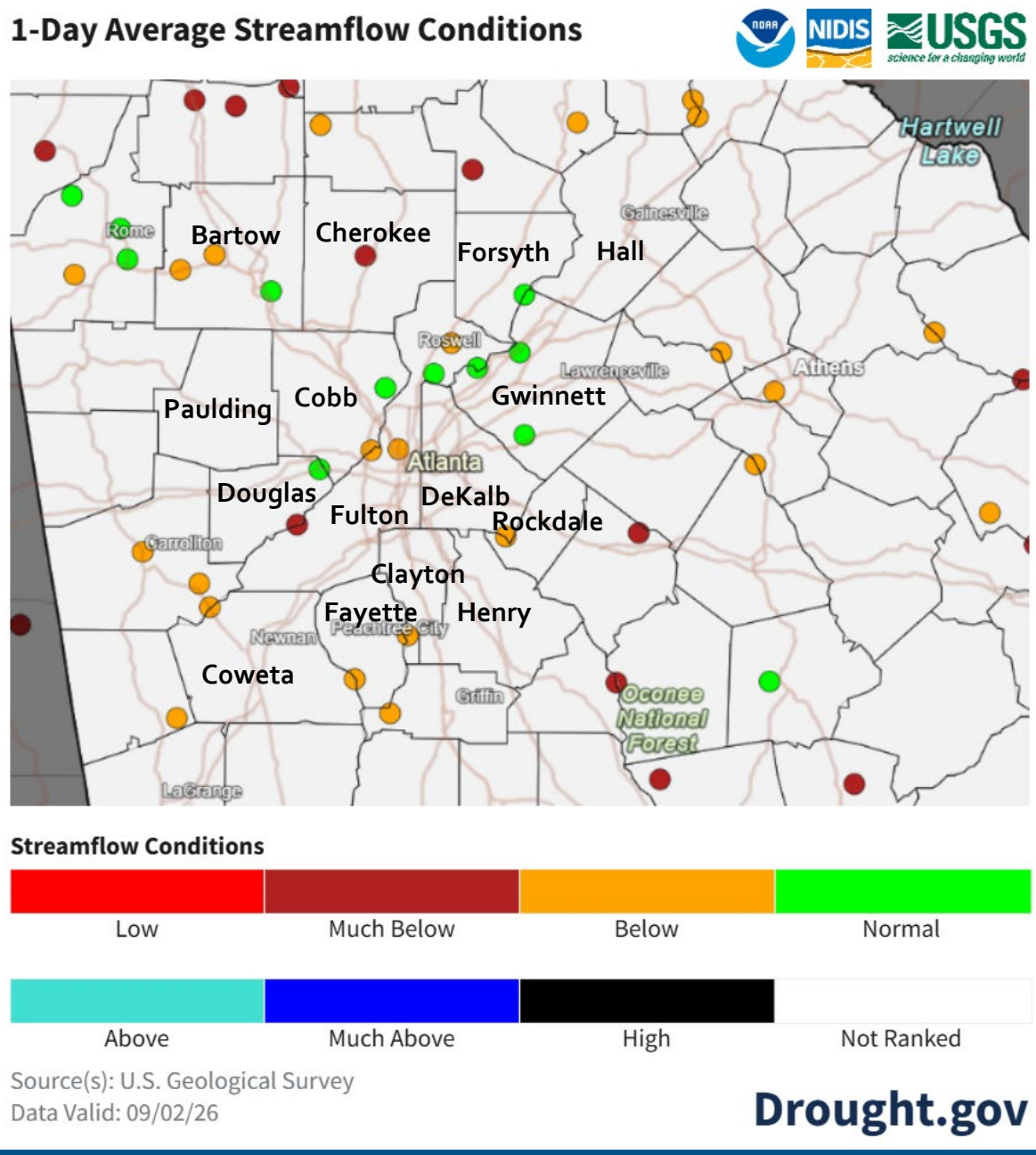
Source: https://www.drought.gov/states/georgia

# Lawn & Garden Moisture Index




Source: https://www.drought.gov/data-maps-tools/lawn-and-garden-moisture-index

# 1-Day Avg Streamflow Conditions




Source: https://www.drought.gov/states/georgia

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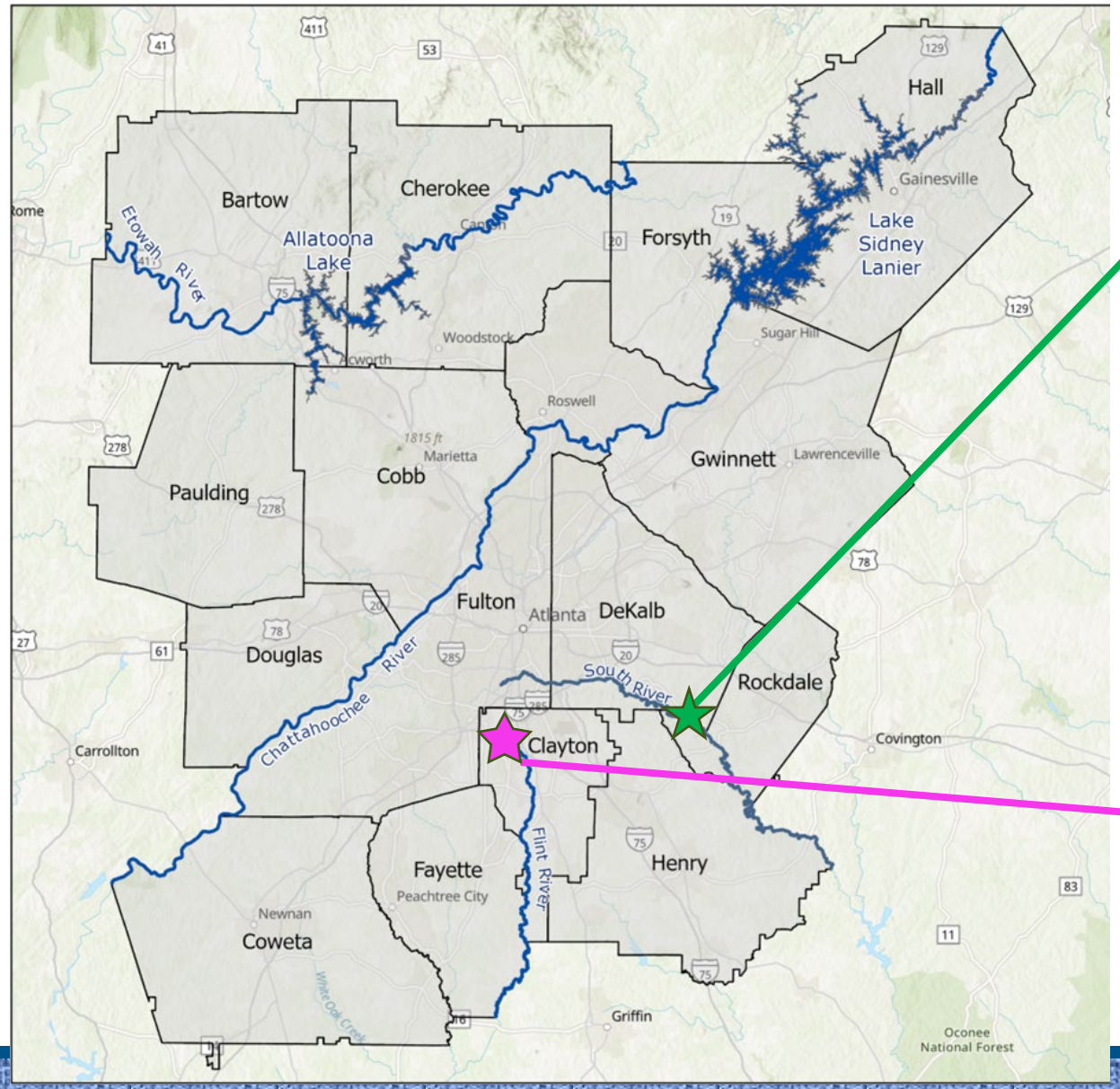
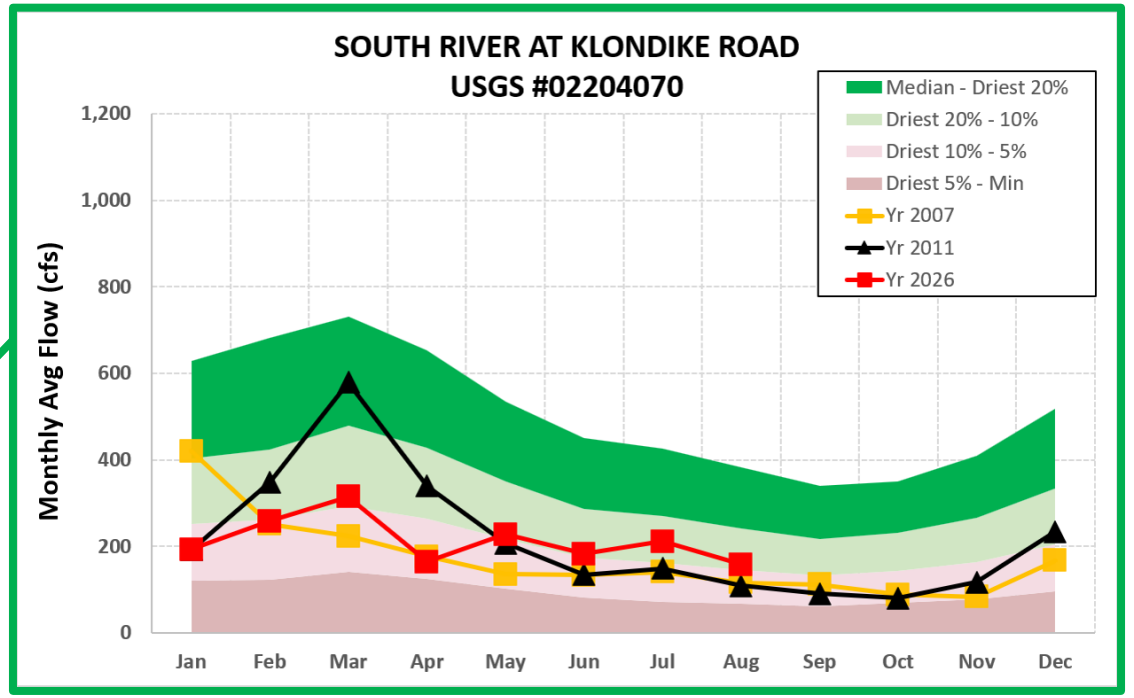
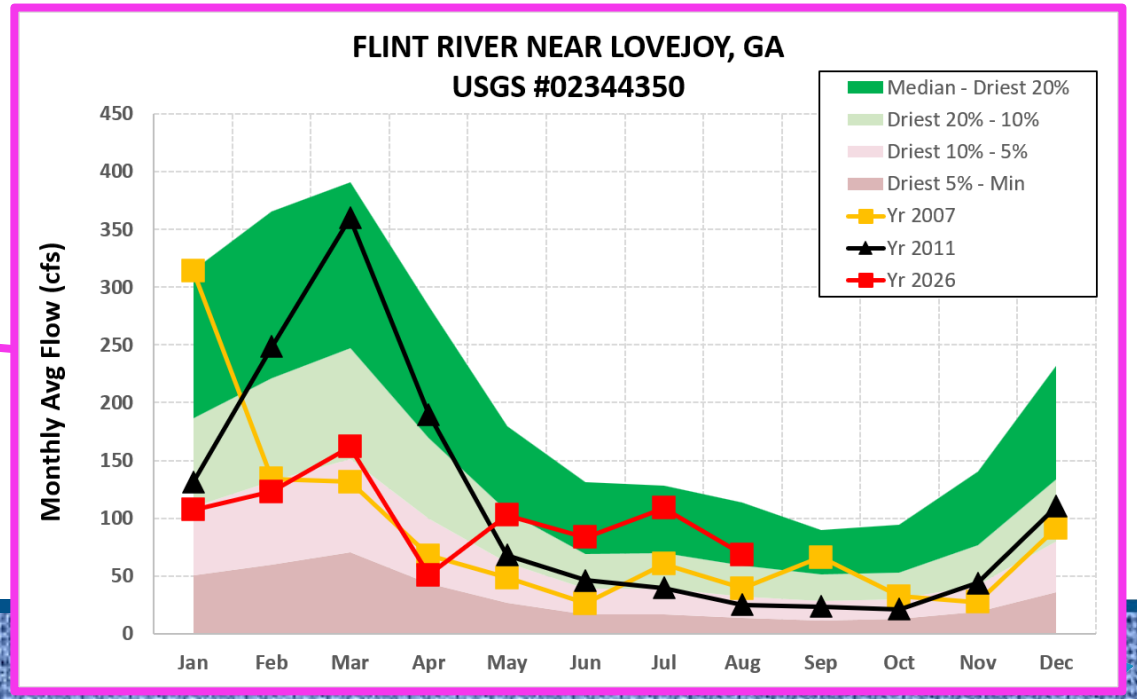
# Monthly Streamflow (cfs)

