



Clean Water State Revolving Fund



Fiscal Year 2014
Environmental Benefits

July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2014



Clean Water State Revolving Fund Environmental Benefits 2014 Progress Report

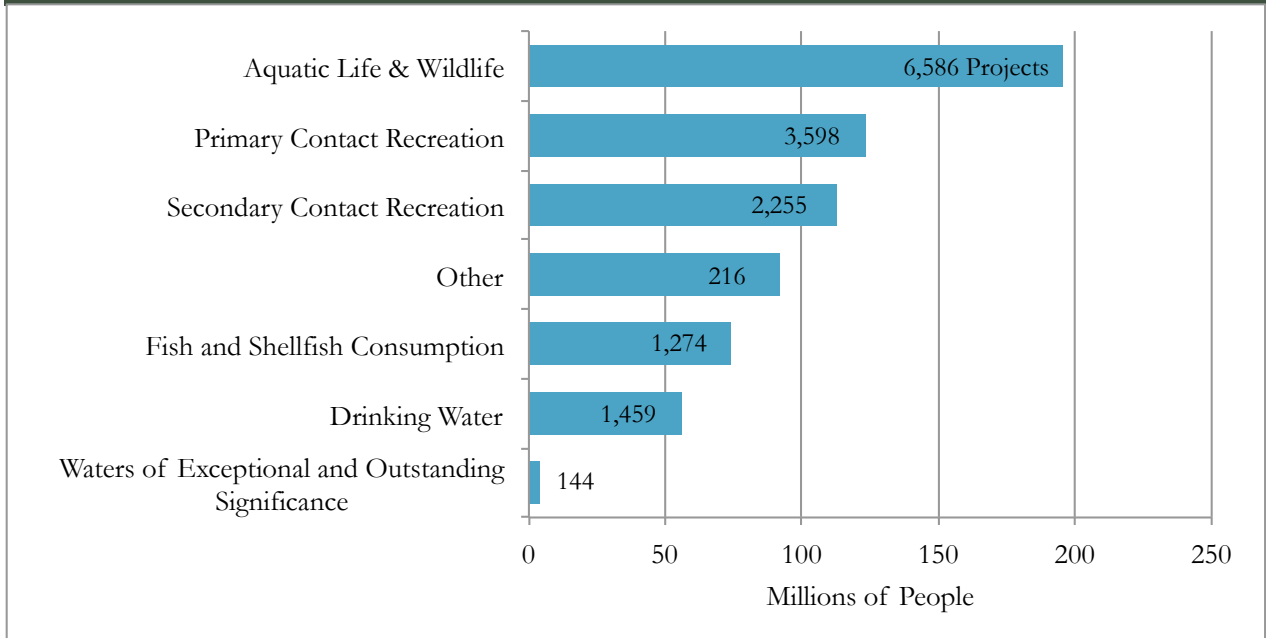
The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) program's achievements in 2014 continued a twenty-seven year history of environmental protection and financial innovation. Since its authorization in the 1987 Clean Water Act Amendments, this ground-breaking program has provided municipalities, nonprofit organizations, tribes, farmers and homeowners with low-cost funding to protect and restore America's water resources. Since the inception of the program, the CWSRF has provided more than \$105 billion in funding for wastewater infrastructure, nonpoint source and estuary protection projects. As of June 30, 2014, states had executed almost 35,000 assistance agreements to help protect and restore drinking water sources, wildlife habitat, recreational resources, and other beneficial uses.

The CWSRF provides loans at below-market rates, as well as additional subsidy in the form of principal forgiveness, grants, and negative interest-rate loans. These generous terms have allowed the CWSRF to provide affordable financing to thousands of communities and other eligible entities to upgrade and repair wastewater treatment plants, correct combined and sanitary sewer overflows, and protect waterbodies from nonpoint sources of pollution at a much lower cost than would have been possible through conventional financing.



