



ALL DRIED UP:

How Clean Water is Threatened by Budget Cuts

**American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO
American Public Works Association
American Rivers
American Society of Civil Engineers
American Water Works Association
Association of Metropolitan Sewerage Agencies
Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators
Clean Water Action
Coalition for Alternative Wastewater Treatment
Coast Alliance
Council of Infrastructure Financing Authorities
National Audubon Society
National Utility Contractors Association
Natural Resources Defense Council
Public Citizen
Service Employees International Union, AFL-CIO, CLC
Sierra Club
Water Environment Federation
Water and Wastewater Equipment Manufacturers Association
U.S. Public Interest Research Group**

September 22, 2004

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INTRODUCTION

Water quality is a key component of environmental health. But public well-being and economic growth also depend on clean water. The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF), a federal loan program that finances local water infrastructure projects, is a vital tool that communities use to meet their clean water needs. The Clean Water SRF is among the most successful federal programs. Not only is it responsible for significant water quality improvements nationwide, but the Clean Water SRF also stimulates local economies and creates jobs. Despite the importance, popularity, and effectiveness of the Clean Water SRF, this year Congress has targeted the program for deep spending cuts.

What is at stake? These cuts, if enacted, will impact communities throughout the nation.

- Federal funding for water infrastructure will be slashed by an average of \$1 million in every Congressional district throughout the United States. The impact of these cuts more than doubles when taking into account the loss of additional money leveraged at the local level.
- An estimated \$4.1 billion in local clean water projects, many already stalled due to funding shortfalls, will be further delayed or scrapped. A half-billion dollar cut in Clean Water SRF funding means nearly 50,000 fewer jobs created for engineers, contractors, manufacturers, skilled laborers and others.
- A lack of much-needed funding could lead to more sewer overflows, polluted water, and disease outbreaks in local communities.

THIS REPORT

This report lays out the effect that cuts to the Clean Water SRF will have on every state. In addition to detailing how much federal assistance states stand to lose, this report estimates how many jobs the lost funding could have created, identifies projects that likely will not move forward, and provides the percentage of impaired waters, number of beach closures, and major causes of water pollution in each state. This report is sponsored by a broad coalition that includes state and local governments, labor, construction, and environmental and public health groups.

BACKGROUND

As America's largest water quality financing source, communities rely on the Clean Water SRF to tackle a wide range of water quality problems. The low-interest loans offer funding for the control and minimization of raw sewer overflows, the rehabilitation of aging sewer plants, and the reduction of stormwater runoff. The program has historically provided an average of **\$4 billion** in state and federal dollars annually to address the problems of siltation, oxygen depletion, bacteria, toxins, metals and other leading causes of water pollution in the United States. The Clean Water SRF granted more than 14,200 low-interest loans totaling \$47 billion between 1988 and 2003.

The Clean Water SRF specifically targets municipal wastewater treatment, urban and rural runoff through the mediation of nonpoint source projects, and estuary restoration. These projects create more than 400,000 jobs each year throughout the nation while providing other economic benefits for local communities. For

example, communities boasting proximity to safe and attractive rivers, lakes, and beaches boost tourism and attract a wide variety of service industries including restaurants, hotels, retail operations, and recreational outfitters.

THE GROWING CHALLENGES

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that approximately 45 percent of assessed waters nationwide do not fully meet water quality standards. This means these water bodies do not meet the basic goal of the Clean Water Act – that they be safe for uses like swimming, fishing, or as a drinking water source. Furthermore, the number of beach closing/advisory days at America’s coasts, bays, and lakeshores increased by 51 percent between 2002 and 2003. Including extended days, there were over 22,201 beach closing/advisory days last year alone.

The EPA projects that \$388 billion will be needed from 2000 to 2019 to address the nation’s clean water infrastructure problems. The Congressional Budget Office has similarly estimated that \$17 billion is required in each of the next 20 years for investment in clean water infrastructure, as noted by a bi-partisan letter from governors to Congress (See Appendix 5).

Simply put, many sewage treatment systems have exceeded their effective lives and are crumbling because most were designed and built decades ago when urban areas were more compact and had much smaller populations. Symptoms of the problem include aging pipes that leak or break and associated stormwater runoff that overwhelms treatment capacity, as well as a growing number of beach closures and “impaired” river miles. Between 23,000 and 75,000 sewage overflows occur nationwide

every year, resulting in the release of 3 billion to 10 billion gallons of untreated wastewater, according to EPA estimates. As a result of exposure to raw sewage (containing *E. coli*, salmonella, dysentery, hepatitis, and other disease-causing germs), millions of Americans get sick every year after swimming in or drinking contaminated water. Victims usually contract gastrointestinal and respiratory illnesses, which can actually be life-threatening for children, the elderly, and those with weakened immune systems.

Incredibly, at a time when Americans face a clear and present danger from dirty water, federal funding to ensure clean water for communities is at risk.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET CUTS

Since the enactment of the Clean Water Act, Congress has been the steward of the nation’s clean water and public health, repeatedly rebuffing the attempts of multiple administrations to reduce funding for the Clean Water SRF. However, this year Congress is poised to approve massive budget cuts for the program proposed by the White House.

Earlier this year, EPA’s budget proposed a huge reduction in clean water spending – decreasing Clean Water SRF funding from \$1.34 billion in FY 2004 to only \$850 million in FY 2005. According to the Office of Management and Budget, EPA is slated for a total reduction of \$4.2 billion in its budget over the next five years – with most of this money coming out of the Clean Water SRF.

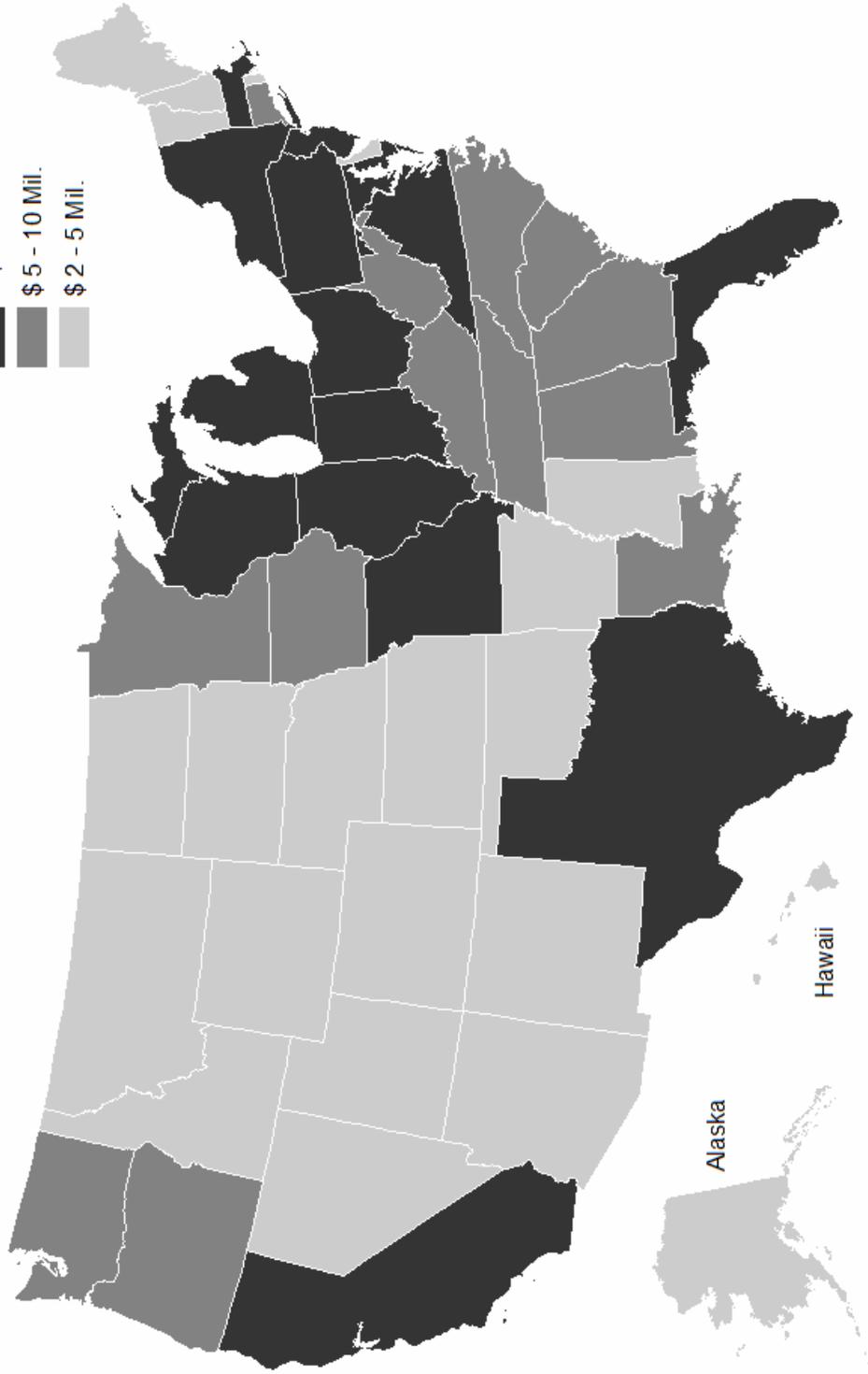
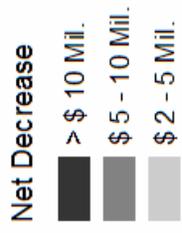
In July, the House Appropriations Committee – for the first time ever – endorsed the Administration’s proposal to slash the Clean Water SRF by more than

one-third (37 percent) – or nearly \$500 million from the current level. On September 21, the Senate Appropriations Committee rejected the proposed cuts to the Clean Water SRF, choosing instead to maintain funding essentially at the same level as FY 2004. However, if the Senate’s restoration of funding does not survive conference with the House, consider the consequences:

- A \$5.5 billion loss to the Clean Water SRF due to “lost leveraging” – translating into a lost opportunity to create hundreds of thousands of jobs.
- Nearly 2,000 projects needed to improve and safeguard water quality will not be completed.
- Many of the small communities that receive 62 percent of low-interest federal loans will be unable to afford much-needed clean water improvements.
- Tens of thousands of sewage overflows and health threats that could have been avoided through system repairs and upgrades.

Ultimately, the success of the Clean Water Act demands that America maintain a long-term, sustainable source of federal funding to meet the water infrastructure needs of future generations. However, if Congress approves the Administration’s proposed cuts to the Clean Water SRF, then future prospects for funding will likely wash away.

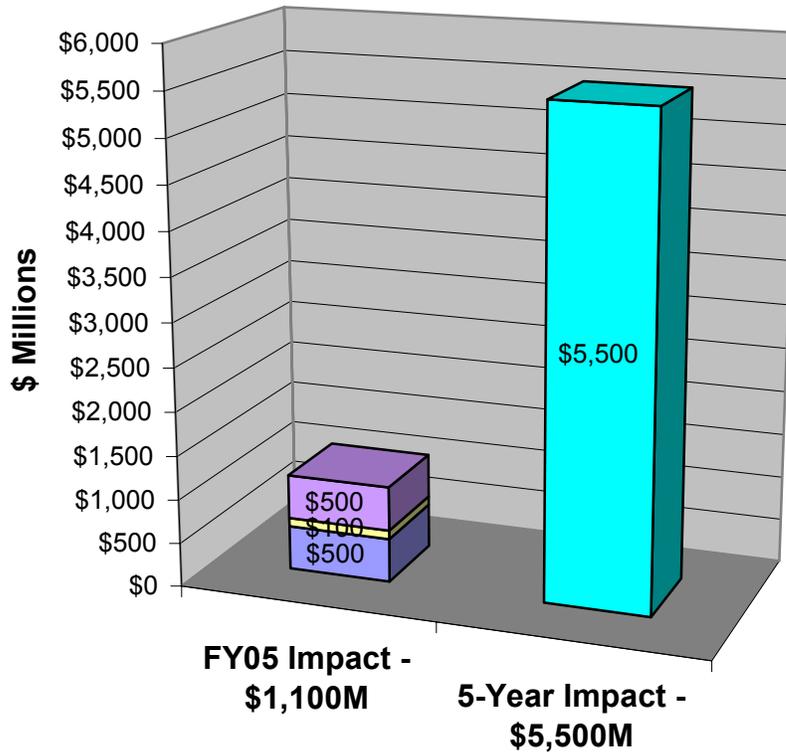
**Impacts on States of FY 2005 Proposed Budget Cuts
to EPA's Clean Water State Revolving Fund**



(See Appendix 1)

Projected Impact of \$500 Million Cut in Federal Funding to the CWSRF in the Short and Long Term

Analysis provided by the Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators.



■	Projected Impact over 5 Years of \$500M Cut (\$850 Appropriation Per Year) - \$5500M
■	Estimated Leveraged Bond Proceeds Lost Based on Historical Data - \$500M
■	State 20% Match Lost - \$100M
■	Federal Funding Cut Proposed - \$500M

NOTE: The CWSRF was designed by Congress to be a Federal, State and Local partnership (See the USEPA National Information Management System for the CWSRF at: <http://www.epa.gov/region5/water/cwsrf/pdf/invus.pdf>). Over the history of the CWSRF a dollar in Federal capitalization has leveraged into the Fund in addition a 20% match and a dollar of leveraged bond proceeds. Thus, it is projected that a \$500 million reduction in Federal funding for FY05 will lead to a total loss to the fund of approximately of \$1.1 billion (\$500 + \$600 million due to lost State matching and leveraging). Once the CWSRF is cut by \$500 million, it will be extremely difficult or not impossible to restore those funds. The impact of a cut now to the SRF has ripple effects over the 5 years. Conservatively, the impact will be a loss of \$5.5 billion to the program (\$1.1 billion x 5).

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SOURCES

FY 2004 Numbers:

Data on the Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Water State Revolving fund, which offers long-term, low interest loans to communities to build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and to control other sources of water pollution, was acquired from both the Environmental Protection Agency and the Office of Management and Budget. National funding levels were found in the Office of Management and Budget's Budget of the United States Government for Fiscal Year 2005 (p. 311) and individual state funding information was determined by the Environmental Protection Agency's FY 2004 Clean Water State Revolving Fund Allotments (FY 1989-2004) (available at www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/cwsrf/cwsrfalots.pdf, p.2).

FY 2005 Numbers:

Data on proposed national funding levels for the Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Water State Revolving Fund was acquired from the Office of Management and Budget's Budget of the United States Government for Fiscal Year 2005 (p. 311). Individual state funding levels were estimated based on the distribution of the obligation of funds by state in FY 2004. The leveraging performance was based on the program's history as reported in the USEPA National Information Management System Reports (NIMS) at: www.epa.gov/region5/water/cwsrf/pdf/invus.pdf and www.epa.gov/region5/water/cwsrf/pdf/invst.pdf.

The cumulative impact of a nearly \$500 million program cut to \$850 million over 5 years is based on the States' leveraging history as indicted above and the track record for projects funded that can be found

in NIMS (at:

www.epa.gov/region5/water/cwsrf/pdf/csizeus.pdf). \$43.5 billion in Clean Water SRF Funds have been loaned to 14,225 local projects at an average cost of \$3 million. Thus a reduction of \$6 billion in capitalization projects over 5 years results in at least 2000 projects not funded. The breakdown of projects by community size can be found at that site as well.

Jobs Numbers:

Estimates of average jobs created nationally by CWSRF funding are based on information from the National Utility Contractors Association (NUCA) and the Environmental Protection Agency. A report prepared by NUCA, entitled *A Report on Clean Water Investment and Job Creation*, March 20, 1992 states that a range of 34,200 to 57,400 jobs could be generated from \$1 billion dollars of investment in clean water facilities. This report uses a mid-range estimate of 47,500 jobs per \$1 billion, which is a number that is consistent with the estimates used for job creation under transportation legislation pending before Congress.

Because federal spending on the CWSRF leverages additional spending by states and the private sector, the final jobs estimate number needed to be further modified by a leveraged-dollar multiplier. This average multiplier was calculated based on EPA's National Information Management System Report (www.epa.gov/r5water/cwsrf), which found that by the year 2003, \$20.8 billion of federal capitalization had leveraged \$4.4 billion in state match and \$18.7 billion in leverage bond proceeds. When totaled, these funds achieved a total of \$43.9 billion in the SRF. Therefore, for every federal dollar spent by the CWSRF, an average of an additional \$1.11 is invested between the states and bond proceeds, producing a dollar

multiplier of \$2.11. As such, this report uses both the NUCA jobs ratio and the federal funding multiplier to determine the average number of jobs created by CWSRF funding nationally.

