



Review of the Allotment of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)

Report to Congress

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Executive Summary

This Report to Congress (Report), *Review of the Allotment of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)*, presents the results of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) review of the current CWSRF allotment and its adequacy to address the water quality needs of eligible states, District of Columbia, and U.S. territories (collectively referred to as States). EPA prepared this Report in accordance with section 5005 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) of 2014.

Chapter 1 includes important background information. Section 205(c)(3) of the 1987 Water Quality Act established the original allotment based on population, needs, and other factors that are complex and difficult to discern. Over time, the original allotment was adjusted to accommodate small changes in funding levels for the territories. For this report, the current allotment is defined as the allotment used to disburse the FY2015 CWSRF appropriation.

Chapter 2 describes EPA's analysis and findings regarding the adequacy of the current allotment. EPA compared the current allotment to potential allotments using the most recent Clean Watersheds Needs Survey (CWNS) data and 2010 census population data. For this report, EPA considered the allotment adequate if it distributed the appropriated funds to most States proportional to their needs or population. Most States do not currently receive appropriated funds in proportion to their reported needs or population, which demonstrates the inadequacy of the current allotment.

Chapter 3 provides possible options to update the allotment in the future. To select the data elements for updated potential State allotments, EPA considered statutory requirements, consistency with past approaches, reliability and availability of data sets over time, and the ability to measure water quality and CWSRF program performance. As a result, EPA selected the following data elements:

- CWNS 2012 (2012 needs)
- 2010 Resident Population from the U.S. Census Bureau (2010 population)
- Water Quality Impairment Component Ratio (WQICR) from EPA
- Ratio of CWSRF Assistance to Federal Capitalization 2004–2014 from EPA (CWSRF assistance ratio)

These data elements can be combined and weighted in a variety of ways to emphasize different elements and determine the allotments for all States. For illustrative purposes, EPA presents three options for potential allotments using the various data elements and provides a State-by-State breakdown of these allotments and the percent change from the State's current allotment (see appendix C).

In addition, this report explores ways that Congress could implement policy priorities using a set-aside within the appropriation, such as the ability to pay set-aside. Congress has used the set-aside concept in the past to implement funding for Native American Tribes and Alaskan Native Villages. In this report, EPA illustrates this option using an ability to pay set-aside. A set-aside could be used with any of the three potential options. Finally, to more adequately reflect changes over time, EPA recommends that Congress update the allotment on a regular schedule.

Chapter 1: Introduction

The US EPA prepared this *Review of the Allotment of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Report to Congress*, hereinafter referred to as “this Report” in compliance with section 5005 of the WRRDA of 2014:

(a) REVIEW.—The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall conduct a review of the allotment formula in effect on the date of enactment of this Act for allocation of funds authorized under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.) to determine whether that formula adequately addresses the water quality needs of eligible States, territories, and Indian tribes, based on—

(1) the most recent survey of needs developed by the Administrator under section 516(b) of that Act (33 U.S.C. 1375[b]); and

(2) any other information the Administrator considers appropriate.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and make publicly available a report on the results of the review under subsection (a), including any recommendations for changing the allotment formula.

Section 5005 of WRRDA requires that this Report analyze the most recent survey of needs, which is the CWNS 2012, and other relevant data, such as 2010 census population data, to determine whether the current CWSRF allotment formula adequately addresses water quality needs nationwide (Chapter 2). Potential approaches for updating the allotment formula are provided in Chapter 3.

Background

The CWSRF program was established to replace the Construction Grants program as part of the Water Quality Act of 1987 (P.L. 100-4). When the program was established, the allotments for each of the 51 CWSRF programs (in the 50 states plus Puerto Rico) and the grants to the District of Columbia and the U.S. territories were outlined in section 205(c)(3) of the act (Appendix A). For this report, the allotments established in the Water Quality Act of 1987 are referred to as the “original allotment.”

The weighting and factors that were used to establish the formula for the original allotment are not known. According

Key definitions:

Original Allotment: The allotment that was established in section 205(c)(3) of the Water Quality Act of 1987.

Current Allotment: The allotment that is in effect currently and was used to disburse funds from the FY2015 appropriation.

Potential Allotment: The allotment calculated for the purposes of this Report using the most recent data available.

to *Allocation of Wastewater Treatment Assistance: Formula and Other Changes* issued by the Congressional Research Service (CRS)¹:

Nowhere in the legislative history of Congress's final action on the 1987 amendments is there a clear statement about the weighting or factors that went into the final allocation formula—it is even difficult to guess. The conference report on the final legislation merely states: "The conference substitute adopts a new formula for distributing construction grant funds and the state revolving loan fund capitalization grants among states for fiscal years 1987 through 1990. The allotment formula for FY1986 is the same as under current law."

Further, this CRS report explains that the following factors were likely considered when the original allotment was generated:

- Census population.
- Capital needs for Secondary Wastewater Treatment (category I)², Advanced Wastewater Treatment (category II), Infiltration/ Inflow (I/I) Correction (category III-A), and Sewer Replacement/ Rehabilitation (category III-B) reported by the States in the Clean Water Needs Survey (the predecessor to the Clean Watersheds Needs Survey).
- A hold harmless provision (to limit the decrease in a State's allotment).
- A minimum allotment.

Until fiscal year (FY) 2000, States received their portion of the CWSRF appropriation based on the original allotment established in section 205(c)(3) of the Water Quality Act of 1987. Beginning in FY 2000, the Pacific Trust Territories—which had been receiving 0.1295 percent of available funds—were no longer eligible for a grant due to a change in their governing status. EPA adjusted the allotment totals for all other recipients from FY 2000 forward to reflect the change. Starting in FY 2010, every annual appropriation has increased the total allocation for the territories of American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands to 1.5 percent. Prior to FY 2010, the sum total allotted to these four territories in the original allotment was approximately 0.25 percent.³ The allotment in effect currently was used to disburse the FY 2015 CWSRF appropriation, and is included in Appendix A. For the purposes of this report, it is referred to as the “current allotment.”

New relevant data has become available since the original allotment was adopted. The U.S. Census Bureau has updated population estimates in three decennial censuses (i.e., 1990, 2000, and 2010). EPA and the States have updated the needs estimates seven times (i.e., 1988, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, and 2012). Beginning in 1992, EPA expanded its data collection beyond traditional wastewater infrastructure needs to include all needs eligible for funding under the CWSRF program. Categories for

¹ Claudia Copeland, *Allocation of Wastewater Treatment Assistance: Formula and Other Changes*, (RL31073 (Washington, DC: U.S. Congressional Research Service, 2014), <http://nationalaglawcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/assets/crs/RL31073.pdf>).

² The names of categories are listed as referenced in CWNS 2012. More detailed definitions of each category are included in Appendix E.

³ The four territories have been eligible to receive up to 1.5 percent of an amount equal to the portion of the appropriation remaining after accounting for the tribal set-aside. This new total amount was proportionally distributed to the territories based on their historical allotment percentages. It is important to note that, if this provision is not included in subsequent appropriations, the amounts the territories receive will revert back to the historical allotments.

Stormwater Management (category VI) and Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution Control (category VII)⁴ were first added for CWNS 1992. Beginning with the CWNS 2004 data collection, Recycled Water Distribution (category X) and Decentralized Wastewater Treatment (category XII)⁵ were divided into separate categories. Starting with CWNS 2008, some needs beyond what were eligible for CWSRF funding—such as needs to fund new decentralized wastewater treatment systems for new construction—became eligible for CWNS. These changes to CWNS allowed states to enter a broader set of water quality needs. However, adequately documenting stormwater management, NPS pollution control, and decentralized wastewater treatment needs was challenging for many states and needs in these areas are underreported.

In addition, the CWSRF program has changed since its inception in order to provide assistance to a broader range of wastewater infrastructure projects. The WRRDA of 2014 expanded the number of eligible project types from 3 to 11. These changes in CWSRF eligibility are not reflected in the most recent CWNS.

Learn more about:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) at <https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf>;
and
Clean Watersheds Needs Survey at <http://epa.gov/cwns>.

⁴ NPS pollution control (category VII needs data were not collected for CWNS 2012).

⁵ For CWNS 2008, NPS pollution control: Individual/Decentralized Sewage Treatment (category VII-L) was renamed and renumbered to be Decentralized Wastewater Treatment (category XII).

