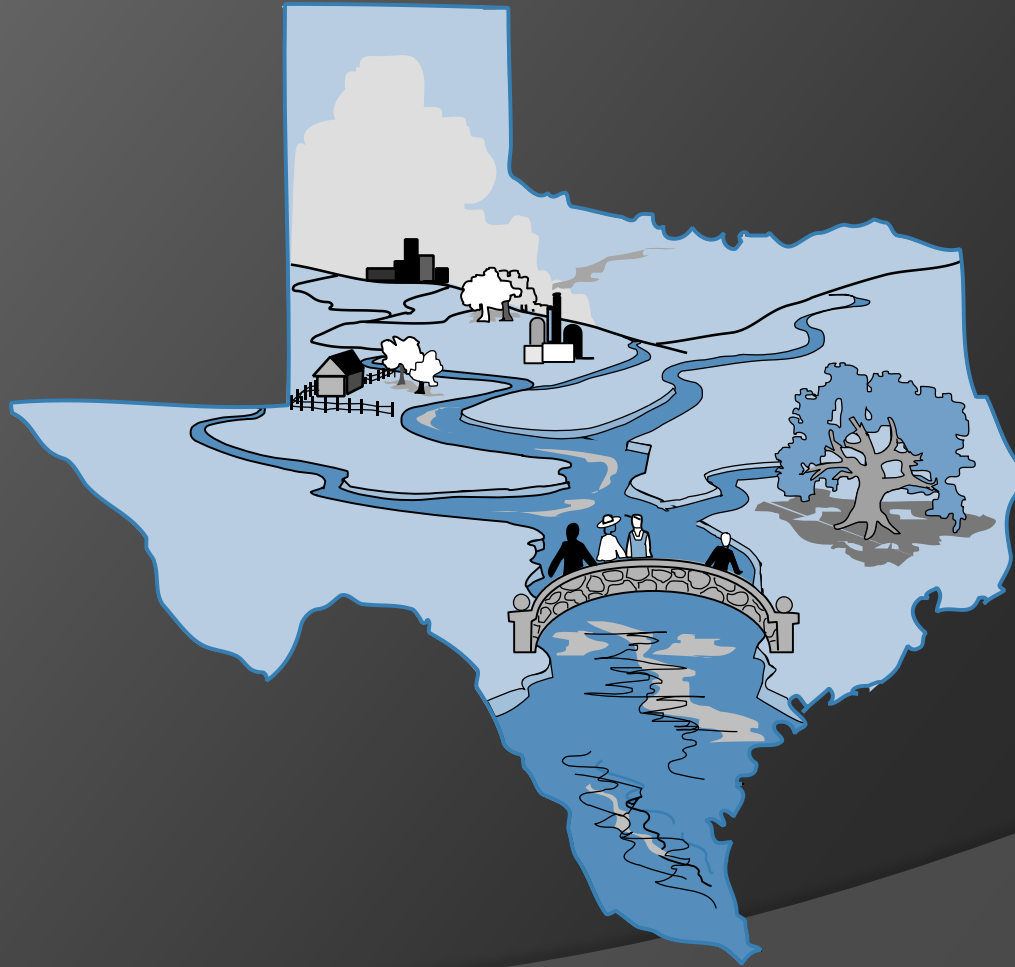


THE NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION PROGRAM



What is Nonpoint Source Pollution (NPS)?

- ⦿ Unlike pollution from permitted sources, such as industrial and sewage treatment plants, NPS pollution comes from many diffuse sources.
- ⦿ NPS pollution is caused by rainfall moving over and through the ground,
 - picking up and carrying away natural and human-made pollutants,
 - finally depositing them into lakes, rivers, wetlands, coastal waters, and groundwater.

Examples of Nonpoint Source Pollution (NPS)

● Examples

- fertilizers, herbicides, and insecticides from agricultural lands and residential areas;
- oil, grease, and toxic chemicals from urban runoff and energy production;
- sediment from improperly managed construction sites, crop and forest lands, and eroding stream banks;
- salt from irrigation practices and acid drainage from abandoned mines;
- bacteria and nutrients from livestock, pet wastes, and faulty septic systems.

