

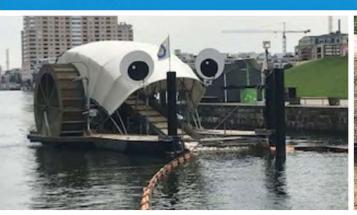
Emily J. Remmel B.S., M.S., Esq.
Director, Regulatory Affairs
National Association of Clean Water Agencies

Southeast Stormwater Association October 7-9, 2020



# WHO ARE WE?

- National trade associaiton for public wastewater and stormwater utilities
- NACWA represents over 330 public utility members of all sizes nationwide
- Recognized leader in legislative, regulatory, and legal advocacy on full spectrum of clean water issues









# 2020 NATIONAL POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

A SERIOUSLY BUSY (AND DIFFERENT) YEAR FOR THE CLEAN WATER SECTOR

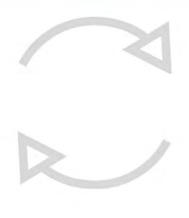
#### **LEGISLATIVE**

**APPROPRIATIONS** 

WRDA LEGISLATION

NDAA LEGISLATION/PFAS

SEWER OVERFLOW & STORMWATER
REUSE GRANTS PROGRAM



### REGULATORY

**PFAS** 

WOTUS

**NUTRIENTS** 

INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER MSGP

LEAD AND COPPER RULEMAKING

TRANSPARENCY IN SCIENCE

**TSCA** 

### **LEGAL**

DIRECT HYDROLOGIC CONNECTION LITIGATION - COUNTY OF MAUI
MS4 PHASE II LITIGATION - MASSACHUESTTS/NEW HAMPSHIRE
GENERAL NUTRIENT VARIANCES - MONTANA



# 2020 NATIONAL POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

A SERIOUSLY BUSY (AND DIFFERENT) YEAR FOR THE CLEAN WATER SECTOR

#### **LEGISLATIVE**

PACKAGES
FEDERAL RELIEF PACKAGE

LEGAL

**EPA ENFORCEMENT MEMO** 

REGULATORY POLICY

PROTECTIONS

WASTEWATER-BASED EPIDEMIOLOGY (WBE)/SURVEILLANCE



### 2020 ADVOCACY DURING COVID-19

### Congressional Advocacy Remains a Priority for NACWA

TEMPLATE LETTER FOR UTILITIES TO CONTACT THEIR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

AUGUST 3, 2020 - LETTER TO CONGRESS ON PROVIDING FEDERAL FUNDING TO UTILITIES TO MAINTAIN ACCESS TO WATER (E.G., NO SHUT OFFS)

JULY 15, 2020 - NACWA ISSUES MEMORANDUM ON DIVERTING PUBLIC CLEAN WATER FUNDS FOR OTHER PROGRAMS

JUNE 2020 - NACWA PUBLISHES UTILITY CONSIDERATIONS DOCUMENT ON SURVEILLIONG WASTEWATER FOR COVID-19 RNA

APRIL 2020 - NACWA PUBLISHES COVID-19 FINANCIAL IMPACTS REPORT





### **FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS - FY2021**

# House passed **UNPRECEDENTED FUNDING** for water sector in July 2020 (H.R. 7608)

- \$9.38 billion in overall funding for the EPA (\$318 million over current levels)
- \$8.5 billion for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)(nearly 5x that of current levels; \$6.35 billion through EPA emergency infrastructure investment grants)
- Funding for several key programs:
  - \$457 million in Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Control Grants (\$57 million in base funding; \$30 million more than current FY20 and additional \$400 million through EPA emergency infrastructure investment grants)
  - \$3 million for the Water Infrastructure Workforce Development Grants (\$2 million more than current)
- No direct FY21 appropriations for Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA)

# **LEGISLATIVE UPDATE**



### WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT (WRDA)

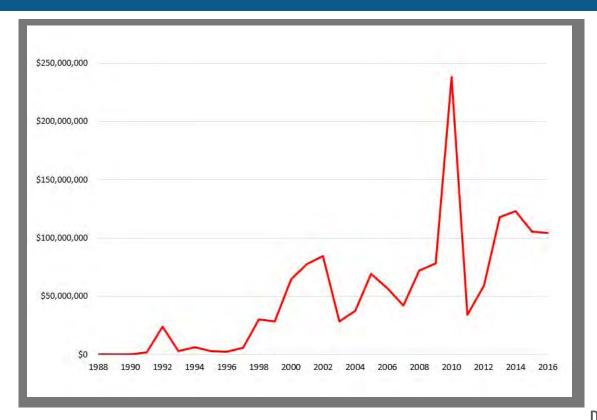
### WRDA negotiations in the works - final bill expected this fall

- Preliminary process in Senate started end of 2019
- House began their discussions early 2020
- WRDA will likely carry the CWSRF
- Key issues carrying over from WRDA 2018:
  - EPA EFAB Stormwater Task Force/Workgroup
  - EPA Water Workforce Grant Program
  - Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Grant Program
- Key issues to look out for in WRDA 2020:
  - Financial strains on water sector due to COVID-19, PFAS issues??

# LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

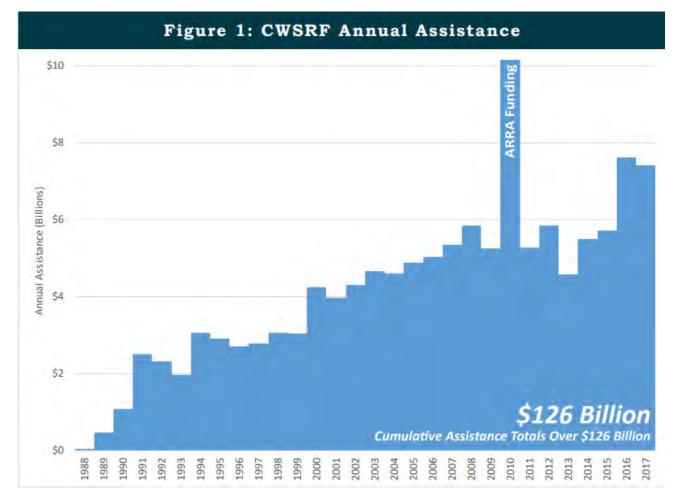
# TOTAL NATIONAL CWSRF FOR STORMWATER - 1988 TO 2016

Average 1.10% CWSRF goes to Stormwater Management





### **CWSRF ANNUAL ASSISTANCE 1988 - 2017**





### **EPA EFAB STORMWATER FINANCE WORKGROUP**

- Established from 2018 WRDA Legislation
- EFAB operates within EPA's Water Infrastructure and Resiliency Finance Center
- Provides ideas and advice to EPA Administrator and program offices
  - 20 stormwater experts on workgroup
- EPA soliciting input on:
  - Funding sources and challenges
  - Affordability
  - Long-term O&M and capital expenditures
- Held several stakeholder workshops throughout the country

# LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

### **EPA EFAB STORMWATER FINANCE WORKGROUP**

# EFAB Report to Congress: "Evaluating Stormwater Infrastructure Funding and Financing" - March 2020

- Recommendations:
  - Increase federal investment
  - Provide a new construction grant program
  - Provide additional funds for SRF and WIFIA without offsets to other programs
  - Create funding program addressing household affordability, similar to Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
  - Prioritize education of elected officials on value of stormwater utilities

# LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

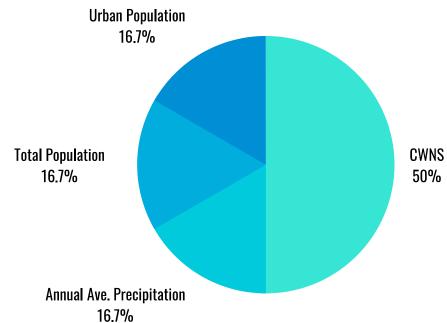


# REGULATORY UPDATE

### SEWER OVERFLOW AND STORMWATER REUSE GRANT PROGRAM

### **EPA Proposes New Formula for Allocating Funding to States**

- Originally authorized over 20 years ago never appropriated/funded (part of the CSO Control Policy)
- First round of funding (\$28 million) to be issued this fiscal year; more hopefully in future appropriations
- New formula to distribute funding weighted approach
- Uses most recent Clean Watershed Needs Survey
  - o 2012 is the latest
- Comment period closed Sept. 3, 2020
- NACWA supportive but concerned with outdated CWNS and delays in reporting



## REGULATORY UPDATE

### PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

### A CONTINUED CHALLENGE FOR THE CLEAN WATER SECTOR...

- Cuts across all environmental statutes
- Legacy contaminant; found at part per trillion levels
- More than 5,000 chemical varieties within the PFAS family
- Found in all sorts of common consumer products
- Water utilities are "passive receivers" and do not profit from the manufacture or use
- Ongoing battle to hold producers/manufacturers responsible for the costs of treatment, removal
- · Congress involved; EPA and other federal agencies assessing options and regulatory path forward

