



## Impact of Congressional Earmarks on Annual Federal Funding for Water Infrastructure

Over the last three years, Congress has diverted \$3.73 billion in annual federal funding from the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRFs) to pay for congressional earmarks. This massive diversion of federal funding doesn't reduce spending or contribute to a balanced budget; it is simply a redistribution of federal funding from 33 states to 17 states.

Below are the states that have seen the biggest gains and the biggest losses in annual federal funding for water infrastructure (funding for the SRFs and congressional earmarks combined).

Top Ten States	Net Loss (2022-2024) (SRFs plus earmarks)		Top Ten States	Net Gain (2022-2024) (SRFs plus earmarks)
Texas	(\$105,590,588)		West Virginia	\$154,884,678
Indiana	(\$69,623,744)		Alaska	\$93,356,000
Pennsylvania	(\$45,751,909)		Maine	\$76,771,967
Puerto Rico	(\$43,045,000)		Oklahoma	\$62,305,281
Missouri	(\$40,551,973)		Mississippi	\$60,549,424
Illinois	(\$36,556,397)		Oregon	\$52,450,454
Tennessee	(\$34,494,416)		California	\$51,091,363
Iowa	(\$33,354,000)		Nevada	\$41,136,749
Wisconsin	(\$30,948,503)		Washington	\$37,674,652
Maryland	(\$30,019,856)		South Carolina	\$32,076,000