



### Board of Directors & Officers

President, **Amanda Vincent**,  
Environmental Scientist Manager,  
Louisiana Department of  
Environmental Quality

Vice President, **Adrian Stocks**,  
Bureau of Water Quality Director,  
Wisconsin Department of Natural  
Resources

Treasurer, **Karen Mogus**, Deputy  
Director, Division of Water Quality,  
California State Water Resources  
Control Board

Secretary, **Lori McDaniel**,  
Bureau Chief, Water Quality Bureau,  
Iowa Department of Natural Resources

Past President, **Mary Anne Nelson**,  
Surface & Wastewater Division  
Administrator, Idaho Department of  
Environmental Quality

### Regional Representatives

Region I - **Tracy Wood** (NH)

Region II - **Jennifer Feltis** (NJ)

Region III - **Scott Morris** (VA)

Region IV - **Anna Truszczynski** (GA)

Region V - **Dana Vanderbosch** (MN)

Region VI - **Shelly Lemon** (NM)

Region VII - **Lori McDaniel** (IA)

Region VIII - **Jennifer Zygmunt** (WY)

Region IX - **Trevor Baggio** (AZ)

Region X - **Vincent McGowan** (WA)

Interstates - **Evelyn Powers** (IEC)

Executive Director & General Counsel  
**Julia Anastasio**

1634 I Street, NW, Ste. # 750,  
Washington, DC 20006

TEL: 202-756-0600

WWW.ACWA-US.ORG

The Association of Clean Water Administrators  
FY25 Appropriations for the  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
for Water Programs  
May 6, 2024

Chair Murray  
Vice Chair Collins  
Senate Appropriations Committee  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

To Chair Murray and Vice Chair Collins,

The Association of Clean Water Administrators (ACWA) offers the following recommendations as the Committee begins work on appropriations for FY25. As the national voice of state, interstate, and territorial officials responsible for the implementation of programs that protect surface waters across the nation, ACWA recommends an appropriations of \$275.1M for water programs funded through the section 106 State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG), \$190M for section 319 programs, and robust funding for geographic programs like the Chesapeake Bay, the Long Island Sound, Puget Sound and the Gulf Hypoxia Task Force.

When Congress enacted the Clean Water Act (CWA), they clearly designated states as cooperative partners with primary responsibility for implementing the CWA. The scope and breadth of state surface water program responsibilities is ever expanding. State and Interstate water programs are responsible for core CWA programs -- sampling and monitoring requirements, analyzing data, establishing water quality criteria, developing TMDLS, drafting permits and responding to citizen concerns. Over time, new federal expectations regarding the implementation of delegated programs, such as stepped-up community engagement, consideration of disparate impacts on marginalized communities when issuing certain permits, support for public involvement, cybersecurity protection, and other activities that require expanded state activities to support permit issuance and other delegated activities have further diminished resources for states to address these concerns.

States are also being asked to address PFAS, climate change, harmful algal blooms, cybersecurity, and to support environmental justice priorities and

screening initiatives. Much of the federal funding has focused on specific outcomes and projects without much attention to the crucial seasoned state staff that execute vital support and analytic functions. Robust funding for CWA programs is necessary to ensure states have the capacity to handle an increase in funding for water infrastructure, establish critical water quality standards and TMDLs, manage permitting programs, and provide technical assistance to disadvantaged communities. Fully funding section 106 and similar programs will ensure that insufficient staffing and administrative resources do not cause delays or bottlenecks with projects moving to construction with the appropriate public health safeguards and environmental permits.

Categorical Grant funding to states and interstates is the most significant federal support for core day-to-day delegated program activity and state staff capacity. However, increasing inflation has reduced the impact of the dollar and forced programs to do more with less. At the same time, inflationary pressures make it hard for states to keep up with recruitment and retention of key staff given the rising cost of living. There is also an increasing need for investment in modern infrastructure like electronic permitting and a corresponding need for analysis of growing environmental monitoring data. In sum, federal support to states has eroded.

Federal funding of the sec. 106 and sec. 319 programs comprises approximately 33% of the funds states and interstates rely on to carry out the CWA's mandates. Section 319 funding has been on the decline since 2005<sup>1</sup>, and the states currently absorb over two thirds of the cost of mandated state and delegated federal water quality programs. Additional federal funding would enable states and interstates to build upon the successes of the 319 program and work to improve the states'/interstates' water quality protection activities and ability to carry out the basic requirements of the CWA.

While appropriation increases have occurred over time since the inception of these programs, a more comprehensive analysis shows federal funding has remained nearly flat throughout the past decade, and its purchasing power has diminished when taking inflation into account. For example, CWA sec. 106 funding in 2010 was \$229 million; after a rise in funding in 2011 and 2012, funding levels settled to \$231 million over 2014 – 2019. Section 106 funding in 2020 fell to \$223 million. If you look at a more recent time horizon, the Section 106 enacted level was \$230,806,000 in FY2016 and \$230,000,000 in FY2021, a reduction of \$806,000. This funding is especially critical as CWA programs have grown much larger. The NPDES permitting program now covers 900,000 municipal, industrial, stormwater and construction facilities today. Additionally, the water quality issues facing the states and interstates are more complex and more challenging. Nutrient reduction in surface waters, stormwater management, alterations in hydrology, in part due to climate change, considerations of ground water, e-reporting requirements, emerging contaminants such as PFAS, and now social considerations of environmental justice are complications not envisioned when the CWA became law 50 years ago.

---

<sup>1</sup> In 2005, the 319 program was appropriated \$209 million and in 2022, the program was appropriated \$178 million.

Similarly, the increase in federal infrastructure funding has added additional responsibilities on state programs. State surface water programs play an integral role in building water infrastructure, from planning to design permitting to construction to compliance and robust section 106 funding is critical. State agencies are responsible for a myriad of infrastructure-related tasks including providing technical assistance to small, rural, disadvantaged, and underserved communities; marketing investments in green infrastructure; processing loan and grant applications; prioritizing projects to meet the greatest need; conducting environmental reviews; performing engineering analyses; permitting projects; monitoring compliance; and preventing fraud and waste. Any upcoming gaps in funding would undercut the proven success of these programs and jeopardize the essential assistance they provide to states. The case against funding cuts is only strengthened when considering that increases in federal investment could help reverse declines in water quality, create hundreds to thousands of construction jobs, boost the national economy, and benefit private-sector development. With this in mind, ACWA asks for your support in delivering states the resources they need to carry out these critical programs.

In conclusion, we recommend that the Subcommittee appropriate \$275.1M for sec. 106, \$190M for sec. 319 funding, and robust funding for key regional geographic programs like Chesapeake Bay and the Puget Sound to provide states with the funding they need. These investments will have tangible benefits for states, interstates, territories, and Americans across the country by making progress toward our nation's water quality goals, not to mention the other benefits of stimulating economic growth, supporting tourism, providing recreation, and promoting nationwide health with a clean water supply. The states cannot do it alone, so we ask for a strong federal-state partnership through the FY24 appropriations process. Federal government support for ACWA's work – and states' work – is essential.

Sincerely,

Amanda Vincent  
ACWA President