

APPENDIX H

FUNDING

Funding sources available to support programs related to nonpoint source pollution include:

Federal

- *CWA §104(b)(3)*
- *CWA §106 Funds*
- *CWA §319(h) Grant Funds*
- *CWA §604(b) Funds*
- *FIFRA Funds*
- *Safe Drinking Water Act Grant Funds*
- *Solid Waste Disposal Act, §8001*
- *Superfund*
- *Non-game and Endangered Species Fund*

State

- *State General Revenue Funds*
- *Water Quality Permit Fees*
- *Water Rights Permit Fees*
- *State Revolving Fund*
- *Texas Water Development Board Loan Programs and Development Funds*
- *General Land Office Oil Spill Fund*
- *OSSF Permit and License Fees*
- *Fund 0270, Solid Waste Tipping Fees*
- *Fund 5500, State Hazardous and Solid Waste Remediation Fees*
- *Solid Waste Fund*
- *Fund 4680, Texas Irrigators Fund*
- *Fund 0790, Water Well Drillers*
- *Texas Conservation Fund*
- *Wildscapes Fees and Poster and Stamp Sales*
- *River Authority Funds*

SPECIFIC FUNDING FOR TCEQ PROGRAMS

The Nonpoint Source Program Team is funded by Clean Water Act §319(h) and by State General Revenue Funds.

The Clean Rivers Program is supported by the water quality fees from wastewater discharge permits and water rights permits. Federal funding for Water Quality Management Plans is provided by EPA through a 1% reserve of annual allocated funds to the Texas Water Development Board for State Revolving Fund (SRF) loans. Of this amount, 40% is passed through to the seven designated area regional planning agencies.

Standards development and implementation and wetlands certification are funded by §106 of the Clean Water Act and by State General Revenue Funds.

The ongoing activities of the Surface Water Quality Monitoring Team are funded by §106 and State General Revenue Funds.

Water Quality Modeling is funded by Clean Water Act 604(b) funds and State General Revenue.

State General Revenue Funds, FEMA, and Clean Water Act §319(h) funds support the Resource Protection Team, Interstate Compacts Team, and Water Rights Permit Team (Water Rights Permitting and Availability Section) activities.

The Texas Watch Program (volunteer monitoring) is currently funded by Clean Water Act §319(h).

The Groundwater Planning and Assessment Team is funded from §106 ground water funds, FIFRA funds, and State General Revenue Funds.

The Galveston Bay Estuary Program is a continuation of the National Estuary Program receiving funding under §320 of the Clean Water Act, State General Revenue Funds, Clean Water Act §104(b)(3) funds, and limited contributions from local governments.

Funding for the Coastal Bend Bays and Estuaries Program comes from Clean Water Act Sections 104(b)(3) and 320 funds and State General Revenue Funds.

Funding for the Source Water Assessment and Protection Program is from the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. This fund was established under §1452 by Congress to achieve or maintain compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act requirements.

Funding for the Small Towns Environmental Program comes from two self-help funds: one administered by the Office of Rural Community Affairs, and one from the Texas Water Development Board.

Funding for the On-Site Sewage Facilities program comes from the Clean Water Act §319 portion of the Performance Partnership Grant awarded by EPA. However, legislation has also provided for the following methods of funding for continued program operations:

- *Fees may be collected for all OSSF permits issued by TCEQ. The fees collected by the authorized agents are not controlled by the TCEQ and vary between entities.*
- *OSSF installers are required to pay a fee to obtain a license, and a yearly renewal fee to maintain the license.*

Clean Texas- Cleaner World funds come from Fund 0270, solid waste tipping fees, and CWA Sections 319(h) and 106 grants.

Texas Country Cleanups and the Lake and River Cleanup are funded from the Solid Waste Fund. Fund 5500, from hazardous waste generation fees, provides funds for the Agricultural Waste Pesticide Program and the Household Hazardous Waste Program.

The Used Oil and Used Oil Filter Recycling Program is funded by revenues in the Used Oil Recycling Fund.

Funding for the Emergency Response Program, the Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Team, and the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Team comes from Fund 5500, State Hazardous and the Solid Waste Remediation Fee Fund.

The Illegal Disposal Program is funded under the Solid Waste Disposal Act, §8001, and with State General Revenue Funds.

