

A STRATEGY FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF URBAN STREAMS

Ted Mikalsen

AUTHOR: Environmental Specialist IV, Georgia Environmental Protection Division, 7 M.L. King Jr. Dr., Suite 643, Atlanta, Georgia 30334.
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Abstract. As indicated in the Environmental Protection Division's recent assessment of statewide water quality (Water Quality in Georgia: 1992-1993), urban runoff and storm sewers, municipal nonpoint sources, and industrial nonpoint sources are major contributors to the impairment of 1687 of the 4025 miles of streams and rivers in the State which do not or partially support their classified use. The chemical, biological, and physical impacts which have caused the use impairment of water resources in urban and developing areas are the result of varied processes and land activities which result in the generation, accumulation, and more efficient delivery of contaminants to water bodies. Land development also causes a corresponding physical alteration of those water bodies.

This presentation will summarize past efforts to manage the quality of urban streams, the Environmental Protection Division's current program for the protection of the quality of urban water resources, and recommendations for future direction.