Chapter 2: Review of Current Allotment

As required by section 5005(a)1 of WRRDA, EPA reviewed the current allotment of the states, District of Columbia, and U.S. territories (collectively referred to as States for the remainder of this Report) as compared to the results of the CWNS 2012, which is the most recent survey of needs developed by the Administrator under section 516(b) of the Clean Water Act, or CWA (33 U.S.C. 1375[b]). In addition, EPA compared state population as described in the 2010 Census residential population to the current allotment.

For the purposes of this report, EPA considered the current allotment adequate if it distributed the appropriated funds to most States proportional to their needs or population. Further, EPA identified a State's current allotment as adequately reflecting its water quality needs if it is within +/- 10 percent of its potential allotment. EPA concluded that the current allotment **does not adequately** reflect the reported water quality needs or the most recent census population for the majority of States.

Analysis

The current allotment was compared to allotments calculated using (1) 2012 needs (categories I–VI, X, and XII); and (2) 2010 population data. In both cases, the minimum allotment was 0.5 percent, consistent with the original and current allotments. In addition, tribal and territory allotments were calculated in a manner consistent with the current allotment. Tribal needs were addressed via a statutorily required set-aside of 2 percent. U.S. territory needs were addressed via a 1.5 percent set-aside (as has been mandated by the annual appropriation since FY 2010) that is distributed to American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands proportional to their 2012 needs or 2010 population.

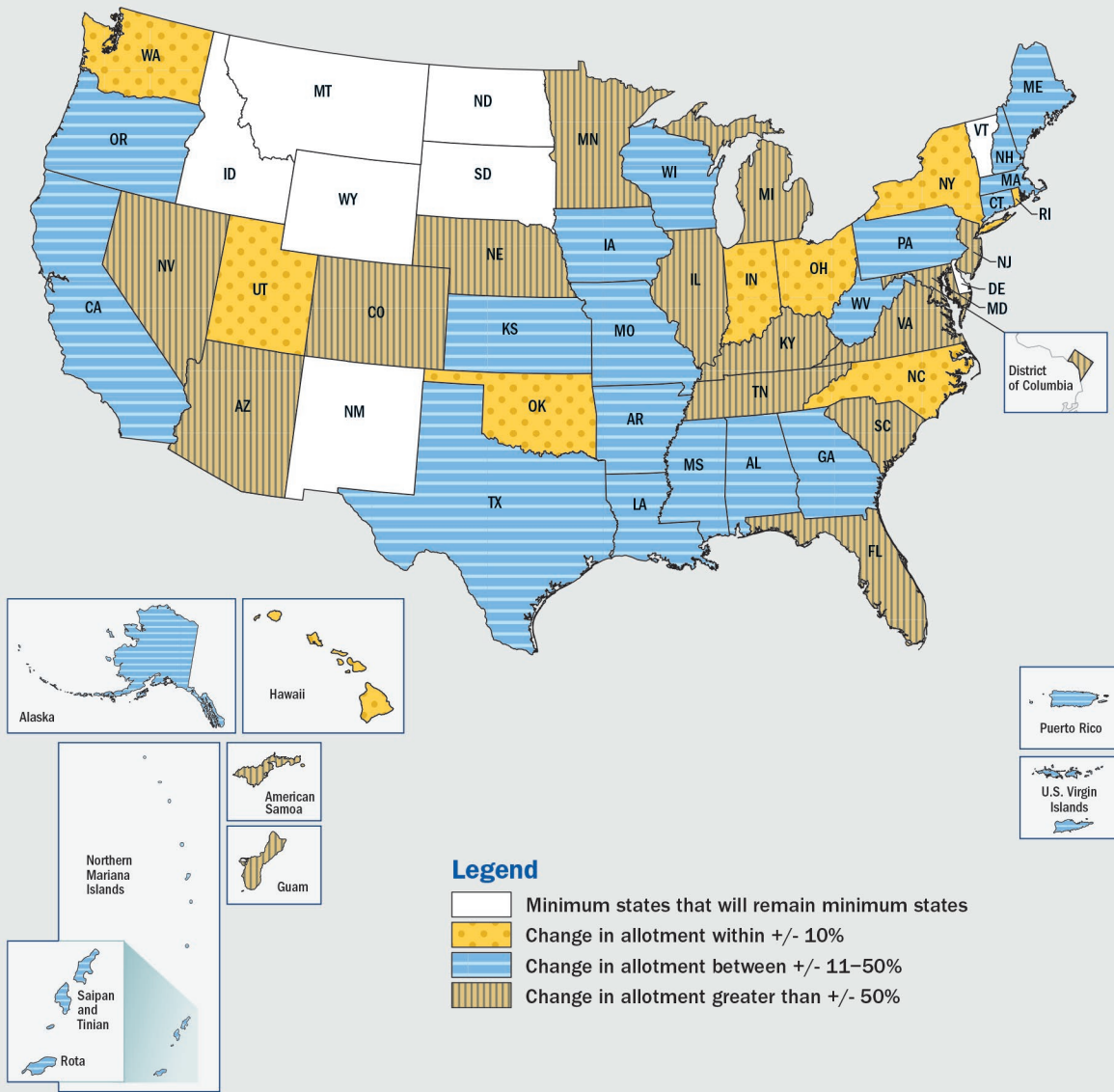
The current allotment adequately reflects the water quality needs for only 17 States when compared to the potential allotment calculated using 2012 needs data. Nine of the States would have a potential allotment within +/- 10 percent of their current allotment, and the remaining eight States, which currently receive the minimum allotment, would continue to receive that allotment. Of the other 39 States, 22 States would be allotted between +/- 10–50 percent of their current allotment and 17 States would have potential allotments that are greater than +/- 50 percent of their current allotments. See Table 1, Figure 1, and Appendix B.

The current allotment adequately reflects the water quality needs for only 14 States when compared to the potential allotment calculated using 2010 population data. Six of these States would have a potential allotment within +/- 10 percent of their current allotment, and the remaining eight States would continue to receive the minimum allotment. Twenty-nine States would be allotted between +/- 10–50 percent of their current allotment. Thirteen States would have potential allotments that are greater than +/- 50 percent compared to their current allotments. See Table 1, Figure 2, and Appendix B.

In summary, most states do not currently receive appropriated funds in proportion to their reported water quality needs or population, which demonstrates the inadequacy of the current allotment.

Table 1. Number of States with Current Allotments that are Adequate and Inadequate Compared to Potential Allotments Calculated Using 2012 Needs and 2012 Population Data

