







Stakeholder Participation

The general public is encouraged to attend all of the meetings and there are three levels of potential participation that include:

- Serve as a Steering Committee Member
- Serve as a Work Group Member
- Attend and participate in any meetings







Geronimo and Alligator Creeks Steering Committee

- The Geronimo and Alligator Creeks Steering Committee is the decision making body for the Partnership and the watershed planning process and will guide the project to success.
- The goal of the Steering Committee is to develop and implement a Watershed Protection Plan (WPP) for Geronimo and Alligator Creeks to improve and protect the water quality.







Geronimo and Alligator Creeks Steering Committee Composition

- The Steering Committee will be composed of approximately 25 members.
- The Steering Committee will be representative of all of the types of stakeholders in Geronimo and Alligator Creeks
- Steering Committee members will also be members of one of the topical work groups and will represent their work group on the steering committee.







Steering Committee Selection

- Initial solicitation of members for equitable geographic and topical representation was conducted using three methods:
 - 1) consultation with the Agrilife Extension County Agents, Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority, Comal and Guadalupe County Soil and Water Conservation Districts and local and regional governments,
 - 2) meetings with the various stakeholder interest groups and individuals, and
 - 3) self-nomination or requests by the various stakeholder groups or individuals through surveys.

Types of Stakeholders

Stakeholders can belong to the following:

- Landowners/Ag Producers (6)
- County or regional representatives (3)
- Local municipal representatives (3)
- State and federal agencies (TAG)
- Business and industry representatives (3)
- Citizen groups (2)
- Community service and Religious organizations
- Universities, colleges, and schools (2)
- Environmental and conservation groups (1)
- Soil and water conservation districts (1)
- Subdivisions urban (2)

Affiliation Name Commissioners Jan Kennady/Greg Parker Jimmy Harless/Commissioner Baenziger Comal County Guadalupe County City of Seguin Asst City Manager, Rick Cortes City of New Braunfels Nathan Pence New Braunfels Utilities Comal -Guadalupe SWCD Ian Taylor Russell Bading/Kathy Brady GBRA Lee Gudgell Oakvillage North Subdivision Gail Minton Ag producer, educator Alamo Group/Industry John Fisher Ag producer Texas Lutheran University Gary Rainwater Dr. Mark Gustafson/Dr. William Davis Landowner Landowner Frank Dietz Wayman Krueger Susan Hartley/Rissa Springs Kim Mueller Landowner, educator Outdoor Learning Center Otto Kollaus Walmart Distribution Center CASE Representative Clinton Dietert Citizens' Alliance for Smart Expansion Continental -Corporation Landowner/Ag producer Rebecca Ehrig



Purpose and Goals

- Geronimo Creek and its tributary Alligator Creek have elevated levels of bacteria and nutrients
- Create the Geronimo and Alligator Creek Watershed Partnership
- Develop a voluntary, locally driven Watershed Protection Plan to address these issues
- Implement or put the plan into action

Geronimo and Alligator Creek Watershed Partnership

First steps in building the partnership and beginning the planning process.

- Build a collaboration between local citizens, city and county governments and agencies.
- Goal is for the community to develop and implement a proactive strategy for protecting and improving water quality.
- Inviting public to series of meetings to make them aware of the issues and planning process. Encourage their involvement.
- Encourage participation in the partnership through work groups and/or the steering committee is essential to assess water quality issues and develop the Watershed Protection Plan (WPP).

Funding and Facilitators

- GBRA submitted a proposal to TSSWCB for a Clean Water Act §319(h) grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to develop a WPP for Geronimo Creek
- TSSWCB and USEPA funded the WPP and GBRA began engaging potential stakeholders and collecting additional water quality data to be used in this watershed planning process
- Contract Period: Oct. 1, 2008-Sept. 30, 2011
- GBRA contracted with AgriLife Extension to help facilitate this stakeholder process, analyze the collected data, and assist in developing the WPP



Watershed Partnership Structure

- Partnership Any person or entity that has a stake in the watershed is a part of the partnership.
- Steering Committee decision-making or voting body of the partnership
- Work Groups address specific topics for the partnership.
- Technical Advisory Group State and Federal Agencies that can assist with technical expertise, data, and funding.

