§319 Nonpoint Source Program
Communicating Success

What We'll Cover Today

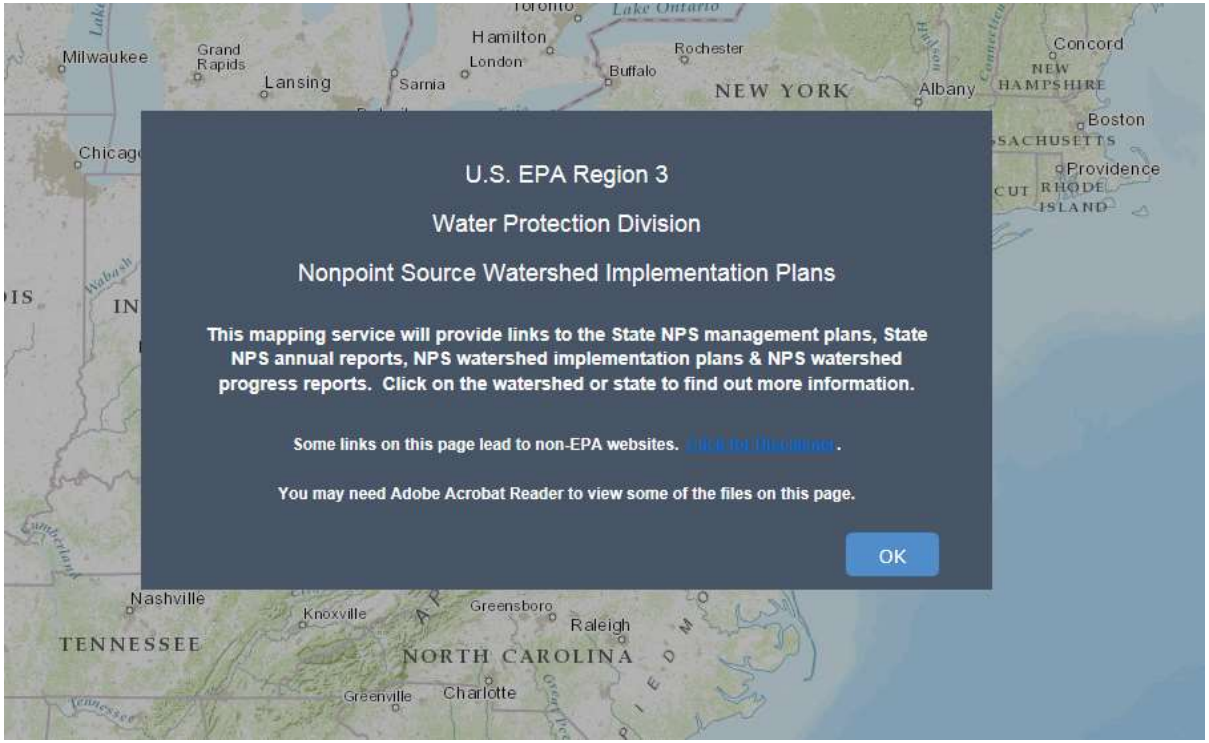
- State NPS Management Plan
- Annual Reports
- Executive Summary
- Current Success Stories

