Texas Nonpoint Source Pollution Program

and the

2010 Grant Cycle

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Anju Chalise

Clean Water Act §319(h) Grants

- Federal funds provided by EPA
- Funds administered by TCEQ & TSSWCB

  TSSWCB - agriculture-related NPS

  TCEQ - urban and other NPS

* Purpose - Implement the Texas NPS Management Program

Texas NPS Management Program

- **Outlines Goals, Objectives, and Strategy**
- **Implementation Programs**
- **Best Management Practices**
- **Updated every 5 years: December 2005**
  http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/compliance/monitoring/nps/mgmt-plan/#management

Texas NPS Program
TCEQ 2010 Project Selection Criteria

A. Part of an Established Watershed Planning Process:

- Implements or develops a watershed plan
- Shows strong local partnership
- Demonstrates and mainstreams LID
- Fills critical information gaps

Texas NPS Program
TCEQ 2010 Project Selection Criteria

B. Implements NPS BMPs:

- Address water quality impairments
  Or threats in priority water bodies

Texas NPS Program
TCEQ 2010 Project Selection Criteria

C. Likely to result in measurable WQ improvement:

- Reduce pollutant concentrations in impaired water bodies by a statistically significant amount
- Prevent increased loading of pollutants that threaten impairment

Texas NPS Program
TCEQ 2010 Project Selection Criteria

D. Applicant/team qualifications:

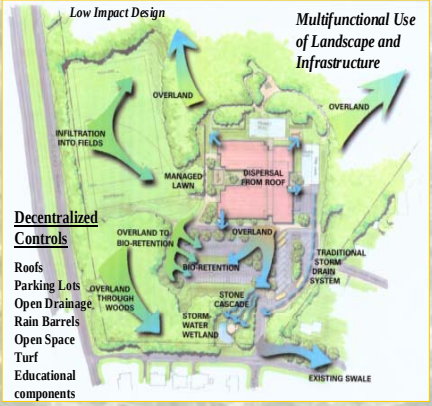
- Accountability for the water body
- Has contributed to WQ planning and knowledge
- Has demonstrated capacity and intent to implement the proposed BMPs
- Has significant stakeholder collaboration

Texas NPS Program
TCEQ 2010 Project Selection Criteria

E. Cost effectiveness:

- Results will be accomplished at relatively low cost and within the proposed budget & time frame.
- CWA 319(h) funds are a good fit for this project, are critical for its success, and/or leverage other funds

Reduce Runoff
Low Impact Development (LID)



LID Conceptual Site Design

LID site design objectives are to preserve site hydrology, reduce runoff volumes and rates and reduce pollutant loads.

LID practices include: infiltration, retention and storage

Conventional Drainage Plan

LID Drainage Plan

Reduce Runoff
Green Infrastructure

Green infrastructure is an approach to manage wet weather that seeks to maintain or restore natural hydrologies.

Reduce Runoff – BMPs Infiltration

Bio-retention – Parking Lots

- **Runoff velocity reduction**
- **Filtration by soils and plants**
- **Ponded water infiltrates to subsoil**

Reduce Runoff – BMPs Infiltration

Bio-retention – Parking Lots (continued)

Reduce Runoff – BMPs Infiltration

Bio-retention – City Streets (continued)

Reduce Runoff – BMPs Infiltration

Roof Runoff Controls

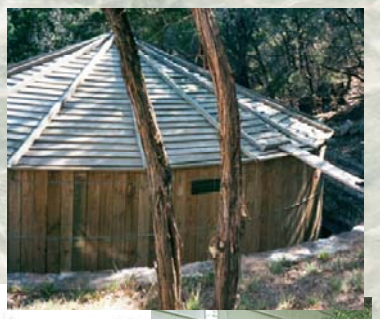
Roof runoff directed to:

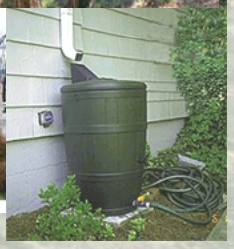
- **Bio-retention areas**
- **Infiltration trenches**

Reduce Runoff – BMPs
Rain Water Harvesting

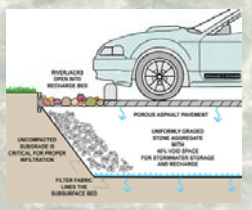
Rainwater harvesting can supply water for household, landscape, and livestock uses. Rainwater harvesting is desirable because of escalating environmental and economic costs of providing water by centralized water systems.

- Texas Water Development Board





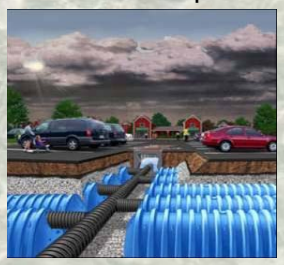
Reduce Runoff – BMPs
Porous Pavements



Porous Pavement Over Infiltration Facility

Standing Water on Standard Asphalt

Parking Pavers Installed with Gaps



Design under the parking lot

Reduce Runoff – BMPs Retention/Irrigation

- Storm water runoff is captured and retained.
- Water is used for irrigation of landscapes and other purposes.
- High stormwater constituent removal efficiencies.
- Applicable in areas with low permeability soils.

Source Control - BMPs

Pet Waste Management

Lawn Care Practices

On-Site Wastewater System Maintenance

Automotive Maintenance

Urban Areas and 319-funded work

- 319 Funds can be used to address the quality of stormwater before or after it enters the MS4 conveyance system
- Must not be required by the MS4 permit

Examples Of BMPs Implemented Within Urbanized Areas With Section 319 Funds

- Riparian management, streambank rehabilitation
- Wetland creation, restoration for water quality purposes
- Source area management/pollution prevention
- New technologies and approaches, such as green roofs
- Information and education
- Alternative road and parking pavements
- BMPs such as rain gardens and rain barrels in residential and governmental projects

TCEQ 319 Grant Cycle - 2010

- ~ $4 million in federal funds
- Requires 40% non-federal match
  - Cash, In-kind contributions, SRF loans
- Up to 3-year project terms
- Governmental entities
- Cannot be used to comply with NPDES permit requirements

Grant Cycle Schedule

Fall 2009	Solicitation issued
Fall 2009	Applications due
March 2010	TCEQ selects projects
June 2010	EPA awards funds
Sep 2010	Contracts executed, project start

More Resources for Nonpoint Source Grant and BMPs

National Menu of Stormwater BMPs
http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/index.cfm

Stormwater BMP Database: http://www.bmpdatabase.org/

NPDES Training Courses and Workshops
http://cfpub2.epa.gov/npdes/outreach.cfm?program_id=0&otype=1

Nonpoint Source Outreach Toolkit
http://www.epa.gov/owowwtr1/NPS/eduinfo.html

List of 319 Projects Currently Funded by TCEQ
http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/compliance/monitoring/nps/projects/index.html

City of Austin Innovative Storm Water Quality Control Criteria
http://www.amlegal.com/austin_nxt2/gateway.dll?f=templates&fn=default.htm&vid=amlegal:austin_environment

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