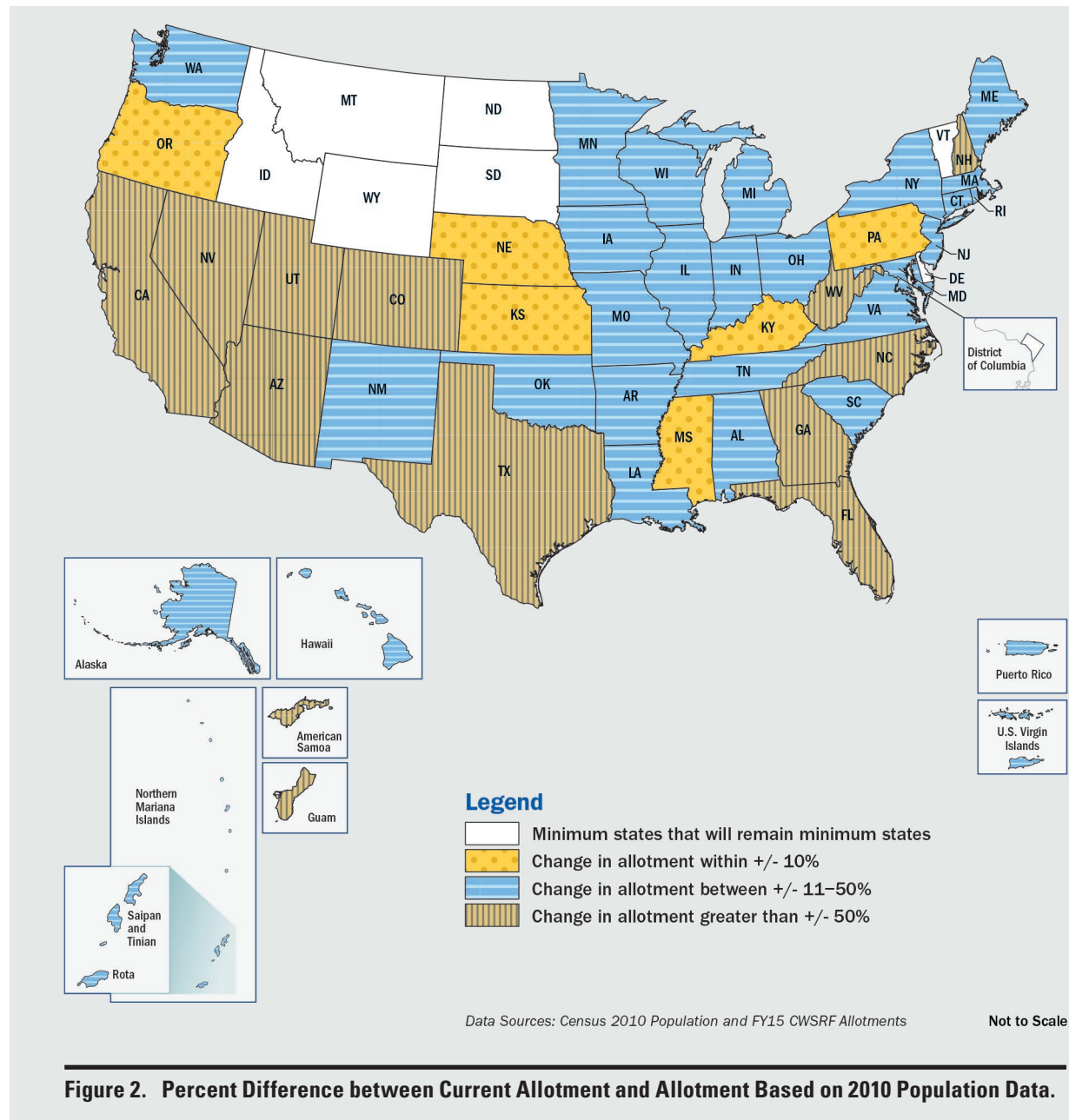
	Number of States Based on:	
	2012 Needs	2010 Population
Adequate Allotments		
Within +/- 10% of current allotment	9	6
Minimum States that will remain minimum States	8	8
Inadequate Allotments		
Between +/-10-50% compared to current allotment	22	29
Greater than +/- 50% compared to current allotment	17	13



Data Sources: CWNS 2012 data and FY15 CWSRF Allotments

Not to Scale

Figure 1. Percent Difference between Current Allotment and Allotment Based on 2012 Needs Data.



Chapter 3: Potential Changes to the Allotment Formula

Data Elements

This section discusses the four data elements suggested by EPA for consideration in developing a potential allotment. In selecting these elements, EPA evaluated a number of factors, including:

- consistency with past approaches to developing the allotment formula;
- reliability and availability of the data sets over time; and
- the ability to measure water quality and CWSRF program performance.

As required by WRRDA, EPA includes data from the most recent needs survey, CWNS 2012.

- 1. CWNS 2012 Needs from EPA (2012 needs)⁶** from the following categories: Secondary Wastewater Treatment (category I), Advanced Wastewater Treatment (category II), Conveyance System Repair (category III), New Conveyance Systems (category IV), Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Correction (category V), Stormwater Management (category VI), Recycled Water Distribution (category X), and Decentralized Wastewater Treatment (category XII).

It should be noted that CWNS 2012 underestimates water quality needs. The survey did not collect needs for NPS Pollution Control (category VII) projects. In addition, needs were not reported for all States in Stormwater Management (category VI) and Decentralized Wastewater Treatment (category XII). States continued to report challenges in documenting needs in these categories, as well as Combined Sewer Overflow Correction (category V) needs.

- 2. 2010 Resident Population from the U.S. Census Bureau⁷ (2010 population)**, which is a population count of all people who are “usually resident” in a specified geographic area. Population was a factor for the distribution of wastewater infrastructure funding prior to 1973. It was reintroduced as a factor for the construction grants allocation in 1977 and was very likely a factor in developing the original CWSRF allotment.

Present resident population for 2010 was selected because counts from the decennial census generally are regarded as more accurate on a State-by-State basis than population projections.

- 3. Water Quality Impairment Component Ratio (WQICR) from EPA**, which is based on water quality impairment information States submit to the EPA and is publicly available in the

⁶ CWNS 2012 data are available at <http://www.epa.gov/cwns>.

⁷ Population data for the states and the District of Columbia are from the 2010 population census available at <http://quickfacts.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/00>. Population data for the territories are from International Programs, total population available at <http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php>.

ATTAINS database.⁸ Water quality impairment data is used as part of the Water Pollution Control Program grants (section 106 of the CWA) allotment formula. Using this data set will provide a larger portion of the CWSRF appropriation to States with more impaired waters.

The addition of the WQCIR to the CWSRF allotment formula might compensate for the lack of completeness in CWNS 2012 data in the areas of NPS pollution, stormwater, and decentralized wastewater treatment. This data element, however, has limitations. Water quality standards set a threshold that should not be exceeded for a specific pollutant to protect the designated use for a specific body of water. For the WQICR, all impaired waters are considered equal; the data do not indicate the extent of the impairment or the number of impairments. In addition, the current design of the component ratio used by the Water Pollution Control Program might favor coastal and Great Lakes states with significant shoreline miles.

4. Ratio of CWSRF Assistance to Federal Capitalization (2005–2014) (CWSRF assistance ratio) from EPA, which represents the amount of CWSRF assistance provided to eligible recipients per every federal grant dollar awarded to each CWSRF program for the most recent 10-year period.

Including this ratio in the allotment formula might increase the allotment for States that have greatly expanded project funding by leveraging their federal capitalization grants, implementing loan guarantee programs, and taking other similar actions. It likely would not, however, increase the allotment for a well-managed program that does not participate in those activities. Therefore, it might encourage States to leverage federal funding even if they have no financial need.

Potential Allotment Formulas

The four data elements can be combined in a variety of ways to emphasize different elements. EPA proposes three potential options for an allotment formula which are detailed below and summarized in Table 2. The resulting potential allotments are found in Appendix C. Each of these options was developed using the following guidelines:

- The District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are treated in the same manner as states.
- Needs are at least 50 percent of the formula.
- Population is at least 30 percent of the formula.
- The minimum allotment for states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico remains 0.5 percent.
- Tribal needs continue to be addressed via a statutorily required set-aside. Starting in 2015, the WRRDA requires a tribal set-aside of not less than 0.5 percent and not more than 2 percent of funds made available for the CWSRF program. EPA elects to set aside the full 2 percent.

⁸ Benita Best-Wong, EPA Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and Watersheds, August 13, 2015, memorandum to water division directors regarding 2016 Clean Water Act sections 303(d), 305(b), and 314 integrated reporting and listing decisions, https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-10/documents/2016-ir-memo-and-cover-memo-8_13_2015.pdf. Data are publicly available at <https://www.epa.gov/waterdata/assessment-and-total-maximum-daily-load-tracking-and-implementation-system-attains>.

- U.S. territory needs continue to be addressed via a 1.5 percent set-aside (as has been mandated by the annual appropriation since FY 2010). The set-aside is distributed to American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands according to the same allotment formula developed for the states. Each territory receives no less than 15 percent of the set-aside.
- Allotments cannot decrease more than 25 percent or increase more than 200 percent.

Option 1

Option 1 uses only 2012 needs and 2010 population, the two data elements most likely used to develop the original allotment of CWSRF funds. By relying heavily on needs data, this option does not take into consideration the full breadth of water quality issues, particularly stormwater management, decentralized wastewater treatment, and NPS pollution control needs. It also does not give credit to States for expanding available funding by leveraging or other means.

Option 2

Option 2 uses three data elements: 2012 needs, 2010 population, and the WQICR. The WQICR is introduced primarily to compensate for the known weaknesses in needs data in the areas of stormwater management, decentralized wastewater treatment, and NPS pollution control. However, it also does not give credit to States for expanding available funding by leveraging or other means.

Option 3

Option 3 uses all four data elements: 2012 needs, 2010 population, the WQICR, and CWSRF assistance ratio. The addition of the CWSRF assistance ratio introduces a measure of program management into the allotment formula, and encourages responsible leveraging of funds.

