

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT



**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**

**American Recovery and Reinvestment Act  
Quarterly Performance Report**



**FY 2012 Quarter 4  
Cumulative Results as of September 30, 2012**

**Published October 31, 2012**

**Clean Water State Revolving Fund**

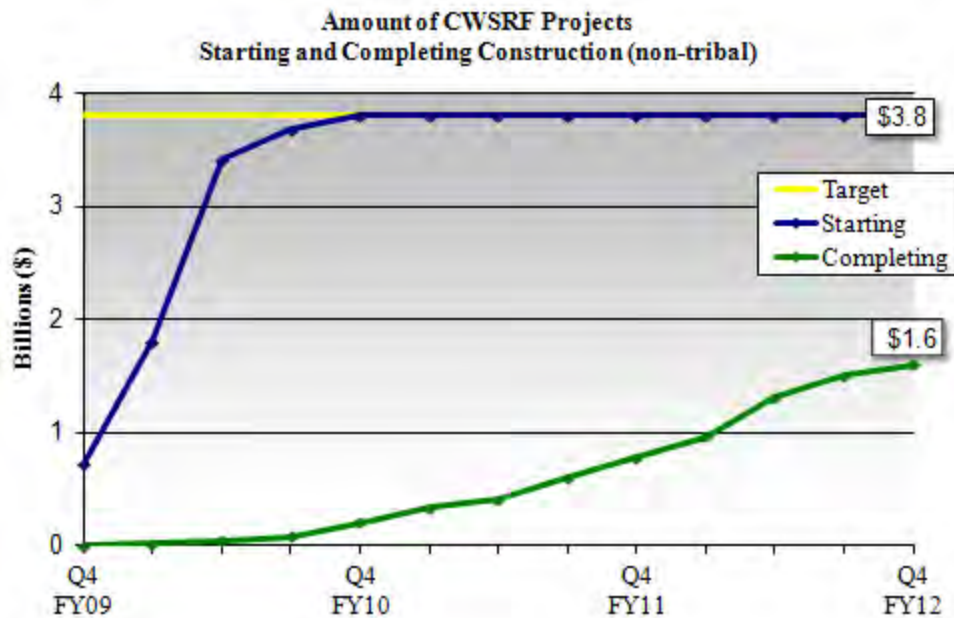
The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), in place since 1987, provides funds to states to capitalize state loan revolving funds that finance infrastructure improvements for public wastewater systems and other water quality projects. The EPA provides direct grants to Washington, DC and the territories for similar purposes.

The EPA received \$4 billion for the CWSRF that includes funds for water quality management planning grants with up to 1% reserved for federal management and oversight and 1.5% for Tribes. EPA awarded grants to states and Puerto Rico for their state revolving fund programs, from which assistance is provided to finance eligible high priority water infrastructure projects.

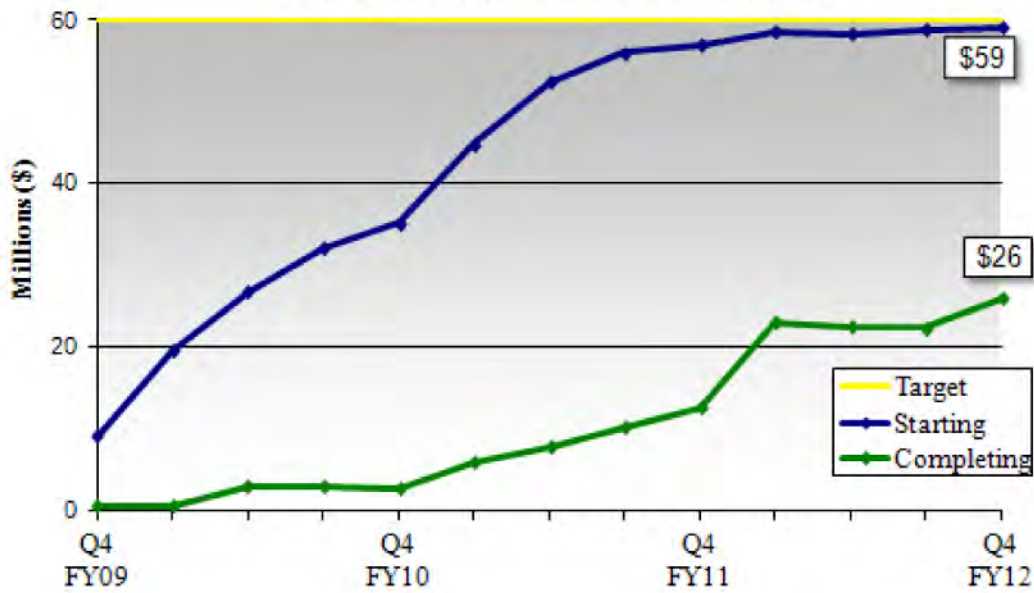
The states play a critical role by selecting projects, dispersing funds, and overseeing spending. Projects were selected based on public health and environmental factors, and readiness to proceed with construction capability. In addition, states were also required to provide at least 20% of their grants for green projects (i.e., green infrastructure, energy or water efficiency improvements, and environmentally innovative activities). States had the option to retain up to 4% of available funds for program administration. Visit [www.epa.gov/water/eparecovery](http://www.epa.gov/water/eparecovery) to learn more about the CWSRF.