Where we are

- WPT
- National Highlight Report
- Story Maps

Where we are going




Toronto
Lake Ontario
Hamilton
London
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Buffalo
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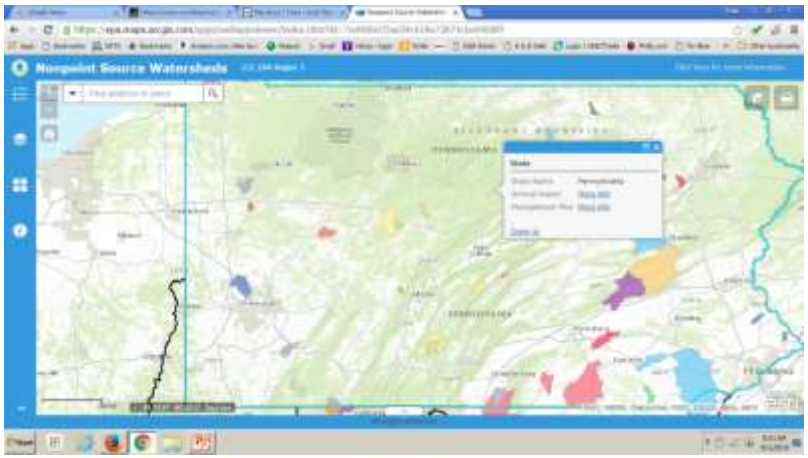
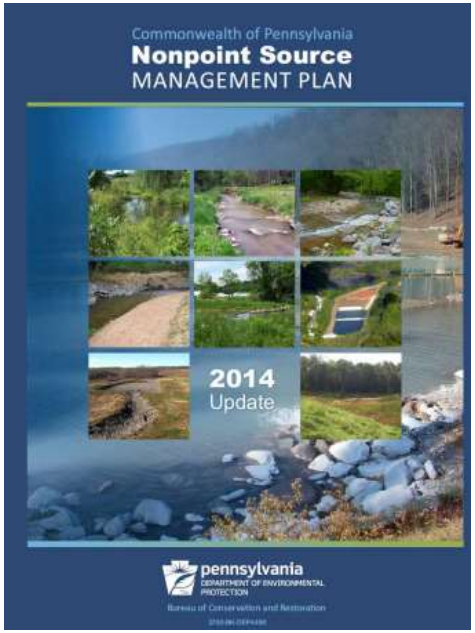
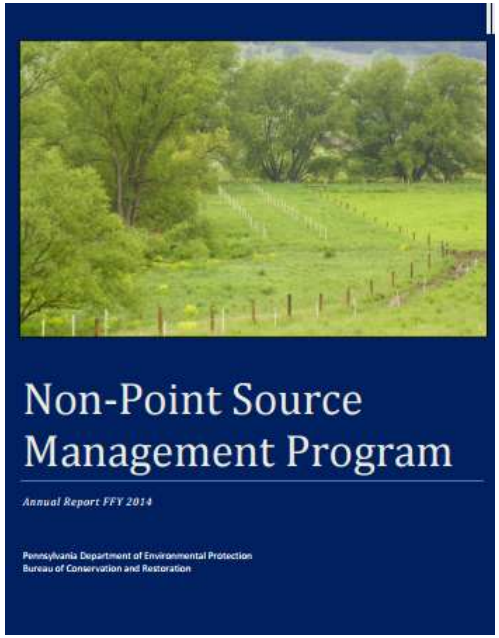
Sarnia
NEW YORK
Albany
Concord
NEW HAMPSHIRE
Boston
Providence
RHODE ISLAND
Chicago
U.S. EPA Region 3
Water Protection Division
Nonpoint Source Watershed Implementation Plans
This mapping service will provide links to the State NPS management plans, State NPS annual reports, NPS watershed implementation plans & NPS watershed progress reports. Click on the watershed or state to find out more information.
Some links on this page lead to non-EPA websites.
You may need Adobe Acrobat Reader to view some of the files on this page.
OK
Nashville
Knoxville
Greensboro
Raleigh
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
Greenville
Charlotte


Nonpoint Source Watersheds


Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Nonpoint Source
MANAGEMENT PLAN
2014
Update
pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION


Non-Point Source
Management Program
Annual Report FFY 2014
Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Conservation and Restoration

Nonpoint Source Program Highlights for 2014

Overview

Pennsylvania (PA) is a diverse and dynamic Commonwealth. As the home of over 86,000 miles of streams and rivers as well as 161,455 acres of lakes and reservoirs, PA has a tremendous amount of water requiring protection and balanced use. PA's Nonpoint Source (NPS) Management Program is a guide to those who are actively involved with the protection and restoration of the water resource in PA as that resource is impacted by nonpoint source pollution.