Table 2. Summary of Allotment Formula Options

	2012 Needs	2010 Population	Water Quality Impairment Component Ratio	Ratio of CWSRF Assistance to Federal Capitalization
Option 1	70%	30%		
Option 2	50%	30%	20%	
Option 3	50%	30%	10%	10%

Analysis

For the majority of States, the three options yield very similar results. This is due, in part, to limiting decreases to 25 percent. With that limitation in mind, looking at all options, about one-third of the States' allotments would increase. Of those States, only two to four States would have a potential allotment that is more than double its current allotment. About half of the States would have a potential allotment that is less than their current allotment. Of these States, about 15–17 States would have their decreases limited to 25 percent. The remaining States currently receive the minimum

allotment and would continue to receive that allotment. Table 3 shows the number of States with potential allotments that increase, decrease, and remain the same in comparison with the current allotment for each of the three options.

Appendix C provides potential State-by-State allotments and the percentage change from the current allotment.

Table 3. Comparison of Potential Allotment to Current Allotment across the Three Options

	Number of States with a Potential Allotment that:					Range
	Increases between 0.1-99.9%	Increases 100% or More	Decreases	Decreases More than 25%	Remains at Minimum Allocation	
Option 1	17	2	29	n/a	8	-25% to 196%
Option 2	15	3	30	n/a	7	-25% to 198%
Option 3	18	3	28	n/a	7	-25% to 197%

EPA chose to limit the percentage change in order to mitigate the immediate impact of a change in the allocation formula. Because needs and population have changed dramatically over the past 30 years, adjusting the formula for the first time could result in significant changes for some States. Table 4 presents the results if no constraints are placed on increases or decreases.

Table 4. Comparison of Potential Allotment to Current Allotment across the Three Options (No Limitation on Increases and Decreases)

	Number of States with a Potential Allotment that:					Range
	Increases between 0.1-99.9%	Increases 100% or More	Decreases 0.1-25%	Decreases More than 25%	Remains at Minimum Allocation	
Option 1	18	4	13	13	8	-62% to 216%
Option 2	17	3	14	15	7	-59% to 286%
Option 3	18	5	15	11	7	-59% to 231%

For purposes of this analysis, EPA chose to constrain the results in order to minimize the amount of change any State would experience.

Additional Considerations

EPA suggests using some or all of the four data elements in determining allotments for all States. Congress could choose a different combination of data elements, different weights for those data elements, and different or no constraints to the percentage change in order to best serve their policy goals.

In addition, Congress could decide to create a set-aside within the appropriation. A set-aside could be used with any of the three options. The set-aside described below is one example.

Ability-to-Pay Set-Aside

One aspect of public financing for wastewater infrastructure that has traditionally affected resource allocation decisions has been the ability of individual communities to pay for needed capital investments through rate increases. The above options do not take into consideration the differences in communities' ability to pay. The "ability to pay" could be included by developing a set-aside of the annual appropriation to be distributed to a small number of States to assist them in closing the gap between need and ability to pay. The set-aside could be distributed to eligible States in proportion to their allotments. The States could be identified using one or a combination of the following factors:

- **Median Household Income (MHI) from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey**, which includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years of age and older in the household, regardless of their relationship to the householder. The median divides income distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median income and one-half of the cases falling above the median. Income is self-reported by respondents via a questionnaire.

For example, states with an MHI that is 80 percent or less of the national average could be eligible to receive a portion of the set-aside.

- **Personal Income Per Capita (IPC) from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)** is calculated as the personal income of the residents of a given area divided by the resident population of the area. In computing per capita personal income, BEA uses the Census Bureau's annual midyear population estimates. Income is based on administrative records data.

For example, states with an IPC that is 80 percent or less of the national average could be eligible to receive a portion of the set-aside.

- **Percent of Population in Poverty from the U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (Poverty)** is calculated by identifying the number of people in poverty and dividing by the total population. Poverty is defined by family. If total family income is less than the established poverty threshold, then the entire family is considered in poverty. Income is modeled using survey data, population estimates, and administrative records.

For example, states with a poverty rate that is 120 percent or more of the national average could be eligible to receive a portion of the set-aside.

As an example, Appendix D outlines the results of implementing an ability-to-pay set-aside that is 2 percent of the appropriation. Starting with option 1 (calculating the allotment based on 70 percent 2012 needs data and 30 percent 2010 population data), states eligible for the set-aside are identified based on a combination of MHI, IPC, and poverty data. In this example, any State that meets the thresholds outlined above for one of these factors is eligible for a share of the set-aside. The result of

this example is to increase each eligible state's allotment by approximately 20 percent. Therefore, the set aside is distributed to each eligible state proportional to their potential allotment.

This approach has limitations. Since the determination for the ability to pay set aside is determined at the state level, it does not take into account the variation in ability to pay within a state (i.e. high income communities v. low income communities). Additional guidance would be required to ensure that the set-aside is achieving its intended purpose.

Implementing Changes to the Allotment

The current allotment was developed almost 30 years ago and has changed only slightly due to small changes in funding levels for the territories (as discussed previously in Chapter 1). It does not accurately reflect today's water quality needs or population in most States (as discussed in Chapter 2). As discussed above, updating the allotment after three decades would likely result in large shifts to States' allotments. To more adequately reflect changes over time, EPA recommends that Congress update the allotment on a regular schedule.

A regular allotment calculation process could be achieved in a variety of ways. The allotment could be updated in the fiscal year following the public issuance of a new CWNS Report to Congress and its associated data (approximately every four years), similar to the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund allotment process. Alternatively, the allotment could be updated after a set number of years. During this update, the calculation would be populated with any new data made publicly available since the previous update. Because the individual data elements are each updated at different time intervals, new data might not be available for all data elements for every update. For example, the ratio of CWSRF assistance to federal capitalization is updated annually and census population data are updated every 10 years.

Appendix A: Original CWSRF Allotment (per the Water Quality Act of 1987) and Current CWSRF Allotment (FY 2015)

Table A-1. Original and Current CWSRF Allotments for States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

State	Original Allotment	Current Allotment (FY 2015)
Alabama	0.011309	0.011352
Alaska	0.006053	0.006076
Arizona	0.006831	0.006857
Arkansas	0.006616	0.006641
California	0.072333	0.072610
Colorado	0.008090	0.008121
Connecticut	0.012390	0.012437
Delaware	0.004965	0.004984
District of Columbia	0.004965	0.004984
Florida	0.034139	0.034270
Georgia	0.017100	0.017165
Hawaii	0.007833	0.007863
Idaho	0.004965	0.004984
Illinois	0.045741	0.045916
Indiana	0.024374	0.024467
Iowa	0.013688	0.013740
Kansas	0.009129	0.009164
Kentucky	0.012872	0.012921
Louisiana	0.011118	0.011161
Maine	0.007829	0.007859
Maryland	0.024461	0.024555
Massachusetts	0.034338	0.034469
Michigan	0.043487	0.043653
Minnesota	0.018589	0.018660
Mississippi	0.009112	0.009147
Missouri	0.028037	0.028144
Montana	0.004965	0.004984
Nebraska	0.005173	0.005193
Nevada	0.004965	0.004984

Table A-1. Original and Current CWSRF Allotments for States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

State	Original Allotment	Current Allotment (FY 2015)
New Hampshire	0.010107	0.010146
New Jersey	0.041329	0.041487
New Mexico	0.004965	0.004984
New York	0.111632	0.112059
North Carolina	0.018253	0.018323
North Dakota	0.004965	0.004984
Ohio	0.056936	0.057154
Oklahoma	0.008171	0.008202
Oregon	0.011425	0.011469
Pennsylvania	0.040062	0.040215
Puerto Rico	0.013191	0.013241
Rhode Island	0.006791	0.006817
South Carolina	0.010361	0.010401
South Dakota	0.004965	0.004984
Tennessee	0.014692	0.014748
Texas	0.046226	0.046403
Utah	0.005329	0.005349
Vermont	0.004965	0.004984
Virginia	0.020698	0.020777
Washington	0.017588	0.017655
West Virginia	0.015766	0.015826
Wisconsin	0.027342	0.027447
Wyoming	0.004965	0.004984

Table A-2. Original and Current CWSRF Allotments for Territories

Territory	Original Allotment	Current Allotment (FY 2015)
American Samoa	0.000908	0.005418
Guam	0.000657	0.003920
Northern Mariana Islands	0.000422	0.002518
Pacific Trust Territories ^a	0.001295	0.000000
Virgin Islands	0.000527	0.003144

Note:

^a Beginning in FY 2000, the Pacific Trust Territories were no longer eligible to receive CWSRF funding.

