

Appendix A

STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

DESIGN MANUAL

DAWSON COUNTY, GEORGIA

**DAWSON COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

NOVEMBER 1997

DAWSON COUNTY
STORM WATER MANAGEMENT
DESIGN MANUAL
NOVEMBER 1997

SECTION 1: PURPOSE

The purpose of this manual is to set guidelines for the management of Storm Water Runoff within the boundaries of Dawson County, Georgia. In addition to the requirements of this manual, any proposed construction regulated by this manual must be in compliance with the regulations of all of the Planned construction for commercial, industrial, governmental, residential, parks or recreational type developments shall be governed by this ordinance.

Those developments that will increase runoff at the 10 year storm by 1.0 cubic feet per second shall be governed by this ordinance as specified in Section 3.2 of this manual.

Existing and new developments which construct improvements in phases must track the cumulative increase in runoff due to each phase. When the increase in runoff exceeds 1.0 cfs at the 10-year storm, the development shall be governed by Section 3.2 of this manual.

The peak rate of storm water runoff from a development project shall not exceed the preconstruction or natural undeveloped peak rate of runoff at any time after the land disturbing activity has begun for the 2, 10, 25, and 100-year storm frequencies.

Detention of storm water runoff shall be required as specified in section 3.2 of this manual.

SECTION 2: STORM WATER CONTROL

2.1 Runoff Computation

Computations for Rate of Runoff shall be based on the Weather Bureau Technical Paper 25 showing average Rainfall Intensity and Duration for Atlanta, Georgia for the period 1903 through 1951. Methods used for computing runoff and generating hydrographs must be by one of the following methods: Rational Method for drainage areas up to 100 acres; Soil Conservation Service (SCS) Method for small and medium sized water sheds, containing up to approximately 10,000 acres; and the U.S.G.S. Regression Equation Method or FEMA studies for the major creeks. Other methods may be used with prior approval of the Department of Engineering. The Burki-Ziegler Formula, Talbot Formula or Bowsring Method shall not be used.

2.2 Storm Drain Pipe Design

- A) Piped Drainage Structures shall be designed to meet the following criteria:
- Street catch basins, inlets, cross drains serving basins of 20 acres or less and longitudinal piping shall be designed for the 25 year storm frequency and shall have a minimum size of 18 inches in diameter. Inlet and outlet headwalls are required for all pipes. The 100 year storm frequency shall be used on live streams, cross drains serving basins of 20 acres or larger and any other drainage system receiving and/or transferring offsite drainage flow. Velocities for all pipes should be kept to a minimum and outlet velocities, if practical, shall not exceed four (4) feet per second when flowing full. However, if outlet velocities exceed (10) feet per second then energy dissipation devices must be provided.
- B) The type of pipe required shall be bituminous coated corrugated metal pipe

(BCCMP), aluminized coated corrugated metal pipe (ACCMP), reinforced concrete pipe (RCP), smooth interior, rigid, poly vinyl chloride (PVC), ribbed drain pipe, or smooth interior, rigid, corrugated polyethylene (PE) pipe. Installation of ACCMP is not permitted within the County Right-of-Way.

RCP will be required under the following conditions:

1. When the storm drain pipe will be placed in a live stream and a more economical solution is not a viable alternative as determined by the County Engineer.
2. When the storm drain pipe will be under the paved surface of any commercial/industrial street.
3. When the storm drain pipe will have less than two (2) feet of cover.
4. When the storm drain pipe will have over fifteen (15) feet of cover and be under the paved surface of a residential street.
5. When the storm drain pipe will be crossing a residential road with a pipe length greater than fifty (50) feet in length.
6. When the storm drain pipe will installed on private property with greater than ten (10) feet of cover and a drainage easement adequate in width is not being provided for future maintenance.

The construction standards and design criteria for each type of pipe may be obtained from the Department of Engineering.

- C) The storm drainage shall be piped a minimum of fifty (50) feet past the building line for pipe sizes up to and including thirty-six (36) inches in diameter, unless the storm drainage is on a live stream. Maximum release velocities are discussed in

Section 2.2-A

- D) The storm drain pipe designs and related plans and specifications shall be prepared by a Professional Engineer, a registered Land Surveyor, or a Landscape Architect registered in the State of Georgia. The computations must be dated, project identified, signed and sealed by the Designer. The designer's seal and signature shall be on all residential and commercial subdivision plans which involve new public improvements.
- E) Plans, specifications and computations must be complete in detail sufficient to enable an engineer to fully check and verify the results and computations. The plans used for construction must contain basic design data, a project narrative, schedule of construction, name and address of person responsible for construction, and the designer's seal, signature and address. All storm pipe profiles must reflect the 25 year hydraulic grade line on the profile. For all pipe design, the designer shall check the 100 year hydraulic grade line to determine that no inlet structures are flooded and that the collection capacity of any structure has not been compromised by the 100 year hydraulic grade line.
- F) After construction and before acceptance for occupancy or final plat approval, the engineer, land surveyor or landscape architect must certify with his seal and signature that the "as-built" conditions of the storm drains will function as designed and engineered in the approved construction drawings.

