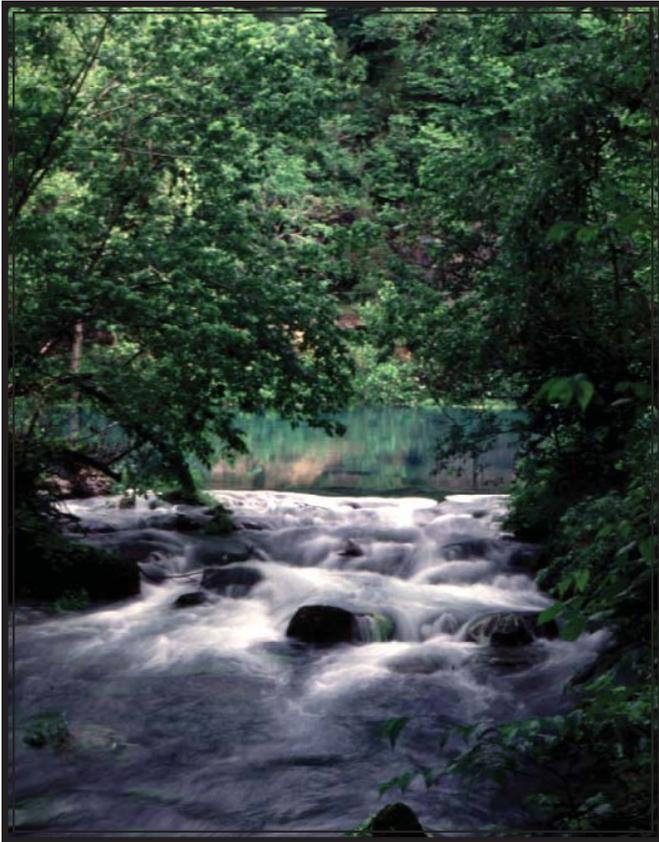




Funding Missouri's Clean Water Effort



The federal Clean Water Act sets basic water quality standards and provides for the states to administer their own programs. In Missouri, that responsibility requires constant monitoring of numerous pollutants in more than 100,000 miles of streams and in 300,000 acres of lakes. It is important Missouri runs the program in our state. Having a state program assists local communities and businesses while still protecting water quality. It ensures Missouri priorities drive water quality decisions. The Clean Water Fee helps pay for much of the work necessary to keep the program in Missouri...however, there are critical gaps that need to be filled to keep an effective program with state delegation.

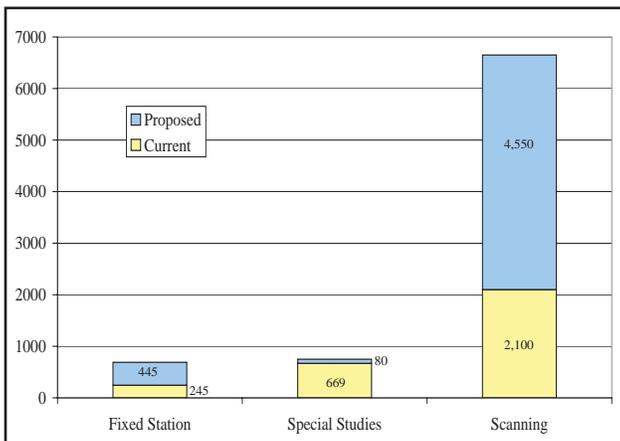
Water Quality Monitoring

Data is the key to managing water quality. Good decisions about water quality management require supporting data. Monitoring data indicates which waters are healthy and which are not. The department uses this data to determine what changes are needed to restore impaired waters. Monitoring data also enables the department to draft permits based on actual stream conditions, not conservative assumptions. Therefore, permits are less costly to comply with yet are protective of water quality. The

department must close significant gaps in the monitoring effort to be successful in managing water quality. Closing the gap requires a stable funding source to support long-term monitoring strategies.

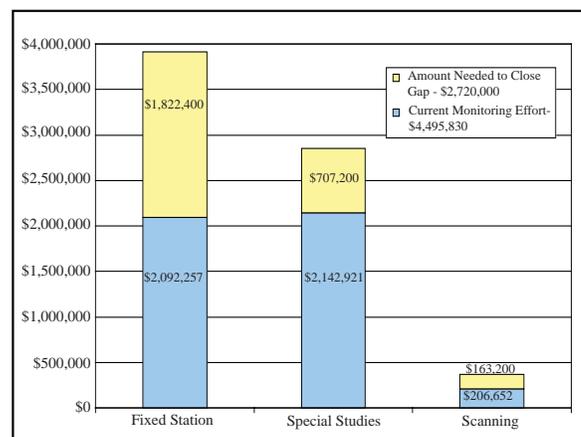
Unmet Water Quality Monitoring Needs

**Monitoring Needs:
Recommended Additional Sites**



- Fixed Station - Long Term Monitoring for Standard Pollutants at a Specified Location
- Special Studies - Short Term Intensive Studies to Determine Specific Stream Characteristics
- Scanning - Visual Surveys to Assess Impact