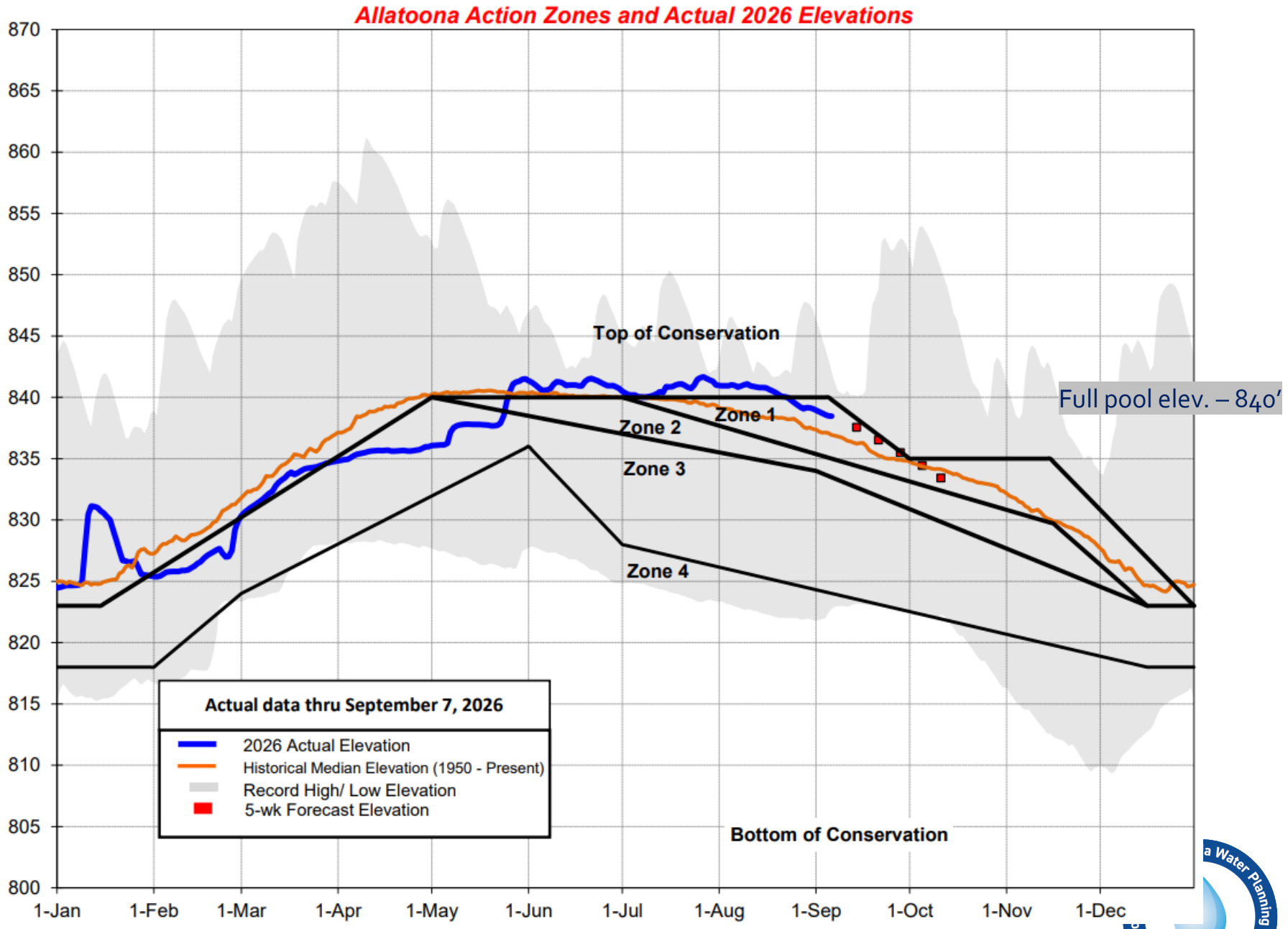



Source: https://epd.georgia.gov/document/document/drought-indicators-report-2026-04-10/download

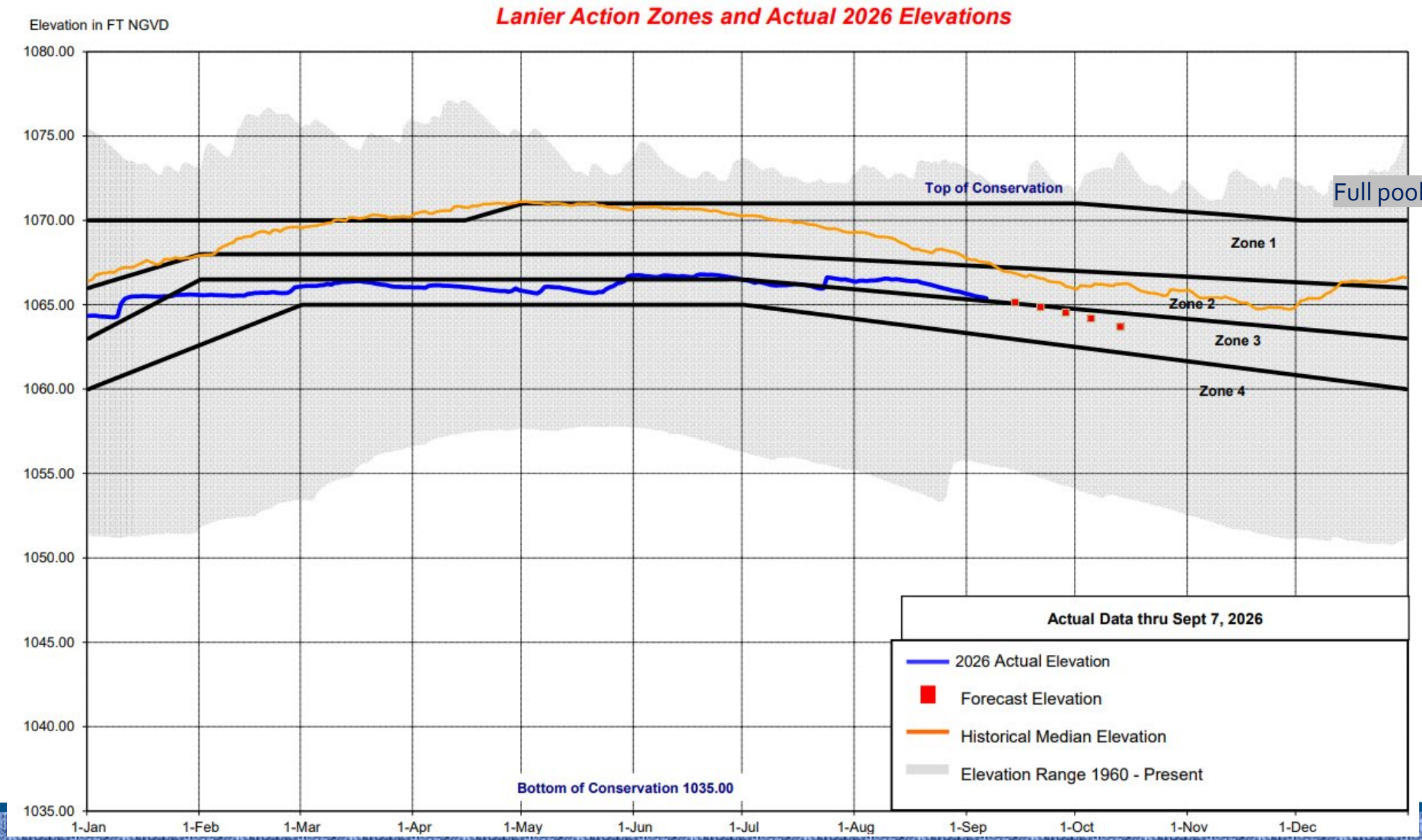
# Allatoona Reservoir Sept 8th Elevation: 838.32’




Full pool elev. – 840’

Source:
https://water.sam.usace.army.mil/actcharts.pdf

# Lake Lanier Sept 8th Elevation: 1,065.21’




Full pool elev. – 1,071’

Source: https://water.sam.usace.army.mil/acfcharts.pdf

# Looking Ahead

Warmer tropical Pacific waters weaken trade winds and shift atmospheric circulation.

A stronger southern jet stream could bring more storm activity to the Southeast in the winter.

El Niño increases likelihood of cooler and wetter winters.

**EL NIÑO/SOUTHERN OSCILLATION (ENSO) DIAGNOSTIC DISCUSSION**

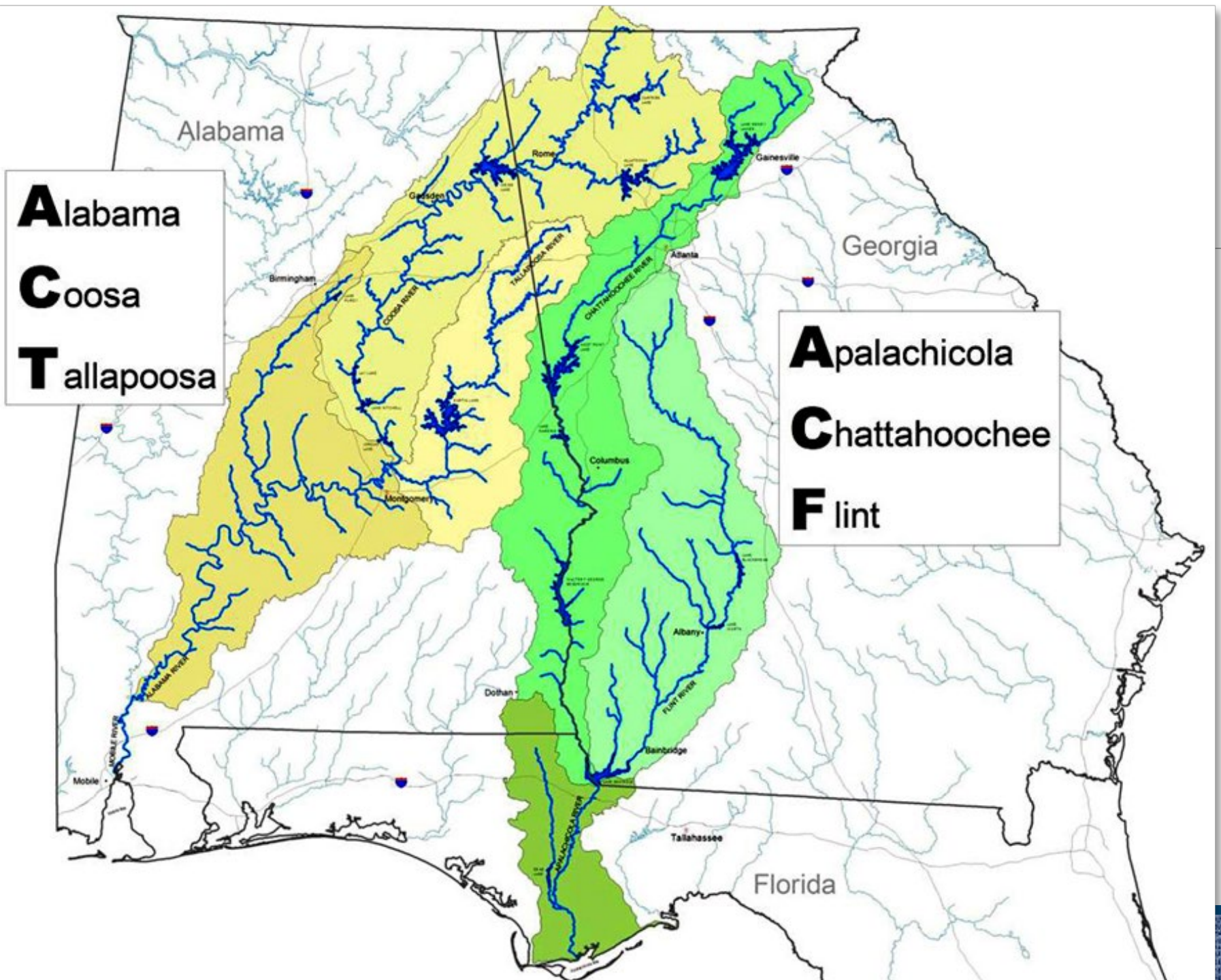
issued by
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER/NCEP/NWS

13 August 2026

**ENSO Alert System Status:** El Niño Advisory

**Synopsis**: El Niño is strengthening, with a greater than 90% chance of a very strong event during the Northern Hemisphere fall and winter 2026-27.

Source: https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/enso_advisory/ensodisc.shtml




