

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Alabama***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Alabama has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Alabama, one Superfund cleanup has been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Alabama has received 4 grants totaling \$1.1 million.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In Alabama, toxic releases declined from 102,042,875 pounds in 1992 to 80,263,145 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Alabama has received \$124.5 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Alabama has received \$39.1 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Alabama has received \$19.5 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Alabama has received \$208.7 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Alabama has received \$1.7 million.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Alabama have received funds to protect 426,701 acres.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. Alabama has received \$9 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Alaska***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Alaska has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Alaska, 3 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Alaska has received one grant totaling \$200,000.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In Alaska, toxic releases declined from 3,359,569 pounds in 1992 to 779,045 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Alaska has received \$55 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Alaska has received \$49.3 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Alaska has received \$10.7 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Alaska has received \$5.8 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Alaska has received \$521,529.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Alaska have received funds to protect 29,211 acres.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. Alaska has received \$26.2 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Arizona***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Arizona has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Arizona, 2 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Arizona has received 7 grants totaling \$2.2 million.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In Arizona, toxic releases declined from 58,333,529 pounds in 1992 to 27,772,470 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Arizona has received \$75 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Arizona has received \$39.7 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Arizona has received \$13.4 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Arizona has received \$102.9 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Arizona has received \$1.2 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Arkansas***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Arkansas has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Arkansas, 6 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Arkansas has received \$72.8 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Arkansas has received \$44.3 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Arkansas has received \$17.6 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Arkansas has received \$288.3 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Arkansas has received \$978,868.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Arkansas have received funds to protect 124,898 acres.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
California***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of California has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In California, 23 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. California has received 31 grants totaling \$7.7 million.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In California, toxic releases declined from 62,314,416 pounds in 1992 to 3,147,090 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. California has received \$796.3 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. California has received \$317.6 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. California has received \$45.5 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. California has received \$243.8 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. California has received \$6.6 million.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in California have received funds to protect 126,327 acres.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. California has received \$28.7 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Colorado***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Colorado has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Colorado, 4 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Colorado has received 8 grants totaling \$3.4 million.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Colorado has received \$89 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Colorado has received \$46.8 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Colorado has received \$12.6 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Colorado has received \$82.1 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Colorado has received \$1.2 million.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Colorado have received funds to protect 2,070,269 acres.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Connecticut***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Connecticut has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Connecticut, 5 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Connecticut has received 16 grants totaling \$4.5 million.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In Connecticut, toxic releases declined from 17,572,284 pounds in 1992 to 6,615 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Connecticut has received \$136.4 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Connecticut has received \$43.7 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Connecticut has received \$9.4 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Connecticut has received \$38.5 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Connecticut has received \$1 million.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. Connecticut has received \$8.5 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Delaware***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Delaware has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Delaware, 9 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Delaware has received one grant totaling \$400,000.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Delaware has received \$54.6 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Delaware has received \$34.9 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Delaware has received \$6.9 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Delaware has received \$73.8 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Delaware has received \$770,587.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Delaware have received funds to protect 2,149 acres.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. Delaware has received \$10.3 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Florida***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Florida has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Florida, 29 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Florida has received 22 grants totaling \$5.3 million.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In Florida, toxic releases declined from 60,169,233 pounds in 1992 to 51,320,435 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Florida has received \$375.8 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Florida has received \$109.9 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Florida has received \$33.3 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Florida has received \$214.9 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Florida has received \$3.1 million.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Florida have received funds to protect 82,826 acres.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. Florida has received \$30.2 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Georgia***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Georgia has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Georgia, 8 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Georgia has received 5 grants totaling \$1 million.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In Georgia, toxic releases declined from 50,320,720 pounds in 1992 to 0 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Georgia has received \$188.2 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Georgia has received \$73.6 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Georgia has received \$20.1 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Georgia has received \$238.4 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Georgia has received \$1.5 million.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Georgia have received funds to protect 263,012 acres.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. Georgia has received \$6.6 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Hawaii***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Hawaii has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Hawaii, one Superfund cleanup has been completed since 1993.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In Hawaii, toxic releases declined from 732,637 pounds in 1992 to 343,620 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Hawaii has received \$86.2 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Hawaii has received \$34.9 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Hawaii has received \$6.3 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of

Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Hawaii has received \$8.7 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Hawaii has received \$650,860.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. Hawaii has received \$8.1 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Idaho***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Idaho has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Idaho, 3 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Idaho has received one grant totaling \$98,000.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Idaho has received \$54.6 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Idaho has received \$36.5 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Idaho has received \$11.4 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Idaho has received \$70.9 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Idaho has received \$717,955.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Idaho have received funds to protect 733,279 acres.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Illinois***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Illinois has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Illinois, 10 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Illinois has received 14 grants totaling \$6.7 million.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In Illinois, toxic releases declined from 99,979,241 pounds in 1992 to 94,833,950 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Illinois has received \$503.5 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Illinois has received \$116.1 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Illinois has received \$38.1 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Illinois has received \$258.6 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Illinois has received \$2.9 million.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Illinois have received funds to protect 657,598 acres.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Indiana***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Indiana has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Indiana, 18 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Indiana has received 8 grants totaling \$1.8 million.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In Indiana, toxic releases declined from 123,309,169 pounds in 1992 to 105,307,450 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Indiana has received \$268.3 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Indiana has received \$52.9 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Indiana has received \$20.1 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Indiana has received \$236.5 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Indiana has received \$1.8 million.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Indiana have received funds to protect 213,118 acres.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. Indiana has received \$766,000.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Iowa***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Iowa has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Iowa, 8 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Iowa has received 7 grants totaling \$2 million.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In Iowa, toxic releases declined from 28,500,483 pounds in 1992 to 20,055,433 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Iowa has received \$150.7 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Iowa has received \$52.1 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Iowa has received \$22.5 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Iowa has received \$206.6 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Iowa has received \$767,801.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Iowa have received funds to protect 1,438,141 acres.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Kansas***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Kansas has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Kansas, 2 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Kansas has received one grant totaling \$400,000.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In Kansas, toxic releases declined from 24,609,629 pounds in 1992 to 18,943,052 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Kansas has received \$100.5 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Kansas has received \$45.5 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Kansas has received \$15.5 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Kansas has received \$88.7 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Kansas has received \$1.1 million.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Kansas have received funds to protect 2,474,633 acres.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Kentucky***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Kentucky has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Kentucky, 11 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Kentucky has received 3 grants totaling \$1.1 million.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In Kentucky, toxic releases declined from 40,012,231 pounds in 1992 to 36,570,625 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Kentucky has received \$141.7 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Kentucky has received \$46.6 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Kentucky has received \$17.6 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Kentucky has received \$376.5 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Kentucky has received \$1 million.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Kentucky have received funds to protect 248,685 acres.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Louisiana***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Louisiana has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Louisiana, 8 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Louisiana has received 6 grants totaling \$1.6 million.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In Louisiana, toxic releases declined from 249,923,555 pounds in 1992 to 126,856,386 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Louisiana has received \$122.4 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Louisiana has received \$51.6 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Louisiana has received \$20.9 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Louisiana has received \$224.9 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Louisiana has received \$1.3 million.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Louisiana have received funds to protect 173,106 acres.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. Louisiana has received \$20.8 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Maine***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Maine has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Maine, 4 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Maine has received 4 grants totaling \$1.1 million.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In Maine, toxic releases declined from 12,148,353 pounds in 1992 to 6,199,758 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Maine has received \$86.2 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Maine has received \$35 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Maine has received \$10.2 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Maine has received \$137.5 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Maine has received \$734,862.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Maine have received funds to protect 23,370 acres.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. Maine has received \$21.1 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Maryland***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Maryland has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Maryland, one Superfund cleanup has been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Maryland has received 6 grants totaling \$1.8 million.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In Maryland, toxic releases declined from 11,049,282 pounds in 1992 to 9,893,516 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Maryland has received \$269.3 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Maryland has received \$39.9 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Maryland has received \$13.7 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Maryland has received \$84.3 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Maryland has received \$2.6 million.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Maryland have received funds to protect 27,950 acres.