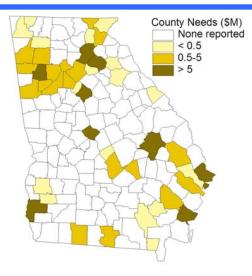


Georgia Clean Watersheds Needs Survey 2008

The Clean Watersheds Needs

Survey (CWNS) is a comprehensive assessment of needs¹ to meet the water quality and water-related public health goals of the Clean Water Act (CWA). States and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conduct the CWNS every four years under CWA Section 516 (b). Georgia documented needs totaling \$123 million in 2008. This is a 96 percent decrease from the \$2.8 billion in needs documented in 2004.



Documented Needs in Georgi			
	Needs (2008 Dollars, Millions)		
Type of Need	2004	2008	Percent Change
Wastewater treatment	\$211	\$68	-68%
Pipe repair and new pipes	\$1,364	\$13	-99%
Recycled water distribution	nr ^a	nr	0%
Combined sewer overflow correction	\$1,211	\$0	-100%
Total Wastewater Treatment Needs	\$2,786	\$81	-97%
Conveyance infrastructure	n/a	nr	n/a
Treatment systems	n/a	nr	n/a
Green infrastructure	n/a	\$7	n/a
General stormwater management	nr	<\$0.5	n/a
Total Stormwater Management Needs ^b	nr	\$8	n/a
Agriculture (cropland) best management practices (BMPs)	nr	\$7	n/a
Agriculture (animals) BMPs	nr	\$10	n/a
Silviculture (forestry) BMPs	nr	nr	0%
Ground water protection: unknown source BMPs	nr	nr	0%
Marinas BMPs	nr	<\$0.5	n/a
Resource extraction BMPs	nr	nr	0%
Brownfields remediation	nr	nr	0%
Storage tank remediation	nr	nr	0%
Sanitary landfills BMPs	nr	nr	0%
Hydromodification (Water resource restoration and protection)	nr	\$15	n/a
Other estuary management activities ^c	n/a	nr	n/a
Total Nonpoint Source Control Needs ^{b,d}	nr	\$32	n/a
Total Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Needs ^{b,d}	nr	\$2	n/a
Total Needs	\$2,786	\$123	-96%

^aNot reported; ^bActual needs may be higher, since documenting these needs is difficult; ^cIn 2004, Other Estuary Management Needs were reported under Separate State Estimates (SSEs); ^dNot included in Official Needs in the Report to Congress.

¹ Documented needs in the CWNS include the unfunded capital costs of projects as of January 1, 2008 that address a water quality or a water quality-related public health problem existing as of January 1, 2008, or expected to occur within the next 20 years; and meet the seven CWNS documentation criteria. All needs are in January 2008 dollars.



Wastewater Treatment Facilities

The enactment of the Clean Water Act (CWA) in 1972 resulted in dramatic improvements in the:

- Number of wastewater treatment plants.
- Percentage of the population served by wastewater treatment plants.
- Quality of effluent treatment from wastewater treatment facilities.

In 2008, 28% of Georgia residents received centralized wastewater treatment services at the secondary, advanced, or no discharge treatment level, compared to 37% in 1972.

Number of Centralized Treatment Facilities and Population Served								
	Nur	nber of I	Facilities		Po			
			%Total %Total					
					Population		Population	
Treatment Level	1972	2008	Projected ^a	1972	1972	2008	2008	Projected ^a
Less than Secondary	66	0	0	727,000	15	0	0	0
Secondary	89	176	168	1,279,000	26	986,379	10	1,205,179
Advanced	43	86	95	565,000	12	1,621,233	17	2,381,213
No Discharge	0	41	41	0	0	106,666	1	160,905
Total	198	303	304	2,571,000	52	2,714,278	28	3,747,297

^aNumber of facilities and population served if all needs documented in the CWNS 2008 are met.

Small Communities

In Georgia, small community wastewater facilities serve 13% of the population and comprise 12% of total wastewater treatment and collection needs. EPA small community support information is available at: www.epa.gov/owm/mab/smcomm

Reported Needs for Facilities in Small Communities						
Fac	ilities		Needs (2008 Dollars, Millions)			
Population	2004	2008	2004	2008		
0-999	1	6	\$1	\$2		
1,000-3,499	3	3	\$4	\$7		
3,500-10,000	3	1	\$4	<\$0.5		
Total	7	10	\$9	\$10		

Visit www.epa.gov/cwns for more information including:

- Detailed Reports to Congress
- Other state fact sheets
- Maps, charts, and data downloads for projects, facilities, watersheds, counties, congressional districts, cities, states, and regions