Appendix B: CWSRF Allotments Based on CWNS 2012 and 2010 Population Data Compared to Current Allotment

Table B-1. Potential CWSRF Allotments Calculated Using CWNS 2012 Data in Comparison to Current Allotments in order to Determine the Adequacy of Current Allotment

State	Current Allotment	Potential Allotment	% Allotment (\$) Change from Current Allotment
Potential Allotment with Increase Greater than 50%			
Arizona	0.006857	0.022143	222.9%
Florida	0.034270	0.078374	128.7%
Guam	0.003920	0.008250	110.5%
Colorado	0.008121	0.016397	101.9%
Nevada	0.004984	0.010042	101.5%
District of Columbia	0.004984	0.009133	83.2%
Maryland	0.024555	0.040296	64.1%
Nebraska	0.005193	0.008383	61.4%
Kentucky	0.012921	0.020396	57.9%
Virginia	0.020777	0.032469	56.3%
New Jersey	0.041487	0.063783	53.7%
Potential Allotment with Increase between 10–50%			
Kansas	0.009164	0.012297	34.2%
Louisiana	0.011161	0.014837	32.9%
Connecticut	0.012437	0.015753	26.7%
Missouri	0.028144	0.033848	20.3%
California	0.072610	0.085651	18.0%
Oregon	0.011469	0.012692	10.7%
Potential Allotment within +/-10%			
Indiana	0.024467	0.024835	1.5%
Delaware	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%
Idaho	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%
Montana	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%
New Mexico	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%
North Dakota	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%
South Dakota	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%
Vermont	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%
Wyoming	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%

Table B-1. Potential CWSRF Allotments Calculated Using CWNS 2012 Data in Comparison to Current Allotments in order to Determine the Adequacy of Current Allotment

State	Current Allotment	Potential Allotment	% Allotment (\$) Change from Current Allotment
Oklahoma	0.008202	0.007869	-4.1%
Ohio	0.057154	0.054189	-5.2%
North Carolina	0.018323	0.017299	-5.6%
Washington	0.017655	0.016554	-6.2%
Utah	0.005349	0.005000	-6.5%
New York	0.112059	0.104332	-6.9%
Rhode Island	0.006817	0.006290	-7.7%
Hawaii	0.007863	0.007074	-10.0%
Potential Allotment with Decrease between 10-50%			
Northern Mariana Islands	0.002518	0.002250	-10.6%
Alabama	0.011352	0.010097	-11.1%
Massachusetts	0.034469	0.028967	-16.0%
Texas	0.046403	0.038652	-16.7%
Alaska	0.006076	0.005000	-17.7%
Maine	0.007859	0.006337	-19.4%
Mississippi	0.009147	0.007348	-19.7%
Arkansas	0.006641	0.005000	-24.7%
Wisconsin	0.027447	0.020662	-24.7%
West Virginia	0.015826	0.011797	-25.5%
Puerto Rico	0.013241	0.009863	-25.5%
Virgin Islands	0.003144	0.002250	-28.4%
New Hampshire	0.010146	0.006458	-36.3%
Iowa	0.013740	0.007961	-42.1%
Pennsylvania	0.040215	0.022999	-42.8%
Georgia	0.017165	0.008877	-48.3%
Potential Allotment with Decrease Greater than 50%			
South Carolina	0.010401	0.005000	-51.9%
Illinois	0.045916	0.021341	-53.5%
Minnesota	0.018660	0.007799	-58.2%
American Samoa	0.005418	0.002250	-58.5%
Tennessee	0.014748	0.005656	-61.7%
Michigan	0.043653	0.010249	-76.5%

Table B-2. Potential CWSRF Allotments Calculated Using Census 2010 Data in Comparison to Current Allotments in order to Determine the Adequacy of Current Allotment

State	Current Allotment	Potential Allotment	% Allotment (\$) Change from Current Allotment
Potential Allotment with Increase Greater than 50%			
Arizona	0.006857	0.019948	190.9%
Colorado	0.008121	0.015706	93.4%
Georgia	0.017165	0.030222	76.1%
Florida	0.034270	0.058649	71.1%
Texas	0.046403	0.078539	69.3%
Nevada	0.004984	0.008411	68.7%
North Carolina	0.018323	0.029740	62.3%
Utah	0.005349	0.008631	61.4%
Guam	0.003920	0.006301	60.7%
California	0.072610	0.116152	60.0%
Potential Allotment with Increase between 10–50%			
Oklahoma	0.008202	0.011696	42.6%
South Carolina	0.010401	0.014423	38.7%
Arkansas	0.006641	0.009091	36.9%
Tennessee	0.014748	0.019775	34.1%
Virgin Islands	0.003144	0.004199	33.5%
Alabama	0.011352	0.014889	31.2%
New Mexico	0.004984	0.006424	28.9%
Louisiana	0.011161	0.014141	26.7%
Virginia	0.020777	0.024967	20.2%
Washington	0.017655	0.020974	18.8%
Potential Allotment within +/-10%			
Nebraska	0.005193	0.005693	9.6%
Kentucky	0.012921	0.013532	4.7%
Oregon	0.011469	0.011937	4.1%
Mississippi	0.009147	0.009242	1.0%
Delaware	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%
District of Columbia	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%
Idaho	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%
Montana	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%
North Dakota	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%
South Dakota	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%
Vermont	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%
Wyoming	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%
Pacific Trust Territories	0.000000	0.000000	0.0%

Table B-2. Potential CWSRF Allotments Calculated Using Census 2010 Data in Comparison to Current Allotments in order to Determine the Adequacy of Current Allotment

	Current Allotment	Potential Allotment	% Allotment (\$) Change from Current Allotment
Pennsylvania	0.040215	0.039544	-1.7%
Kansas	0.009164	0.008894	-2.9%
Potential Allotment with Decrease between 10-50%			
Connecticut	0.012437	0.011135	-10.5%
Northern Mariana Islands	0.002518	0.002250	-10.6%
Minnesota	0.018660	0.016521	-11.5%
Puerto Rico	0.013241	0.011577	-12.6%
Illinois	0.045916	0.039946	-13.0%
Indiana	0.024467	0.020191	-17.5%
Alaska	0.006076	0.005000	-17.7%
Maryland	0.024555	0.018007	-26.7%
Rhode Island	0.006817	0.005000	-26.7%
Michigan	0.043653	0.030726	-29.6%
Iowa	0.013740	0.009489	-30.9%
Missouri	0.028144	0.018654	-33.7%
New Jersey	0.041487	0.027388	-34.0%
Wisconsin	0.027447	0.017699	-35.5%
Hawaii	0.007863	0.005000	-36.4%
Maine	0.007859	0.005000	-36.4%
Ohio	0.057154	0.035901	-37.2%
Massachusetts	0.034469	0.020421	-40.8%
New York	0.112059	0.060356	-46.1%
Potential Allotment with Decrease Greater than 50%			
New Hampshire	0.010146	0.005000	-50.7%
American Samoa	0.005418	0.002250	-58.5%
West Virginia	0.015826	0.005768	-63.6%

Appendix C: Potential CWSRF Allotments Based on Options Presented in Chapter 3

Table C-1. Potential CWSRF Allotments for States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico with Constraints on Increases or Decreases

