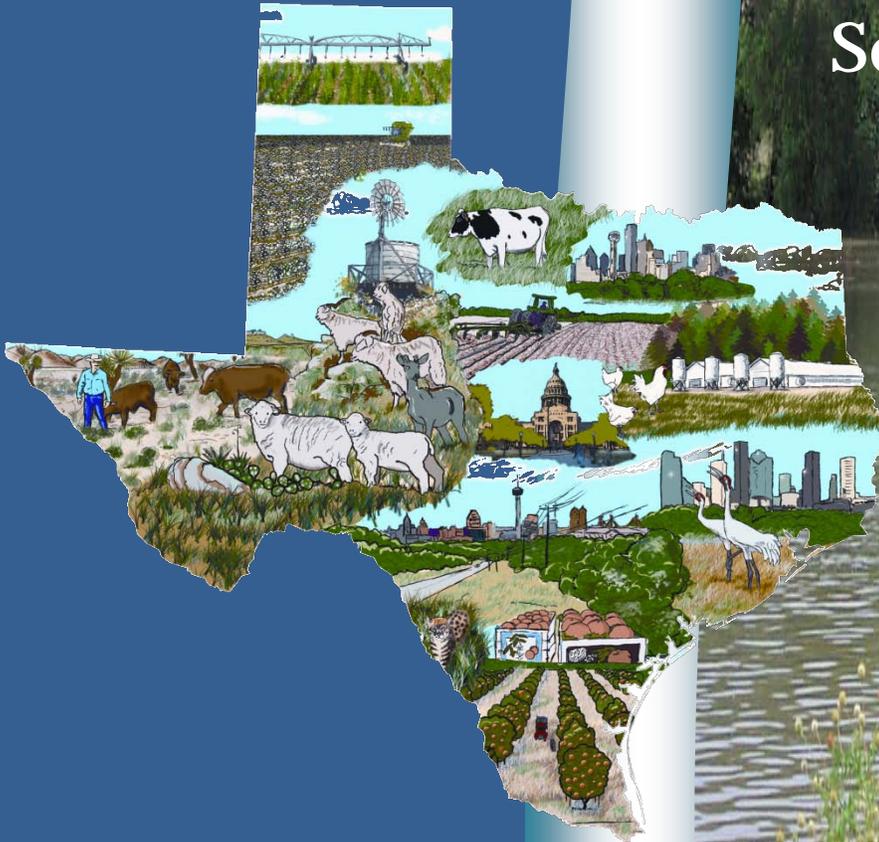




*PROTECTING &
ENHANCING NATURAL
RESOURCES FOR
TOMORROW*



Texas State Soil & Water Conservation Board

Semi-Annual Report
July 1, 2012

4311 South 31st Street,
Suite 125
Temple, Texas 76502
(254) 773-2250
www.tsswcb.texas.gov

Table of Contents

	Page
Historical Background	5
Sunset	7
Organization	7
Staff	8
Soil and Water Conservation Districts	9
Annual State Meeting Of Soil and Water Conservation District Directors	11
Director Mileage and Per Diem	11
District Technical Assistance Funds	11
District Conservation Assistance Program	11
Programs and Activities of the TSSWCB	11
Flood Control Programs	12
Texas Nonpoint Source Management Program	13
Nonpoint Source Grant Program	14
Total Maximum Daily Load Program	15
Recreational Use Attainability Analyses	17
Watershed Protection Plan Program	18
Water Quality Management Plan Program	20
Poultry Water Quality Management Plan Initiative	22
Coastal Coordination Advisory Committee	25
Texas Groundwater Protection Committee Function	26
Watershed Approach to Water Quality Planning and Implementation	27
Information Technology	27
Public Information /Education Report	28
District Program Development Program	28
2012 Summer Teacher Workshops	29
2012 Texas Conservation Awards Program	29
Soil & Water Stewardship Public Speaking Contest	31
Wildlife Alliance for Youth	32
State Woodland Clinic and Contest	32
Regional Woodland Clinic	33
Conservation Education Video Library	33
Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution Watershed Flow Model	33
Invasive Species	34
Water Supply Enhancement Program Status Report	34
TSSWCB FY12 Operating Budget and Report	Atch 1
Ongoing CWA, §319(h) Grant Program Projects	Atch 2
Ongoing State General Revenue Nonpoint Source Grant Program Projects	Atch 3

Forward

In response to S.B. 1828 passed by the 78th Texas Legislature in Regular Session, 2003, the Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board presents this review of its programs and activities. S.B. 1828 added §201.028 to the Texas Agriculture Code to provide that the TSSWCB shall prepare and deliver to the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a report, not later than January 1 and July 1 of each year, relating to the status of the budget areas of responsibility assigned to the State Board including outreach programs, grants made and received, federal funding applied for and received, special projects, and oversight of soil and water conservation district activities.

The FY 12 Operating Budget with FY 10 and FY 11 expenditures is attached to this report. Information on grants made to local districts and other entities is incorporated within the program section it involves. Ongoing Federal grant program projects under the Clean Water Act are provided in another attachment.

The Texas State Soil & Water Conservation Board takes pride in the accomplishments and remarkable progress that have been made in soil and water conservation in this state. Often environmental successes are slow to be realized. We have realized and previously reported one success story that involves reducing the level of Atrazine in several water bodies, particularly the Aquilla Reservoir in the Hill County-Blackland SWCD.

However, we recognize there remains a continuing challenge and an ongoing need to ensure our land has the capability to produce food and fiber for future Texans. Because of changes in land use, ownership, technology, and population growth, the need for soil and water conservation programs will remain critical. Texas has a finite number of acres to provide for the needs and desires of citizens and visitors, and this places an ever-increasing demand on agricultural land. Farmers and ranchers face complex decisions concerning the best ways to manage and utilize the land available to them.

We believe that soil and water conservation programs must remain dynamic as land uses change and technology improves to make some conservation practices more capable of meeting demands on soil and water resources. We also maintain the belief that the purpose of the soil and water conservation program is to promote the wise use of our renewable natural resources and provide for the conservation and enhancement of the soil and water resources of this state through and by the dynamic decisions of local soil and water conservation districts which promotes the use of each acre of land within its capabilities and treating it according to its needs.

From the beginning, the Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board and local soil and water conservation districts have formed an organizational framework through which various complex governmental conservation programs are delivered to local landowners and operators. This relationship has successfully been utilized to disseminate sound management techniques and practices to maintain individual productive land uses to provide for the needs of present and future generations.

To the landowners of Texas, the individual soil and water conservation district directors, and the many agencies and organizations assisting and working with our programs, we offer our sincere thanks.

Historical Background

In the early history of the United States, those involved in agriculture often did not consider the conservation of soil and water resources. Land was cleared and put into farm production. When the land quit producing at a profitable level, the farmers merely moved on to new land farther west and started the process over again. There was no need to be concerned with soil conservation, as there was a seemingly unlimited supply of virgin land waiting to be tilled. This process continued through the 1800s and into the early 1900s. With the outbreak of World War I, farmers in the Great Plains states were encouraged to break out native grassland to grow wheat and other foodstuffs to feed the nation and the world. As a result of these and other unwise management practices and the fact that the farmlands were experiencing long periods of drought, the 1930s produced some of the worst dust storms the nation had ever seen. Clouds of dust rolled across the plains states sending dust storms through the south and into the nation's capital. At the same time, the nation was in the midst of a great economic depression. The federal government, seeking ways to put people back to work and encourage conservation, created the Civilian Conservation Corps and Soil Erosion Service. Through these mechanisms, demonstration projects were initiated to train technicians and to educate the public in ways to conserve soil resources. These programs were successful in putting people back to work, but lacked the local ties to establish lasting conservation programs.

One of the early day leaders in the national effort to control soil erosion was Hugh Hammond Bennett from North Carolina. After graduation from the University of North Carolina in 1903, Hugh Bennett took a job with the Bureau of Soils in the United States Department of Agriculture. Because of his experience, scientific knowledge and leadership ability, he was put in charge of the Soil Erosion Service when it was created in 1933. In 1935, P.L. (Public Law) 46 was passed creating the Soil Conservation Service within the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Hugh Bennett became the first Chief of the agency. He soon became internationally known for his accomplishments in conservation work.

With the help of Congressman Buchanan from Columbus, Texas, Hugh Bennett was able to persuade President Franklin Roosevelt that the soil resources of this nation were being wasted. He convinced the President that a Model Soil Conservation Act should be developed and sent to the governors of each state for passage by their state legislatures. The purpose of this Model Act would be to develop programs at the state and local level to control soil erosion.

In 1936, such a Model Act was sent to the governors with the endorsement of President Roosevelt. The Model Act, developed in Washington, was patterned after the Texas Wind Erosion Act, the Grass Conservation Acts in the Northern High Plains and certain water conservation district law.

In 1937 legislation was introduced in the Texas Legislature based on this Model Act. It is reported that as many as 25 different versions of this soil conservation law were considered before a final version was passed. There was much heated discussion of the proposed legislation. When the final version was adopted, the bill contained many undesirable features. The law would have set up Soil Conservation Districts automatically on a county basis and made County Commissioners Courts the governing body. A portion of the county tax was to be used to finance the program and county agricultural agents were to be the administrative officers.

A number of agricultural leaders from across the state had, by this time, become concerned about the newly passed legislation. It was their opinion that, if the responsibility for installing and maintaining conservation measures lay in the hands of the land owners, the control of such a program should also be in their hands.

As a result of these and other concerns, a group of landowners led by V.C. Marshall of Heidenheimer, Texas, convinced the Governor to veto the 1937 legislation.

Hard feelings among agricultural leaders resulted from the attempt to pass this soil conservation law. Under the leadership of Mr. Marshall, a concerted effort was made during the interim between legislative sessions to heal the old wounds and to put together a version of a law that would be generally accepted by the farmers and ranchers of Texas. Mr. Marshall organized a committee of leaders from across the state to promote the passage of a new Soil Conservation Law. He traveled many miles at his own expense seeking the views of agricultural leaders and promoting the idea of the Soil Conservation District Program.

The key points Mr. Marshall felt should be included in the new law were that (1) farmers and ranchers should determine whether or not a Soil Conservation District was needed and hold a local option election prior to the establishment of the district; (2) the program should be controlled by landowners; and (3) the Soil Conservation Districts should have no taxing authority or the power of eminent domain.

In 1939, the Texas Legislature passed H.B. (House Bill) 20 which incorporated those features and was the first Soil Conservation Law for the state. The law created the State Soil Conservation Board and allowed for the creation of the Soil Conservation Districts. Mr. Marshall was elected as the first Chairman of the Soil Conservation Board and later resigned to become the first Executive Director of the agency.

On April 30, 1940, the Secretary of the State issued Certificates of Organization for the first 16 Soil Conservation Districts paving the way for the program we now operate. Today, Texas has 216 local soil and water conservation districts that encompass more than 99% of the state.

As previously mentioned, the Model Act endorsed by President Roosevelt was in part patterned after the Texas Wind Erosion Act. Texas was already making attempts to address soil conservation as a result of the “Dust Bowl” days of the 1930s. The 44th Legislature in 1935 passed legislation authorizing the establishment of Wind Erosion Conservation Districts. This law provided for the creation of districts to “conserve the soil by prevention of unnecessary erosion caused by winds, and the reclamation of lands that have been depreciated or denuded of soil by reasons of winds.” Although a number of Wind Erosion Control Districts were created, the passage of the Soil Conservation District Law in 1939 resulted in those districts becoming dormant.

In 1975, Governor Dolph Briscoe, by Executive Order, designated the TSSWCB as lead agency to assume the planning and management responsibility for control of agricultural and silvicultural nonpoint source pollution as required by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

In 1981, the 67th Legislature passed H.B. 1436, which for the first time codified the agricultural laws of Texas. Title 7, Chapter 201 of this code contains the portion pertaining to Soil and Water Conservation.

In 1985, the 69th Legislature passed S.B. 1083 creating a Brush Control Program in Texas and granting new powers and responsibilities, without funding, to the TSSWCB and Soil and Water Conservation Districts under Chapter 203 of the Agriculture Code.

In 1999, the TSSWCB received its first appropriation in the FY00-01 biennium to control water-depleting brush and trees, such as cedar and mesquite. The program received \$9.1 million to establish a pilot project in the North Concho Watershed.

In 1993, the 73rd Legislature passed S.B. 503 which named the TSSWCB the lead agency to address water quality issues relating to runoff from diffused, or nonpoint sources resulting from agricultural and forestry operations. In 1999, the Legislature expanded the TSSWCB's environmental mission and appropriated money to address water pollution from nonpoint sources under a separate, federally mandated program.

The leaders who framed the Texas Soil and Water Conservation Law in 1939 recognized that landowners and operators of private land constitute the basic resource for the conservation of our renewable natural resources. Without the support and willing participation of private landowners and operators in the development and implementation of soil and water conservation programs there is little hope of success. Local soil and water conservation districts led by farmers and ranchers who know the land and the local conditions and problems have the means to develop conservation plans that address each acre of land specific to its needs to solve or reduce the severity of its problems.

Sunset

The Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board went under Sunset review during the 82nd Legislative Session. In June of 2011, the Sunset Advisory Commission made their decisions concerning the agency and recommended that the agency be continued for another 12 years.

During the Regular Session, HB 1808 by Cook was passed and signed by Governor Perry. Changes to agency law, which become effective September 1, 2011, are being incorporated into our law. New rules have been adopted to revise our Brush Control Program into a Water Supply Enhancement Program to comply with the law.

Organization

Since inception, the TSSWCB has been governed by five board members, elected by delegates from each of five regions of the state's 216 local soil and water conservation districts. Elections occur annually at regional conventions of the local soil and water conservation districts, with members serving two-year staggered terms. However, with the enactment of S.B. 1828 by the 78th Legislature, two Governor appointees join the five elected board members to create a seven-member board. The two Governor appointed positions are listed below. The term of one member appointed by the Governor expires February 1 of each odd-numbered year, and the term of the other member appointed by the Governor expires on February 1 of each even-numbered year.

Elected State Board members must be 18 years of age or older; hold title to farmland or ranchland; and be actively engaged in farming or ranching. The Governor appointees must be actively engaged in the business of farming, animal husbandry, or other business related to agriculture and wholly or partly owns or leases land used in connection with that business; and may not be a member of the board of directors of a conservation district.

The State Board elects its own Chair and generally meets every odd month, unless specific programs or issues require more immediate action. The following list shows the current Board members and which State Board Region they represent.

Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board Members

Member Name	Region	Term	Residence
Scott Buckles	#1	May 3, 2011-May 7, 2013	Stratford
Marty H. Graham	#2	May 1, 2012-May 6, 2014	Rocksprings
José O. Dodier, Jr.	#3	May 3, 2011-May 7, 2013	Zapata
Jerry D. Nichols	#4	May 1, 2012-May 6, 2014	Nacogdoches
Barry Mahler	#5	May 3, 2011-May 7, 2013	Iowa Park
Larry D. Jacobs	Appointed	February 1, 2012-February 1, 2014	Montgomery
Joe L. Ward	Appointed	February 1, 2011-February 1, 2013	Telephone

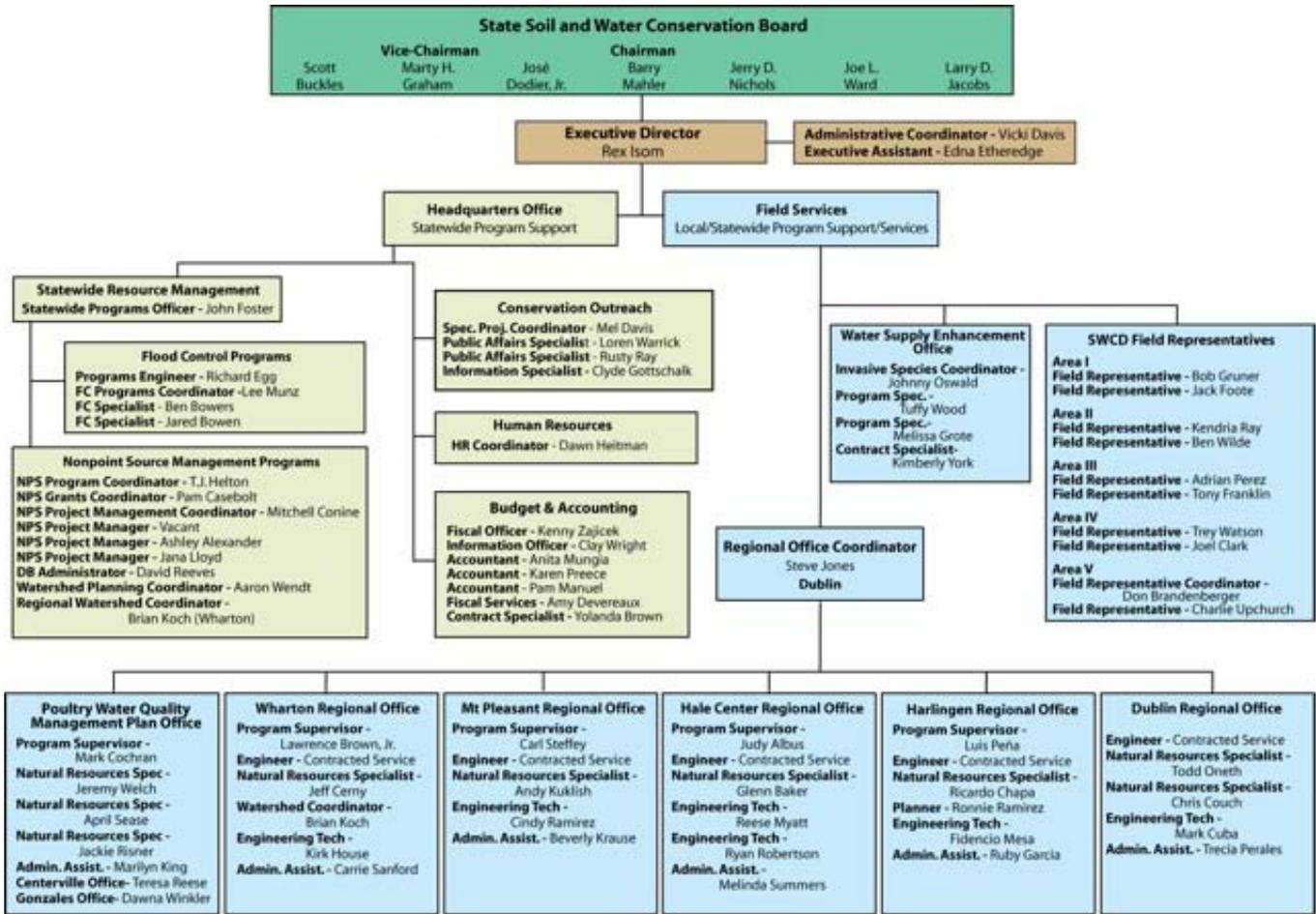
Staff

Since January 2004, Mr. Rex Isom has been the Executive Director he actively carries out directives of the State Board and directs staff efforts. The TSSWCB emphasizes our agency philosophy as stated in our Strategic Plan

“The State Soil and Water Conservation Board will act in accordance with the highest standards of ethics, accountability, efficiency, and openness. We affirm that the conservation of our natural resources is both a public and a private benefit, and we approach our activities with a deep sense of purpose and responsibility,” states Mr. Isom.