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. Maryland has received \$24.1 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Massachusetts***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Massachusetts has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Massachusetts, 7 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Massachusetts has received 40 grants totaling \$13.2 million.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In Massachusetts, toxic releases declined from 15,994,502 pounds in 1992 to 6,183,698 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Massachusetts has received \$378 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Massachusetts has received \$100.3 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Massachusetts has received \$12 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Massachusetts has received \$135.8 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Massachusetts has received \$1.3 million.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. Massachusetts has received \$20.8 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Michigan***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Michigan has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Michigan, 42 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Michigan has received 15 grants totaling \$3.5 million.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In Michigan, toxic releases declined from 100,544,085 pounds in 1992 to 74,717,490 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Michigan has received \$478.7 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Michigan has received \$125.4 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Michigan has received \$28.1 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Michigan has received \$284.3 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Michigan has received \$3.3 million.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Michigan have received funds to protect 215,675 acres.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. Michigan has received \$21.7 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Minnesota***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Minnesota has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Minnesota, 20 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Minnesota has received 11 grants totaling \$2.8 million.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In Minnesota, toxic releases declined from 29,751,754 pounds in 1992 to 15,682,943 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Minnesota has received \$182.5 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Minnesota has received \$79.3 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Minnesota has received \$31.6 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Minnesota has received \$168.3 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Minnesota has received \$1.2 million.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Minnesota have received funds to protect 1,372,013 acres.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. Minnesota has received \$2.2 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Mississippi***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Mississippi has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Mississippi, 2 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Mississippi has received 3 grants totaling \$600,000.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In Mississippi, toxic releases declined from 47,785,542 pounds in 1992 to 45,488,708 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Mississippi has received \$100.3 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Mississippi has received \$42.4 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Mississippi has received \$17.3 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Mississippi has received \$262.3 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Mississippi has received \$906,376.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Mississippi have received funds to protect 720,097 acres.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. Mississippi has received \$6.7 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Missouri***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Missouri has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Missouri, 12 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Missouri has received 10 grants totaling \$2.5 million.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In Missouri, toxic releases declined from 63,003,998 pounds in 1992 to 53,625,375 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Missouri has received \$308.6 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Missouri has received \$51.9 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Missouri has received \$20.1 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Missouri has received \$171.1 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Missouri has received \$1.7 million.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Missouri have received funds to protect 1,307,219 acres.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Montana***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Montana has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Montana, 3 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Montana has received one grant totaling \$200,000.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Montana has received \$54.6 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Montana has received \$37.1 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Montana has received \$12.7 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Montana has received \$58.2 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Montana has received \$300,825.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Montana have received funds to protect 3,149,402 acres.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Nebraska***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Nebraska has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Nebraska, 3 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Nebraska has received one grant totaling \$200,000.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Nebraska has received \$56.9 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Nebraska has received \$35.1 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Nebraska has received \$17.8 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Nebraska has received \$64.7 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Nebraska has received \$814,968.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Nebraska have received funds to protect 1,003,883 acres.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Nevada***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Nevada has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Nevada has received 3 grants totaling \$900,000.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Nevada has received \$54.6 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Nevada has received \$34.9 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Nevada has received \$7.2 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Nevada has received \$34.3 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Nevada has received \$1 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
New Hampshire***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of New Hampshire has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In New Hampshire, 8 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. New Hampshire has received 5 grants totaling \$2.1 million.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In New Hampshire, toxic releases declined from 5,809,595 pounds in 1992 to 2,284,366 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. New Hampshire has received \$111.2 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. New Hampshire has received \$36.1 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. New Hampshire has received \$6.9 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. New Hampshire has received \$69.8 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. New Hampshire has received \$1 million.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. New Hampshire has received \$18.8 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
