

Testimony of April Snell, Executive Director, Oregon Water Resources Congress
Submitted to the United States Senate Appropriations
Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

April 20, 2018

RE: FY19 Budget for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Water State Revolving Fund Loan Program

The Oregon Water Resources Congress (OWRC) is concerned about continuing reductions to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Clean Water State Revolving Fund Loan Program (CWSRF) and is requesting that appropriations for this program be increased to at least **\$2 billion** in FY19. The CWSRF is an effective loan program that addresses critical water infrastructure needs while benefitting the environment, local communities, and the economy.

OWRC was established in 1912 as a trade association to support the protection of water rights and promote the wise stewardship of water resources statewide. OWRC members are local governmental entities, which include irrigation districts, water control districts, drainage districts, water improvement districts, and other agricultural water suppliers that deliver water to roughly 1/3 of all irrigated land in Oregon. These water stewards operate complex water management systems, including water supply reservoirs, canals, pipelines, and hydropower facilities.

FY19 Appropriations

We recognize that we must make strategic investments with our country's scarce resources and maximize benefits to the American people. The CWSRF is a perfect example of the type of program that should have funding increased because it creates jobs while benefitting the environment and is a highly efficient return on taxpayer investment. Oregon, like many other states, continues to face high levels of unemployment and the CWSRF funded projects provide much needed construction and professional services jobs. Moreover, as a loan program, it is a wise investment that allows local communities to leverage their limited resources and address critical infrastructure needs that would otherwise be unmet.

Nationally, there are large and growing critical water infrastructure needs. In EPA's most recent needs surveys, *The Clean Watersheds Needs Survey 2012: Report to Congress and Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment: Fifth Report to Congress*, the estimated funding need for drinking water infrastructure totaled \$384 billion (in 2011 dollars) and wastewater infrastructure needs totaled \$271 billion (in 2012 dollars). Appropriations for water infrastructure, specifically CWSRF, should not be declining but remaining strong in order to meet these critical needs. In 2016 and 2017 appropriations for the CWSRF program were approximately \$1.394 billion. We are concerned as we see this negative downward trend continuing while the status of our nation's water infrastructure continues to decline.

We also continue to be highly supportive of expanding "green infrastructure," in fact, irrigation districts and other water suppliers in Oregon are on the forefront of "green infrastructure" through innovative piping projects that provide multiple environmental benefits, which is discussed in greater detail below. However, continually reducing the amount of funds available

for these types of worthwhile projects has created increased uncertainty for potential borrowers about whether adequate funding will be available in future years. CWSRF is often an integral part of an overall package of state, federal and local funding that necessitates a stronger level of assurance that loan funds will be available for planned water infrastructure projects. Reductions in the CWSRF could lead to loss of grant funding and delay or derail beneficial projects that irrigation districts have been developing for years.

Additionally, OWRC is pleased that EPA continues “strategic partnerships” with the USDA’s Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS) and other federal agencies to improve water quality and address nonpoint source pollution. Oregon had one priority watershed eligible for funding through the National Water Quality Initiative in 2017 and anticipates that additional watersheds will be included in the future. As Oregon is a delegated state, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) administers the CWSRF and is an important lead agency in incentivizing voluntary efforts to improve these and other impaired waterways in the state. DEQ and its administration of the CWSRF has been an extremely valuable tool in Oregon for improving water quality and efficiently addressing infrastructure challenges that are otherwise cost-prohibitive.

CWSRF Needs in Oregon

The appropriations for the CWSRF program over the past few years has been far short of what is needed to address critical water infrastructure needs in Oregon and across the nation. This has led to fewer water infrastructure projects, and therefore a reduction in improvements to water quality. DEQ’s most recent “Proposed Intended Use Plan Update #2 - State Fiscal Year 2018,” lists 21 projects in need of a total of \$166,079,756 in Oregon alone. The federal capitalization grant funding awarded in FY17 will total \$14,977,000, which is wholly inadequate to address and complete these much-needed projects.

Now that irrigation districts are once again eligible for principal forgiveness (which was recently reinstated with the passage of the WIIN Act), seven irrigation districts submitted applications for funding in 2018. All totaled Oregon irrigation districts have submitted applications to DEQ for over \$63,000,000 for the design and construction of multiple projects to improve water quality and quantity associated with irrigation diversions, canals and pipelines throughout the state. OWRC is hopeful that with an increase in money available, there will be enough funding available to complete projects that will not only benefit the environment and the patrons served by the water delivery system, but also benefit the economy.

CWSRF and Irrigation Districts

OWRC and our members are highly supportive of the CWSRF, including promoting the program to our members and annually submitting federal appropriations testimony to support increased funding for the CWSRF. We believe it is an important funding tool that irrigation districts and other water suppliers are using for innovative piping projects that provide multiple environmental and economic benefits.

Many OWRC member districts have successfully received loans from the CWSRF over the last several years and many more continue to apply. Numerous irrigation districts and other water suppliers need to pipe currently open canals, which reduces sediment and water temperature and

provides other water quality improvements as well as increasing water availability for fish and irrigators by reducing water loss from the delivery system. As an example of past success, in 2009, four irrigation districts received over \$11 million funding in Oregon from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) through the CWSRF for projects which created valuable jobs while improving water quality. These four projects were essential to DEQ not only meeting but exceeding the minimum requirement that 20% of the total ARRA funding for the CWSRF be used for “green” projects. Without the irrigation district projects, it is likely that Oregon’s CWSRF would not have qualified for ARRA funding.

The Importance and Success of Local Watershed Planning

Oregon’s success in watershed planning illustrates that planning efforts work best when diverse interests develop and implement plans at the local watershed level with support from state government. Oregon has recently revised their CWSRF rules; thus making conservation easier and its benefits to be better achieved in the State. As the national model for watershed planning, Oregon does not need a new federal agency or Executive Branch office to oversee conservation and restoration efforts. Planning activities are conducted through local watershed councils, volunteer-driven organizations that work with local, state and federal agencies, economic and environmental interests, agricultural, industrial and municipal water users, local landowners, tribes, and other members of the community. There are over 60 individual watershed councils in Oregon that are already deeply engaged in watershed planning and restoration activities. Watershed planning in Oregon formally began in 1995 with the development of the Oregon Plan for Salmon Recovery and Watershed Enhancement, a statewide strategy developed in response to the federal listing of several fish species. This strategy led to the creation of the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB), a state agency and policy oversight board that funds and promotes voluntary and collaborative efforts that “help create and maintain healthy watersheds and natural habitats that support thriving communities and strong economies” in 1999.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we applaud the CWSRF program for allowing Oregon's DEQ to make targeted loans that address Clean Water Act issues and improve water quality but also help incentivize innovative water management solutions that benefit local communities, agricultural economies, and the environment. This voluntary approach creates and promotes cooperation and collaborative solutions to complex water resources challenges. We respectfully request the appropriation of at least \$2 billion for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund for FY 2019.

Sincerely,

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