As of June 15, 2012, the TSSWCB has 71 employees, 24 of which work in the Temple headquarters. The remaining employees are field staff, either working out of their homes or located in seven satellite offices, located throughout the state. Due to difficulty in recruiting, engineers services are now being contracted with engineering firms. The following organization chart shows the agency’s current structure.

The current structure of the TSSWCB reflects efforts to maintain more personnel in the field and away from headquarters for a 66% to 34% ratio of Field personnel to Headquarters personnel. The regional office staff along with the program specific staff provides on-site technical assistance to farmers and ranchers. The field staff serves as a liaison between the TSSWCB and local districts. The field staff also provides assistance to local districts and district employees concerning operations, programs, and activities. The regional office staff and the program specific staff coordinate with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), Texas AgriLife Extension Service, and the USDA’s Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) to provide technical assistance to landowners to implement Water Quality Management Plans (WQMPs).



15 Jun 12

Figure 1. Diagram of Agency Organization

Soil and Water Conservation Districts

The TSSWCB performs many of its activities in coordination with the state’s 216 local soil and water conservation districts. These local districts are political subdivisions of the state, established through local option elections of agricultural landowners. Districts generally reflect county boundaries, but may also follow river basin or watershed boundaries, depending on the desires of the local landowners.

The following soil and water conservation district map shows the current 216 local districts that cover the entire state. The map also shows the grouping of the districts into the five State Board Districts that respectively elect a State Board member and shows the field staff that is assigned to work with each district within a specific area.

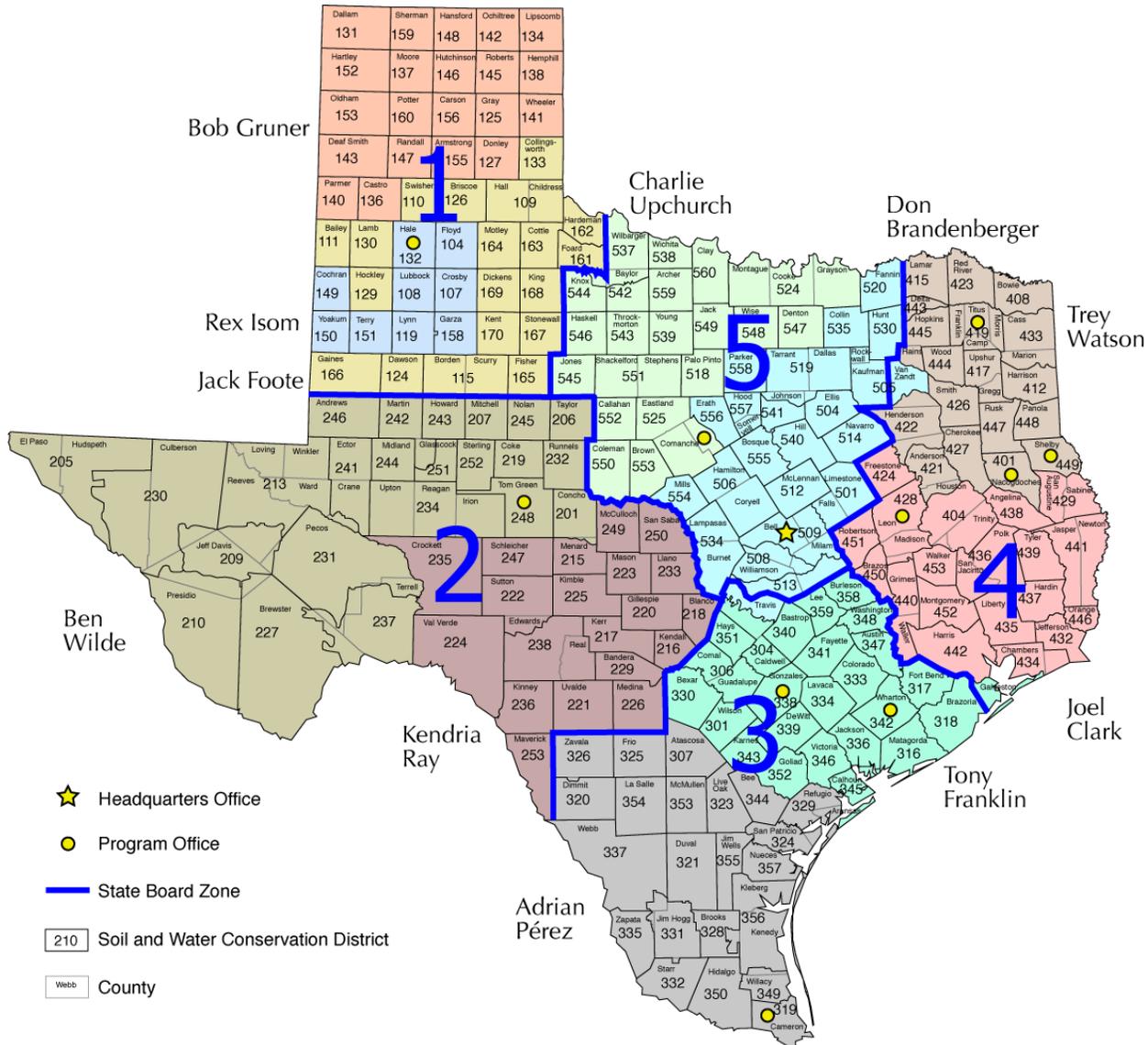


Figure 2. Map of State Board Zones and Soil and Water Conservation Districts

Landowners within these local districts elect the five district directors that comprise the districts governing body or board of directors. This board of directors administers the programs and activities of the district. Representatives of the districts within each region then elect the members of the State Board through a series of convention style-elections.

Districts do not have taxing authority and rely on locally generated funds from various activities and programs, federal assistance, county assistance, and state assistance from the TSSWCB. The USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) provides most of the federal assistance available to districts and through cooperative agreements provides technical assistance to farmers and ranchers requesting assistance from the district.

Annual State Meeting Of Soil and Water Conservation District Directors

The Annual State Meeting of Soil and Water Conservation District Directors, required in §201.081, Texas Agriculture Code, was held October 24-26, 2011 in San Antonio at the Hill Country Hyatt Regency with 660 registered attendees. The 2012 Annual State Meeting is scheduled for the Lost Pines Hyatt Regency in Bastrop on October 29-31. Registration information will go out in July 2012 for the meeting in Bastrop.

Director Mileage and Per Diem

The 81st Legislature provided an additional \$134,510 per year to offset costs for the increase in the reimbursement rate for District Director Mileage claims from 18 cents to the current state rate of mileage. The FY 2011 appropriation for this program is \$434,510.

District Technical Assistance Funds

The TSSWCB disburses Technical Assistance payments to Districts on a reimbursing basis to supplement their efforts in providing assistance to agricultural producers in the state. Distributions are contingent upon Districts filing annual performance reports with the TSSWCB. The FY 2012 appropriation for this program is \$1,439,554.

District Conservation Assistance Program

The 82nd Legislature provided Conservation Assistance Grants to Districts for the 2012-13 Biennium. The grants are awarded on a matching basis requiring Districts to raise funds from sources other than the TSSWCB. Districts do not have taxing authority and use locally raised funds with this matching grant to support their operational expenses. The FY 2012 appropriation for this program is \$917,790.

Programs and Activities of the TSSWCB

The services and programs provided by the TSSWCB are focused on rural Texas farmers and ranchers, but the results of these services benefit all Texans. For example, many of the flood control structures maintained by SWCDs serve to protect heavily populated areas from flood damage, and also prevent sediment from building up in drinking water supplies. Another example is the use of best management practices (BMPs), implemented through TSSWCB-certified water quality management plans (WQMPs), to prevent pesticides, nutrients, bacteria and other pollutants from impairing the use of Texas streams, rivers, lakes, and estuaries.

The agency is responsible for numerous natural resource conservation efforts, the most prominent of which is serving as the lead state agency responsible for planning, implementing and managing programs and practices for preventing and abating agricultural and silvicultural (forestry-related) nonpoint source (NPS) water pollution. To fulfill this mandate, the agency jointly administers the *Texas Nonpoint Source Management Program* with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). As a result, many of the agency's programs and services, aim to improve and protect water quality, including the Water Quality Management Plan Program, the Nonpoint Source Grant Program, the Total Maximum Daily Load Program, and the Watershed Protection Plan Program. Additionally, the TSSWCB is a member of the Coastal Coordination Advisory Committee and the Texas Groundwater Protection Committee.

The TSSWCB is also responsible for programs affecting water quantity. The major existing program is the Water Supply Enhancement Program which seeks to increase water supply through the targeted control of water-depleting brush. Additionally, many BMPs implemented by farmers and ranchers as prescribed in their WQMP have ancillary water conservation benefits – increasing irrigation efficiency and reducing water demand. The TSSWCB is also a member of the Water Conservation Advisory Council.

Other responsibilities include prevention of soil erosion, control of floods, maintaining the navigability of waterways, the preservation of wildlife, protection of public lands, and providing information to landowners regarding the jurisdictions of the TSSWCB and the TCEQ as related to NPS water pollution.

Flood Control Programs

Background

Nearly 2,000 floodwater retarding structures, or dams, have been built over the last 60 years within the State of Texas. The primary purpose of the structures is to protect lives and property by reducing the velocity of floodwaters, and thereby releasing flows at a safer rate. These are earthen dams that exist on private property, and were designed and constructed by the United States Department of Agriculture - Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS). They were built with the understanding that the private property owner would provide the land, the federal government would provide the technical design expertise and the funding to construct them, and then units of local government would be responsible for maintaining them into the future.

Local sponsors of the dams were required before a federal project was begun. Local sponsors signed a watershed agreement which outlined the duties and responsibilities of the federal and local sponsors. In general, local sponsors are required to obtain and enforce easements, conduct operation and maintenance (O&M) inspections, maintain the structures, and implement land treatment measures in the watershed. Soil and water conservation districts (SWCD) are one of the local sponsors in all watershed projects. Other local sponsors include counties, cities, and Water Control and Improvement Districts (WCIDs).

Due to the passage of time and difficulty in raising adequate funds locally, many sponsors approached the Texas Legislature with their concerns over the amount of needed O&M and repairs. In recognition that these dams will continue to serve as a critical protection for our state's infrastructure, private property, and lives, the Legislature appropriated \$15 million dollars to the Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board (TSSWCB) for grants to local SWCDs during the 2010-2011 biennium for O&M and structural repairs.

In response to this appropriation, the TSSWCB assembled a representative stakeholder group and began the process of developing programs to deliver the funds to the sponsors of flood control dams during the Summer of 2009. It was determined that the most efficient and effective way to proceed was to develop two separate grant programs, one to address O&M, and the other to address structural repairs, due to their difference in complexity.

O&M Grant Program

The O&M Grant Program is a reimbursable grant program for local SWCDs and certain co-sponsors of flood control dams. This program reimburses SWCDs 90% of the cost of an eligible O&M activity as defined by the program rules; the remaining 10% must be paid with non-state funding. Rules for the

O&M Grant Program were developed by the TSSWCB staff and a representative stakeholder group during the summer of 2009. The rules were adopted by the State Board on September 17, 2009, and published in the Texas Register on October 9, 2009. The rules became effective October 14, 2009, and the program is fully operational.

Structural Repair Grant Program

Rules for the Structural Repair Grant Program were adopted by the State Board on March 18, 2010, and became effective April 25, 2010. In FY10, \$4,055,471 in program funds were obligated to conduct structural repairs on 18 flood control dams. The TSSWCB and local SWCDs partnered and leveraged resources through the USDA-NRCS Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program for disaster recovery and provided funding for structural repair activities on five of these dams. To date, all needed repairs have been completed on 12 of the 18 flood control dams and the remaining six are under construction.

In FY11, \$2,823,166 in program funds was obligated to conduct structural repairs on seven flood control dams. The TSSWCB and local SWCDs continued to partner and leveraged resources through the USDA-NRCS Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program for disaster recovery and provided funding for structural repair activities on one of these dams. To date, all needed repairs have been completed on one of the seven flood control dams and the remaining six are under construction.

In FY12 the TSSWCB's budget was reduced from \$7.5 million per fiscal year to \$2 million per fiscal year. Due to this reduction in funding the TSSWCB is currently only able to fund two flood control dam repair projects. Currently, \$1,364,836 of FY12 program funds has been obligated.

Texas Nonpoint Source Management Program

The federal Clean Water Act (CWA) requires States to develop a program to protect the quality of water resources from the adverse effects of NPS water pollution. The *Texas NPS Management Program* is the State's official roadmap for addressing NPS pollution and is jointly administered by the TSSWCB and the TCEQ. The program publication is updated every five years. The *2012 Texas NPS Management Program* was submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by the Governor in June 2012.

The *Texas NPS Management Program* utilizes baseline water quality management programs and regulatory, voluntary, financial, and technical assistance approaches to achieve a balanced program. NPS pollution is managed through assessment, planning, implementation, and education. The TSSWCB and the TCEQ have established goals and objectives for guiding and tracking the progress of NPS management in Texas.

On March 13, 2012, TSSWCB distributed the *2011 Annual Report on Managing NPS Water Pollution in Texas* to all SWCDs; the report is jointly published by the TSSWCB and the TCEQ. In order to continue receiving CWA §319(h) funds, the State must annually report to EPA on success in achieving the goals and objectives of the *Texas NPS Management Program*. The report highlights the State's efforts during FY2011 to collect data, assess water quality, implement projects that reduce or prevent NPS pollution, and educate and involve the public to improve and maintain the quality of water resources. The report is available at <http://www.tsswcb.texas.gov/reports#nps>.

Implementation of the *Texas NPS Management Program* involves partnerships among many organizations. With the extent and variety of NPS issues across Texas, cooperation across political

boundaries is essential. Many local, regional, state, and federal agencies play an integral part in managing NPS pollution, especially at the watershed level. SWCDs are vital partners in working with landowners to implement BMPs that prevent and abate agricultural and silvicultural NPS water pollution.

Multiple water quality programs administered by and/or coordinated through TSSWCB collectively represent the agency's efforts in supporting the goals and objectives of the *Texas NPS Management Program* including:

- Nonpoint Source Grant Program
- Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Program
- Watershed Protection Plan (WPP) Program
- Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) Program
- Coastal Coordination Advisory Committee
- Texas Groundwater Protection Committee Function

More information on the *Texas NPS Management Program* is available at <http://www.tsswcb.texas.gov/managementprogram>.

Nonpoint Source Grant Program

The NPS Grant Program is administered by the TSSWCB for the purpose of providing funding as grants to cooperating entities for activities that address the goals and objectives stated in the *Texas NPS Management Program*. The Texas Legislature and the U.S. Congress (through the EPA) provide funding to the TSSWCB to administer the agricultural and silvicultural components of the *Texas NPS Management Program* through the TSSWCB NPS Grant Program.

Agricultural and silvicultural NPS pollution prevention and abatement activities that can be funded through the NPS Grant Program include the following: implementation of nine-element WPPs and the NPS portion of Total TMDL Implementation Plans (I-Plan), surface water quality monitoring, demonstration of innovative best management practices (BMPs), technical assistance and financial incentives for the development and implementation of WQMPs, public outreach/education, development of nine-element WPPs, and monitoring activities to determine the effectiveness of specific pollution prevention methods.

More information on the TSSWCB NPS Grant Program is available at <http://www.tsswcb.texas.gov/managementprogram>.

Clean Water Act §319(h) Grant Funding

Congress enacted §319(h) of the CWA in 1987, establishing a national program to control NPS water pollution. Through §319(h), federal funds are provided annually through the EPA to States for the implementation of each State's NPS Management Program. Texas' share of the §319(h) funding is divided equally between the TCEQ and the TSSWCB. Over the past several years, the State's allocation has been approximately \$8 million per year.

TSSWCB is currently administering approximately \$12.5 million in unliquidated federal funds from FY2007-FY2011 CWA §319(h) allocations. There are currently 40 ongoing §319(h) grant-funded projects addressing a wide array of agricultural and silvicultural NPS issues; a list and brief description of ongoing projects is provided in Attachment 2. Specific project activities include implementing BMPs to abate NPS pollution from animal feeding operations, grazing livestock operations and row crop

operations; providing technical assistance through SWCDs for the development of WQMPs; providing financial incentives for implementing certain BMPs prescribed in WQMPs; supporting various targeted educational programs; developing and implementing WPPs and implementing the NPS portion of TMDL I-Plans.

Quarterly progress reports for ongoing projects were received on January 15, 2012 and April 15, 2012. To date, reports have been received for 100% of the projects. These reports are entered semi-annually into EPA's Grants Reporting and Tracking System.

TSSWCB published the FY2012 Request for Proposals (RFP) for the NPS Grant Program on September 2, 2011. The RFP was published in the Texas Register, posted on the TSSWCB website, and all SWCDs and cooperating entities were notified of this funding opportunity. TSSWCB staff identified priority areas and activities for this funding cycle based on the *Texas NPS Management Program* and the *2010 Integrated Report*. The deadline for proposal submission was October 14, 2011. TSSWCB received 28 proposals requesting a total of \$11,040,653 in federal funds. TSSWCB's FY2012 CWA §319(h) allocation from EPA is \$3,715,500. TSSWCB submitted the full grant application to EPA on June 20, 2012 for review and approval.