**Program Results as of September 30, 2012**

States certified that all project funding was under contract by the February 17, 2010 deadline and at least 20% of their funds went to green projects. Collectively, states far surpassed the 20% requirement, providing a national total of \$1.13 billion, or 30% of all funds.

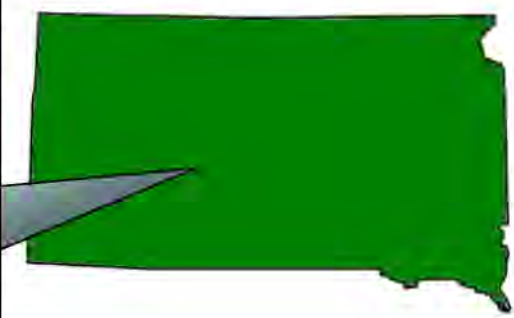


**Amount of CWSRF Projects  
Starting and Completing Construction (tribal)**



Despite significant wastewater needs, there are few financial resources available to small, rural communities. The Lincoln County Commission, in West Virginia, used a \$718,626 Recovery Act loan, all of which was provided in the form of principal forgiveness, to fund the construction of on-site wastewater systems for 19 residences in the community of Alkol, in the Left Fork watershed of the Mud River. The systems use innovative peat filters that pre-treat septic system effluent, removing high concentrations of nutrients and producing high quality effluent with less biological oxygen demand, fewer total suspended solids, and reduced fecal coliform bacteria. These on-site systems replaced direct discharges from homes or failing septic systems and reduced pollutants that were negatively impacting surface and ground water in the watershed, helping to protect the environment and public health.

The city of Lennox, in South Dakota used to treat wastewater through aerated ponds. However, a change in beneficial use classifications for Long Creek resulted in a revision of effluent limits beyond the level the old facility. As a result, Lennox invested in the construction of new technology which lowered ammonia in the wastewater stream to acceptable levels. The system also utilizes ultraviolet disinfection of effluent prior to discharge, which allowed Lennox to avoid the increased costs and risks associated with chemical treatment options. This up-front investment had lower life-cycle costs than other alternative treatment technologies. Nevertheless, taking on a \$4 million loan was a huge commitment for a community of only 2,843. The Recovery Act made this investment affordable to Lennox with more than \$1.5 million in principal forgiveness and 30 year extended financing terms. The project enabled Lennox to protect water quality in Long Creek over the long term while also keeping sanitary sewer rates affordable for the public.