The Nonpoint Source Management Program of PA is a program of much success. These successes are borne largely out of the willing collaboration between multiple state, federal and local government partnerships as well as the absolutely critical support from citizens and NGOs.

PENNSYLVANIA

Major Accomplishments

Throughout FFY 2014, Pennsylvania's DEP and its many partners began numerous projects, continued a number of successful multi-year projects and maintained familiar and well received programs all for the purpose of reducing the amount of NPS pollutants entering the waters of this Commonwealth. These efforts resulted in the one year reduction of 3.4 million pounds of Nitrogen, over 176,000 pounds of Phosphorus and over 3,700 tons of sediment.

Statewide Load Reductions

Nitrogen (lbs/year)	Phosphorus (lbs/year)	Sediment (tons/year)
3,420,700.9	176,228.6	3,737.9

Sum of all modeled load reductions which occurred in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania during FFY 2014.

Improving Waters

Harveys Lake

Nutrients in runoff from urban areas impaired Pennsylvania's Harveys Lake prompting the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection to add this lake to the Section 303 (d) list of impaired waters in 1996. Since that time, project partners stabilized degraded portions of shoreline and stream channels, revegetated urban stormwater and deployed floating wetland islands to reduce nutrients. Water quality improved in Harveys Lake; as of the 2014 Integrated Report, Harveys Lake is no longer listed as impaired.

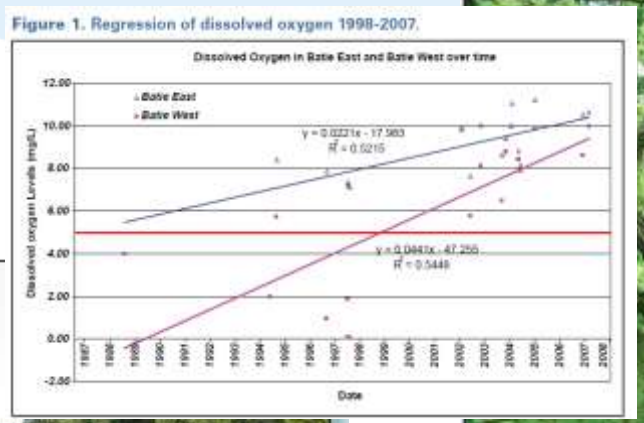
Topographic Map of area around Harveys Lake

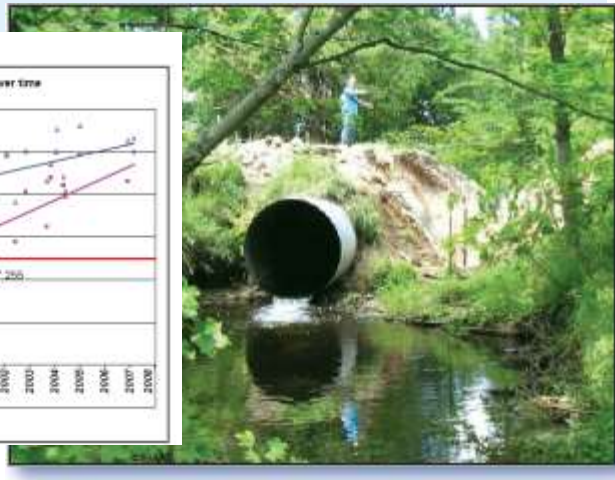
Long's Run

Long's Run is a tributary of Six Mile Run and is located in Broad Top Township in an area known as the Broad Top Coal Region. The watershed is affected by abandoned mine drainage (AMD) and was listed as impaired in 1996. Fifteen AMD discharges were identified and sampled for a year in the Long's Run watershed. Since 2001, Broad Top Township received funds from EPA's Section 319 Nonpoint Source Program ($470,439) and Pennsylvania's Growing Greener Grant Program ($102,016) to construct passive treatment systems on 14 of the 15 discharges. In FFY 2014, Long's Run was de-listed. Long's Run was removed from Category 5 as impaired (in 2012 report) to attaining and no longer impaired in 2014. Fish have been observed in Long's Run. This is 5.3 miles of stream restored.