Occupational Certification Program funding comes from the following areas:

- *Landscape Irrigation: Fund 4680*
- *On-site Sewage Facility Installation: General Revenue Fund 0010*
- *Water Well Drilling: Fund 0790*
- *Water Pump Installation: Fund 0790*

Funding for the Edwards Aquifer Program comes from State funds supplemented by 319 grant funding.

Funding Sources for Agricultural & Silvicultural Nonpoint Source Pollution Abatement

In Texas, planning, implementing, and managing programs and practices for the abatement of agricultural and silvicultural nonpoint source pollution is the responsibility of the Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board. However, other organizations and their programs play major roles. Because nonpoint source control is

costly, efforts in Texas tend to rely on cooperation and coordination to make use of existing resources where possible.

Nonpoint source management programs utilize existing information, education, and demonstration capabilities to educate and inform farmers, ranchers, and other producers of the potential for nonpoint source pollution to occur as a result of agricultural or silvicultural activities. Technical assistance programs, both state and federal, are used to assist in the implementation of best management practices contained in nonpoint source management programs. Cost-share incentive programs are utilized where applicable and available to provide incentives for installation of best management practices. Research organizations are relied upon to provide needed research to advance the effectiveness of nonpoint source management programs and keep pace with advances in agricultural and silvicultural production methods. Loan programs, where applicable, help producers implement best management practices. Where necessary and desirable, new and innovative solutions are sought to address problems that cannot be handled by existing programs.

Below is a brief description of the major funding sources used in Texas to address agricultural and silvicultural nonpoint source pollution:

- *Water Quality Management Plan Program - Cost-share assistance for water quality benefits is available through the TSSWCB Water Quality Management Plan Program (a.k.a. Senate Bill 503 Program).*
- *Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants (319 Program) - The 319 program administered by the TSSWCB provides funding to implement projects to abate agricultural and silvicultural nonpoint source pollution.*
- *Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program - Projects eligible for funding through this NRCS administered program include watershed protection, flood prevention, erosion and sediment control, water supply, water quality, fish and wildlife habitat enhancement wetlands creation and restoration, and public recreation in watersheds of 250,000 or fewer acres.*
- *Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) - WRP is a voluntary program administered by NRCS that provides technical and financial assistance to eligible landowners to enhance degraded wetlands in exchange for retiring marginal land from agriculture.*
- *Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) - EQIP is a voluntary conservation program administered by NRCS that provides farmers and ranchers with financial and technical assistance to install or implement structural and management conservation practices to address local natural resource concerns on eligible agricultural land.*
- *Agricultural Loan Program (Farm Loan Program) - FSA makes direct and guaranteed farm ownership and operating loans to farmers and ranchers who are temporarily unable to obtain private, commercial*

credit for land purchases, livestock, equipment, feed, seed and supplies.

- *Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) - CRP is a voluntary conservation program administered by FSA, with NRCS providing technical assistance, that provides technical and financial assistance to eligible farmers and ranchers to address soil, water, and related resource concerns through conversion of sensitive acreage to vegetative cover in return for annual rental payments.*
- *Creekside Conservation Program - A partnership between Lower Colorado River Authority, NRCS and local SWCDs to provide technical and financial assistance to reduce sedimentation and nonpoint source pollution on privately owned land in 11 counties in the Colorado River Basin.*
- *Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP) - FLEP, administered by the Texas Forest Service, provides financial, technical, educational and related assistance to private landowners in actively managing their land.*
- *Coastal Zone Management Administration/Implementation Awards - Funds are available to support NPS projects in the coastal management zone and to implement agricultural and silvicultural management measures in the Texas Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Plan.*
- *Clean Water State Revolving Funds - This program, administered by the TWDB, provides incorporated political subdivisions (Cities, Towns) with the authority to own and operate a wastewater system. It also provides incorporated political subdivisions, unincorporated political subdivisions (Counties, River Authorities, Water Supply Districts, Independent School Districts), and private individuals or non-profit entities (for nonpoint source pollution control loans only) loans for the financing, planning, design and construction of projects for wastewater treatment facilities, reuse and recycle facilities, collection systems, storm water pollution controls, and implementation of nonpoint source pollution controls.*