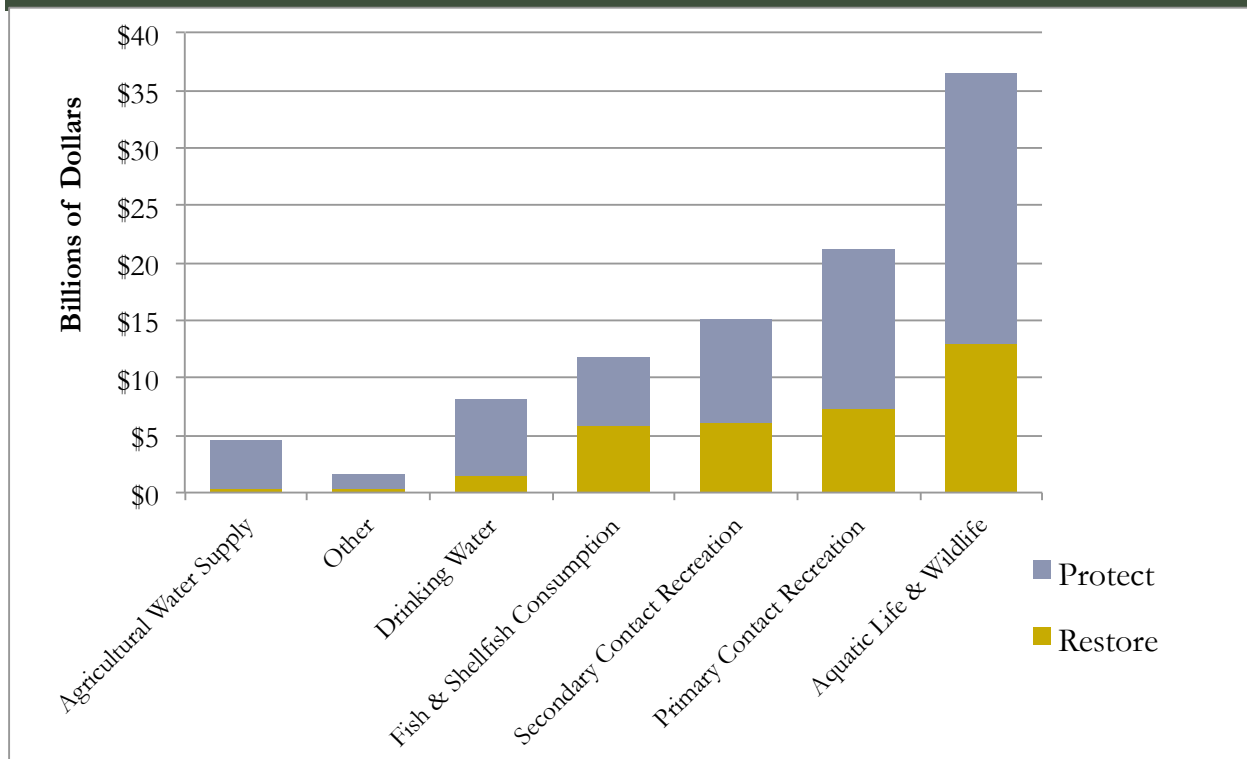
Note: Graphs represent the cumulative amount reported by states in the CWSRF Benefits Reporting System as of June 30, 2014, accounting for approximately 50% of cumulative CWSRF financing. Double-counting may occur due to populations served by projects with multiple designated uses.

Figure 2: Protection and Restoration of Impaired Waters (Population Served)



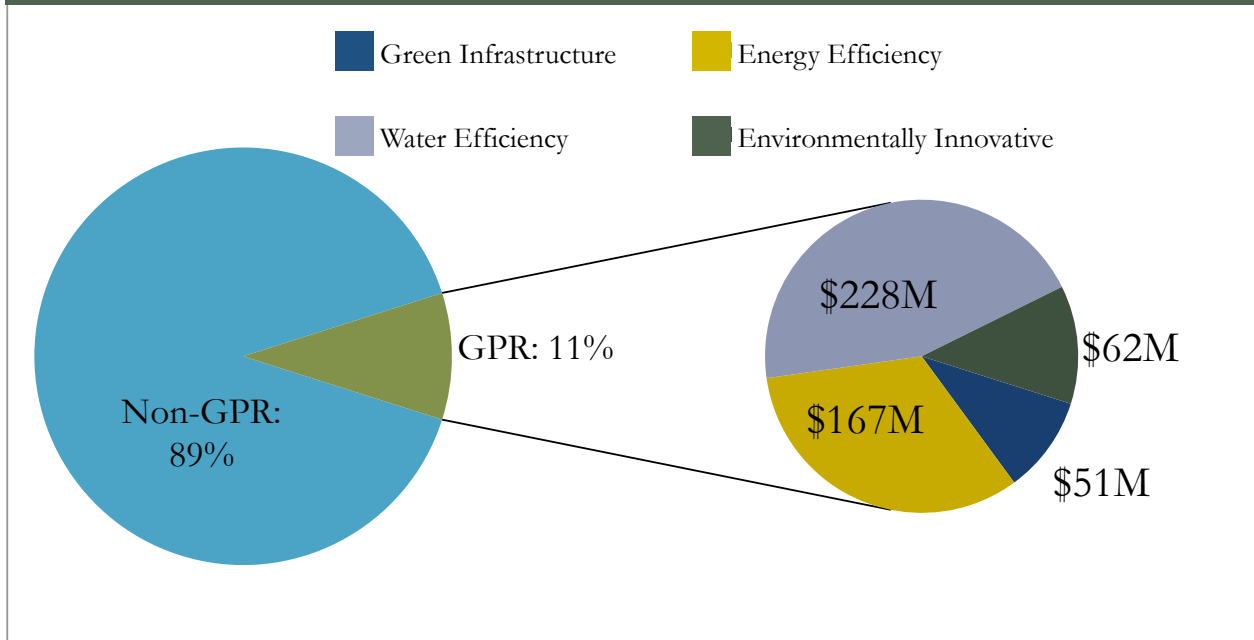
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Figure 3: CWSRF Projects Support Surface Water Designated Uses (\$ Billions)