New Jersey***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of New Jersey has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In New Jersey, 34 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. New Jersey has received 19 grants totaling \$4.8 million.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In New Jersey, toxic releases declined from 20,592,617 pounds in 1992 to 14,121,112 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. New Jersey has received \$455 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. New Jersey has received \$82.3 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. New Jersey has received \$15.5 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. New Jersey has received \$100.7 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. New Jersey has received \$4.2 million.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in New Jersey have received funds to protect 2,161 acres.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. New Jersey has received \$24 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
New Mexico***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of New Mexico has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In New Mexico, 6 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. New Mexico has received 7 grants totaling \$1.4 million.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. New Mexico has received \$54.6 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. New Mexico has received \$35.1 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. New Mexico has received \$12.5 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. New Mexico has received \$119.8 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. New Mexico has received \$792,302.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in New Mexico have received funds to protect 590,716 acres.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
New York***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of New York has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In New York, 32 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. New York has received 21 grants totaling \$5.9 million.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In New York, toxic releases declined from 47,759,440 pounds in 1992 to 28,772,641 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. New York has received \$1.2 billion.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. New York has received \$200.5 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. New York has received \$31.8 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. New York has received \$255.5 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. New York has received \$5.4 million.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in New York have received funds to protect 48,842 acres.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. New York has received \$24.6 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
North Carolina***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of North Carolina has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In North Carolina, 8 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. North Carolina has received 8 grants totaling \$1.9 million.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In North Carolina, toxic releases declined from 104,925,665 pounds in 1992 to 63,033,472 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. North Carolina has received \$200.9 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. North Carolina has received \$86.4 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. North Carolina has received \$21.4 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. North Carolina has received \$464.9 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. North Carolina has received \$1.4 million.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in North Carolina have received funds to protect 81,627 acres.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. North Carolina has received \$20.9 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
North Dakota***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of North Dakota has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In North Dakota, one Superfund cleanup has been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. North Dakota has received two grants totaling \$400,000.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In North Dakota, toxic releases declined from 1,117,003 pounds in 1992 to 794,419 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. North Dakota has received \$54.6 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. North Dakota has received \$34.9 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. North Dakota has received \$18.1 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. North Dakota has received \$63.8 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. North Dakota has received \$837,025.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in North Dakota have received funds to protect 3,127,721 acres.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Ohio***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Ohio has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Ohio, 16 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Ohio has received 17 grants totaling \$3.7 million.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Ohio has received \$626.8 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Ohio has received \$114.6 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Ohio has received \$28.2 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Ohio has received \$324.8 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Ohio has received \$2.5 million.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Ohio have received funds to protect 215,543 acres.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. Ohio has received \$6.6 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Oklahoma***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Oklahoma has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Oklahoma, 5 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Oklahoma has received 4 grants totaling \$800,000.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In Oklahoma, toxic releases declined from 17,720,256 pounds in 1992 to 15,125,887 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Oklahoma has received \$89.9 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Oklahoma has received \$49.6 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Oklahoma has received \$15.8 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Oklahoma has received \$206.6 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Oklahoma has received \$1.2 million.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Oklahoma have received funds to protect 972,949 acres.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Oregon***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Oregon has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Oregon, 3 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Oregon has received 6 grants totaling \$1.7 million.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Oregon has received \$125.7 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Oregon has received \$52.1 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Oregon has received \$13.9 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Oregon has received \$229.7 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Oregon has received \$1.3 million.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Oregon have received funds to protect 405,704 acres.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. Oregon has received \$12.3 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Pennsylvania***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Pennsylvania has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Pennsylvania, 46 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Pennsylvania has received 19 grants totaling \$4.5 million.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Pennsylvania has received \$441 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Pennsylvania has received \$123.5 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Pennsylvania has received \$26.6 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Pennsylvania has received \$379.1 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Pennsylvania has received \$2.5 million.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Pennsylvania have received funds to protect 61,097 acres.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. Pennsylvania has received \$8.3 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Rhode Island***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Rhode Island has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Rhode Island, 2 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Rhode Island has received 3 grants totaling \$800,000.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In Rhode Island, toxic releases declined from 5,701,017 pounds in 1992 to 2,030,815 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Rhode Island has received \$74.7 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Rhode Island has received \$34.9 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Rhode Island has received \$6.3 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Rhode Island has received \$6 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Rhode Island has received \$1.5 million.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. Rhode Island has received \$10.6 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