SECTION 3. STORMWATER DETENTION

3.1 Stormwater Management Report Required

- A) Every project shall provide a Stormwater Management Report prepared by a Professional Engineer currently registered in the State of Georgia. The purpose of this report shall be to formulate a plan to manage stormwater runoff, so that stormwater runoff hazards are not created and existing runoff-related problems are not expounded, either upstream or downstream from or within the boundaries of the property being developed.
- B) The Stormwater Management Report shall identify the locations and quantities of stormwater runoff entering and exiting the site for both pre-developed and post-developed conditions. Analysis of the off-site properties may require anticipating future development in addition to addressing existing conditions. It shall contain drainage area delineation maps and other exhibits at a satisfactory scale and sufficient in quantity and scope to define the boundaries of the site relative to any applicable water courses, drainage divides, drainage structures and other pertinent features.
- C) The analysis of downstream conditions in the report shall address each and every point or area along the project sites' boundaries at which runoff will exit the property. The analysis shall focus on the portion of the drainage way "immediately" downstream from the project. In determining downstream effects from stormwater discharge control structures and the development, hydrologic-hydraulic engineering studies, using the 10 year design storm, shall extend to the next downstream structure or shall extend downstream to a point where the

proposed development represents less than (10%) percent of the total watershed. If the discharge calculations indicate that adjacent properties, between the exit of the proposed development and the "10 percent downstream point" might be adversely impacted by the proposed development, then the engineer will provide a summary of his recommendations.

3.2 Stormwater Detention Required

- A) Whenever a Stormwater Management Report indicates that adverse stormwater runoff related impact is expected to result from the development of a property, that project shall be required to provide a stormwater detention facility or facilities so that peak flows from the developed site do not exceed those associated with the pre-developed site.
- B) The following criteria shall be evaluated by the Engineer preparing the Stormwater Management Report and used in determining whether or not detention should be required for any portion of any site:
1. Existing land uses downstream,
 2. Anticipated future land uses downstream,
 3. Magnitude of increase in peak flows due to development,
 4. Presence of existing drainage problems,
 5. Capacity of existing and anticipated drainage systems,
 6. Creation of concentrated flows where none had occurred previously,
 7. Existing flows generated off-site which pass through the project site,
 8. The nature of the receiving watercourse.

C) Stormwater detention facilities shall be required for any site for which development activities will result in increased flows, unless the engineer provides certified documentation supporting the conclusion that the following is true and correct as applicable:

1. The non-detained, post-development runoff will leave the project site as sheet flow and will not have an adverse impact upon downstream properties due to dispersal of storm water.
2. The effect of detention would be to concentrate flows where sheet flow had occurred under pre-developed conditions and any impact of increased sheet flows upon downstream properties would be less adverse than that which would result from the concentrated flow from a detention facility even if energy dissipation devices were employed.
3. The runoff will flow directly into a flood plain without crossing off-site properties, and the runoff will constitute less than five (5%) percent of the total runoff in the watercourse, at the point where the watercourse crosses the project site's downstream property line.
4. The runoff will flow directly into the 1085.00 flood elevation of Lake Sidney Lanier.
5. The undetained flow will pass through downstream properties in drainage easements obtained by the developer to an existing detention facility which has been designed to manage the upstream property's runoff, into a flood plain and has satisfied Section 3.2-C-3, or into the 1085.00 flood elevation of Lake Sidney Lanier.

D) Should the Professional Engineer conclude that storm water detention may not be necessary because of anticipated compliance with Section 3.2-C, then rigid compliance with all of the following criteria is mandatory:

1. A stormwater management report shall always be required whether or not stormwater detention is required.
2. If the applicant proposes to show that the detention requirements may be eliminated for all or a portion of a project, then a pre-submittal conference with the Department of Engineering is recommended prior to preparation and submittal of construction plans for the project.
3. A studied FEMA floodplain or the 100 year floodplain as determined by the consulting engineer must be present on the property of the proposed development in order for elimination of the detention requirement to be considered.
4. At the pre-submittal conference with the staff, the consultant shall be prepared to discuss the downstream analysis findings as follows:
 - a) The affected stream must be analyzed for a distance as specified in Section 3.1-C. The analysis must include all culverts, obstructions, existing and potential erosion problems, existing structures, proposed structures, proposed improvements and any other pre-developed or post-developed modifications to natural conditions; and,
 - b) If the existing downstream conditions are overburdened within the "10 percent downstream point" by the pre-developed flows in the

stream, then detention shall be required unless the developer elects to eliminate the downstream overburdened conditions at his or her expense when the development occurs.

- 5) If the five (5%) percent rule from Section 3.2-C-3 is to be used to show that the detention requirements may be eliminated, then the following must be included in the Stormwater Management Report:
- A) The five percent study point has to be at the downstream property line and,
 - B) The five percent study will compare peak flows originating on the site against peak flows for the 10, 25, 50 and 100 year flood frequencies of the major stream at the downstream property line. Comparison of the peak flows shall include the timing of the peak flows.

