

pollution sources, including nonpoint sources.

Water Trails figure prominently in the current Georgia Triennial Review of Water Quality Standards; see for example the 23-page WWALS comment submission to that Review, referencing four different water trails in the Suwannee River Basin. <http://wwals.net/?p=48582>

While land acquisition is important for water trails (see next paragraph), much less expensive measures such as signage on roads and at the water can be quite effective, as well.

Regarding land acquisition, let me call your attention to the River Camps on the Suwannee River Wilderness Trail (SRWT) in Florida:

<https://www.floridastateparks.org/parks-and-trails/suwannee-river-wilderness-state-trail/river-camps>

There are five of them, spaced along the Suwannee River. Each one has hot and cold running water, showers, restrooms, and elevated screened sleeping platforms, plus a gated dirt access road so that a caretaker can live there in an RV in exchange for upkeep. Everybody loves these SRWT River Camps.

At least one is apparently going to be built in Georgia, in Floyd County, whose voters approved more than \$3.5 million in funds for it and related facilities in their recent SPLOST referendum.

<https://www.rome-floyd.com/departments/Floyd-County-SPLOST>

http://www.northwestgeorgianews.com/rome/news/local/splost-elost-packages-win-by-wide-margin/article_3969027c-c43b-11e7-8886-9f4e5eeacbf.html

There are of course less expensive campsite plans available, but apparently the voters of Floyd County really liked the SRWT River Camp model, since they approved the Floyd County SPLOST by a record margin.

There is some possibility of a similar action in Lowndes County, which will have a SPLOST referendum this year. There is a precedent, in that the previous Lowndes County SPLOST included funds for a Naylor Boat Ramp on the Alapaha River. Langdale Park of Valdosta-Lowndes County Parks and Recreation Authority (VLPRRA) has plenty of land that could be used for a River Camp, and there is land available for sale at the confluence of the Little River with the Withlacoochee River. The latter in particular would conserve land at a junction of two rivers, thus heading off for the long term some nonpoint source pollution.

So I suggest working water trails into Longterm Goals 1 and 2, perhaps with specific sub-items for signage, camping, and campsite buildings and facilities.

Agricultural nonpoint sources

As you are probably aware, fertilizer nitrates leaching through soils into springs and streams is a huge problem in Florida, with state-mandated Basin Management Action Plans (BMAPs) recommending in the Suwannee River Basin reductions of 83 to 92%. <http://wwals.net/?p=44612> Unfortunately, the Florida BMAPs do not include steps that will actually produce such reduction. Fortunately, the problem does not