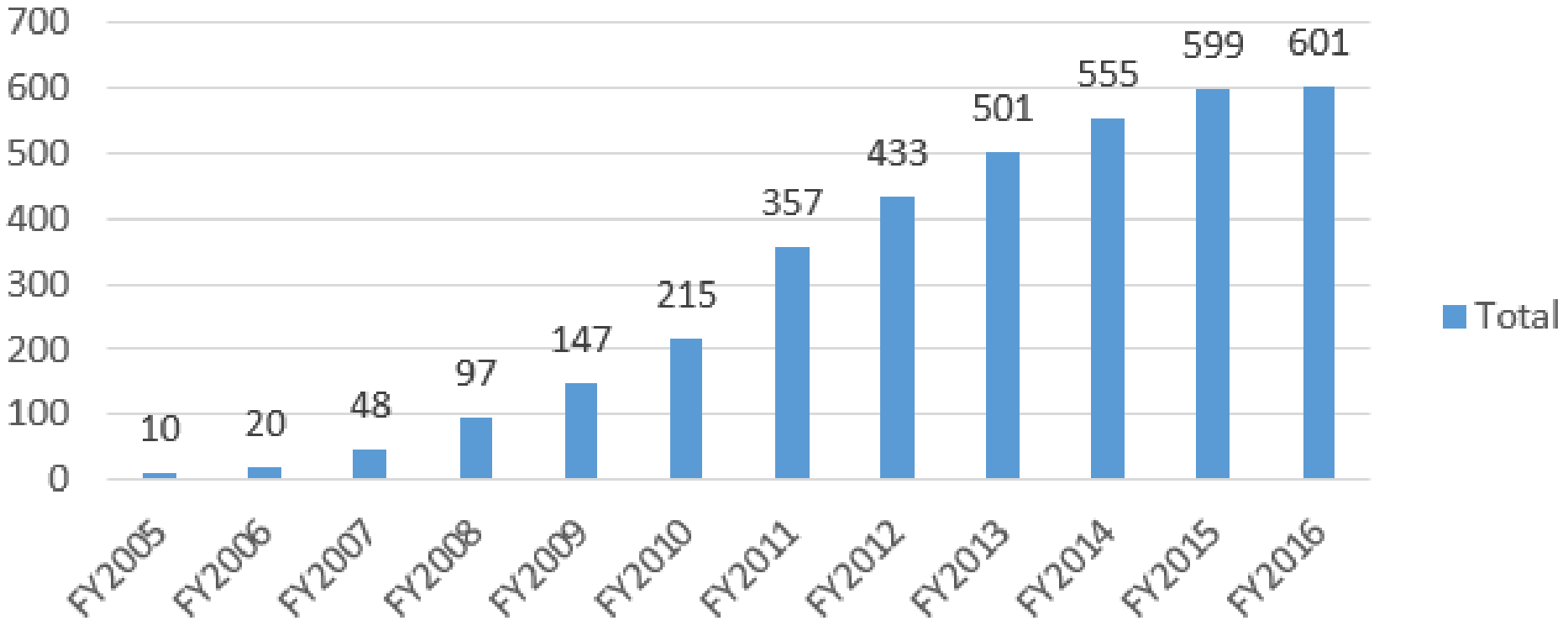
Nonpoint Source Program Delivers Results