State	Current Allotment	Option 1 ^a	% Change from Current	Option 2 ^b	% Change from Current	Option 3 ^c	% Change from Current
Alabama	0.011352	0.011033	-2.8%	0.010697	-5.8%	0.011086	-2.3%
Alaska	0.006076	0.005000	-17.7%	0.005000	-17.7%	0.005000	-17.7%
Arizona	0.006857	0.020320	196.3%	0.016651	142.8%	0.020330	196.5%
Arkansas	0.006641	0.005000	-24.7%	0.005000	-24.7%	0.005906	-11.1%
California	0.072610	0.090717	24.9%	0.085481	17.7%	0.083277	14.7%
Colorado	0.008121	0.015515	91.1%	0.013329	64.1%	0.014737	81.5%
Connecticut	0.012437	0.013785	10.8%	0.011613	-6.6%	0.013915	11.9%
Delaware	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%
District of Columbia	0.004984	0.006695	34.3%	0.005001	0.3%	0.005633	13.0%
Florida	0.034270	0.069502	102.8%	0.091324	166.5%	0.076584	123.5%
Georgia	0.017165	0.014559	-15.2%	0.013990	-18.5%	0.015508	-9.7%
Hawaii	0.007863	0.005975	-24.0%	0.005897	-25.0%	0.006980	-11.2%
Idaho	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%	0.006140	23.2%	0.006847	37.4%
Illinois	0.045916	0.034437	-25.0%	0.034437	-25.0%	0.034437	-25.0%
Indiana	0.024467	0.022479	-8.1%	0.019873	-18.8%	0.021660	-11.5%
Iowa	0.013740	0.010305	-25.0%	0.010305	-25.0%	0.010305	-25.0%
Kansas	0.009164	0.010818	18.0%	0.010519	14.8%	0.011434	24.8%
Kentucky	0.012921	0.017597	36.2%	0.014435	11.7%	0.016284	26.0%
Louisiana	0.011161	0.014019	25.6%	0.033232	197.8%	0.027923	150.2%
Maine	0.007859	0.005894	-25.0%	0.005894	-25.0%	0.006106	-22.3%
Maryland	0.024555	0.032290	31.5%	0.029054	18.3%	0.028795	17.3%
Massachusetts	0.034469	0.025852	-25.0%	0.025852	-25.0%	0.025852	-25.0%
Michigan	0.043653	0.032740	-25.0%	0.039307	-10.0%	0.032740	-25.0%
Minnesota	0.018660	0.013995	-25.0%	0.017899	-4.1%	0.015721	-15.8%
Mississippi	0.009147	0.007578	-17.2%	0.006992	-23.6%	0.008137	-11.0%
Missouri	0.028144	0.028123	-0.1%	0.022532	-19.9%	0.023628	-16.0%
Montana	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%
Nebraska	0.005193	0.007270	40.0%	0.006313	21.6%	0.007746	49.2%
Nevada	0.004984	0.009159	83.8%	0.008674	74.0%	0.009668	94.0%
New Hampshire	0.010146	0.007609	-25.0%	0.007609	-25.0%	0.007609	-25.0%
New Jersey	0.041487	0.050794	22.4%	0.041644	0.4%	0.043098	3.9%

Table C-1. Potential CWSRF Allotments for States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico with Constraints on Increases or Decreases

State	Current Allotment	Option 1 ^a	% Change from Current	Option 2 ^b	% Change from Current	Option 3 ^c	% Change from Current
New Mexico	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%
New York	0.112059	0.087498	-21.9%	0.084044	-25.0%	0.084044	-25.0%
North Carolina	0.018323	0.020103	9.7%	0.020203	10.3%	0.020791	13.5%
North Dakota	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%
Ohio	0.057154	0.046736	-18.2%	0.042865	-25.0%	0.042865	-25.0%
Oklahoma	0.008202	0.008625	5.2%	0.009182	11.9%	0.010660	30.0%
Oregon	0.011469	0.011947	4.2%	0.011879	3.6%	0.012488	8.9%
Pennsylvania	0.040215	0.030161	-25.0%	0.030161	-25.0%	0.030161	-25.0%
Puerto Rico	0.013241	0.009936	-25.0%	0.009931	-25.0%	0.009931	-25.0%
Rhode Island	0.006817	0.005172	-24.1%	0.005113	-25.0%	0.008416	23.5%
South Carolina	0.010401	0.007800	-25.0%	0.007800	-25.0%	0.007800	-25.0%
South Dakota	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%
Tennessee	0.014748	0.011061	-25.0%	0.011061	-25.0%	0.011061	-25.0%
Texas	0.046403	0.048346	4.2%	0.047631	2.6%	0.047112	1.5%
Utah	0.005349	0.005000	-6.5%	0.005000	-6.5%	0.005326	-0.4%
Vermont	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%
Virginia	0.020777	0.028984	39.5%	0.027382	31.8%	0.028443	36.9%
Washington	0.017655	0.017115	-3.1%	0.015596	-11.7%	0.016498	-6.6%
West Virginia	0.015826	0.011870	-25.0%	0.011870	-25.0%	0.011870	-25.0%
Wisconsin	0.027447	0.020585	-25.0%	0.020585	-25.0%	0.020585	-25.0%
Wyoming	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%

Notes:

Increases are limited to 200 percent, and decreases are limited to 25 percent.

a Allotment calculated using 70 percent 2012 needs data and 30 percent 2010 population data.

b Allotment calculated using 50 percent 2012 needs data, 30 percent 2010 population data, and 20 percent WQICR data.

c Allotment calculated using 50 percent 2012 needs data, 30 percent 2010 population data, 10 percent WQICR data, and 10 percent ratio of CWSRF assistance to federal capitalization data.

Table C-2. Potential CWSRF Allotments for Territories with Constraints on Increases or Decreases

US Territory	Current Allotment	Option 1 ^a	% Change from Current	Option 2 ^b	% Change from Current	Option 3 ^c	% Change from Current
American Samoa	0.005418	0.004063	-25.0%	0.004063	-25.0%	0.004063	-25.0%
Guam	0.003920	0.006328	61.4%	0.006328	61.4%	0.006328	61.4%
Northern Mariana Islands	0.002518	0.002250	-10.6%	0.002250	-10.6%	0.002250	-10.6%
Virgin Islands	0.003144	0.002358	-25.0%	0.002358	-25.0%	0.002358	-25.0%

Notes:

Increases are limited to 200 percent, and decreases are limited to 25 percent.

a Allotment calculated using 70 percent 2012 needs data and 30 percent 2010 population data.

b Allotment calculated using 50 percent 2012 needs data, 30 percent 2010 population data, and 20 percent WQICR data.

c Allotment calculated using 50 percent 2012 needs data, 30 percent 2010 population data, 10 percent WQICR data, and 10 percent ratio of CWSRF assistance to federal capitalization data.

Table C-3. Potential CWSRF Allotments for States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico with No Constraints on Increases or Decreases

State	Current Allotment	Option 1 ^a	% Change from Current	Option 2 ^b	% Change from Current	Option 3 ^c	% Change from Current
Alabama	0.011352	0.011610	2.3%	0.011197	-1.4%	0.011553	1.8%
Alaska	0.006076	0.005000	-17.7%	0.005000	-17.7%	0.005000	-17.7%
Arizona	0.006857	0.021670	216.0%	0.017430	154.2%	0.022709	231.2%
Arkansas	0.006641	0.005000	-24.7%	0.005000	-24.7%	0.006155	-7.3%
California	0.072610	0.095457	31.5%	0.089479	23.2%	0.086784	19.5%
Colorado	0.008121	0.016326	101.0%	0.013953	71.8%	0.015358	89.1%
Connecticut	0.012437	0.014505	16.6%	0.012156	-2.3%	0.014501	16.6%
Delaware	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%
District of Columbia	0.004984	0.007045	41.3%	0.005235	5.0%	0.005870	17.8%
Florida	0.034270	0.073134	113.4%	0.095595	178.9%	0.079809	132.9%
Georgia	0.017165	0.015319	-10.8%	0.014645	-14.7%	0.016161	-5.9%
Hawaii	0.007863	0.006288	-20.0%	0.005420	-31.1%	0.007274	-7.5%
Idaho	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%	0.006428	29.0%	0.007136	43.2%
Illinois	0.045916	0.027068	-41.0%	0.024238	-47.2%	0.025669	-44.1%
Indiana	0.024467	0.023654	-3.3%	0.020803	-15.0%	0.022572	-7.7%
Iowa	0.013740	0.008483	-38.3%	0.008112	-41.0%	0.010676	-22.3%
Kansas	0.009164	0.011383	24.2%	0.011011	20.2%	0.011915	30.0%
Kentucky	0.012921	0.018516	43.3%	0.015111	16.9%	0.016970	31.3%
Louisiana	0.011161	0.014752	32.2%	0.043106	286.2%	0.029098	160.7%
Maine	0.007859	0.005730	-27.1%	0.005022	-36.1%	0.006363	-19.0%
Maryland	0.024555	0.033977	38.4%	0.030413	23.9%	0.030007	22.2%
Massachusetts	0.034469	0.026656	-22.7%	0.021594	-37.4%	0.024174	-29.9%
Michigan	0.043653	0.016443	-62.3%	0.041145	-5.7%	0.029777	-31.8%
Minnesota	0.018660	0.010466	-43.9%	0.018736	0.4%	0.016383	-12.2%
Mississippi	0.009147	0.007974	-12.8%	0.007319	-20.0%	0.008480	-7.3%
Missouri	0.028144	0.029593	5.1%	0.023586	-16.2%	0.024623	-12.5%
Montana	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%
Nebraska	0.005193	0.007649	47.3%	0.006609	27.3%	0.008072	55.5%
Nevada	0.004984	0.009638	93.4%	0.009079	82.2%	0.010076	102.2%
New Hampshire	0.010146	0.005806	-42.8%	0.006197	-38.9%	0.006761	-33.4%
New Jersey	0.041487	0.053448	28.8%	0.043591	5.1%	0.044912	8.3%
New Mexico	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%
New York	0.112059	0.092070	-17.8%	0.077868	-30.5%	0.077351	-31.0%
North Carolina	0.018323	0.021153	15.5%	0.021148	15.4%	0.021667	18.3%