# REGULATORY UPDATE

### OTHER REGULATORY DEVELOPMENTS

Amid Pandemic, EPA Remains Very Active on the Regulatory Front

POTW NUTRIENT SURVEY - EPA CONTINUES TO GATHER INTEL (8% OF POTWS REPORTING)

EPA OIG - DIGGING INTO HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS (HABS)

BLENDING RULE - THIS YEAR (MAYBE, BUT NOT LIKELY)

PFAS HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE DESIGNATION - POSSIBLE THIS FALL

LEAD AND COPPER RULE LONG-TERM REVISIONS - EXPECTED THIS YEAR

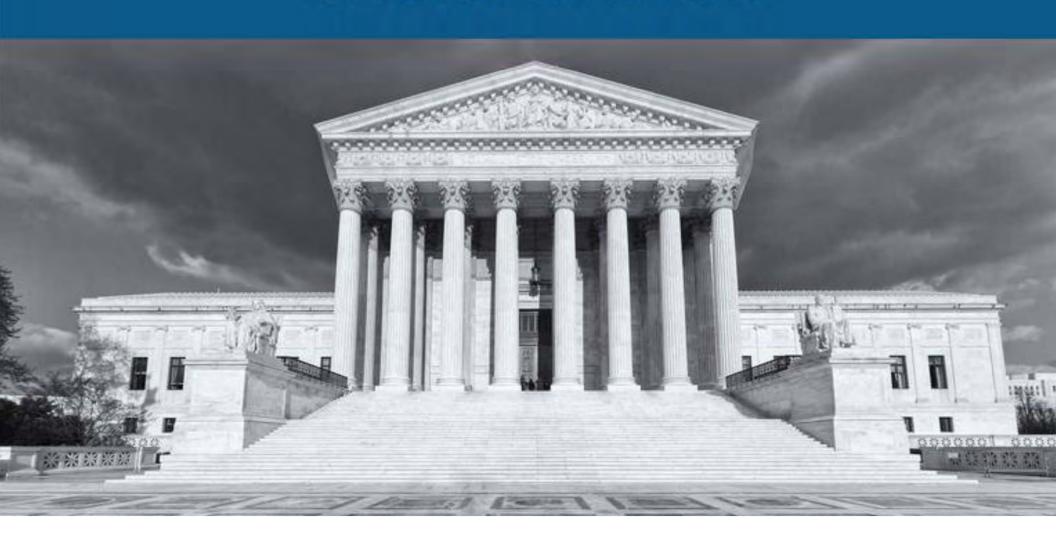
PFAS SW846 ANALYTICAL METHODS - EXPECTED THIS FALL

CSO POST CONTROL PLAN COMPLIANCE - ONGOING

AFFORDABILITY - ONGOING

WATER REUSE ACTION PLAN - ONGOING

WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES (WOTUS) - FINALIZED AND EFFECTIVE JUNE 22, 2020 INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER MSGP - COMMENT PERIOD CLOSED JUNE 1, 2020 PFAS REGULATORY DETERMINATION - COMMENT PERIOD CLOSED JUNE 10, 2020 ALWQC - ALUMINUM - CLOSED SEPTEMBER 2018; TECHNICAL GUIDANCE TO BE REISSUED 2020



### HAWAII WILDLIFE FUND V. COUNTY OF MAUI

### Whether a discharge to groundwater can trigger Clean Water Act liability?

- Direct Hydrologic Connection Theory
- U.S. Supreme Court oral arguments November 6, 2019; Decision April 23, 2020

#### **Background and case history:**

9th Circuit Decision upheld District Court decision and created the "indirect discharge theory" where the County of Maui is liable because:

- 1) a point source discharge
- 2) "fairly traceable" connection from the point source to a navigable water such that the discharge is the functional equivalent of a discharge into navigable water, and
- 3) there is "more than a de minimus amount" of pollution reaching navigable waters

### HAWAII WILDLIFE FUND V. COUNTY OF MAUI

### Whether a discharge to groundwater can trigger Clean Water Act liability?

#### **SCOTUS Decision:**

- Rejects 9th Circuit's "Fairly Traceable" standard, opining that it is "too extreme" for all discharges that reach a navigable water that are "fairly traceable" back to a point source fall under NPDES permitting coverage
- Dismissed Solicitor General, representing the federal government, that travel through any amount of groundwater negates NPDES coverage of a discharge theory would "risk serious interference with EPA's ability to regulate ordinary point source discharges"
- Created a new test: a NPDES permit is required "when there is a direct discharge from a point source into navigable waters or when there is the **functional equivalent** of a direct discharge."
- Held that "whether pollutants that arrive at navigable waters after traveling through groundwater are 'from' a point source **depends upon how similar to (or different from)** the particular discharge is to a direct discharge."

