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### Section 8

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# Future Issues and Challenges

## **8.1 Where Do We Go From Here?**

### **The Dynamic Process of Basin Management**

This plan represents another step in managing the water resources in the Satilla River basin, but not the final step. It is important to recognize that effective basin management is ongoing and dynamic because changes in resource use and conditions occur continually, as do changes in management resources and perspectives. Therefore, management planning and implementation must remain flexible and adapt to changing needs and capabilities.

### **Building on Past Improvements**

As discussed previously in Section 7.3, there is more work to do to adequately restore and protect all of Georgia's water resources. After focusing on the implementation of this plan, the Satilla River basin will enter into its second iteration of the basin management cycle (beginning in late 2002). The next cycle will provide an opportunity to review issues that were not fully addressed during the first cycle and to reassesses or identify any new priority issues. In other words, future management efforts can and should build on the foundation created by previous, ongoing, and already planned management actions.

### **Participation by Many Different Stakeholders**

Partners will not have to start from scratch during the next iteration of the basin planning cycle. The information in this document provides an historical account of what is known and planned to date. Stakeholders in the Satilla basin will know what was accomplished in the first iteration, and can therefore focus on enhancing ongoing efforts or filling gaps. Data collection and public discussion activities scheduled early in the next cycle can draw on information in the plan to identify areas in need of additional monitoring, assessment, and strategy development.

## **Blending Regulatory and Voluntary Approaches**

Although the regulatory authorities of agencies such as EPD are important for protection and restoration of Georgia's waters, RBMP partners will continue to emphasize voluntary and cooperative approaches to watershed management. This will take time and be very challenging. Long-term protection means that the people, local governments, and businesses must learn collectively what is needed for protection and adapt their lifestyle and operations accordingly. Experience indicates that we are much more likely to buy into proposed management solutions in which we have a say and control over how we spend our time and money. The challenge in the future, therefore, is to continue to "build bridges" between regulatory and voluntary efforts, using each where they best serve the people and natural resource of Georgia.

## **8.2 Working to Strengthen Planning and Implementation Capabilities**

### **Understanding One Another's Roles**

Increasing awareness and understanding of the roles and capabilities of local, state, and federal partners is one of the keys to future success in basin management for the Satilla River. Lack of understanding can lead to finger pointing and frustration on the part of all involved. Increasing opportunities for stakeholders to develop this awareness and understanding should result in more effective management actions.

This basin plan provides one opportunity for stakeholders to increase their awareness of conditions in the basin and to learn about ongoing and proposed new management strategies. Within this context, stakeholders can develop a better understanding of certain roles and responsibilities. For example, this basin plan points out several areas where EPD has regulatory authority and corresponding duties, including

- Establishing water quality use classifications and standards.
- Assessing and reporting on water quality conditions.
- Facilitating development of River Basin Management Plans.
- Developing TMDLs.
- Issuing permits for point source discharges of treated wastewater, municipal storm water discharges as required, and land application systems.
- Issuing water supply permits.
- Enforcing compliance with permit conditions.

In many areas, however, organizations or entities other than EPD are responsible; for example,

- Septic tank permitting and inspection (County Health Departments) and maintenance (individual landowners).
- Land development (land use) and zoning ordinances (local governments).
- Sanitary sewer and storm water ordinances (local governments).
- Water supply source water protection ordinances (local governments).
- Urban storm water and drainage (local governments).
- Erosion and sediment control (local governments).

- Siting of industrial parks, landfills, and wastewater treatment facilities (local governments).
- Floodplain management (FEMA, local governments).
- Implementation of forestry best management practices (Georgia Forestry Commission with support from the American Forest and Paper Association, the Georgia Forestry Association, the University of Georgia School of Forest Resources, Southeastern Wood Producers Association, and the American Pulpwood Association).
- Implementation of agricultural best management practices (landowners with support from state and federal agricultural agencies).
- Proper use, handling, storage, and disposal of chemicals (businesses, landowners, municipalities, counties, etc.).