Table C-3. Potential CWSRF Allotments for States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico with No Constraints on Increases or Decreases

State	Current Allotment	Option 1 ^a	% Change from Current	Option 2 ^b	% Change from Current	Option 3 ^c	% Change from Current
North Dakota	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%
Ohio	0.057154	0.049178	-14.0%	0.043725	-23.5%	0.043849	-23.3%
Oklahoma	0.008202	0.009076	10.7%	0.009611	17.2%	0.011109	35.4%
Oregon	0.011469	0.012571	9.6%	0.012434	8.4%	0.013014	13.5%
Pennsylvania	0.040215	0.028125	-30.1%	0.025259	-37.2%	0.026094	-35.1%
Puerto Rico	0.013241	0.010456	-21.0%	0.009714	-26.6%	0.010022	-24.3%
Rhode Island	0.006817	0.005443	-20.2%	0.005000	-26.7%	0.008771	28.7%
South Carolina	0.010401	0.005000	-51.9%	0.005716	-45.0%	0.006958	-33.1%
South Dakota	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%
Tennessee	0.014748	0.009916	-32.8%	0.010075	-31.7%	0.011405	-22.7%
Texas	0.046403	0.050872	9.6%	0.049858	7.4%	0.049096	5.8%
Utah	0.005349	0.005000	-6.5%	0.005000	-6.5%	0.005551	3.8%
Vermont	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%
Virginia	0.020777	0.030498	46.8%	0.028662	38.0%	0.029641	42.7%
Washington	0.017655	0.018009	2.0%	0.016325	-7.5%	0.017192	-2.6%
West Virginia	0.015826	0.010095	-36.2%	0.008478	-46.4%	0.009376	-40.8%
Wisconsin	0.027447	0.019948	-27.3%	0.018916	-31.1%	0.019067	-30.5%
Wyoming	0.004984	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%	0.005000	0.3%

Notes:

a Allotment calculated using 70 percent 2012 needs data and 30 percent 2010 population data.

b Allotment calculated using 50 percent 2012 needs data, 30 percent 2010 population data, and 20 percent WQICR data.

c Allotment calculated using 50 percent 2012 needs data, 30 percent 2010 population data, 10 percent WQICR data, and 10 percent ratio of CWSRF assistance to federal capitalization data.

Table C-4. Potential CWSRF Allotments for Territories with No Constraints on Increases or Decreases

US Territory	Current Allotment	Option 1 ^a	% Change from Current	Option 2 ^b	% Change from Current	Option 3 ^c	% Change from Current
American Samoa	0.005418	0.002250	-58.5%	0.002250	-58.5%	0.002250	-58.5%
Guam	0.003920	0.008250	110.5%	0.007788	98.7%	0.008172	108.5%
Northern Mariana Islands	0.002518	0.002250	-10.6%	0.002250	-10.6%	0.002250	-10.6%
Virgin Islands	0.003144	0.002250	-28.4%	0.002712	-13.8%	0.002328	-26.0%

Notes:

a Allotment calculated using 70 percent 2012 needs data and 30 percent 2010 population data.

b Allotment calculated using 50 percent 2012 needs data, 30 percent 2010 population data, and 20 percent WQICR data.

c Allotment calculated using 50 percent 2012 needs data, 30 percent 2010 population data, 10 percent WQICR data, and 10 percent ratio of CWSRF assistance to federal capitalization data.

Appendix D: Example of Possible CWSRF Allotments including an Ability-to-Pay Set-Aside

Table D-1 is an example of how the ability-to-pay set-aside, described on pages 13–14, could be implemented. To clearly illustrate the results, the allotment is calculated both as a decimal and in dollars. The allotment calculation is based on option 1–70 percent 2012 needs and 30 percent 2010 population. Seven States are identified as being eligible for the set-aside based on meeting the example threshold for one or more of these factors: MHI, IPC, and poverty level. The calculated potential allotment in dollars is based on the FY 2015 appropriation, which was a total of \$1.45 billion. The allotments for the U.S. territories of American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and Virgin Islands are capped at 1.5 percent by the appropriation process. Therefore, they are not eligible for additional funding through this set-aside and are not included in this table.

Table D-1. Example of Potential Allotment Including the Ability-to-Pay Set-Aside

State	Potential Allotment	Potential Allotment (\$)	Eligible for Additional Ability-to-Pay Set-Aside	Total Potential Allotment (\$)
Alabama	0.011033	\$15,071,000	\$0	\$15,071,000
Alaska	0.005000	\$6,830,000	\$0	\$6,830,000
Arizona	0.020320	\$27,757,000	\$0	\$27,757,000
Arkansas	0.005000	\$6,830,000	\$2,132,000	\$8,962,000
California	0.090717	\$123,921,000	\$0	\$123,921,000
Colorado	0.015515	\$21,194,000	\$0	\$21,194,000
Connecticut	0.013785	\$18,830,000	\$0	\$18,830,000
Delaware	0.005000	\$6,830,000	\$0	\$6,830,000
District of Columbia	0.006695	\$9,145,000	\$0	\$9,145,000
Florida	0.069502	\$94,941,000	\$0	\$94,941,000
Georgia	0.014559	\$19,887,000	\$6,208,000	\$26,095,000
Hawaii	0.005975	\$8,162,000	\$0	\$8,162,000
Idaho	0.005000	\$6,830,000	\$0	\$6,830,000
Illinois	0.034437	\$47,041,000	\$0	\$47,041,000
Indiana	0.022479	\$30,707,000	\$0	\$30,707,000
Iowa	0.010305	\$14,077,000	\$0	\$14,077,000
Kansas	0.010818	\$14,777,000	\$0	\$14,777,000
Kentucky	0.017597	\$24,037,000	\$0	\$24,037,000
Louisiana	0.014019	\$19,151,000	\$5,978,000	\$25,129,000
Maine	0.005894	\$8,052,000	\$0	\$8,052,000
Maryland	0.032290	\$44,108,000	\$0	\$44,108,000

Table D-1. Example of Potential Allotment Including the Ability-to-Pay Set-Aside

State	Potential Allotment	Potential Allotment (\$)	Eligible for Additional Ability-to-Pay Set-Aside	Total Potential Allotment (\$)
Massachusetts	0.025852	\$35,314,000	\$0	\$35,314,000
Michigan	0.032740	\$44,723,000	\$0	\$44,723,000
Minnesota	0.013995	\$19,117,000	\$0	\$19,117,000
Mississippi	0.007578	\$10,351,000	\$3,231,000	\$13,582,000
Missouri	0.028123	\$38,417,000	\$0	\$38,417,000
Montana	0.005000	\$6,830,000	\$0	\$6,830,000
Nebraska	0.007270	\$9,930,000	\$0	\$9,930,000
Nevada	0.009159	\$12,512,000	\$0	\$12,512,000
New Hampshire	0.007609	\$10,394,000	\$0	\$10,394,000
New Jersey	0.050794	\$69,385,000	\$0	\$69,385,000
New Mexico	0.005000	\$6,830,000	\$2,132,000	\$8,962,000
New York	0.087498	\$119,522,000	\$0	\$119,522,000
North Carolina	0.020103	\$27,461,000	\$0	\$27,461,000
North Dakota	0.005000	\$6,830,000	\$0	\$6,830,000
Ohio	0.046736	\$63,842,000	\$0	\$63,842,000
Oklahoma	0.008625	\$11,782,000	\$0	\$11,782,000
Oregon	0.011947	\$16,320,000	\$0	\$16,320,000
Pennsylvania	0.030161	\$41,201,000	\$0	\$41,201,000
Puerto Rico	0.009936	\$13,573,000	\$4,237,000	\$17,810,000
Rhode Island	0.005172	\$7,066,000	\$0	\$7,066,000
South Carolina	0.007800	\$10,656,000	\$0	\$10,656,000
South Dakota	0.005000	\$6,830,000	\$0	\$6,830,000
Tennessee	0.011061	\$15,110,000	\$0	\$15,110,000
Texas	0.048346	\$66,041,000	\$0	\$66,041,000
Utah	0.005000	\$6,830,000	\$0	\$6,830,000
Vermont	0.005000	\$6,830,000	\$0	\$6,830,000
Virginia	0.028984	\$39,592,000	\$0	\$39,592,000
Washington	0.017115	\$23,379,000	\$0	\$23,379,000
West Virginia	0.011870	\$16,214,000	\$5,061,000	\$21,275,000
Wisconsin	0.020585	\$28,119,000	\$0	\$28,119,000
Wyoming	0.005000	\$6,830,000	\$0	\$6,830,000