State General Revenue Grant Funding

The 80th Texas Legislature appropriated general revenue funds to the TSSWCB for the purpose of planning, implementing, and managing programs and practices for preventing and abating agricultural and silvicultural NPS water pollution in impaired watersheds; the 81st Texas Legislature renewed this appropriation. On September 17, 2009, the TSSWCB approved a revised *TSSWCB Policy on TMDLs and Watershed Planning, Assessment, and Implementation Activities* which provides guidance to staff on directing state appropriations for the NPS Grant Program. The TSSWCB has approved operating budgets for FY2010, FY2011, and FY2012 that allocated a total of \$3.77 million in state general revenue to the NPS Grant Program.

TSSWCB is currently administering \$2.9 million in unliquidated state funds from FY2010-FY2012 State NPS Grant Program allocations. There are currently 10 ongoing general revenue-funded projects addressing an array of agricultural and silvicultural NPS issues; a list and brief description of ongoing projects is provided in Attachment 3. These projects are primarily being used to implement agricultural NPS components of TMDL I-Plans; conduct recreational use attainability analyses (RUAAs); support increased analytical infrastructure at public bacterial source tracking (BST) laboratories; demonstrate innovative BMPs on animal feeding operations and grazing lands; and collect and analyze water quality data for watersheds with impaired waterbodies.

Quarterly progress reports for ongoing projects were received on March 15, 2012 and June 15, 2012. To date, reports have been received for 100% of the projects.

Total Maximum Daily Load Program

The CWA requires Texas to identify lakes, rivers, streams, and estuaries failing to meet or not expected to meet water quality standards and not supporting their designated uses (swimming, drinking, aquatic life, etc.). This list of impaired waterbodies is known as the *Texas 303(d) List* and must be submitted to the EPA for review and approval every two years. The *2010 Texas Integrated Report for CWA §§305(b) and 303(d)* was approved by EPA on November 18, 2011. The *2012 Integrated Report* identifies over 1,012 impairments (waterbody-pollutant combinations) on 438 waterbody segments.

The State must then establish a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for certain waterbodies identified on the *303(d) List*. A TMDL defines the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can assimilate on a daily basis and still meet water quality standards. The pollution reduction goal set by the TMDL is necessary to restore attainment of the designated use of the impaired waterbody. The TMDL allocates pollutant loads between point sources and nonpoint sources. It also takes into account a margin of safety, which reflects uncertainty and future growth.

Based on the environmental target of the TMDL, an Implementation Plan (I-Plan) is then developed that prescribes the measures necessary to mitigate anthropogenic (human-caused) sources of that pollutant in that waterbody. The I-Plan specifies limits for point source dischargers and recommends BMPs for nonpoint sources. It also lays out a schedule for implementation. Together, the TMDL and the I-Plan serve as the mechanism to reduce the pollutant, restore the full use of the waterbody and remove it from the *303(d) List*. EPA must approve the TMDL, but the I-Plan only requires State approval.

TSSWCB shares responsibility with the TCEQ for the development and implementation of TMDLs. On September 27, 2006, at a joint meeting, the TSSWCB and the TCEQ renewed this partnership and approved a revised *Memorandum of Agreement on Total Maximum Daily Loads, Implementation Plans, and Watershed Protection Plans*. This framework for collaboration between the two agencies describes the programmatic mechanisms employed to develop and implement TMDLs and I-Plans.

TSSWCB is engaged in implementation activities that support approved I-Plans addressing agricultural or silvicultural NPS load reductions described in adopted TMDLs; collaborating with stakeholders on the development of I-Plans for adopted TMDLs that contain agricultural or silvicultural NPS load reductions; and, actively engaged in the development of TMDLs for waterbodies impaired due to known or suspected agricultural or silvicultural NPS pollution.

TSSWCB funded activities are mitigating bacteria, atrazine, dissolved oxygen, phosphorus and salinity impairments through TMDLs and I-Plans. Specific watersheds where TSSWCB efforts to restore water quality are channeled through TMDL development and implementation are discussed in the *Watershed Approach to Water Quality Planning and Implementation* section of this Report and shown on Figure 3.

In order to abate agricultural and silvicultural NPS pollution, TMDLs and I-Plans will implement components of other TSSWCB Programs, such as the Water Quality Management Plan Program or the Water Supply Enhancement Program. Additionally, the TSSWCB CWA §319(h) NPS Grant Program and the State General Revenue NPS Grant Program frequently serve as funding sources to implement the agricultural and silvicultural NPS components of I-Plans. These programs are described in detail in other sections of this Report.

More information on the TSSWCB TMDL Program is available at <http://www.tsswcb.texas.gov/tmdl>.

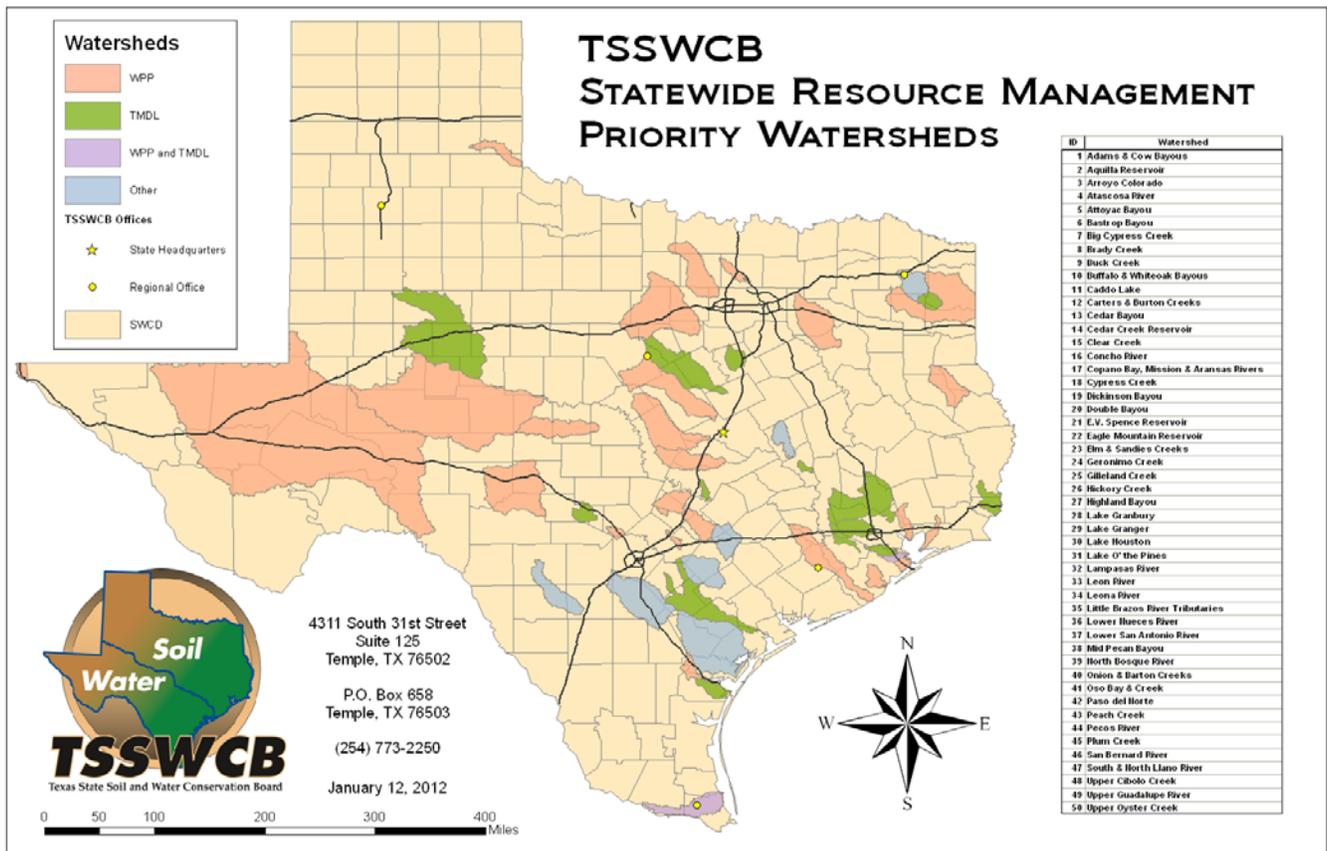


Figure 3. TSSWCB Efforts to Restore Water Quality

Recreational Use Attainability Analyses

According to the 2010 Texas Integrated Report for CWA §§305(b) and 303(d), 318 waterbodies are impaired because they do not meet surface water quality standards for bacteria established to protect contact recreation use (in freshwater or saltwater) and/or oyster water use. The magnitude of bacteria impairments in Texas is evident when compared to all other types of water quality impairments.

Critical to solving the breadth of bacteria impairments statewide is ensuring that the water quality standards designed to protect recreation use are appropriate and credible. On June 30, 2010, the TCEQ adopted major revisions to the Texas Surface Water Quality Standards, including significant modifications to contact recreation use and associated bacteria criteria. The Commission adopted expanding the categories of recreation use to create more options and differentiating the bacteria criteria to protect those uses, specifically by creating a four-tier approach including primary contact recreation, secondary contact recreation 1, secondary contact recreation 2, and noncontact recreation; previously, there were only two options. The adopted Standards were published in the *Texas Register* and became effective as a State rule on July 22, 2010. TCEQ submitted the revised Standards to EPA on August 4, 2010; EPA must now take action to approve these changes to the Standards in accordance with the federal CWA.

In order to change the presumed level of recreation use of a waterbody (i.e., primary contact recreation) to any of the other 3 tiers and the associated bacteria criterion, a recreational use attainability analysis (RUAA) must be completed for each waterbody and approved by TCEQ and subsequently EPA.

The purpose of an RUAA is to ascertain the actual recreation occurring on a waterbody, establish or verify a presumed use, and, if necessary, assign a more appropriate use. During an RUAA information is collected on water recreation activities, stream flow type, and stream depth; additionally, interviews from users who are present during surveys and those familiar with the waterbody may be conducted and a review of historical information may be completed. If the results of the RUAA indicate that a different, more appropriate use is warranted, the resulting change in the associated bacteria criterion may result in the waterbody no longer being identified on the *303(d) List* as impaired, thus negating the need to adopt a TMDL.

The TCEQ is in the process of conducting RUAAs on over 90 waterbodies across the state; TSSWCB is taking the lead on conducting RUAAs on another 12 waterbodies. Prior to conducting the surveys, local stakeholders will be contacted to seek input on each project's monitoring plan. TCEQ is coordinating communication with SWCDs through the TSSWCB. After the RUAAs are conducted, TCEQ will evaluate the information and again consult with stakeholders regarding potential site-specific revisions to the surface water quality standards for each waterbody.

Because adopted changes to the surface water quality standards affecting recreation use tiers and bacteria criteria must first be approved by EPA, any changes to specific waterbodies as a result of these RUAAs will not likely be reflected until at least the *2014 303(d) List* is published in April 2014.

Specific watersheds where TSSWCB is funding RUAAs are discussed in the *Watershed Approach to Water Quality Planning and Implementation* section of this Report and shown in Figure #3.

More information on RUAAs being conducted statewide is available at http://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/water_quality/wq_assessment/standards/ruaas/index.

Watershed Protection Plan Program

Watershed Protection Plans (WPPs) are locally-driven mechanisms for voluntarily addressing complex water quality problems that cross multiple jurisdictions. WPPs are coordinated frameworks for implementing prioritized water quality protection and restoration strategies driven by environmental objectives. Through the watershed planning process, TSSWCB encourages stakeholders to holistically address all the sources and causes of impairments and threats to both surface and ground water resources within a watershed.

WPPs serve as tools to better leverage the resources of local governments, state and federal agencies, and non-governmental organizations. WPPs integrate activities and prioritize implementation projects based upon technical merit and benefits to the community, promote a unified approach to seeking funding for implementation, and create a coordinated public education program. Developed and implemented through diverse, well integrated partnerships, a WPP assures the long-term health of the watershed with solutions that are socially acceptable and economically viable which achieve environmental goals for water resources. Adaptive management is used to modify the WPP based on an on-going science-based process that incorporates new knowledge into decision-making.

EPA requires certain expenditures through CWA §319(h) grants to be in accordance with a WPP. TSSWCB provides technical and financial assistance to local stakeholder groups to develop and implement WPPs to address significant agricultural or silvicultural NPS issues. Additionally, TSSWCB staff provides technical assistance in developing WPPs which are funded and facilitated by other entities, such as the TCEQ.

Partnerships with the Texas AgriLife Extension Service, the Texas Water Resources Institute and the TCEQ have resulted in the development of training programs for local stakeholder groups and watershed coordinators. The Texas Watershed Steward Program (<http://tw.s.tamu.edu/>) supports the development and implementation of WPPs by promoting a sustainable proactive approach to managing water quality at the local level by empowering individuals to take leadership roles in the management of water resources. The Texas Watershed Planning Short Course (<http://watershedplanning.tamu.edu/>) delivers training to watershed coordinators and water resource professionals to ensure WPPs are adequately planned, coordinated, implemented, and results properly assessed and reported. In order to build upon the fundamental knowledge conveyed through the Short Course, the State hosts Watershed Coordinator Roundtables (<http://watershedplanning.tamu.edu/developing/guidance/roundtable>) semi-annually to continue dialogue between watershed coordinators in order to facilitate interactive solutions to common issues being faced statewide.

On September 27, 2006, at a joint meeting, the TSSWCB and the TCEQ approved a revised *Memorandum of Agreement on Total Maximum Daily Loads, Implementation Plans, and Watershed Protection Plans*. This framework for collaboration between the two agencies describes the programmatic mechanisms employed to develop and implement WPPs.

WPPs currently sponsored by TSSWCB have significant agricultural or silvicultural NPS pollution components and are all funded through CWA §319(h) NPS Grants. While WPPs sponsored by TCEQ have significant water quality issues related to urban NPS pollution or wastewater treatment, most, to varying degrees, have agricultural or silvicultural NPS pollution components as well. There are several other watershed planning efforts across the state which are funded and sponsored by entities and agencies other than the TSSWCB or the TCEQ.

Specific watersheds, where TSSWCB efforts to restore water quality are channeled through WPP development and implementation, are discussed in the *Watershed Approach to Water Quality Planning and Implementation* section of this Report and shown in Figure 3.

In order to abate agricultural and silvicultural NPS pollution, WPPs will implement components of other TSSWCB Programs, such as the Water Quality Management Plan Program or the Water Supply Enhancement Program. Additionally, the TSSWCB CWA §319(h) NPS Grant Program and the State General Revenue NPS Grant Program serve as funding sources to implement the agricultural and silvicultural NPS components of WPPs. These programs are described in detail in other sections of this Report.

More information on the TSSWCB WPP Program is available at <http://www.tsswcb.texas.gov/wpp>.

Water Quality Management Plan Program

In 1993, the Texas Legislature passed Senate Bill 503 that directed the Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board (TSSWCB) to implement Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) program in Texas. The agency has implemented more than 10,000 WQMPs on approximately 4,000,000 acres since the inception of the program.

The WQMP Program is administered from five Regional Offices around the state. A poultry WQMP office was opened in Nacogdoches in January 2005. The Regional Offices are:

Dublin Regional Office
Hale Center Regional Office
Harlingen Regional Office
Mount Pleasant Regional Office
Wharton Regional Office
Poultry Program Office (Nacogdoches)

A WQMP is a site-specific conservation plan developed through (and approved by) Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs) on agricultural or silvicultural lands. The WQMP includes appropriate land treatment practices, production practices, management measures, technologies or combinations thereof to achieve a level of pollution prevention or abatement as determined by the TSSWCB, in consultation with the local SWCDs that is consistent with state water quality standards.

The TSSWCB selected requirements for a WQMP based on the criteria outlined in the *Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG)*, a publication of the United States Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).

Nutrient management must be included if nutrients are applied. If an animal feeding operation is involved (such as an unpermitted dairy), a WQMP will be planned with practices that individually or in combination with other practices will properly manage animal wastes. Waste utilization will be considered when agricultural wastes are applied. These WQMPs also have subcomponents for irrigation waters, erosion control, and are flexible enough to cater to a wide range of operating systems.

Agricultural and forestry landowners may enter into these cooperative agreements with their local district to control nonpoint source pollution from their operations. While the decision to develop a plan is voluntary, landowners have many reasons to do so. These plans provide for landowners to use best management practices in their operations to protect their most precious agricultural resources by controlling erosion, conserving water, and protecting water quality. In addition, certified plans have the same legal status as Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) point source pollution permits, without having to go through that agency's regulatory process. Landowners may also receive financial incentives to help pay for implementing these plans.

It should be noted that an animal feeding operation required by law to operate within the confines of a water quality permit issued by the TCEQ may not participate in the TSSWCB program.

Water Quality Management Plans are especially useful for animal feeding operations. Depending on their size, animal feeding operations may be permitted and regulated by TCEQ as a point source or are unregulated and eligible for the TSSWCB's voluntary program as nonpoint source. Generally, these animal feeding operations are classified as point source or nonpoint source based on the number of

animals they have. TECQ has adopted rules which state that if you have or exceed a certain number of animals, you will be permitted through TCEQ. Most animal feeding operations in Texas are not large enough to require a permit, which makes this program critical to protecting Texas' water quality.

In developing the Water Quality Management Plan, the TSSWCB, SWCDs, and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) provide technical assistance to help the landowner meet the criteria of the plan. A plan establishes practices and installations on the farm that adhere to best management practices specific for that area. The various installations that a plan calls for depend on the operation. A farm may include a combination of cropland, dairy cows, poultry, hogs or cattle.

These plans may also include erosion control measures such as terraces or grass waterways; or they may address nutrient management to help landowners avoid over-fertilizing their land, or over-applying animal waste. Although a plan will take into consideration each farm's unique components, all WQMPs generally attempt to control erosion, conserve water, and protect water quality.

Upon TSSWCB certification of a WQMP, a landowner may apply for a financial incentive that will help pay for implementing the plan. Local districts have varying rates for sharing the cost of plan implementation; however financial incentives may not exceed 75% with a maximum \$15,000 grant limit per plan. Landowners receiving financial incentive are given a specific time period to implement conservation practices, otherwise, their applications maybe cancelled automatically by the SWCD and the funds can be reallocated to another plan. This approach hopefully will reduce the amount of lapsed funds.

