



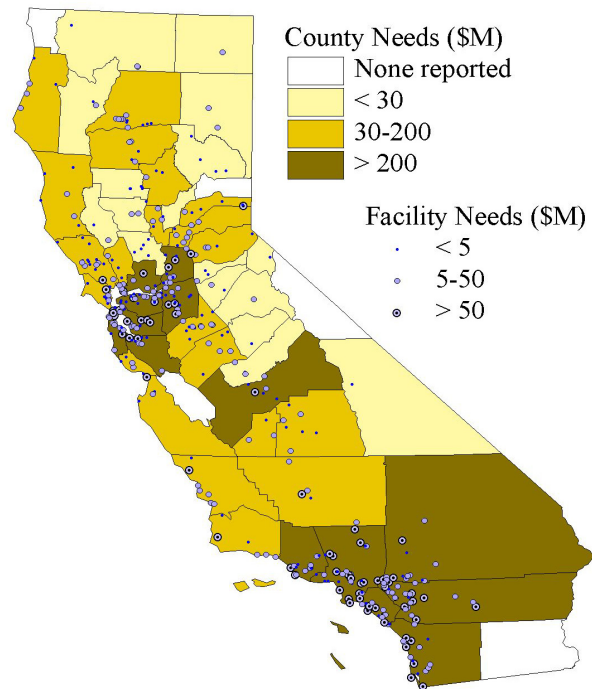
California

Clean Watersheds Needs Survey 2004

The Clean Watersheds Needs

Survey (CWNS) is a comprehensive assessment of needs¹ to meet the water quality and water-related public health goals of the Clean Water Act (CWA). States and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conduct the CWNS every four years under CWA Sections 205(a) and 516 (b)(1).

California reported needs totaling \$21.6 billion in 2004. This is a thirty-five percent increase from the \$16.0 billion in needs reported in 2000.



Reported Needs in California

Type of Need	Needs (2004 Dollars, Millions)		Percent Change
	2000	2004	
Wastewater treatment plant improvements	\$8,533	\$11,539	35%
Wastewater collection and conveyance improvements	\$5,746	\$6,378	11%
Combined sewer overflow correction	\$475	\$255	-46%
Stormwater management controls	\$391	\$391	0%
Home sewage treatment system improvements	n/a	\$5	n/a
Recycled wastewater distribution ^a	n/a	\$1,940	n/a
Total Wastewater Treatment Needs	\$15,145	\$20,508	35%
Agriculture best management practices (BMPs)	\$89	\$59	-34%
Forestry BMPs	nr ^b	nr	n/a
Residential/ business development BMPs	\$29	\$46	59%
Ground water protection BMPs	\$323	\$359	11%
Marinas and boating BMPs	nr	nr	n/a
Mining and quarrying BMPs	\$5	nr	n/a
Contaminated industrial site (Brownfield) remediation	nr	nr	n/a
Leaking storage tank remediation	nr	nr	n/a
Sanitary landfill BMPs	nr	nr	n/a
Water resource restoration and protection	\$446	\$607	36%
Total Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Needs^c	\$892	\$1,071	20%
Total Needs	\$16,037	\$21,579	35%

^a The CWNS did not collect data on recycled water distribution in 2000

^b Not reported

^c The actual NPS pollution control needs are expected to be higher since documenting and reporting their costs is difficult.

¹ Costs in the CWNS are generally eligible for funding under the Clean Water Act State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). All needs are capital needs except stormwater management needs, which include program development costs. The survey is a "snapshot" of data and needs; needs are as of January 1, 2004, and all costs are in January 2004 dollars.



California

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The enactment of the Clean Water Act (CWA) in 1972 resulted in dramatic improvements in the:

- Number of wastewater treatment plants.
- Percentage of the population served by wastewater treatment plants.
- Level of effluent treatment from wastewater treatment plants.

In 2004, 85% of California residents received centralized wastewater treatment services at the secondary, greater than secondary, or no discharge treatment level, compared to 32% in 1972.

Number of Centralized Treatment Facilities and Population Served								
Treatment Level	Number of Facilities			Population Served				
	1972	2004	Projected ^a	1972	% Total Population 1972	2004	% Total Population 2004 ^b	Projected ^a
Less than Secondary ^c	150	3	1	8,536,000	40.3%	1,942,488	5.4%	76,400
Secondary	172	186	177	1,101,000	5.2%	17,829,141	49.7%	20,886,580
Greater than Secondary	153	84	108	5,593,000	26.4%	8,731,071	24.3%	12,337,759
No Discharge	0	334	372	0	0%	3,876,394	10.8%	5,327,451
Total	475	607	658	15,230,000	71.9%	32,379,094	90.2%	38,628,190

^a Number of facilities and population served if all needs documented in the CWNS 2004 are met.

^b The remaining population is largely served by home and cluster sewage treatment systems.

^c Includes facilities granted section 301(h) waivers from secondary treatment for discharges to marine waters.

(Number of facilities from Tables C-7 and C-8 of the CWNS 2004 Report to Congress)

What are treatment levels?

- *Less than secondary treatment* removes solids by filtration, sedimentation, and chemical coagulation.
- *Secondary treatment* removes most of the organic matter in wastewater using biological processes.
- *Greater than secondary treatment* removes additional organic matter, nitrogen, phosphorus, or toxics.
- *No discharge facilities* include facilities that reuse wastewater, discharge to an underground aquifer, or dispose of wastewater via methods such as irrigation or evaporation.

The CWA goals of fishable, swimmable and drinkable waters require secondary or greater treatment.

Small communities often need additional assistance to meet CWA requirements, because they often lack adequate financing, training, and economies of scale to efficiently manage and maintain wastewater treatment systems.

In California, small community wastewater facilities serve 2% of the population and comprise 2% of total wastewater treatment and collection needs. EPA small community support information is available at:

www.epa.gov/owm/mab/smcomm

Population	Facilities		Needs (2004 Dollars, Millions)	
	2000	2004	2000	2004
< 1,000	10	23	\$12	\$69
1,000-3,499	16	33	\$112	\$197
3,500-10,000	17	13	\$117	\$87
Total	43	69	\$241	\$353

Visit www.epa.gov/cwns for more information including:

- Detailed Reports to Congress
- Other state fact sheets
- Maps, charts, and data downloads for watersheds, counties, congressional districts, states, and regions