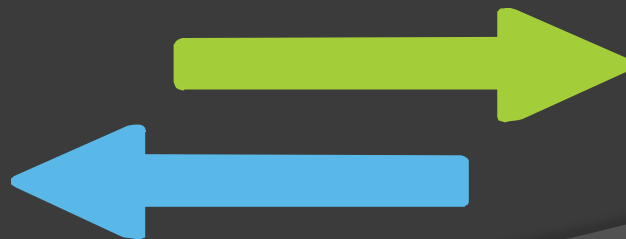
NPS Program History

- 1987 Clean Water Act 319(h) NPS Grant Program
- Purpose – Implement the State’s program for managing NPS pollution
- Prioritize funding for:
 - All activities specified in the *Texas Nonpoint Source Management Program*
 - Development and implementation of watershed based plans in 303(d) listed water bodies



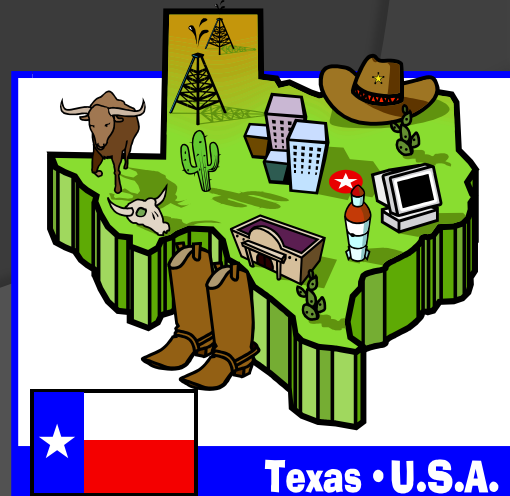
Texas Nonpoint Source Management Program

- Is jointly developed and administered by the TCEQ and Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board (TSSWCB).
- Resource Leveraging
 - TCEQ and TSSWCB must work closely with other state, regional, and local organizations to implement management measures and optimize the use of all available resources.



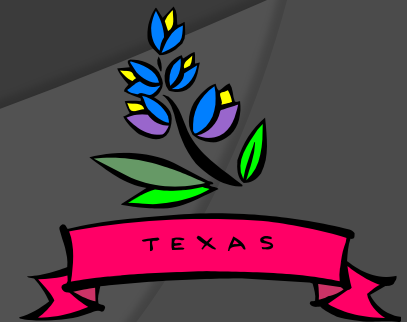
Texas Nonpoint Source Management Program Funding

- TSSWCB (50% of funds)
 - Silviculture
 - Agriculture
- TCEQ (50% of funds)
 - Urban
 - Activities not specifically required by an MS4 permit (above and beyond)
 - Rural
 - Non-silvicultural/agricultural activities



NPS 319(h) Grant Funding

- ◎ 60% - Federal Funds (provided by EPA)
 - Through the State NPS Program
- ◎ 40% - Required Match
 - Non-federal funds
 - State funds (other state agencies)
 - Local funds
- ◎ “Match” refers to funds or services used to conduct a project that are not borne by grant funds
 - All project match must:
 - Relate directly to the project
 - Be reasonably valued
 - Have adequate documentation



Matching Sources

- Cash (may include salaries)
- In-kind (may include Third Party Services)
- State Revolving Fund (SRF) loans



NPS Section 319(h) Categorical Grant

- ◎ Categorical Grant
 - Applied for and awarded annually
 - Three (3) year term for projects
 - Takes approximately one (1) year to initiate projects
- ◎ Funds NPS Program Projects
 - Base Fund Projects
 - Generally implement all aspects of the NPS Program
 - Incremental Fund Projects
 - Primarily focus on the implementation of watershed-based plans (Watershed Protection Plans and TMDL I-Plans)

Types of Projects

- ◎ **Monitoring & Assessment**

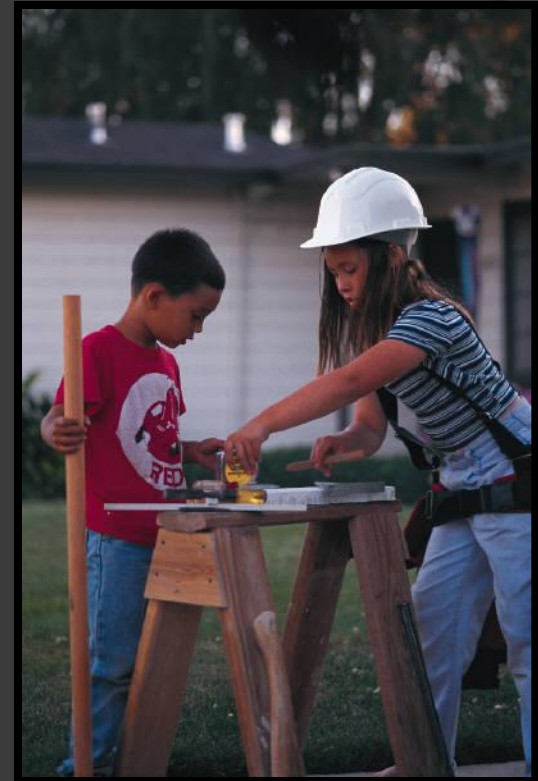
- Determine pollutant loads
- Identify sources and causes
- Verify effectiveness