The TSSWCB allocates money to local districts for financial incentives based on whether the area has impaired water bodies as determined by TCEQ, or if the TSSWCB had previously designated it as a priority. Most of these financial incentives were appropriated from General Revenue funds. Some plans received financial incentives from federal funds. State appropriations provided to local districts in FY2012 amounted to \$1,834,910.48 to carry out a WQMP financial incentive program.

In addition to certifying WQMPs to ensure that they help abate nonpoint source pollution, the TSSWCB monitors WQMPs to ensure they are properly implemented. Each year, the TSSWCB conducts status reviews on a minimum of 50 WQMPs per regional office. Additional technical assistance may be offered to a landowner when a WQMP is found noncompliant. In the unlikely case that the landowner does not achieve compliance with the WQMP, the TSSWCB may decertify the plan.

During FY03, the WQMP Program was administered from the TSSWCB office in Temple. The staff reductions in the FY04 budget made it necessary for the program to be reorganized and the Regional Offices activities are now coordinated through the Dublin Regional Office. Additionally, plan certification authority was shifted from the Temple headquarters to each regional office. This change is already expediting the certification process and reducing postage expenditures, while maintaining the integrity and standards of the program.

The last adjustment involved the complaint process, which was also administered out of the headquarters office during FY03. Headquarters office no longer has an individual to do complaint inspections and all complaints are investigated from the appropriate Regional Office.

Current Status

A total of 542 water quality management plans were certified by the State Board in FY-2011 of which 321 were new WQMPs and 221 were re-certified WQMPs. In FY-2011 these water quality management plans were certified by the State Board in an average time of 1.20 days per plan, after receiving them from the Soil and Water Conservation District. There were also 287 applications approved for financial incentives to assist producers with the implementation of agricultural nonpoint source pollution abatement practices.

The 321 new WQMPs certified in FY-2011 included 183,810 acres, and according to the Texas Best Management Tool (TBET) results. Implementation of these 321 WQMPs resulted in a reduction of 303,640 pounds of nitrogen, 61,087 pounds of phosphorus, and 20,765 ton per year reduction in sediment. These reductions were accomplished on 35,583 acres of cropland, 18,247 acres of pastureland, 125,593 acres of rangeland, and 4,389 acres of otherland (wildlife, traps, headquarters, etc.)

The period for obligating FY-2012 financial incentives will be from September 1, 2011 through April 30, 2012. All funds not obligated through supplemental requests in May, 2012 will be transferred to the Statewide Fund. Additional allocations will be considered at the July, 2012 State Board meeting.

Lapsed financial incentives have been reduced by 69% over the last seven years. Approximately 8.2% of total financial incentives were lapsed statewide from the FY-2009 allocation. This represents a 1% increase in lapsed funds from the previous fiscal year. The next lapsed fund report for the FY-2010 funding cycle will be completed in September, 2012.

Poultry Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) Initiative

Background

In 1994, the Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board (TSSWCB) began assisting poultry operations with the establishment of the Northeast Texas Regional Office in Mt. Pleasant. Between 1994 and 2004, over \$300,000 of WQMP Program funding was provided annually to six soil and water conservation districts (SWCDs) in Northeast Texas to address animal feeding operations (AFOs). Beginning in 2005, funding for SWCDs in Northeast Texas was reduced to where it is now just under \$200,000 annually. Shelby SWCD began receiving state funds for financial incentives in FY 2005 and the Nacogdoches SWCD began receiving state funds for financial incentives in FY 2007 to address poultry animal feeding operations in those counties.

In 1995, the TSSWCB initiated three federal Clean Water Act, §319(h) projects to demonstrate composting as a means for dead bird disposal, buffer strips, and proper land application of poultry litter. In 1996, the TSSWCB expanded its efforts by initiating a composting and marketing project. This effort to promote the installation of composters and other means of mortality management on poultry farms resulted in accelerated WQMP development.

In 1997, the Texas Legislature passed Senate Bill 1910, which required all poultry farms to have a TCEQ-approved method of dead bird disposal. The law took effect in March 1998. However, the rules were not adopted and did not take effect until fall 1999. It was during this time that requests for poultry WQMPs significantly increased to address the new mandate for mortality management. This activity intensified the TSSWCB's poultry initiative.

In 1999, in response to water quality concerns and the initiation of TMDL development in the Big Cypress/Lake O' the Pines watershed, the TSSWCB began using federal CWA §319(h) funds for financial incentives in the area in addition to the state Senate Bill 503 financial incentives already directed to the watershed. The current implementation process of the TMDL has shown that the WQMP program has resulted in reduced nutrient loadings in the watershed. Due to rising concerns in nearby watersheds, the TSSWCB also included the Sam Rayburn and Toledo Bend Reservoir watersheds in its initiative in 1999. The TSSWCB expanded the poultry initiative again in 2001 to the Gonzales area.

In 2001, the 77th Legislature passed Senate Bill 1339, which requires all poultry facilities in Texas to operate in accordance with a WQMP certified by the TSSWCB. The review and certification process assures the plan includes appropriate practices, management measures, and schedules of implementation.

This law provided for a staggered-schedule of deadlines by which each producer, depending on their initial date of operation, must have requested the development of a WQMP from their soil and water conservation district. Any commercial poultry facility constructed after January 1, 2002 is required to have a WQMP prior to the receipt of any birds. All other commercial poultry facilities were required to have a WQMP no later than December 31, 2007.

In 2004, large dry-litter poultry farms were first defined as concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs) due to changes made by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to the federal regulations. In response, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) adopted a rule change that required larger dry-litter poultry operations to operate under a water quality permit. However, a federal court decision in 2005 vacated portions of EPA's rule and in 2006 TCEQ adopted new rules to allow CAFO size dry-litter poultry farms an exemption to permitting if they obtain and follow a WQMP certified by TSSWCB. EPA's final rule became effective in December 2008. Meetings were held in seven different poultry producing locations in 2008 to inform poultry producers of those additional requirements. In 2011, portions of the 2008 rule were vacated by a federal court and TCEQ is in the process of revising their rules accordingly.

In 2009 the 81st Texas Legislature passed Senate Bill 1693 which prohibits TSSWCB from certifying or re-certifying a WQMP for a farm that is likely to cause a nuisance odor for neighbors within ½ of one mile of the farm unless it obtains an odor control plan.. It required TSSWCB to develop rules for determining if a nuisance odor from the facility is likely. The rules allow the farm the option to obtain consent from neighbors in lieu of the odor control plan. The law requires record keeping of litter usage by the poultry farm as well as receivers of poultry litter. It requires owners of new farms to complete an odor control prevention course from Texas A&M poultry science department.

The TSSWCB Nacogdoches Poultry Office was established in 2003, while the Gonzales and Centerville offices were established in 2007. The offices are located in heavily poultry populated areas of the state which are Nacogdoches, Gonzales, and Centerville and each also serves the poultry producers in surrounding counties. Those 3 offices serve 29 counties which account for about 68% of the currently over 1200 existing dry-litter poultry farms in Texas. Poultry Program staffing now consists of (1) Program Supervisor, (5) Natural Resource Specialists, and (1) Administrative Assistant to assist poultry producers primarily in those 29 counties, but are available for other counties as needed. In addition, TSSWCB Regional Office staffs also assist poultry producers in their areas across the state.

Current Issues

Currently, the TSSWCB is aware of 1236 total dry-litter poultry farms, of which 483 (39%) are defined as Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO). However, there is an ongoing challenge of identifying new poultry farms continually being constructed and put into production, others going out of business, farms changing bird placement numbers which can effect their AFO/CAFO status, and locating other poultry farms not yet identified.

In FY 2012, staff in the Poultry WQMP Program continues to develop, update, and review Water Quality Management Plans for poultry producers and provide assistance with all issues related to the Poultry WQMP Program. The Program Supervisor, three Natural Resource Specialists, and one Administrative Assistant staff the Nacogdoches Poultry Office. There are also two other Natural Resource Specialists, one located in Centerville and the other in Gonzales. Approximately 508 (41%) of the estimated 1236 dry-litter poultry farms in Texas are located in an eight-county area surrounding Nacogdoches. About 155 (32%) of the 508 farms in the 8-county area are large enough to be defined as Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO), which require inspections conducted by TSSWCB staff which could result in needed revisions to their WQMP. In addition, the other existing 353 WQMPs are reviewed regularly for needed updates and revisions. The office also assists other SWCDs in the state with poultry WQMP development and revision and complaint investigations as needed.

Since 2009, there have been 45 odor control plans submitted to TCEQ for approval, all of which have been approved and none are currently being reviewed by TCEQ.

In October 2011, The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency proposed a new reporting rule for all farms defined as CAFOs. The Texas Poultry Federation, Texas Farm Bureau, Texas State Soil & Water Conservation Board, Association of Texas Soil & Water Conservation Districts, National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, as well as several individual Soil & Water Conservation Districts, National Cattlemen's Beef Association, National Milk Producers Federation, National Pork Producers Council, and United Egg Producers have all submitted comments to EPA and U.S. Senators and Representatives expressing their disapproval of the proposed new rule. EPA plans to take final action on the rule by July 13, 2012.

TCEQ is still in the process of revising the Texas CAFO rules to comply with the 2008 final federal CAFO rule as well as address some issues specific to Texas. However, portions of the 2008 rule were vacated by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit in March 2011.

In September 2009 researchers from Texas A&M began a project to evaluate In-House Windrow Composting of poultry litter at an actual working poultry farm to determine if composting litter inside the poultry house before it is removed and land applied will improve impacts to water quality from land-applied poultry litter. Litter will be land applied and evaluated at the USDA-ARS research facility at Riesel, Texas. That study is scheduled to be complete in August 2012.

In May 2010 researchers from Texas A&M University and Stephen F. Austin State University began a project to evaluate technologies for controlling dust and odor from poultry farms. Electrostatic Particle Ionization and BioCurtains were installed and evaluated at a working poultry farm in Central Texas to determine if these technologies can be effectively implemented to reduce dust and odors. The final report was submitted to TSSWCB in December 2011. Results showed a reduction of ammonia by 9-17%, hydrogen sulfide by 9%, and total suspended solids by 34-43%. This project was funded by TSSWCB and NRCS.

Coastal Coordination Advisory Committee

The Texas Coastal Management Program (CMP) was created to coordinate state, local, and federal programs for the management of Texas' coastal resources. The federally approved program brings approximately \$1.8 million in federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) funds to Texas annually, most of which goes to state and local entities to implement projects and program activities. Texas is one of only a handful of coastal states that pass substantial amounts of CZMA funds through to coastal communities for projects in the coastal zone.

The Texas General Land Office (GLO) and the Land Commissioner are responsible for coordinating activities associated with the CMP. The Coastal Coordination Advisory Committee (CCAC), established by the Texas Legislature, advises the Land Commissioner on matters related to implementation of the CMP; the TSSWCB is a statutorily-authorized member of the CCAC.

The federal Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments (CZARA), §6217, requires each State with an approved CMP to develop a federally approvable program to control coastal NPS pollution. The CCC appointed a Coastal NPS Pollution Control Program workgroup to develop this document. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the EPA jointly administer the program at the federal level. In Texas, the TSSWCB and the TCEQ hold primary responsibility for the program's development and implementation.

Section 6217 calls for implementation of management measures (§6217(g)) that will control significant nonpoint sources of pollution to coastal waters. Six source categories are addressed by these measures: agriculture, forestry, urban and developing areas, marinas, wetland/riparian areas, and hydromodification. States can use voluntary approaches combined with existing state authorities to achieve implementation of management measures. However, if the voluntary mechanisms are not effective, states must have backup enforcement authorities in place to ensure that management measures are implemented.

Texas submitted the Texas Coastal NPS Pollution Control Program to EPA and NOAA in December 1998. In July 2003, NOAA and EPA issued conditional approval of the Texas Coastal NPS Pollution Control Program. The agricultural and silvicultural portions of the program were approved without conditions. Texas has five years to meet the remaining conditions to gain full approval of the program. The NPS Work Group developed a list of potential options to address the remaining conditions and submitted it to NOAA and EPA in July, 2008 for approval. In May 2009 EPA and NOAA requested further information from Texas before lifting the conditions on its approval. On January 26, 2012, GLO submitted the State's approach to resolving one of the remaining conditions (associated with on-site sewage facilities) to NOAA and EPA for review and approval.

The TSSWCB is responsible for implementing the agricultural and silvicultural management measures of the program. Mechanisms the TSSWCB uses to abate agricultural and silvicultural NPS pollution in the coastal zone include: the agency's Water Quality Management Plan Program, the CWA §319(h) NPS Grant Program, the Total Maximum Daily Load Program, and the Watershed Protection Plan Program.

Fifteen SWCDs are located in the Coastal Management Zone and work with landowners to implement WQMPs. For over eleven years, more than \$300,000 in state appropriations has been spent annually in the coastal zone to provide financial assistance through SWCDs to implement about 2249 WQMPs on agricultural land.

Many of the WPPs and TMDLs that the TSSWCB is engaged in are in the coastal zone. WPPs being

developed or implemented in the Coastal Zone include Arroyo Colorado, Bastrop Bayou, Armand Bayou, Cedar Bayou, Double Bayou, Dickinson Bayou and San Bernard River, Highland Bayou, and Lower Nueces River. TMDLs being developed or implemented in the Coastal Zone include Adams and Cow Bayous, Clear Creek, Copano Bay, Aransas and Mission Rivers, Dickinson Bayou, and Oso Bay and Creek.

Implementation of the silvicultural management measures in the coastal zone is through a CWA §319 grant to the Texas Forest Service.

CMP information can be found at <http://www.glo.texas.gov/what-we-do/caring-for-the-coast/grants-funding/index.html>

More information on the Texas Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program is available at <http://www.tsswcb.state.tx.us/coastalnps>.

Texas Groundwater Protection Committee Function

Established by the Texas Legislature in 1989, the Texas Groundwater Protection Committee (TGPC) bridges the gap between State groundwater programs, improves coordination between member agencies, and works to protect groundwater as a vital resource. The TSSWCB is a statutorily-authorized member of the TGPC.

The Texas Water Code sets nondegradation of the State's groundwater resources as the goal for all State programs and asserts that groundwater be kept reasonably free of contaminants that interfere with its present and potential uses. The TGPC implements the State's groundwater protection policy which:

- Requires that pollution discharges, waste disposal and other regulated activities not harm public health or impair current or potential groundwater use;
- Recognizes the variability between aquifers;
- Acknowledges the importance of water quality;
- Balances the protection of the environment and the long-term economic health of the state; and,
- Recognizes the use of the best professional judgment of the responsible state agencies to implement the policy.

The Texas Water Code requires that the TGPC biennially prepare a report that provides recommendations to improve groundwater protection for legislative consideration and describes the TGPC's activities for the preceding biennium. The report, *Activities and Recommendations of the Texas Groundwater Protection Committee – Report to the 82nd Legislature*, was published in January 2011 by TCEQ. Twelve groundwater protection recommendations are presented in the report requesting legislative consideration in three topical areas: 1) strengthen groundwater conservation and water quality protection efforts, 2) advance groundwater management and protection through enhanced data collection and availability, and 3) support of groundwater research. Five of the twelve recommendations specifically are targeted to TSSWCB programs or grant-funded projects. The TGPC is currently working on its report to the 83rd Legislature.

The TGPC is currently reviewing the methodology the State uses to rank aquifer vulnerability to contamination.

Mechanisms the TSSWCB implements in order to prevent and abate agricultural and silvicultural NPS pollution impacting groundwater include the agency's Water Quality Management Plan Program, CWA

§319(h) NPS Grant Program, State General Revenue NPS Grant Program, Total Maximum Daily Load Program, and Watershed Protection Plan Program. These programs are described in detail in other sections of this Report. High priority aquifers where TSSWCB has historically committed agency resources include the Seymour Aquifer and the Ogallala Aquifer.

More information on the TGPC is available at <http://www.tgpc.state.tx.us/>.

Watershed Approach to Water Quality Planning and Implementation

Protecting the State's rivers, streams, lakes, bays, and aquifers from the impacts of NPS pollution is a complex process. Texas uses a Watershed Approach to focus efforts on the highest priority water quality issues of both surface and ground water. The Watershed Approach is based on the following principles:

- Geographic focus based on hydrology rather than political boundaries;
- Water quality objectives based on scientific data;
- Coordinated priorities and integrated solutions; and,
- Diverse, well-integrated partnerships.

The TSSWCB applies the Watershed Approach to managing NPS pollution by channeling its efforts to restore and protect water quality through the development and implementation of WPPs and TMDLs. Specific watersheds where agricultural and/or silvicultural NPS pollution is contributing to a water quality impairment or concern to an extent which TSSWCB believes is sufficient to justify expenditure of agency resources are shown on the map Figure 3. This list of "priority" watersheds is frequently updated by the TSSWCB. Specific information on each watershed, including waterbody name and segment number, overall water quality condition, pollutants of concern, specific mechanism (TMDL, I-Plan, WPP, UAA) being utilized to restore water quality with lead agency indicated, and links to relevant activities associated with restoration of the waterbody, is available at <http://www.tsswcb.state.tx.us/watersheds>.

Information Technology

Disk Encryption To Further Safeguard Data

As part of its ongoing efforts to protect sensitive data on its network servers and PCs, TSSWCB staff continued work on a project to implement full disk encryption on laptop PCs identified as potentially containing sensitive data.

Though not currently required by the State of Texas to do so, agency management felt this step was a worthwhile investment in its efforts to secure the potentially sensitive data of its employees and stakeholders.

Windows 7 Integration

Agency staff continued to work through the process of integrating the Windows 7 operating system from Microsoft with agency network services and critical desktop applications. Most significant challenges related to network services have been resolved and the operating system has been successfully deployed for some employees.

The primary challenge that remains is in best supporting complex engineering applications that will not run natively on the new system. Solutions to the most urgent of these issues were worked out during the last few months and IT staff continues to address remaining issues with staff and software vendors.

With the challenges, though, IT staff recognizes that Windows 7 will bring some welcome modernization that will include features and security improvements that should benefit agency users and the services they provide.

Due to budget limitations, Windows 7 is currently planned for deployment primarily with new PC systems that are replacing end-of-life deployments or systems that are replaced due to significant hardware failures.

The TSSWCB made the decision, along with many organizations, not to run Microsoft's previous operating system, Vista, on its PCs and instead opted to stay with the venerable Windows XP operating system. Windows XP is currently slated to reach end-of-life for security support from Microsoft in April 2014.