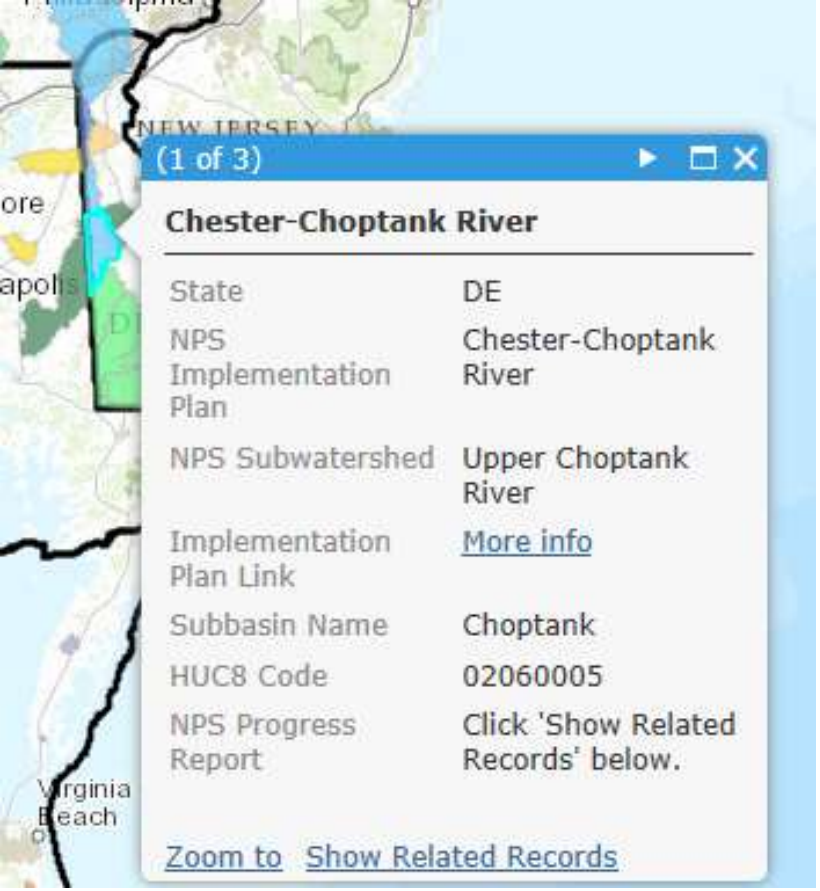
Section 319
NONPOINT SOURCE PROGRAM SUCCESS STORY





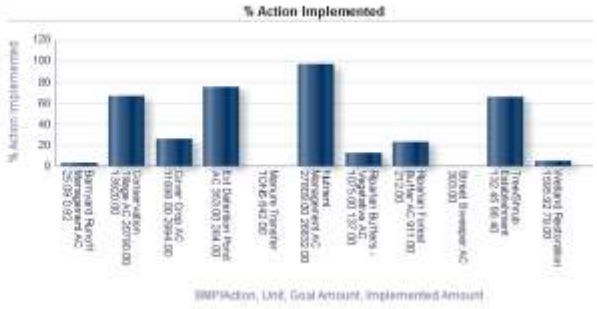
Section 319 Water Quality Successes Waterbodies(cumulative) Partially or Fully Restored 2005-2015





Chester and Choptank Choptank 4/17/2015

BMP/Action	Unit	Goal Amount	Implemented Amount	% Action Implemented
Barnyard Runoff Management	AC	25.08	0.82	3
Conservation Tillage	AC	20790.00	13920.00	67
Cover Crop	AC	11698.00	2994.00	26
Ext Detention Pond	AC	353.00	264.00	75
Manure Transfer	TONS		642.00	
Nutrient Management	AC	27809.00	26802.00	96
Riparian Buffers - Vegetative	AC	1075.00	137.00	13
Riparian Forest Buffer	AC	911.00	212.00	23
Street Sweeper	AC	303.00		
Tree/Shrub Establishment		132.45	86.40	65
Wetland Restoration		1595.92	79.00	5



Chester and Choptank Choptank 4/17/2015

Pollutant ID	Unit	% Load Reduction Achieved-TMDL
Nitrogen	LBS/YR	32
Pathogens (Other)		
Phosphorus	LBS/YR	21

