CITY OF Marietta GEORGIA

Department of Public Works

205 Lawrence Street
Marietta, GA 30060

Individual Homeowner Responsibilities Within Streams, Channels and Stream Buffers

The City of Marietta Department of Public Works receives many complaints each year requesting assistance to remove fallen trees and brush along stream banks on and through private property. Please also see Residential Property Owner's Responsibilities In Stream Buffers which follows.

We wish to bring to your attention that removal of trees that have fallen are the responsibility of the individual homeowner on which that portion of the tree rests. For instance, the roots and trunk may be on one property, and the upper branches on another. The City cannot come onto private property to do work. However, it is vitally important that our streams and channels of flow remain open and unimpeded so flooding can be kept to the minimum. If channels are blocked, flows will back up and result in increased flooding, and possible liability to the homeowner.

The City of Marietta Public Works Department would also like to make you aware that the City has been conducting a Storm Water Monitoring Program in neighborhoods since early 2000. The focus of this monitoring program is to improve the water quality of Georgia's lakes and streams by eliminating non-storm water discharges that are entering into the storm drainage system. We work closely with the Cobb County Stormwater Program in this respect, since every stream that begins in Marietta flows into Cobb County.

Some examples of non-storm water discharges that are not acceptable under current law include floor drains in buildings, washing machine discharges, commercial and residential car washing runoff, used motor oil disposal, paint disposal, and any sanitary sewer connections. ***Please do not blow or deposit leaves and debris, including grass clippings, into storm sewers, streams / channels, or adjacent to storm drains where pollution of stormwater will occur.*** ***"Only Rain Down The Drain"***

If you would like to get additional information about this program and the City's NPDES Stormwater Discharge Permit, please visit the Public Works - Engineering Division section of the City's website at http://www.mariettaga.gov/departments/pubworks/stormwater.aspx or

contact Richard E. King, CPSS, CPESC, Civil Engineer at 770-794-8110.

Daniel J. Conn, P.E., Public Works Director
James A. Wilgus, P.E., City Engineer / Asst Public Works Director

Stream Buffers --
Residential Property Owner's Responsibilities

For New Construction of decks, pools, structures, building additions, And / or land disturbing activities on residential property.

It shall be the responsibility of the owner and the contractor for the proposed construction of a building addition, pool, deck, or other structure, or land disturbance, to ensure compliance with City Ordinances. If a Building Permit is issued and the City Inspector determines that the construction is within the stream buffer, a STOP WORK ORDER will be issued. The Building Permit may be revoked if the land disturbance is within the buffer, and all construction must be removed. Other penalties and actions which may be taken by the City are found in Section 10 of the Stream Buffer Ordinance. A subdivision plat may have been approved in the past with lesser stream buffers shown. Please review Section 5.2 Variance Procedures (1) through (6) available from Public Works.

However, all new construction after the effective date of October 11, 2006 must comply with the ***City of Marietta Stream Buffer Protection Ordinance***. It states:

> *"It is the purpose of this Ordinance to protect the public health, safety, environment and general welfare; to minimize public and private losses due to erosion, siltation and water pollution; and to maintain stream water quality by provisions designed to:*
>
> *(1) Create buffer zones along the streams of the City of Marietta for the protection of water resources; and,*
>
> *(2) Minimize land development within such buffers by establishing buffer zone requirements and by requiring authorization for any such activities."*

Section 5 of the Ordinance discusses Buffer and Setback requirements:

> *"(1) An undisturbed native non-invasive buffer shall be maintained for 50 feet, measured horizontally, on both banks as applicable) of the stream flow or wave action from the banks of the stream. In the Event of removal of a buffer area same shall be immediately replaced with native non-invasive vegetation.*
>
> *(2) An additional setback shall be maintained for 25 feet, measured horizontally, beyond the undisturbed native non-invasive vegetative buffer, in which all impervious cover shall be prohibited. Grading, filling and earthmoving shall be minimized within the setback."*

At no time may land disturbance or fill placement be within the State Mandated 25' stream buffer without a variance from GA EPD or it is exempt under the City Ordinance.

The Ordinance applies to all land development activity on property containing a stream protection area (*"the combined areas of all required buffers and setbacks applicable to*

such stream."), or "State Waters"* as defined by City Code and the Official Code of Georgia (O.C.G.A.) 12-7-1 et seq. Any land development / land disturbance activity within a buffer or any impervious cover within a setback is ***prohibited*** unless a variance is granted under the conditions in the Ordinance. The Ordinance is based upon the Model Ordinance issued by the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District (MNGWPD), for all Metro-Atlanta communities.