PC Hardware Upgrades

The second half of 2011 also saw a continuation of the work to replace the oldest and most problematic agency desktop PCs with more capable and reliable units. This work was part of a continuous process that aims to lessen the risk of unacceptable levels of downtime that could occur following PC hardware failures.

Each of the machines replaced was at or, in most cases, significantly beyond the PC life cycle recommendations from the Texas Department of Information Resources (DIR). All purchases were made in accordance with DIR guidelines through a DIR-approved vendor.

Public Information/Education Report

Background

The purpose of the public information/education program is to provide leadership and coordination of information/education programs relating to the agency and district programs, services, operations and resources. The TSSWCB prepares and disseminates public information relative to the agency and district functions, programs, events and accomplishments for the public and to farmers and ranchers. TSSWCB staff coordinates seminars, conferences, workshops, displays at trade shows and training for district directors and district bookkeepers, conservation professionals, youth groups and other entities. Staff provides guidance to districts with their own individual information/education programs as well as regional and state information/education programs initiated by districts. Staff prepares and disseminates press releases, news stories and printed promotional products. The TSSWCB monitors the use of the publications and use of information. Staff represents the agency as needed with various information/education groups and entities. The TSSWCB has a cooperative agreement with the Association of Texas Soil and Water Conservation Districts to provide assistance and help coordinate district involvement and participation with Association's Information/Education Committee and its programs.

District Program Development Workshop

A district program development workshop was held January 31-February 1, 2012 and June 26-27, 2012 to provide training specifically for newly elected soil and water conservation district directors, although all district directors and district employees are encouraged to attend the training. In addition, a

cooperative effort with the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service permits a limited number of new NRCS district conservationists to attend the training.

Key topics addressed in the training include:

- the history, powers and duties of the Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board (TSSWCB),
- the interaction but different authorities of the local soil and water conservation district (SWCD), Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service,
- the qualifications, terms and duties of SWCD directors,
- the general powers and duties of SWCDS
- the proper method of conducting a local SWCD meeting,
- an overview of current Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board program responsibilities
- ethics training for SWCD directors
- equal employment opportunity training for SWCD directors
- fiscal operations and responsibilities of SWCDS
- the working relationships between other state and national conservation organizations.

2012 Summer Teacher Workshops

Several teacher workshops are held each summer by soil and water conservation districts in cooperation with the TSSWCB on conservation and natural resource issues. The Texas Environmental Education Advisory Committee to the Texas Education Agency approves the content of these workshops, sponsored by the TSSWCB. As an approved Environmental Education Professional Development Provider, teachers are able to get 16 credit hours toward their required continuing education units (CEUs) for recertification while experiencing nature and the outdoors.

2012 Texas Conservation Awards Program

Each year, the TSSWCB and the Association of Texas Soil and Water Conservation Districts co-sponsor the Texas Conservation Awards Program to recognize and honor those who dedicate themselves and their talents to the conservation and wise use of renewable natural resources. The 2012 Awards Program marks the 34th year of this joint program.

Local districts select their outstanding individuals as winners and submit them by mid-February each year for regional judging. Those selected as regional winners are honored each May at regional Awards Banquets. From these regional winners, a state winner is selected for the Outstanding Conservation Districts, Outstanding Conservation Teacher, Poster Contest, and the Essay Contest. These individuals are invited to the Annual State Meeting for recognition.

The conservation awards program provides competition and incentives to expand and improve conservation efforts, resource development, and increase the wise utilization of renewable natural resources. As a result, soil and water conservation districts, and both rural and urban citizens of Texas are benefited.

Soil and water conservation districts may enter their local recognition honorees in any of 10 categories (East Texas has an additional category of Forestry Conservationist), depending on appropriateness to the category description. For the youth of the district, there is also a poster and essay contest. The categories and a brief description of each are:

Outstanding Conservation District

Awarded to the winning soil and water conservation district in each area for the most outstanding program during the past fiscal year.

Resident Conservation Rancher

Awarded to the outstanding resident conservation rancher in each area. They must be a resident of the district, perform ranching activities within the district and be a cooperator with the district from which the entry was submitted. The rancher may have other business or professional interests.

Resident Conservation Farmer

Awarded to the outstanding resident conservation farmer in each area. They must be a resident of the district, perform farming activities within the district, and be a cooperator with the district from which the entry was submitted. The farmer may have other business or professional interests.

Absentee Conservation Farmer/Rancher

Awarded to the outstanding absentee conservation farmer or rancher in each area. They must reside outside the district, but operate farming or ranching activities within the district and be a cooperator with the district from which the entry was submitted. The person may have other business or professional interests.

Water Quality Management Plan

Awarded to the outstanding Water Quality Management Plan recipient in each area. They must be a district cooperator who has a district approved Water Quality Management Plan and has incorporated water quality into their farming or ranching activities and soil and water conservation work.

Essay Contest –Two Categories (13 and under and 14 to 18 years of age)

Essays (topic: “Why Soil and Water Conservation is Important to My Future”) are to be submitted to local SWCDs for local judging. Each local district will judge the entries and submit three essays to the TSSWCB for competition on the area level. Plaques will be awarded to 1st, 2nd and 3rd place winners on the area level and state winners will be selected from the area winners. This contest is open to students, in two categories, one for those ages 13 and under, and the other category for those ages 14 to 18 years of age and does not jeopardize Texas University Interscholastic League eligibility.

Poster Contest

Posters should address one of the following subjects: “Forests for People—More Than You Can Imagine” or “Conservation Habits = Healthy Habitats”. Posters shall be submitted to local SWCDs for local judging. Each local district will judge the entries and submit three posters to the TSSWCB for competition on the area level. Plaques will be awarded to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd place winners on the area level and state winners will be selected from the area winners. This contest is open to students, 12 years and under, and does not jeopardize Texas University Interscholastic League eligibility.

Business/Professional Individual

Awarded to the outstanding man or woman in the business community who has rendered the most unselfish conservation service in each area. Representatives of the news media (radio, television, newspaper, magazines, etc) who contribute to or provide support for conservation shall also be considered eligible for this award. (This award is not for individual conservation practices or individuals who, because of employment, assist with or augment the work of the soil and water conservation district.)

Conservation Teacher

Awarded to the outstanding teacher of conservation in schools in each area. Teachers of all grade levels are eligible for this award.

Wildlife Conservationist

Awarded to the outstanding wildlife conservationist in each area. They must be a district cooperator who has incorporated wildlife conservation into their farming and ranching activities.

Conservation Homemaker

Awarded to the outstanding conservation homemaker in each area. The homemaker and or family must own or operate a farm or ranch, be a district cooperator and have knowledge of the conservation programs being implemented.

Conservation District Employee

Awarded to the outstanding soil and water conservation district employee who exhibits a degree of knowledge, skill, ability, and leadership that clearly results in superior job performance far above the basic requirements of the position.

Forestry Conservationist (Area IV only)

Awarded to the outstanding forestry conservationist for the most outstanding farm forestry conservation program in the commercial forest areas of Texas. They must be a district cooperator or an individual who has implemented conservation practices on their land and has done missionary work for conservation and the district program.

Soil & Water Stewardship Public Speaking Contest

The Soil & Water Stewardship Public Speaking Contest is open to high school FFA students interested in soil, water and related renewable natural resource conservation. The contest is aimed at broadening students' interest and knowledge of conservation and how individuals must depend on and take care of the world around them for survival. The contest is coordinated through the Texas FFA, with contests at the local, area and state level. Local winners compete in the 10 state FFA areas and the first and second place winners at the area level compete for the state title. The theme of the 2012 contest is "Soil to Spoon".

To prepare for the contest, students are to consult with their Agriculture Science teacher and work with their local soil and water conservation district. Students are encouraged to visit with their local SWCD to find out more about conservation practices in their area.

This project is a partnership between the Texas FFA, the Vocational Agriculture Teacher's Association of Texas, The Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board, and the Association of Texas Soil and Water Conservation Districts. The State Winner of the Soil and Water Stewardship Public Speaking Contest is invited to attend the Annual State Meeting each year and asked to deliver their winning address.

Wildlife Alliance for Youth

The Wildlife Alliance for Youth (WAY) contests offer opportunities at the local district level for 4-H and FFA students to demonstrate their knowledge of the outdoors on wildlife habitat and management, wildlife laws, sportsmanship and other factual information on wildlife. The program offers awards to the high scoring FFA chapter in each of the five state regions and awards to the first, second and third place high scoring teams at the state event. It is a powerful tool for students to become involved in conservation and obtain an appreciation for wildlife.

Agriculture Science students, who compete in the WAY Contest, first acquire the foundational knowledge and skills for this event through the Agscience 381 - Wildlife and Recreation Curriculum. The WAY contests address the following nine subject areas in Wildlife and Recreation Management: Wildlife Plant Identification; Wildlife Plant Preferences; Wildlife Biological Facts; Wildlife Habitat; Habitat Management; Game Laws; Hunter and Boater Safety; Compass and Pacing; and Identification Techniques. FFA and 4-H youth should have an understanding of these subject areas before they compete.

The WAY contests are held in the five Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board areas. Area IV (East Texas) holds their contest in the fall. Area V (North Central), Area I (Panhandle), Area II (West Texas) and Area III (South Texas) all hold their contests in the spring. Each team is certified to the area level by their local SWCD. The WAY State Contest is held each year in one of the geographical areas of the state. Approximately 2,000 youth participate in the regional contests and statewide contest competition.

The Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board, Association of Texas Soil and Water Conservation Districts, USDA- Natural Resources Conservation Service, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Texas A&M University, Cooperative Extension service, and the Texas Education Agency, along with local soil and water conservation districts (SWCD), all partner in the success of the youth organization.

State Woodland Clinic and Contest

The Texas State Woodland Clinic and Contest is held annually in the month of April. It is a joint effort between local soil and water conservation districts, Stephen F. Austin University School of Forestry and the NRCS-USDA.

The contest is an opportunity for 4-H and FFA youth to demonstrate their expertise in different aspects of forestry management and skills in identification of needed practices and management techniques. Competition is between teams composed of four members representing either a 4-H Club or a FFA Chapter. Prior to the state contest several local districts conduct contests for 4-H Clubs and FFA Chapters within their district and the surrounding area.

The contest began in the late 1950s and was initiated by local SWCDs and timber industry personnel to develop forestry and woodland curriculum in schools in the commercial timber area of the state (East Texas Piney Woods). The clinic and contest have experienced widespread popularity and now has

participation from outside of the commercial timber area on a regular basis. The state participation level for teams averages around 55 teams per year, with the vast majority of teams being composed of FFA Chapters. Winners at the state level are eligible to participate in the four states regional woodland contest held each May in one of four states. Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma host the regional contest on a rotational basis.

Regional Woodland Contest

The four states regional woodland contest is sponsored by soil and water conservation districts in each of the four states with program and technical support provided by USDA-NRCS and Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D), state organizations and industry personnel. The soil and water conservation districts in Texas hosted the first four states or southern regional woodland contest in 1984.

Each state is allowed to send a maximum of six teams to the regional contest. Each state has a competition that determines the six teams from that state that may enter in the regional contest. Those teams may be composed of individuals representing either a 4-H Club or an FFA Chapter.

Conservation Education Video Library

The Association of Texas Soil and Water Conservation Districts has established and updated a conservation related video library that is maintained by TSSWCB staff on their behalf for the benefit of local districts and educators. Currently, there over 200 conservation-related videos in the library that are available to districts and teachers. The Association of Texas Soil and Water Conservation Districts' Public Information/Education Committee pays the first transit postage costs to mail the video(s) to the requester. Postage for returning will be the responsibility of the borrower and all videos must be insured upon return. Borrowing privileges are for a length of two weeks and must be returned upon date specified by the librarian. Videos can be ordered through local soil and water conservation districts or by contacting the TSSWCB. From December to July, there have been 14 videos and 1 DVD of various titles loaned out to districts and teachers across the state.

Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution Watershed Flow Model

The NPS model is a hands-on representation of a landscape that allows students to understand how water sources can become polluted from nonpoint sources. The plastic landscape structure has industrial, undeveloped, agricultural, and residential and roadway features complete with individual houses, trees, cars, tractors and cows. When "rain" falls on the model, the runoff flows into a city lake. Using various products to add color to the water, the model demonstrates how potential pollutants are picked up by runoff.

The model is a layout of a watershed that includes all the factors that may contribute to polluting our water. (Urban features such as: factories, parking lots, construction sites, lawn chemicals and golf courses and rural features such as: forested land, dairies, feedlots, cropland and pastureland). To demonstrate how each type of potential pollutant can enter a water body Kool-Aid and cocoa are used to color "runoff". Grape Kool-Aid is used to represent pollution from factories and oil from parking lots and roads. Orange Kool-aid represents pollution from lawn chemicals, golf courses, and cropland and pastureland chemicals. Cocoa is used to represent pollution from construction sites, forested land, dairies and feedlots. The Kool-aid and Cocoa are sprinkled on the model in the areas that represent each type of pollutant. Once all the pollutants are sprinkled on the model a spray bottle with water is use to represent rainfall. As the pollutants get wet and start to runoff the students can see how the water carries them to the streams and

into the lake where we get our drinking water. Once all the pollutants have run into the lake the students can see how these factors have the potential to make surface waters unattractive and unsafe. This demonstration leads to a discussion about how to protect the water quality and prevent our water from looking like the model.

Invasive Species

The 81st Legislature created the Texas Invasive Species Coordinating Committee consisting of representatives of: the Department of Agriculture; the Parks and Wildlife Department; the State Soil and Water Conservation Board; the Texas AgriLife Extension Service; the Texas Forest Service; and the Texas Water Development Board.

The Invasive Species Coordinating Committee is administratively attached to the State Soil and Water Conservation Board and is charged with serving as a catalyst for cooperation between state agencies in the area of invasive species control and to facilitate governmental efforts, including efforts of local governments and special districts, to prevent and manage invasive species. The coordinating committee was specifically tasked with securing non-state funds for invasive species control. The member agencies of the coordinating committee held their first organizational meeting in November 2009. Since that time the committee has failed to secure non-state funding for the control of invasive species due to the downturned economy.

Water Supply Enhancement Program Status Report

Background

The 81th Legislature continued funding for the Water Supply Enhancement Program by providing \$2,135,413.00 in General Revenue Funds in FY12. Staff has begun implementing SB 1808 and the Sunset Commission recommendations.

Water Supply Enhancement Program Working Committee

The Water Supply Enhancement staff contacted other Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board staff to serve on a Water Supply Enhancement working committee to help assist with specific goals of the program.

John Foster	Charlie Upchurch
Mel Davis	Kendria Ray
Johnny Oswald	Ben Wilde
Tuffy Wood	Melissa Grote
Cody York	Don Brandenberger
Tony Franklin	Adrian Perez

The Committee Staff finalized the BRUSH 005 “Proposal for Water Supply Enhancement Program”

The Committee created an explanation page to assist in completing the BRUSH 005 correctly.

The Committee also finalized the Ranking Criteria score sheet to enable staff to rank all Water Supply Enhancement Projects throughout the State.

The Water Supply Enhancement Committee finalized 31 TAC; Chapter 517; Subchapter B; Cost-Share Assistance for Brush Control, and presented it to the State Board in January. After Board approval staff then submitted the

new rules to the Texas Register for a 30 day public comment period in which we received one comment from the Upper Guadalupe River Authority, the new rules became active in April 2012.

Stakeholder Committee

Staff has contacted individuals to serve on the water supply enhancement stakeholder committee. Utilize a stakeholder process to identify general program goals such as agricultural irrigation, drinking water, recreation, environmental flow, etc. Adopt specific goals for water yield consistent with general program goals and develop a standard for determining projected water yield. The stakeholder committee will begin establishing a Scientific Advisory Group to provide technical expertise.

Contacted the following individuals to serve on the stakeholders committee:

Dr. Ken Rainwater, Civil Engineer
Clyde Bohlmeier, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
Jason Skaggs, Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers
Jule Richmond, Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts
Johnny Oswald, Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board
Robert Mace, Texas Water Development Board

Feasibility Study Committee

A Feasibility Study Committee was created to gather new ideas on requirements for new studies and to assist with evaluating current studies. Individuals on the committee are as follows:

Johnny Oswald TSSWCB Melissa Grote TSSWCB
Dr. Ken Rainwater Civil Engineer John Bumgarner USGS
George Azuna USGS

Program Criteria for FY 2012 Projects

1. Completed computer model or feasibility study
2. A need according to the Region Water Plans
3. Show brush removal as a strategy in the Region Water Plans
4. Meet the following TSSWCB WSEP Priority for FY 2012
 - domestic and municipal uses, including water for sustaining human life and the life of domestic animals
5. Completion of an implementation plan by local workgroup

Implementation Plan

Staff has developed criteria for an implementation plan that will be required by all approved project proposals. A two year implementation plan must be submitted for each approved project. Funding will be allocated according to the budget and the efficiency of the implementation plan. Implementation plans must be for a two year period. Project allocations will be contingent on availability of funding at the time of request. After the two year period the project will resubmit a new implementation plan for future funding.

The implementation plan must include the following items:

1. The need for conservation of water resources within the territory of the project, based on the State Water Plan
2. Projected water yield of areas of the project based on slope, soil, land use, type and distribution of trees, brush and other vegetation matter and proximity of brush, trees and other vegetation matter to rivers, streams, and channels.
3. Any method the project may use to control brush

4. Cost sharing contract rates
5. Location and size of the project
6. The budget of the project
7. Implementation schedule of the project
8. The administrative capacity of the board
9. Consultation with Texas Parks and Wildlife, Texas Department of Agriculture, and Texas Water Development Board

Fiscal Year 2012 Projects

Twin Buttes Watershed	Lake Brownwood Watershed
Pedernales River Watershed	Little Wichita Watershed
Guadalupe River Watershed	Edwards Aquifer

Attachments

TEXAS STATE SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION BOARD
Protecting and Enhancing Natural Resources for Tomorrow



FISCAL YEAR 2012 OPERATING BUDGET

Table of Contents

I.A.	Certification of Dual Submission.....	I.A.
I.B.	Cover and Title Sheet.....	I.B.
II.A.	Summary of Budget by Strategy.....	II.A.
II.B.	Summary of Budget by Method of Finance.....	II.B.
II.C.	Summary of Budget by Object of Expense.....	II.C.
II.D.	Summary of Objective Outcomes.....	II.D.
III.A.	Strategy Level Detail	III.A.
IV.A.	Capital Budget Project Schedule	IV.A.
IV.B.	Federal Funds Supporting Schedule	IV.B.