Jobs calculations for individual states consider leveraging performance based on the USEPA's NIMS at www.epa.gov/region5/water/cwsrf/pdf/invst.pdf.

Water Quality:

Information on state water quality was acquired from the Environmental Protection Agency's National Water Quality Inventory, 2000 Report, the last year for which information was compiled (unless otherwise noted). The report is compiled pursuant to Section 305(b) of the Clean Water Act, and has been published since 1975. A new edition of the report has not been compiled since the 2000 report.

Beach Closures:

Information on beach closures in individual states was acquired from a report prepared by the Natural Resources Defense Council, entitled *Testing the Waters: a Guide to Water Quality at Vacation Beaches*, August 2004 (unless otherwise noted). This report found more closing and advisory days in 2003 than at any other time in the 14 years that NRDC has been monitoring them. *Testing the Waters* reports there were more than 18,000 days of closings and advisories at ocean and Great Lakes beaches last year – an increase of 51 percent from 2002.

State Specific Project Information:

Project information for individual states was determined via analysis of the most current project priorities list for each state unless otherwise indicated. This information was

provided by state environmental agencies and the Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators (ASIWPCA) and analyzed by the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC). Contact NRDC for more specific information.

EPA Clean Water Needs Analysis

In its Clean Water and Drinking Water Infrastructure Gap Analysis, September 2002, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reported on the national needs for clean water and drinking water infrastructure between the years 2000 and 2019. Needs estimates listed in the report ranged from \$331 billion to \$450 billion for clean water and \$154 billion to \$446 billion for drinking water. Point estimates (the averages of each possible combination of assumptions) for these analyses were \$388 billion for clean water and \$274 for drinking water, respectively. Based on the EPA's average annual estimate of \$13 billion per year in clean water capital spending, the remaining mid-point needs gap in clean water infrastructure would be \$322 billion over the next 15 years. In the same report, EPA also projected that without an increase in revenue from 2000 to 2019 there would be capital payment gaps between needs and payments of up to \$177 billion for clean water and \$267 billion for drinking water. Of course a reduction in capital payments as a consequence of the White House's budget for FY 2005 as passed by the House Appropriations Committee would worsen this shortfall. (See United States Environmental Protection Agency, *The Clean Water and Drinking Water Infrastructure Gap Analysis*, September 2002, available at <http://www.epa.gov/OWM/gapreport.pdf>.)

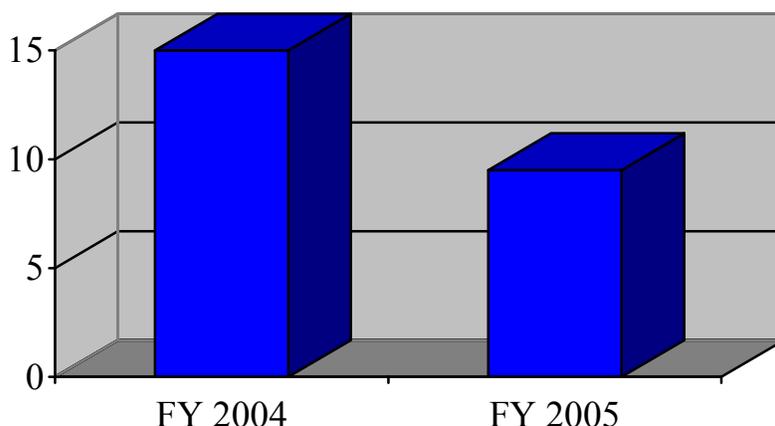
STATE ANALYSES

ALABAMA

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Alabama received \$15 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Alabama would lose \$5.5 million in CWSRF funding. With the State match and the State's leveraging history, the total loss could be \$21.8 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 73% of assessed river miles, 25% of assessed lakes, and 100% of assessed estuaries and bays in Alabama are designated as having impaired water quality.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include agriculture, intensive animal feeding operations, municipal wastewater treatment plants, land development, construction, and industrial discharges.
- Meanwhile at Alabama's beaches, there were 64 closings or advisory days in 2003.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Alabama under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 260 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 1,035 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

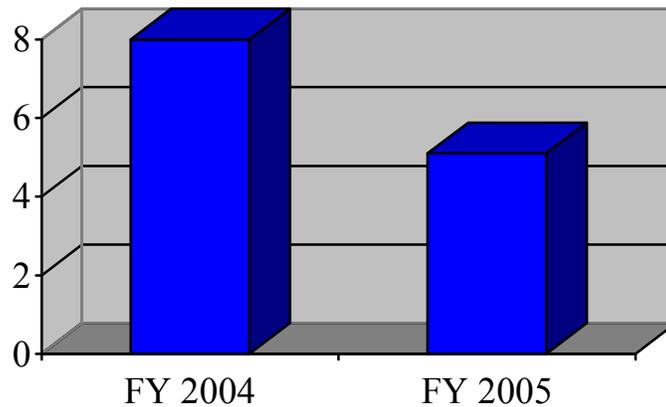
- Alabama has a total of five CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$27.7 million.

ALASKA

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Alaska received \$8 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Alaska would lose \$2.9 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match, the total loss would be \$3.5 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 36% of assessed river miles, 30% of assessed lakes, 89% of assessed estuaries and bays and 37 % of assessed ocean shoreline in Alaska are designated as having impaired water quality.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include urban runoff, septic systems, resource extraction, mining operations, seafood processing facilities, and forest products facilities.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Alaska under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 140 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 165 fewer considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

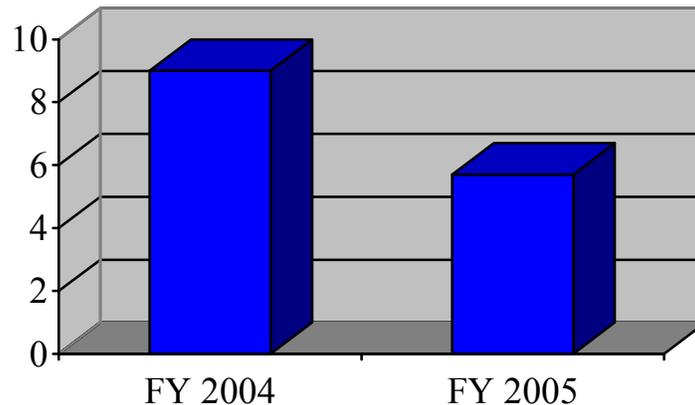
- Alaska has a total of 46 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$52.2 million.

ARIZONA

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Arizona received \$9 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Arizona would lose \$3.3 million in CWSRF funding. With the State match and the State's leveraging history, the total loss could be \$8.9 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 25% of assessed river miles and 13% of assessed lakes in Arizona are designated as having impaired water quality.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include agriculture, grazing, resource extraction, natural sources, and hydromodification.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Arizona under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 155 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 425 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

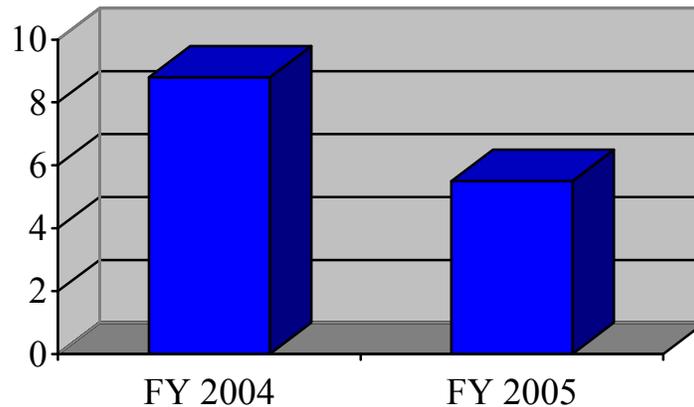
- Arizona has a total of 56 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$424.9 million.

ARKANSAS

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Arkansas received \$8.8 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Arkansas would lose \$3.3 million in CWSRF funding. With the State match and the State's leveraging history, the total loss could be \$6.6 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 14% of assessed river miles and 5% of assessed lakes in Arkansas are designated as having impaired water quality.
- The leading source of water pollution in the state is agriculture.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Arkansas under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 155 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 315 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

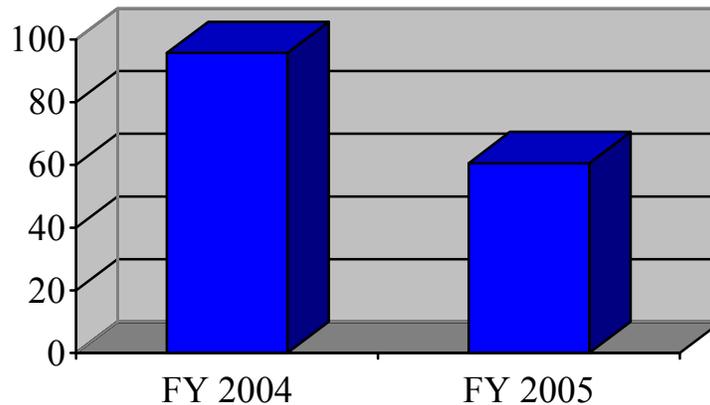
- Arkansas has a total of 13 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$156.7 million. The proposed funding cuts will directly impact projects in Highland, Crossett, and Glenwood and will cause water quality to deteriorate and threaten public health.

CALIFORNIA

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, California received \$95.7 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, California would lose \$35.1 million in CWSRF funding. With the State match and the State's leveraging history, the total loss could be \$49.3 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 83% of assessed river miles and nearly 69% of assessed lakes in California are designated as having impaired water quality. Nearly all of the state's wetlands, estuaries and bays are designated as impaired for aquatic life and fish consumption. California's estuaries and bays are also designated as 92% impaired for shellfish harvesting and 86% impaired for swimming.
- The leading sources of water pollution in the state include agriculture, forestry, construction, and urban runoff/storm sewers.
- Meanwhile at California's beaches, there were 5,384 closings or advisories, plus 31 permanent and nine extended closings or advisories, in 2003.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In California under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 1,665 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 2,340 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

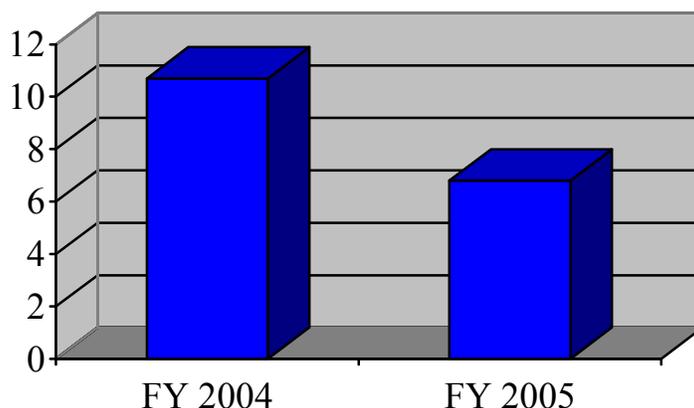
- California has a total of 519 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$5.9 billion.

COLORADO

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Colorado received \$10.7 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Colorado would lose \$3.9 million in CWSRF funding. With the State match and the State's leveraging history, the total loss could be \$14.7 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 6% of assessed river miles and 10% of assessed lakes in Colorado are designated as having impaired water quality.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include mining, agriculture and industrial point sources.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Colorado under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 185 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 700 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

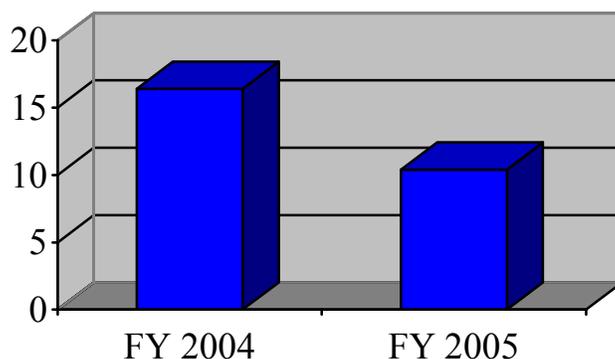
- Colorado has a total of 35 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$273 million. The 2004 Eligibility List identified 284 projects at a total cost of over \$1 billion. For FY 2005, that need has grown to \$1.3 billion. There are 31 projects in Colorado, at a cost of \$250 million, which are projected to be ready for SRF funding in FY 2005.

CONNECTICUT

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Connecticut received \$16.4 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Connecticut would lose \$6 million in CWSRF funding. With the State match and the State's leveraging history, the total loss could be \$22.6 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 42% of assessed river miles and 8% of assessed lakes in Connecticut are designated as having impaired water quality. Of the assessed estuaries and bays, 40% do not fully support aquatic life and 49% do not fully support shellfish harvesting. (Communication from the State of Connecticut, 9/9/04.)
- The leading sources of water pollution in the state include atmospheric deposition, urban runoff, storm sewers, municipal sewage treatment plants, bottom deposits, upstream impoundments, and hydrological modification.
- Meanwhile at Connecticut's beaches, there were at least 176 closings or advisories in 2003.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Connecticut under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 285 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 1,075 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

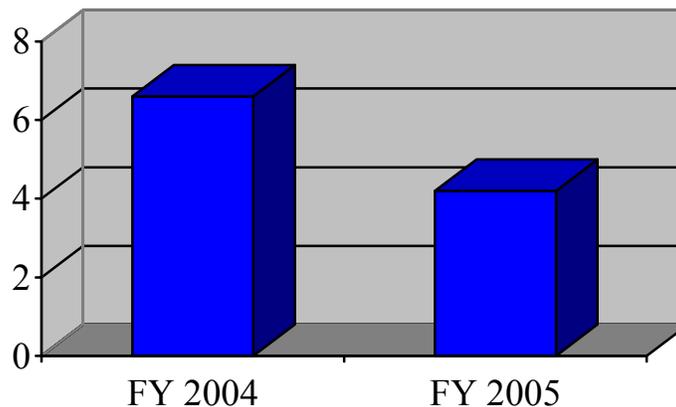
- Connecticut has a total of 137 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$1.4 billion. The proposed funding cuts will directly impact projects in Suffield, East Hartford, and Waterbury, causing slowed improvement of water quality in the Long Island Sound and decreasing the state's ability to comply with the Nitrogen General Permit.

DELAWARE

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Delaware received \$6.6 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Delaware would lose \$2.4 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match the total loss would be \$2.9 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 99% of assessed river miles and 87% of assessed lake acres in Delaware are designated as having impaired water quality. Of the assessed estuaries and bays, 100% do not fully support aquatic life, 96% do not fully support shellfish harvesting, and 59% do not fully support swimming. (Communication from the State of Delaware, 9/7/04.)
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include nonpoint sources, agricultural runoff, urban runoff, municipal sewage treatment plants and industrial discharges.
- Meanwhile at Delaware's beaches, there were 60 closing/advisory days in 2003.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Delaware under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 115 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004, or about 140 jobs with the State match.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

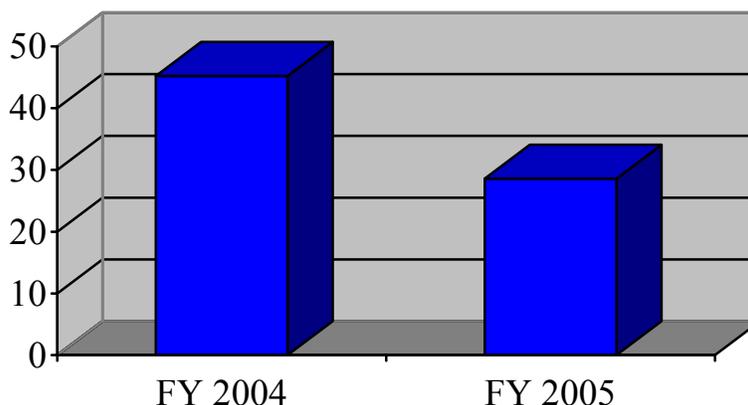
- Delaware has \$196 million in projects on its priority list. The proposed funding cuts will directly impact a project in Lewes and will cause a delay in meeting Total Maximum Daily Load standards at the Lewes and Rehoboth Canal.

