

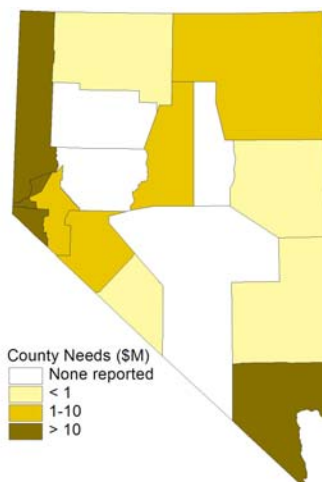


Nevada

Clean Watersheds Needs Survey 2008

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 Section 516 (b). Nevada documented needs totaling \$3.1 billion in 2008. This is a 758 percent increase from the \$363 million in needs documented in 2004.



Documented Needs in Nevada

Type of Need	Needs (2008 Dollars, Millions)		
	2004	2008	Percent Change
Wastewater treatment	\$147	\$1,863	>1,000%
Pipe repair and new pipes	\$145	\$470	224%
Recycled water distribution	\$56	\$65	16%
Combined sewer overflow correction	\$0	\$0	0%
Total Wastewater Treatment Needs	\$348	\$2,398	589%
Conveyance infrastructure	n/a	\$66	n/a
Treatment systems	n/a	\$224	n/a
Green infrastructure	n/a	\$224	n/a
General stormwater management	\$13	nr ^a	-100%
Total Stormwater Management Needs^b	\$13	\$515	>1,000%
Agriculture (cropland) best management practices (BMPs)	nr	nr	0%
Agriculture (animals) BMPs	nr	nr	0%
Silviculture (forestry) BMPs	nr	\$40	n/a
Ground water protection: unknown source BMPs	nr	nr	0%
Marinas BMPs	nr	nr	0%
Resource extraction BMPs	nr	nr	0%
Brownfields remediation	nr	nr	0%
Storage tank remediation	nr	nr	0%
Sanitary landfills BMPs	nr	nr	0%
Hydromodification (Water resource restoration and protection)	\$2	\$162	>1,000%
Other estuary management activities ^c	n/a	nr	n/a
Total Nonpoint Source Control Needs^{b,d}	\$2	\$202	>1,000%
Total Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Needs^{b,d}	nr	nr	0%
Total Needs	\$363	\$3,115	758%

^aNot reported; ^bActual needs may be higher, since documenting these needs is difficult; ^cIn 2004, Other Estuary Management Needs were reported under Separate State Estimates (SSEs); ^dNot included in Official Needs in the Report to Congress.

¹ Documented needs in the CWNS include the unfunded capital costs of projects as of January 1, 2008 that address a water quality or a water quality-related public health problem existing as of January 1, 2008, or expected to occur within the next 20 years; and meet the seven CWNS documentation criteria. All needs are in January 2008 dollars.



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Wastewater Treatment Facilities

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.
- Quality of effluent treatment from wastewater treatment facilities.

In 2008, 117% of Nevada residents received centralized wastewater treatment services at the secondary, advanced, or no discharge treatment level, compared to 88% in 1972.

Number of Centralized Treatment Facilities and Population Served									
Treatment Level	Number of Facilities			Population Served					
	1972	2008	Projected ^a	1972	%Total Population 1972	2008	%Total Population 2008	Projected ^a	
Less than Secondary	15	0	0	39,000	7	0	0	0	
Secondary	20	5	4	28,000	5	419,317	16	65,600	
Advanced	8	6	6	492,000	83	2,357,472	92	3,875,560	
No Discharge	0	36	39	0	0	247,311	10	663,589	
Total	43	47	49	559,000	94	3,024,100	117	4,604,749	

^aNumber of facilities and population served if all needs documented in the CWNS 2008 are met.

Small Communities

In Nevada, small community wastewater facilities serve 2% of the population and comprise 6% 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 (2008 Dollars, Millions)	
	2004	2008	2004	2008
0-999	0	5	\$0	\$4
1,000-3,499	4	9	\$33	\$78
3,500-10,000	2	3	\$55	\$72
Total	6	17	\$89	\$153

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

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