Lake Management and Funding Sources (319 and 314?)

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UF | UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

North American Lake Management Society: What's Happening 2011?

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Diverse and Sustainable Lake Management

Questions and Answers on the Relationship Between the Sec. 319 Nonpoint Source Program and the Sec. 314 Clean Lakes Program

http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/nps/success319/qa.cfm

1. What is the Section 319 Nonpoint Source Program?
2. What is the Section 314 Clean Lakes Program?
3. What does the new section 319 nonpoint source guidance say about the use of 319 funds to do work that was previously done under 314?
4. Can work which was previously done under the section 314 Clean Lakes Program be funded under section 319 grants?
5. What about in-lake work such as aquatic macrophyte harvesting and dredging, etc.?
6. How can we assure that work that was previously done under section 314 is supported under section 319 in the future?

Sec. 319 Nonpoint Source Program Funded 1990 to Present

- **<u>Can be used for:</u>**
  - Nonregulatory or regulatory programs for enforcement, technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfer, demonstration projects, and monitoring to assess the success of specific NPS implementation projects.
  - Notably, a portion of the section 319 grant funds have been used by States to support implementation of NPS controls in lake watersheds and to monitor the effectiveness of such controls.

Sec. 319 Nonpoint Source Program Funded 1990 to Present

- **<u>Can not be used for:</u>**
  - Costs for harvesting aquatic vegetation, or for chemical treatment to alleviate temporarily the symptoms of eutrophication, or for operating and maintaining lake aeration devices, or for providing similar palliative methods and procedures (dredging).
  - Palliative approaches can be supported only where pollution in the lake watershed has been controlled to the greatest extent, and where such methods and procedures are a necessary part of a project during the project period

Sec. 314 Clean Lakes Program Funded 1972 to 1994, was reauthorized without funding in 2000

- **<u>Can be used for:</u>**
  - Phase I Diagnostic/Feasibility Studies
  - Phase II Restoration/Protection Implementation Projects
  - Phase III Post Implementation Monitoring studies to evaluate the longevity and effectiveness of various restoration and protection techniques

319 funds to do work that was previously done under 314

- States are encouraged to use 5% of Section 319 funding for eligible activities that might have been funded in previous years under Section 314 of the Clean Water Act.
- However, Section 319 funds should not be used for in-lake work such as aquatic macrophyte harvesting or dredging, unless the sources of pollution have been addressed sufficiently to assure that the pollution being remediated will not recur.

Davenport T. 2009. EPA Commentary: Expanding the Watershed Toolbox: In-lake management. LakeLine 3:31-33

- Article describes how to use 319 funding to accomplish in-lake management activities.
  - There is a nine element requirement for Section 319 incremental funding
  - The key is to ensure that the in-lake management techniques are incorporated into a comprehensive watershed management plan to restore the lake

Watershed Protection: Clean Lakes Program Funding
Section 314 of the Clean Water Act

Year	Annual Congressional Appropriation Totals
1976	$7,646,066
1977	$9,889,402
1978	$10,655,804
1979	$6,127,823
1980	$19,518,134
1981	$16,132,250
1982	$7,818,814
1983	$2,703,780
1984	$4,898,118
1985	$5,120,597
1986	$4,822,988
1987	$4,500,000
1988	$0
1989	$9,124,414
1990	$12,160,266
1991	$8,127,033
1992	$7,000,000
1993	$4,000,000
1994	$5,000,000
1995	* $58,195
Total	$145,000,000

- This funding was for a particular named lake

Clean Water Act Section 319(h) Grant Funds History

All grant totals from 2001 on are after across-the-board government program cuts post-appropriation (i.e. totals are after cuts to the original Congressional appropriation).

Federal Fiscal Year	Grant Total (in millions)
1990	$37
1991	$51
1992	$52.5
1993	$50
1994	$80
1995	$100
1996	$100
1997	$100
1998	$105
1999	$200
2000	$200
2001	$237.5 (rounded)
2002	$237.5 (rounded)
2003	$238.5 (rounded)
2004	$237 (rounded)
2005	$207.3 (rounded)
2006	$204.3 (rounded)
2007	$199.3 (rounded)
2008	$200.9 (rounded)
2009	$200.9 (rounded)