FLORIDA

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Florida received \$45.2 million in Clean Water SRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Florida would lose \$16.6 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match and the State's leveraging history, the total loss could be \$23.3 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 31% of assessed river miles, 48% of assessed lakes, and 21% of assessed estuaries and bays are designated as having impaired water quality.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include agricultural runoff and construction.
- Meanwhile at Florida's beaches, there were at least 3,986 beach closing or advisory days, plus 21 extended and nine permanent closings or advisories, in 2003.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Florida under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 790 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 1,095 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

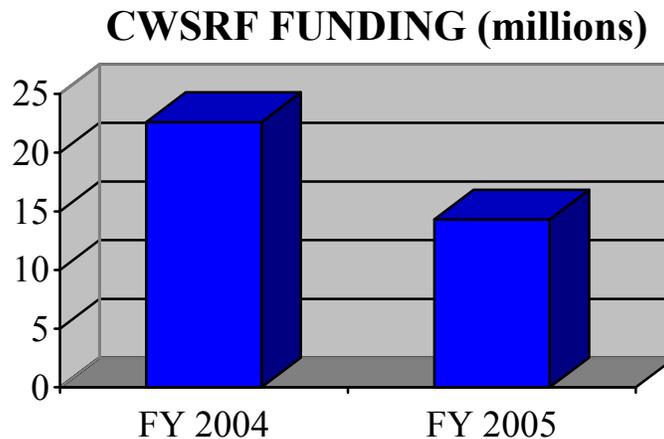
PROJECTS WAITING FOR SRF FUNDING

- Florida has a total of 92 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$307.5 million.

GEORGIA

CLEAN WATER FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Georgia received \$22.6 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Georgia would lose \$8.3 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match, the total loss could be \$10 million.



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 58% of assessed river miles, 25% of assessed lakes, and 11% of assessed estuaries in Georgia are designated as having impaired water quality (Communication from the State of Georgia, 9/3/04).
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include urban runoff and nonpoint sources.
- Meanwhile at Georgia's beaches, there have been a number of beach swimming advisories issued in 2004 based on monitoring for enterococci, the new indicator organism recommended by EPA. There were no closing or advisory days in 2003, but 14 affected days in 2002 (Communication from the State of Georgia, 9/3/04).

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Georgia under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 395 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 475 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

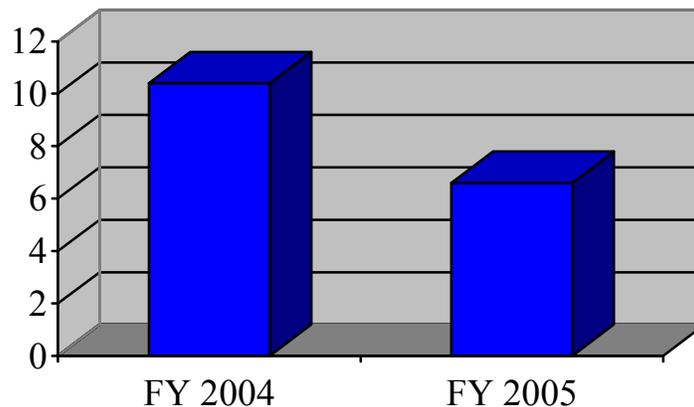
- Georgia has a total of 121 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$1.5 billion. The proposed funding cuts will directly impact two wastewater systems that serve Atlanta, Columbus, Hall County, Baldwin, and Putnam County, threatening local economic development and public health.

HAWAII

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Hawaii received \$10.4 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Hawaii would lose \$3.8 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match and the State's leveraging history, the total loss could be \$5.2 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 69% of assessed river miles in Hawaii are designated as having impaired water quality. Of the assessed estuaries and bays, 14% do not fully support fish consumption, 15% do not fully support shellfish harvesting, and 26% do not fully support swimming.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include nonpoint sources such as agriculture and urban runoff.
- Meanwhile at Hawaii's beaches, there were no closing or advisory days in 2003 but 52 affected days in 2002.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Hawaii under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 180 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 245 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

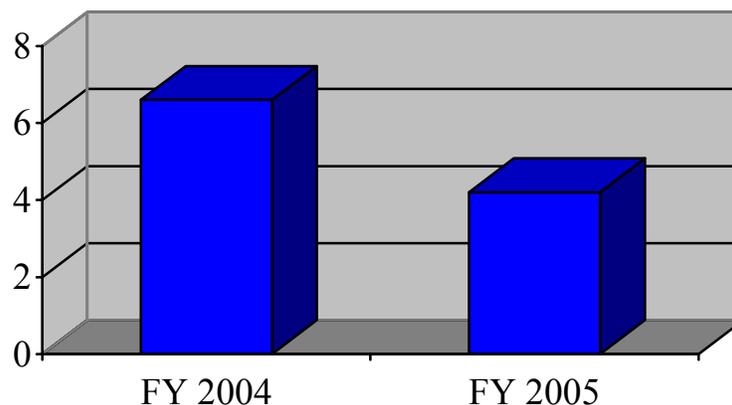
- Hawaii has a total of 61 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$587.3 million.

IDAHO

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Idaho received \$6.6 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Idaho would lose \$2.4 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match, the total loss would be \$2.9 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 47% of assessed rivers in Idaho are designated as having impaired water quality.
- Leading causes of water pollution in the state include siltation, nutrients, flow alterations, thermal modifications, and bacteria.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Idaho under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 115 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 140 fewer jobs considering the State's match.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

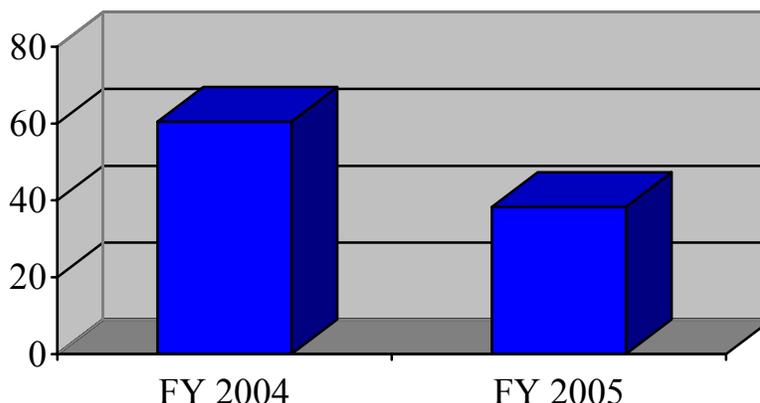
- Idaho has a total of 23 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2005 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$66.3 million.

ILLINOIS

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Illinois received \$60.5 million in Clean Water SRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Illinois would lose \$22.2 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match and the State's leveraging history, the total loss could be \$28.7 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 38% of assessed river miles and 60% of assessed lakes in Illinois are designated as having impaired water quality. None of the Great Lakes shorelines surveyed support fish consumption and 75% are impaired for swimming. (Communication from the State of Illinois, 9/3/04.)
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include agriculture, point sources, hydrological/habitat modification, urban runoff, resource extraction, and contaminated sediments.
- Meanwhile at Illinois's beaches, there were 391 beach closing days in 2003.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Illinois under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 1,055 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 1,360 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

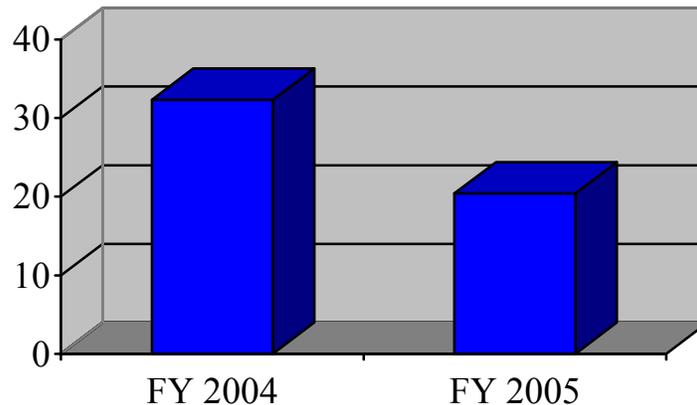
- Illinois has a total of 155 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2005 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$673.3 million.

INDIANA

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Indiana received \$32.3 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Indiana would lose \$11.9 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match and the State's leveraging history, the total loss could be \$37.1 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 25% of assessed river miles and 64% of assessed lakes in Indiana are designated as having impaired water quality. None of the Great Lakes shorelines assessed in the state fully support fish consumption or swimming.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include nonpoint sources, agricultural runoff, municipal point sources and hydrological modifications.
- Meanwhile at Indiana's beaches, there were 88 closings or advisory days in 2003.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Indiana under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 565 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 1,760 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

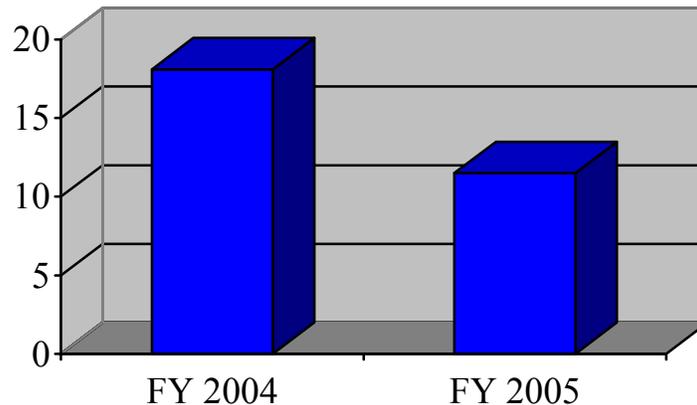
- Indiana has a total of 47 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2005 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$710 million.

IOWA

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Iowa received \$18.1 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Iowa would lose \$6.6 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match and the State's leveraging history, the total loss could be \$13 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- According to EPA, 30% of assessed river miles and 33% of assessed lakes in Iowa are designated as having impaired water quality. Of the assessed wetlands, 57% do not fully support aquatic life.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include agriculture, habitat alteration, agriculture, hydrologic modification, and channelization.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Iowa under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 315 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 620 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

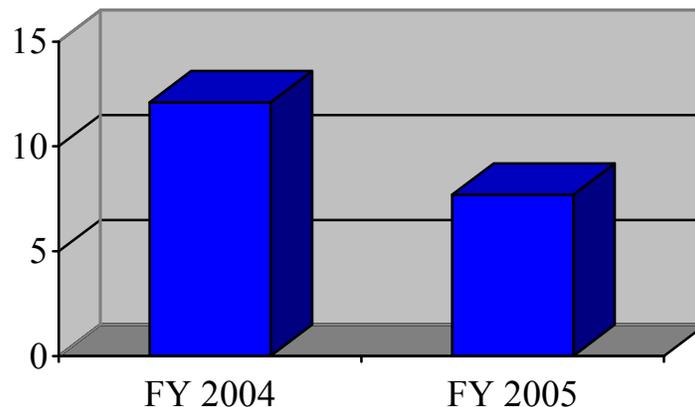
- Iowa has a total of 79 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$177.4 million.

KANSAS

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Kansas received \$12.1 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Kansas would lose \$4.4 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match and the State's leveraging history, the total loss could be \$13.6 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 81% of assessed rivers and 85% of assessed lakes in Kansas are designated as having impaired water quality. Of the assessed wetlands, 74% do not fully support aquatic life.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include agriculture, hydrological modification, natural sources, municipal point sources and ground water withdrawal.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Kansas under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 210 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 645 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

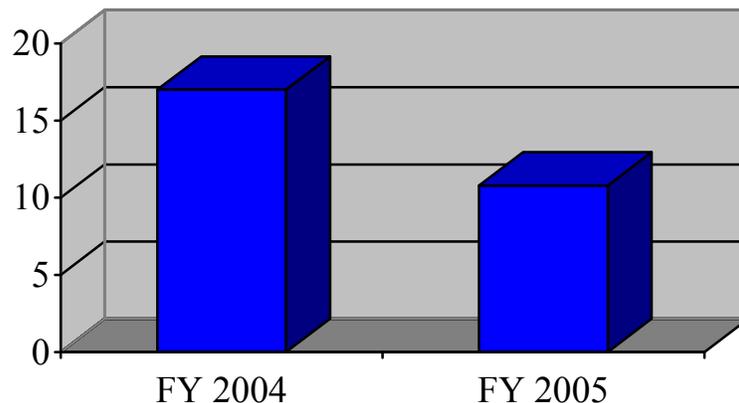
- Kansas has a total of 190 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$338 million.

KENTUCKY

CLEAN WATER SFR FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Kentucky received \$17 million in Clean Water SRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Kentucky would lose \$6.2 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match and the State's leveraging history, the total loss could be \$7.5 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 37% of assessed river miles are designated as having impaired water quality.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include urban runoff, municipal discharges, resource extraction, sewage treatment facilities, land disposal of wastes, and agricultural activities.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Kentucky under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 295 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 360 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

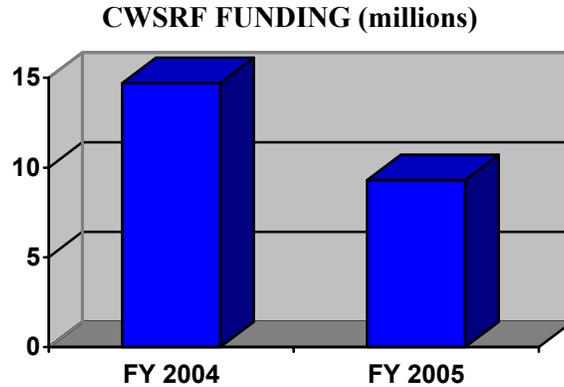
PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

- Kentucky has a total of 795 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2005 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$1.75 billion.

LOUISIANA

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Louisiana received \$14.7 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Louisiana would lose \$5.4 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match, the total loss could be \$6.5 million.



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 79% of assessed river miles and 78% of assessed lakes in Louisiana are designated as having impaired water quality. Of the assessed estuaries and bays, 35% do not fully support aquatic life and 6% do not fully support swimming. Of the assessed wetlands, 30% do not fully support aquatic life. (Communication from the State of Louisiana, 9/3/04.)
- The leading sources of water pollution in the state include agricultural practices, municipal point sources, natural sources and hydrological modification.
- There have been long-term swimming advisories posted at the following beaches from 1998 to 2002: Bogue Falaya River and Tchefoncté River in St. Tammany Parish, South Shore of Lake Pontchartrain in Orleans Parish, and Tangipahoa River in Tangipahoa Parish.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Louisiana under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 255 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 305 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

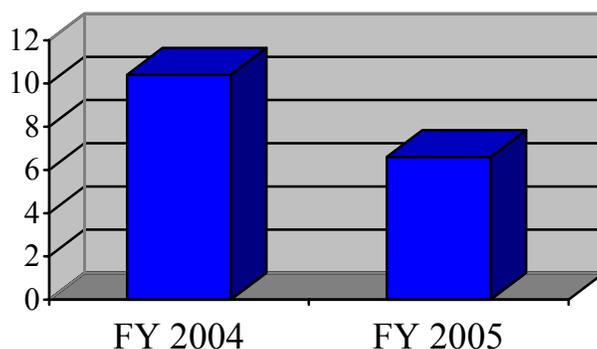
- Louisiana has a total of 18 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2005 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$667.1 million. Of these, seven CWSRF projects (\$90.7 million) are scheduled to close in FY 2005 and four CWSRF projects (\$91.3 million) should close in FY 2006.

MAINE

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Maine received \$10.4 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Maine would lose \$3.8 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match and the State's leveraging history, the total loss could be \$6.6 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 2% of assessed lakes and 3% of assessed river miles in Maine are designated as having impaired water quality. Of the assessed estuaries and bays, 11% do not fully support shellfish harvesting. (Communication from the State of Maine, 9/7/04.)
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include hydrological modification, agricultural runoff and urban runoff.
- Meanwhile at Maine's beaches, there were no closing or advisory days in 2003 but at least 5 affected days in 2002.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Maine under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 180 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 315 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

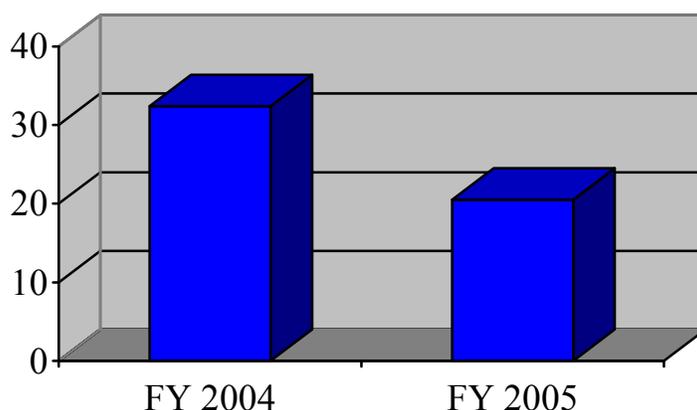
- Maine has a total of 34 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$51.7 million. The proposed funding cuts will directly impact seven projects throughout the state, including Bangor, Kennebunk, Brunswick, Falmouth, Skowhegan, Machias, and Windham.
- These projects would have reduced the discharge of raw sewage into rivers and streams during storm events and, in Machias, would have protected a valuable shellfish harvesting area.

