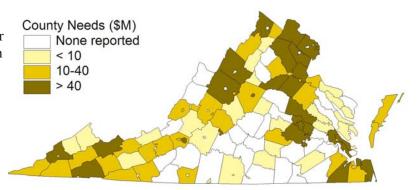
The Clean Watersheds Needs

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). Virginia documented needs totaling \$6.9 billion in 2008. This is a 23 percent increase from the \$5.6 billion in needs documented in 2004.



Documented Needs in Virginia	a				
_	Needs (Needs (2008 Dollars, Millions)			
Type of Need	2004	2008	Percent Change		
Wastewater treatment	\$2,810	\$3,326	18%		
Pipe repair and new pipes	\$2,166	\$2,906	34%		
Recycled water distribution	nr	nr	0%		
Combined sewer overflow correction	\$607	\$616	1%		
Total Wastewater Treatment Needs	\$5,583	\$6,848	23%		
Conveyance infrastructure	n/a	nr ^a	n/a		
Treatment systems	n/a	nr	n/a		
Green infrastructure	n/a	nr	n/a		
General stormwater management	nr	nr	0%		
Total Stormwater Management Needs ^b	nr	nr	0%		
Agriculture (cropland) best management practices (BMPs)	nr	nr	0%		
Agriculture (animals) BMPs	nr	nr	0%		
Silviculture (forestry) BMPs	nr	nr	0%		
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)	nr	nr	0%		
Other estuary management activities ^c	n/a	nr	n/a		
Total Nonpoint Source Control Needs ^{b,d}	nr	nr	0%		
Total Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Needs ^{b,d}	nr	\$4	n/a		
Total Needs	\$5,583	\$6,852	23%		

^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.

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, 70% of Virginia residents received centralized wastewater treatment services at the secondary, advanced, or no discharge treatment level, compared to 24% in 1972.

Number of Centralized Treatment Facilities and Population Served								
Number of Facilities				Population Served				
				%Total	_	%Total		
					Population		Population	
Treatment Level	1972	2008	Projected ^a	1972	1972	2008	2008	Projected ^a
Less than Secondary	190	0	0	1,079,000	22	C	0	0
Secondary	121	152	129	248,000	5	1,759,181	23	2,179,640
Advanced	157	72	105	954,000	19	3,633,462	47	5,582,063
No Discharge	0	1	4	C	0	1,867	<1	6,378
Total	468	225	238	2,281,000	46	5,394,510	70	7,768,081

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

Small Communities

In Virginia, small community wastewater facilities serve 7% of the population and comprise 12% of total wastewater treatment and collection needs. EPA small community support information is available at:

www	ena	gov/	owm/	mah	/smcomm

Reported Needs for Facilities in Small Communities						
Fac	ilities	Needs (2008 Dollars, Millions)				
Population	2004	2008	2004	2008		
0-999	60	57	\$234	\$193		
1,000-3,499	59	57	\$312	\$341		
3,500-10,000	30	32	\$251	\$286		
Total	149	146	\$797	\$820		

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