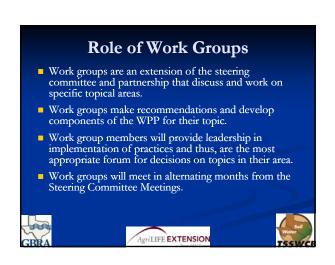


Steering Committee Role Identify the desired water quality conditions and measurable goals; Prioritize programs and practices to achieve goals; Help develop the WPP document; Lead the effort to implement the WPP at the local level; and Communicate implications of the WPP to other affected parties in the watershed.









Work Groups

- · Work groups may elect a spokesperson.
- Will be composed of at least one steering committee member(s), technical advisory group members and any other interested partnership members.
- There is no limit to the number of members on the work groups.







Work Groups

- Proposed Work Groups include:
 - Urban Nonpoint Source
 - Agricultural Nonpoint Source
 - Wastewater (onsite and treatment facilities)
- Outreach and Education will be a component of each work group
- Most topics will fall underneath these headings, but if additional issues arise they can be handled by a special topics meeting.

Replacements and Additions

- The Steering Committee may add new members if
 - a member is unable to continue serving and a vacancy is created or
 - important stakeholder interests are identified that are not represented by the existing membership.
- A new member must be approved by a majority of existing members. In either event, the Steering Committee will, when practical accept additional members.







Alternates

- Members unable to attend a meeting (an absentee) may send an alternate with advance notification to the facilitator.
- With prior notification, alternates have voting privileges. An alternate attending without advance notification cannot vote.
- Absentees may also provide input via another Committee member or send input via the facilitator.
- Three absences in a row without advance notification or without designation of an alternate can lead to removal from the Steering Committee.







Speaking in the Name of the Committee

- Individuals do not speak for the Steering Committee as a whole unless authorized by the Committee to do so.
- Members do not speak for the Extension, GBRA or TSSWCB unless authorized to do so.
- If Committee spokespersons are needed, they will be selected by the Steering Committee.







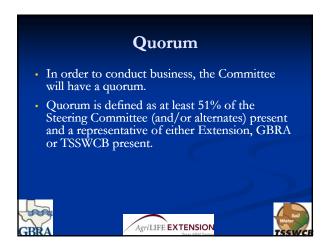
Decision Making Process

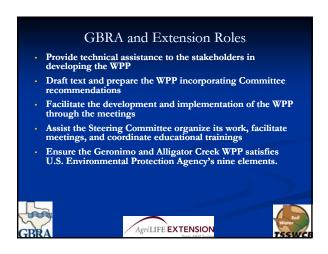
- The Steering Committee will strive for consensus when making decisions and recommendations.
- Consensus is defined as everyone being able to live with the decisions made. Consensus inherently requires compromise and negotiation.
- If consensus cannot be achieved, the Steering Committee will make decisions by a simple majority vote.
- If Steering Committee members develop formal recommendations, they will do so by two-thirds majority vote.



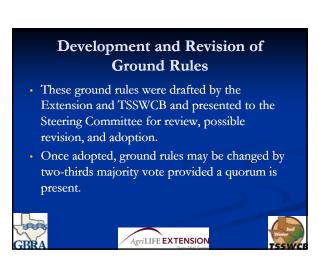


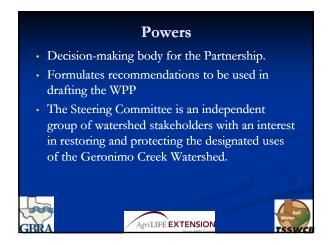






TSSWCB and EPA Roles Provide technical assistance to the stakeholders in developing the WPP Provide Funding Review to ensure meets 9 elements







What is a Watershed Protection Plan?