EPA
United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

National 319 Nonpoint Source Program Highlights Report

—a catalyst for water quality improvements

A REPORT ON HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 319 PROGRAM

The Faces of Success

Kari Hedin, Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, Minnesota

Excess nutrient runoff from poor farming practices resulted in high phosphorus levels, fish kills, and algal blooms in Third Lake on the Fond du Lac tribal reservation. Kari Hedin, a watershed specialist for the tribe, explains, "Grant funding paid for an alum treatment in the lake to bind the phosphorus to bottom sediments preventing algae growth, resulting in a huge reduction in phosphorus." A local horse farm owner also chipped in by turning several large piles of manure into garden compost for a school. "The farmer was an enthusiastic key partner who worked hard to improve his farm management techniques," noted Hedin.

"To me, the 319 program means helping to leave things better than when you found them and finding solutions that benefit multiple problems."

Jennifer Zygmunt, Department of Environmental Quality, Wyoming

As Wyoming's nonpoint source coordinator, Jennifer Zygmunt has worked on more than 60 nonpoint projects. One project in particular sticks out in her mind as particularly gratifying. By the early 1990s, historic grazing practices had caused sedimentation in a mountainous creek in northeastern Wyoming. Twenty years after 319 funds were used to help improve grazing practices, monitoring data demonstrated that the project was a success. "The project shows that you often need many years for problems to be corrected," she said. "I think it's important to recognize that nonpoint source problems weren't created overnight and they won't be fixed overnight. Sometimes you have to nudge things in the right direction and then allow time for natural processes to work and heal things."

Tia Rice, Seneca Conservation District, Ohio

Tia Rice, a program administrator with the Seneca Conservation District in northern Ohio, has helped many farmers make the switch from conventional tillage to conservation tillage (e.g., replacing older equipment such as chisel plows with newer vertical tillage equipment that helps reduce runoff). Through an equipment buy-down program, Tia helped bring about a change in the mindset of area farmers. "Several farmers were so happy with the new equipment, they began renting it out to other farmers to try out, which brought even more farmers into the program," says Rice.

"Without 319 funding, there is no way we would have been able to make this much headway toward watershed improvement in the Sandusky River watershed."

Dave Thomas, Broad Top Township, Pennsylvania

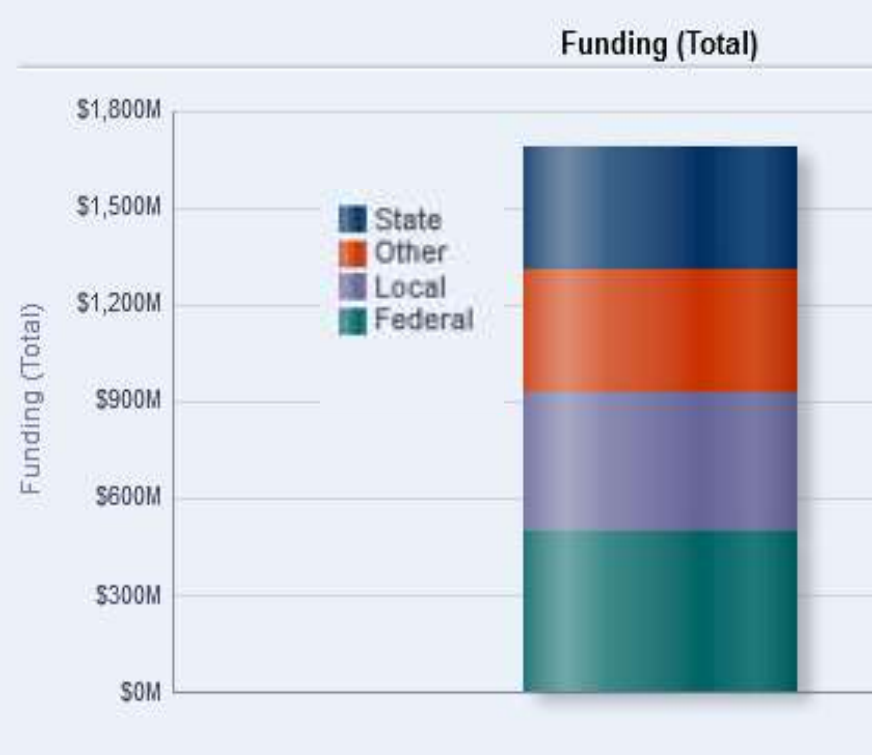
In southern Pennsylvania, Broad Top Township has put the cleaning of its streams on a par with maintaining roads—using its own plans, employees, and equipment to restore and protect waters impacted by abandoned mine drainage and bacteria.