> * Per City Ordinance and State Law, "State Waters" are defined: *"Any and all rivers, streams, creeks branches, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, drainage systems, springs, wells, and other bodies of surface or subsurface water, natural or artificial, ..."*
>
> *"**Stream** means any State Waters as defined in the O.C.G.A. Annotated which has a drainage area of 25 acres or more."*

Please see the page 3 of this document, "*Marietta Stream Protection*", for additional information.

It shall be the responsibility of the owner and the contractor for the proposed construction of a building addition, pool, deck, or other structure, or land disturbance, to ensure compliance with City Ordinances. If a Building Permit is issued and the City Inspector determines that the construction is within the stream buffer, a STOP WORK ORDER will be issued. The Building Permit may be revoked if the land disturbance is within the buffer, and all construction removed. Other penalties and actions which may be taken by the City are found in Section 10 of the Stream Buffer Ordinance. At no time may land disturbance or fill placement be within the State Mandated 25' stream buffer without a variance from GA EPD or is exempt under the City Ordinance.

Stabilization of the stream buffer shall be in accordance with the "*Cobb County Stream Buffer Revegetation Guidelines*", issued March 2006 by the Cobb County Soil and Water Conservation District. It is NOT sufficient to stabilize with grass seed and mulch, unless authorized by the City of Marietta Public Works Director.

Additionally, work within the FEMA Flood Plain, as determined by the most current (December 16, 2008) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), shall require review and approval by the City Engineer and Public Works Director and be guided by the City's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. Dependent upon the proposed encroachment into the flood plain, FEMA approval may be required as a part of the plan review process.

Marietta Stream Protection

Guidelines for the Residential Property Owner

Maintaining Stream Buffers Streamside Property Owners Responsibilities

Property owners with streams or open *channels* (drainage ditches) are faced with many, often unexpected, challenges and responsibilities. Included are increased maintenance, bank erosion, and pollution prevention concerns. Major tasks for these owners are to maintain the buffer of deep-rooted vegetation along the stream, and to remove any litter or debris before it effects the downstream community. Taking these actions lessens the adverse impact of polluted runoff to the downstream neighbors.

The *stream buffer* is the protective natural area of vegetation adjacent to the stream channel. An effective stream buffer starts at the top of the bank and extends at least 50 feet from the stream channel. The buffer protects the stream by slowing high water flow, absorbing and filtering pollutants, trapping sediment, and stabilizing streambanks. Ideally, the stream buffer consists of upper story (tall trees like Pine, Poplar, Oak, Maple), under story (smaller trees like Alder, Dogwood, Birch) and ground vegetation composed of a wide variety of native shrubs, trees, and grasses. Within the stream channel, the buffer provides shade, habitat, and nutrition for in-stream organisms. Streamside property owners can improve local water quality by ensuring the stream buffer remains healthy.

Breaks in the stream buffer are a common problem that impact streams. Homeowners frequently prevent the establishment of streamside vegetation by manicuring their lawns to the edge of the stream. This practice allows pesticides, fertilizers, pet waste, and sediment to run off the property and reach the stream unimpeded. The shallow roots of grass are inadequate to protect the bank from erosion. Loss of natural vegetation is directly linked to property loss.

Without deep-rooted materials holding the bank soils, stream banks will erode every time it rains. Increased stream flow will wash the soils away and increase the rate of property loss along the streamside.

To keep the stream healthy and retain your land, plant native vegetation such as river birch along the stream and allow an undisturbed stream buffer to exist.

Activities that can NEGATIVELY impact stream health

- Dumping of yard debris, concrete or rocks on stream banks and in streams
- Disturbing land within the stream buffer

- Draining roof or lawn runoff directly into the streams via piping
- Spraying chemicals (pesticide, herbicide, fertilizer) in the stream buffer
- Removing native vegetation within the stream buffer
- Over-applying chemicals on lawns, gardens, and flower beds
- Storing materials in the stream buffer
- Building structures in the stream channel
- Altering the normal course of stream flow
- Modifying stream banks to provide access to the stream channel
- Installing patios, beaches or relaxation areas, pools, etc. along the stream
- Allowing chemicals, such as those used in swimming pools in the stream
- Washing your car and allowing the wash water to reach a storm drain or stream