SECTION 4.0 DETENTION DESIGN CRITERIA – GENERAL

- A) The Stormwater Detention Report shall bear the original seal and signature of the Professional Engineer currently registered in the State of Georgia who prepared the study.
- B) All stormwater detention facilities shall be designed to control the peak flow rates associated with storms having 2, 10, 25 and 100 year storm frequencies.
- C) The Stormwater Detention Report or Hydrology Study should include the following:
 - 1. Introduction
 - 2. Topographic map(s) showing all on-site and off-site contributing drainage areas;
 - 3. Basis for determining runoff coefficients and time of concentration;

4. Inflow hydrographs with peak flows for the 2, 10, 25 and 100 year storm frequencies;
5. Stage/storage/discharge table for all proposed detention ponds;
6. Details and calculations for all outlet control structures, including buoyancy calculations and emergency spillways;
7. Hydrological routing of the 2, 10, 25 and 100 year storm through the proposed detention systems(s); and
8. Summary

D) A variety of methods of achieving stormwater management goals shall be acceptable in providing detention facilities. The type of facility provided shall be based on the following criteria:

1. The type of development for which the detention facility is being provided,
2. The type of development for which the detention facility is intended to protect,
3. Volume of stormwater to be stored,
4. Origin and magnitude of the flows to be managed,
5. Topographic opportunities and limitations,
6. Safety considerations,
7. Maintenance requirements,
8. Aesthetic considerations,
9. Likelihood of facility operation interfering with access to public or private facilities,
10. Proximity of facility to property lines, utilities, buffers, etc., and

11. Similar site-specific constraints as necessary.
- E) Detention facilities may be of any of the following types and two or more types may be used in combination with one another;
1. Normally-dry basins, whether excavated or created by damming a natural drainage feature or a combination of both methods,
 2. Lakes and ponds, whether excavated or created by damming a natural drainage feature or a combination of both methods.
 3. Parking lot facilities.
 4. Underground facilities.
 5. Rooftop facilities.
- F) Refer to Section 6.0 Water Quality of this manual for additional detention facility design requirements.
- G) Plans, specifications and computations must be complete in detail sufficient to enable another engineer to fully check and verify the results and computations. The plans used for construction must contain basic design data, a project narrative, schedule of construction, name and address or person responsible for construction and the engineer's seal, signature and address on the engineering drawings required for the project construction.
1. The detention facility shall be provided with an overflow device or emergency spillway to accommodate the 100 year frequency storm in the event the outflow control structure becomes obstructed with debris.
 2. The configuration of detention facility, outflow and overflow control devices shall be clearly depicted in plan and cross-section on the

construction drawings.

3. Graded access easement, (maximum 3:1 slope) around all detention ponds in areas inaccessible to vehicular traffic.
4. Temporary sediment basins shall be designed and shown at all detention sites and all major drainage exits. The detention facility shall be designed to provide temporary sediment control unless a live stream exists.
5. Underground detention facilities will require details that provide:
 - a) The location and type of access protection for the detention facility.
 - b) An outline of the maintenance procedure to be filed with Dawson County.
 - c) Safety requirements as specified by Dawson County for the site.

Section 4.1 As Constructed Certification of Detention Pond

After construction and before acceptance for occupation or otherwise, the designer shall submit a certified field run topographic map of the detention area and a revised hydrology study using the as-built topographic map to verify that the required detention storage and outflow rates are being provided.

Section 4.2 Detention Pond Fencing

When a detention structure is over four (4) feet deep and in a location that constitutes a danger to human habitation, it shall be protected by a permanent fence or barrier and warning signs. Fences shall be five (5) feet high chain link or other approved material with a ten (10) foot wide gate. Fences shall be located on the outside edge of the twenty (20) foot perimeter easement when possible.

Section 4.3 Detention Pond and Drainage Easements

Drainage easements suitable for the construction and maintenance of the drainage system shall be provided. A minimum of twenty (20) feet in width will be required for any drainage easement along a drainage pipe, ditch, stream or other area that is designated for stormwater to flow. No obstruction shall be built, constructed or planted that would inhibit proper function of the drainage system. All detention facilities shall be accessible from a public street by a minimum twenty (20) foot access easement, and there shall be an easement for the detention facility including twenty (20) feet around the outside perimeter of the facility. No fences or planting of shrubbery shall be allowed on the access easement.

SECTION 5 MAINTENANCE OF DETENTION FACILITIES

Section 5.1 Maintenance by a Private Property Owner(s)

On all commercial sites and on residential property where a drainage easement or a detention pond exists, the maintenance is the responsibility of the owner of the property where it exists.

Stormwater Division personnel will perform periodic inspections of existing and new private detention ponds to determine that they are functioning properly. Deficiencies will be noted to the Owner in writing. It shall be the responsibility of the Owner to repair deficiencies in a timely manner. Failure on the part of the Owner to repair deficient storm water detention pond structures will be a violation of the County Storm Water Ordinance and will be punishable according to Section 15: Penalties.