# Litigation Update

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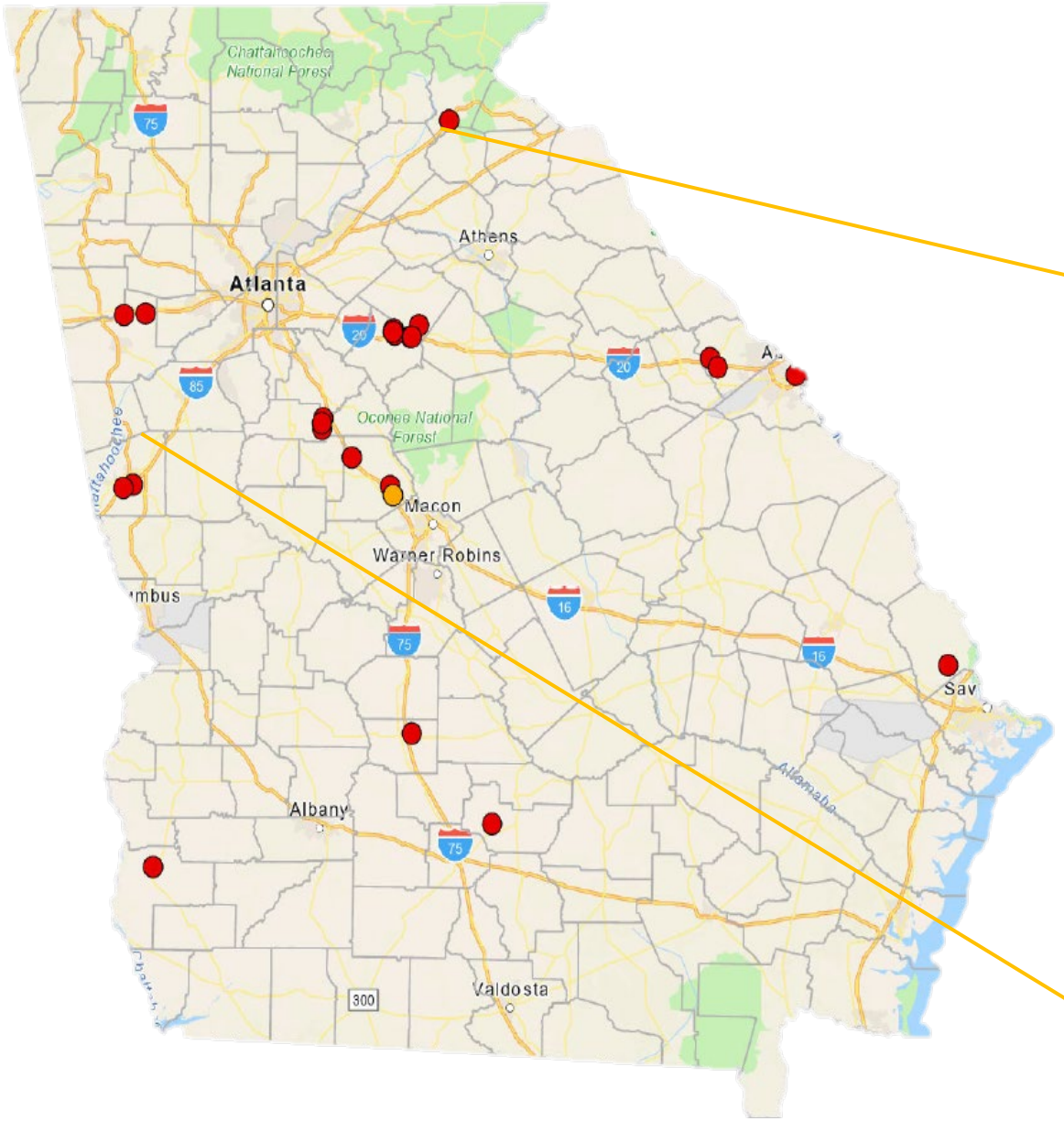
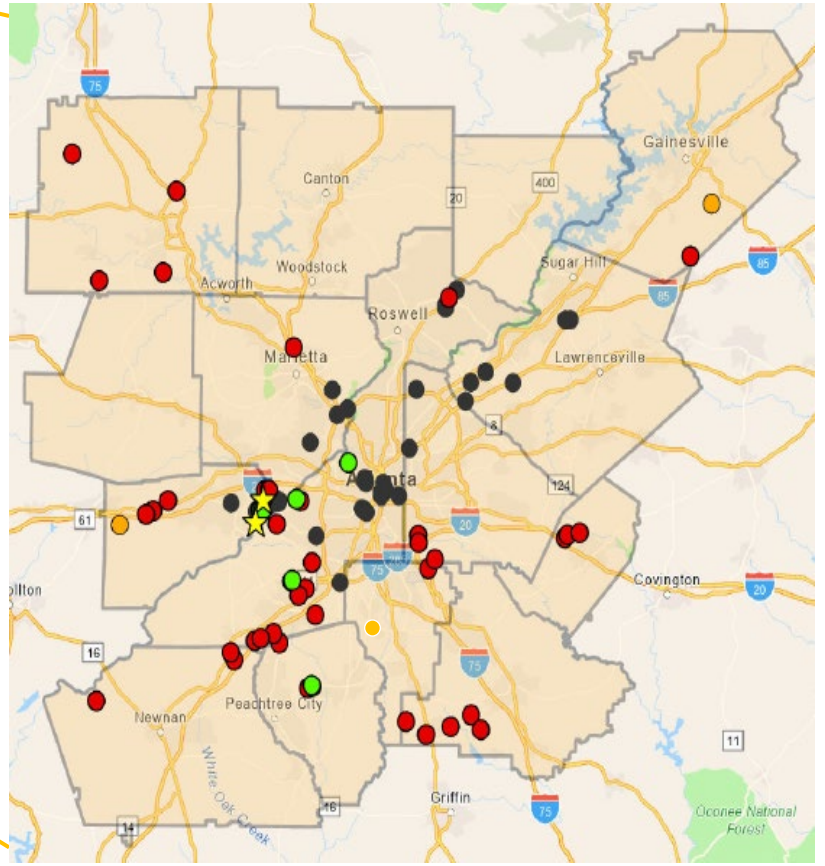
# Data Center Trends in Metro Atlanta

# Location Trends:
## Majority of proposed locations are looking for larger available tracts of land

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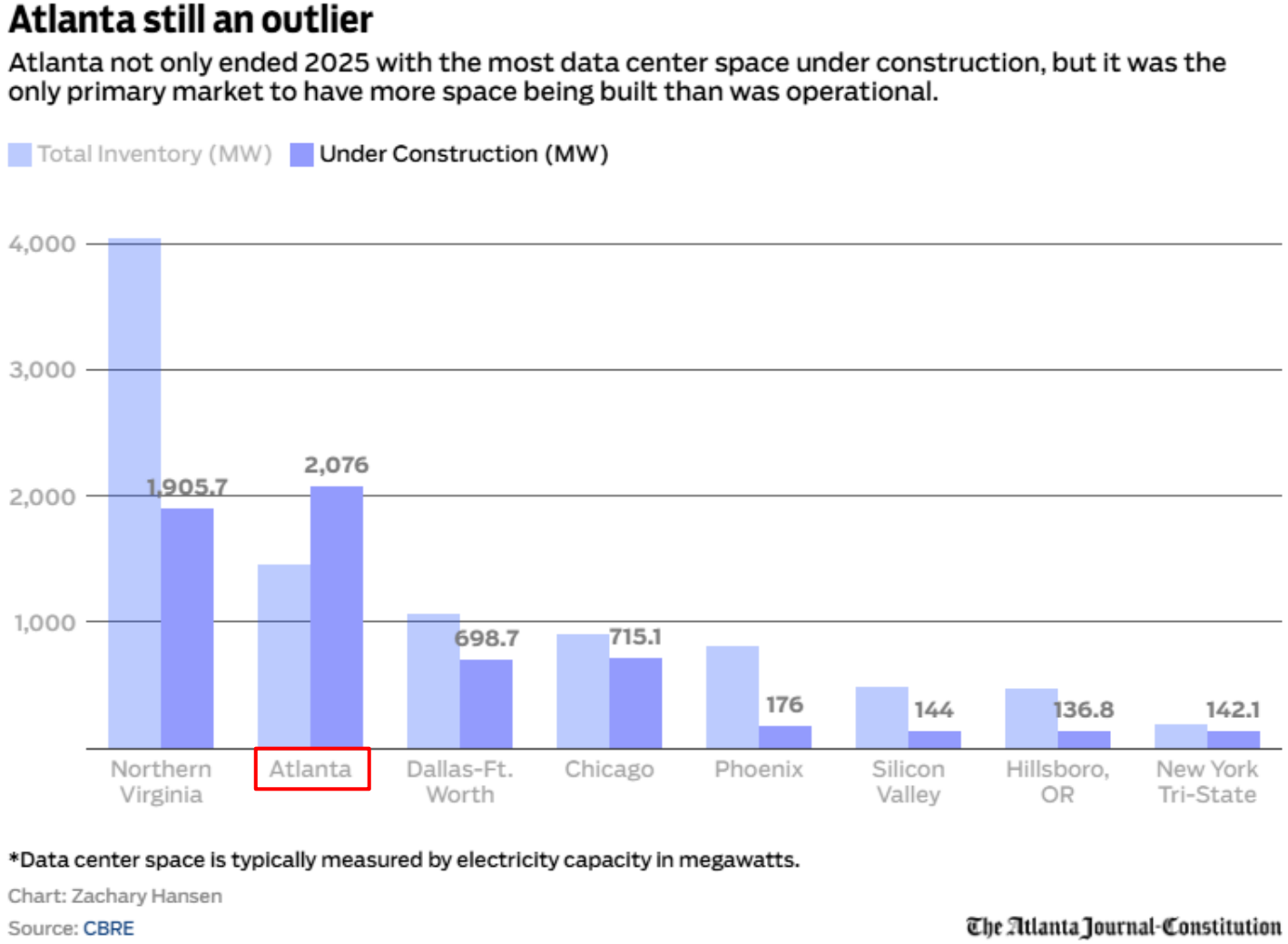
# Metro Atlanta only primary market with more Under Construction than Operational

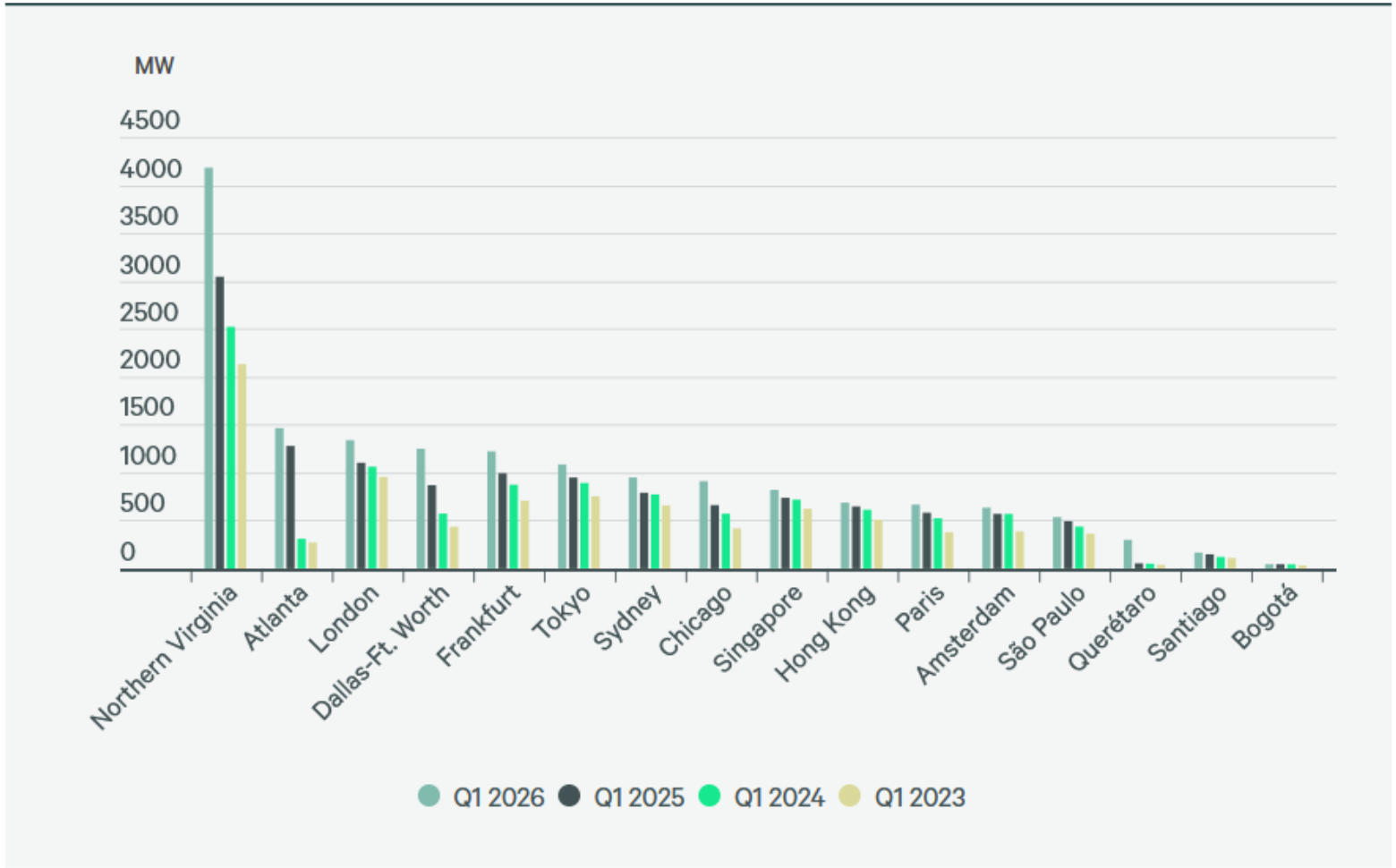
# Leading the country in Construction, surpassing Northern Virginia



**1,465 MW**

**Metro Atlanta has the 2nd most constructed data center inventory in the world**

Figure 2: Data Center Inventory by Market




Source: CBRE Research, Q1 2026.

https://www.cbre.com/insights/reports/global-data-center-trends-2026

# New Areas of Community Consideration

## AIR QUALITY IMPACTS

- Possible degradation during construction and in operations
  - Construction dust
  - Diesel generators (back up energy supply)
- Exposure to fine particulate matter, even at a low level, can pose substantial health risks and threaten local wildlife and minimize plant growth and yield – F. Dominici, professor of biostatistics. Harvard's School of Public health
- Emerging Issue: How does the current Air Protection Branch permitting environment address on-site power production?