Appendix E: CWNS 2012 Needs Category Definitions

Category I. Secondary Wastewater Treatment

This category includes needs and costs necessary to meet the minimum level of treatment that must be maintained by all treatment facilities, except those facilities granted waivers of secondary treatment for marine discharges under section 301(h) of the CWA. Secondary treatment typically requires a treatment level that produces an effluent quality of 30 mg/l of both 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) and total suspended solids. (Secondary treatment levels required for some lagoon systems could be less stringent.) In addition, the secondary treatment must remove 85 percent of BOD₅ and total suspended solids from the influent wastewater.

Category II. Advanced Wastewater Treatment

This category includes needs and costs necessary to attain a level of treatment that is more stringent than secondary treatment or produces a significant reduction in nonconventional or toxic pollutants present in the wastewater treated by a facility. A facility is considered to have advanced wastewater treatment if its permit includes one or more of the following: BOD less than 20 mg/l, nitrogen removal, phosphorus removal, ammonia removal, metal removal, and synthetic organic removal.

Category III-A. Conveyance System Repair: Infiltration / Inflow (II) Correction

This category includes needs and costs for correction of sewer system with infiltration/inflow problems. Infiltration includes controlling the penetration of water into a sanitary or combined sewer system from the ground through defective pipes or manholes. Inflow includes controlling the penetration of water into the system from drains, storm sewers, and other improper entries. It also includes costs for preliminary sewer system analysis and detailed sewer system evaluation surveys.

Category III-B. Conveyance System Repair: Sewer Replacement / Rehabilitation

This category includes needs and costs for the maintenance, reinforcement, or reconstruction of structurally deteriorating sanitary or combined sewers. The corrective actions must be necessary to maintain the structural integrity of the system.

Category IV-A. New Conveyance Systems: New Collector Sewers and Appurtenances

This category includes the costs of new pipes used to collect and carry wastewater from a sanitary or industrial wastewater source to an interceptor sewer that will convey the wastewater to a treatment facility.

Category IV-B. New Conveyance Systems: New Interceptor Sewers and Appurtenances

This category includes needs and costs for constructing new interceptor sewers and pumping stations to convey wastewater from collection sewer systems to a treatment facility or to another interceptor sewer. Needs and costs for relief sewers are included in this category.

Category V-A. Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Correction—Traditional Infrastructure⁹

This category includes needs and costs to prevent or control the periodic discharges of mixed stormwater and untreated wastewater (CSOs) that occur when the capacity of a sewer system is exceeded during a wet weather event. This category includes traditional CSO control infrastructure such as collection, storage, and treatment technologies. This category does not include needs and costs for overflow control allocated to flood control, drainage improvement, or the treatment or control of stormwater in separate storm systems.

Category V-B. Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Correction—Green Infrastructure

This category includes needs and costs to prevent or control the periodic discharges of mixed stormwater and untreated wastewater (CSOs) that occur when the capacity of a sewer system is exceeded during a wet weather event. This category includes green infrastructure CSO control infrastructure such as upland runoff control techniques. It does not include needs and costs for overflow control allocated to flood control, drainage improvement, or the treatment or control of stormwater in separate storm systems.

Category VI. Stormwater Management Program (pre-2008 needs only)¹⁰

This category includes the needs and costs to plan and implement structural and nonstructural measures to control the runoff water resulting from precipitation (stormwater). It includes controlling stormwater pollution from diffuse sources by (1) reducing pollutants from runoff from commercial and residential areas served by the storm sewer, (2) detecting and removing illicit discharges and improper disposal into storm sewers, (3) monitoring pollutants in runoff from industrial facilities that flow into municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s), and (4) reducing pollutants in construction site runoff discharged to municipal separate storm sewers.

Needs and costs can be reported for phase I, phase II, and nontraditional (e.g., universities, prisons, school districts) MS4s. Unregulated communities can also report needs and costs in this category.

Only pre-2008 needs and costs are in category VI. Beginning in 2008, stormwater management program needs and costs are reported in subcategories VI-A to VI-D.

Category VI-A. Stormwater Management Program: Stormwater Conveyance Infrastructure

This category includes the needs and costs to address the stormwater management program activities associated with the planning, design, and construction of conveying stormwater via pipes, inlets, roadside ditches, and other similar mechanisms.

⁹ Prior to CWNS 2012, categories V-A and V-B were combined into a single category: Combined Sewer Overflow Correction (category V).

¹⁰ From CWNS 1992 to CWNS 2004, all stormwater management program needs were captured in category VI. Beginning with CWNS 2008, stormwater management program needs were divided among the four listed subcategories.

Category VI-B. Stormwater Management Program: Stormwater Treatment Systems

This category includes the needs and costs to address the stormwater management program activities associated with the planning, design, and construction of treating stormwater with wet ponds, dry ponds, manufactured devices, and other similar means.

Category VI-C. Stormwater Management Program: Green Infrastructure

This category includes the needs and costs to address the stormwater management program activities associated with the planning, design, and construction of low impact development and green infrastructure (e.g., bioretention, constructed wetlands, permeable pavement, rain gardens, green roofs, cisterns, rain barrels, vegetated swales, restoration of riparian buffers and flood plains). Projects in this category can be both publicly and privately owned.

Category VI-D. Stormwater Management Program: General Stormwater Management

This category includes the needs and costs to address the stormwater management program activities associated with the planning, design, and construction of treating stormwater with wet ponds, dry ponds, manufactured devices, and other similar means. This category includes the needs and costs to address the activities associated with implementing a stormwater management program, including geographic information systems and tracking systems, equipment (e.g., street sweepers, vacuum trucks), stormwater education program startup costs (e.g., setting up a stormwater public education center, building a traveling stormwater education display), and stormwater management plan development.

Category X. Recycled Water Distribution¹¹

This category includes the needs and costs associated with conveyance of treated wastewater that is being reused (i.e., recycled water), including associated rehabilitation/replacement needs. Examples are pipes to convey treated water from the wastewater facility to the drinking water distribution system or the drinking water treatment facility and equipment for application of effluent on publicly owned land. Needs and costs associated with additional unit processes to increase the level of treatment to potable or less than potable but greater than normally associated with surface discharge needs are reported in category II.

Category XII. Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems¹²

This category includes needs and costs associated with the rehabilitation or replacement of on-site wastewater treatment systems (OWTS) or clustered (community) systems. It also includes the treatment portion of other decentralized sewage disposal technologies. Costs related to developing and implementing on-site management districts are included (but not the costs of ongoing operations of such districts). Costs could also include the limited collection systems associated with the decentralized system. Public ownership is not required for decentralized systems.

¹¹ Recycled Water Distribution (category X) was added as a category beginning in CWNS 2004.

¹² Until CWNS 2000, needs for Decentralized Wastewater Treatment were captured as Secondary Wastewater Treatment (category I) needs. For CWNS 2004, these needs were reported as NPS control: Individual/Decentralized Sewage Treatment (category VII-L). Beginning in CWNS 2008, the category was renamed and renumbered to Decentralized Wastewater Treatment System (category XII) needs.

This category does not include the needs and costs to change a service area from decentralized wastewater treatment to a publicly owned centralized treatment system. Needs to construct a publicly owned centralized collection and treatment system should be reported in secondary wastewater treatment (category I) and/or advanced wastewater treatment (category II). Needs to install sewers to connect the service area to an existing collection system are reported in new collector sewers and appurtenances (category IV-A) and new interceptor sewers and appurtenances (category IV-B).



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