Section 5.2 Maintenance By Homeowners Association

When a subdivision has an amenities package that will be maintained by a legally created homeowners association, the association will also be responsible for maintenance of all drainage easements and all detention facilities within the entire subdivision. The homeowners association

property line which includes the major entrance/exit drive. The 15' buffer shall be added to the most limiting existing site buffers.

- C) Expand existing stream side buffers by 15 feet on both sides or 30 feet if the stream forms the property line.
- D) Limit the quantity of impervious area as a percentage of total site area to the following:

Residential Tracts	70%
Commercial/Industrial Tracts	80%

When options A and D are selected, calculations must be submitted and shown on the development plans when submitted for County review. If option B or C is selected, the additional buffer must be clearly identified on the site and grading plan.

Section 6.4 Detention Design Requirements

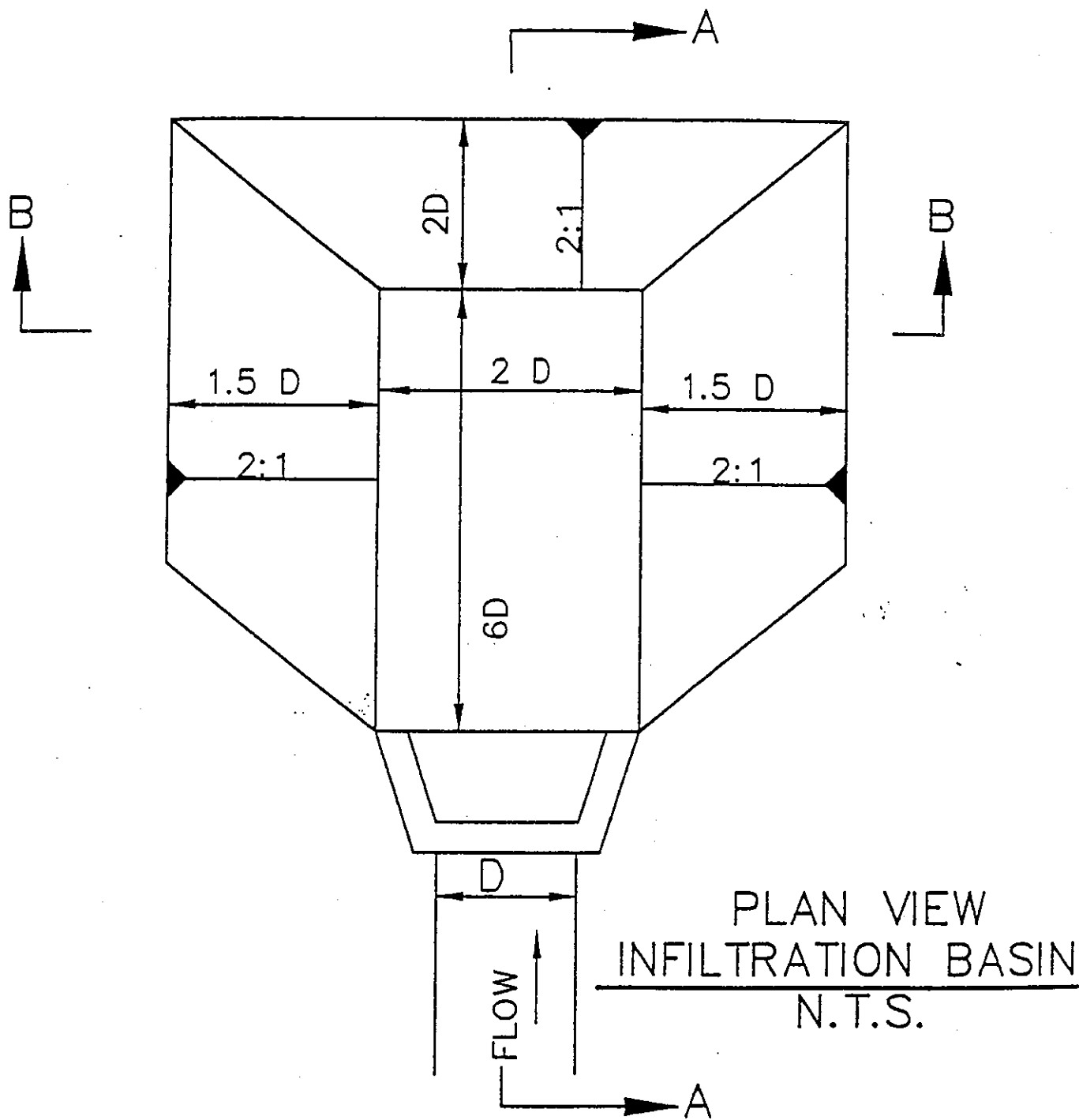
In order to encourage wet and regional detention structures, County will require that all dry detention structures discharge at 90% of the pre-developed rate of release. Sites with wet or regional detention structures will be allowed to release runoff at 100% of the pre-developed rate of release. Therefore, for all new developments and revisions to existing developments, the developer must choose one of the following:

- A) Design storm water detention structures such that the maximum discharge from the post-developed site is less than 90% of the pre-developed site rate of release.
- B) Design wet detention structures with a permanent water surface including the following:
 - 1. Provide detention storage above the normal pool elevation.