## HEAT ISLAND EFFECT

- Emerging international research comparing AI Hyperscalers to older data centers
- On-site heat release via energy-intensive processes
  - Increasing computation demands
  - Powering cooling systems
- Study indicates increase of 3.6 F (Marinoni et al, 2026)
  - Extreme cases up to 16.4 F
  - Heat impacts felt upwards of 6 miles from site
- Dense urban environment acts as a heat trap, limiting dispersion and favoring recirculation on neighboring facades and air intakes

# Types of Cooling

**Very important in Metro Atlanta**

- 99% dependency on surface water
- No access to groundwater aquifers unlike other parts of the state or country

## Evaporative Cooling

- Upwards of 80% of water is evaporated
- Needs constant replenishment
- Does not refill local water supplies

## Reuse Cooling

- Reduces amount of water returned to surface water supplies
- Can cause management challenges during times of drought or emergency outages

## Closed-Loop -or- Non-Evaporative

- Provides the least amount of consumptive loss for our region's water supplies and those downstream

# Guest Speaker:
## Steve Allison, Program Manager

GEORGIA EPD, AIR PROTECTION BRANCH

GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

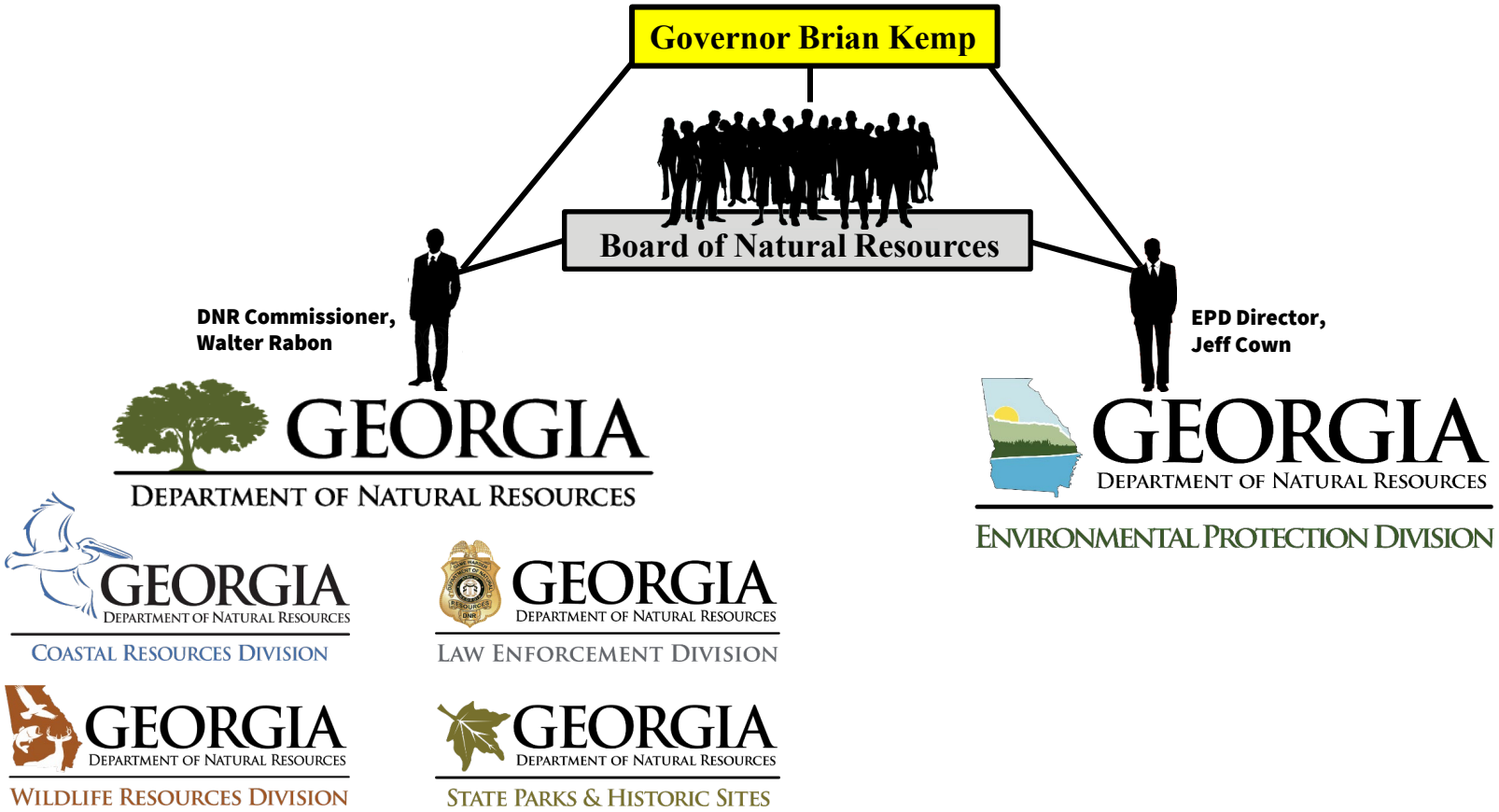
# Regulatory Aspects of Data Center Growth in Georgia

**Steve Allison**
**Manager, Stationary Source Permitting Program**
**Air Protection Branch**

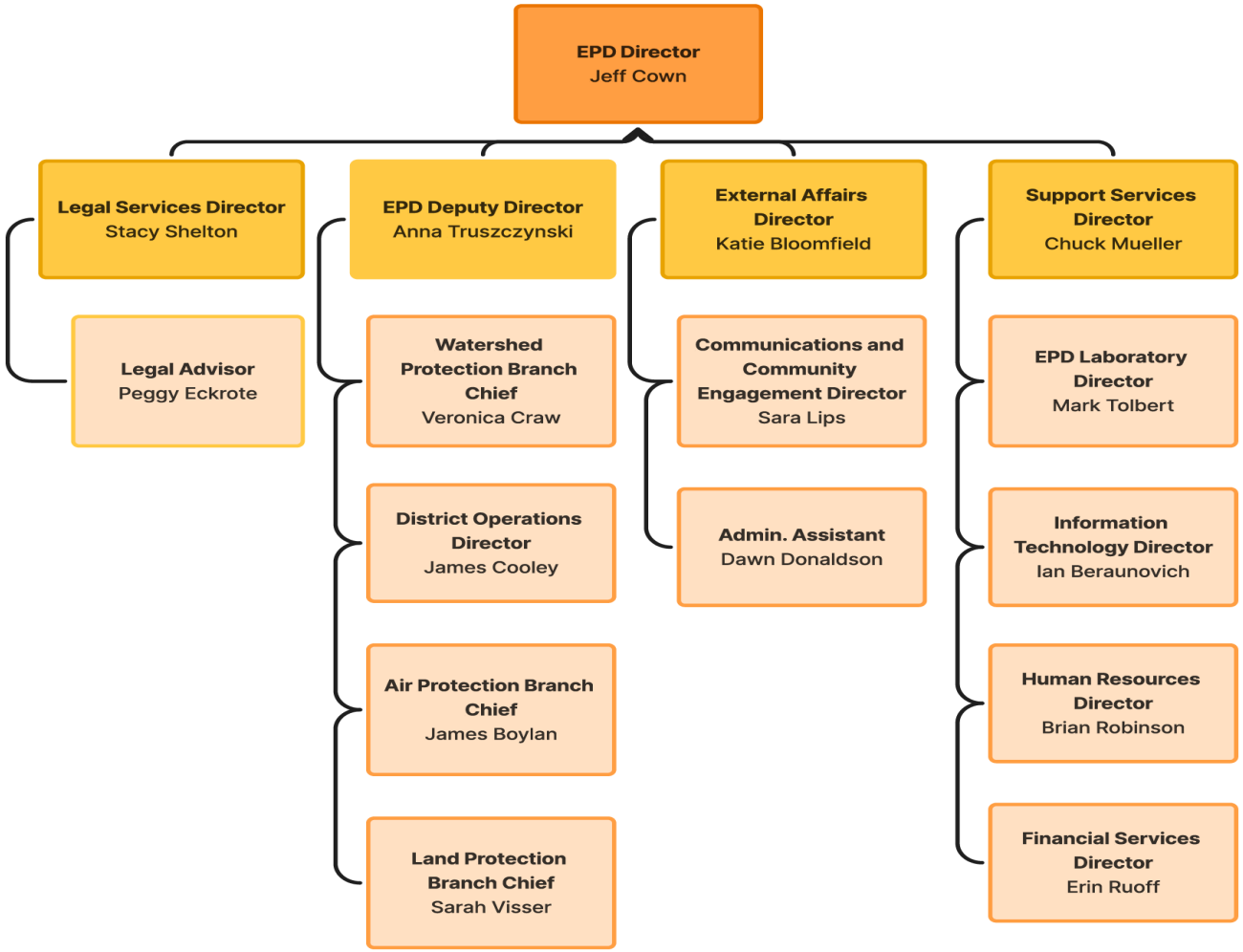
**Co-Authors: James Boylan, Cynthia Dorrough, Byeong Kim, and Ruben Gijon-Felix**

**Metro Water District Board**
**September 9, 2026**

# DNR ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



# EPD ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



# AIR PROTECTION BRANCH NUMBERS

## Staffing
- 155 total full-time positions

## Permitting
- 350 Title V sources
- 700+ synthetic minor sources
- 2000+ minor and permit-by-rule sources
- 400–600 permit applications processed annually

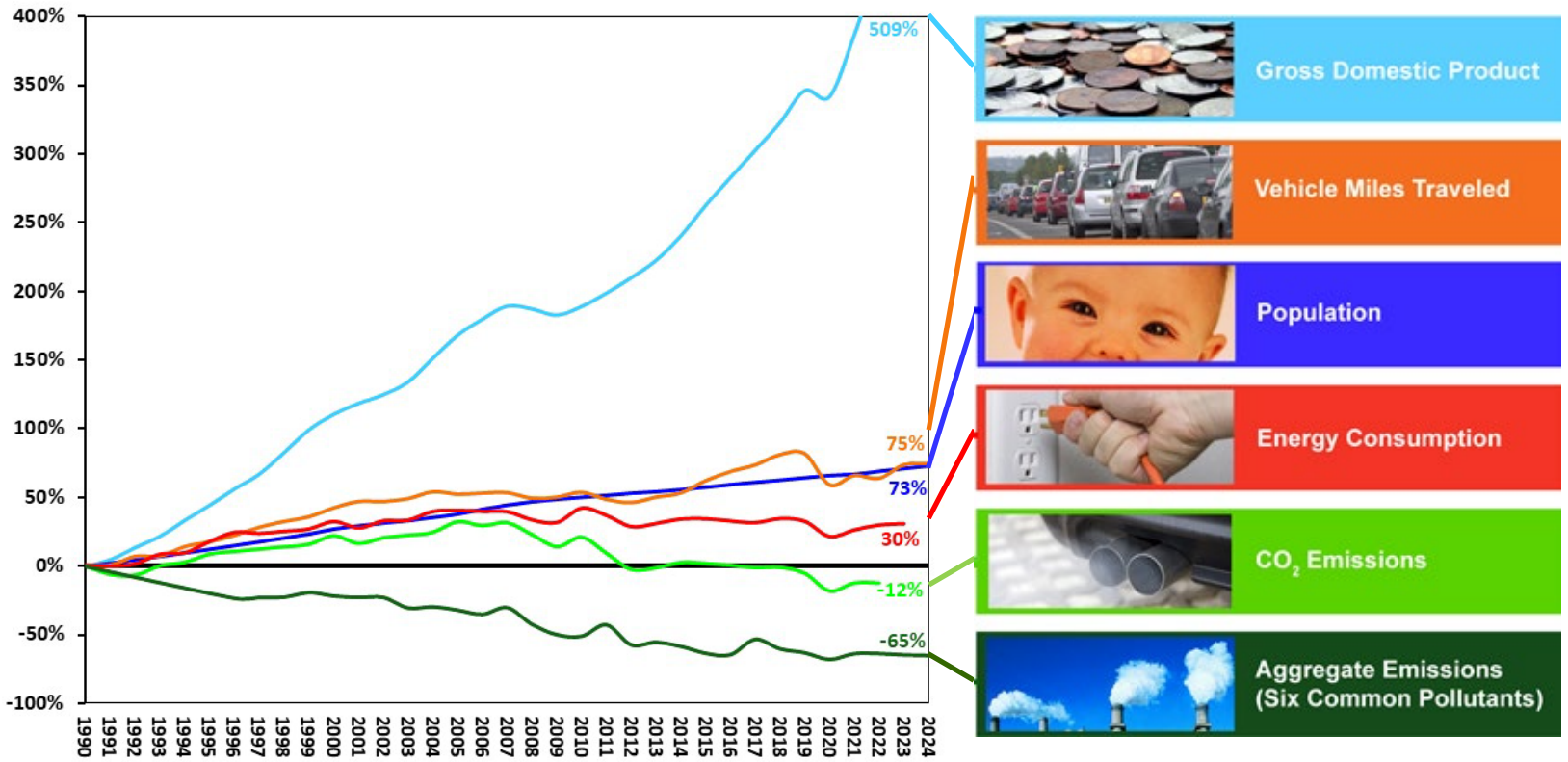
## Inspections/Full Compliance Evaluations
- 400+ inspections annually (SSCP and District Offices combined)

## Monitoring
- 34 Ambient Air Monitoring Sites in Georgia, monitoring for over 200 pollutants

## Radioactive Materials Program
- 400 licensees that use or possess radioactive materials

## Mobile Sources
- Over 3 million vehicles tested in 13-county Atlanta metro area
- ~720 inspection stations
- ~2,000 certified inspectors