MARYLAND

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Maryland received \$32.4 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Maryland would lose \$11.9 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match and the State's leveraging history, the total loss could be \$18.2 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 38% of assessed river miles and 57% of assessed lakes in Maryland are designated as having impaired water quality. Of the assessed estuaries and bays, 63% do not fully support aquatic life.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include agricultural runoff, urban runoff, atmospheric deposition and natural nonpoint source runoff.
- Meanwhile at Maryland's beaches, there were 99 closing or advisory days plus one extended closing/advisory in 2003.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Maryland under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 565 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 685 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

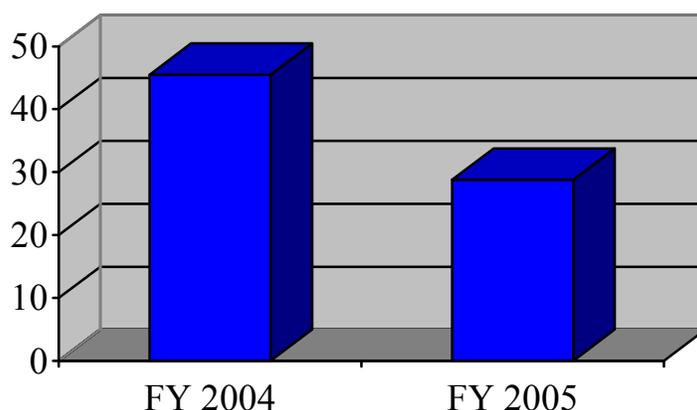
- Maryland has a total of 106 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$243.4 million.

MASSACHUSETTS

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Massachusetts received \$45.5 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Massachusetts would lose \$16.7 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match and the State's leveraging history, the total loss could be \$68.4 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 60% of assessed river miles and 74% of assessed lake acres in Massachusetts are designated as having impaired water quality. Of the assessed estuaries and bays, 65% do not fully support shellfishing, 34% do not fully support aquatic life and 19% do not fully support swimming. (Communication from the State of Massachusetts, 9/8/04.)
- The leading sources of water pollution in the state include stormwater runoff, combined sewer overflows, onsite wastewater systems, and municipal point sources.
- Meanwhile at Massachusetts' beaches, there were 461 beach closings or advisory days, plus one extended closing or advisory, in 2003.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Massachusetts under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 790 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 3,250 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

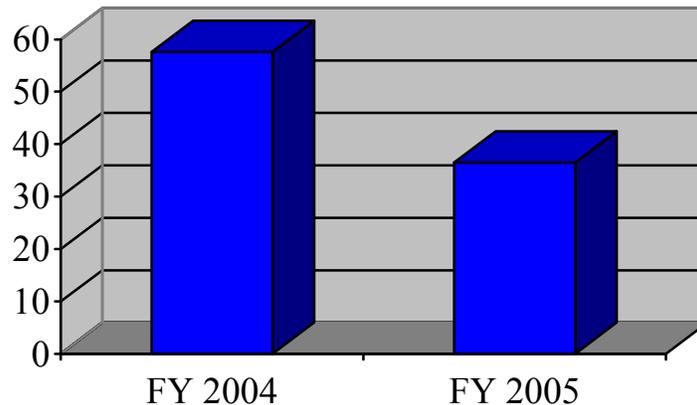
- Massachusetts has a total of 62 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$349 million.

MICHIGAN

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Michigan received \$57.6 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Michigan would lose \$21.1 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match and the State's leveraging history, the total loss could be \$62.9 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 24% of assessed river miles and 100% of assessed lakes in Michigan are designated as having impaired water quality. None of the Great Lakes shore miles assessed fully support fish consumption and 99% of assessed wetlands are designated as impaired.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include agriculture, combined sewer overflows, municipal and industrial discharges, urban runoff and unspecified nonpoint sources.
- Meanwhile at Michigan's beaches, there were 93 beach closings or advisories in 2003.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Michigan under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 1,000 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 2,980 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

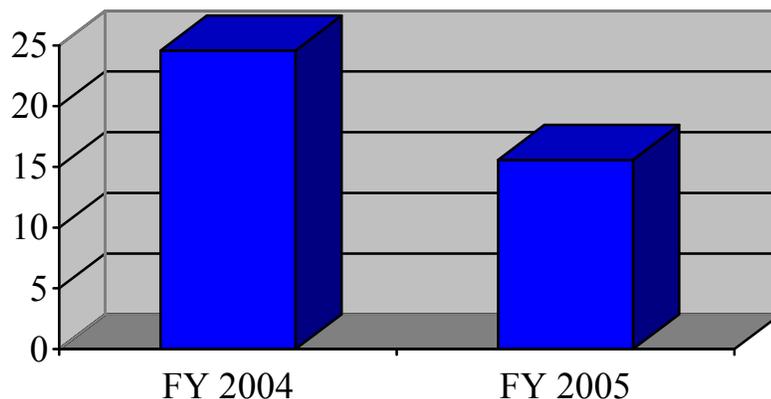
- Michigan has a total of 40 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$1.6 billion.

MINNESOTA

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Minnesota received \$24.6 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Minnesota would lose \$9 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match and the State's leveraging history, the total loss could be \$31.4 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 70% of assessed river miles and 36% of assessed lakes in Minnesota are designated as having impaired water quality.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include nonpoint sources such as runoff, land disposal, and atmospheric deposition.
- Meanwhile at Minnesota's beaches, there were 33 closing or advisory days plus one extended closing/advisory event (which lasted for 46 days) in 2003.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Minnesota under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 430 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 1,495 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

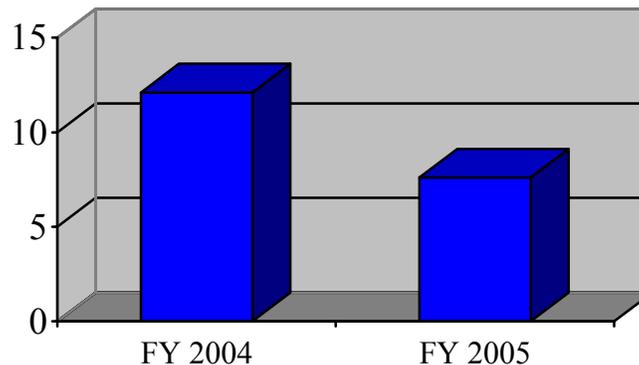
- Minnesota has a total of 231 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2005 priority list. The total cost of funding for these projects is \$1.7 billion. The proposed funding cuts will directly impact 44 projects, at a cost of \$151 million, throughout the state, including Hancock, New York Mills, Doran, the Detroit Lakes, Harris, LaGrand/Moe Townships, Wright Jackson County, Eagle Bend, Wantonwan County and Hatfield.

MISSISSIPPI

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Mississippi received \$12.1 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Mississippi would lose \$4.5 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match, the total loss would be \$5.4 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 77% of assessed river miles and 12% of assessed lakes in Mississippi are designated as having impaired water quality. Of the assessed estuaries and bays, 10% do not fully support aquatic life. Of the assessed ocean shorelines, 18% do not fully support swimming.
- The leading sources of water pollution in the state include urban runoff, failing septic systems, pesticides, and organic enrichment.
- Meanwhile at Mississippi's beaches, there were 179 beach closings or advisory days, plus one extended closing or advisory and one permanent closing or advisory, in 2003.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Mississippi under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 215 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 260 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

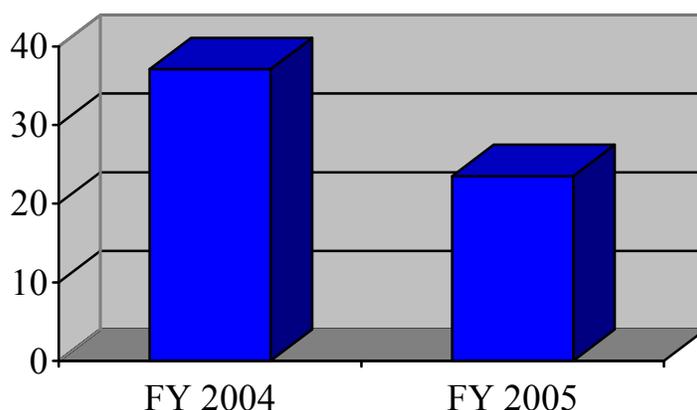
- Mississippi has a total of 61 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$815.6 million. The proposed funding cuts will impact a sewer rehabilitation interceptor project in the state.

MISSOURI

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Missouri received \$37.1 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Missouri would lose \$13.6 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match and history of leveraging, the total loss could be \$47.3 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 48% of assessed river miles and 21% of assessed lakes in Missouri are designated as having impaired water quality.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include agriculture, hydrologic modification, urban runoff and contaminated sediments.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Missouri under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 645 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 2,245 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

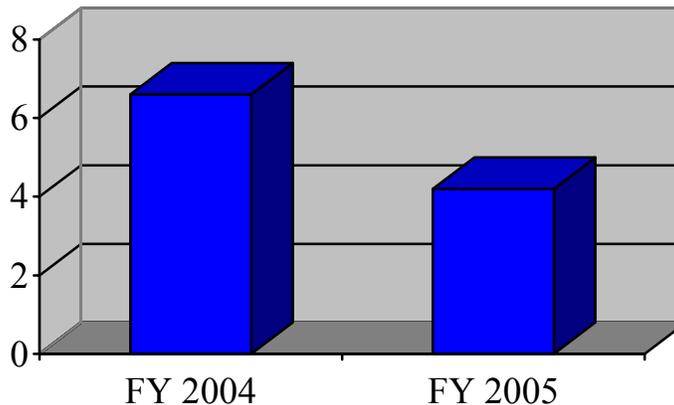
- Missouri has a total of 46 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$240.3 million. The proposed funding cuts will directly impact 10 projects in St. Louis, Bolivar, Duquesne, Eldon, Kearney, Macon, Osceola, Sikeston, Weaubleau, and Wentzville.

MONTANA

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Montana received \$6.6 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Montana would lose \$2.4 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match, the total loss could be \$2.9 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 82% of assessed rivers and 69% of assessed lakes in Montana do not fully support aquatic life, while 49% of assessed rivers and 60% of assessed lakes do not fully support swimming.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include agriculture and resource extraction.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Montana under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 115 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 140 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

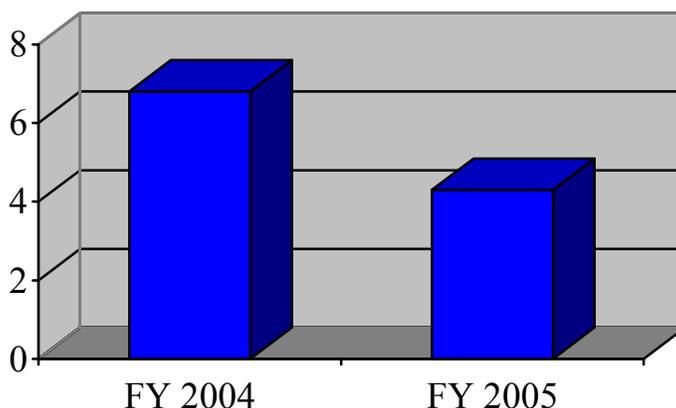
- Montana has a total of 114 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$200.3 million. The proposed funding cuts will directly impact at least six and possible 12 projects in the state, and will cause the most detriment to poorer communities who cannot find money for projects from other sources.

NEBRASKA

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Nebraska received \$6.8 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Nebraska would lose \$2.5 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match, the total loss could be \$3 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 58% of assessed rivers and 9% of assessed lakes in Nebraska are designated as having impaired water quality. Also, 89% of assessed rivers do not fully support swimming.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include agriculture, urban runoff, municipal and industrial facilities, channelization, hydrologic modifications, and construction.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Nebraska under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 120 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 145 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

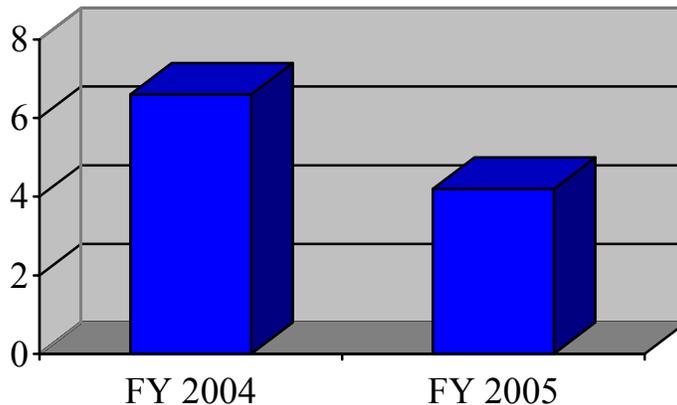
- Nebraska had a total of 187 CWSRF projects on its FY 2004 priority list with a total estimated cost of \$301 million. The state now has a total of 210 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2005 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$320 million.

NEVADA

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Nevada received \$6.6 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Nevada would lose \$2.4 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match and history of leveraging, the total loss could be \$4 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 61% of assessed rivers in Nevada are designated as having impaired water quality.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include agricultural practices such as irrigation, grazing and flow regulation, in addition to urban drainage systems and flow reductions.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Nevada under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 115 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 190 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

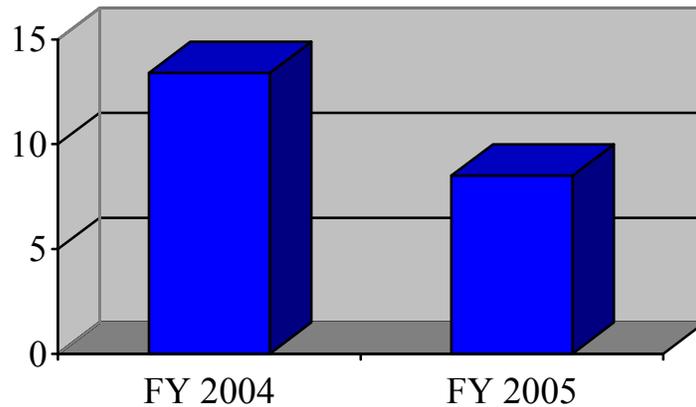
- Nevada has a total of 17 remaining CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$207.7 million.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, New Hampshire received \$13.4 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, New Hampshire would lose \$4.9 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match, the total loss could be \$5.9 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 16% of assessed river miles and 4% of assessed lakes in New Hampshire are designated as having impaired water quality. None of the assessed estuaries and bays support either fish consumption or shellfish harvesting.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include nonpoint sources and atmospheric deposition.
- Meanwhile at New Hampshire's beaches, there were 3 closing or advisory days in 2003.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In New Hampshire under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 230 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 275 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

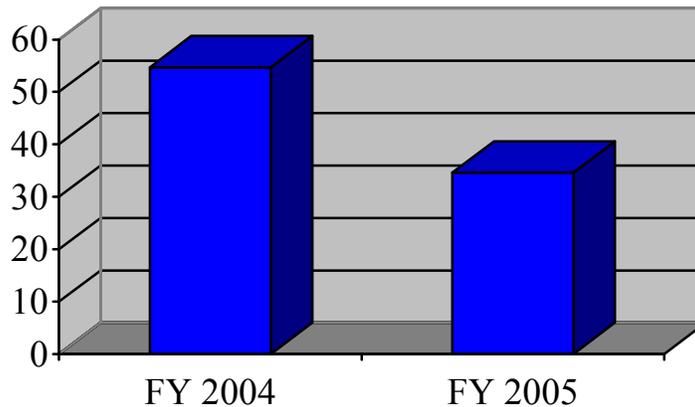
- New Hampshire has a total of 17 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2005 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$46.2 million.