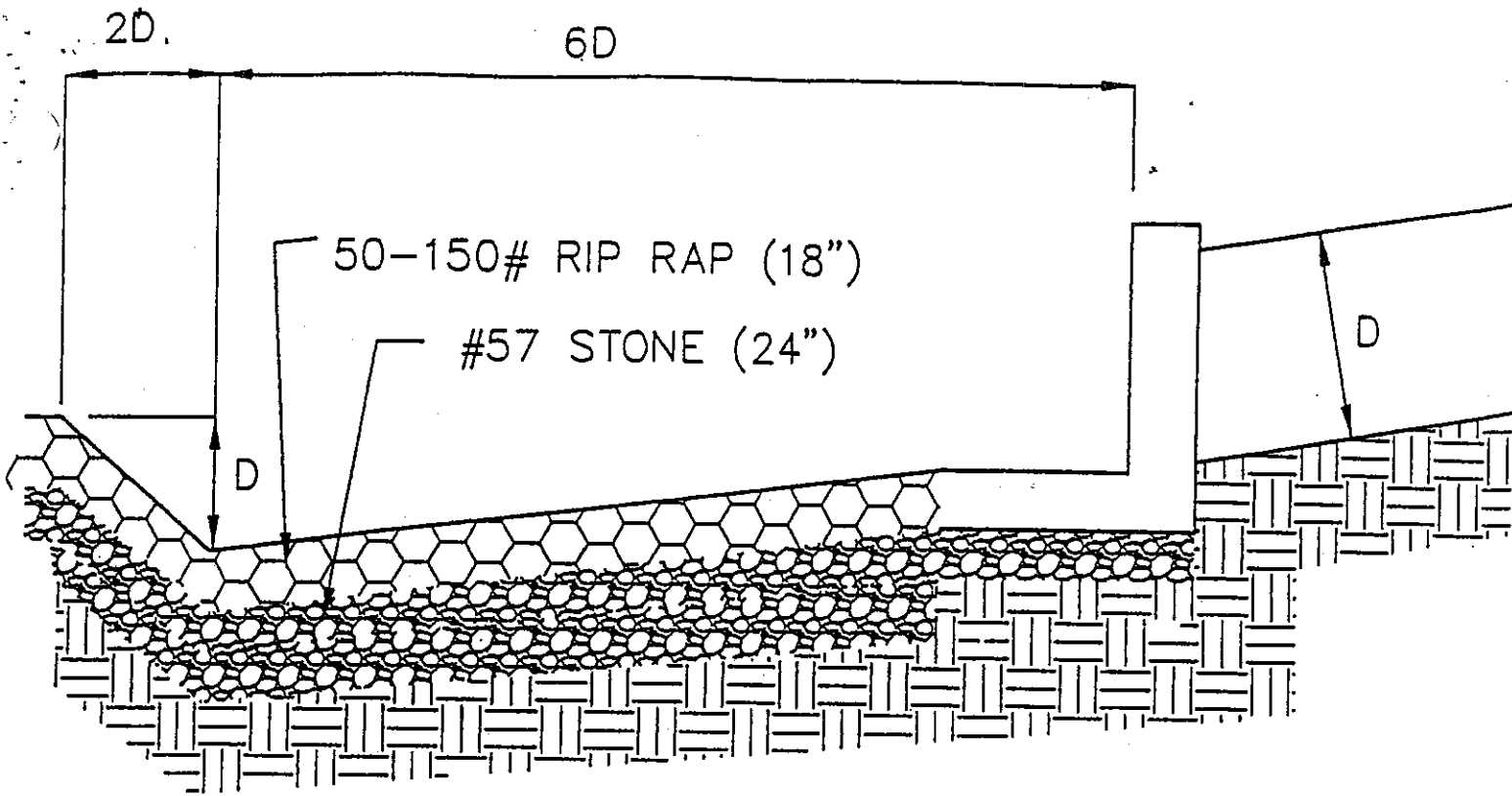
2. Minimum lake depth shall be 4 feet.
 3. Design a cool water release system which discharges runoff from below the normal pool elevation for all storms.
 4. Maximum release rate for post-developed condition must be less than 100% of the pre-developed rate of release.
 5. All wet detention structures must be compared to the Georgia Safe Dams Program latest requirements for dam categorization and design criteria.
- C) If a residential or commercial/industrial site receives a detention exemption under Section 3.2-C, additional water quality measures will be required:
1. A 50' undisturbed buffer around all property lines. Properties which adjoin 100 year floodplain or Lake Sidney Lanier shall begin their buffer at the 100 year floodplain location or at the 1085 elevation respectively.
 2. Install an infiltration basin according to the included details at each discharge point releasing to the floodplain or into Lake Sidney Lanier.