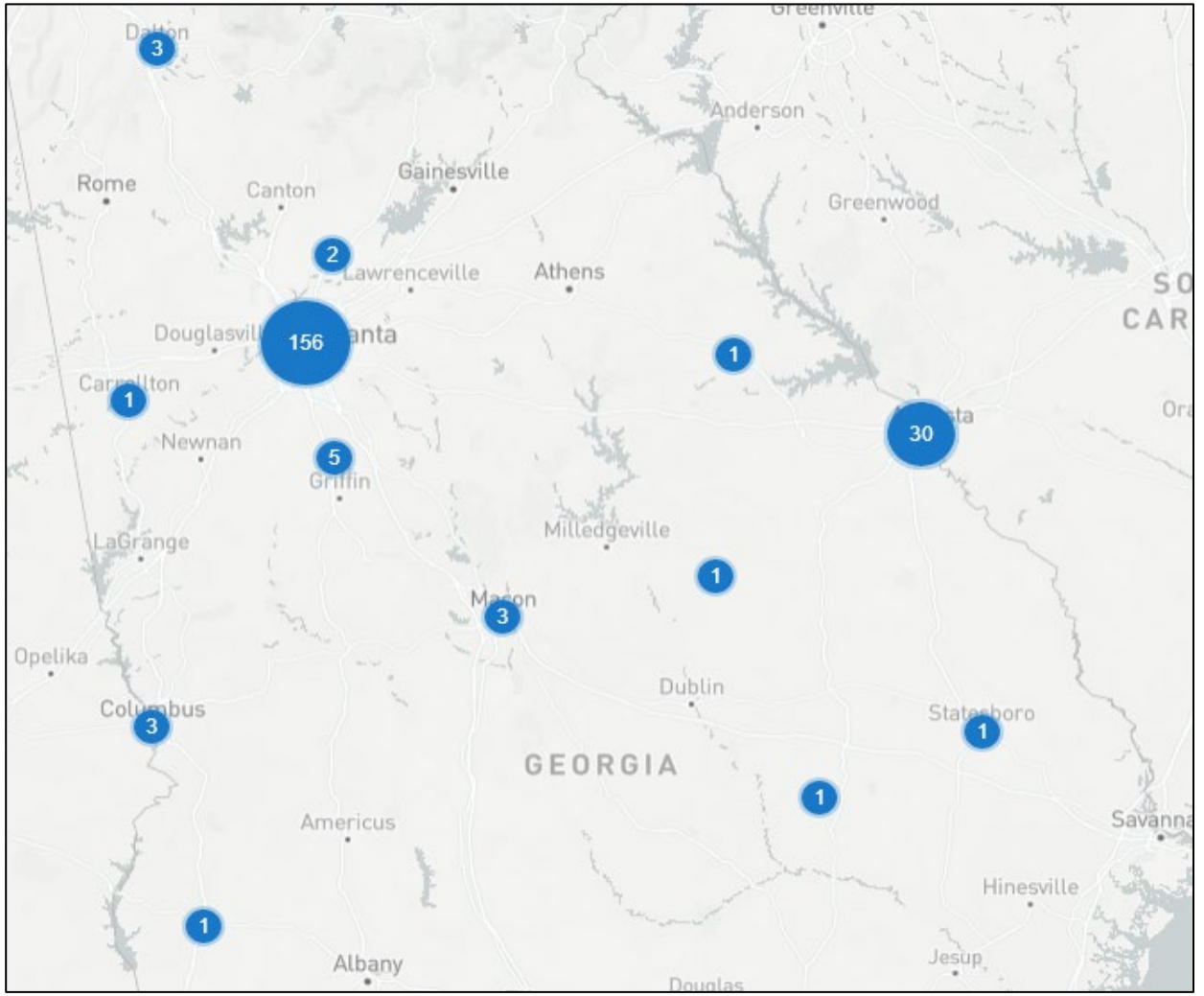
# ECONOMIC GROWTH & CLEANER AIR ARE COMPATIBLE




Since 1990, total emissions of the six principal air pollutants dropped by 65 percent, while the gross domestic product increased by 509 percent.

# AIR EMISSIONS FROM DATA CENTERS

# DATA CENTERS IN GEORGIA




https://www.datacentermap.com/usa/georgia/

# PERMITTED DATA CENTERS

- As of March 6, 2026, there are estimated to be 165 data centers operating in Georgia.
  - The data center tracker website map shows a total of 208 data centers in the state, but this value represents the number of data center buildings.
  - Georgia EPD has on file 16 permitted data centers that are operating in Georgia.
  - There are currently an estimated 149 permit exempt data centers operating in Georgia.
- In addition, there are 13 permitted data centers that are under construction and 14 data center permit applications in-house that are under review.

# DATA CENTER PERMIT CLASSIFICATION

| Permit Exempt[a] | Minor Source[b] | Synthetic Minor Source | Transitional Permit[c] | Title V | PSD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 149 | 3 | 23 | 3 | 0 | 0 |

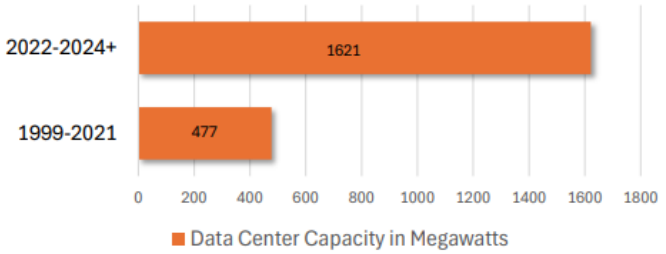
[a] Unless otherwise required by the Director, SIP permits shall not be required for the following source activities. These exemptions may not be used to avoid any emission limitations or standards of the Rules for Air Quality Control Chapter 391-3-1-.02, lower the potential to emit below "major source" thresholds or to avoid any "applicable requirement" (i.e., NSPS, NESHAP, etc.) as defined in 40 CFR Part 70.2.

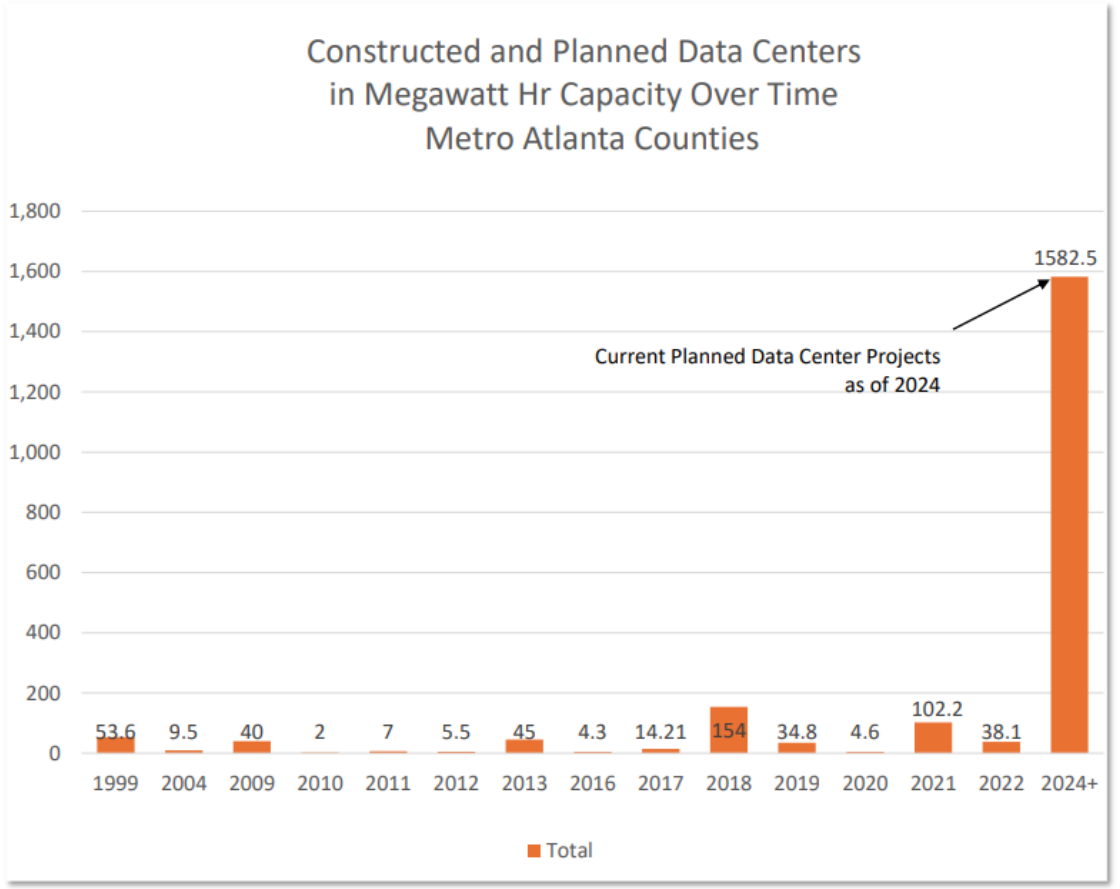
[b] Minor Source permits tend to be uncommon for data centers in Georgia since they are exempt from permitting; however, minor source permits may be issued at the request of the facility.

[c] Transitional permits are SIP major source permits that require the Permittee to apply for, and obtain a Title V permit, typically within 12 months from the facility being subject to Part 70.

# DATA CENTERS CAPACITY (MW) IN ATLANTA

**Over the last 24 months, new planned data center projects exceed the total energy demand over the previous 20 years combined**



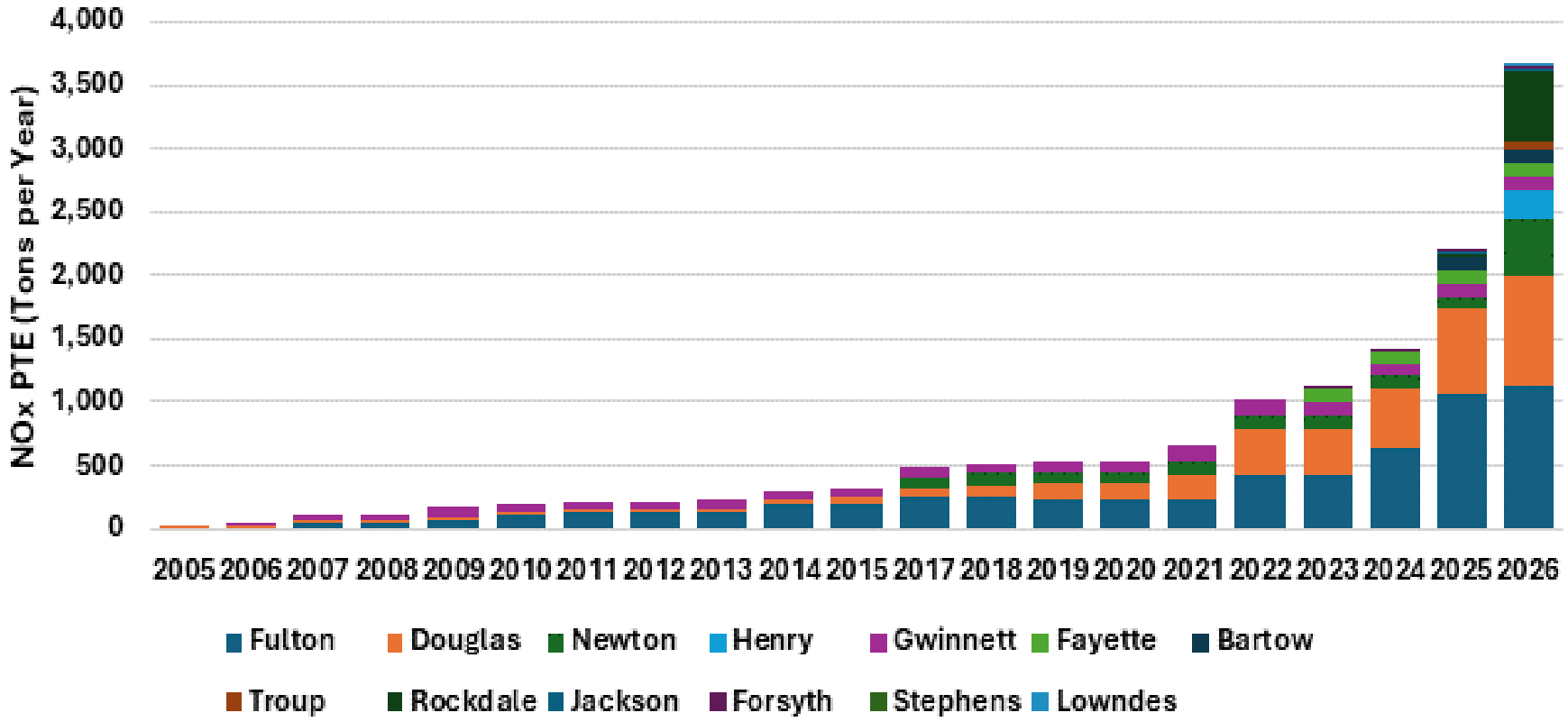

ONE great REGION

*Source : ARC Analysis. Based on publicly available data. Does not include facilities where data is unavailable. Years presented are based on data collected.*

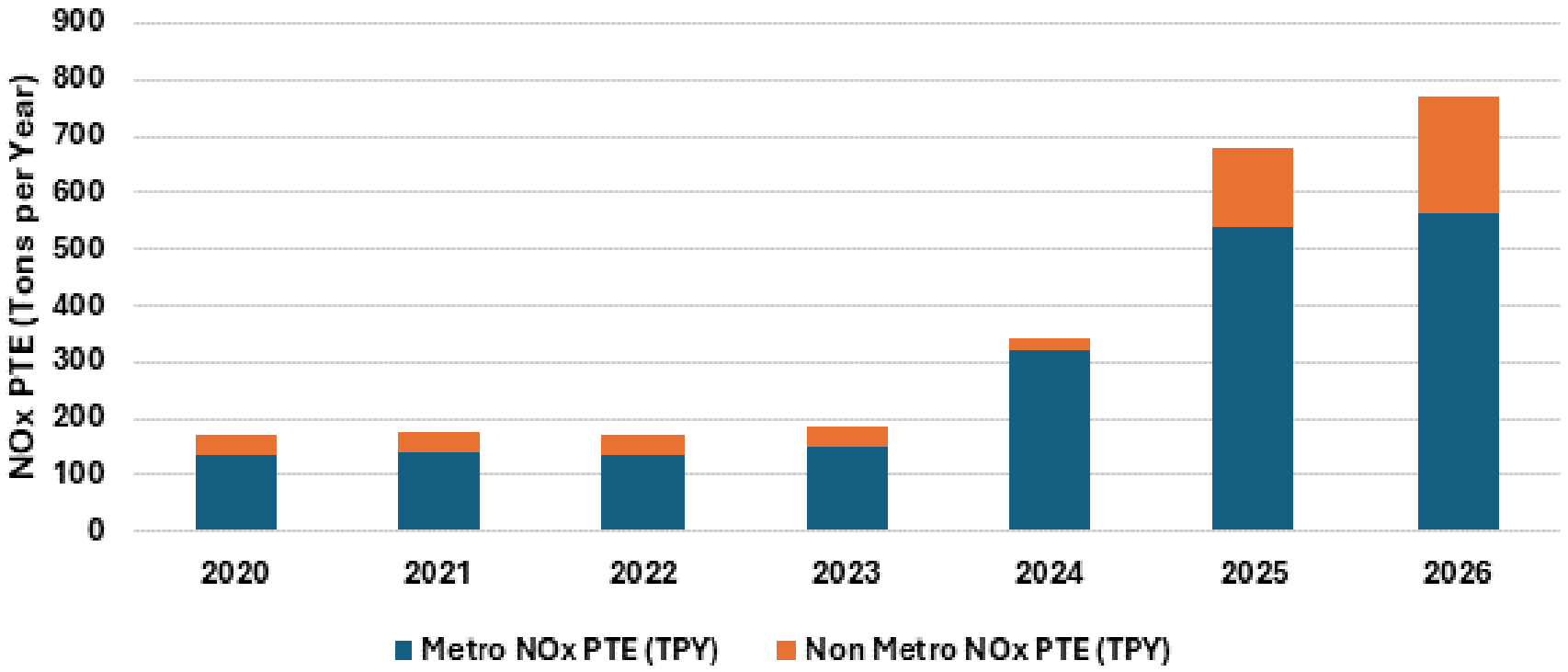
ARC

Slide from Atlanta Regional Commission: Data Center Trends in Metro Atlanta (Nov. 13, 2024).