Activities that can IMPROVE stream health

- Allow stream buffer area to grow naturally
- Plant additional vegetation along the stream buffer
- Pick up pet waste and dispose in the garbage
- Apply appropriate chemicals at correct volumes for pest control to the manufacturer's recommendations
- Store materials in secure locations away from the stream
- Install a rain garden and rain barrels to collect household rainwater
- Use a mulching mower, letting clippings fall instead of bagging
- Compost yard debris (away from stream bank)
- Mulch or plant bare earth on your property
- Remove litter and downed trees from the stream
- Enjoy the stream using passive recreation measures

Protecting Stream Health on Your Property

Streams play many important roles in our environment, including wildlife habitat, recreation, and source water. It is vitally important that those living along the water understand their role and responsibility in protecting this resource. The flowing water in the stream belongs to the State of Georgia. However, the citizen owns the land beneath the flowing water and along the banks. Since this is private property, responsibility for debris removal is left to the private property owner. Most debris found in local streams is from roadside litter transported to the stream through the storm drain system. Help prevent littering in the community by educating your neighbors about this ongoing problem. Many subdivisions and homeowner associations organize regular community clean-up events to help beautify the area and remove any litter. The Keep Marietta Beautiful organization supplies bags and gloves for stream clean-up projects upon request.

Marietta, Cobb County streams are home to a diverse population of organisms. The variety of features within the stream serve as habitats for various animals living in the stream. Woody debris in the stream channel is a vital habitat for stream fauna. These snags are home to many species of fish, crayfish and insects living in the stream.

Enjoy the Stream without Impact

It's possible to enjoy a beautiful yard and a healthy stream. Enhance the natural setting by widening the stream buffer with attractive vegetation. Use plants that attract hummingbirds and butterflies to your streamside habitat. Native trees, shrubs, and grasses will compliment your patio or deck and add value to your home.

Remember, any alteration of the stream bank or impeding the flow of water will most likely lead to additional erosion. Streams are dynamic systems, changing over time with the flowing water. If there is an erosion problem along your stream segment, the best thing to do is stabilize the banks with native vegetation.

The above information was adapted from the Cobb County publication "Cobb County Stream Protection", July 2005. If you are fortunate enough to live streamside, you may be interested in learning more about the ecology of streams. Contact the Adopt-A-Stream Program or City of Marietta for further information on stream health.

Cobb County Adopt-A-Stream
Cobb County Water System
Water Protection Division
Adopt-A-Stream Coordinator
662 South Cobb Drive
Marietta, Georgia 30060
Phone: (770) 528-1482
Fax: (770) 528-1483

Help keep Marietta's streams clean by preventing residential pollution[1].

For more information contact:
City of Marietta Department of Public Works, Engineering Division
205 Lawrence Street, 2nd Floor
Marietta, GA 30060

Daniel J. Conn, P.E.
City Engineer & Acting Public Works Director
770-794-5658

Richard E. King, CPSS, CPESC
Civil Engineer
770-794-8110

NOTE: If a discrepancy is found between this document and City Ordinance, the City Ordinance shall govern.

[1] Revised September 18, 2007
(V:/Engineering/Storm Water Management/Site Development)

Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Division, Watershed Protection Branch
4220 International Parkway, Suite 101, Atlanta, Georgia 30354
Linda MacGregor, P.E., Branch Chief
404/675-6232
FAX: 404/675-6247

Stream Buffer Mitigation Guidance

This guidance serves as a framework to provide predictability and consistency for development, review and approval of compensatory mitigation plans for stream buffer variances. It provides a method for determining mitigation requirements for variance application.

While this guidance is not intended for use as project design criteria, appropriate use of the methods described here should reduce uncertainty in the development of mitigation plans, and allow quicker review of applications.

These procedures should not be interpreted as a promise or guarantee that a project satisfying the criteria or guidelines presented will be assured a stream buffer variance. The Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) Director has the responsibility to consider each project on a case-by-case basis and may determine in any specific situation that a buffer variance should be denied, modified, suspended, or revoked. This guidance does not preclude or modify any requirements in the Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Act of 1975 O.C.G.A. 12-7 or 391-3-7-.05 DNR Rules on Buffer Variance Procedures and Criteria.

On-going and future stream buffer studies may lead to changes to this document.

Georgia's Customer Service Initiative

On July 25, 2006, Governor Sonny Perdue kicked off the employee awareness phase of his Customer Service Initiative to raise the level of customer service in State government. The Governor's Initiative focuses on the theme of "Faster, Friendlier and Easier" service to customers.

As a part of these efforts, the EPD NonPoint Source Program was tasked with developing two documents: *Stream Buffer Mitigation Guidance*, and *Streambank and Shoreline Stabilization Guidance*. These documents will provide consistent and uniform guidance and recommendations for individuals planning to implement these types of projects.