Section 6.5 Spill Prevention and Containment Requirements

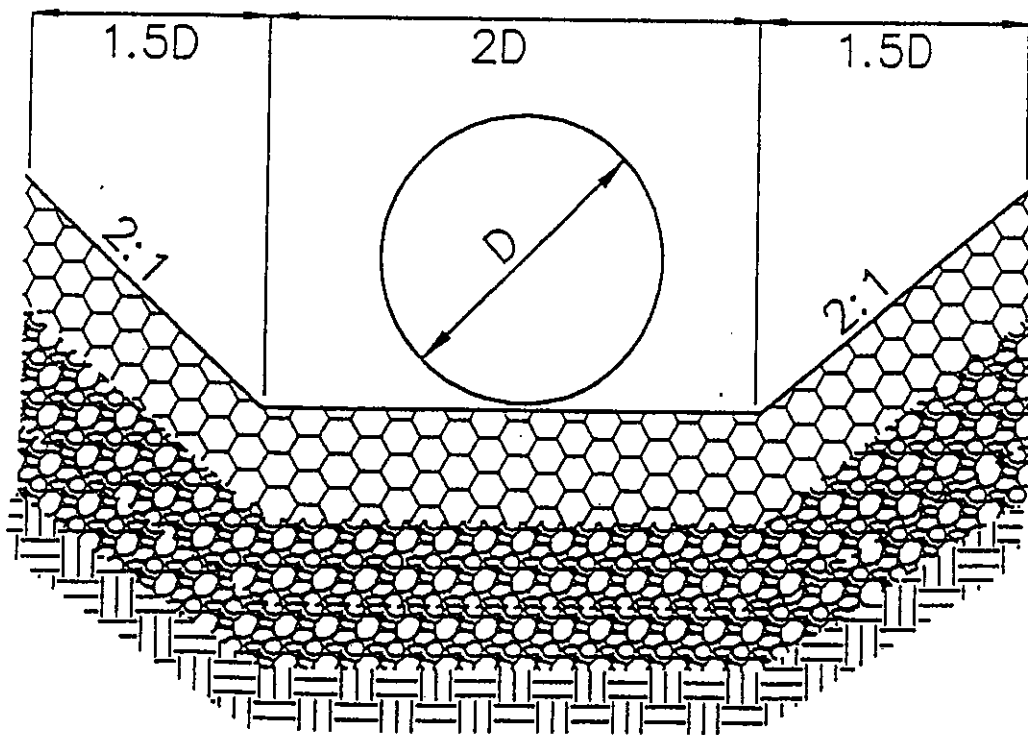
All proposed commercial and industrial facilities which will store chemicals and/or raw materials for any purpose, are required to submit a spill prevention and containment plan for the proposed facility. This plan must be submitted to the County Engineer prior to issuance of certificate of occupancy. All chemical/raw material storage must occur under a covered portion of the facility. Proposed storage areas must contain signs with phone numbers at Dawson County and the State EPD for reporting spills. Notification of a spill is required to the County and EPD immediately upon discovery of a spill. Refer to the Storm Water Quality pamphlet for spill response phone numbers. Spill prevention and containment plans must address the following



NOTE: INFILTRATION BASIN SHALL BE INSTALLED AFTER FINAL STABILIZATION. NO CONSTRUCTION SILT AND/OR SEDIMENT WILL BE ALLOWED TO REMAIN IN FINAL INFILTRATION BASIN.



SECTION VIEW "A"
 INFILTRATION BASIN DETAIL
 N.T.S.



SECTION VIEW "B"
 INFILTRATION BASIN DETAIL

AN ORDINANCE
BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
OF DAWSON COUNTY, GEORGIA
ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE ENTITLED "STORM WATER MANAGEMENT" PROVIDING PROCEDURES FOR THE CONTROL OF STORM WATER RUNOFF TO THE DAWSON COUNTY, GEORGIA, MUNICIPAL STORM SEWER SYSTEM WITHIN ALL THE UNINCORPORATED AREAS OF DAWSON COUNTY; TO PROVIDE FOR SEVERABILITY; TO REPEAL CONFLICTING LAWS, ORDINANCES, AND RESOLUTIONS; TO PROVIDE AN EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS ORDINANCE; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

BE IT AND IT IS HEREBY ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF DAWSON COUNTY AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1: Authority

1. The authority for this ordinance is provided for by the Georgia constitution, Article IX, Section II, Paragraphs I and III O.C.G.A. 36-1-20(a).

