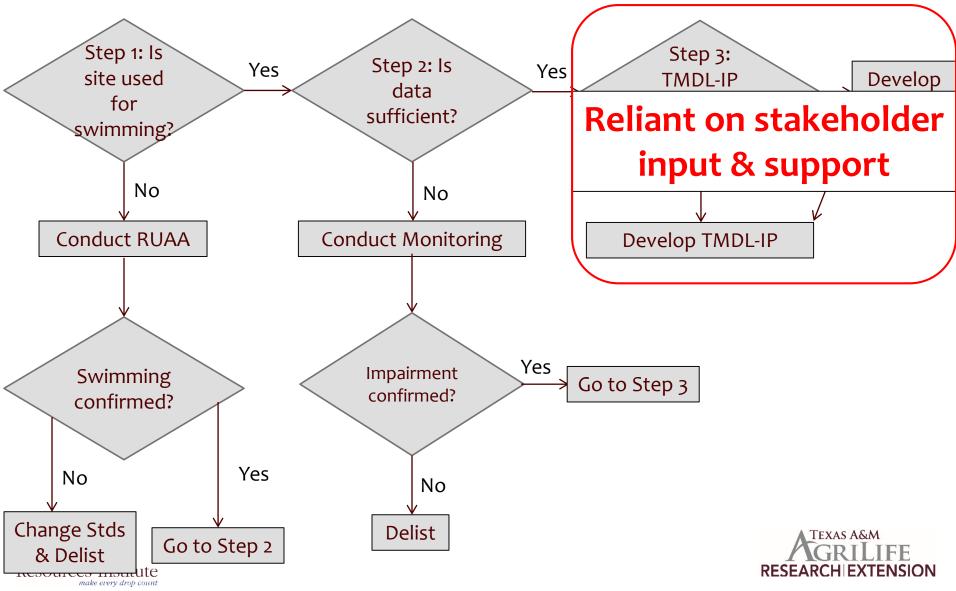
Possible Stakeholder Organizational Frameworks and Decision Making Processes

T. Allen Berthold, PhD Texas Water Resources Institute October 24, 2016





General approach used today



Reason for Structure and Importance of Decisions

- To gain as much input and support from the local stakeholders as possible and allow them to make decisions that benefit everyone within the watershed
- Decision making process is critical to the development of the Watershed-Based Plan
- Mechanisms used affect the efficiency of the process





Keys to developing successful strategies

- Involvement of a diversity of interests
- Collaborative decision-making
 - Joint goals and priorities for partnership initiatives
- Decision-making based on sound science and accurate information
- Strong communication and outreach
- Short-term doable action items and long-term objectives/goals





What is a Stakeholder

- A group or individual who:
 - Has the responsibility for implementing a decision
 - Is affected by the decision
 - Assists with problem identification
 - Promotes awareness, education, and action
 - Facilitates implementation of solutions





Types of Stakeholders

Stakeholders can belong to the following entities:

- Landowners
- County or regional representatives
- Local municipal representatives
- State and federal agencies
- Business and industry representatives
- Citizen groups
- Community service and Religious organizations
- Universities, colleges, and schools
- Environmental and conservation groups
- Soil and water conservation districts





Major Tasks for Stakeholders

- Provide guidance and input on potential sources of bacteria and estimated pollutant loads
- Set goals and objectives
- Guide identification of measures that could be implemented to address bacteria
- Identify level of implementation that's reasonable
- Identify outreach and education that is needed
- ⊙ Oversee development of an implementation plan & schedule





Goals for today

 Initiate discussions on how best to organize stakeholders to maximize local input

- Possible frameworks
- Possible members
- Possible processes for decision making





Stakeholder Group Frameworks





Key Definitions

- Stakeholder Group The general body of individuals who participate in public meetings
- Coordination Committee A decision making body made up of stakeholders from diverse interest/backgrounds
- Workgroup Groups made up of stakeholders of a similar interest/background





Possible Frameworks for Organizing Stakeholders

Option 1

Coordination <u>Stakeholder</u> Stakeholder

Option 3 No formal framework

Option 2 Coordination Stakeholder Committee group 1 Workgroups

Option 4

Stakeholder group Workgroups





Buck Creek Example

Watershed Characteristics:

- Almost exclusively rural watershed
- Very limited human influence with low population

Structure:

Used Stakeholder Group

Coordination Committee Reps:

- Texas AgriLifeExtension Agent
- Landowners
- TPWD
- River Authority
- SWCD Board Members
- County
 Commissioners
- Other Citizens





Arroyo Colorado Example

Watershed Characteristics:

- Multiple Issues/parties involved
- Significant Growth
- Multiple environmental concerns

Structure:

- Established Coordination Committee and Workgroups including:
 - Habitat
 - Agricultural Issues
 - Wastewater Infrastructure
 - Education and Outreach
- Coordination Committee typically has final say of activities in watershed