319 grants as a catalyst

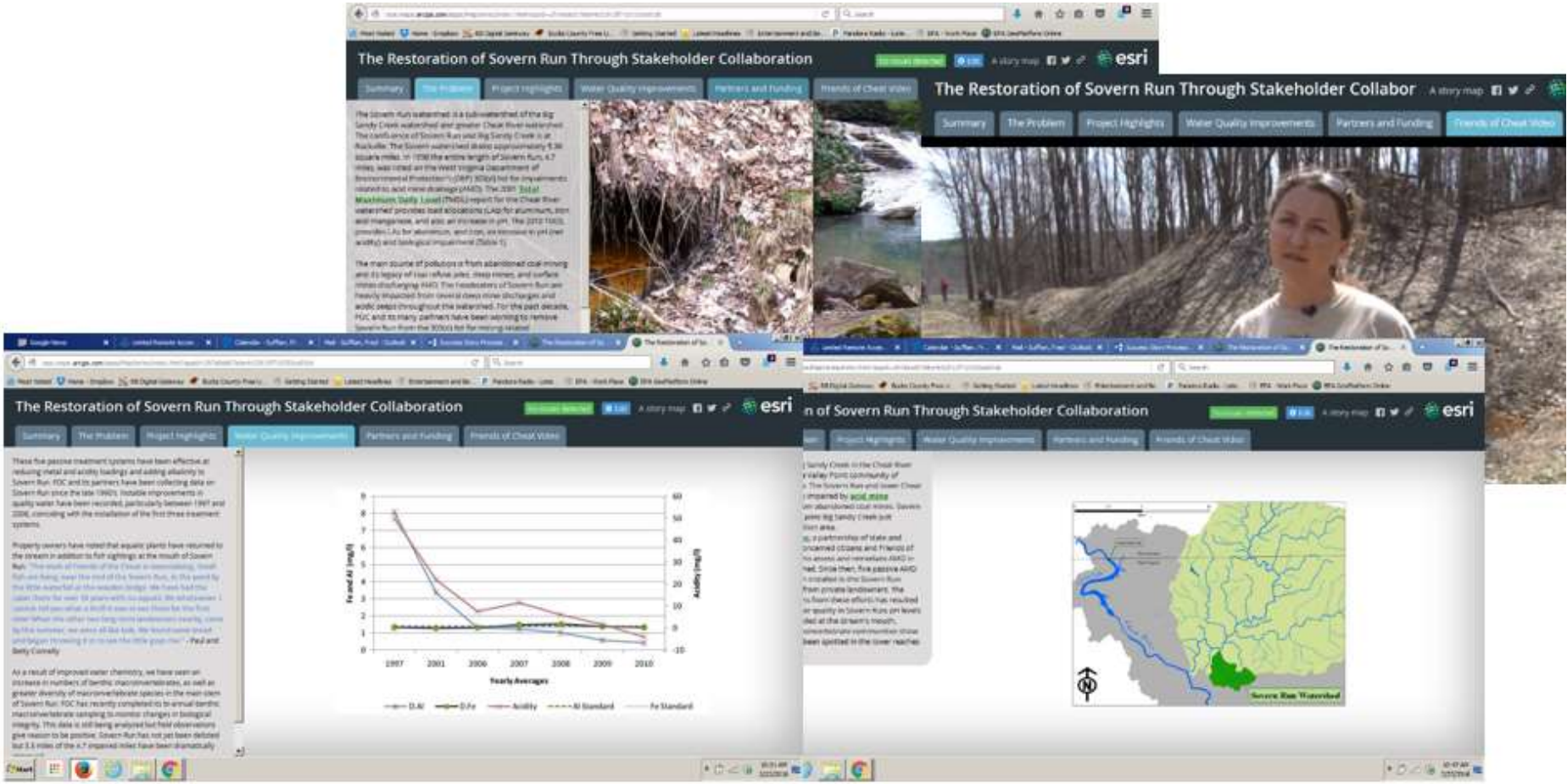
- In FY15 319 funding per state was ~ $1M to ~ $8.1M
- 40% non-federal match required
- Many states leverage well beyond match