CERTIFICATE

Agency Name Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board

This is to certify that the information contained in the agency operating budget filed with the Legislative Budget Board (LBB) and the Governor's Office of Budget, Planning and Policy (GOBPP) is accurate to the best of my knowledge and that the electronic submission to the LBB via the Automated Budget and Evaluation System of Texas (ABEST) and the PDF file submitted via the LBB Document Submission application are identical.

Additionally, should it become likely at any time that unexpended balances will accrue for any account, the LBB and the GOBPP will be notified in writing in accordance with Article IX, Section 7.01 (2012-13 GAA).

Chief Executive Office or Presiding Judge

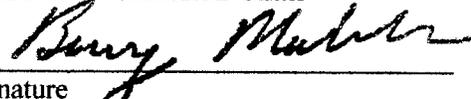

Signature

Rex Isom
Printed Name

Executive Director
Title

December 1, 2011
Date

Board or Commission Chair

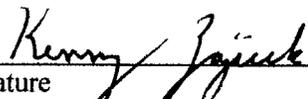

Signature

Barry Mahler
Printed Name

Chairman
Title

December 1, 2011
Date

Chief Financial Officer


Signature

Kenny Zajicek
Printed Name

Fiscal Officer
Title

December 1, 2011
Date

Operating Budget

for Fiscal Year 2012

Submitted to the
Governor's Office of Budget, Planning and Policy
and the Legislative Budget Board

by

Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board

December 1, 2011

II.A. SUMMARY OF BUDGET BY STRATEGY
82nd Regular Session, Fiscal Year 2012 Operating Budget
Automated Budget and Evaluation System of Texas (ABEST)

DATE : 11/30/2011
TIME : 2:21:55PM

Agency code: 592 Agency name: Soil and Water Conservation Board

Goal/Objective/STRATEGY	EXP 2010	EXP 2011	BUD 2012
1 Soil and Water Conservation Assistance			
1 <i>Provide Prog Expertise, Finan Asst. & Tech Guide to All SWC Districts</i>			
1 PROGRAM MANAGEMENT & ASSISTANCE	\$11,309,203	\$10,455,788	\$5,922,737
TOTAL, GOAL 1	\$11,309,203	\$10,455,788	\$5,922,737
2 Administer a Program for Abatement of Agricl Nonpoint Source Pollution			
1 <i>Reduce Agricultural/Silvicultural NPS Pollution w/Prevention Program</i>			
1 STATEWIDE MANAGEMENT PLAN	\$5,159,290	\$4,782,451	\$7,297,272
2 POLLUTION ABATEMENT PLAN	\$4,374,026	\$4,194,070	\$4,027,971
TOTAL, GOAL 2	\$9,533,316	\$8,976,521	\$11,325,243
3 Protect and Enhance Water Supplies			
1 <i>Conserve and Enhance Water Supplies for the State of Texas</i>			
1 WATER CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT	\$3,504,404	\$4,898,011	\$2,135,413
TOTAL, GOAL 3	\$3,504,404	\$4,898,011	\$2,135,413
4 Indirect Administration			
1 <i>Indirect Administration</i>			
1 INDIRECT ADMINISTRATION	\$631,385	\$644,456	\$659,454
TOTAL, GOAL 4	\$631,385	\$644,456	\$659,454

II.A. SUMMARY OF BUDGET BY STRATEGY
 82nd Regular Session, Fiscal Year 2012 Operating Budget
 Automated Budget and Evaluation System of Texas (ABEST)

DATE : 11/30/2011
 TIME : 2:22:02PM

Agency code: 592 Agency name: Soil and Water Conservation Board

Goal/Objective/STRATEGY	EXP 2010	EXP 2011	BUD 2012
General Revenue Funds:			
1 General Revenue Fund	\$20,637,512	\$20,515,822	\$14,042,847
	\$20,637,512	\$20,515,822	\$14,042,847
Federal Funds:			
555 Federal Funds	\$4,340,796	\$4,458,954	\$6,000,000
	\$4,340,796	\$4,458,954	\$6,000,000
TOTAL, METHOD OF FINANCING	\$24,978,308	\$24,974,776	\$20,042,847
FULL TIME EQUIVALENT POSITIONS	69.1	71.1	72.1

II.B. SUMMARY OF BUDGET BY METHOD OF FINANCE
 82nd Regular Session, Fiscal Year 2012 Operating Budget
 Automated Budget and Evaluation System of Texas (ABEST)

DATE: **12/1/2011**
 TIME: **9:29:00AM**

Agency code: **592**

Agency name: **Soil and Water Conservation Board**

METHOD OF FINANCING	Exp 2010	Exp 2011	Bud 2012
<u>GENERAL REVENUE</u>			
<u>1</u> General Revenue Fund			
<i>REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS</i>			
Art XII, Reduce GR, Title IVE (2010-11 GAA)	\$(1,127,167)	\$0	\$0
Regular Appropriations from MOF Table (2010-11 GAA)	\$22,543,335	\$22,543,335	\$0
Regular Appropriations from MOF Table (2012-13 GAA)	\$0	\$0	\$14,042,847
<i>RIDER APPROPRIATION</i>			
Art IX, Sec 12.02, Publications or Sales of Records (2010-11 GAA)	\$0	\$25	\$0
Art IX, Sec 14.03(j), Capital Budget UB (2010-11 GAA)	\$(10,635)	\$10,635	\$0
<i>SUPPLEMENTAL, SPECIAL OR EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS</i>			
HB 4, 82nd Leg, Regular Session, Sec 1(a) General Revenue Reductions.	\$0	\$(2,790,749)	\$0
<i>LAPSED APPROPRIATIONS</i>			
Regular Appropriations from MOF Table (2010-11 GAA)	\$(71)	\$(15,374)	\$0
<i>UNEXPENDED BALANCES AUTHORITY</i>			
Strategy C.1.1. Water Conservation and Enhancement (2010-11 GAA)	\$(766,420)	\$766,420	\$0
Strategy B.1.2. Pollution Abatement Plan (2010-11 GAA)	\$(1,530)	\$1,530	\$0
TOTAL, General Revenue Fund	\$20,637,512	\$20,515,822	\$14,042,847
TOTAL, ALL GENERAL REVENUE	\$20,637,512	\$20,515,822	\$14,042,847

FEDERAL FUNDS

555 Federal Funds

II.B. SUMMARY OF BUDGET BY METHOD OF FINANCE
 82nd Regular Session, Fiscal Year 2012 Operating Budget
 Automated Budget and Evaluation System of Texas (ABEST)

DATE: **12/1/2011**
 TIME: **9:29:18AM**

Agency code: **592** Agency name: **Soil and Water Conservation Board**

METHOD OF FINANCING	Exp 2010	Exp 2011	Bud 2012
<i>REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS</i>			
Regular Appropriations from MOF Table (2010-11 GAA)	\$3,908,511	\$3,565,220	\$0
Regular Appropriations from MOF Table (2012-13 GAA)	\$0	\$0	\$6,000,000
<i>RIDER APPROPRIATION</i>			
Art IX, Sec 8.02, Federal Funds/Block Grants (2010-11 GAA)	\$432,285	\$893,734	\$0
TOTAL, Federal Funds	\$4,340,796	\$4,458,954	\$6,000,000
TOTAL, ALL FEDERAL FUNDS	\$4,340,796	\$4,458,954	\$6,000,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$24,978,308	\$24,974,776	\$20,042,847

FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS

<i>REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS</i>			
Regular Appropriations from MOF Table (2012-13 GAA)	0.0	0.0	72.1
Regular Appropriations from MOF Table (2010-11 GAA)	73.5	73.5	0.0
<i>UNAUTHORIZED NUMBER OVER (BELOW) CAP</i>			
Employee Turnover	(4.4)	(2.4)	0.0
TOTAL, ADJUSTED FTES	69.1	71.1	72.1
NUMBER OF 100% FEDERALLY FUNDED FTES	0.0	0.0	0.0

II.C. SUMMARY OF BUDGET BY OBJECT OF EXPENSE
82nd Regular Session, Fiscal Year 2012 Operating Budget
Automated Budget and Evaluation System of Texas (ABEST)

DATE: **11/30/2011**
TIME: **2:23:56PM**

Agency code: **592**

Agency name: **Soil and Water Conservation Board**

OBJECT OF EXPENSE	EXP 2010	EXP 2011	BUD 2012
1001 SALARIES AND WAGES	\$3,403,999	\$3,487,581	\$3,600,000
1002 OTHER PERSONNEL COSTS	\$141,568	\$118,861	\$153,000
2001 PROFESSIONAL FEES AND SERVICES	\$42,472	\$35,860	\$24,000
2002 FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	\$48,261	\$63,459	\$67,500
2003 CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES	\$29,704	\$46,215	\$38,000
2004 UTILITIES	\$78,414	\$70,195	\$71,500
2005 TRAVEL	\$393,996	\$371,094	\$396,000
2006 RENT - BUILDING	\$191,542	\$188,531	\$190,000
2007 RENT - MACHINE AND OTHER	\$41,551	\$37,503	\$37,000
2009 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE	\$4,696,408	\$3,889,155	\$1,398,353
4000 GRANTS	\$15,767,599	\$16,562,093	\$14,067,494
5000 CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	\$142,794	\$104,229	\$0
Agency Total	\$24,978,308	\$24,974,776	\$20,042,847

II.D. SUMMARY OF BUDGET OBJECTIVE OUTCOMES
 82nd Regular Session, Fiscal Year 2012 Operating Budget
 Automated Budget and Evaluation system of Texas (ABEST)

Date : 11/30/2011
 Time: 2:22:24PM

Agency code: 592

Agency name: Soil and Water Conservation Board

Goal/ Objective / OUTCOME	Exp 2010	Exp 2011	Bud2012
1 Soil and Water Conservation Assistance			
<i>1 Provide Prog Expertise, Finan Asst. & Tech Guide to All SWC Districts</i>			
KEY 1 % of District Financial Needs Met by Conservation Board Grants	50.00 %	57.60 %	50.00 %
2 Administer a Program for Abatement of Agricul Nonpoint Source Pollution			
<i>1 Reduce Agricultural/Silvicultural NPS Pollution w/Prevention Program</i>			
1 Percent of Projects Addressing 303(D) List Impaired Water Bodies	80.00	80.00	65.00
KEY 2 % Problem Areas with Certified Plans	73.70 %	76.60 %	50.00 %
3 Protect and Enhance Water Supplies			
<i>1 Conserve and Enhance Water Supplies for the State of Texas</i>			
1 Percent Eligible Acres in Brush Control Areas Treated and Cleared	0.99	2.27	1.50
2 Predicted Number of Gallons of Water Yielded	0.00	0.00	2,500,000,000.00

III.A. STRATEGY LEVEL DETAIL
 82nd Regular Session, Fiscal Year 2012 Operating Budget
 Automated Budget and Evaluation System of Texas (ABEST)

DATE: 11/30/2011
 TIME: 2:22:49PM

Agency code: **592** Agency name: **Soil and Water Conservation Board**

GOAL: 1 Soil and Water Conservation Assistance Statewide Goal/Benchmark: 6 4
 OBJECTIVE: 1 Provide Prog Expertise, Finan Asst. & Tech Guide to All SWC Districts Service Categories:
 STRATEGY: 1 Program Expertise, Financial & Conservation Implementation Assistance Service: 37 Income: A.2 Age: B.3

CODE	DESCRIPTION	EXP 2010	EXP 2011	BUD 2012
Output Measures:				
	1 Number of Grants-related Claims Processed	2,366.00	2,656.00	1,850.00
KEY 2	# of Contacts w/Districts to provide Conservation Education Assistance	16,199.00	17,230.00	15,396.00
Efficiency Measures:				
	1 Average Number of Days to Process a Grants-Related Claim	2.53	2.09	5.80
Explanatory/Input Measures:				
	1 Percent of Districts Receiving Technical Assistance Funds	100.00	100.00	100.00
Objects of Expense:				
1001	SALARIES AND WAGES	\$864,302	\$864,609	\$879,000
1002	OTHER PERSONNEL COSTS	\$51,129	\$21,760	\$50,000
2001	PROFESSIONAL FEES AND SERVICES	\$8,622	\$0	\$0
2002	FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	\$5,734	\$10,234	\$10,000
2003	CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES	\$2,863	\$3,153	\$5,500
2004	UTILITIES	\$19,810	\$18,535	\$20,000
2005	TRAVEL	\$229,648	\$223,162	\$223,000
2006	RENT - BUILDING	\$18,888	\$20,713	\$20,000
2007	RENT - MACHINE AND OTHER	\$5,317	\$4,095	\$5,000
2009	OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE	\$2,529,397	\$2,173,046	\$59,709
4000	GRANTS	\$7,542,677	\$7,106,846	\$4,650,528
5000	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	\$30,816	\$9,635	\$0
TOTAL, OBJECT OF EXPENSE		\$11,309,203	\$10,455,788	\$5,922,737
Method of Financing:				
	1 General Revenue Fund	\$11,051,645	\$9,987,552	\$5,922,737
SUBTOTAL, MOF (GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS)		\$11,051,645	\$9,987,552	\$5,922,737

III.A. STRATEGY LEVEL DETAIL
 82nd Regular Session, Fiscal Year 2012 Operating Budget
 Automated Budget and Evaluation System of Texas (ABEST)

DATE: 11/30/2011
 TIME: 2:22:56PM

Agency code: **592** Agency name: **Soil and Water Conservation Board**

GOAL: 1 Soil and Water Conservation Assistance Statewide Goal/Benchmark: 6 4
 OBJECTIVE: 1 Provide Prog Expertise, Finan Asst. & Tech Guide to All SWC Districts Service Categories:
 STRATEGY: 1 Program Expertise, Financial & Conservation Implementation Assistance Service: 37 Income: A.2 Age: B.3

CODE	DESCRIPTION	EXP 2010	EXP 2011	BUD 2012
Method of Financing:				
	555 Federal Funds			
	10.912.000 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY INC	\$257,558	\$468,236	\$0
	CFDA Subtotal, Fund 555	\$257,558	\$468,236	\$0
	SUBTOTAL, MOF (FEDERAL FUNDS)	\$257,558	\$468,236	\$0
	TOTAL, METHOD OF FINANCE :	\$11,309,203	\$10,455,788	\$5,922,737
	FULL TIME EQUIVALENT POSITIONS:	14.0	15.0	15.0

III.A. STRATEGY LEVEL DETAIL
 82nd Regular Session, Fiscal Year 2012 Operating Budget
 Automated Budget and Evaluation System of Texas (ABEST)

DATE: 11/30/2011
 TIME: 2:22:56PM

Agency code: **592** Agency name: **Soil and Water Conservation Board**

GOAL:	1	Soil and Water Conservation Assistance	Statewide Goal/Benchmark:	6	4
OBJECTIVE:	1	Provide Prog Expertise, Finan Asst. & Tech Guide to All SWC Districts	Service Categories:		
STRATEGY:	2	Rural and Urban Conservation Outreach	Service:	37	Income: A.2 Age: B.3

CODE	DESCRIPTION	EXP 2010	EXP 2011	BUD 2012
Output Measures:				
1	Number of District Meetings Attended	1,941.00	2,066.00	1,600.00

TOTAL, METHOD OF FINANCE :

FULL TIME EQUIVALENT POSITIONS:

III.A. STRATEGY LEVEL DETAIL
 82nd Regular Session, Fiscal Year 2012 Operating Budget
 Automated Budget and Evaluation System of Texas (ABEST)

DATE: 11/30/2011
 TIME: 2:22:56PM

Agency code: **592** Agency name: **Soil and Water Conservation Board**

GOAL: 2 Administer a Program for Abatement of Agricul Nonpoint Source Pollution
 OBJECTIVE: 1 Reduce Agricultural/Silvicultural NPS Pollution w/Prevention Program
 STRATEGY: 1 Implement a Statewide Management Plan for Controlling NPS Pollution

Statewide Goal/Benchmark: 6 4
 Service Categories:
 Service: 36 Income: A.2 Age: B.3

CODE	DESCRIPTION	EXP 2010	EXP 2011	BUD 2012
Output Measures:				
KEY 1	# of Proposals for Federal Grant Funding Evaluated	22.00	27.00	20.00
Objects of Expense:				
1001	SALARIES AND WAGES	\$498,087	\$509,237	\$510,000
1002	OTHER PERSONNEL COSTS	\$10,627	\$14,177	\$15,000
2001	PROFESSIONAL FEES AND SERVICES	\$9,974	\$0	\$0
2002	FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	\$5,700	\$9,049	\$5,000
2003	CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES	\$9,051	\$22,924	\$8,000
2004	UTILITIES	\$10,723	\$9,995	\$10,000
2005	TRAVEL	\$29,330	\$38,138	\$35,000
2006	RENT - BUILDING	\$19,193	\$18,358	\$19,000
2007	RENT - MACHINE AND OTHER	\$5,589	\$12,406	\$10,000
2009	OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE	\$1,233,761	\$1,205,934	\$1,065,000
4000	GRANTS	\$3,319,940	\$2,932,883	\$5,620,272
5000	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	\$7,315	\$9,350	\$0
TOTAL, OBJECT OF EXPENSE		\$5,159,290	\$4,782,451	\$7,297,272
Method of Financing:				
1	General Revenue Fund	\$1,297,346	\$1,262,311	\$1,297,272
SUBTOTAL, MOF (GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS)		\$1,297,346	\$1,262,311	\$1,297,272
Method of Financing:				
555	Federal Funds			
66.460.000	Nonpoint Source Implement	\$3,861,944	\$3,520,140	\$6,000,000
CFDA Subtotal, Fund	555	\$3,861,944	\$3,520,140	\$6,000,000

III.A. STRATEGY LEVEL DETAIL
 82nd Regular Session, Fiscal Year 2012 Operating Budget
 Automated Budget and Evaluation System of Texas (ABEST)

