



Impact of U.S. House of Representatives' Appropriations Bill on 2025 Annual Federal Funding for Water Infrastructure

The U.S. House of Representatives' appropriations bill for fiscal year 2025 cuts \$1.7 billion in annual federal funding from the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRFs), the nation's premier programs for funding water infrastructure that protects public health and the environment. The bill cuts annual federal funding for the SRFs by nearly \$700 million and diverts an additional \$1 billion from SRF state loan programs to provide grants for congressional earmarks. As a result of draconian cuts and diversions, 47 states and Puerto Rico will experience loss of net federal funding (SRFs and congressional earmarks) compared to federal funding before the return of earmarks in 2022.

State	2025 Annual Federal Funding ¹ Compared to 2021 Annual Federal Funding ²		
	Clean Water Infrastructure	Drinking Water Infrastructure	Total Water Infrastructure
Alabama	(6,757,000)	(13,407,000)	(20,164,000)
Alaska	(5,755,000)	(7,167,000)	(12,922,000)
Arizona	261,000	(5,922,614)	(5,661,614)
Arkansas	4,360,800	(11,950,000)	(7,589,200)
California	(15,468,693)	(11,560,400)	(27,029,093)
Colorado	(1,744,800)	(10,760,204)	(12,505,004)
Connecticut	(4,143,731)	(4,955,400)	(9,099,131)
Delaware	(3,166,751)	(7,167,000)	(10,333,751)
Florida	23,439,600	(7,507,672)	15,931,928
Georgia	345,554	(456,580)	(111,026)
Hawaii	(6,342,200)	(3,849,600)	(10,191,800)
Idaho	(4,704,000)	3,833,000	(871,000)
Illinois	(13,630,000)	5,292,600	(8,337,400)
Indiana	(20,810,200)	(3,164,200)	(23,974,400)
Iowa	(7,019,000)	(10,426,000)	(17,445,000)
Kansas	(5,838,832)	(6,968,000)	(12,806,832)
Kentucky	(1,899,996)	(5,437,200)	(7,337,196)

¹ Amounts are based on estimated allotments of annual federal funding for the Clean Water and Drinking Water SRFs plus congressional earmarks. The SRF allotments are determined by federal law; the allotment for the Clean Water SRFs is established in the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act requires the allotment for the Drinking Water SRFs to be based on a quadrennial survey of needs.

² 2021 was the year before Congress began using annual federal funding for the SRFs to pay for congressional earmarks.

Louisiana	(5,498,800)	(8,356,200)	(13,855,000)
Maine	(2,017,872)	(6,061,200)	(8,079,072)
Maryland	(14,460,400)	(5,579,629)	(20,040,029)
Massachusetts	(13,125,000)	2,465,600	(10,659,400)
Michigan	(14,117,400)	8,363,400	(5,754,000)
Minnesota	5,533,600	18,877,800	24,411,400
Mississippi	(4,658,000)	(2,369,000)	(7,027,000)
Missouri	(25,646,000)	(12,144,000)	(37,790,000)
Montana	(4,704,000)	(4,767,000)	(9,471,000)
Nebraska	1,753,400	(5,115,917)	(3,362,517)
Nevada	1,531,400	2,671,600	4,203,000
New Hampshire	(6,289,600)	(7,167,000)	(13,456,600)
New Jersey	(15,332,918)	4,132,200	(11,200,718)
New Mexico	825,000	(3,849,600)	(3,024,600)
New York	(60,602,936)	25,187,360	(35,415,576)
North Carolina	(2,198,200)	(8,814,096)	(11,012,296)
North Dakota	(4,704,000)	(7,167,000)	(11,871,000)
Ohio	(36,442,303)	(3,309,200)	(39,751,503)
Oklahoma	(645,000)	442,986	(202,014)
Oregon	(3,666,400)	(3,681,400)	(7,347,800)
Pennsylvania	(17,039,768)	(7,803,028)	(24,842,796)
Rhode Island	(2,090,991)	(6,061,200)	(8,152,191)
South Carolina	(7,716,200)	(7,204,000)	(14,920,200)
South Dakota	(4,704,000)	(7,167,000)	(11,871,000)
Tennessee	(10,153,424)	(1,820,000)	(11,973,424)
Texas	(13,821,655)	(34,227,360)	(48,049,015)
Utah	(736,000)	(417,000)	(1,153,000)
Vermont	(2,539,080)	(7,167,000)	(9,706,080)
Virginia	(4,798,600)	(1,757,400)	(6,556,000)
Washington	(3,651,600)	(967,000)	(4,618,600)
West Virginia	(10,242,000)	(6,167,000)	(16,409,000)
Wisconsin	(24,734,000)	(8,942,000)	(33,676,000)
Wyoming	(2,954,000)	(5,417,000)	(8,371,000)
Puerto Rico	(9,746,000)	(7,167,000)	(16,913,000)