Funding associated with successfully restored waters

Of $1.7 Billion dollars in funding. 319 funds were about $197M, ~ 12 %



Story Maps


The Restoration of Sovern Run Through Stakeholder Collaboration
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Summary
The Problem
Project Highlights
Water Quality Improvements
Partners and Funding
Friends of Cheat Video
The Restoration of Sovern Run Through Stakeholder Collabor
A story map
The Restoration of Sovern Run Through Stakeholder Collaboration
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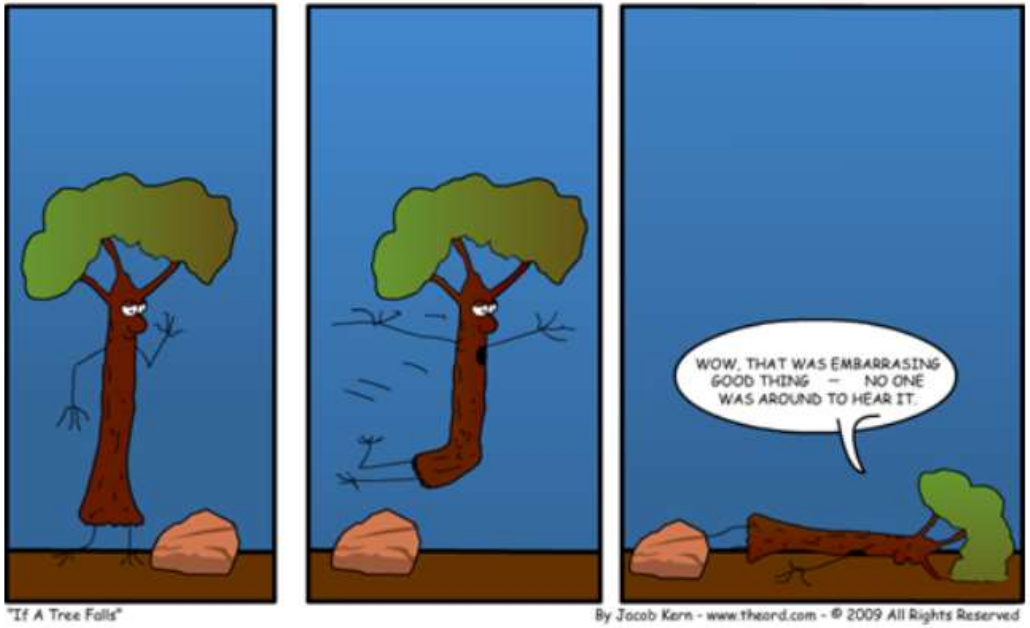
Fe and Al (mg/l)
Acidity (mg/l)
1997
2001
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
Yearly Averages
D.Al
D.Fe
Acidity
Al Standard
Fe Standard
Sovern Run Watershed

How Do You Communicate Success?



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If a tree falls in the woods and no one is around to hear it, does it make a sound?