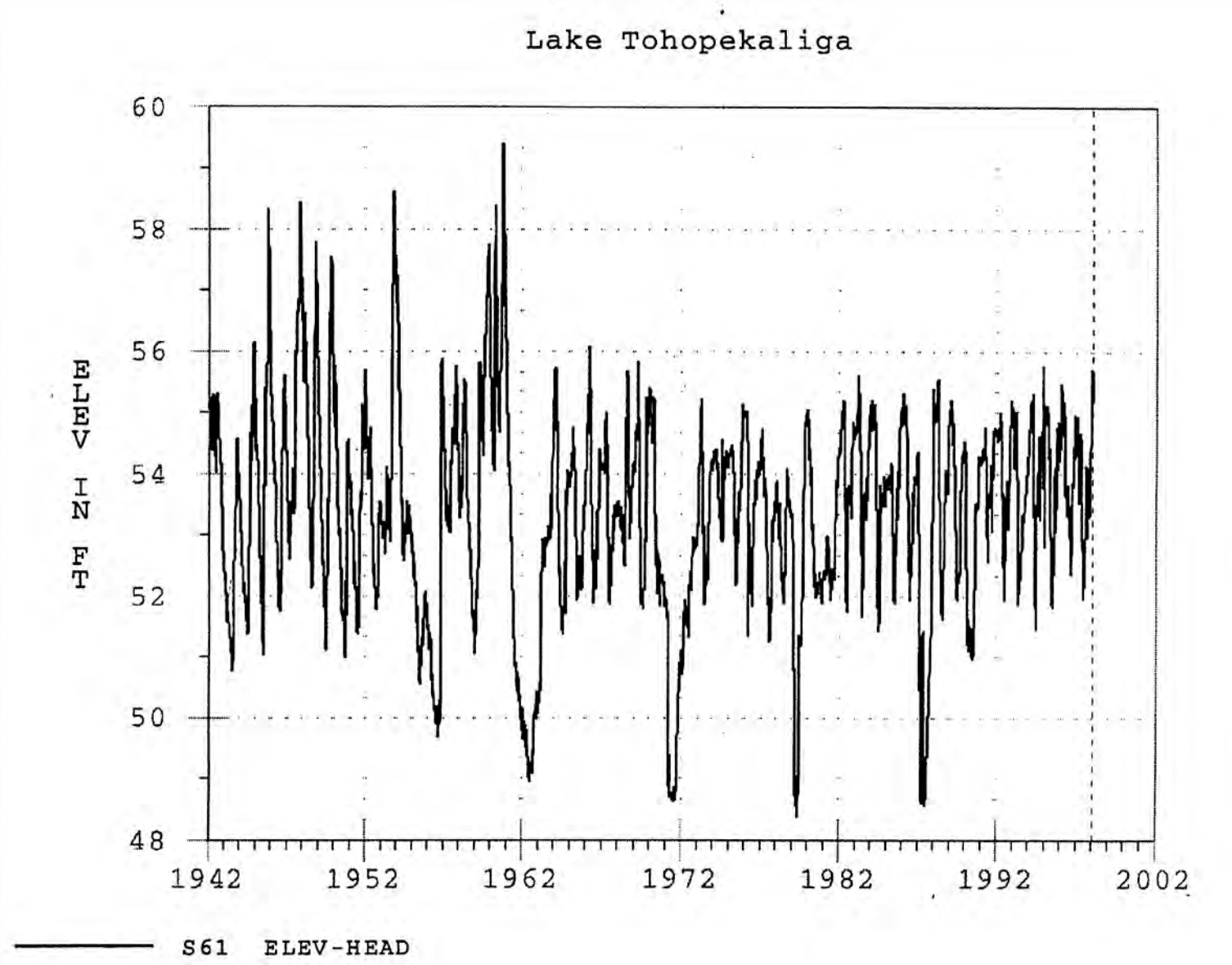
Environmental Protection Agency

(In millions of dollars)

	Actual 2010	Estimate 2011	Estimate 2012
Spending			
Discretionary Budget Authority:			
Operating Budget [1]	3,931		3,814
State and Tribal Categorical Grants	1,116		1,201
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	2,100		1,550
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	1,387		990
Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup	100		99
Clean Diesel Grants	80		—
Targeted Water Infrastructure	187		20
Requested (non-add)	*30*		*20*
Unrequested (non-add)	*157*		—
Superfund	1,307		1,236
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	113		112
Cancellation of unobligated balances	–40		–50
Total, Discretionary budget authority	10,281	10,020	8,973