**Drinking Water State Revolving Fund**

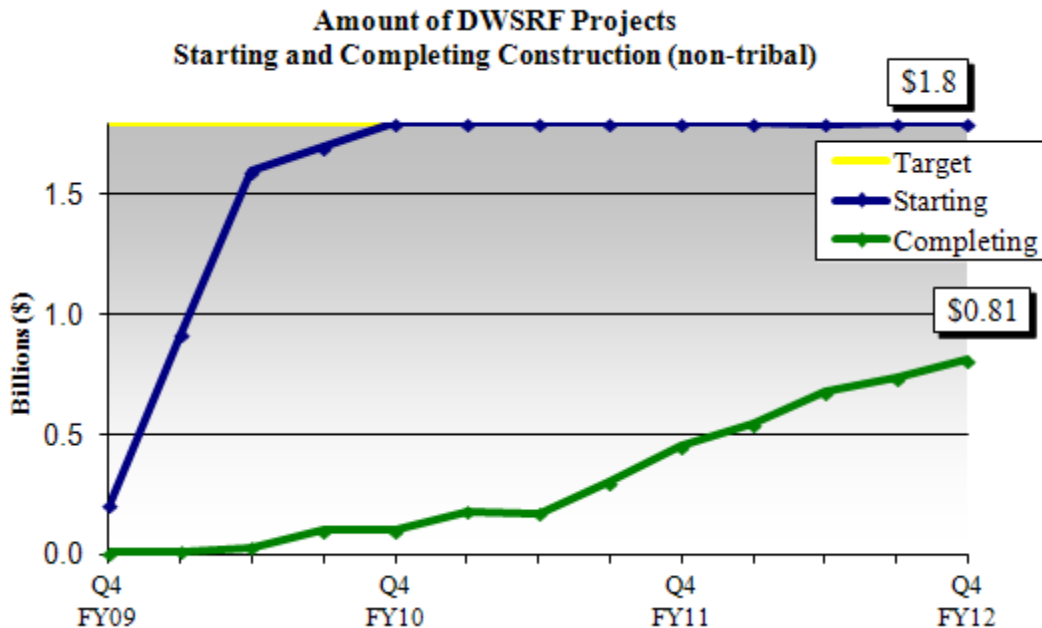
The Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended in 1996, established the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) to make funds available to drinking water systems to finance infrastructure improvements. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received \$2 billion for the DWSRF with up to 1% of fund reserved for federal management and oversight and 1.5% for Tribes.

The program emphasizes the provision of funds to small and disadvantaged communities and to programs that encourage pollution prevention as a tool for ensuring safe drinking water. The DWSRF provides funds to states to establish state loan revolving funds that finance infrastructure improvements for public and private Community Water Systems and not-for-profit Non-Community Water Systems and direct grants to Washington, DC and the territories.

The DWSRF consists of 51 state financing programs (includes Puerto Rico) which comply with federal statute and regulations. States must provide at least 20% of their grants for green projects (i.e., green infrastructure, energy or water efficiency improvements, and environmentally innovative activities) and may retain up to 4% of available funds for program administration. To learn more about the DWSRF implementation of the Recovery Act, visit [www.epa.gov/water/eparecovery](http://www.epa.gov/water/eparecovery).

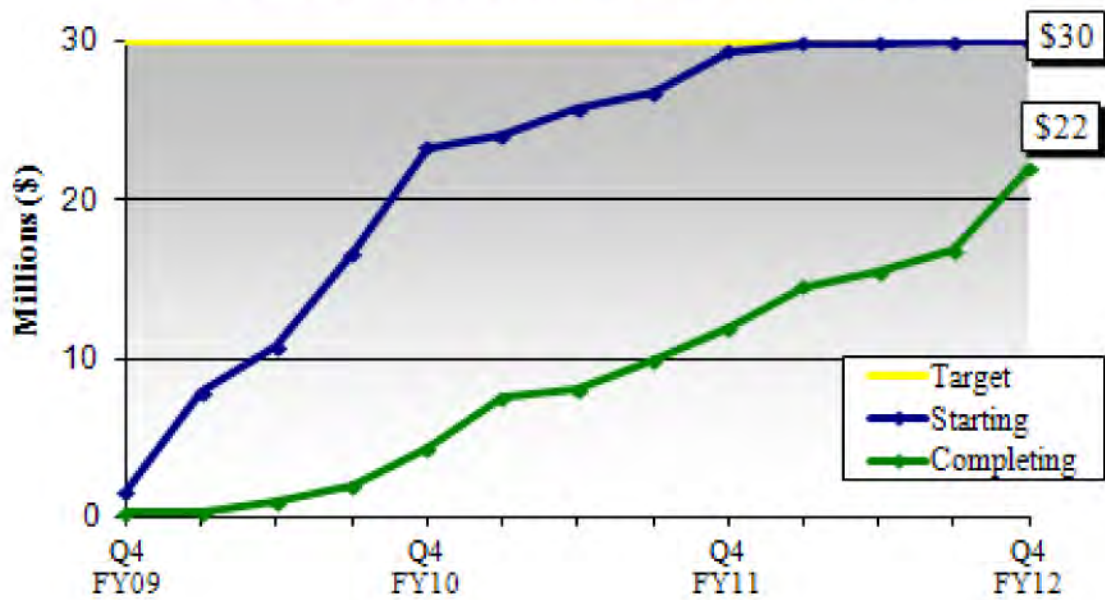
**Program Results as of September 30, 2012**

Over a thousand projects have initiated construction that will bring safe drinking water to many people across the country. Like the CWSRF, the states certified that all project funding was under contract by the February 17, 2010 deadline and at least 20% of their funds went to green projects. Many states surpassed the 20% minimum with the average amount of green reserve totaling \$500 million or 29% of all funds.