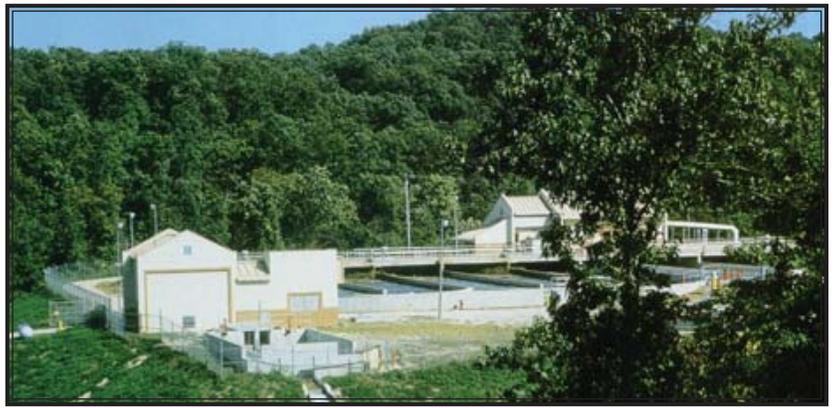
**Monitoring Needs:
Cost of Recommended Sites**



- Chemical monitoring of large and small streams
- Biological monitoring of large and small streams
- Expansion of low flow surveys
- Regional specific criteria studies

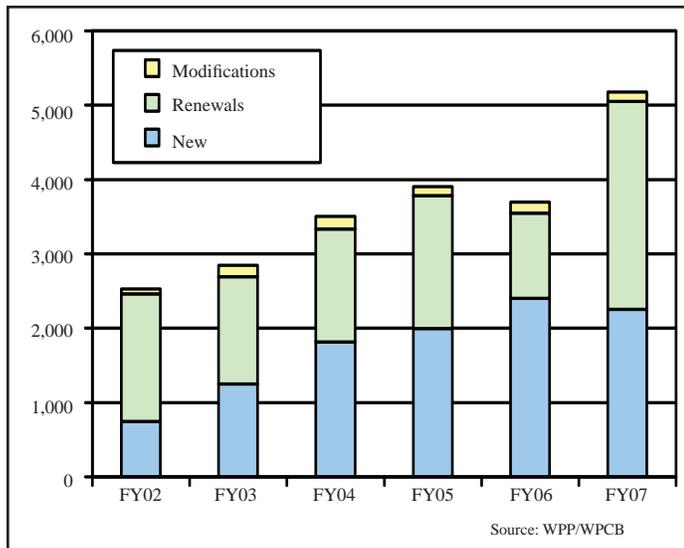
Permitting

The department issues permits to protect water quality. During Fiscal Year 2007, the department provided oversight on more than 18,000 Missouri State Operating Permits, construction permits and certifications. Permits protect water quality while ensuring vital activities continue such as wastewater treatment, construction and animal agriculture.