NEW JERSEY

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, New Jersey received \$54.7 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, New Jersey would lose \$20.1 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match and history of leveraging, the total loss could be \$41.7 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 63% of assessed river miles in New Jersey are designated as having impaired water quality. Of the assessed lakes, 99% do not fully support fish consumption, 33% do not fully support swimming, and 13% do not support aquatic life. Of the assessed estuaries and bays, 23% do not fully support aquatic life and 26% do not fully support shellfish harvesting.
- The leading sources of water pollution in the state include erosion, stormwater, runoff, combined sewage overflows, septic systems, and occasional wastewater treatment plant malfunctions.
- Meanwhile at New Jersey beaches, there were 188 beach closings or advisory days in 2003.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In New Jersey under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 955 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 1,980 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

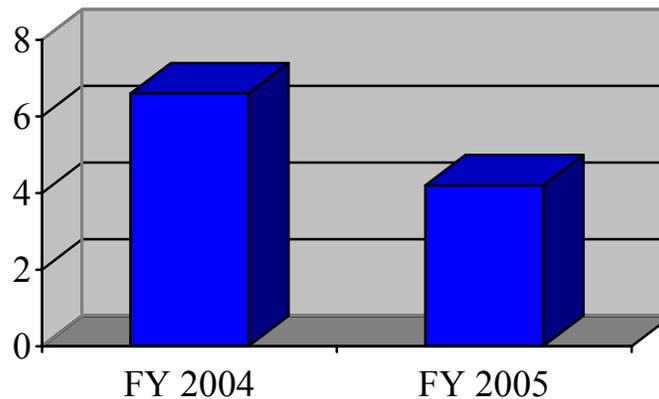
- New Jersey has a total of 468 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$3.1 billion.

NEW MEXICO

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, New Mexico received \$6.6 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, New Mexico would lose \$2.4 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match, the total loss could be \$2.9 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 62% of assessed rivers and 80% of assessed lakes in New Mexico are designated as having impaired water quality.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include agriculture, hydrological modification, habitat modification, recreational activities, resource extraction and unknown sources.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In New Mexico under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 115 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 140 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

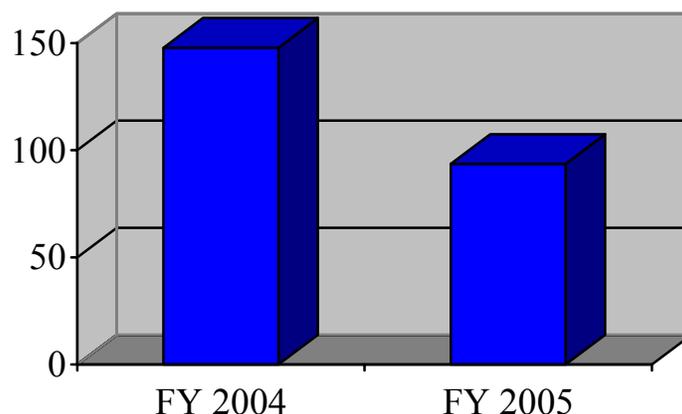
- New Mexico has a total of 89 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$342.9 million.

NEW YORK

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, New York received \$147.8 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, New York would lose \$54.2 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match and history of leveraging, the total loss could be \$177.6 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- Approximately 37% of assessed river miles and 77% of assessed lakes in New York are designated as having impaired water quality. 41% of estuaries in the state are impaired for fish consumption and fish consumption advisories of some variety apply to nearly all of the state's Great Lakes shoreline (Communication from the State of New York, 9/20/04).
- The leading sources of surface water pollution in the state include agriculture, erosion, urban runoff, combined sewer overflows, and municipal wastewater treatment plants.
- Meanwhile at New York's beaches, there were 692 closing or advisory days, plus four permanent closings or advisories, in 2003.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In New York under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 2,575 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 8,445 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

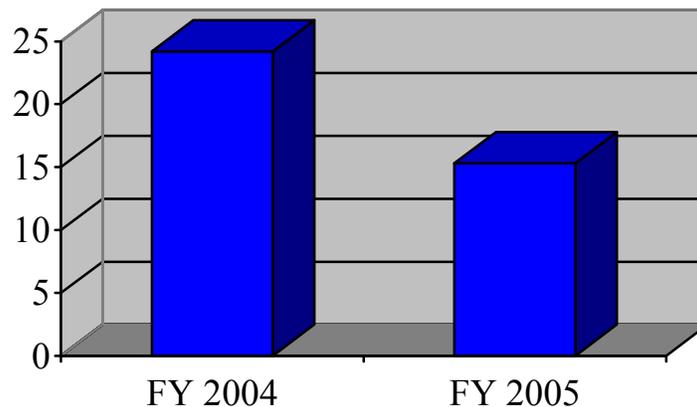
- New York has 453 CWSRF projects for FY 2005 awaiting money on its annual intended use plan. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$2.7 billion. New York has a total of 880 CWSRF projects on its project priority list, in need of \$10.5 billion for FY 2005 and beyond.

NORTH CAROLINA

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, North Carolina received \$24.2 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, North Carolina would lose \$8.9 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match, the total loss could be \$10.7 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 34% of assessed wetlands, 7% of assessed river miles, 4% of assessed estuaries and bays and 2% of assessed lakes in North Carolina are designated as having impaired water quality.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include agriculture, urban runoff, municipal point sources, leaking septic tanks, wastewater treatment plants, construction, forestry, and urban development.
- Meanwhile at North Carolina's beaches, there were 567 closing or advisory days, plus five extended and one permanent closings or advisories, in 2003.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In North Carolina under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 420 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 505 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

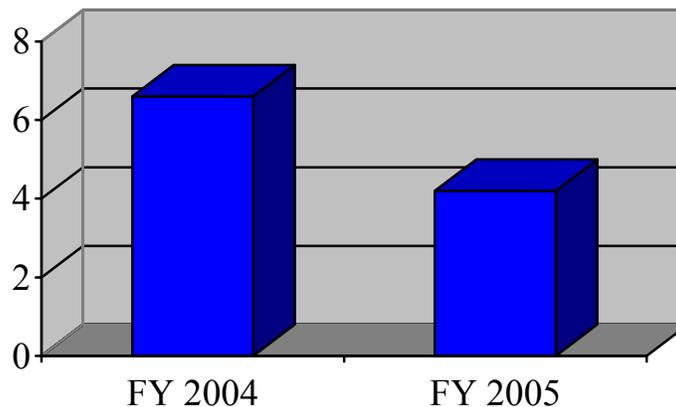
- North Carolina has a total of 37 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 and FY 2005 priority lists. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$526 million.

NORTH DAKOTA

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, North Dakota received \$6.6 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, North Dakota would lose \$2.4 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match and history of leveraging, the total loss could be \$4.9 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 48% of assessed rivers in North Dakota are designated as having impaired water quality. None of the state's assessed lakes fully support fish consumption.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include agriculture, drainage and filling of wetlands, hydromodification, urban runoff, storm sewers, habitat modification and upstream impoundments.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In North Dakota under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 115 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 235 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

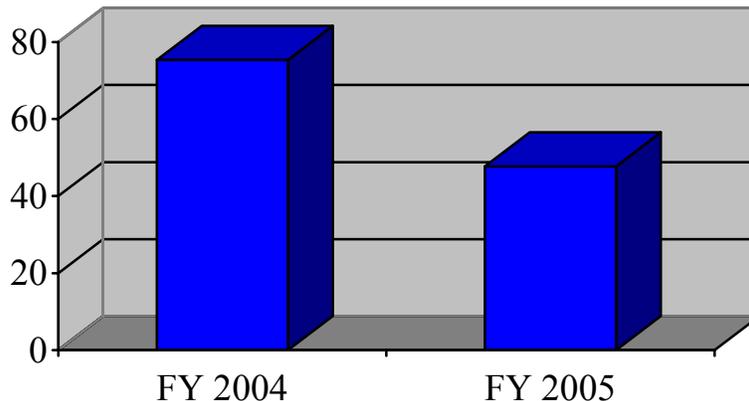
- North Dakota has a total of 83 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$113 million.

OHIO

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Ohio received \$75.4 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Ohio would lose \$27.7 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match and history of leveraging, the total loss could be \$49.3 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 45% of assessed river miles and 33% of assessed lakes in Ohio are designated as having impaired water quality, and 100% of the state's Great Lakes shorelines are impaired for fish consumption.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include nonpoint source pollution from combined storm and sewer systems, runoff, habitat modifications, and flow alterations.
- Meanwhile at Ohio's beaches, there were 255 closing or advisory days, plus six extended closings or advisories, in 2003.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Ohio under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 1,315 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 2,340 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

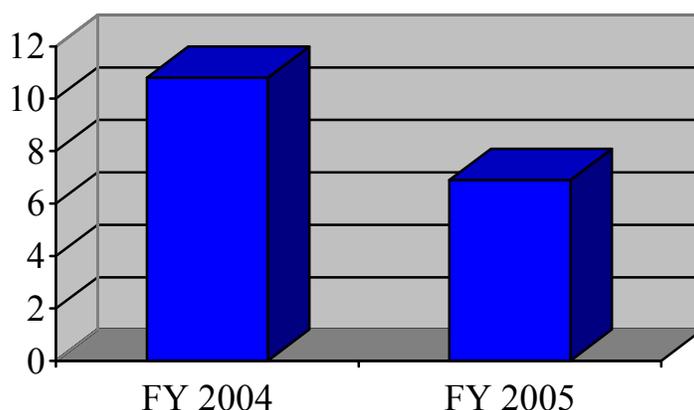
- Ohio has a total of 231 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$1 billion.

OKLAHOMA

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Oklahoma received \$10.8 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Oklahoma would lose \$3.9 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match and history of leveraging, the total loss could be \$5.3 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 55% of assessed rivers and nearly 75% of assessed lakes in Oklahoma are designated as having impaired water quality.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include agriculture, including animal feeding operations, hydrological modification, resource extraction and urban runoff.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Oklahoma under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 185 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 250 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

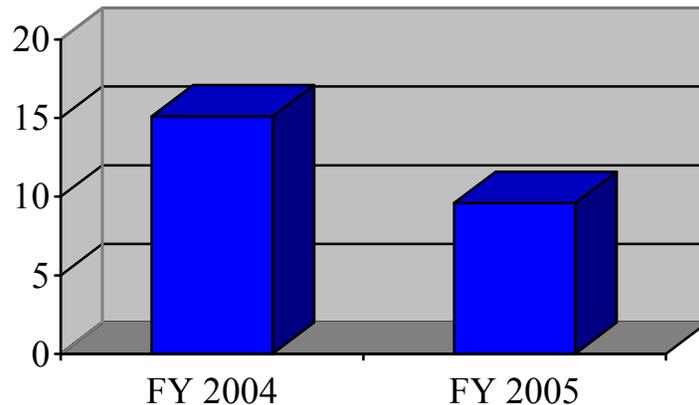
- Oklahoma has a total of 29 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2005 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$119 million. The proposed \$3.9 million funding cut will reduce leveraged funds available for projects by nearly \$11.8 million and will directly impact six projects scheduled for FY 2006 in the communities of Tulsa, Copan, Sand Springs, Mustang, Guymon, and Keota.

OREGON

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Oregon received \$15.1 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Oregon would lose \$5.5 million in CWSRF. With the State 20% match, the total loss would be \$6.6 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 23% of assessed river miles and 24% of assessed lakes in Oregon are designated as having impaired water quality. Of the assessed estuaries and bays, 94% do not support shellfish harvesting.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include agriculture, forestry, habitat and hydrological modifications, urban runoff and storm sewers.
- Meanwhile at Oregon's beaches, there were 146 beach advisory days in 2003.

IMPACT ON STATES

- In Oregon under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 260 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 310 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

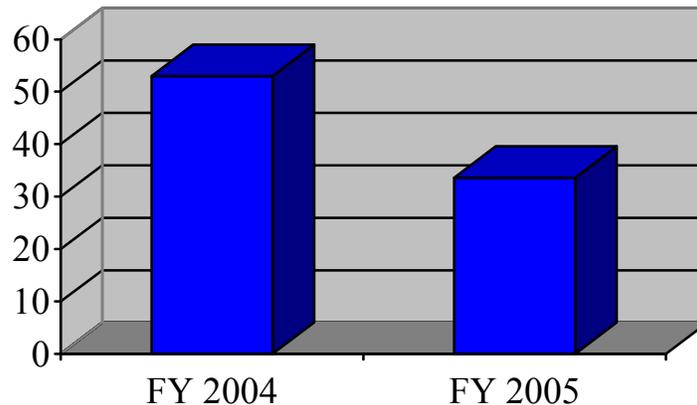
- Oregon has a total of 150 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$339 million.

PENNSYLVANIA

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Pennsylvania received \$53 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Pennsylvania would lose \$19.4 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match, the total loss would be \$23.3 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 20% of assessed river miles and 32% of assessed lakes in Pennsylvania are designated as having impaired water quality (Communication from the State of Pennsylvania, 9/7/04).
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include agriculture, drainage from abandoned mining sites, urban runoff, storm sewers, and habitat modification.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Pennsylvania under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 920 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 1,105 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

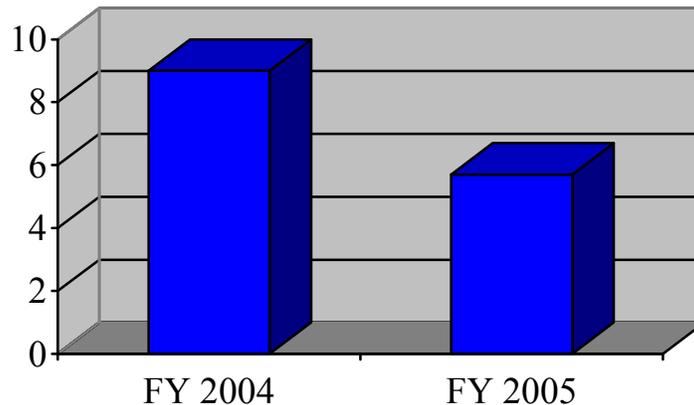
- Pennsylvania has nearly \$8.1 billion of documented clean water infrastructure needs. The state has a total of 221 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004-2005 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding these projects is \$757 million.

RHODE ISLAND

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Rhode Island received \$9 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Rhode Island would lose \$3.3 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match and history of leveraging, the total loss could be \$10.2 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 33% of assessed river miles and 17% of assessed lakes in Rhode Island are designated as having impaired water quality. Of the assessed estuaries and bays, 27% do not fully support aquatic life and 25% do not fully support shellfish harvesting.
- The leading sources of water pollution in the state include urban runoff, land disposal, municipal point sources, and nonpoint sources such as stormwater runoff.
- Meanwhile at Rhode Island's beaches, there were 305 beach closings or advisory days, plus one extended closing/advisory and one permanent closing/advisory, in 2003.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Rhode Island under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 155 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 490 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

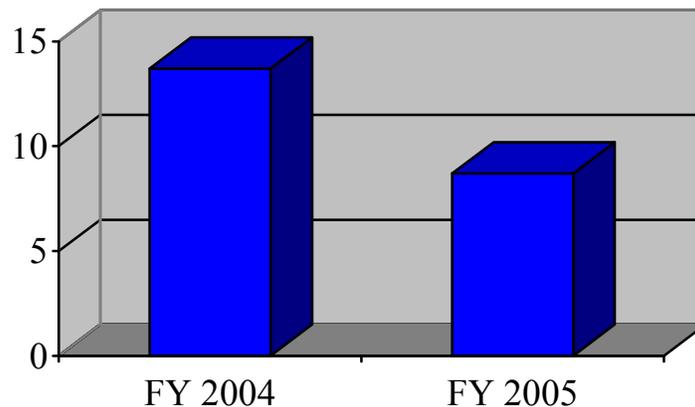
- Rhode Island has a total of 248 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$767.6 million.

SOUTH CAROLINA

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, South Carolina received \$13.7 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, South Carolina would lose \$5 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match, the total loss would be \$6 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 26% of assessed river miles and 76% of assessed lakes in South Carolina are designated as having impaired water quality. Of the assessed estuaries and bays, 34% do not fully support aquatic life.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include urban runoff, agriculture, municipal discharges, industrial point sources, contaminated sediments, and unknown sources.
- Meanwhile at South Carolina's beaches, there were 593 closings or advisory days in 2003.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In South Carolina under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 240 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 290 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

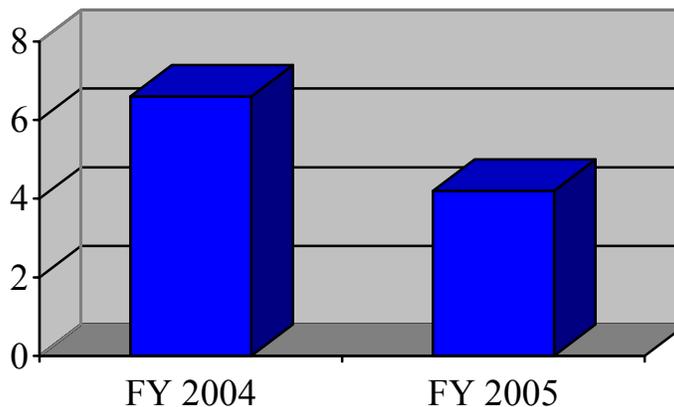
- South Carolina has a total of 18 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$129 million.