Current 319 funding is about 2% of EPA's Budget

Historical Water Levels



1944


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
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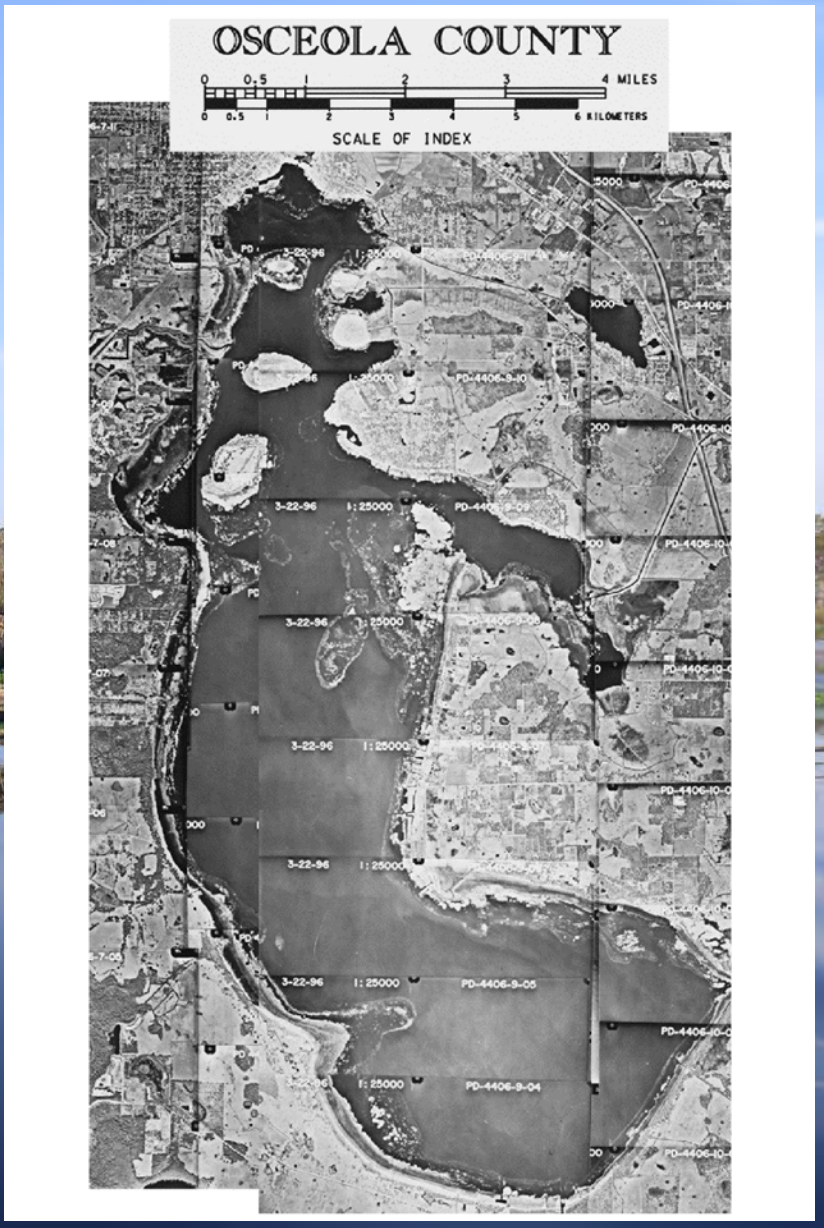
INDEX COPIED 3-15-44
LAKE TOHOPEKALIGA
KISSIMMEE PARK
RESTRICTED DCU - 6C -127
RESTRICTED DCU - 6C -126
RESTRICTED DCU - 6C -124
RESTRICTED DCU - 6C -122
RESTRICTED DCU - 6C -121
RESTRICTED DCU - 6C -120

1996


OSCEOLA COUNTY
0 0.5 1 2 3 4 MILES
0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 6 KILOMETERS
SCALE OF INDEX
3-22-96
1:25000
PD-4406-9-05
PD-4406-9-04

Aerial View of Exposed Lake Bottom and Muck Removal

Scrape Sites

Site	Acreage	Volume of Muck (yds^3)	Costs (per/yd^3)
1	130	314,600	$226,512.00 ($0.72)
2	92	252,325	$201,860.27 ($0.80)
3	277	670,340	$536,272.00 ($0.80)
4	525	1,270,500	$952,875.00 ($0.75)
5	369	647,576	$479,206.24 ($0.74)
6	175	282,333	$223,043.07 ($0.79)
7	508	1,122,504	$886,778.16 ($0.79)
8	219	475,934	$780,531.76 ($1.64)
I	581	1,808,574	$1,338,344.60 ($0.74)
II	274	526,924	$379,385.28 ($0.72)
III	189	600,160	$444,118.40 ($0.74)
Total	**3,339**	**7,971,770**	**$6,448,926.78 (AVE=$0.84/yd^3)**
Kiss	100	400,000	$696,000 ($1.74)