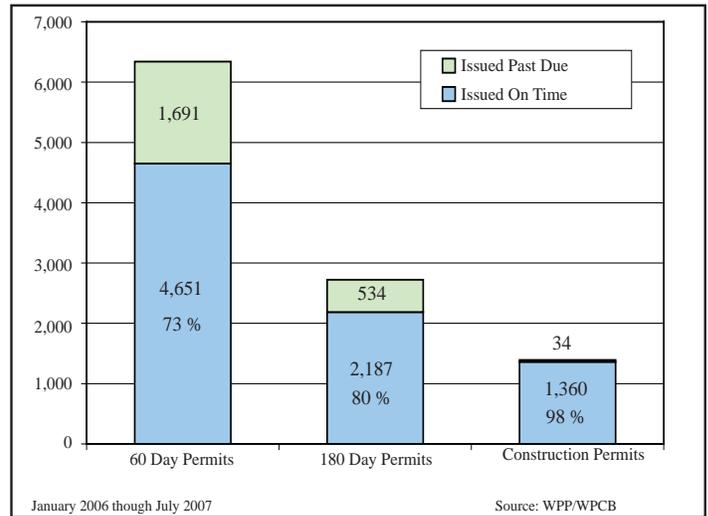
Unmet Permitting Needs

Increased Operating Permit Workload



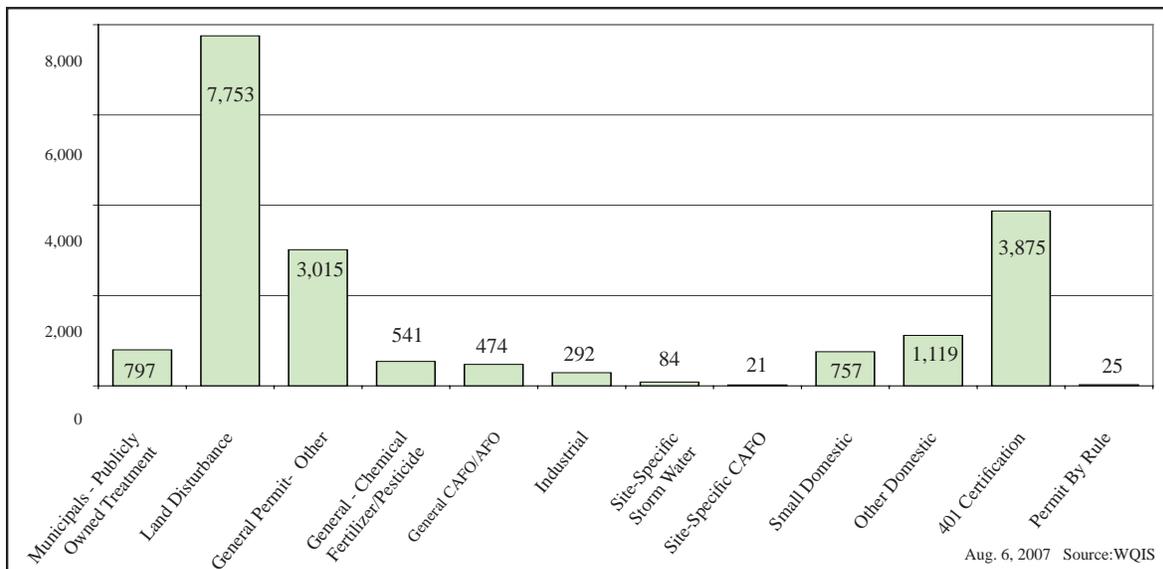
The permit workload has increased significantly since 2002 due to the growth in Missouri and new federal requirements, that have increased the complexity of permits to the workload. The program needs additional funding to eliminate the permit backlog, issue permits on time and ensure quality and consistency.

State Operating and Construction Permits and Renewals Issued On Time or Past Due



The statute sets timeframes, 60 or 180 days, for most permits. The department strives to meet these timeframes. Reasons for not meeting the timeframes can include incomplete information provided by the permittee, the complexity of the permit or the lack of department staff.

Missouri State Operating Permits and Certifications by Type 18,753 Total Permits





Compliance and Assistance

The department provides compliance and assistance with permittees. The department Environmental Assistance Visits are an effective tool to help facilities with new permits by providing an informal and scheduled walk-through of their permit requirements. In 2007, the department conducted 2,158 clean water Environmental Assistance Visits. The department also inspects permittees to ensure compliance with clean water regulations.

Unmet Compliance and Assistance Needs

The department typically meets federal inspection goals for large municipal and industrial dischargers and large CAFOs. The department has limited resources, however, to inspect other permittees. The department has stepped up inspections of several areas, however, the department is still only inspecting about six percent of land disturbance permits per year and only three percent of other general permits. To increase permitting resources, beginning in 2000, the department reduced the number of staff dedicated to inspections. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is filling this growing inspection gap by increasing inspections of land disturbance permits, as well as small and medium municipal systems and specific national water priorities.



Inspection Percentage*

	# of Facilities as of Aug. 6, 2007 *	# of Inspections in SFY 2007	% Inspected Annually
Land Disturbance	7,753	468	6 %
401 Certification	3,875	1	0 %
General Permit - Other	3,015	94	3 %
Other Domestic	1,119	148	1 %
Municipals - Publicly Owned Treatment	797	187	23 %
Small Domestic	757	318	42 %
General - Chemical Fertilizer/Pesticide	541	45	8 %
General CAFO/AFO	474	71	15 %
Industrial	292	51	17 %
Site-Specific Storm Water	84	104	125%
Site-Specific CAFO	21	83	395 %

* Does not include Permit By Rule

Compliance Performance*

	SFY05	SFY06	SFY07
Number of Permits ¹	12,108	13,610	14,853 ²
Inspections Conducted	1,754	1,591	1,570 ³
Concern Investigations Conducted	1,727	1,523	1,466
Notices of Violation Issued	703	306	572
Enforcement Actions Required	56	50	59
Cases Resolved by Program	30	32	8
Cases Resolved through Attorney General's Office	15	11	10

Enforcement action is rare but sometimes necessary. Through enforcement, the department works to provide a level playing field for all permittees. Typically, 20 to 40 percent of inspections result in Notices of Violation and fewer than two percent result in additional enforcement action. Increasing state inspection and compliance resources will improve compliance with water quality standards and promote locally appropriate solutions.