### HAWAII WILDLIFE FUND V. COUNTY OF MAUI

### What's Next?

- Per the Court, EPA to provide "administrative guidance (within statutory boundaries) through, for example, grants of individual permits, promulgation of general permits, or the development of general rules."
- Exact implications of the decision are uncertain and will need to be addressed by future litigation or rulemaking by EPA; EPA has made no decision on how it will proceed
- Will likely lead to expansion of discharges subject to regulation under NPDES program concerns remain for UIC
  wells (even if permitted under federal Safe Drinking Water Act), pipes, surface impoundments, green
  infrastructure, underground injection of effluent for groundwater recharge and/or water reuse.

### MA/NH MS4 PHASE II LITIGATION

Does EPA have the ability to impose MS4 permit requirements (e.g., water quality standards) that go beyond the maximum extent practicable?

- Litigation & settlement negotiations since 2017
- Settlement reached in December 2019

#### 1) General prohibition:

"Permittee shall reduce the discharge of pollutants such that the discharges from the MS4 do not cause and contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards."

- Problematic for permittees with TMDLS for phosphorus-impaired waters
- Very costly for municipalities; could set precedent for other states issuing permits

### **MA/NH MS4 PHASE II LITIGATION**

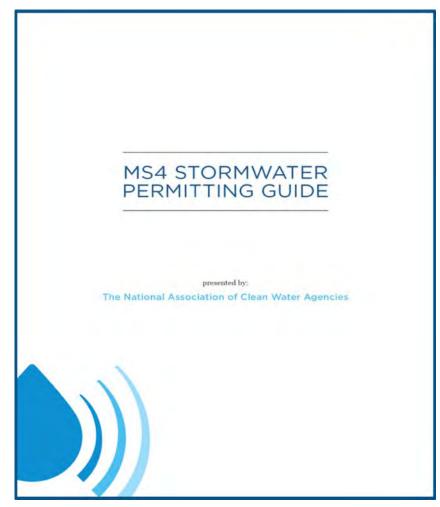
### **Results of Negotiations?**

EPA eliminated the problematic "cause and contribute to a water quality exceedance" language and proposed an alternative, more flexible compliance schedule in situations where it is **impractical** for permittees to comply with pollutant reductions.

Essentially, there is now an off-ramp. Permittees can request an alternative schedule request when:

- Unaffordable within the time frame
- Reductions are impracticable

Permittees must submit information to state (e.g. reasons why alternative schedule is needed, estimated costs, affordability for taxpayers/ratepayers, anticipated reductions, scale of structural BMPs, and more).



To download the Guide, visit: www.nacwa.org/stormwaterguide



### **COMING THIS OCTOBER!**

### **NACWA Stormwater Permit - Screening Tool**



- Will build upon our 2018 Stormwater Permitting Guide
   Help municipalities better understand and navigate permit language and regulatory obligations
- Provide high-level individualized feedback to interested utilities
- Will use a pre-determined checklist of priority issues:
  - Water quality standards "cause and contribute" & exceedances
  - TMDLs compliance & development of implementation plans
  - Impaired Waters
  - Numeric limits? Water Quality Trading?
  - Minimum Control Measures
  - MEP Standard and Practicality



# **UPCOMING EVENTS:**

- National Clean Water Law & Enforcement Seminar
   November 17 November 19, 2020; Virtual
- Water Week 2021 & National Water Policy Fly-In
   April 25 May 01, 2021; Washington, D.C.
- National Pretreatment Workshop & Training
   May 18 May 21, 2021; Nashville, TN
- Strategic Communications: H20 Workshop June 14 - June 15, 2021; Milwaukee, WI
- Utility Leadership Conference & Annual Meeting
   & 50th Anniversary Gala
   July 11 July 14, 2021; Seattle, WA











# JOIN THE NACWA FAMILY, JOIN THE DISCUSSION.

Special rates for small and medium sized wastewater and stormwater utilities serving less than 75,000 people

# Not sure how to become a member?

https://www.nacwa.org/about-us/join-nacwa/membership-application



### THANK YOU SESWA! (CAN'T WAIT TO SEE EVERYONE NEXT YEAR...



## **HOPEFULLY IN PERSON!)**

Emily Remmel
Director, Regulatory Affairs
eremmel@nacwa.org
202.533.1839