SOUTH DAKOTA

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, South Dakota received \$6.6 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, South Dakota would lose \$2.4 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match and history of leveraging, the total loss could be \$3 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 50% of assessed rivers and 84% of assessed lakes in South Dakota are designated as having impaired water quality.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include erosion, agricultural runoff, and nonpoint sources.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In South Dakota under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 115 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 145 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

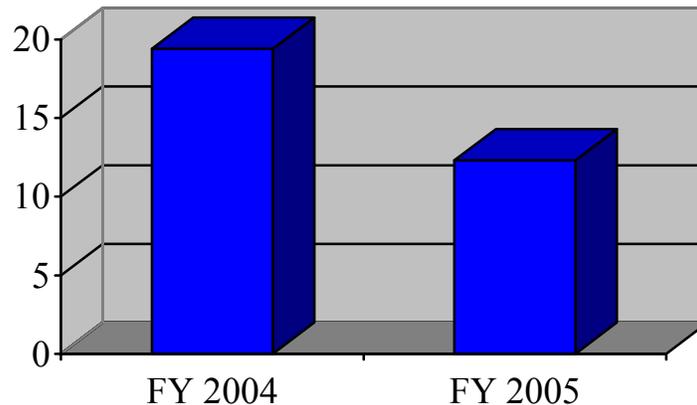
- South Dakota has a total of 43 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$33.3 million.

TENNESSEE

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Tennessee received \$19.4 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Tennessee would lose \$7.1 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match, the total loss would be \$8.5 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 31% of assessed rivers and nearly 23% of assessed lakes in Tennessee are designated as having impaired water quality.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include agriculture, hydrologic modification, urban runoff, construction of roads and bridges, and land development.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Tennessee under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 335 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 400 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

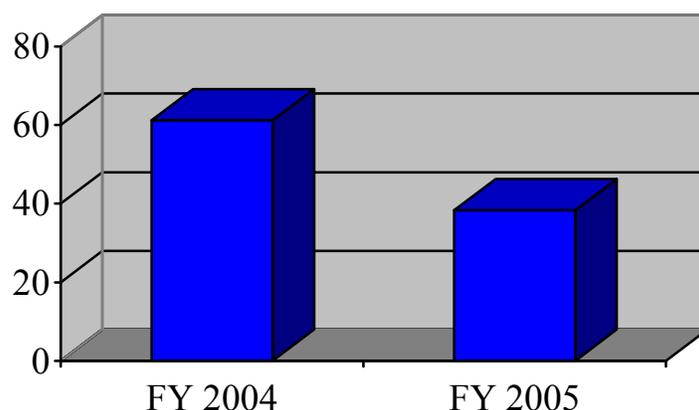
- Tennessee has a total of 122 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2005 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$455.7 million. The proposed funding cuts will directly impact six projects in Harriman, Bradford, and Greenback.

TEXAS

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Texas received \$61.2 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Texas would lose \$22.4 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match and history of leveraging, the total loss could be \$59.8 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 30% of assessed river miles and 38% of assessed lakes in Texas are designated as having impaired water quality. Of the assessed estuaries and bays, 36% do not fully support shellfish harvesting and 17% do not fully support aquatic life.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include agriculture, municipal sewage treatment plants, agricultural runoff, urban runoff, atmospheric deposition, and unspecified point and nonpoint sources.
- Meanwhile at Texas' beaches, there were 71 beach closings or advisory days in 2003.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Texas under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 1,065 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 2,845 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

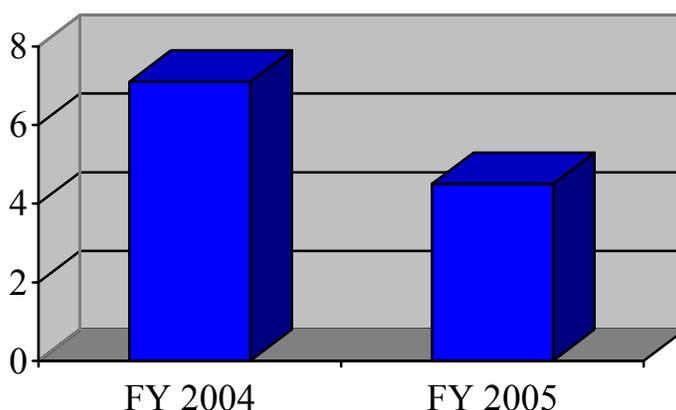
- Texas has a total of 46 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$499.2 million.

UTAH

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Utah received \$7.1 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Utah would lose \$2.6 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match, the total loss would be \$3.1 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 26% of assessed rivers and 32% of assessed lakes in Utah are designated as having impaired water quality (Communication from the State of Utah, 9/6/04).
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include agricultural practices such as grazing, improper manure management, irrigation, urban runoff and forestry.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Utah under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 125 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 150 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

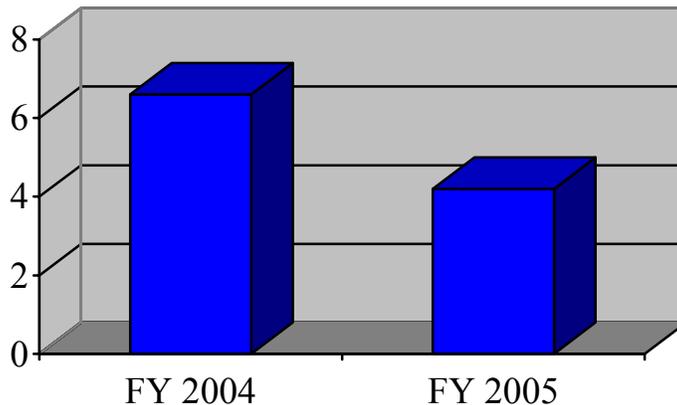
- Utah has a total of 13 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2005 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$54 million.

VERMONT

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Vermont received \$6.6 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Vermont would lose \$2.4 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match, the total loss would be \$2.9 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 21% of assessed rivers and 90% of assessed lakes in Vermont are designated as having impaired water quality.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include eroding banks, urban areas, agricultural lands, thermal modifications, flow modifications, atmospheric deposition, industrial and municipal point sources, flow regulation, habitat alterations and natural sources.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Vermont under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 115 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 140 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

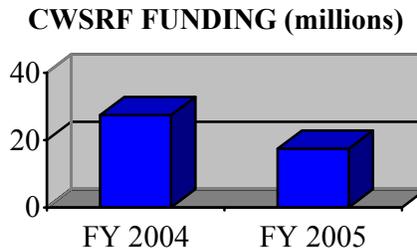
PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

- Vermont had a total of 56 CWSRF projects on its FY 2004 priority list at a total estimated cost of \$55 million. The state now has a total of 42 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2005 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$77 million. The state's extended priority list (FY 2004-2008) lists 140 CWSRF projects requiring \$157 million.

VIRGINIA

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Virginia received \$27.4 million in Clean Water SRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Virginia would lose \$10 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match and history of leveraging, the total loss could be \$16.1 million.



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 49% of assessed river miles are designated as having impaired water quality. Of the assessed estuaries and bays, 17% do not fully support aquatic life.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include agriculture, urban runoff, and industrial and municipal point sources.
- At Virginia's beaches, there were no closings or advisories issued between 2000 and 2002. In 2003 beach closings were issued for beaches in the following locations: Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Hampton, Newport News and Fairview Beach in King George County. In 2004 bacteria levels also exceeded Virginia Water Quality Standards in the following areas: Gloucester Point, Buckroe Beach (North and South), King/Lincoln Park, Anderson Beach, 5th Bay St. (North End), Capeview Avenue (North End), North Community Beach, Sara Constance Park (East), and the Fairview and Hilton Beaches. (Communication from the State of Virginia, 9/9/04 and Virginia Department of Health, Virginia's Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Program: Beach Data, at http://www.vdh.state.va.us/whc/external_whc/Beachdata.asp.)

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Virginia under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 475 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 765 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR SRF FUNDING

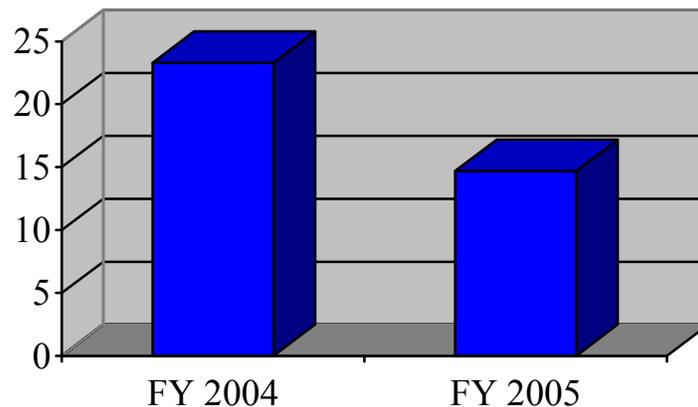
- Virginia has a total of 22 CWSRF projects on its FY 2004 priority list and 19 CWSRF projects on its FY 2005 priority list awaiting funding. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$348.9 million.
- The estimated need between 2005 and 2010 for installing nutrient removal at municipal wastewater treatment plants within Virginia's portion of the Chesapeake Bay watershed is \$1.0 billion.

WASHINGTON

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Washington received \$23.3 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Washington would lose \$8.6 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match, the total loss would be \$10.3 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 34% of the assessed waterbody segments are impaired or have water quality concerns (Draft 2004 Integrated Report for Washington, Communication from the State of Washington, 9/7/04).
- The leading sources of water pollution in the state include agriculture, nonpoint sources, urban runoff, habitat modification, municipal point sources, and combined sewer overflows.
- Meanwhile, at Washington's beaches, there were nine closing or advisory days in were reported in 2003. Two were due to elevated bacteria levels from unknown sources of contamination and seven were due to known sewage spills.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Washington under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 410 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 490 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

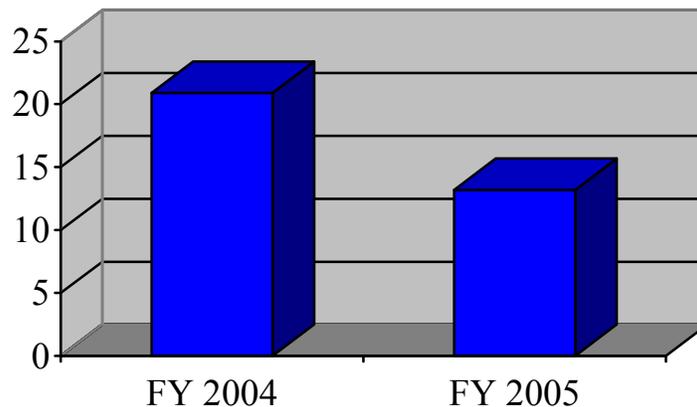
- Washington has identified a total of 31 CWSRF projects that would be ready to proceed during FY 2005. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$190 million.

WEST VIRGINIA

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, West Virginia received \$20.9 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, West Virginia would lose \$7.7 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match, the total loss would be \$9.2 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 53% of assessed river miles and 64% of assessed lakes are designated as having impaired water quality (West Virginia's 2004 Integrated Report, Communication from the State of West Virginia, 9/8/04).
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include mine drainage, untreated wastewater disposal, and nonpoint runoff (West Virginia's Assessment Database, ADB, Communication from the State of West Virginia, 9/8/04).

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In West Virginia under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 365 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 440 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

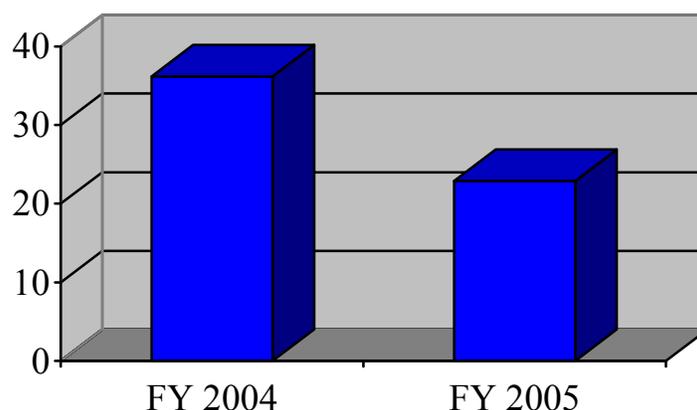
- West Virginia has a total of 80 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$368.5 million. The proposed funding cuts will directly impact up to 10 projects in Pocahontas, Parkersburg, Crab Orchard, MacArthur, Charleston, Franklin, Moorefield, Petersburg, and Romney and will result in stream impairment due to fecal deposits.

WISCONSIN

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Wisconsin received \$36.2 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Wisconsin would lose \$13.3 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match, the total loss would be \$16 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 42% of assessed river miles and 58% of assessed lakes in Wisconsin are designated as having impaired water quality. None of the Great Lakes shore miles assessed support fish consumption and 21% do not fully support aquatic life.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include agriculture, grazing, hydrological modification, habitat degradation, urban runoff, construction and land development.
- Meanwhile at Wisconsin's beaches, there were 738 beach closings or advisory days in 2003.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Wisconsin under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 630 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 755 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

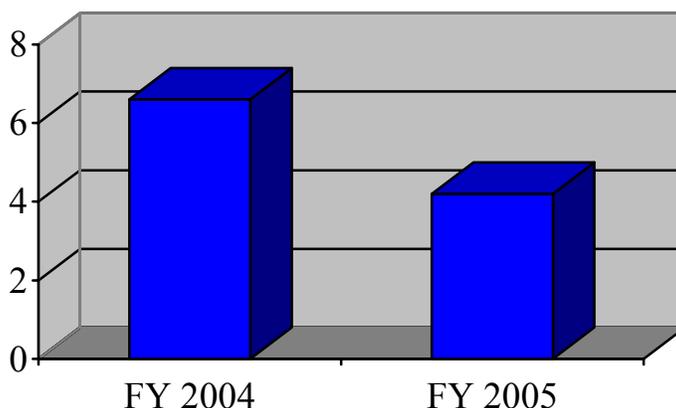
- Wisconsin has a total of 194 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$542.2 million.

WYOMING

CLEAN WATER SRF FUNDING

- In FY 2004, Wyoming received \$6.6 million in CWSRF funding.
- Under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill, Wyoming would lose \$2.4 million in CWSRF funding. With the State 20% match, the total loss would be \$2.9 million.

CWSRF FUNDING (millions)



WATER QUALITY NEEDS

- 15% of assessed rivers in Wyoming are designated as having impaired water quality.
- Leading sources of water pollution in the state include agriculture, unspecified nonpoint sources and natural sources.

IMPACT ON JOBS

- In Wyoming under the FY 2005 Administration budget proposal and the House Appropriations Committee bill there would be about 115 fewer jobs created by CWSRF funding than in FY 2004 with Federal funds and about 140 fewer jobs considering the State's leveraging history.

PROJECTS WAITING FOR CWSRF FUNDING

- Wyoming has a total of 104 CWSRF projects awaiting money on its FY 2004 priority list. The estimated total cost of funding for these projects is \$132.9 million.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: State Impacts of FY 2005 Proposed Budget Cuts
 Analysis provided by the Natural Resources Defense Council.