- ◎ **Planning**

- Watershed Protection Plans
- TMDLs
- TMDL Implementation Plan

- ◎ **Implementation**

- BMPs
 - Improve water quality
 - Show load reductions
- Education and Outreach

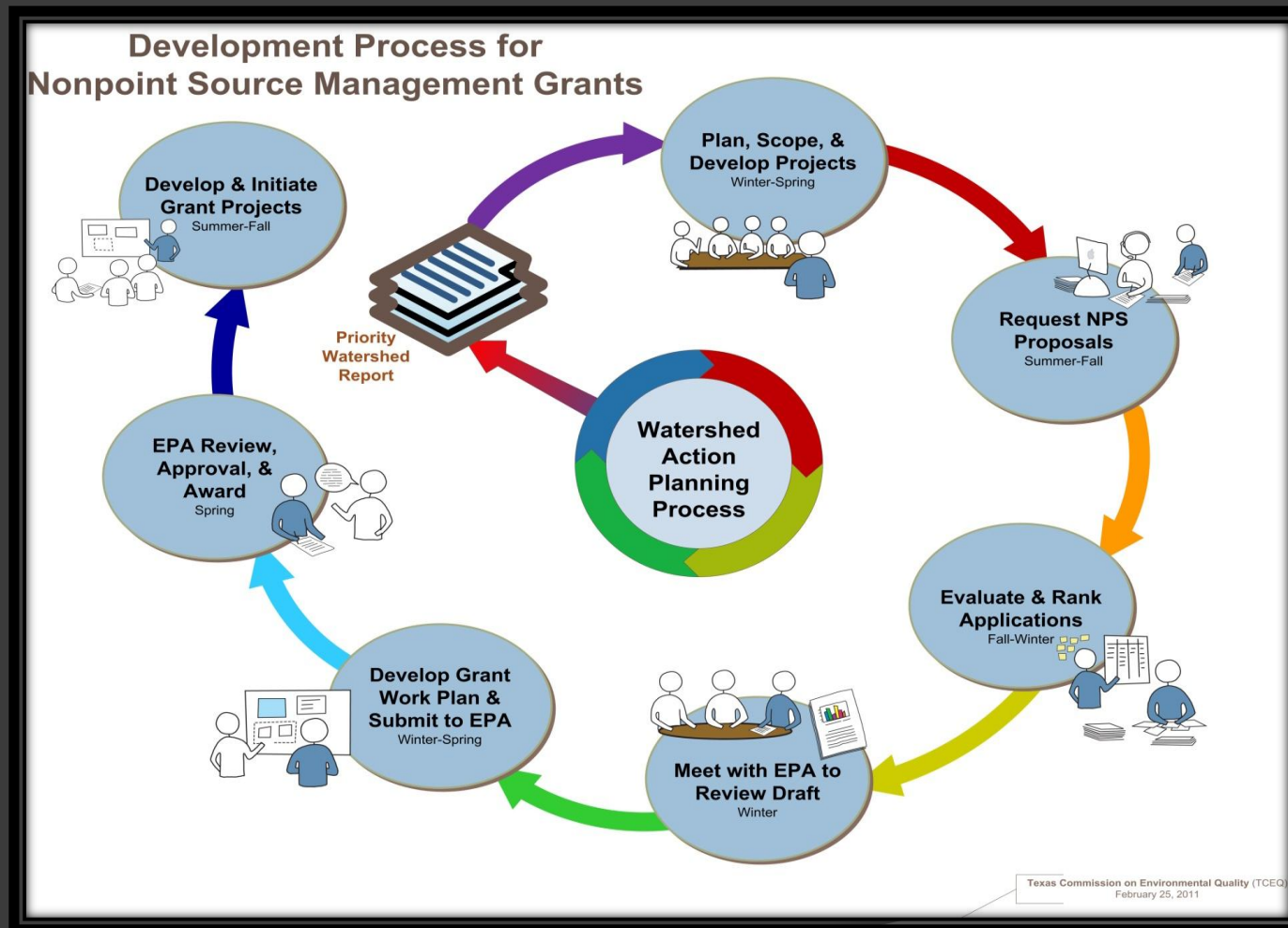


Subgrantees

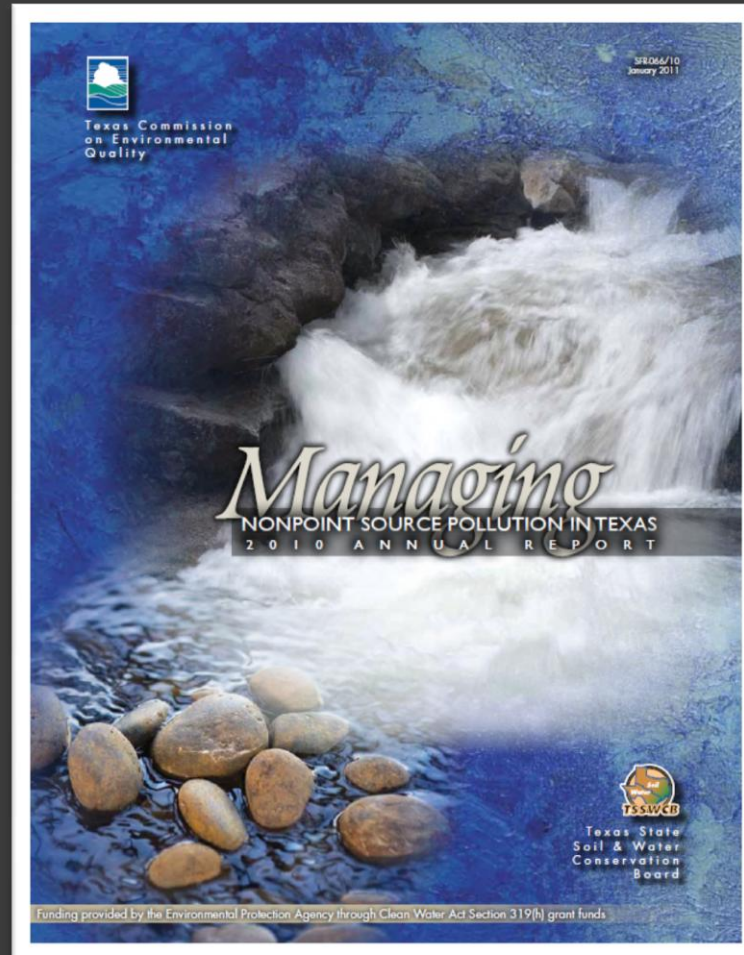
- State agencies
- Cities
- Counties
- River Authorities
- Public Universities
- COGs
- Non-profit entities with 501(c)(3) status
- Other Political Subdivisions of the State



Development Process for Nonpoint Source Management Grants



NPS Program Annual Report



NPS Resource Funding/Planning

- Projects should be planned/developed by stakeholders during the development phase of watershed based plans (TMDL I-Plans/WPPs)
- Proposed projects should:
 - Implement NPS BMPs
 - Further Identify NPS Sources
 - Monitor/Quantify BMP effectiveness
 - Provide NPS education/social marketing
- Set a buffet for NPS 319(h) grant fundable projects



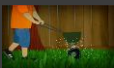
Showing Water Quality Improvements

- Monitoring
 - Instream water quality
 - Trends
 - Pounds of pollutant loading reduced
- Modeling
 - Pounds of pollutant loading to be reduced
 - Must document the basis for the predicted load reduction



NPS Program Success

- Success is measured through:
 - Water quality improvements from NPS controls
 - NPS pollutant load reductions
 - Implementation of NPS controls
 - Public education, awareness, and action
 - Delistings and Success Stories
- Example of Success
 - City of Austin Grow Green Project
 - Public Service Announcements



QUESTIONS/INFORMATION

Website:

<http://www.tceq.texas.gov/nav/eq/nonpointsrcpgm.html>

Email:

nps@tceq.texas.gov