Section 2: Findings

1. Uncontrolled storm water drainage/discharge may have a significant, adverse impact on the health, safety, and welfare of Dawson County, and the quality of life of its citizens. More specifically, surface water runoff can carry pollutants and nutrients into receiving waters. The potential impacts of these pollutant and nutrient loadings include:

- a. Sediment can alter natural systems, scouring vital habitat and smothering stream life;
 - b. Increased bacteria can pose a significant health risk;
 - c. Excessive nutrients can accelerate algal growth and eutrophication of receiving waters, affecting adversely flora and fauna;
 - d. Pollutants and nutrients can negatively affect vital habitat for fish, birds, wildlife and native plant communities;
 - e. Metals can be toxic to aquatic life;
 - f. Oil and grease can reduce oxygen levels; and,
 - g. The temperature of receiving waters can increase, affecting animal and plant habitat adversely.
2. Uncontrolled storm water drainage can increase the incidence of flooding and the level of floods which occur, endangering roads, other public and private property and human life.
3. Altered land surfaces can change the rate and volume of runoff. These changes may result in the following:
- a. Stream banks can erode and slump, resulting in widening of streams;
 - b. Tree root systems can be undercut;
 - c. Erosion rates can increase; and,
 - d. Streambeds can become more uniform and shallow, providing less varied aquatic habitats.
4. Adverse water quality and quantity consequences described above could result in substantial economic losses. Potential losses include, but are not limited to increases in water

treatment costs, as well as State and Federal fines associated with water quality violations.

5. Many future problems can be avoided through proper storm water management.
6. Every parcel of real property, both public and private, either uses or benefits from the maintenance of the Dawson County storm-sewer system.
7. Current and anticipated growth will contribute to and increase the need for improvement and maintenance of the storm-sewer system.

Section 3: Objectives/Purpose

1. The objectives of this ordinance include the following:

a. Protect, maintain, and enhance the short-term and long-term public health, safety, and general welfare: This objective will be achieved by:

- Providing for regulation and management of the Dawson County's storm-sewer system including public (and private) facilities in Dawson County's service area;
- Protecting, preserving, and enhancing water quality and fish and wildlife habitat within *DAWSON* County and in downstream receiving waters;
- Protecting those downstream from water quality and quantity impacts.

b. Comply with State (DNR) and Federal (EPA) storm water regulations developed pursuant to the Clean Water Act. These requirements include;

- Control the contribution of pollutants to the Dawson County's separate storm-sewer system by storm water discharges associated with commercial and industrial activity and the quality of storm water discharged from sites of commercial and industrial activity;
- Prohibit illicit connections Dawson County's separate storm sewers;

- Control discharge to Dawson County's separate storm sewers of spills, dumping or disposal of materials other than storm water; and,
 - Control, through intergovernmental agreements, contribution of pollutants from one municipal/county system to another.
- c. Require development plans to minimize the transport of pollutants to the Dawson County separate system by requiring approval and implementation of storm water management plans for activities which may have an adverse impact on community waters.
- d. Establish procedures which minimize damage from flooding caused by development, while recognizing that natural fluctuations in water levels are beneficial.
- e. Require construction of drainage systems which aesthetically and functionally approximate natural systems.

Section 4: Definitions

1. For the purposes of this ordinance, unless specifically defined below, words or phrases shall be interpreted so as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this Ordinance its most effective application. Words in the singular shall include the plural, and words in the plural shall include the singular. Words used in the present tense shall include the future tense. The Word "shall" connotes mandatory and not discretionary; the word "may" is permissive.
2. Unless otherwise specified, or it is apparent from the context, definitions herein will be the same as those in other Dawson County Ordinances.
3. For purposes of this ordinance, the following terms, phrases and words, and their derivatives, shall have the meaning given herein:

"Accidental Discharge" shall be defined as a discharge prohibited by this Ordinance into the Dawson County Separate Storm-Sewer System which occurs by chance and without planning or consideration prior to occurrence.

"Best Management Practices (BMP)" shall mean a wide range of management procedures, activities, and prohibitions or practices which control the quality and/or quantity of storm water runoff and which are compatible with the planned land use.

"Clean Water Act" shall mean the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.).

"Conveyance" shall mean storm water features designed for the movement of storm water through the drainage system, such as concrete or metal pipes, ditches, depressions, swales, catch basins, curbs, gutters, storm drains, etc.

"Development Activity" shall mean man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to, buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavating, drilling operations, or permanent storage of materials or equipment.

"Discharge" shall mean the release of treated or untreated storm water runoff or other material to the Dawson County Separate Storm Sewer System.

"Drainage System" shall mean a conveyance or system of conveyances designed and used for collecting or conveying storm water runoff.

"Easement" shall mean an acquired legal right for the specific use of land owned by others.

"Flood" shall mean a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

- The overflow of inland or tidal waters; or,
- The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

"Dawson County Board of Commissioners" shall mean the elected officials of Dawson County, Georgia.

"Dawson County Separate Storm Sewer System" shall mean a conveyance or system of conveyances which is located within County owned rights-of-way and designed and used only for collecting or conveying storm water runoff or other approved surface water discharges.

Section 16: Variances from Requirements.