**IMPACTS ON STATES OF FY 2005 PROPOSED BUDGET CUTS
 TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S
 CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
 (in millions of dollars of budget authority)
 July 22, 2004**

STATE	FUNDING FOR FY 2004 CWSRF ¹	ADMINISTRATION BUDGET/HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE BILL FOR FY 2005 CWSRF	NET DECREASE ²	
			Dollars	Percentage
AL	15.0	9.5	-5.5	-36.7
AK	8.0	5.1	-2.9	-36.3
AZ	9.0	5.7	-3.3	-36.7
AR	8.8	5.5	-3.3	-37.5
CA	95.7	60.6	-35.1	-36.7
CO	10.7	6.8	-3.9	-36.4
CT	16.4	10.4	-6.0	-36.6
DE	6.6	4.2	-2.4	-36.4
DC	6.6	4.2	-2.4	-36.4
FL	45.2	28.6	-16.6	-36.7
GA	22.6	14.3	-8.3	-36.7
HI	10.4	6.6	-3.8	-36.5
ID	6.6	4.2	-2.4	-36.4
IL	60.5	38.3	-22.2	-36.7
IN	32.3	20.4	-11.9	-36.8
IA	18.1	11.5	-6.6	-36.5
KS	12.1	7.7	-4.4	-36.4
KY	17.0	10.8	-6.2	-36.5
LA	14.7	9.3	-5.4	-36.7
ME	10.4	6.6	-3.8	-36.5
MD	32.4	20.5	-11.9	-36.7
MA	45.5	28.8	-16.7	-36.7
MI	57.6	36.5	-21.1	-36.6
MN	24.6	15.6	-9.0	-36.6
MS	12.1	7.6	-4.5	-37.2
MO	37.1	23.5	-13.6	-36.7
MT	6.6	4.2	-2.4	-36.4
NE	6.8	4.3	-2.5	-36.8
NV	6.6	4.2	-2.4	-36.4
NH	13.4	8.5	-4.9	-36.6
NJ	54.7	34.6	-20.1	-36.7
NM	6.6	4.2	-2.4	-36.4
NY	147.8	93.6	-54.2	-36.7
NC	24.2	15.3	-8.9	-36.8
ND	6.6	4.2	-2.4	-36.4
OH	75.4	47.7	-27.7	-36.7
OK	10.8	6.9	-3.9	-36.1
OR	15.1	9.6	-5.5	-36.4
PA	53.0	33.6	-19.4	-36.6
RI	9.0	5.7	-3.3	-36.7

STATE	FUNDING FOR FY 2004 CWSRF ¹	ADMINISTRATION BUDGET/HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE BILL FOR FY 2005 CWSRF	NET DECREASE ²	
			Dollars	Percentage
SC	13.7	8.7	-5.0	-36.5
SD	6.6	4.2	-2.4	-36.4
TN	19.4	12.3	-7.1	-36.6
TX	61.2	38.8	-22.4	-36.6
UT	7.1	4.5	-2.6	-36.6
VT	6.6	4.2	-2.4	-36.4
VA	27.4	17.4	-10.0	-36.5
WA	23.3	14.7	-8.6	-36.9
WV	20.9	13.2	-7.7	-36.8
WI	36.2	22.9	-13.3	-36.7
WY	6.6	4.2	-2.4	-36.4
Amer. Samoa	1.2	0.8	-0.4	-33.3
GU	0.9	0.6	-0.3	-33.3
N. Mariana Islands	0.6	0.4	-0.2	-33.3
PR	17.5	11.1	-6.4	-36.6
VI	0.7	0.4	-0.3	-42.9
Indian Tribes	20.1	12.7	-7.4	-36.8
Total³	1342.0	850.0	-492.0	-36.7

1. CWSRF: the Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Water State Revolving Fund, which provides long-term, low-interest loans to states for sewage plant construction and upgrades. The FY 2005 state-by-state estimate is based on the distribution of the obligation of funds by state for FY 2004.

2. Net Decrease: the total decrease in funding from all listed programs from the FY 2004 estimate to the FY 2005 proposal.

3. Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCES: 1. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2005, p. 311.
2. Environmental Protection Agency, FY 2004 Clean Water State Revolving Fund Allotments (FY 1989-2004), www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/cwsrf/cwsrfallots.pdf, p. 2.

**APPENDIX 2: State Impacts of FY 2005 Proposed Budget Cuts Considering the Lost Potential to Leverage
(in millions of dollars of budget authority)**

Analysis provided by the Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators.

STATE	FUNDING FOR FY 2004 CWSRF ¹	ADMINISTRATION BUDGET/HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE BILL FOR FY 2005 CWSRF	NET DECREASE: Considering the lost Potential to leverage \$500 million Reduction Federal funds with the State Match and the Bond Market Proceeds
AL	15.0	9.5	-21.8
AK	8.0	5.1	-3.5
AZ	9.0	5.7	-8.9
AR	8.8	5.5	-6.6
CA	95.7	60.6	-49.3
CO	10.7	6.8	-14.7
CT	16.4	10.4	22.6
DE	6.6	4.2	-2.9
FL	45.2	28.6	-23.3
GA	22.6	14.3	-10.0
HI	10.4	6.6	-5.2
ID	6.6	4.2	-2.9
IL	60.5	38.3	-28.7
IN	32.3	20.4	-37.1
IA	18.1	11.5	-13.0
KS	12.1	7.7	-13.6
KY	17.0	10.8	-7.5
LA	14.7	9.3	-6.5
ME	10.4	6.6	-6.6
MD	32.4	20.5	-18.2
MA	45.5	28.8	-68.4
MI	57.6	36.5	-62.9
MN	24.6	15.6	-31.4
MS	12.1	7.6	-5.4
MO	37.1	23.5	-47.3
MT	6.6	4.2	-2.9
NE	6.8	4.3	-3.0
NV	6.6	4.2	-4.0
NH	13.4	8.5	-5.9
NJ	54.7	34.6	-41.7
NM	6.6	4.2	-2.9
NY	147.8	93.6	-177.6
NC	24.2	15.3	-10.7
ND	6.6	4.2	-4.9
OH	75.4	47.7	-49.3
OK	10.8	6.9	-5.3
OR	15.1	9.6	-6.6
PA	53.0	33.6	-23.3
RI	9.0	5.7	-10.2
SC	13.7	8.7	-6.0
SD	6.6	4.2	-3.0
TN	19.4	12.3	-8.5
TX	61.2	38.8	-59.8

STATE	FUNDING FOR FY 2004 CWSRF ¹	ADMINISTRATION BUDGET/HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE BILL FOR FY 2005 CWSRF	NET DECREASE: Considering the lost Potential to leverage \$500 million Reduction Federal funds with the State Match and the Bond Market Proceeds
UT	7.1	4.5	-3.1
VT	6.6	4.2	-2.9
VA	27.4	17.4	-16.1
WA	23.3	14.7	-10.3
WV	20.9	13.2	-9.2
WI	36.2	22.9	-16.0
WY	6.6	4.2	-2.9

1. CWSRF: the Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Water State Revolving Fund, which provides long-term, low-interest loans to states for sewage plant construction and upgrades. The FY 2005 state-by-state estimate is based on the distribution of the obligation of funds by state for FY 2004.

2. Net Decrease: the Congress created a Federal/State/Local Partnership under the CWSRF in which each Federal dollar is matched by the State (20%). 27 States also leverage those funds in the Bond Market. A \$500 Million cut in Federal capitalization translates into (with leveraging) a \$1.1 Billion cut at the State level. The leveraging performance by state was based on the program's history as reported in the USEPA National Information Management System Reports (NIMS). Net decrease refers to the total decrease in funding from all listed programs from the FY 2004 estimate to the FY 2005 proposal including leveraging performance.

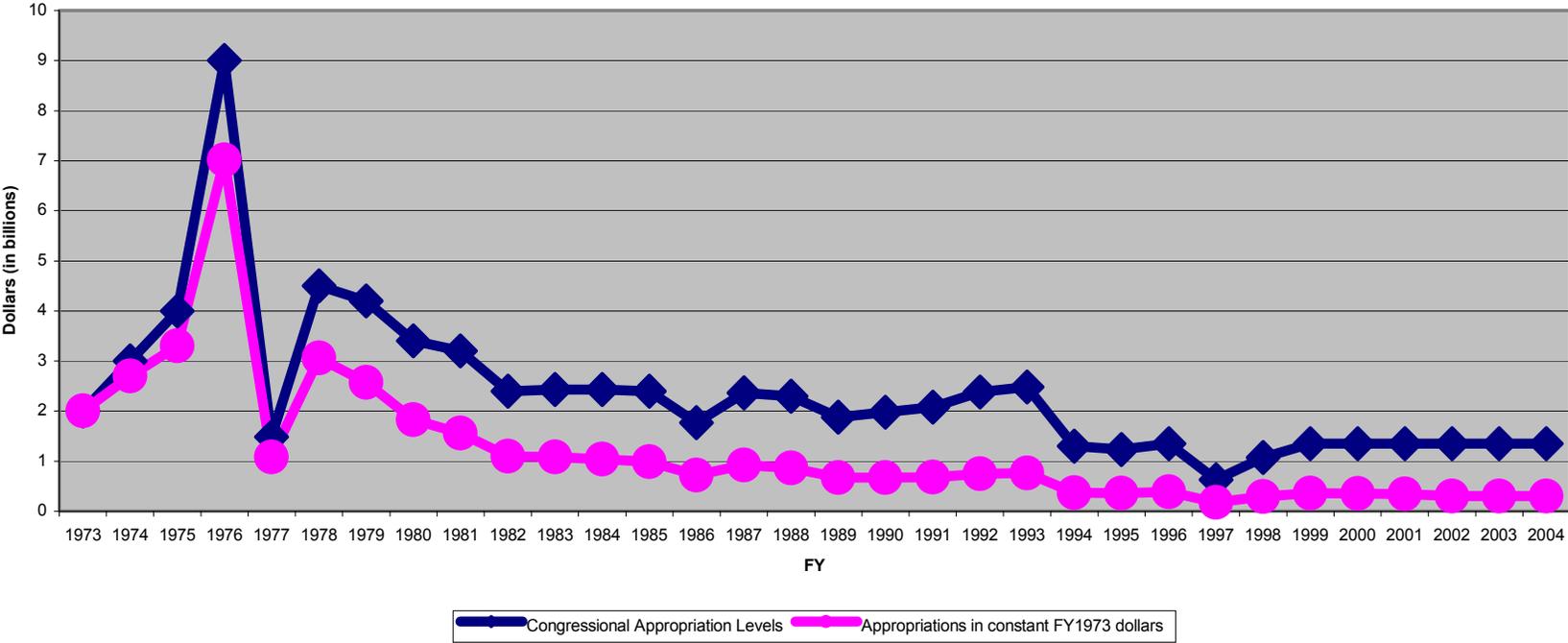
3. Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCES:

1. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2005, p. 311.
2. Environmental Protection Agency, FY 2004 Clean Water State Revolving Fund Allotments (FY 1989-2004), available at www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/cwsrf/cwsrfallots.pdf, p. 2.
3. Environmental Protection Agency, National Information Management System Reports (NIMS), available at <http://www.epa.gov/region5/water/cwsrf/pdf/invus.pdf> and <http://www.epa.gov/region5/water/cwsrf/pdf/invst.pdf>.

APPENDIX 3: Historical Funding Levels for Clean Water Infrastructure
 Analysis provided by the Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators.

Historical Infrastructure Funding Under the Clean Water Act



APPENDIX 4: Beach Information

Recreational Activity Trends in the United States (millions of people)¹ See Natural Resources Defense Council, *Swimming in Sewage*, February 2004, p. 19.)

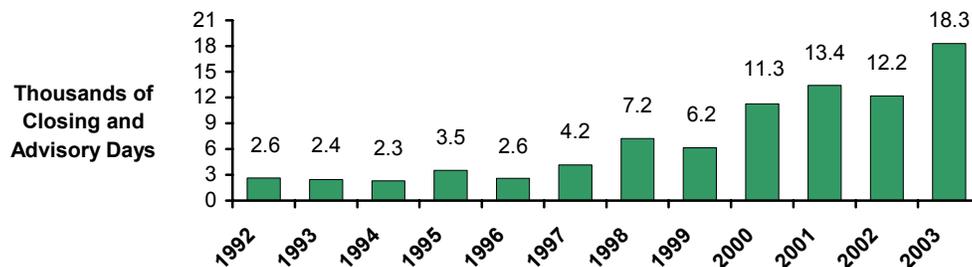
Activity	1994-1995	2000-2001	Growth	
			People	Percent
Visit beach or waterside	121.5	129.4	7.9	6%
Swimming in natural waters	76.3	89.6	13.3	17%
Canoeing	13.8	20.6	6.9	50%
Kayaking	2.6	7.3	4.7	183%
Snorkeling or scuba diving	14.2	15.5	1.3	9%
Surfing	2.6	3.5	0.9	35%
Jet skiing	9.3	20.3	11.1	119%

Value of Coastal Tourism to Selected States² (See Natural Resources Defense Council, *Testing the Waters*, August 2004, p. 11.)

State	Year	Dollar Value (billions) ³	Number of Related Jobs
Alabama	2003	2.3	35,225
California	2002	50	537,310
Connecticut	2001	6.8	91,774
Delaware	2002	0.6	7,000
Florida	1999	43.1	818,700
Georgia	2001	2.1	19,039
Hawaii	2002	10.5	154,100
Illinois	2001	14.2	207,870
Louisiana	2002	1.52	16,080
Maine	2002	1.14	14,880
Maryland	2001	4.6	6,144
Massachusetts	2002	7.0	74,580
New Jersey	2001	11.6	362,200
North Carolina	2002	1.7	28,940
Oregon	2002	1.8	30,150
South Carolina	2001/2002	3.4	70,700
Texas	2001	2.4	34,980
Vermont	2000	2.6	75,241
Virginia	2001	2.4	38,040

Total Closing/Advisory Days, 1992–2003 (excluding extended and permanent)

Note: Because of inconsistencies in monitoring and closing/advisory practices among states and the different levels of data submission over time, it is difficult to make comparisons between states or to assess trends based on the closing/advisory data. (See Natural Resources Defense Council, *Testing the Waters*, August 2004, p. vi.)



¹ 2005 National Survey on Recreation and the Environment: A Partnership Planning for the Eighth National Recreation Survey, Forest Service, NOAA, University of Georgia and University of Tennessee (www.srs.fs.usda.gov/trends/Nsre/NSRE200562303.pdf)

² Sources of information for “Value of Coastal Tourism to Selected States,” include data from coastal counties, parishes, regions, or tourist districts unless otherwise noted.

³ Dollar value given is total tourist expenditure (indirect and direct) unless otherwise noted.

Beachwater Pollution Facts

Beach Closings

- During 2003, at U.S. ocean, bay, Great Lakes, and some freshwater beaches, there were at least 18,284 days of closings and advisories, 64 extended closings and advisories (7 to 13 consecutive weeks), and 60 permanent closings and advisories (more than 13 consecutive weeks). Including extended days, the total comes to more than 22,201 beach closing and advisory days. (See Natural Resources Defense Council, *Testing the Waters*, August 2004, p. v.)
- Since 1992, there have been more than 89,296 days of closings and advisories and 333 extended closings and advisories (seven to 13 consecutive weeks). (See Natural Resources Defense Council, *Testing the Waters*, August 2004, p. v.)
- The number of beach closing and advisory days increased 51 percent in 2003 (6,206 days) from the previous year (increase due to a greater number of monitored beaches, more frequent monitoring, wider use of BEACH Act required indicator organism and numeric standards, and heavy rainfall in some areas). (See Natural Resources Defense Council, *Testing the Waters*, August 2004, p. vi.)
- 16,120 (88 percent) of the 2003 beach closings and advisories were issued because water quality monitoring showed that bacteria levels exceeded health and safety standards. (See Natural Resources Defense Council, *Testing the Waters*, August 2004, p. vi.)
- Unknown sources of pollution caused 12,505 closing/advisory days in 2003 (68 percent). Polluted runoff and stormwater caused or contributed to 2,616 closing/advisory days (14 percent of 2003's total). Sewage spills and overflows caused or contributed to 1,820 closing/advisory days (10 percent of 2003's total). Elevated bacteria levels from miscellaneous sources (boat discharges, wildlife, etc.) accounted for 268 closing/advisory days (1 percent of 2003's total). (See Natural Resources Defense Council, *Testing the Waters*, August 2004, p. vi.)

Tourism and Vacation Figures

- More than 89 million Americans went swimming in natural waterbodies according to the latest Survey on Recreation and the Environment. (See Natural Resources Defense Council, *Swimming in Sewage*, February 2004, p. 18.)
- Coastal waters support 28.3 million jobs and generate \$54 billion in goods and services each year. (See Natural Resources Defense Council, *Swimming in Sewage*, February 2004, p. 23.)
- Ocean-related tourism and recreation contributed roughly \$58 billion and 1.5 million jobs to the U.S. economy in 2000. (See Natural Resources Defense Council, *Testing the Waters*, August 2004, p. x.)