DATE: 11/30/2011
 TIME: 2:22:56PM

Agency code: **592** Agency name: **Soil and Water Conservation Board**

GOAL: 2 Administer a Program for Abatement of Agricul Nonpoint Source Pollution
 OBJECTIVE: 1 Reduce Agricultural/Silvicultural NPS Pollution w/Prevention Program
 STRATEGY: 1 Implement a Statewide Management Plan for Controlling NPS Pollution

Statewide Goal/Benchmark: 6 4
 Service Categories:
 Service: 36 Income: A.2 Age: B.3

CODE	DESCRIPTION	EXP 2010	EXP 2011	BUD 2012
SUBTOTAL, MOF (FEDERAL FUNDS)		\$3,861,944	\$3,520,140	\$6,000,000
TOTAL, METHOD OF FINANCE :		\$5,159,290	\$4,782,451	\$7,297,272
FULL TIME EQUIVALENT POSITIONS:		9.6	9.8	10.6

III.A. STRATEGY LEVEL DETAIL
 82nd Regular Session, Fiscal Year 2012 Operating Budget
 Automated Budget and Evaluation System of Texas (ABEST)

DATE: 11/30/2011
 TIME: 2:22:56PM

Agency code: **592** Agency name: **Soil and Water Conservation Board**

GOAL: 2 Administer a Program for Abatement of Agricul Nonpoint Source Pollution
 OBJECTIVE: 1 Reduce Agricultural/Silvicultural NPS Pollution w/Prevention Program
 STRATEGY: 2 Pollution Abatement Plans for Problem Agricultural Areas

Statewide Goal/Benchmark: 6 4
 Service Categories:
 Service: 36 Income: A.2 Age: B.3

CODE	DESCRIPTION	EXP 2010	EXP 2011	BUD 2012
------	-------------	----------	----------	----------

Output Measures:

KEY 1	Number of Pollution Abatement Plans Certified	657.00	542.00	589.00
2	Number of Water Quality Treatment Grants Made	298.00	287.00	250.00

Efficiency Measures:

1	Average Number of Days to Certify Pollution Abatement Plans	1.47	1.29	20.00
---	---	------	------	-------

Objects of Expense:

1001	SALARIES AND WAGES	\$1,400,218	\$1,397,010	\$1,491,000
1002	OTHER PERSONNEL COSTS	\$43,629	\$62,946	\$65,000
2001	PROFESSIONAL FEES AND SERVICES	\$120	\$0	\$0
2002	FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	\$31,588	\$37,790	\$46,000
2003	CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES	\$13,134	\$15,919	\$20,000
2004	UTILITIES	\$32,605	\$27,580	\$28,500
2005	TRAVEL	\$60,493	\$45,090	\$60,000
2006	RENT - BUILDING	\$116,074	\$118,689	\$120,000
2007	RENT - MACHINE AND OTHER	\$22,801	\$18,320	\$20,000
2009	OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE	\$459,359	\$361,555	\$198,190
4000	GRANTS	\$2,112,242	\$2,030,377	\$1,979,281
5000	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	\$81,763	\$78,794	\$0
TOTAL, OBJECT OF EXPENSE		\$4,374,026	\$4,194,070	\$4,027,971

Method of Financing:

1	General Revenue Fund	\$4,154,219	\$3,723,492	\$4,027,971
---	----------------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

SUBTOTAL, MOF (GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS)		\$4,154,219	\$3,723,492	\$4,027,971
--	--	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------

Method of Financing:

555 Federal Funds

III.A. STRATEGY LEVEL DETAIL
 82nd Regular Session, Fiscal Year 2012 Operating Budget
 Automated Budget and Evaluation System of Texas (ABEST)

DATE: 11/30/2011
 TIME: 2:22:56PM

Agency code: **592** Agency name: **Soil and Water Conservation Board**

GOAL: 2 Administer a Program for Abatement of Agricul Nonpoint Source Pollution
 OBJECTIVE: 1 Reduce Agricultural/Silvicultural NPS Pollution w/Prevention Program
 STRATEGY: 2 Pollution Abatement Plans for Problem Agricultural Areas

Statewide Goal/Benchmark: 6 4
 Service Categories:
 Service: 36 Income: A.2 Age: B.3

CODE	DESCRIPTION	EXP 2010	EXP 2011	BUD 2012
10.912.000	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY INC	\$219,807	\$470,578	\$0
CFDA Subtotal, Fund 555		\$219,807	\$470,578	\$0
SUBTOTAL, MOF (FEDERAL FUNDS)		\$219,807	\$470,578	\$0
TOTAL, METHOD OF FINANCE :		\$4,374,026	\$4,194,070	\$4,027,971
FULL TIME EQUIVALENT POSITIONS:		32.0	32.8	33.0

III.A. STRATEGY LEVEL DETAIL
 82nd Regular Session, Fiscal Year 2012 Operating Budget
 Automated Budget and Evaluation System of Texas (ABEST)

DATE: 11/30/2011
 TIME: 2:22:56PM

Agency code: **592** Agency name: **Soil and Water Conservation Board**

GOAL: 3 Protect and Enhance Water Supplies Statewide Goal/Benchmark: 6 3
 OBJECTIVE: 1 Conserve and Enhance Water Supplies for the State of Texas Service Categories:
 STRATEGY: 1 Provide Financial/Technical Assistance for Water Quantity Enhancement Service: 37 Income: A.2 Age: B.3

CODE	DESCRIPTION	EXP 2010	EXP 2011	BUD 2012
Output Measures:				
KEY 1	Number of Acres of Brush Treated	21,347.00	39,173.00	23,138.00
2	Number of Acres of Brush Under Resource Management Plan	411,559.00	169,007.00	145,000.00
Efficiency Measures:				
1	Average Cost Per Acre of Mechanical Brush Clearing	110.54	138.97	100.00
2	Average Cost Per Acre of Chemical Brush Clearing	24.66	22.25	50.00
Objects of Expense:				
1001	SALARIES AND WAGES	\$198,075	\$218,457	\$220,000
1002	OTHER PERSONNEL COSTS	\$5,467	\$5,060	\$8,000
2001	PROFESSIONAL FEES AND SERVICES	\$191	\$0	\$0
2002	FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	\$5,154	\$6,221	\$6,500
2003	CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES	\$1,813	\$1,382	\$1,500
2004	UTILITIES	\$4,733	\$5,355	\$5,500
2005	TRAVEL	\$23,668	\$20,237	\$21,000
2006	RENT - BUILDING	\$17,541	\$18,258	\$18,500
2007	RENT - MACHINE AND OTHER	\$1,601	\$895	\$1,000
2009	OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE	\$433,421	\$126,209	\$36,000
4000	GRANTS	\$2,792,740	\$4,491,987	\$1,817,413
5000	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	\$20,000	\$3,950	\$0
TOTAL, OBJECT OF EXPENSE		\$3,504,404	\$4,898,011	\$2,135,413
Method of Financing:				
1	General Revenue Fund	\$3,504,404	\$4,898,011	\$2,135,413
SUBTOTAL, MOF (GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS)		\$3,504,404	\$4,898,011	\$2,135,413

III.A. STRATEGY LEVEL DETAIL
 82nd Regular Session, Fiscal Year 2012 Operating Budget
 Automated Budget and Evaluation System of Texas (ABEST)

DATE: 11/30/2011
 TIME: 2:22:56PM

Agency code: **592** Agency name: **Soil and Water Conservation Board**

GOAL: 3 Protect and Enhance Water Supplies Statewide Goal/Benchmark: 6 3
 OBJECTIVE: 1 Conserve and Enhance Water Supplies for the State of Texas Service Categories:
 STRATEGY: 1 Provide Financial/Technical Assistance for Water Quantity Enhancement Service: 37 Income: A.2 Age: B.3

CODE	DESCRIPTION	EXP 2010	EXP 2011	BUD 2012
Method of Financing:				
	555 Federal Funds			
	10.912.000 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY INC	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CFDA Subtotal, Fund 555	\$0	\$0	\$0
	SUBTOTAL, MOF (FEDERAL FUNDS)	\$0	\$0	\$0
	TOTAL, METHOD OF FINANCE :	\$3,504,404	\$4,898,011	\$2,135,413
	FULL TIME EQUIVALENT POSITIONS:	5.0	4.0	4.0

III.A. STRATEGY LEVEL DETAIL
 82nd Regular Session, Fiscal Year 2012 Operating Budget
 Automated Budget and Evaluation System of Texas (ABEST)

DATE: 11/30/2011
 TIME: 2:22:56PM

Agency code: **592** Agency name: **Soil and Water Conservation Board**

GOAL: 4 Indirect Administration
 OBJECTIVE: 1 Indirect Administration
 STRATEGY: 1 Indirect Administration

Statewide Goal/Benchmark: 6 0
 Service Categories:
 Service: 09 Income: A.2 Age: B.3

CODE	DESCRIPTION	EXP 2010	EXP 2011	BUD 2012
Objects of Expense:				
1001	SALARIES AND WAGES	\$443,317	\$498,268	\$500,000
1002	OTHER PERSONNEL COSTS	\$30,716	\$14,918	\$15,000
2001	PROFESSIONAL FEES AND SERVICES	\$23,565	\$35,860	\$24,000
2002	FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	\$85	\$165	\$0
2003	CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES	\$2,843	\$2,837	\$3,000
2004	UTILITIES	\$10,543	\$8,730	\$7,500
2005	TRAVEL	\$50,857	\$44,467	\$57,000
2006	RENT - BUILDING	\$19,846	\$12,513	\$12,500
2007	RENT - MACHINE AND OTHER	\$6,243	\$1,787	\$1,000
2009	OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE	\$40,470	\$22,411	\$39,454
5000	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	\$2,900	\$2,500	\$0
TOTAL, OBJECT OF EXPENSE		\$631,385	\$644,456	\$659,454
Method of Financing:				
1	General Revenue Fund	\$629,898	\$644,456	\$659,454
SUBTOTAL, MOF (GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS)		\$629,898	\$644,456	\$659,454
Method of Financing:				
555	Federal Funds			
66.460.000	Nonpoint Source Implement	\$1,487	\$0	\$0
CFDA Subtotal, Fund	555	\$1,487	\$0	\$0
SUBTOTAL, MOF (FEDERAL FUNDS)		\$1,487	\$0	\$0

III.A. STRATEGY LEVEL DETAIL
82nd Regular Session, Fiscal Year 2012 Operating Budget
Automated Budget and Evaluation System of Texas (ABEST)

DATE: 11/30/2011
TIME: 2:22:56PM

TOTAL, METHOD OF FINANCE :	\$631,385	\$644,456	\$659,454
FULL TIME EQUIVALENT POSITIONS:	8.5	9.5	9.5

III.A. STRATEGY LEVEL DETAIL
82nd Regular Session, Fiscal Year 2012 Operating Budget
Automated Budget and Evaluation System of Texas (ABEST)

DATE: 11/30/2011
TIME: 2:22:56PM

SUMMARY TOTALS:

OBJECTS OF EXPENSE:	\$24,978,308	\$24,974,776	\$20,042,847
METHODS OF FINANCE :	\$24,978,308	\$24,974,776	\$20,042,847
FULL TIME EQUIVALENT POSITIONS:	69.1	71.1	72.1

IV.A. CAPITAL BUDGET PROJECT SCHEDULE
 82nd Regular Session, Fiscal Year 2012 Operating Budget
 Automated Budget and Evaluation System of Texas (ABEST)

DATE: **11/30/2011**
 TIME : **2:25:02PM**

Agency code: **592**

Agency name: **Soil and Water Conservation Board**

Category Code / Category Name

Project Sequence/Project Id/ Name

OOE / TOF / MOF CODE

EXP 2010

EXP 2011

BUD 2012

5005 Acquisition of Information Resource Technologies

*1/1 Acquisition of Information Resource
 Technologies*

OBJECTS OF EXPENSE

Capital

5000 CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		\$5,859	\$52,035	\$0
Capital Subtotal OOE, Project	1	\$5,859	\$52,035	\$0
Subtotal OOE, Project	1	\$5,859	\$52,035	\$0

TYPE OF FINANCING

Capital

CA 1 General Revenue Fund		\$5,859	\$42,535	\$0
CA 555 Federal Funds		\$0	\$9,500	\$0
Capital Subtotal TOF, Project	1	\$5,859	\$52,035	\$0
Subtotal TOF, Project	1	\$5,859	\$52,035	\$0
Capital Subtotal, Category	5005	\$5,859	\$52,035	\$0
Informational Subtotal, Category	5005			
Total, Category	5005	\$5,859	\$52,035	\$0

5006 Transportation Items

2/2 Vehicle Replacement

OBJECTS OF EXPENSE

Capital

5000 CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		\$127,806	\$52,194	\$0
Capital Subtotal OOE, Project	2	\$127,806	\$52,194	\$0
Subtotal OOE, Project	2	\$127,806	\$52,194	\$0

IV.A. CAPITAL BUDGET PROJECT SCHEDULE
 82nd Regular Session, Fiscal Year 2012 Operating Budget
 Automated Budget and Evaluation System of Texas (ABEST)

DATE: **11/30/2011**
 TIME : **2:25:08PM**

Agency code: **592**

Agency name: **Soil and Water Conservation Board**

Category Code / Category Name

Project Sequence/Project Id/ Name

OOE / TOF / MOF CODE

EXP 2010

EXP 2011

BUD 2012

TYPE OF FINANCING

Capital

CA 1 General Revenue Fund

\$127,806

\$52,194

\$0

Capital Subtotal TOF, Project 2

\$127,806

\$52,194

\$0

Subtotal TOF, Project 2

\$127,806

\$52,194

\$0

Capital Subtotal, Category 5006

\$127,806

\$52,194

\$0

Informational Subtotal, Category 5006

Total, Category 5006

\$127,806

\$52,194

\$0

AGENCY TOTAL -CAPITAL

\$133,665

\$104,229

\$0

AGENCY TOTAL -INFORMATIONAL

AGENCY TOTAL

\$133,665

\$104,229

\$0

METHOD OF FINANCING:

Capital

1 General Revenue Fund

\$133,665

\$94,729

\$0

555 Federal Funds

\$0

\$9,500

\$0

Total, Method of Financing-Capital

\$133,665

\$104,229

\$0

Total, Method of Financing

\$133,665

\$104,229

\$0

TYPE OF FINANCING:

Capital

CA CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS

\$133,665

\$104,229

\$0

Total, Type of Financing-Capital

\$133,665

\$104,229

\$0

Total, Type of Financing

\$133,665

\$104,229

\$0

IV.B. FEDERAL FUNDS SUPPORTING SCHEDULE
 82nd Regular Session, Fiscal Year 2012 Operating Budget
 Automated Budget and Evaluation System of Texas (ABEST)

DATE: **11/30/2011**
 TIME: **2:24:19PM**

Agency code: **592** Agency name: Soil and Water Conservation Board

CFDA NUMBER/ STRATEGY	EXP 2010	EXP 2011	BUD 2012
10.912.000 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY INC			
1 - 1 - 1 PROGRAM MANAGEMENT & ASSISTANCE	257,558	468,236	0
2 - 1 - 2 POLLUTION ABATEMENT PLAN	219,807	470,578	0
3 - 1 - 1 WATER CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT	0	0	0
TOTAL, ALL STRATEGIES	\$477,365	\$938,814	\$0
ADDL FED FNDS FOR EMPL BENEFITS	0	0	0
TOTAL, FEDERAL FUNDS	\$477,365	\$938,814	\$0
ADDL GR FOR EMPL BENEFITS	\$0	\$0	\$0
66.460.000 Nonpoint Source Implement			
2 - 1 - 1 STATEWIDE MANAGEMENT PLAN	3,861,944	3,520,140	6,000,000
4 - 1 - 1 INDIRECT ADMINISTRATION	1,487	0	0
TOTAL, ALL STRATEGIES	\$3,863,431	\$3,520,140	\$6,000,000
ADDL FED FNDS FOR EMPL BENEFITS	0	0	0
TOTAL, FEDERAL FUNDS	\$3,863,431	\$3,520,140	\$6,000,000
ADDL GR FOR EMPL BENEFITS	\$0	\$0	\$0

IV.B. FEDERAL FUNDS SUPPORTING SCHEDULE
 82nd Regular Session, Fiscal Year 2012 Operating Budget
 Automated Budget and Evaluation System of Texas (ABEST)

DATE: **11/30/2011**
 TIME: **2:24:26PM**

Agency code: **592** Agency name: Soil and Water Conservation Board

CFDA NUMBER/ STRATEGY	EXP 2010	EXP 2011	BUD 2012
<u>SUMMARY LISTING OF FEDERAL PROGRAM AMOUNTS</u>			
10.912.000 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY INC	477,365	938,814	0
66.460.000 Nonpoint Source Implement	3,863,431	3,520,140	6,000,000
TOTAL, ALL STRATEGIES	\$4,340,796	\$4,458,954	\$6,000,000
TOTAL , ADDL FED FUNDS FOR EMPL BENEFITS	0	0	0
TOTAL, FEDERAL FUNDS	\$4,340,796	\$4,458,954	\$6,000,000
TOTAL, ADDL GR FOR EMPL BENEFITS	\$0	\$0	\$0

Active Federal Projects

	Project Name	Project Description	Lead	End Date	Federal Funds
07-04	Management Repository of Agricultural and Silvicultural Environmental Data	Development of a comprehensive, user-friendly database that will house data collected via CWA §319(h) Grant Program funds allocated to and through the TSSWCB.	Texas AgriLife Research at Blackland	9/30/2012	\$ 323,342
07-06	Fate and Transport of E. coli in Rural Texas Landscapes and Streams	The main objectives of this project are to identify, characterize, and quantify E. coli loads resulting from various sources in an impaired watershed, monitor survival, growth, re-growth, and die-off of E. coli under different environmental conditions, monitor re-suspension of E. coli in streams, and educate stakeholders by disseminating qualitative and quantitative information acquired in this project.	Texas Water Resources Institute	7/31/2012	\$ 300,000
07-11	Lampasas River Watershed Assessment and Protection Project	The purpose of this project is to work in concert with federal, state and local partners to coordinate a stakeholder driven process for the development of a WPP in the Lampasas River Watershed that is consistent with EPA's nine essential elements fundamental to a potentially successful WPP.	Texas AgriLife Research at Blackland	9/30/2012	\$ 498,422
07-14	Agricultural Nonpoint Source Remediation in the Cedar Creek Reservoir Watershed	The project's goal is to reduce nutrient and sediment loading to Cedar Creek Reservoir by implementing BMPs on crop and pasture lands. The objectives are to encourage BMP implementation by providing landowners with technical and financial assistance through the Kaufmann-Van Zandt SWCD and educational programs through Texas AgriLife Extension Service. Effectiveness of BMPs will be assessed by Texas AgriLife Research.	Kaufman-Van Zandt SWCD #505	8/31/2012	\$ 736,619
08-04	Efficient Nitrogen Fertilization: Accounting for Field Nitrogen Mineralization	This project will demonstrate an enhanced soil test methodology that accounts for all sources of plant available N in the soil, improve fertilizer efficiency by considering all sources of plant available N in the soil, and demonstrate the potential for reduced N runoff due to reduced N application based on use of this soil test methodology.	USDA - Agricultural Research Service	8/31/2012	\$ 293,883
08-06	Development of a Watershed Protection Plan for Geronimo Creek	The goals of the project are to collect and analyze water quality data and coordinate the development of a WPP for the Geronimo Creek watershed that satisfies the nine elements.	Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority	7/31/2012	\$ 472,398

