OBJECTIVE B: REDUCE SEDIMENTS, NUTRIENTS AND TOXICANTS FROM NONPOINT SOURCES.

Strategy: Nonpoint sources of pollution are varied and are usually difficult to regulate. Targeted reductions can be accomplished by building on present programs and efforts. A three-pronged approach consisting of research and demonstration projects, incentive-based programs, and regulatory action and enforcement is necessary to accomplish true reductions. As part of the basinwide management plan, a nonpoint source pollution control plan would be developed for each river basin to address all sources of nonpoint source pollution. By characterizing individual basins, this plan would create management strategies that identify problem areas and implement control measures necessary to reduce nonpoint source pollution. Figure 16 demonstrates the amount of freshwater miles from each river basin impaired due to nonpoint sources. Research and demonstration of on-site control methods for nonpoint sources, often referred to as best management practices, provide increased opportunities for the reduction of nonpoint source loadings. Incentive programs, such as cost share programs, would be used whenever possible to control existing sources of pollution. Regulatory enforcement action would be used as a tool whenever water quality violations occur or when established minimum criteria are not met in spite of available cost share assistance. Therefore, the nonpoint source pollution enforcement program within the Division of Environmental Management (DEM) would be strengthened. Other efforts to reduce basinwide nonpoint

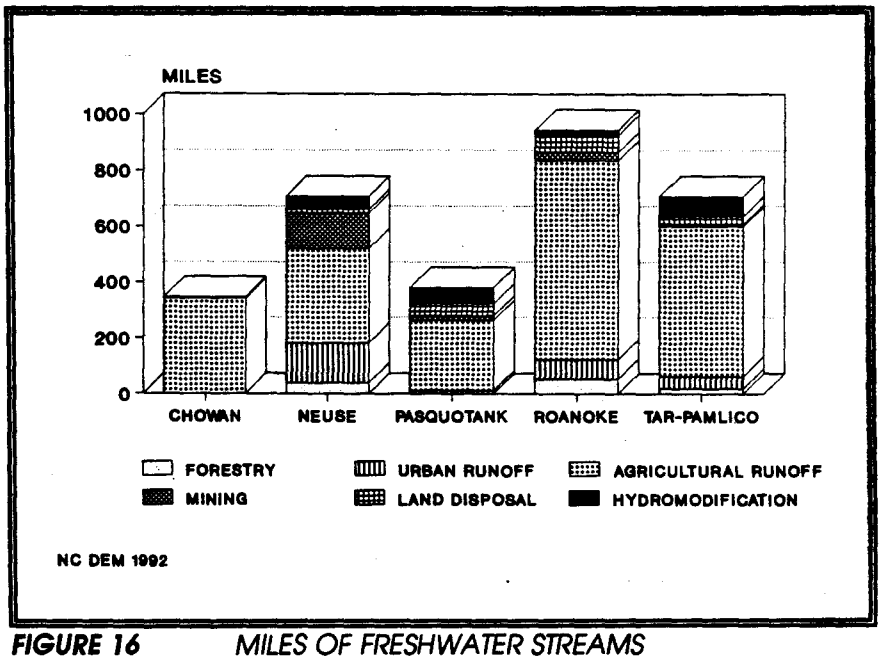

FIGURE 16 *MILES OF FRESHWATER STREAMS AND RIVERS IMPAIRED FROM NONPOINT SOURCES FOR EACH BASIN IN THE APES REGION*