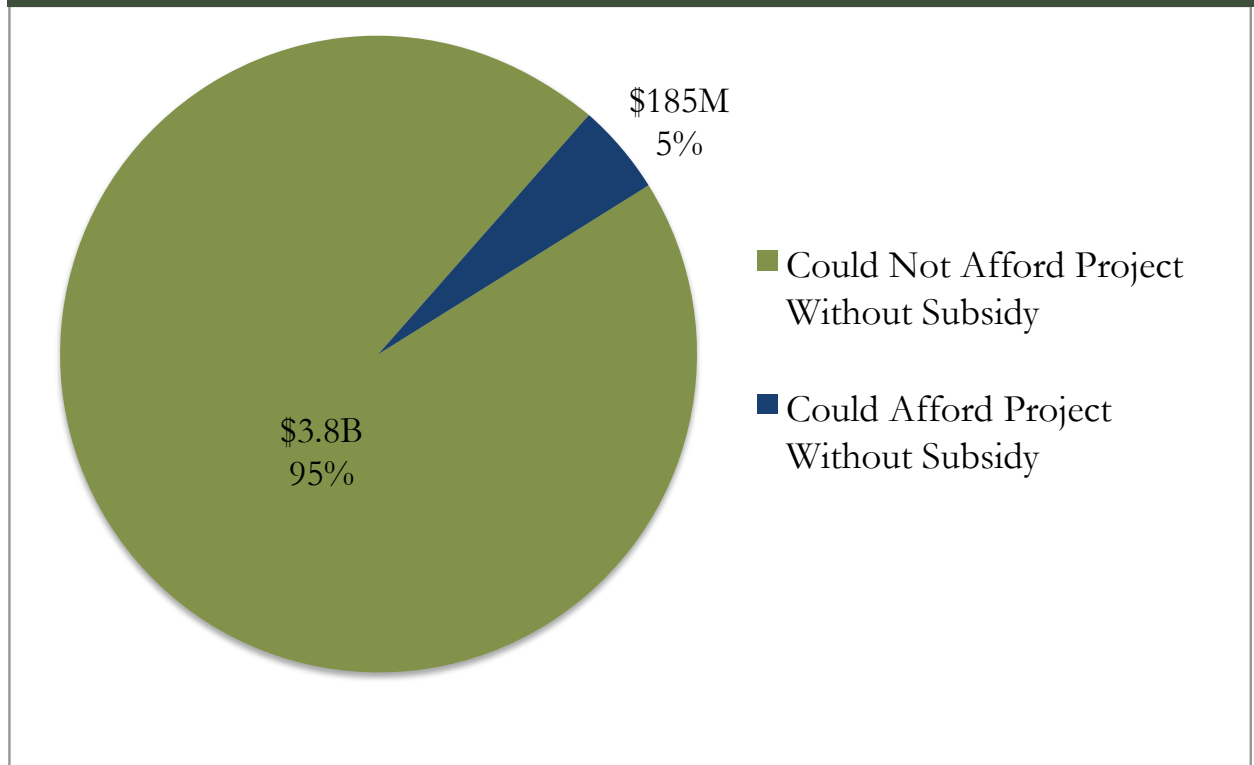
Note: Graphs represent the cumulative amount reported by states in the CWSRF Benefits Reporting System as of June 30, 2014, accounting for approximately 50% of cumulative CWSRF financing. Double-counting may occur due to populations served by projects with multiple designated uses.

Figure 4: Green Project Reserve Accounts for 11% of Total Assistance Provided in 2014



Note: Graph represents the amount reported by states in the CWSRF Benefits Reporting System for assistance agreements signed between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014, accounting for approximately 86% of CWSRF assistance provided in 2014. In 2014, states were required to direct 10% of the federal capitalization grant to Green Project Reserve projects. This graph accounts for total CWSRF assistance provided from all sources, including the federal grant, repayments, interest earnings, and leveraged bond proceeds.

Figure 5: 95% of Subsidy Goes to Recipients that Could Not Otherwise Afford the Project



Note: Graph represents the cumulative amount reported by states in the CWSRF Benefits Reporting System as of June 30, 2014, accounting for approximately 50% of cumulative CWSRF financing. Subsidy was introduced to the CWSRF program in 2009.

The CWSRF Helps Improve Infrastructure Resiliency Against Extreme Weather Events

The devastation caused by Hurricane Sandy left many wastewater treatment plants on the East coast severely damaged, further endangering public health in the wake of the storm. In September of 2014, EPA awarded \$474 million to CWSRF programs in New York and New Jersey using emergency funds appropriated under the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act. These funds will be used to reduce flood damage risks and enhance the resiliency of treatment works to future severe weather events. Eligible CWSRF resiliency projects include waterproofing equipment, installation of back-up generators or alternative energy sources, regionalization projects to enable emergency treatment services, and many others. In addition to the efforts in New York and New Jersey, other states are making substantial efforts to encourage infrastructure resiliency projects, including additional priority points, lower interest rates, and principal forgiveness. The creativity and flexibility displayed by State CWSRF programs will play a critical role in ensuring our wastewater infrastructure is adequately prepared for the impacts of extreme wet and dry weather events.