When Mitigation is Required

As stated in Section 391-3-7-.05 (Buffer Variance Procedures and Criteria) of the DNR Rules for Erosion and Sedimentation Control, only 10 project categories (criteria 391-3-7-.05(2) a-j) exist for which the EPD Director will review a buffer variance application. For each project category or criterion, EPD staff will evaluate the applicant's need to mitigate impacts to the buffer. Whether mitigation is necessary for a variance applicant applying under criteria (a) through (g) will be determined by the project's potential impact. However, any applicant applying under criteria (h), (i) or (j) is required to mitigate the buffer disturbance based on guidance described below. Landowners are required, regardless of project criterion, to mitigate for impacts that occurred without the issuance of a variance. Please note that minor land disturbing activities, such as home gardening, home landscaping, etc. are not subject to these requirements.

Mitigation Requirements

A buffer extending out from a stream serves three main functions: hydrologic, water quality, and aquatic/buffer habitat protection. The following mitigation requirements were established to address all three functions. All applicants applying for a stream buffer variance before impacting the buffer must comply with the following three components:

1. Hydrologic Protection – The applicant must use on-site minimum stormwater management standards that conform to guidance established in Section 1.3 of the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual (or "Blue Book"). These practices reduce downstream bank and channel erosion; reduce downstream flooding; and by capturing run-off from the first 1.2" of rainfall ensure an 80% reduction in total suspended solids (TSS).

2. Water Quality Protection – The applicant must implement on-site best management practices (BMPs) that address common post-construction pollutants other than TSS. Practices used to address these other pollutants can be selected from Appendix A. The applicant must choose an appropriate BMP or "treatment train"; that is, a combination of BMPs, to fully address all pollutants of concern generated on site. For the first 1.2" of rainfall, the BMP or treatment train must result in at least 60% pollutant removal efficiency from the site run-off for each pollutant of concern. (Please refer to Section 3.1.6 of the Blue Book for calculating removal rates of treatment trains). Should the applicant choose practices not listed in Appendix A, documented and proven pollutant removal efficiency rates must be submitted with the proposed practice and be accepted by EPD during the application review process. Developments with significant parking spaces and/or high-volume traffic areas must implement BMPs addressing oil and grease as pollutants. Pollutant removal efficiencies for these oil and grease BMPs must be included in the stream buffer variance application.

3. Aquatic/Buffer Habitat Protection – To protect aquatic and buffer habitats, an applicant has the option of completing either (a) or (b) below. If a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) Section 404 Permit is required, only (a) must be completed.

a. Complete the COE requirements for Section 404 Permitting included in their published Standard Operating Procedures.
b. Complete one of the following:
    i. Preserve land:
        1. 1.5 times the impacted area if the preservation occurs on-site
        2. 3 times the impacted area if the preservation occurs off-site
    ii. Restore land:
        1. 1 times the impacted area if the restoration occurs on-site
        2. 2 times the impacted area if the restoration occurs off-site

The preservation and/or restoration must be done permanently through a restrictive covenant. The land to be preserved or restored:

- Must contain native riparian species;
- Must be "multi-trophic;" i.e., have low growing grasses, forbs (non-woody flowering plants other than grass), and other plants; small trees, bushes and shrubs AND canopy cover (medium to larger trees);
- May be trimmed to provide "lines of sight" to provide a view of a house and/or surface water; however, an entire trophic layer must NOT be removed.

It is preferred that these mitigation practices be done on site. However, they will often have to occur off site due to the nature of the project. If the mitigation must be done off site, it must remain within the same 10-digit hydrologic unit code (HUC) watershed as the buffer impact. For large projects covering multiple 10-digit HUC watersheds, the mitigation practices may be completed in any of the affected HUC-10 watersheds. The US Geological Survey, the Soil and Water Conservation Service, or EPD can provide maps and delineations of HUC-10 watersheds.

Additional Information

Impacted Area
The area of impact, as used in this document, includes stream buffer areas impacted by filling, piping and/or other ecological effects relevant to DNR Rule 391-3-7-.05 (2)(h).

Buffers
According to the Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Act of 1975 O.C.G.A. 12-7-3(2) a buffer is defined as "the area of land immediately adjacent to the banks of state waters in its natural state of vegetation, which facilitates the protection of water quality and aquatic habitat." There is an established 25 foot buffer along banks of all state waters, as measured horizontally from the point where vegetation has been wrested by normal stream flow or wave action, except where the EPD Director determines to allow a variance that is at least as protective as a 25 foot buffer of natural resources and the environment. There is an established 50 foot buffer, as measured horizontally from the point where vegetation has been wrested by normal stream flow or wave action, along the banks of any state waters classified as 'trout streams'. Therefore, mitigation areas must be adjacent to state waters and will not be considered acceptable if they do not include a minimum width of 25 feet or 50 feet, respectively. In addition, buffer mitigation areas must be permanently protected through a restrictive covenant as discussed above under "Mitigation Requirements".