Health

- According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, swimming in polluted waters is the most common cause of waterborne illnesses. *From the Centers for Disease Control, Surveillance for Waterborne-Disease Outbreaks --- United States, 1999—2000, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report Surveillance Summaries, November 22, 2002 / 51(SS08);1-28, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss5108a1.htm>.*
- In 2001 EPA estimated that as many as 1.8 million to 3.5 million people get sick each year just from swimming in waters contaminated by sanitary sewer overflows. (See Natural Resources Defense Council, *Swimming in Sewage*, February 2004, p. 2.)
- Pathogens in sewage-contaminated waters can cause a wide range of diseases, including ear, nose, and throat problems, gastroenteritis, dysentery, hepatitis, and respiratory illness. (See Natural Resources Defense Council, *Swimming in Sewage*, February 2004, p. 6.)
- Experts estimate that there are 7.1 million cases of mild to moderate and 560,000 cases of moderate to severe infectious waterborne disease in the United States each year. (See Natural Resources Defense Council, *Swimming in Sewage*, February 2004, p. 18.)
- From 1999 and 2000 there were 39 waterborne-disease outbreaks associated with drinking water and 59 associated with recreational water use. *From the Centers for Disease Control, Surveillance for Waterborne-Disease Outbreaks --- United States, 1999—2000, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report Surveillance Summaries, November 22, 2002 / 51(SS08);1-28, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss5108a1.htm>.*

APPENDIX 5: Letters from U.S. State Governors to the House and Senate to Congress requesting the restoration of funding to the Clean Water SRF.

September 13, 2004

The Honorable J. Dennis Hastert
Speaker
U.S. House of Representatives
The Capitol
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Nancy Pelosi
Minority Leader
U.S. House of Representatives
The Capitol
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Bill Young
Chairman
House Appropriations Committee
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable David Obey
Ranking Member
House Appropriations Committee
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Speaker Hastert, Representative Pelosi, Chairman Young, and Representative Obey:

We are writing to express our support for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) program and to urge you to maintain at least level funding of \$1.35 billion for federal fiscal year (FFY) 2005 for this critical health and environmental protection program.

The CWSRF program has been one of the most successful public work programs in the nation's history, achieving both environmental and public health goals established under the Clean Water Act. It has proven to be extraordinarily effective and efficient, providing a continuous source of funding for wastewater collection and treatment projects, while also helping States and local communities to address non-point sources of pollution.

Since the program's inception in 1987, States have made more than 14,000 loans totaling more than \$43 billion to thousands of localities across the nation. Of these loans, almost one quarter have been awarded to communities with populations of less than 10,000, and well over half have gone to communities with populations that don't exceed 100,000, testifying to the benefits that this program delivers to a vast number of cities, towns and rural communities throughout the nation. States must effectively provide a 20% match for the federal SRF investment, and communities bear the cost of making interest payments on the loans they receive from the CWSRF. All three levels of government are cooperating in a true partnership to protect our water resources.

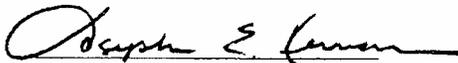
The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has estimated that \$17 billion is needed in each of the next 20 years for clean water infrastructure investment. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued its own estimate of \$19.5 billion annually over the same period. And, the EPA's Clean Water and Drinking Water Infrastructure Gap Analysis found a \$535 billion gap between *current* spending and

projected needs for both drinking water and wastewater infrastructure over the next 20 years. Needless to say, now is not the time to be cutting funding for this critical infrastructure program. Reducing federal support by almost \$500 million would have a detrimental impact on States and local communities by putting many local clean water projects at serious risk.

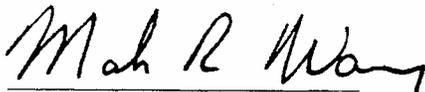
In previous years Congress has shown its support for this vital program and rejected proposed reductions to the CWSRF. As Governors, we urge you to maintain the federal government's commitment to the CWSRF initiative and provide it with sufficient funding to protect our water resources. At a minimum, we support \$1.35 billion in funding for the CWSRF for FFY 2005.

Thank you for considering our views on this important and successful program.

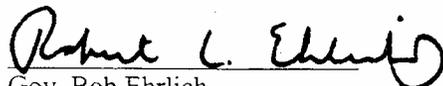
Sincerely,

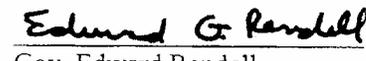

Gov. Joseph E. Kernan
Indiana

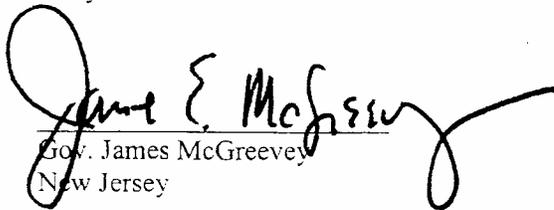

Gov. Tom Vilsack
Iowa


Gov. Mark Warner
Virginia


Gov. Dirk Kempthorne
Idaho

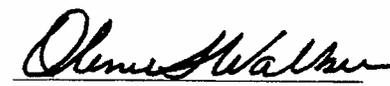

Gov. Bob Ehrlich
Maryland


Gov. Edward Rendell
Pennsylvania


Gov. James McGreevey
New Jersey


Gov. Janet Napolitano
Arizona


Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger
California


Gov. Olene Walker
Utah

Bob Holden

Gov. Bob Holden
Missouri

Brad Henry

Gov. Brad Henry
Oklahoma

M. Jodi Rell

Gov. M. Jodi Rell
Connecticut

Bob Taft

Gov. Bob Taft
Ohio

Bill Richardson

Gov. Bill Richardson
New Mexico

George Pataki

Gov. George Pataki
New York

Ruth Ann Minner

Gov. Ruth Ann Minner
Delaware

Sonny Perdue

Gov. Sonny Perdue
Georgia

Don Carcieri

Gov. Don Carcieri
Rhode Island

Judy Martz

Gov. Judy Martz
Montana

Jim Doyle

Gov. Jim Doyle
Wisconsin

Mike Easley

Gov. Michael Easley
North Carolina

Rod Blagojevich

Gov. Rod Blagojevich
Illinois

Kathleen Sebelius

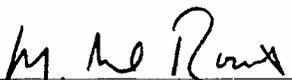
Gov. Kathleen Sebelius
Kansas

Ted Kulongoski

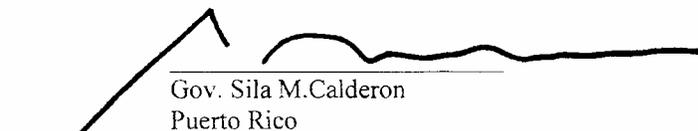
Gov. Ted Kulongoski
Oregon

John Baldacci

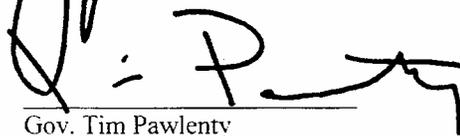
Gov. John Baldacci
Maine

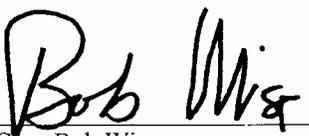

Gov. Mike Rounds
South Dakota


Gov. Jennifer Granholm
Michigan



Gov. Sila M. Calderon
Puerto Rico


Gov. Tim Pawlenty
Minnesota


Gov. Bob Wise
West Virginia

CC: The Honorable James Walsh
Chairman
House Appropriations Committee
Subcommittee on VA-HUD-IA

The Honorable Alan B. Mollohan
Ranking Member
House Appropriations Committee
Subcommittee on VA-HUD-IA

September 13, 2004

The Honorable Bill Frist
Majority Leader
United States Senate
The Capitol
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Thomas A. Daschle
Minority Leader
United States Senate
The Capitol
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Ted Stevens
Chairman
Senate Appropriations Committee
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Robert C. Byrd
Ranking Member
Senate Appropriations Committee
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Frist, Senator Daschle, Chairman Stevens, and Senator Byrd:

We are writing to express our support for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) program and to urge you to maintain at least level funding of \$1.35 billion for federal fiscal year (FFY) 2005 for this critical health and environmental protection program.

The CWSRF program has been one of the most successful public work programs in the nation's history, achieving both environmental and public health goals established under the Clean Water Act. It has proven to be extraordinarily effective and efficient, providing a continuous source of funding for wastewater collection and treatment projects, while also helping States and local communities to address non-point sources of pollution.

Since the program's inception in 1987, States have made more than 14,000 loans totaling more than \$43 billion to thousands of localities across the nation. Of these loans, almost one quarter have been awarded to communities with populations of less than 10,000, and well over half have gone to communities with populations that don't exceed 100,000, testifying to the benefits that this program delivers to a vast number of cities, towns and rural communities throughout the nation. States must effectively provide a 20% match for the federal SRF investment, and communities bear the cost of making interest payments on the loans they receive from the CWSRF. All three levels of government are cooperating in a true partnership to protect our water resources.

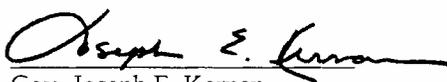
The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has estimated that \$17 billion is needed in each of the next 20 years for clean water infrastructure investment. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued its own estimate of \$19.5 billion annually over the same period. And, the EPA's Clean Water and Drinking Water Infrastructure Gap Analysis found a \$535 billion gap between *current* spending and

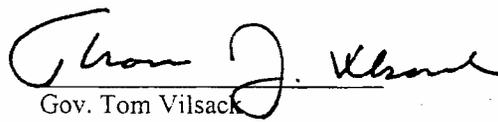
projected needs for both drinking water and wastewater infrastructure over the next 20 years. Needless to say, now is not the time to be cutting funding for this critical infrastructure program. Reducing federal support by almost \$500 million would have a detrimental impact on States and local communities by putting many local clean water projects at serious risk.

In previous years Congress has shown its support for this vital program and rejected proposed reductions to the CWSRF. As Governors, we urge you to maintain the federal government's commitment to the CWSRF initiative and provide it with sufficient funding to protect our water resources. At a minimum, we support \$1.35 billion in funding for the CWSRF for FFY 2005.

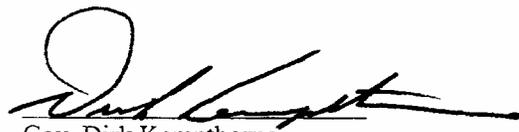
Thank you for considering our views on this important and successful program.

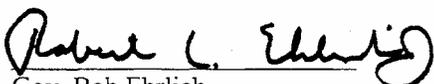
Sincerely,

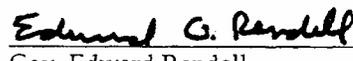

Gov. Joseph E. Kernan
Indiana

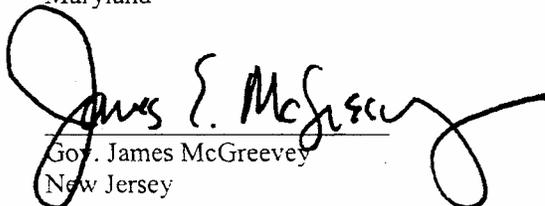

Gov. Tom Vilsack
Iowa


Gov. Mark Warner
Virginia


Gov. Dirk Kempthorne
Idaho


Gov. Bob Ehrlich
Maryland


Gov. Edward Rendell
Pennsylvania


Gov. James McGreevey
New Jersey


Gov. Janet Napolitano
Arizona


Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger
California


Gov. Olene Walker
Utah

Bob Holden

Gov. Bob Holden
Missouri

Brad Henry

Gov. Brad Henry
Oklahoma

M. Jodi Rell

Gov. M. Jodi Rell
Connecticut

Bob Taft

Gov. Bob Taft
Ohio

Bill Richardson

Gov. Bill Richardson
New Mexico

George Pataki

Gov. George Pataki
New York

Ruth Ann Minner

Gov. Ruth Ann Minner
Delaware

Sonny Perdue

Gov. Sonny Perdue
Georgia

Don Carcieri

Gov. Don Carcieri
Rhode Island

Judy Martz

Gov. Judy Martz
Montana

Jim Doyle

Gov. Jim Doyle
Wisconsin

Mike Easley

Gov. Michael Easley
North Carolina

Rod Blagojevich

Gov. Rod Blagojevich
Illinois

Kathleen Sebelius

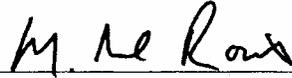
Gov. Kathleen Sebelius
Kansas

Ted Kulongoski

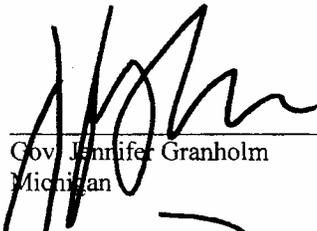
Gov. Ted Kulongoski
Oregon

John Baldacci

Gov. John Baldacci
Maine



Gov. Mike Rounds
South Dakota



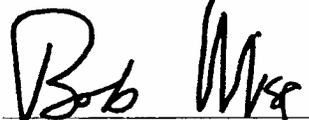
Gov. Jennifer Granholm
Michigan



Gov. Sila M. Calderon
Puerto Rico



Gov. Tim Pawlenty
Minnesota



Gov. Bob Wise
West Virginia

CC: The Honorable Christopher Bond
Chairman
Senate Appropriations Committee
Subcommittee on VA-HUD-IA

The Honorable Barbara Mikulski
Ranking Member
Senate Appropriations Committee
Subcommittee on VA-HUD-IA

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For more information on the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, please contact any of the following organizations:

<p>American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO 1625 L Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20036 Phone: 202-429-1000 www.afscme.org Contact: Cynthia Bradley</p>	<p>American Public Works Association Washington DC Office 1401 K Street, NW, 11th Floor Washington, DC 20005 Phone: 202-408-9541 www.pubworks.org</p>	<p>American Rivers 1025 Vermont Ave NW, Suite 720 Washington, DC 20005 Phone: 202-347-7550 www.amrivers.org Contact: Betsy Otto, Senior Director of River Policy</p>	<p>American Society of Civil Engineers 1801 Alexander Bell Drive Reston, VA 20191 Phone: 800-548-2723 www.asce.org</p>
<p>American Water Works Association 6666 W. Quincy Ave. Denver, CO 80235 Phone: 800-926-7337 www.awwa.org</p>	<p>Association of Metropolitan Sewerage Agencies 1816 Jefferson Place, NW Washington D.C. 20036-2505 Phone: 202-833-AMSA www.amsa-cleanwater.org Contact: Lee D. Garrigan</p>	<p>Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators* 750 First Street, N.E. Suite 1010 Washington D.C. 20002. Phone: 202-898-0905 www.asiwpca.org Contact: Robbi Savage, Executive Director Phone: 202-898-0917 r.savage@asiwpca.org</p>	<p>Clean Water Action National Office 4455 Connecticut Ave. NW Suite A300 Washington, DC 20008 Tel: 202-895-0420 www.cleanwateraction.org</p>
<p>Coalition for Alternative Wastewater Treatment P.O. Box 7041 Gloucester, MA 01930 Tel: 978-283-7569 Contact: Valerie I. Nelson, Director Valerie508@aol.com</p>	<p>Coast Alliance 3331/2 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE Washington, DC phone: 202.546.9554 www.coastalliance.org</p>	<p>Council of Infrastructure Financing Authorities 805 15th Street, NW Suite 500 Washington, DC 20005 202-371-6601 www.cifanet.org</p>	<p>National Audubon Society 700 Broadway New York, NY 10003 Phone: (212) 979-3000 www.audubon.org</p>
<p>National Utility Contractors Association 4301 North Fairfax Drive Suite 360 Arlington, VA 22203 Phone: (703) 358-9300 www.nuca.com Contact: Eben Wyman, Vice President of Government Relations</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council* 1200 New York Ave., Suite 400 Washington, D.C. 20005 202-289-6868 www.nrdc.org Contact: Heather Taylor</p>	<p>Public Citizen 1600 20th Street, NW Washington, DC 20009 (202) 588-1000 www.citizen.org</p>	<p>Service Employees International Union, AFL-CIO, CLC 1313 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005 Phone: 202-898-3200 http://www.seiu.org Contact: Gloria Gomez</p>
<p>Sierra Club* National Headquarters 85 Second Street, 2nd Floor San Francisco, CA 94105 Phone: 415-977-5500 http://www.sierraclub.org</p>	<p>Water Environment Federation 601 Wythe Street Alexandria, VA, 22314 Phone: 703-684-2400 www.wef.org Contact: Tim Williams</p>	<p>Water and Wastewater Equipment Manufacturers Association, Inc. P.O. Box 17402 Washington, D.C. 20041 Phone: 703-444-1777 http://www.wwema.org Contact: Dawn Kristof, President</p>	<p>U.S. Public Interest Research Group 218 D St., SE Washington, DC 20003 Phone: 202-546-9707 http://www.uspirg.org Contact: Christy Leavitt</p>

*Electronic copies of “All Dried Up: How Clean Water is Threatened by Budget Cuts” are available at the websites of these organizations.