Information From Florida State Senator Steve Oelrich

- US EPA has awarded approximately $7.5 million for each fiscal year from 08/09 through 09/10 to FDEP for s. 319, FS - Clean Water Act/Non-Point source. We expect to receive $7.5 million for FY 10/11 as well.
- EPA no longer provides funding for the Clean Lakes Program (s. 314, FS). However, of the s. 319, FS allocation received from EPA, the DEP has spent on average $750,000 annually on lake water quality improvement and restoration projects between 1999 and 2009

TABLE 1: FY2010 SECTION 319(H) PROJECTS					
Project	**Type**	**Title**	**Lead Agency**	**Watershed**	**319 Funding**
1	Base	NPS Program Administration	DEP	Statewide	$384,299
2	Base	Erosion Sediment Control Training Program	DEP	Statewide	$161,881
3	Base	Green Industries BMP Training	DEP	Statewide	$304,581
4	Base	NPS Bioassessment Program	DEP	Statewide	$554,959
5	Base	NPS Bioassessment Quality Assurance Program	DEP	Statewide	$36,000
6	Base	Continued Expansion and Sustainability of the FYN	UF-IFAS	Various Statewide	$569,862
7	Base	Pointless Personal Pollution Education Campaign	UCF-Stormwater Management Academy (SMA)	Statewide	$250,000
8	Base	CZARA -Continuation of OSTDS County Outreach Project	DEP	Selected Counties	$200,000
9	Base	Agricultural BMP Implementation and Education	UF-IFAS	Statewide	$313,377
10	Base	Northwest Florida Unpaved Roads Stream Crossing Improvements – Walton County	Walton County	NW Florida	$84,541

11	Incremental	Gap Creek Watershed Water Quality Improvements	Okaloosa County	Choctawhatchee Bay	$722,400
12	Incremental	Capital Cascade Park Stormwater Treatment System	Blueprint 2000 Intergovernmental Agency	Apalachee Bay-St. Marks	$421,919
13	Incremental	Paynes Prairie Sheetflow Restoration – Phase I	City of Gainesville	Ocklawaha	$750,000
14	Incremental	Northwest Florida Apalachicola and Ochlockonee River Basin Stream Crossing Assessment	West Florida Resource Conservation & Cevelopment Council	Apalachicola and Ochlockonee River	$297,087
15	Incremental	Melbourne Beach Stormwater Quality Improvements	Town of Melbourne Beach	Cape Canaveral	$250,000
16	Incremental	Elizabeth Place Hydrologic Enhancement Program	Polk County Natural Resources Division	Peace River	$400,000
17	Incremental	Lake Seminole Regional Alum Treatment Facility	Pinellas County Government	Lake Seminole	$500,000

TABLE 1: FY2010 SECTION 319(H) PROJECTS					
Project	**Type**	**Title**	**Lead Agency**	**Watershed**	**319 Funding**
18	Incremental	Coconut Lane Outfall Improvements	Town of Ocean Ridge	Lake Worth Lagoon	$119,415
19	Incremental	Lake Concord Alum Treatment & Baffle Box	City of Orlando	Lake Jessup	$516,079
20	Incremental	Lake Harris Water Quality Improvement Project	City of Leesburg	Upper Ocklawaha River, Lake Harris	$217,800
21	Incremental	Reconstruct Riberia Street/Revitalize San Sebastian River	City of St. Augustine	**San Sebastian River**	$450,000
22	Competitive	North Lake Lawne Stormwater Treatment Project	Orange County EPD	Little Wekiva River/Canal	$60,000
				319 TOTAL	$7,564,200

Moving Forward

- **Show State and Federal Legislators the actual value of lakes (natural resources) and help them make the right decision to invest in them**
  - **How do we do this and who is going to do the work??????**

Valuing Water Quality Through Recreational Uses in Iowa

Joseph Herriges and Catherine Kling
Department of Economics
Center for Agricultural and Rural Development

