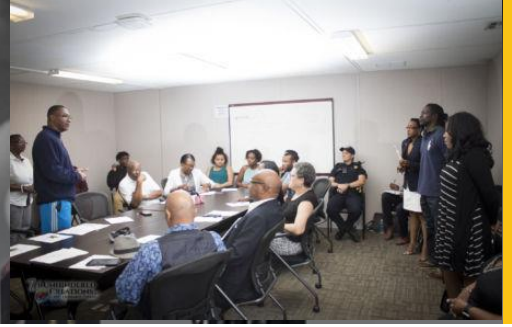
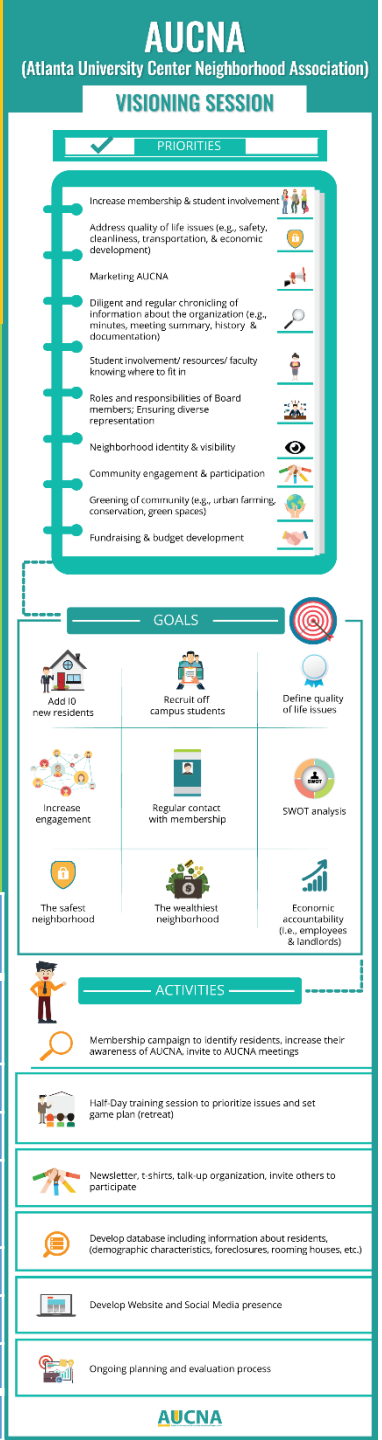


Why: Implement greenspace improvements that will provide capacity relief for the combined sewer system while offering a series of connected greenspaces as a community-wide amenity to help mitigate the flooding issues.



AUC Commitment Engagement Strategy

As proposed by Lyndon Greene, President Atlanta University Center Neighborhood Association (AUCNA)

Objective: Inspire stakeholder input and buy in for implementing the dozens of projects in the 9 AUC/EPA Conceptual Plans.

*This area experiences historic, frequent, and repeated flooding. This flooding has contributed to a significant number of abandoned and/or derelict properties, and is partially responsible for an unhealthy economic and environmental situation for the residents of these neighborhoods.

5 Fold Approach

1. Strategy for Implementation of Projects in the Nine (9) AUC/EPA Conceptual Plans
2. Project Prioritization and Stakeholder Commitment
3. Design Development
4. Prepare Construction Documents
5. Construct Priority Projects

1 Written Commitment

seek written commitment from Presidents of AUC Colleges and principal stakeholders to include any of the 9 AUC conceptual plans in their master plans or on-going plans

2 Collaboration & Partnership

Gain collaboration and establish partnerships

3 Secure Funding

Leverage collaboration and partnership to secure funding for timely implementation of projects in the nine (9) AUC/EPA Conceptual Plans

Implementation

Implementation of some projects along the way will help accomplish this main objective. Stakeholder commitment, shown by inclusion in campus Master Plans, is what will drive future implementation of many more projects. Commitment by stakeholders to setting aside the recommended green spaces is critical.