- WPPs are a way to address complex water quality problems through voluntary measures
- WPPs holistically address all of the sources and causes of impairments and threats to both surface and ground water resources
- WPPs are frameworks for implementing prioritized strategies for protection and restoration
- WPPs are tools to better leverage the resources
- WPPs integrate activities and prioritize implementation projects based upon technical merit and benefits to the community

6 Steps of Watershed Planning

- 1) Build Partnerships
- 2) Characterize the Watershed
- 3) Finalize Goals and Identify Solutions
- 4) Design an Implementation Plan
- 5) Implement the Watershed Plan
- 6) Measure Progress and Make Adjustments

Steps in Watershed Plan and Implementation

- 1. Build Partnerships
 - · Identify key stakeholders
 - Identify Issues of concern
 - · Set preliminary goals
 - Develop indicators

Steps in Watershed Plan and Implementation

- . Characterize the Watershed
 - Gather existing data and create a watershed inventory
- · Identify data gaps and collect additional data if needed
- · Analyze data
- Identify causes and sources of pollution that need to be controlled
- Estimate pollution loads

Steps in Watershed Plan and Implementation

- 3. Finalize Goals and Identify Solutions
 - · Set overall goals and management objectives
 - Develop indicators/targets
 - · Determine load reductions needed
 - · Identify critical areas
 - · Develop management measures to achieve goals

Steps in Watershed Plan and Implementation

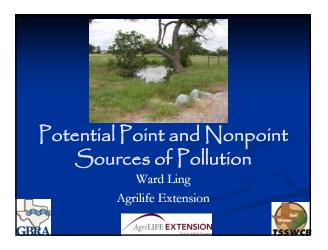
- 4. Design an Implementation Plan
 - Develop implementation schedule
 - Develop interim milestones to track implementation and management measures
 - Develop criteria to measure progress toward meeting watershed goals
 - Develop monitoring component
 - · Develop information/education component
 - · Develop evaluation process
 - Identify technical and financial assistance needed to implement plan
 - Assign responsibility for reviewing and revising the plan

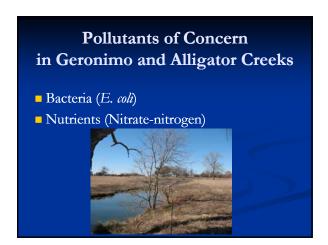
Steps in Watershed Plan and Implementation

- 5. Implement Watershed Plan
 - Implement management strategies
 - · Conduct monitoring
 - Conduct information/education activities

Steps in Watershed Plan and Implementation

- 6. Measure Progress and Make Adjustments
 - Review and evaluate information
 - · Share results
 - Prepare annual work plans
 - · Report back to stakeholders and others
 - Make adjustments to program





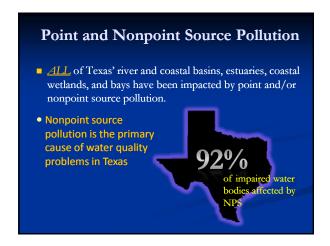
Bacteria Impacts on Waterbody Uses

- Primarily human health risks
 - Risk of illness of ingestion or through contact with contaminated water through recreation
 - Increased cost of treatment of drinking water supplies
- Possible impact to quality of life, due to less than full use of the waterbody
- Possible negative public opinion

Nitrogen Impacts on Waterbody Uses

- Indirect impacts on aquatic life
- Low dissolved oxygen due to excessive aquatic plant growth
- Increased treatment costs for drinking water supplies
- Groundwater contamination
- Limits recreational use







Point Sources

- Source of loading of a particular pollutant that enters a waterbody at a defined point, through a conveyance system such as a pipe, ditch, canal, etc
- Also known as a regulated or permitted source

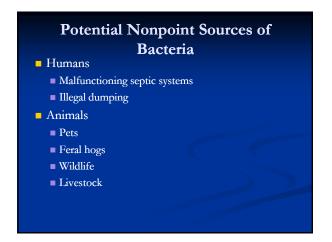
Potential Point Sources of Bacteria and Nitrogen

- Sanitary Sewer Overflows
- Waste Water Treatment Plants
- Permitted CAFOs
- Discharges from meat processing facilities
- Landfills



Nonpoint Source

- Source of loading of a particular constituent that enters a waterbody at diffused locations that are typically widespread
- Can enter a waterbody by overland flow during runoff conditions















Potential Nonpoint Sources of Nitrogen

- Landscaped spaces in developed areas (such as lawns, parks, athletic fields, and golf courses)
- Animals (domestic, wildlife, feral hogs, livestock)
- Cropland, pasture, and hay (fertilizer application)
- Malfunctioning septic systems
- Land application of manure or wastewater











