

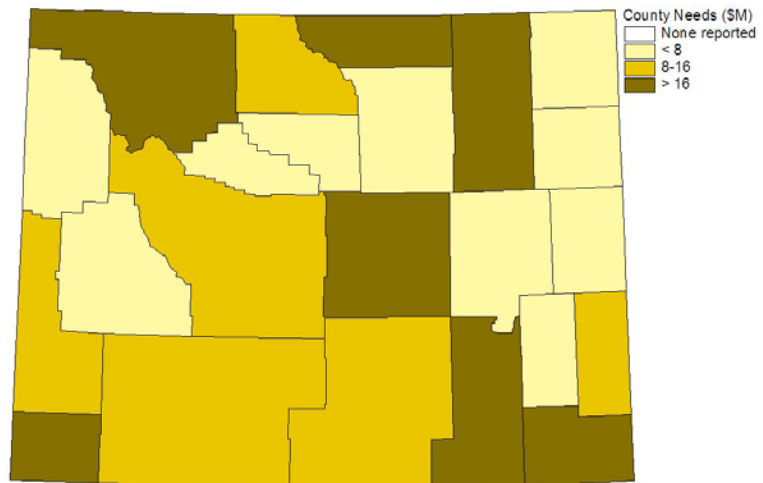


Wyoming

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). Wyoming documented needs totaling \$316 million in 2008. This is a 3 percent increase from the \$306 million in needs documented in 2004.



Documented Needs in Wyoming

Type of Need	Needs (2008 Dollars, Millions)		
	2004	2008	Percent Change
Wastewater treatment	\$126	\$48	-62%
Pipe repair and new pipes	\$96	\$70	-27%
Recycled water distribution	nr ^a	\$1	n/a
Combined sewer overflow correction	\$0	\$0	0%
Total Wastewater Treatment Needs	\$222	\$119	-46%
Conveyance infrastructure	n/a	\$33	n/a
Treatment systems	n/a	\$4	n/a
Green infrastructure	n/a	nr	n/a
General stormwater management	\$1	nr	-100%
Total Stormwater Management Needs^b	\$1	\$37	>1,000%
Agriculture (cropland) best management practices (BMPs)	\$4	\$5	25%
Agriculture (animals) BMPs	nr	nr	0%
Silviculture (forestry) BMPs	nr	nr	0%
Ground water protection: unknown source BMPs	nr	\$15	n/a
Marinas BMPs	nr	nr	0%
Resource extraction BMPs	nr	nr	0%
Brownfields remediation	nr	nr	0%
Storage tank remediation	\$44	\$13	-70%
Sanitary landfills BMPs	\$31	\$126	306%
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}	\$79	\$160	103%
Total Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Needs^{b,d}	\$4	<\$0.5	-94%
Total Needs	\$306	\$316	3%

^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, 82% of Wyoming residents received centralized wastewater treatment services at the secondary, advanced, or no discharge treatment level, compared to 15% 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	22	0	0	205,000	55	0	0	0	
Secondary	4	72	73	36,000	10	339,376	64	376,795	
Advanced	4	8	11	19,000	5	75,356	14	129,283	
No Discharge	0	17	17	0	0	15,993	3	16,613	
Total	30	97	101	260,000	70	430,725	82	522,691	

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

Small Communities

In Wyoming, small community wastewater facilities serve 21% of the population and comprise 60% 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	44	32	\$36	\$16
1,000-3,499	21	23	\$36	\$28
3,500-10,000	9	6	\$39	\$26
Total	74	61	\$111	\$71

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