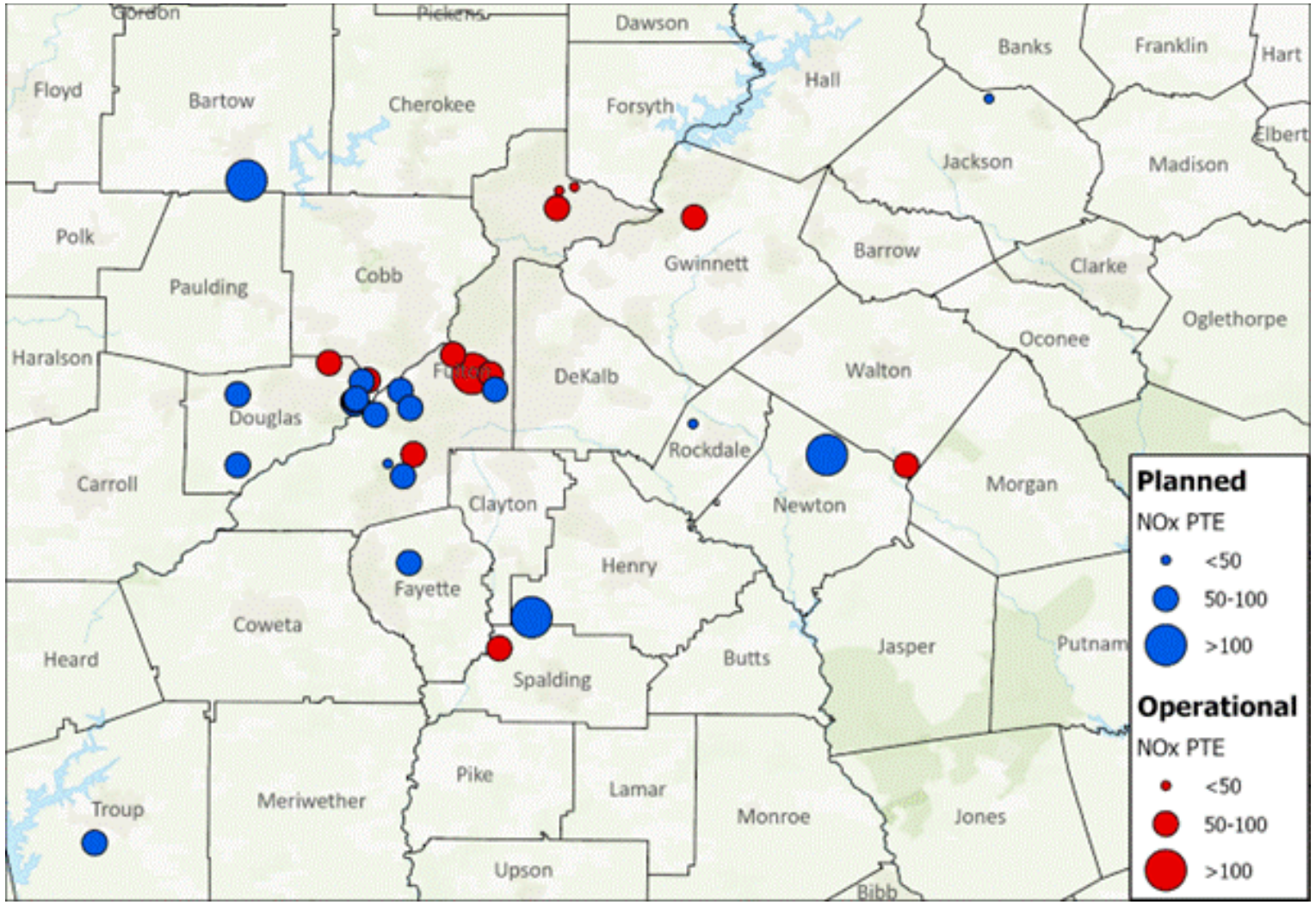
# NOx FROM PERMITTED DATA CENTERS



# NOx FROM PERMIT EXEMPT DATA CENTERS

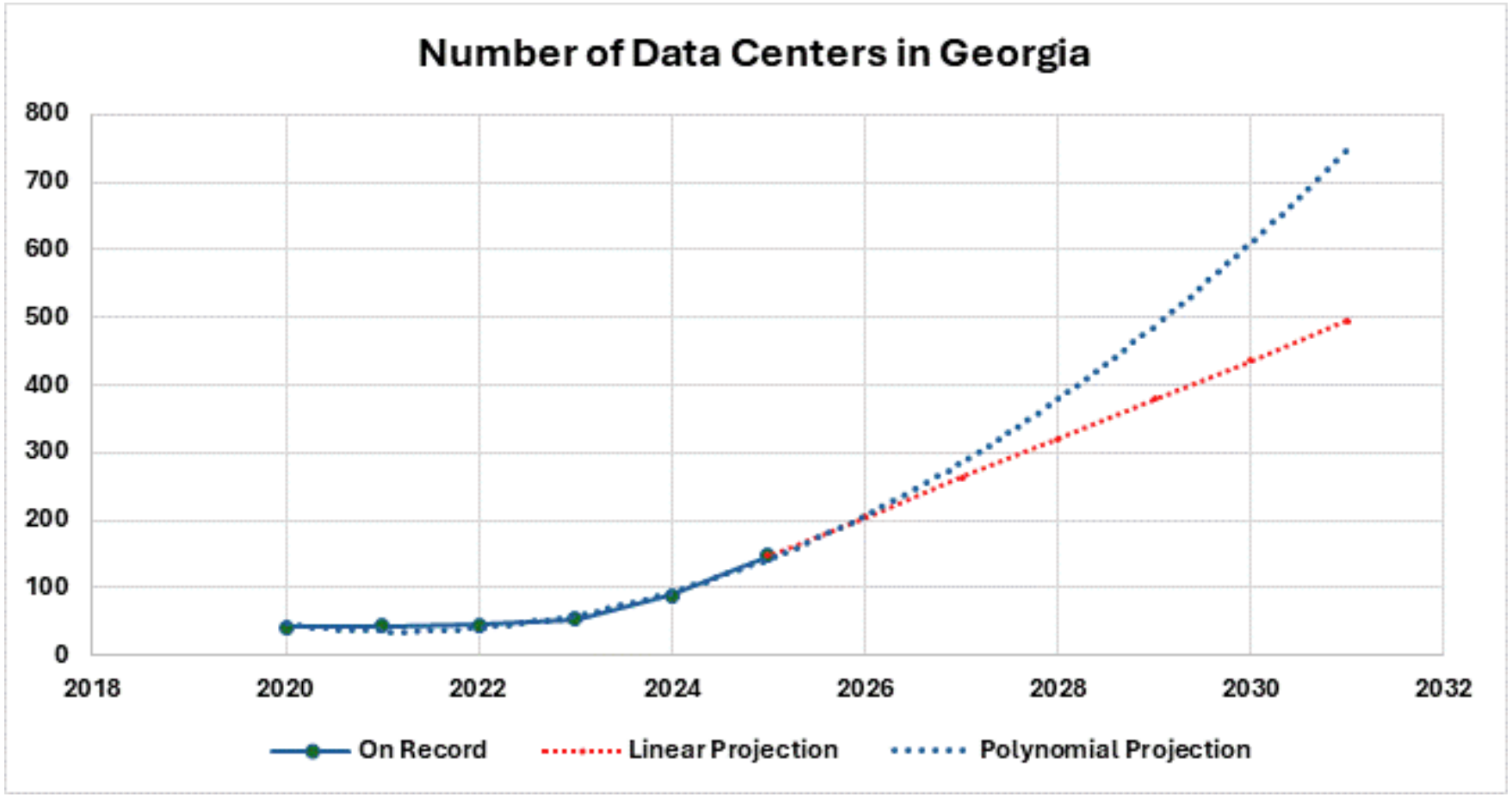


# NOx EMISSIONS FROM LARGE DATA CENTERS




- Planned ➔ Permitted facilities that are under construction and permit applications in-house that are under review.
- Operational ➔ Permitted facilities that are operating.

# GROWTH PROJECTIONS FOR DATA CENTERS



# DATA CENTER GROWTH

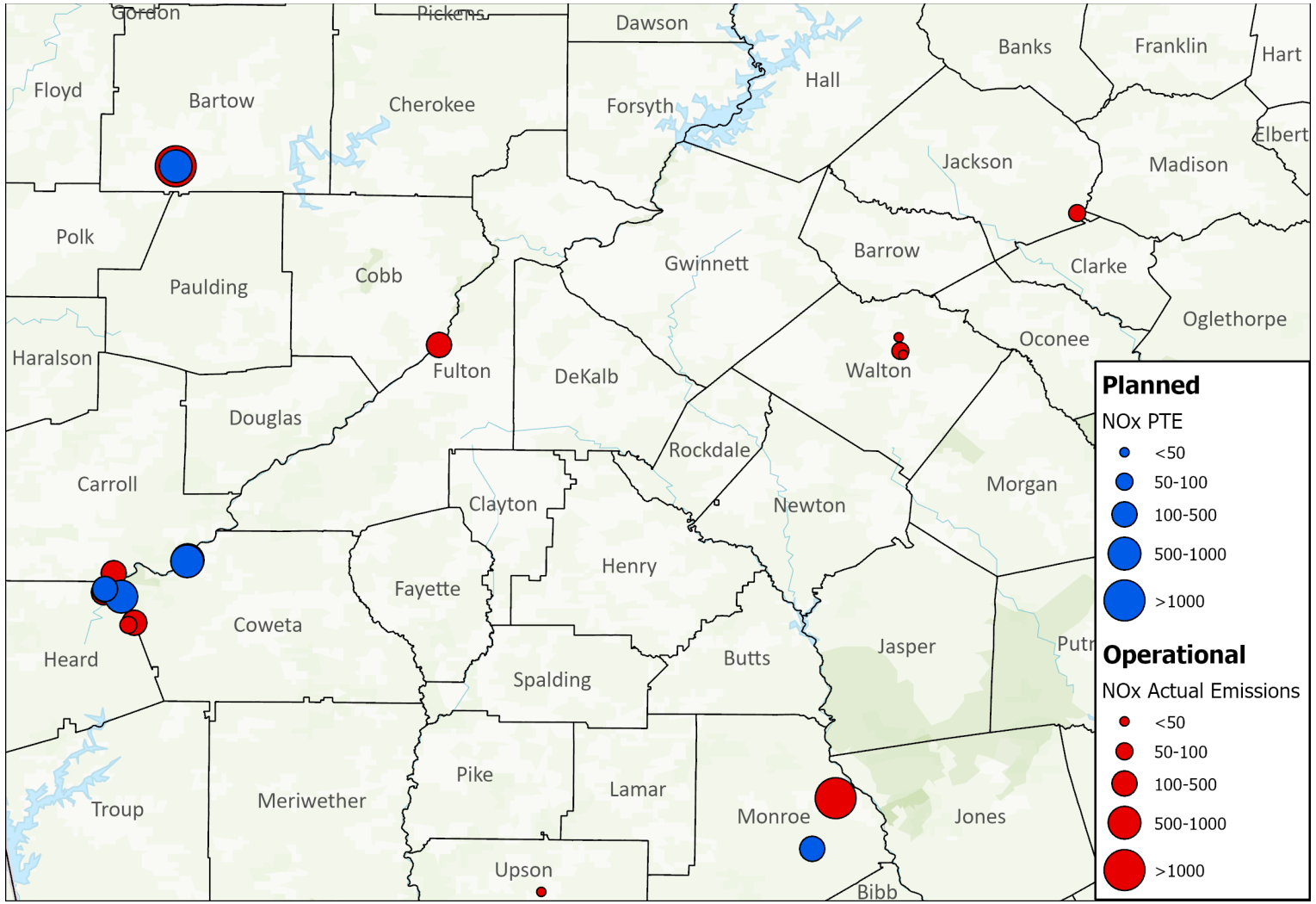
- Total potential NOx emissions from all Georgia data centers in 2025 are estimated to be approximately 2,845 tons.
- With a growth expectation of roughly 3-5 times the number of data centers by 2031, potential NOx emissions are estimated to be 8,535 – 14,225 tpy.
- Also, Georgia Power has projected to add around 9,900 MW of capacity by 2031 and forecasts that data centers will consume about 80% of the new power generated.