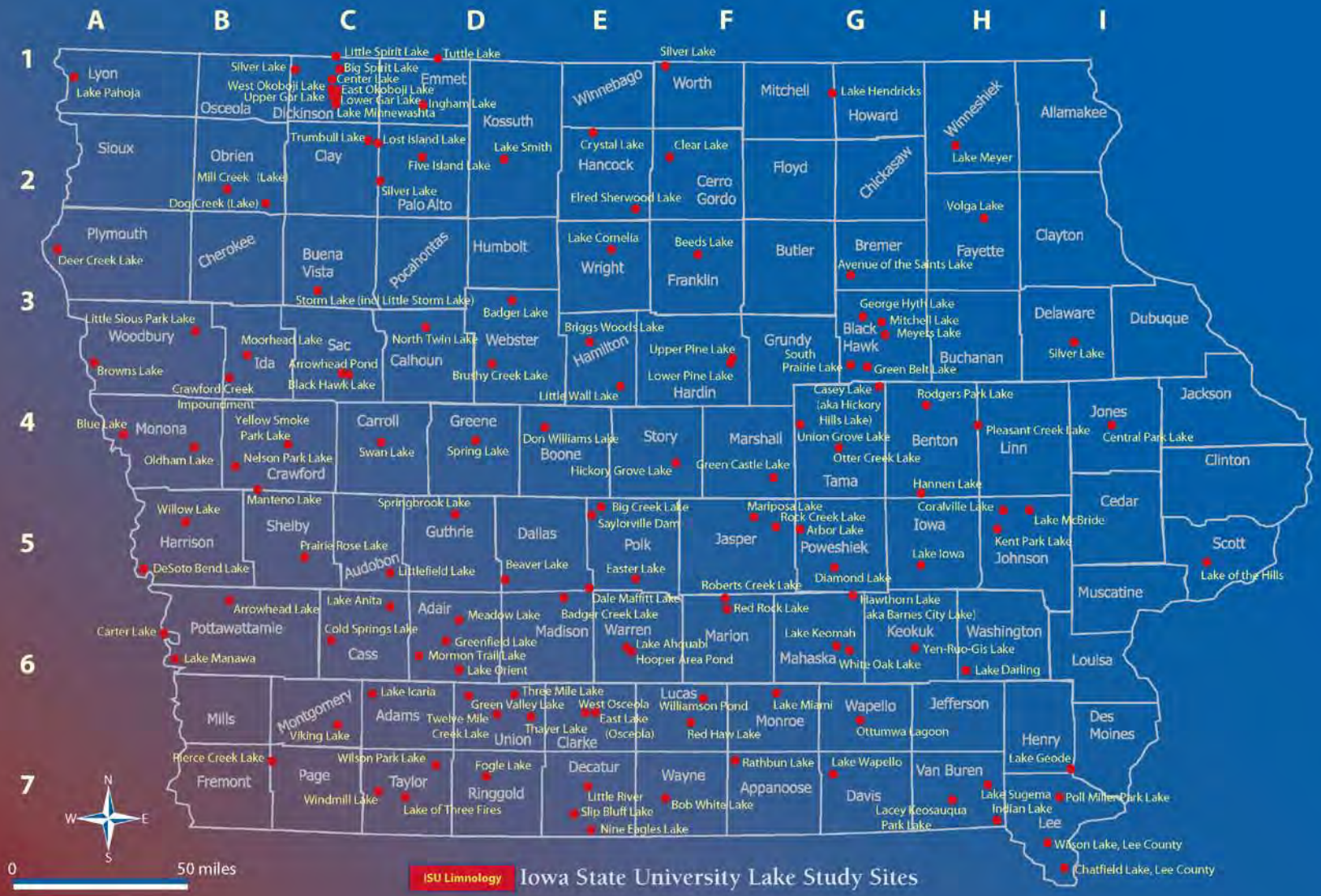
John Downing
Department of Ecology, Evolution and Organisimal Biology
Iowa State University

Funding from EPA Star grant, Iowa DNR, and CARD appreciated

Project Overview

- A four-year panel data set of survey responses will be collected involving
  - Actual trip behavior and future expected trips, years 2001-2006
  - Water quality scenarios at several target lakes
  - Knowledge and perceptions regarding lake quality
- Data linked to limnological measurements (Downing) at 132 primary lakes in Iowa
- Estimate demand for and value of improved water quality in Iowa's lakes

Lakes included in Study



Moving Forward

Organize all lake management players to move in the same direction

- **How do we do this and who is going to do the work??????**

NALMS Mission Statement:

To forge partnerships among citizens, scientists, and professionals to foster the management and protection of lakes and reservoirs for today and tomorrow.

American Fisheries Society Mission Statement:

To advance sound science, promote professional development, and disseminate science-based fisheries information for the global protection, conservation, and sustainability of fishery resources and aquatic ecosystems.

APMS Mission Statement:

Strives to promote environmental stewardship through operations, research, education and outreach related to integrated management of vegetation in aquatic systems.

Moving Forward

- **Continue to manage lakes with the current tools and funding available**
  - **Develop comprehensive management plans leveraging monies from as many sources as possible**

Lake Management Plans


Questions?
JUN 19 2008