



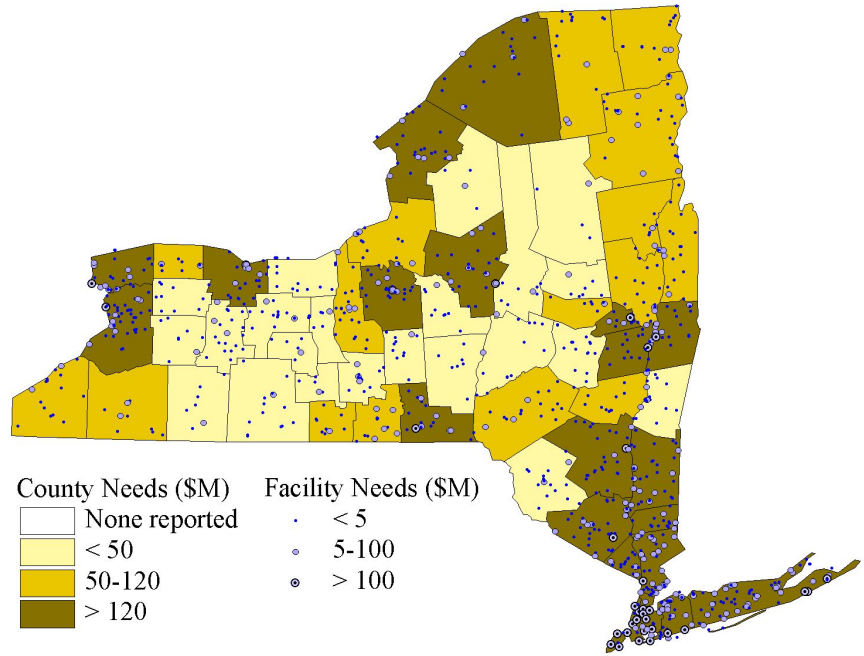
New York

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).

New York reported needs totaling \$24.5 billion in 2004. This is an eight percent increase from the \$22.7 billion in needs reported in 2000.



Reported Needs in New York

Type of Need	Needs (2004 Dollars, Millions)		Percent Change
	2000	2004	
Wastewater treatment plant improvements	\$11,834	\$11,932	1%
Wastewater collection and conveyance improvements	\$3,182	\$3,324	4%
Combined sewer overflow correction	\$6,120	\$6,563	7%
Stormwater management controls	\$18	\$22	22%
Home sewage treatment system improvements	n/a	\$22	n/a
Recycled wastewater distribution ^a	n/a	nr ^b	n/a
Total Wastewater Treatment Needs	\$21,154	\$21,863	3%
Agriculture best management practices (BMPs)	\$194	\$149	-23%
Forestry BMPs	nr	\$111	n/a
Residential/ business development BMPs	\$115	\$328	185%
Ground water protection BMPs	\$141	\$706	401%
Marinas and boating BMPs	\$1	\$7	600%
Mining and quarrying BMPs	nr	nr	n/a
Contaminated industrial site (Brownfield) remediation	\$29	\$158	445%
Leaking storage tank remediation	\$5	\$13	160%
Sanitary landfill BMPs	\$697	\$624	-10%
Water resource restoration and protection	\$400	\$519	30%
Total Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Needs^c	\$1,582	\$2,615	65%
Total Needs	\$22,736	\$24,478	8%

^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.



New York

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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, 80% of New York residents received centralized wastewater treatment services at the secondary, greater than secondary, or no discharge treatment level, compared to 40% 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	169	0	0	4,643,000	25.6%	0	0%	0
Secondary	165	387	404	3,324,000	18.3%	12,140,214	63.1%	12,107,809
Greater than Secondary	145	156	187	3,924,000	21.7%	3,133,991	16.3%	3,745,768
No Discharge	0	31	42	0	0%	110,284	0.6%	307,620
Total	479	574	633	11,891,000	65.6%	15,384,489	80.0%	16,161,197

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

^bThe remaining population is largely served by home and cluster sewage treatment systems. (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 New York, small community wastewater facilities serve 17% of the population and comprise 5% of total wastewater treatment and collection needs. EPA small community support information is available at: www.epa.gov/owm/mab/smcomm

Reported Needs for Facilities in Small Communities				
Population	Facilities		Needs (2004 Dollars, Millions)	
	2000	2004	2000	2004
< 1,000	110	85	\$296	\$218
1,000-3,499	134	152	\$507	\$503
3,500-10,000	70	81	\$433	\$398
Total	314	318	\$1,236	\$1,119

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