	Project Name	Project Description	Lead	End Date	Federal Funds
08-07	Implementing Agricultural Nonpoint Source Components of the Plum Creek Watershed Protection Plan	This project will foster coordinated technical assistance activities between the TSSWCB, local SWCDs and the NRCS and provide technical and financial assistance to agricultural producers for the development of WQMPs and implementation of BMPs. It will also provide education on feral hog management strategies and track feral hog management activities conducted by landowners. Lastly, it will support and facilitate Plum Creek Watershed Partnership in developing proposals to acquire funding for implementation projects, managing and tracking implementation projects as well as to deliver educational programs to citizens in the watershed to encourage adoption of agricultural BMPs.	Caldwell-Travis SWCD #304 / Texas AgriLife Extension Service	8/31/2012	\$ 996,079
08-08	Implementing Components of the Watershed Protection Plan for the Pecos River in Texas	The overall goal of this project is to begin implementing some of the highest priority practices recommended in the Pecos River WPP. A primary goal of the project is to continue to chemical saltcedar treatments along the riparian corridor in areas that have not already been treated. Encouraging landowners to voluntarily implement recommended BMPs on their land by offering technical and financial assistance through the Crockett and Upper Pecos SWCDs and through the delivery of pertinent educational programs administered by the Texas AgriLife Extension Service is also a critical goal of the project.	Texas Water Resources Institute / Upper Pecos SWCD #213 / Crockett SWCD #235	10/31/2012	\$1499,859
09-03	Groundwater Nitrogen Source Identification and Remediation in the Texas High Plains and Rolling Plains Regions	This project will identify the source of nitrate nitrogen in groundwater in the Texas High Plains and Rolling Plains, evaluate and demonstrate strategies and practices for reducing nitrate levels in groundwater in the Texas High Plains and Rolling Plains, and transfer results and recommendations to farmers directly and through project partners	Texas Water Resources Institute	10/31/2012	\$ 450,010
09-04	Development and Implementation of an Environmental Training Program for Manure and Compost Haulers /Applicators in the Texas High Plains	This project will facilitate the development and implementation of an education, training and demonstration program to improve the understanding of environmental protection principles by manure/compost haulers, equipment operators, certified crop advisors and crop producers.	Texas Cattle Feeders Association	10/31/2012	\$ 326,011
09-05	Environmental Effects of In-House Windrow Composting of Poultry Litter	This project is meant to reduce bacteria, nutrients, and other environmental impacts of poultry litter application through demonstration/evaluation of in-house windrow composting of poultry litter and transferring the results to poultry producers throughout the state.	Texas Water Resources Institute	10/31/2012	\$ 268,236

	Project Name	Project Description	Lead	End Date	Federal Funds
09-06	Development of a Synergistic, Comprehensive Statewide Lone Star Healthy Streams Program	The goal of this project is to reduce the amount of bacteria entering Texas waterbodies from the major classes of livestock. To accomplish this, the Lone Star Healthy Streams (LSHS) education program will be expanded through integration of grazing cattle, horse, poultry, dairy cattle, and feral hog components into a synergistic industry endorsed LSHS Program ready for statewide delivery.	Texas Water Resources Institute	10/31/2012	\$ 379,601
09-07	Monitoring Effectiveness of Nonpoint Source Nutrient Management in the North Bosque River Watershed	This project will provide targeted surface water quality data for evaluating the effectiveness of agricultural NPS pollution abatement efforts associated with I-Plan activities for two phosphorus TMDLs in the North Bosque River watershed.	TIAER	10/31/2012	\$ 320,031
09-08	Implementing the Pecos River Watershed Protection Plan through Continuous Water Quality Monitoring and Dissolved Oxygen Modeling	This project will establish and operate a continuous water quality monitoring station on the Pecos River near Girvin to provide critical information on water quality parameters in the middle portion of the Pecos River in Texas so that the impacts of WPP implementation can be accurately monitored. This project will also utilize computer based DO modeling to identify the sources of DO impairment, estimate load reductions needed and evaluate BMPs ability to achieve load reductions	Texas Water Resources Institute	10/31/2012	\$ 224,826
09-09	Implementing the Arroyo Colorado Watershed Protection Plan by Providing Technical and Financial Assistance to Reduce Agricultural Nonpoint Source Pollution	This project will coordinate technical assistance activities between the TSSWCB, local SWCDs, and NRCS and implement components of the Arroyo Colorado WPP addressing agricultural NPS pollution. This project will also promote the availability of technical and financial assistance to agricultural producers, and provide technical and financial assistance to agricultural producers for the development of WQMPs and implementation of BMPs, and conduct status reviews on WQMPs in order to track implementation success.	TSSWCB / Southmost SWCD #319 / Hidalgo SWCD #350	10/31/2012	\$ 532,516
09-10	Development of a Watershed Protection Plan for Attoyac Bayou	This project will assess the current water quality conditions and impairments in the Attoyac Bayou watershed through targeted water quality sampling and analysis, conducting a watershed source survey and developing a comprehensive GIS inventory, analyze water quality data using LDCs and spatially explicit modeling, conduct BST, conduct a RUAA, establish and provide direction for a stakeholder group that will serve as a decision making body in the assessment of the Attoyac Bayou, and facilitate the development of a WPP that satisfies EPA's nine key element requirement and will guide any further assessment or planning activities.	Texas Water Resources Institute	10/31/2012	\$ 617,829

	Project Name	Project Description	Lead	End Date	Federal Funds
10-03	Technical Assistance Supporting USDA-NRCS EQIP Statewide Resource Concern for Water Quality in South Central Texas	Coordination with local landowners to promote the TSSWCB WQMP Program and NRCS EQIP Statewide Resource Concern for Water Quality in South Central Texas. Through coordinating and promoting the program, a high interest for developing WQMPS in the area will be generated.	Atascosa County SWCD #307 / Karnes County SWCD #343 / Gonzales County SWCD #338	11/30/2013	\$ 450,075
10-04	Preventing Water Quality Contamination Through the Texas Well Owner Network	The Texas Well Owner Network (TWON) is designed to deliver a science-based, community-responsive education curriculum. The TWON will focus on protecting groundwater quality and aquifer integrity, but also will complement the successful Texas Watershed Stewards program by emphasizing BMPs addressing potential contamination of surface water by sources also contaminating private domestic and irrigation wells and jeopardizing aquifer integrity. The TWON will train Texans regarding water quality and BMPs for protecting their wells and surface waters, which will avert off-site transport of contaminants (bacteria and nutrients) to surface waters, prevent contamination of underlying aquifers, and safeguard the health of landowners and their families.	Texas Water Resources Institute	10/31/2013	\$ 474,627
10-05	Coastal Prairie Wetland Restoration at Sheldon Lake State Park	This project will support implementation of the Galveston Bay Plan by restoring 44 acres of coastal prairie wetlands at Sheldon Lake State Park. While restoring the land, the program will utilize innovative BMPs to demonstrate cost-efficient water quality abatement through wetland restoration. Abate agricultural NPS pollution. Through outreach efforts, the project will engage citizens in water resources management through direct involvement in wetland restoration work to increase knowledge about function of wetlands. Promotion of the adoption of wetland restoration by other entities through the use of field days and educational materials will also be used in this project.	Texas AgriLife Extension Service - Sea Grant Program	10/31/2013	\$ 390,538
10-06	Water Quality Monitoring in the Buck Creek Watershed and Facilitation of Buck Creek Watershed Partnership	This project will maintain surface water quality monitoring and data collection at previously monitored sites in the Buck Creek watershed. It will also maintain stakeholder coordination and engagement.	Texas Water Resources Institute	10/31/2012	\$ 115,566

	Project Name	Project Description	Lead	End Date	Federal Funds
10-07	Surface Water Quality Monitoring and Additional Data Collection Activities to Support the Implementation of the Plum Creek Watershed Protection Plan	This project will monitor surface and ground water quality on the main stem and tributary stations in Plum Creek. The water quality data will be used to support the implementation of the Plum Creek WPP and evaluate the effectiveness of BMPs and in assessing water quality improvement and progress in achieving restoration. A gain/loss study will be conducted to better define the relationship between surface flows and groundwater recharge in the Plum Creek watershed. Water quality conditions will be communicated to the public and the Plum Creek Watershed Partnership Steering Committee in order to support adaptive management of the Plum Creek WPP and to expand public knowledge on Plum Creek water quality data.	Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority	10/31/2013	\$ 485,545
10-08	Development of a Watershed Protection Plan for Cedar Bayou	The purpose of the project is to develop a nine element WPP for the Cedar Bayou watershed. The project will target water quality sampling and analysis, conduct a watershed source survey and develop a comprehensive GIS inventory, analyze water quality data using LDCs and spatially explicit modeling, and establish and provide direction for the watershed stakeholders.	Houston-Galveston Area Council	10/31/2013	\$ 804,000
10-09	Building Partnerships for Cooperative Conservation in the Trinity River Basin	This project will develop a peer network of private landowners engaged in cooperative conservation to advance the restoration and protection of water quality within the Trinity River Basin. Relationships with stakeholders will be established to promote a healthy Trinity River Basin by increasing stakeholder awareness, understanding, and knowledge about the nature and function of watersheds, potential impairments, and watershed protection strategies to minimize NPS pollution.	Texas Water Resources Institute	10/31/2013	\$ 437,946
10-10	Implementation of the Leon River WPP through Technical and Financial Assistance to Repair or Replace On-Site Sewage Facilities in Hamilton County	Identify and inspect OSSFs; Promote the availability of technical and financial assistance to homeowners; Provide technical and financial assistance to homeowners for the repair, replacement, or removal of OSSFs; Educate homeowners on proper OSSF maintenance; Educate inspectors, installers, and maintenance providers on proper installation, inspection, operation and maintenance of OSSFs	Hamilton County & Texas AgriLife Extension Service	10/31/2014	\$ 365,976
10-11	Implementing Educational Components of the Arroyo Colorado Watershed Protection Plan Focused on Agricultural Nonpoint Source Pollution	This project will develop a focused education effort on financial incentive programs and BMPs that protect water quality, educate agricultural producers on how to better manage their acreage to reduce the potential for NPS pollution, support and promote financial incentive programs that foster implementation of BMPs to protect water quality, and increase the number of producers that participate in financial incentive programs, adopt WQMPs and install BMPs.	Texas Water Resources Institute	9/30/2013	\$ 202,443

	Project Name	Project Description	Lead	End Date	Federal Funds
11-03	LCRA Creekside Conservation and Land Stewardship Program	To protect the Texas Lower Colorado River watershed by providing education, technical assistance, and financial incentives to landowners through LCRA's Creekside Conservation Program. Assess NPS pollutant load reductions resulting from the program as well as educate agricultural producers and local stakeholders on abatement of NPS pollution through implementation of conservation practices and promotion of WQMPs.	Lower Colorado River Authority	10/31/2014	\$ 387,240
11-04	Development of the Upper Llano River Watershed Protection Plan	Implement EPA's Healthy Watersheds Initiative by developing a WPP for the Upper Llano River watershed through empowering local stakeholders, characterizing historical and current water quality conditions, analyzing watershed data using models, and increasing education among the targeted audience.	Texas Water Resources Institute	10/31/2014	\$ 666,167
11-05	Continued Statewide Delivery of the Texas Watershed Steward Program	This project will continue statewide implementation of the TWS program by conducting watershed-based trainings in selected watersheds, and enhancing access to the program through the computer-based distance training tools delivered via web platforms.	Texas AgriLife Extension Service	10/31/2014	\$ 417,398
11-06	Water Quality Monitoring in the Geronimo Creek Watershed and Facilitation of the Geronimo and Alligator Creeks Watershed Partnership	This project will maintain surface and ground water quality monitoring and data collection at main stem and tributary stations of Geronimo and Alligator Creeks. It will also maintain stakeholder coordination and engagement.	Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority	10/31/2013	\$ 292,421
11-07	Coordinating Implementation of the Plum Creek Watershed Protection Plan	Foster coordinated assistance activities for the Plum Creek Watershed Partnership. Conduct regular stakeholder meetings to encourage citizen participation, provide partners with updates on progress, and seek stakeholder input and recommendations on needed activities. Support and facilitate the Partnership in identifying BMPs to improve water quality, developing proposals to acquire funding for implementation of BMPs, managing and tracking implementation projects as well as encourage adoption of BMPs. Evaluate progress toward achieving milestones established in the WPP. Coordinate and conduct water resources and related environmental outreach/education efforts across the	Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority	10/31/2014	\$ 216,000
11-08	Development of a Watershed Protection Plan for Double Bayou	To develop a nine element WPP for the Double Bayou watershed by establishing and providing direction for a stakeholder group that will serve as a decision-making body, conducting targeted water quality sampling and analysis, identifying and analyzing spatial and temporal patterns in watershed data; and increasing education among targeted audience.	Houston Advanced Research Center	3/31/2015	\$1023,614

	Project Name	Project Description	Lead	End Date	Federal Funds
11-10	Surface Water Quality Monitoring to Support Implementation of the San Bernard River Watershed Protection Plan	This project will generate data of known and acceptable quality for surface water quality monitoring of mainstem, tributary, and WWTF stations. Support the implementation of the San Bernard River WPP by collecting water quality data for use in evaluating the overall effectiveness of BMP implementation, and in assessing progress in achieving restoration. Communicate water quality conditions to the public to support adaptive management of the San Bernard River WPP	Houston-Galveston Area Council	10/31/2013	\$ 221,654

Active State Projects

	Project Name	Description	Lead	End Date	State Funds
10-50	Support Analytical Infrastructure and Further Development of a Statewide Bacterial Source Tracking Library	Support anticipated volume of BST studies across the State through continued support and maintenance of analytical infrastructure at public BST laboratories. Support the development and delivery of educational and informational materials to promote the use and applicability of BST and the state-supported analytical labs. Delivery of a state of the science workshop for Texas on BST technologies and capabilities.	Texas Water Resources Institute	7/31/2012	\$ 439,351
10-51	Bacterial Source Tracking to Support the Development and Implementation of Watershed Protection Plans for the Lampasas and Leon Rivers	The project will collect water samples and stream flow data in the Lampasas and Leon Rivers watersheds for BST to assess and identify different sources contributing to the bacterial loading of each waterbody. Known source fecal samples will be collected from each watershed for inclusion in the Texas E. coli BST Library.	Texas Water Resources Institute	7/31/2012	\$ 432,905
10-52	Evaluation and Demonstration of BMPs for Cattle on Grazing Lands for the Lone Star Healthy Streams Program	This project will evaluate and demonstrate BMP effectiveness in reducing bacteria runoff from grazing lands in Texas waterbodies caused by grazing livestock. The project will also utilize BMP effectiveness data as the scientific-basis for the Lone Star Healthy Streams (grazing cattle component) education program.	Texas Water Resources Institute	7/31/2012	\$ 162,364
11-50	Assessment of Water Quality and Watershed Planning for the Leona River	To provide stakeholders and agencies with sufficient information to address bacteria impairments on the Leona River through verification of use attainment, revision of water quality standards, or development of a WPP or TMDL by 1) collecting water quality data, 2) conducting BST, 3) developing a comprehensive GIS inventory and an updated land use classification and conducting a source survey, 4) collecting information on factors affecting recreational use, 5) using modeling tools to provide an evaluation of loadings and sources, and 6) facilitating public involvement.	TIAER	12/31/2012	\$ 861,714
11-51	Instream Bacteria Influences from Bird and Bat Habitation of Bridges	The project objective is to develop and implement an experimental study design providing for the collection of environmental data to test the hypothesis that bridges containing significant numbers of roosting and nesting birds and bats increase ambient bacteria concentrations of streams under low flow conditions as compared to the situation where roosting and nesting is absent.	TIAER	7/31/2013	\$ 143,312

	Project Name	Description	Lead	End Date	State Funds
11-52	Recreational Use Attainability Analysis for Aransas Creek	To collect the needed data to evaluate factors affecting attainment of recreational use in Segment 2004A. To facilitate public participation and coordinate stakeholder involvement to ensure that decision-making is founded on local input and that watershed action is successful.	Nueces River Authority	5/31/2013	\$ 125,402
12-50	Continued Demonstration of Alternative BMPs for Small Pork Production Facilities	The objective of this project is to implement and demonstrate alternative wastewater management systems for small pork production facilities as a cost effective alternative technology that will meet the requirements of water quality protection as prescribed by the Texas Administrative Code §321.47.	Alamo SWCD #330	11/30/2012	\$ 13,810
12-90	Technical Assistance for Poultry Facilities and WQMP Program Support through the Nacogdoches SWCD	To provide technical assistance to poultry growers for the development of WQMPs and implementation of BMPs. To conduct status reviews on WQMPs to track implementation success. To foster Cooperative Conservation between TSSWCB, SWCD 401, and USDA-NRCS.	Nacogdoches SWCD #401	8/31/2012	\$ 69,691
12-91	Technical Assistance for Poultry Facilities and WQMP Program Support through the Shelby SWCD	To provide technical assistance to poultry growers for the development of WQMPs and implementation of BMPs. To conduct status reviews on WQMPs to track implementation success. To foster Cooperative Conservation between TSSWCB, SWCD 449, and USDA-NRCS.	Shelby SWCD #449	8/31/2012	\$ 70,309