These are but a few of the areas involved, but they illustrate how responsibilities are spread across many stakeholders in each basin. Additionally, other agencies and organizations—regional development centers; federal, state, and local technical assistance programs; citizens groups; and business associations—assist in planning and implementation in many of these areas. As stakeholders become more familiar with one another’s responsibilities and capabilities, they will become increasingly aware of appropriate partners to work with in addressing their issues of concern.

### **Using the RBMP Framework to Improve Communication**

Raising awareness frequently involves two-way communication. The RBMP framework’s interactive planning and outreach sessions provide additional opportunities for two-way communication. For example, Basin Technical Planning Team meetings provide opportunities for partners to share information on their responsibilities and capabilities with each other. Similarly, River Basin Advisory Committee meetings and Stakeholder meetings provide opportunities for citizens, businesses, government agencies, associations, and others. to share information and learn from each other. Although these interactions often require considerable time, they are critical to the future of management in the basin because they build the working relationships and trust that are essential to carrying out effective, integrated actions.

### **Continuing to Streamline Our Efforts**

Increased coordination will also result if partners in this approach continue to streamline their efforts. There are many laws and requirements with related and complementary goals, e.g., Georgia’s Growth Strategies Act, Planning Act, River Corridor Protection Act, Comprehensive Ground Water Management Plan, and River Basin Management Planning requirements, in addition to federal Clean Water Act water quality regulations and Safe Drinking Water Act source water protection requirements. Partners should continue to find ways to make actions under these laws consistent and complementary by eliminating redundancy and leveraging efforts. Again, partners can use the forums in the RBMP framework (e.g., river basin team and advisory committees) to discuss and implement ideas to streamline roles and make the best use of their funds and staff resources.

### **8.3 Addressing the Impacts from Continued Population Growth and Land Development**

#### **Supporting Consistent Implementation of Protection Measures**

In addressing the impacts from anticipated population growth and increased land development in the basin, future managers will need to increase their understanding of roles and use forums to coordinate and develop more specific action plans. Historically, mitigating impacts from newly developed areas has been approached mostly on a case-by-case basis. Unfortunately, this approach has resulted in inconsistent planning and implementation of water resource protection measures. River basin planning offers an opportunity for a more consistent approach by making it easier for landowners, local governments, and businesses to work together at the watershed and basin levels.

One way that Georgia EPD will address this issue is by approving only new and expanding permits for water withdrawals and wastewater discharges that are consistent with the basin plan and that meet the intent of the Georgia Planning Act. Rather than waiting for the permit application process, however, local governments can work together and with EPD to work out some of these issues in advance. There are incentives for organizations such as the Georgia Water Pollution Control Association (WPCA), the Georgia Municipal Association (GMA), the Association of County Commissioners of Georgia (ACCG), and the Regional Development Centers (RDCs) to work out consistent methods to conduct watershed assessments in developing areas and to improve the implementation of protection measures as development occurs. EPD, DCA, and other partners can coordinate by facilitating discussion at RBMP meetings and supporting local initiatives aimed at this issue.

### **8.4 The Next Iteration of the Basin Cycle**

#### **Building on Previous, Ongoing, Planned Efforts**

As discussed above and in Section 7.3, there is more work to do to adequately restore and protect all of Georgia's water resources. After focusing on the implementation of this plan, the Satilla River basin will enter into its second iteration of the basin management cycle. The next cycle will provide an opportunity to review issues that were not fully addressed during the first cycle and to reassess or identify any new priority issues. In other words, future management efforts can and should build on the foundation created by previous, ongoing, and already planned management actions.

### **8.5 Priorities for Additional Data Collection**

In 1998 monitoring efforts were focused on the Ochlockonee, Suwannee, Satilla, and St. Marys River basins in accordance with the EPD basin planning schedule. Intensive monitoring will return to the Satilla basin in support of the next iteration of the basin planning cycle in 2003. Prior to this time, EPD and partners will develop a monitoring plan for the Satilla. The monitoring plan will have two major components: general assessment of water quality status within the basin, and targeted assessment to address priority issues and concerns.