South Carolina***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of South Carolina has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In South Carolina, 16 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. South Carolina has received 6 grants totaling \$1.8 million.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In South Carolina, toxic releases declined from 57,919,301 pounds in 1992 to 49,671,519 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. South Carolina has received \$114 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. South Carolina has received \$38.8 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. South Carolina has received \$14 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. South Carolina has received \$212.9 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. South Carolina has received \$1.3 million.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in South Carolina have received funds to protect 196,926 acres.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. South Carolina has received \$23.3 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
South Dakota***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of South Dakota has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In South Dakota, two Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. South Dakota has received one grant totaling \$400,000.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In South Dakota, toxic releases declined from 2,943,799 pounds in 1992 to 1,337,019 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. South Dakota has received \$54.6 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. South Dakota has received \$34.9 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. South Dakota has received \$16.2 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. South Dakota has received \$68.6 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. South Dakota has received \$478,928.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in South Dakota have received funds to protect 1,316,257 acres.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Tennessee***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Tennessee has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Tennessee, 10 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Tennessee has received 3 grants totaling \$600,000.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In Tennessee, toxic releases declined from 104,078,704 pounds in 1992 to 89,914,072 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Tennessee has received \$161.7 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Tennessee has received \$42.7 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Tennessee has received \$14.3 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Tennessee has received \$285.7 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Tennessee has received \$1.5 million.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Tennessee have received funds to protect 207,222 acres.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Texas***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Texas has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Texas, 11 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Texas has received 15 grants totaling \$3.8 million.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In Texas, toxic releases declined from 246,596,409 pounds in 1992 to 180,715,607 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Texas has received \$508.9 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Texas has received \$239.6 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Texas has received \$44.3 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Texas has received \$422.9 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Texas has received \$4 million.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Texas have received funds to protect 3,779,668 acres.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. Texas has received \$11.5 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Utah***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Utah has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Utah, 6 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Utah has received 7 grants totaling \$1.7 million.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Utah has received \$58.6 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Utah has received \$34.9 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Utah has received \$10.1 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Utah has received \$40.5 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Utah has received \$614,183.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Utah have received funds to protect 188,528 acres.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Vermont***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Vermont has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Vermont, four Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Vermont has received two grants totaling \$600,000.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In Vermont, toxic releases declined from 795,112 pounds in 1992 to 331,282 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Vermont has received \$54.6 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Vermont has received \$34.9 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Vermont has received \$7.7 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Vermont has received \$41.6 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Vermont has received \$485,572.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Virginia***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Virginia has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Virginia, 7 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Virginia has received 5 grants totaling \$1.3 million.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In Virginia, toxic releases declined from 48,974,767 pounds in 1992 to 40,727,191 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Virginia has received \$227.8 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Virginia has received \$73 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Virginia has received \$18 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Virginia has received \$298.8 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Virginia has received \$1.8 million.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Virginia have received funds to protect 40,937 acres.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. Virginia has received \$24.4 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Washington***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Washington has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Washington, 28 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Washington has received 12 grants totaling \$2.3 million.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Washington has received \$193.6 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Washington has received \$91.3 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Washington has received \$17.9 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Washington has received \$178.4 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Washington has received \$2.1 million.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Washington have received funds to protect 1,035,138 acres.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. Washington has received \$25.1 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
West Virginia***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of West Virginia has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. West Virginia has received two grants totaling \$700,000.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In West Virginia, toxic releases declined from 22,319,217 pounds in 1992 to 15,308,068 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. West Virginia has received \$173.5 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. West Virginia has received \$34.9 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. West Virginia has received \$10.1 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of

Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. West Virginia has received \$216.7 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. West Virginia has received \$712,410.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Wisconsin***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Wisconsin has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Wisconsin, 28 Superfund cleanups have been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Wisconsin has received 8 grants totaling \$1.6 million.

Reducing Toxic Releases. The Administration has greatly expanded communities' right to know about toxic releases to air, water and land – increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report their releases, and nearly doubling the number of chemicals subject to reporting. Increased disclosure has helped lead to dramatic reductions in toxic releases. Nationwide, reported releases dropped nearly 20 percent from 1992 to 1997. In Wisconsin, toxic releases declined from 44,274,760 pounds in 1992 to 42,807,809 pounds in 1997.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Wisconsin has received \$301 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Wisconsin has received \$71.5 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such

as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Wisconsin has received \$24.4 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Wisconsin has received \$153.8 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Wisconsin has received \$1.2 million.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Wisconsin have received funds to protect 504,669 acres.

Protecting Our Coasts and Estuaries. Grants from the National Coastal Zone Management Program help states develop and implement plans for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System provides grants to states to help protect and restore estuaries, where ocean and fresh water mix. Through these two programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has provided \$466 million to states since 1993. Wisconsin has received \$8.6 million.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore:
Protecting Our Environment and Public Health
Wyoming***

Over the past seven years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have significantly strengthened protections for the environment and public health, and won new resources to help states and communities protect their water, land and coasts. Here are some of the ways the state of Wyoming has benefited:

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups. The Clinton-Gore Administration has greatly accelerated the cleanup of contaminated sites, protecting communities and revitalizing local economies by returning land to productive use.

Superfund -- Nationwide, the Administration has completed 525 Superfund cleanups since 1993, more than three times the number completed in the previous twelve years. In Wyoming, one Superfund cleanup has been completed since 1993.

Brownfields – Administration initiatives have steered more than \$110 million to more than 300 communities to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfields – abandoned, contaminated sites, usually in distressed urban neighborhoods. Wyoming has received 4 grants totaling \$1.3 million.

Strengthening Water Quality Protections. Through a variety of programs, the Administration has provided significant new resources to states and communities to safeguard public health by improving drinking water and to protect rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. These include:

Clean Water State Revolving Fund – This fund supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade sewage treatment plants and other wastewater systems. Since 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided \$10.7 billion to states for these loans. Wyoming has received \$54.6 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – This fund, proposed by President Clinton and enacted in 1996, supports low-interest loans to help communities build and upgrade their water treatment systems. Since 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency has provided nearly \$3.5 billion to states for these loans. Wyoming has received \$34.9 million.

Polluted Runoff Grants – These grants help states and communities develop programs to combat the largest remaining threat to water quality – polluted runoff from sources such as farms and city streets. Since 1993, EPA has provided grants totaling nearly \$900 million. Wyoming has received \$9.3 million.

Rural Water Grants -- These grants and loans provide special assistance to small rural communities to upgrade their drinking water systems. Since 1993, the Department of Agriculture has provided nearly \$9 billion in loans and grants. Wyoming has received \$27 million.

Protecting Local Lands. The Administration has won significant new resources to help states, communities, and landowners protect farms and other local green spaces that support wildlife, recreation, and water quality.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Since 1993, the Department of the Interior has provided states and communities with \$81.5 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire and protect threatened lands. Wyoming has received \$740,026.

Conservation Reserve Program – This Department of Agriculture program provides payments to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive lands from production and improve them by restoring wildlife habitat, planting windbreaks, or creating streamside buffers. Since 1993, farmers in Wyoming have received funds to protect 277,847 acres.