# NEW POWER GENERATION

| Company | Plant | County | # Units | Unit Types | Total MW |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Georgia Power** | Plant Yates **(issued 06/07/24)** | Coweta | 3 | Simple-cycle gas turbines | 1,300 MW |
| **Georgia Power** | Plant Bowen **(issued 01/29/26)** | Bartow | 4 | Combined cycle gas turbines | 1,482 MW |
| **Georgia Power** | Plant Wansley **(issued 03/03/26)** | Heard | 2 | Combined cycle gas turbines | 1,453 MW |
| **Georgia Power** | Plant McIntosh* | Effingham | 2 | Combined cycle gas turbines | 757 MW |
| **Oglethorpe Power Company** | Talbot Energy Facility **(issued 03/04/26)** | Talbot | 1 | Simple-cycle gas turbine | 256 MW |
| **Oglethorpe Power Company** | Smarr Combined Cycle Energy Facility **(issued 11/06/25)** | Monroe | 2 | Combined cycle gas turbines | 1,200 MW |
| **Tenaska Enon Generating Facility** | Tenaska Enon Generating Facility* | Heard | 4 | Simple-cycle gas turbines | 1,800 MW |

*PSD permit application currently under review by the SSPP NOx Permitting Unit.

# NOx EMISSIONS FROM POWER PLANTS




- **Planned ➔ Permitted facilities that are under construction and permit applications in-house that are under review.**
- **Operational ➔ Permitted facilities that are operating.**

# PERMITTING FORECASTS & CHALLENGES

- Bring Your Own Generation (BYOG)
  - Bridge power to an off-site data center
  - On-Site temporary power generation
- Hyperscale Data Centers, Speculative Permitting, and Negotiating Permitting Pathways
- Site Determination
  - Common Control
  - Colocation

# PERMITTING FORECASTS & CHALLENGES

- Increased Public Interest
  - The location of the facility is determined by the company, not by EPD.
  - The zoning of the land as “industrial” and the issuance of business licenses and building permits is done by city and county government officials, not by EPD.
  - Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.03(1)(c) – “The permit for the construction or modification of any facility shall be issued upon a determination by the Director that the facility can reasonably be expected to comply with all the provisions of the Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.”

# PERMITTING FORECASTS & CHALLENGES

- Air Toxics Modeling
  - Modeling scenarios and their impact on permit limits.
  - Parameters used in modeling such as hours of operation and/or fuel consumption can result in additional permit limits.
  - Source Characterization (e.g., horizontal discharge)

# AIR TOXICS PROGRAM

- Georgia operates a robust Air Toxics program to demonstrate that emissions from 439 toxic air pollutants (TAPs) comply with Georgia Rules for Air Quality Control 391-3-1-.02(2)(a)1. and 391-3-1-.02(2)(a)3.
- Minimum Emission Rates (MERs) for each individual TAP were established for screening purposes.
  - Facility-wide emissions < MER → no further analysis
  - Facility-wide emissions > MER → modeling analysis
- Acceptable Ambient Concentrations (AACs) are derived for various averaging periods (15-minute, 8-hour, 24-hour, annual) based on IRIS, OSHA, Cal/OSHA, NIOSH, and ACGIH data.

# TOXIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- **TAPs relevant for data center reviews:**
  - **Formaldehyde**: MER = 22.1 lb/yr
  - **Benzene**: MER = 31.6 lb/yr
  - **Acetaldehyde**: MER = 1,107.2 lb/yr
  - **Toluene**: MER = 1,216,650 lb/yr
  - **Xylenes**: MER = 24,333 lb/yr
  - **Naphthalene**: MER = 730 lb/yr
  - **Acrolein**: MER = 85.1 lb/yr
  - **1,3-Butadiene**: MER = 7.3 lb/yr

- **Maximum 1-hour emission rates for short term modeling**
- **Annualized emissions for annual modeling based on permitted hours of operation (e.g., 500 hr/yr/generator)**

# NEXT STEPS

- Look at ways to more accurately track permit-exempt emergency generators.
- Look at ways to inventory actual NOx emissions (rather than PTE) from emergency generators.
- Look at ways to limit the projected increase in NOx emissions, especially in the Atlanta area since Atlanta is currently violating the 2015 ozone standard.

# CONTACT INFORMATION

| Name | Title | Contact Information |
|---|---|---|
| Steve Allison | Manager, Stationary Source Permitting Program | steve.allison2@dnr.ga.gov |
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| James Boylan, Ph.D. | Chief, Air Protection Branch | james.boylan@dnr.ga.gov |

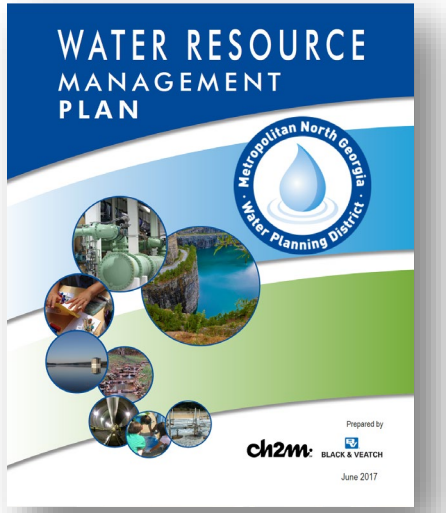
# THANK YOU!

# 2028 Water Resources Management Plan Update

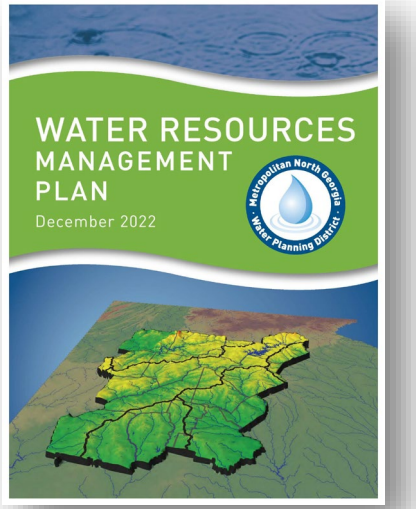
# Water Resources Management Plan Updates


2003


2009




2017




2022

We Are Here

2028

# Metro Water District Tasks

- Water Resources Management Plan and Action Item Review
- Stakeholder engagement
  - October: Basin Advisory Councils
  - November: Technical Coordinating Committee

# Jacobs Tasks

1: Meetings/ Stakeholder and Public Involvement

2: Digital Document Update & Distribution of Materials

★ 3: Regional Water and Wastewater Demand Forecasts

4: Planned Water Supply Sources, Drinking Water Treatment Facilities, and Wastewater Treatment Facilities for 2050

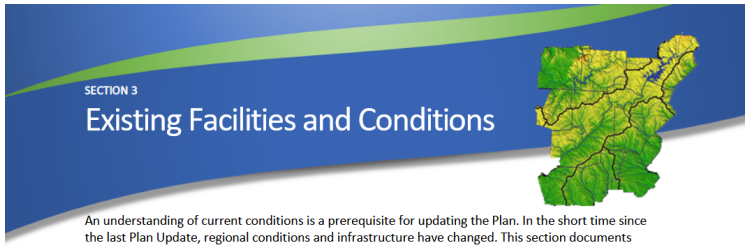
5: Regional Biosolids Production Forecasts

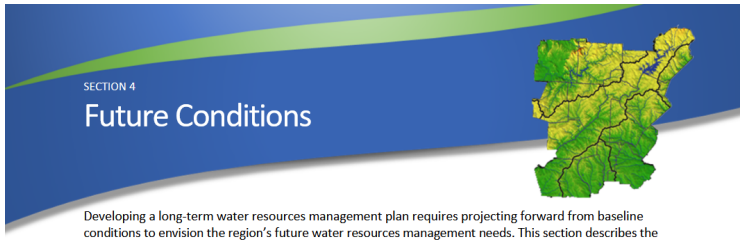
6: Stormwater Forecast Update

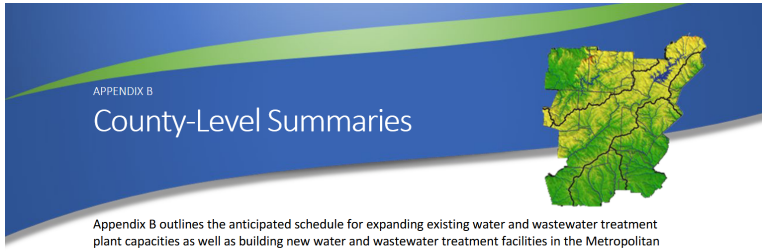
★ 7: Aging Infrastructure Forecast

★ 8: Private Stormwater Systems Guide

9: River Basin Profile Updates



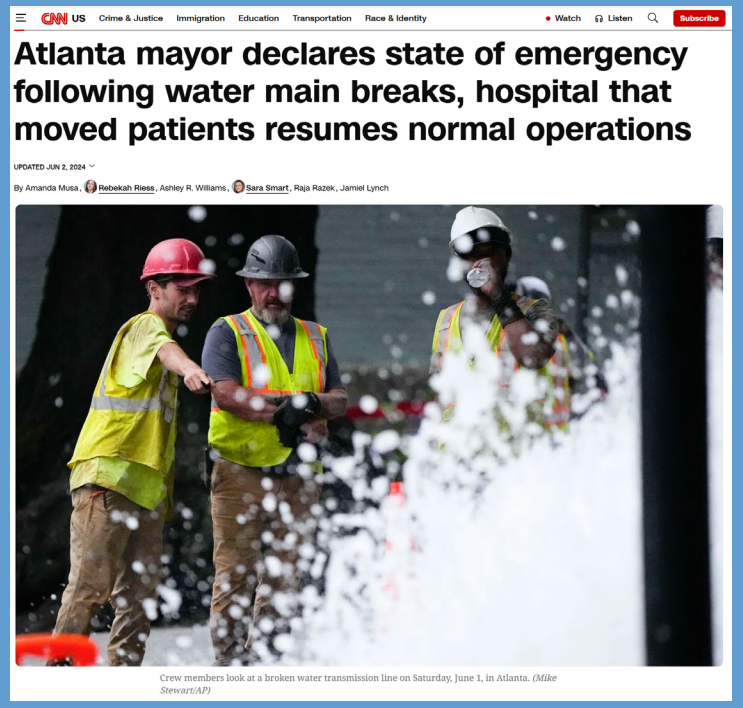




Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District
SINCE 2001
25

# TASK 3: Regional Water and Wastewater Demand Forecasts

- Complete, county-wide data is critical to ensure an accurate and comprehensive analysis
  - Received data from approximately 40% of local jurisdictions and authorities
  - Continuing to coordinate for data submittal
- Variables evaluated to identify key demand drivers and inform future projections
  - Climate
  - Economic
- Population and employment projections
  - Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) Series 17 Forecast
  - Office of Planning and Budget (OPB) 2026 data
  - Woods & Poole 2026 database

# Task 7: Aging Infrastructure Forecast




## Objectives:

- Address the long-term management issue of aging infrastructure (water, wastewater, and stormwater)
- Elevate Regional Aging Infrastructure Awareness
- Propose and promote best practices

## Deliverables:

- An **inventory** of aging buried infrastructure in the region
- **Recommendations for replacement strategies** (e.g., replace all water pipe that is 70-years or older) and **replacement rates** (or a range of replacement rates)
- **Cost estimates associated with inaction** related to aging buried infrastructure
- The work will be integrated into the District's 2028 Plan

# Task 8: Private Stormwater Systems Guide

- Georgia Stormwater Management Guidebook for Residents and Small Businesses
  - Understand public vs private stormwater management infrastructure
  - Diagnose common drainage problems and identify the right professional to contact for help