Coordination Committee Reps:

- RGV UT-Brownsville
- ⊙ Coastal Conservation ⊙ Assoc.
- Watershed Resident
- ⊙ Texas Department of ⊙ Ag ⊙
- \odot Nueces River Authority $_{\odot}$
- TSSWCB
- City of Harlingen
- TWDB
- LRGV SW Task Force
- Harlingen Irrigation.
 District
- Texas State Bank
- LRGV Dev. Council
- Sierra Club
- TAMUK
- USFWS

- TPWD
 - Arroyo Property Owner
- Cameron Co. DD #5
 - City of McAllen
 - Texas Citrus Mutual
 - Coalition to Save the AC
- Sea Grant Marine Advisory Committee
- Military Highway WSC
- Cotton Growers Assoc.
- Valley Land Fund
- Sugar Growers
- Port of Harlingen Authority





Preferred Framework?

Option 1

Coordination <u>Stakeholder</u> Stakeholder

Option 3

No formal framework

Option 2

Coordination Stakeholder Committee group

Option 4

Stakeholder group Workgroups





Possible Committee Members – If Needed

- Citizen
- City of Edna, Shiner, Hallettsville, Moulton, and others(WWTP, Chamber of Commerce)
- Landowners
- Lavaca County Extension Agent
- Lavaca County Health Inspector
- Lavaca County Judge or Commissioner
- Lavaca County Soil and Water
 Conservation District
- Subdivision or homeowner's association

- Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
- USDA-Natural Resources
 Conservation Service
- Jackson County Extension Agent
- Jackson County Health Inspector
- Jackson County Judge or Commissioner
- Jackson County Soil and Water
 Conservation District
- Texas Sea Grant
- TSSWCB
- Others



Possible Work Groups – If Needed

Work Groups Used in Other Watersheds:

- Agricultural Issues
- Coordination and Policy
- Education and Outreach
- Habitat
- On-Site Sewage
- Ordinance and Planning
- Natural Resource Management
- Science and Monitoring
- Urban Storm Water
- Wastewater Infrastructure
- Wildlife



Work Groups to Consider for Lavaca River:

- Ag & Wildlife
- Wastewater and Septic



Decision Making Processes





Possible Decision Making Processes

• Formal

- Established bylaws that govern the actions of the committee
- Adhere to Open Meeting Act Requirements

Informal

- Develop a set of ground rules that will be used to govern the committee
- Committee members approve ground rules and their use





Bylaws Example

Lake Granbury Watershed Protection Plan STAKEHOLDERS GROUP

BYLAWS

Adopted March 24, 2006 Amended February 13, 2007

Outline:

- Organization
- Voting Membership
- Selection of additional groups/members
- Designated alternates
- Decision Making
- Adopting and amending bylaws





Ground Rules Examples

- Geronimo Creek More Formal
 - Goals
 - Powers
 - Timeframe
 - Membership Selection
 - Steering Committee
 - Workgroup
 - Technical advisory
 - Replacement/additions
 - Alternates
 - Decision making
 - Quorum
 - Facilitators



- Speak up
- Disagree respectfully
- Silence is presumed consent
- Listen during discussions
- Respect opinions and don't criticize people
- Be open to new ideas
- Silence cell phones
- Have fun





Preferred Decision Making Process?

• Formal

- Established bylaws that govern the actions of the committee
- Adhere to Open Meeting Act Requirements

Informal

- Develop a set of ground rules that will be used to govern the committee
- Committee members approve ground rules and their use





Next Meeting

- Decide on:
 - Stakeholder framework
 - Initial stakeholder group membership
- Initiate discussion on specifics of decision making process
 - Prior to next meeting, example bylaws or ground rules will be sent out





Next Steps and Timeline

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Next Steps – Near Term

- Continue building partnerships
- Work on characterizing the watershed
- Finalize stakeholder structure (if needed)







Next Meeting

- Recap meeting 1 quick review of materials
- Finalize watershed partnership (if needed)
- Form work groups (if needed)
- Discuss example watershed-based plan
- Discuss next steps





Overall Timeline

- Oct 2016 Jun 2017: Stakeholder meetings and plan development– estimated total of 7 meetings
- June 15, 2017: Submit TMDL/I-Plan and watershed-based plan to TCEQ for review
- August 2017 August 2018: TCEQ review of Plan
- August 2018: Begin implementation of Plan





Upcoming Meetings

- December 13, 2016 Next Stakeholder Meeting
 - Jackson County Extension Office, Edna, TX
 - Time TBD
- ⊙ January 25, 2017 Texas Watershed Stewards Meeting
 - Jackson County Extension Office, Edna, TX
 - Time TBD







AGRILIFE RESEARCH EXTENSION

Questions/Discussion

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