For a complete listing of the Buffer Variance Procedures and Criteria in the Rules for Erosion and Sedimentation (391-3-7), please go to: http://www.gaepd.org/Documents/rules_exist.html

Maintenance
An essential component of a comprehensive stormwater management program is the ongoing operation and maintenance of the various components of the stormwater drainage, control, and conveyance systems. Failure to provide effective maintenance can reduce the hydraulic capacity and the pollutant removal efficiency of stormwater controls and conveyance systems. See Chapter Seven, "Stormwater System Operations and Maintenance" of the *Georgia Stormwater Management Manual, Volume 1* for a complete definition of maintenance.
http://www.georgiastormwater.com/vol1/gsmmvol1.pdf

Native Riparian Plant Species
Native riparian plant species should be species that are adapted to riparian forests and/or stream edges in Georgia and the Southeast. The applicant should contact either the local Cooperative Extension Office or National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Office to determine the most appropriate species for the area. The web site for the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service is: http://www.caes.uga.edu/extension/index.html

Contact information for the NRCS district offices in Georgia can be found at:
ftp://ftp-fc.sc.egov.usda.gov/GA/PI/areamap.pdf

Restrictive Covenants

A restrictive covenant is one in which a property owner places permanent conservation restrictions on the property. A restrictive covenant prevents development and requires that the land be managed for its conservation values. Property owners should make allowances for any foreseeable circumstances (e.g., utility lines, power lines, road crossings, ditch maintenance, etc.) that may conflict with the inherent restrictions of the covenant.
For the COE's "Restrictive Covenant Guidance", please go to:
http://www.saw.usace.army.mil/wetlands/Mitigation/Documents/restrictive%20covenants8-03.pdf

Mitigation Scheduling

As much as possible, mitigation should be done at the same time or as, or even before, authorized buffer impacts. This can reduce loss of buffer functions and facilitate compliance. However, it is recognized that, because of equipment availability, job scheduling, and other factors typical of construction projects, it may be necessary to do mitigation during the overall project development, but after the buffer impact. This is usually acceptable provided the time between impacts and mitigation is minimized and the mitigation is completed within one growing season after the adverse impacts have occurred.

Wrested Vegetation

Wrested vegetation is vegetation that has been disturbed, moved, or removed by flowing water creating a clear demarcation between water flow and vegetative growth.

Coordination with Section 404 Permits

Applicants for a stream buffer variance under criterion (h) in Section 391-3-7-.05 of the DNR Rules on Buffer Variance Procedures and Criteria must also apply for and obtain a federal Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE). EPD will review such variance applications at the same time the COE is reviewing the Section 404 application. Mitigation for the buffer variance may include mitigation required for the Section 404 permit as well as mitigation required to address EPD's buffer variance rules.

Appendix A
Pollutant Removal Efficiency Rates by Practices

Structural Control	Total Suspended Solids	Total Phosphorus	Total Nitrogen	Fecal Coliform	Metals
Stormwater Ponds	80	50	30	70*	50
Constructed Wetlands	80	40	30	70*	50
Bioretention Areas	80	60	50	~	80
Sand Filters	80	50	25	40	50
Infiltration Trench	80	60	60	90	90
Enhanced Dry Swale	80	50	50	~	40
Enhanced Wet Swale	80	25	40	~	20
Filter Strip	50	20	20	~	40
Grass Channel	50	25	20	~	30
Organic Filter	80	60	40	50	75
Underground Sand Filter	80	50	25	40	50
Submerged Gravel Wetland	80	50	20	70	50
Gravity (Oil-Grit) Separator	40	5	5	~	~
Porous Concrete	**	50	65	~	60
Modular Porous Paver System	**	80	80	~	90
Alum Treatment	90	80	60	90	75
Proprietary System	***	***	***	***	***

* If no resident waterfowl population is present

** Due to the potential for clogging, porous concrete and modular block paver systems should not be used for the removal of sediment or other coarse particle pollutants

*** The performance of specific proprietary commercial devices and systems must be provided by the manufacturer and should be verified by independent third party sources and data

~ Insufficient data to provide removal efficiency

Source: Georgia Stormwater Management Manual, Volume 2, Section 3.1-7