Area	Stormwater Retention	Stormwater Detention	Total Floodwaters Captured
Spelman College	1.4 MG	1.9 MG + 1.3 MG = 3.2 MG	4.6 MG
Sunset Avenue Greenway		5.0 MG	5.0 MG
Catchment # 1	4.2 MG	3.8 MG	8.0 MG
Catchment # 2 includes 3 Conceptual Plans	2.3 MG	1.7 MG	4.0 MG
Catchment # 3	4.3 MG	4.9 MG	9.2 MG
Catchment # 4	3.1 MG	1.9 MG	5.0 MG
Atlanta Housing Authority	1.8 MG	2.4 MG	4.2 MG
Total	17.1 MG	22.9 MG	40.0 MG

THE REASON

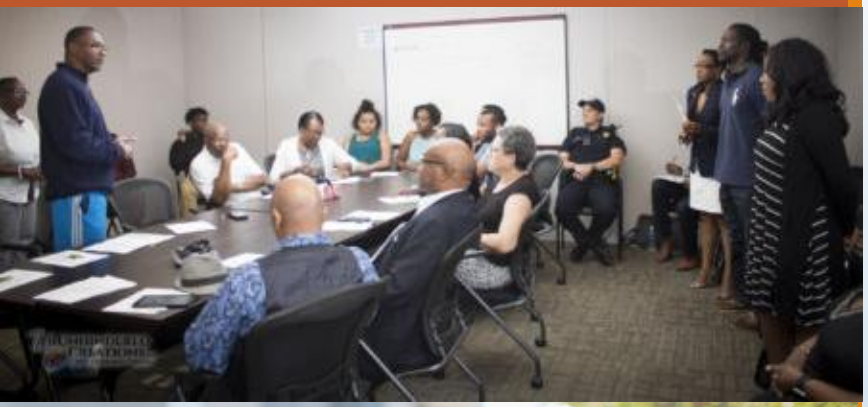
Unfortunately, during heavy rainfall, massive flooding occurs as the rain drains through a combined sewer system into downstream lower elevation areas such as Vine City and English Avenue. The storm water carries pollutants and trash with it that eventually litters the downstream communities. Furthermore, the combined sewer system is overpowered by the rain, which causes water and sewage back-up in many of the lower elevation residential areas in West Atlanta.

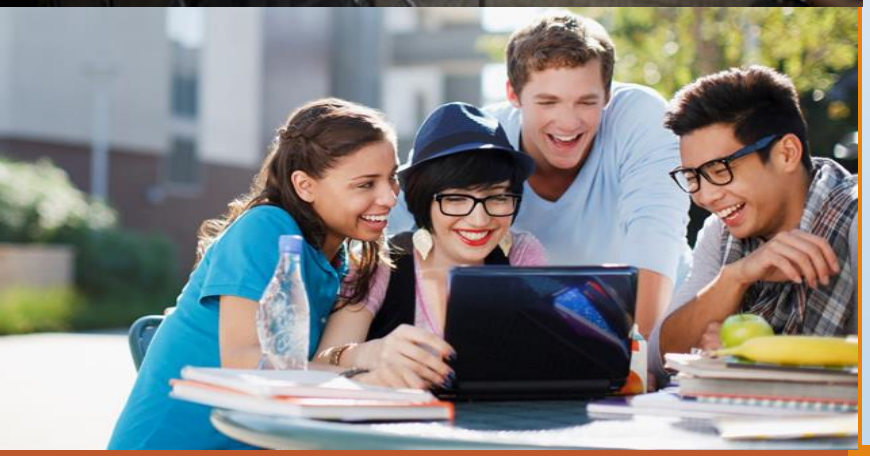
Such impacts are dependent on the characteristics of the discharge and receiving environment. As sewer overflows may contain raw sewage, they can carry pathogens, which are disease-causing organisms. These include bacteria, viruses, protozoa, helminths (intestinal worms), and inhaled molds and fungi. The diseases they may cause range in severity from mild gastroenteric

Sewage overflows exert physical, chemical and biological effects on the receiving environment. This may result in human health, environmental and aesthetic impacts, which can be both acute and cumulative (American Rivers)

The cost of eliminating CSOs and SSOs throughout the nation is staggering

Benefits to AUC Community and Students' Learning Experiences:





- ✓ Some long-term benefits include system resiliency, capacity enhancement, improved community livability, cleaner air and water, providing water for reuse and for drought, and to lessen the impact of climate change
- ✓ We recommend these conceptual plans will be considered over time to not only to improve the community livability in the AUC, but also to ensure improved living conditions for all affected downstream communities
- ✓ It is our moral responsibility to take action that will help to prevent and reduce impact of flooding on public health
- ✓ The purpose of this research is to develop capacity relief for sewer systems and in order to mediate the negative health impacts associated with flooding