1. The County Engineer may grant a variance from requirements of this ordinance if exceptional circumstances applicable to a site exist such that strict adherence to the provisions of the ordinance will result in unnecessary hardship and will not fulfill the intent of the ordinance.
2. A written request for a variance shall be required and shall state the specific variance sought and the reasons, with supporting data, why variance should be granted. The request shall include all information necessary to evaluate the proposed variance.
3. The County Engineer will conduct a review of the request for a variance and may approve, deny, or request additional information for the variance.

Section 17: Appeals.

1. Any person aggrieved by a decision of the County Engineer (including any decision with reference to the granting or denial of a variance from the terms of this ordinance) may appeal the same by filing a written notice of appeal with the County Engineer within seven (7) days of the issuance of said decision by the County Engineer. A notice of appeal shall state the specific reason why the decision of the County Engineer is alleged to be in error.
2. If the County Engineer does not reverse his decision, then the person may file an appeal in the Planning and Development Department to be heard by the Appeals Board.
3. If the Appeals Board does not reverse the decision, then the person may appeal to the Dawson County Board of Commissioners. The hearing shall be held within the next two meetings of the Board of Commissioners or a date mutually agreed upon in writing by the appellant and the chairperson of the Dawson County Board of Commissioners. The Dawson County Board of

Commissioners shall then make its findings within 30 days of the appeal hearing. The appellant shall not be relieved of his or her obligations during the appeal process.

4. If the appellant is dissatisfied with the Dawson County Board of Commissioners decision, he or she can appeal said decision to the Dawson County Superior Court.

Section 18: Property Owner Liability - Supplemental Charges.

1. Any person in violation of any portion of this ordinance shall pay for all costs associated with the violation, including, but not limited to, sampling, testing, containment, cleanup, injury, legal and other costs.

Section 19: Severability

If any term, requirement or provision of this ordinance or the application thereof to any person or circumstance shall, to any extent, be invalid or unenforceable, the remainder of this ordinance or the application of such terms, requirements and provisions to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid or unenforceable, shall not be affected thereby and each term, requirement or provision of this ordinance shall be valid and enforced to the fullest extent permitted by law.

Section 20: Effective Date

This Ordinance shall become effective thirty (30) days following its approval by the Board of Commissioners.

This Ordinance is hereby adopted this _____ day of _____, 1997,
the public welfare demanding it.

DAWSON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

BOBBY WALLACE, CHAIRMAN

T.W. PHILLIPS, VICE CHAIRMAN

SHANE LONG, MEMBER

JULIE NIX, MEMBER

CECIL BENNETT, MEMBER

5. Measurements, tests and analyses performed by the Department of Public Works or required of discharger to the Dawson County Separate Storm Sewer System shall be in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136, unless another method is approved by the County Engineer.

Section 14: Off-Site Drainage Facilities

1. The County Engineer may allow storm water runoff that otherwise is of unacceptable quality or which would be discharged in volumes or at rates in excess of those otherwise allowed by this ordinance, to be discharged into drainage facilities off site of the development, provided the applicant has demonstrated:

- a. Off-site drainage facilities and channels leading to them are designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with requirements of this ordinance; and,
- b. Adequate provision is made for sharing of construction, maintenance and operating costs of facilities; and,
- c. It is not feasible or practical to completely manage runoff on site in a manner that meets the design and performance standards found in the Dawson County Storm water Management Design Manual.

2. A request to use off-site drainage facilities and all information related to proposed off-site facilities should be made a part of the developer's storm water management plan.

Section 15: Penalties.

1. Upon determination that a violation of this ordinance has occurred, the County Engineer shall notify the violator. This notice shall specify the nature and evidence of violation and the amount of time in which to correct deficiencies.

STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

DAWSON COUNTY, GEORGIA

DAWSON COUNTY

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

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2. A violation of this ordinance, including any non-compliance for correction or alleviation of violations specified in the County Engineer's first notice within the specified time for the alleviation in the notice, shall constitute a misdemeanor. In the absence of a time specified for the correction of alleviations in the first notice, all violations must be corrected or alleviated as specified in the first notice within 30 days from the date of said notice. Failure to comply shall constitute a misdemeanor also. The maximum penalty and punishment for any single violation of this ordinance may not exceed that provided for in O.C.G.A 36-1-20(b) as that subsection now provides or as it may be hereafter amended. Each day the non-compliance or violation is not corrected constitutes a separate violation. Dawson County may institute appropriate action or proceedings at law or equity for the enforcement of this ordinance or to correct violations of this ordinance. Any court of competent jurisdiction may have the right to issue restraining orders, temporary or permanent injunctions, and other appropriate forms of remedy or relief. Each day of noncompliance is considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent Dawson County from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation, including application for injunctive relief.

3. Upon notice from the issuing Authority or its agent, work on any project that is being done contrary to the provisions of this ordinance or in a dangerous or unsafe manner, shall be immediately stopped. Such notice shall be in writing and shall be given to the owner of the property, his authorized agent, the person or persons in charge of the activity on the property, and shall state the conditions under which work may be resumed. Where an emergency exists, no written notice shall be required.