# Georgia Stormwater Management Manual (Vol. 2)



Table 4.1.3-1 BMP Selection Guide

| BMP | Runoff Reduction | Stormwater Management & Treatment | | | | | | | Site Applicability | | | | | | Cost Considerations | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RR *** | $WQ_v$ / TSS | $CP_v$ | $Q_{p25}$ / $Q_f$ | Total Phosphorus | Total Nitrogen | Fecal Coliform | Metals | LID/GI | Drainage Area (ac) | Space Req'd (% of Im-perv. Drainage Area) | Max Site Slope | Minimum Head (Elevation Difference) | Depth to Water Table | Construction Cost | Maintenance Burden |
| Bioretention Basins [3,5,6] | Yes | 85% | † | † | 80% | 60% | 90% | 95% | Yes | 5 max | 3-6% | 20% | 3 ft | 2 ft | Med-High | Med |
| Bioslopes [7] | Yes | 85% | † | X | 60% | 25% | 60% | 75% | Yes | N/A | N/A | 5% | N/A | 2 ft | Med | Med |
| Downspout Disconnects [2] | Yes | 80% | X | X | 25% | 25% | N/A** | 40% | Yes | 2,500 ft² | Min. length of flow path 15' | 6% | N/A | No restrictions | Low | Low |
| Dry Detention Basins [6] | No | 60% | X | ✓ | 10% | 30% | N/A** | 50% | No | 75 max | N/A | 15% | 3 ft | 2 ft | Low | Low |
| Dry Extended Detention Basins [2] | No | 60% | ✓ | ✓ | 10% | 30% | N/A** | 50% | No | No restrictions | 1-3% | 15% | 4-8 ft | 2 ft | Low | Low |
| Dry Wells [2] | Yes | 100% | † | X | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Yes | 2,500 ft² | 5-10% | 6% | 2 ft | 2 ft | Med | Med |
| Enhanced Dry Swales [1] | Yes | 80% | † | X | 50% | 50% | X | 40% | Yes | 5 max | 10-20% | 4% | 3-5 ft | 2 ft | Med | Low |
| Enhanced Wet Swales [1] | No | 80% | † | X | 25% | 40% | X | 20% | Yes | 5 max | 10-20% | 4% | 1 ft | Below | Med | Low |
| Grass Channels [1] | Minimal | 50% | † | X | 25% | 20% | X | 30% | Yes | 5 max | 10% | 4% | <1 ft | 2 ft | Low | Low |
| Gravity (oil-grit) Separators [2] | No | 40% | X | X | 5% | 5% | N/A | N/A | No | 5 | N/A | 6% | 4 ft | 2 ft | High | High |
| Green Roofs [2] | Yes | 80% | X | X | 50% | 50% | N/A** | N/A** | Yes | N/A | No restrictions | 25% | 6-12 in | N/A | High | Low |
| Infiltration Trenches [10] | Yes | 100% | † | † | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Yes | 5 max | 2-3% | 6% | 1 ft | 2 ft | High | High |
| Multi-Purpose Detention Basins [2] | No | Varies | X | † | N/A** | N/A** | N/A** | N/A** | No | No restrictions | 1-3% | 15% | 4-8 ft | 2 ft | Low | Low |
| Organic Filters [2] | No | 80% | † | X | 60% | 40% | 50% | 75% | Yes | 10 | 3-5% | 6% | 5-8 ft | 2 ft | High | High |
| Permeable Paver Systems [2] | Yes | 80% | † | † | 50% | 50% | N/A** | 60% | Yes | N/A | No restrictions | 6% | 2-4 ft | 2 ft | High | High |
| Pervious Concrete [2] | Yes | 80% | † | † | 50% | 65% | N/A** | 60% | Yes | N/A | No restrictions | 6% | 2-4 ft | 2 ft | High | High |
| Porous Asphalt (excludes OGFC) [2] | Yes | 80% | † | † | 50% | 50% | X | 60% | Yes | N/A | 0% | N/A | N/A | 2 ft | Med | Med |
| Proprietary Systems [2] | Varies | Varies | Varies | Varies | Varies | Varies | Varies | Varies | No | Varies | Varies | Varies | Varies | Varies | Varies | Varies |
| Rainwater Harvesting [2] | Based on Demand | Varies | † | X | Varies | Varies | Varies | Varies | Yes | No restrictions | Varies | No restrictions | N/A | N/A | Med | High |
| Regenerative Stormwater Conveyance [8] | No | 80% | X | X | 70% | 70% | N/A** | N/A** | Yes | 50 max | Varies | 10% | Varies | Above | High | Med |
| Sand Filters [1] | No | 80% | † | X | 50% | 25% | 40% | 50% | Yes | 2-10 max | 2-3% | 6% | 2-5 ft | 2 ft | High | High |
| Site Reforestation/Revegetation [2] | No** | N/A** | N/A** | N/A** | N/A** | N/A** | N/A** | N/A** | Yes | N/A | 10,000 ft² Min. | 25% | N/A | No restrictions | Med | Low |
| Soil Restoration [2] | No** | N/A** | N/A** | N/A** | N/A** | N/A** | N/A** | N/A** | Yes | N/A | No restrictions | 10% | N/A | 1.5 ft | Med | Low |
| Stormwater Planters / Tree Boxes [2] | Yes | 80% | X | X | 60% | 60% | 80% | N/A | Yes | 2,500 ft² | 5% | 6% | 2 ft | 2 ft | High | Med |
| Stormwater Ponds [2] | No | 80% | ✓ | ✓ | 50% | 30% | 70% | 50% | No | 10-25 min | 2-3% | 15% | 6-8 ft | 2 ft (if aquifer) | Low | Low |
| Stormwater Wetlands – Level 1 [1] | No | 80% | ✓ | ✓ | 40% | 30% | 70% | 50% | Yes | 25 min | 3-5% | 8% | 2-3 ft | 2 ft (if aquifer) | Med | Med |
| Stormwater Wetlands – Level 2 [4] | No | 85% | X | X | 75% | 55% | 85% | 60% | Yes | 5 min | 3-5% | Flat | 2-3 ft | 2 ft (if aquifer) | Med-High | Med |
| Submerged Gravel Wetlands [2] | No | 80% | X | X | 50% | 20% | 70% | 50% | No | 5 | 3-5% | 4% | 2-5 ft | No restrictions | High | High |
| Underground Detention [2] | No | 0% | ✓ | ✓ | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | 25 max | N/A | 15% | 4-8 ft | 2 ft | High | Med |
| Vegetated Filter Strips [1] | Yes | 60% | † | X | 20% | 20% | X | 40% | Yes | 5 max | 20% | 6% | <1 ft | 1-2 ft | Low | Low |

✓ - BMP can meet the stormwater management or treatment requirement
† - BMP may meet the stormwater management or treatment requirement depending on size, configuration, and site constraints
X - BMP may contribute but is not likely to fully meet the stormwater management or treatment requirement

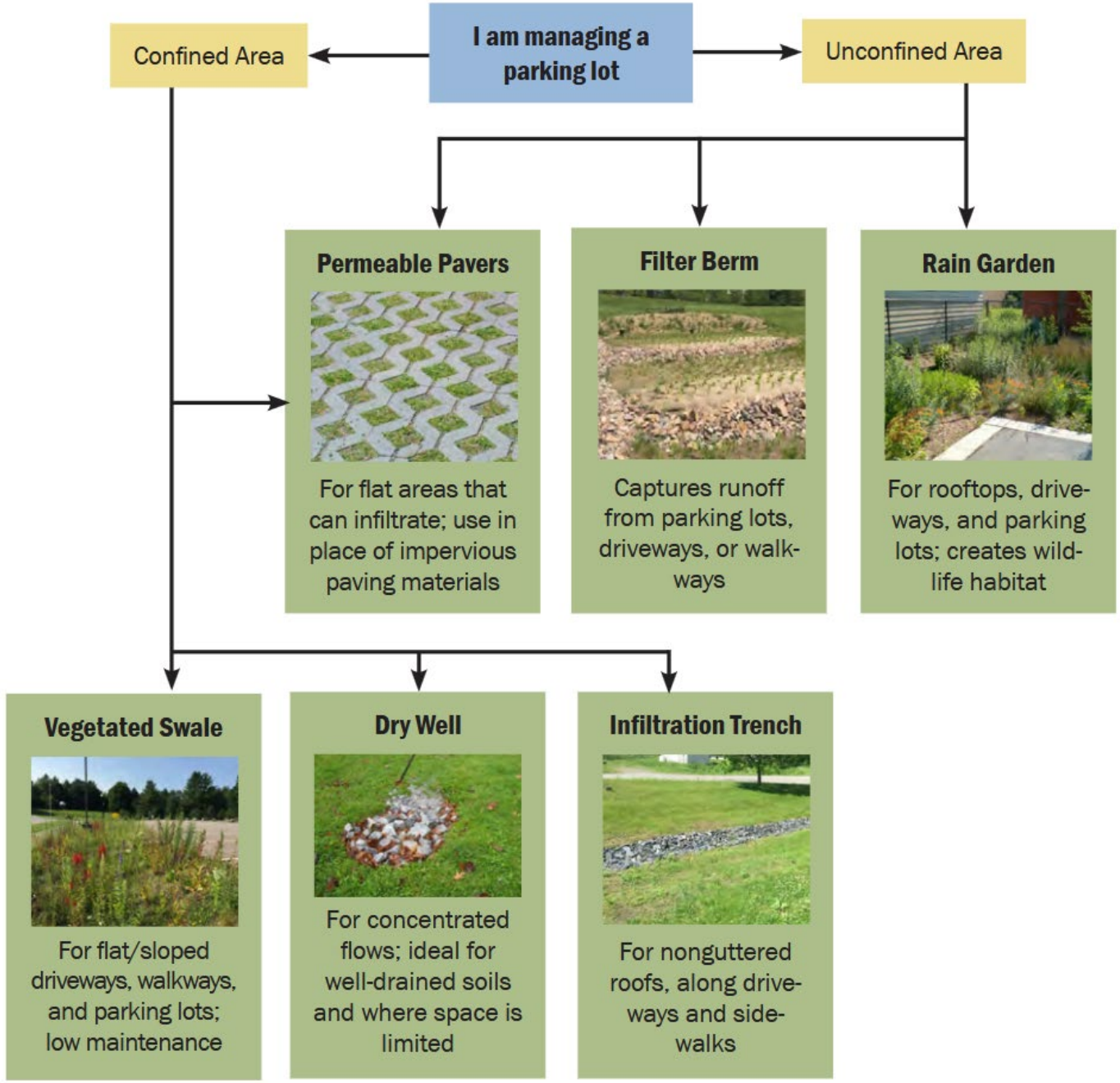
* - Minimum drainage area of ten acres is required to maintain the permanent pool (unless groundwater is present).
**- Helps restore pre-development hydrology, which implicitly reduces post-construction stormwater runoff rates, volumes and pollutant loads
*** - Runoff reduction percentages are listed in **Table 4.1.3-2** (BMP Runoff Reduction Credits)

Pollutant Removal References:


1: Original Georgia Stormwater Management Manual, 2001
2: Coastal Stormwater Supplement to the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual, 2009
3: Bioretention - Watershed Benefits. Low Impact Development Urban Design Tools. 04 April 2014.
4: The Next Generation of Stormwater Wetlands. EPA Wetlands and Watersheds Article Series (2008) Center for Watershed Protection
5: Bioretention Performance, Design, Construction, and Maintenance. North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service. Hunt, William. 2006
6: North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual. 2007
7: Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) Highway Runoff Manual, 2011.
8: West Virginia Stormwater Management Design Guidance Manual, 2012
9: Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) Drainage Manual, 2014
10: Pollutant removal rates based on 100% infiltration with no underdrain


BACK TO TOC

# *Georgia Stormwater Management Guidebook for Residents and Small Businesses*




https://www.uvm.edu/seagrant/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/2018-06-14-VT_Guide_to_Stormwater_for_Homeowners.pdf

# What words come up most frequently when talking to residents?

**Residents describe both physical impacts and uncertainty about responsibility.**

# What topics are most important to cover in this guidebook?

**The guidebook should translate technical requirements into practical homeowner action.**

01 **Practical solutions**

DIY drainage, who to call, common fixes, and clear “things not to do.”

02 **Maintenance guidance**

Detention ponds, private ditches, inspection, repair, replacement, and O&M agreements.

03 **Roles and responsibility**

Public vs. private systems, easements, drainage between properties, and limits on public action.

04 **Permitting and regulation**

Permits, floodplains, buffers, variances, infrastructure vintage, and regulatory limits.

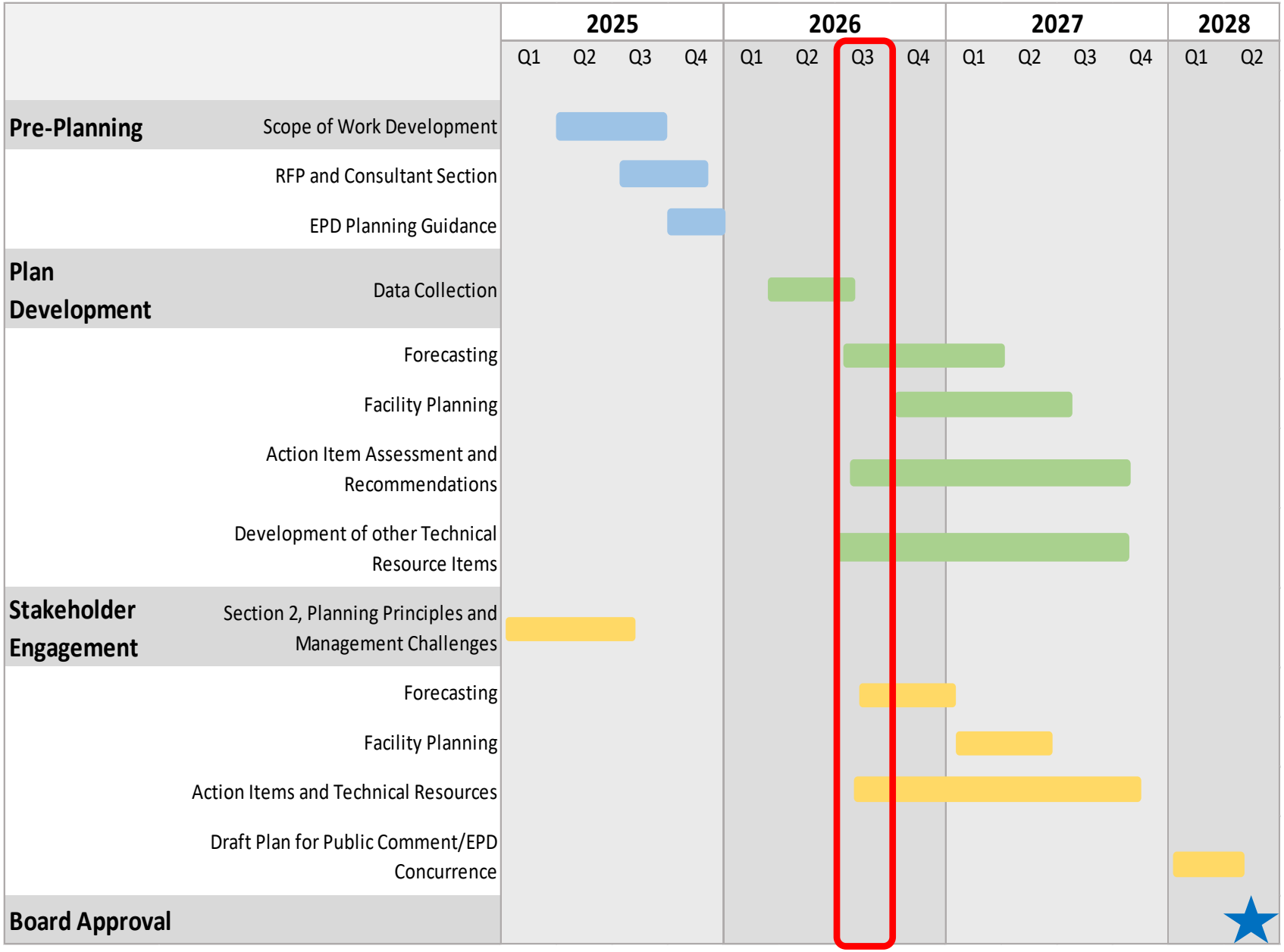
05 **BMP design and installation**

Sizing, velocities, stabilization, small-scale runoff reduction, training, and qualified professionals.

06 **How water behaves**

Downhill flow, soggy yards, storm-drain pathways, erosion, nutrients, and natural drainage features.

# 2028 Water Resources Management Plan Schedule



# Adjourn