¹ Does not include Permit By Rule or 401 Certifications.

² Permitted Facility Total as of Aug. 6, 2007

³ Does not include FAC inspections

SFY - State Fiscal Year

Other Uses of Clean Water Fees

The department uses Clean Water Fees to fund water pollution related outreach, coordination and oversight efforts. The department also provides training approval and certification information to wastewater system operators, including concentrated animal feeding operators.

Leveraging Federal Dollars for Infrastructure

The Clean Water Fee supports the state clean water program. Having an authorized state program is a condition for receiving federal capitalization grants for the state revolving loan fund. To date, the state has received over \$679.9 million to fund low interest loans for communities and public wastewater systems to build and upgrade their collection and treatment systems, which is an additional reason to support the state clean water program.

Five-Year Needs for Missouri Clean Water Program

Current Level of Service

- Income needs to support current level of service and staffing Five-Year Needs
\$32.80 million

Funding Unmet Needs

- Water Quality Monitoring: Develop level of monitoring to close EPA identified gap, perform UAA's, aquatic life assessments and other studies \$13.60 million
- Permitting: Eliminate permit backlog, institute quality and consistency program \$ 4.85 million
- Compliance and Assistance: Inspection and enforcement efforts to meet federal requirements \$ 3.30 million

Total Five-Year Need

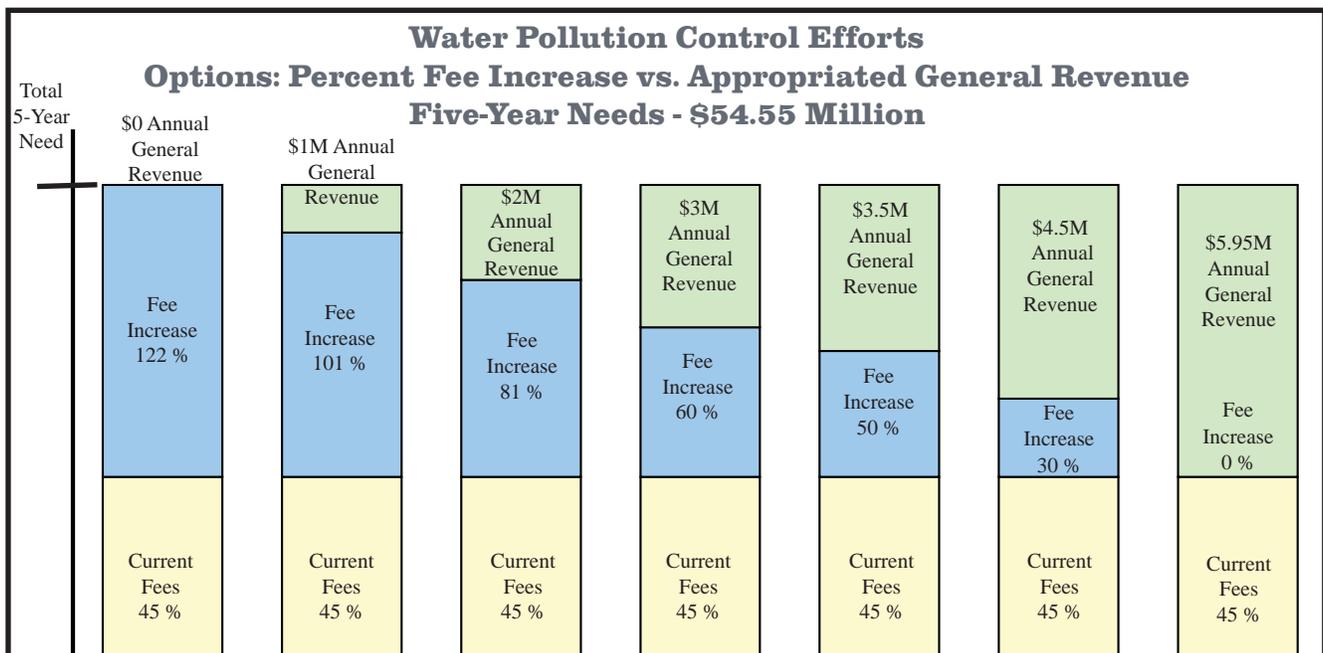
\$ 54.55 million

Five-Year Income Projected from Current Fees

\$ 24.80 million

Five-Year Unmet Needs

\$ 29.75 million



For more information contact the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Water Protection Program at P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176 or call 1-800-361-4827 or (573) 751-1300.