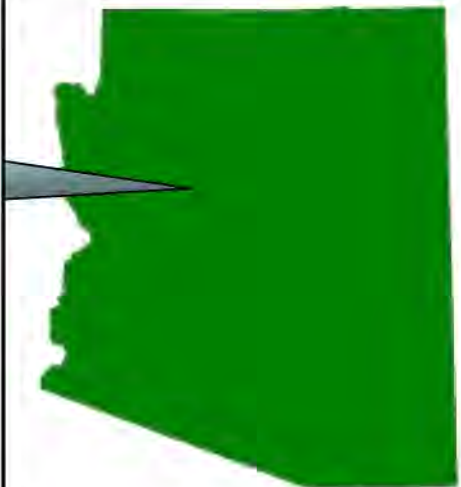


**Amount of DWSRF Projects  
Starting and Completing Construction (tribal)**



The Central Shoshone County Water District used their low-interest American Recovery Act loan to help correct a long-standing problem with a local drinking water source. The Enaville well near Kellogg, Idaho requires filtration under the 1993 Surface Water Treatment Rule, and the loan helped pay for the installation of a microfiltration plant to treat drinking water and install residential meters. Inadequate treatment of surface water that is used for drinking water can lead to ingestion of harmful parasites, such as cryptosporidium. Installation of filtration will provide approximately 5,800 people with cleaner, safer drinking water, and installation of metering will allow the water system to become more sustainable.

The community of Whiteriver, Arizona, in the heart of the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, has experienced significant population growth over the past decade (61%). The community's source of drinking water, the Miner Flat well field, has had its production reduced by 40% in the past few years while consumption has increased. To ameliorate the situation, the EPA, Indian Health Service (IHS), Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the White Mountain Apache Tribe have collaborated in the planning, design, and construction of an innovative surface diversion and treatment system that will be completed this year.



**Appendix: Recovery Act Performance Measures and Cumulative Results**

<b>Program</b>	<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>Q4 FY09</b>	<b>Q4 FY10</b>	<b>Q4 FY11</b>	<b>Q4 FY12</b>	<b>Target</b>
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Amount (\$) of projects that are under contract (non-tribal)	\$ .61 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B
	Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (non-tribal)	\$ .73 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B	\$3.8 B
	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (non-tribal)	\$ .003 B	\$ .20 B	\$ .78 B	\$1.6 B	\$3.8 B
	States that have awarded all of their green project reserve	12	51	51	51	51
	Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (tribal)	\$9 M	\$35 M	\$57 M	\$59 M	\$60 M
	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (tribal)	\$ .54 M	\$3.0 M	\$13 M	\$26 M	\$60 M
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	Amount (\$) of projects that are under contract (non-tribal)	\$ .16 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B
	Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (non-tribal)	\$ .20 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B	\$1.8 B
	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (non-tribal)	\$ .01 B	\$ .10 B	\$ .45 B	\$ .81 B	\$1.8 B
	States that have awarded all of their green project reserve	8	51	51	51	51
	Amount (\$) of projects that have started construction (tribal)	\$1.7 M	\$23 M	\$29 M	\$30 M	\$30 M
	Amount (\$) of projects that have completed construction (tribal)	\$ .54 M	\$4.4 M	\$12 M	\$22 M	\$30 M
Diesel Emissions Reductions	Projects implemented that promote diesel emissions reductions	160	160	160	160	160
	Existing heavy duty diesel engines (including school bus engines) that have been retrofitted, replaced, or retired	415	12,934	24,700	27,700	30,000
	Lifetime reductions of NO <sub>x</sub> emissions (tons)	1,402	42,149	81,100	91,000	100,000
	Lifetime reductions of PM emissions (tons)	53	1,588	3,100	3,500	4,000
	Lifetime reductions of HC emissions (tons)	109	4,800	9,300	10,600	12,000
	Lifetime reductions of CO emissions (tons)	553	5,675	11,000	12,300	13,000
	Lifetime reductions of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tons)	11,083	351,332	672,400	753,000	850,000