Waters of the U.S. Proposed Rule: Additional Background and Information

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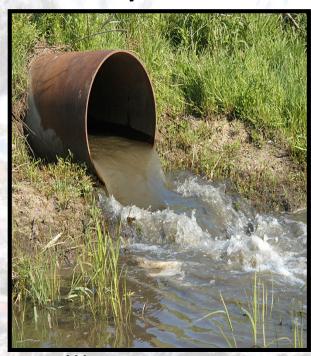
Montana Environmental Quality Council

What is covered under the Clean Water Act?

What is exempt from the Clean Water Act?

What are currently Waters of the U.S.? How does this change under the proposed rule?

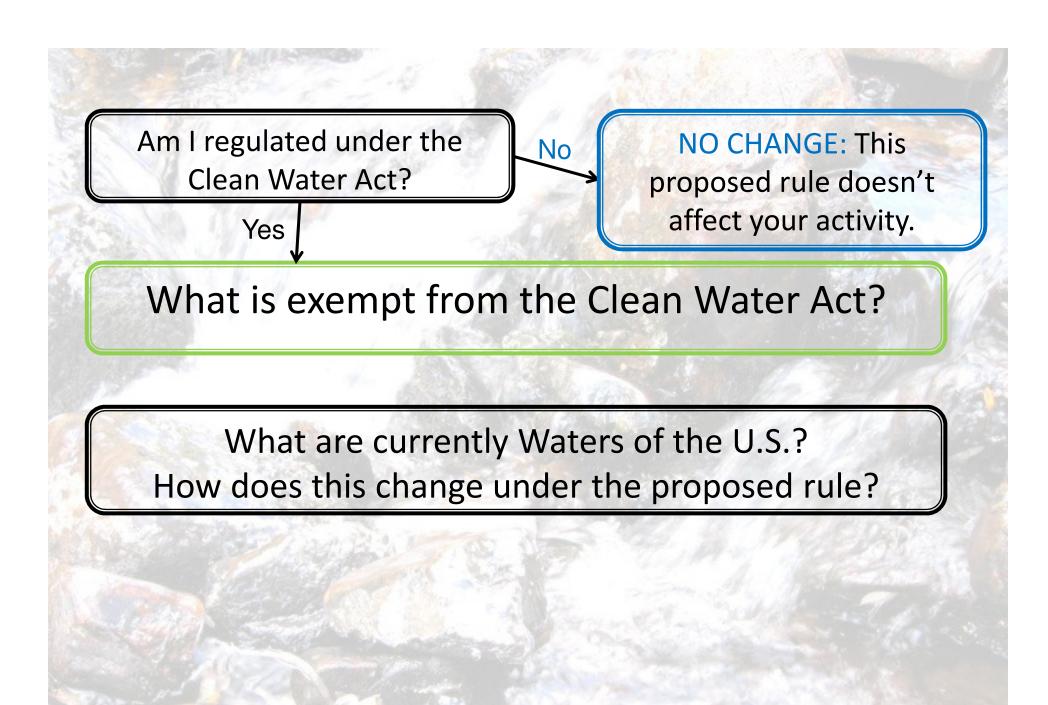
The Clean Water Act permitting requirements apply when there is discharge of a pollutant from a point source into a Water of the U.S.



e.g., Wastewater treatment plants



e.g., dredge and fill





 Prior Converted Cropland and Waste Treatment Systems are NOT Waters of the U.S. under the current regulatory definition

*These exemptions are not changed and the proposed rule does not change how these exemptions are implemented



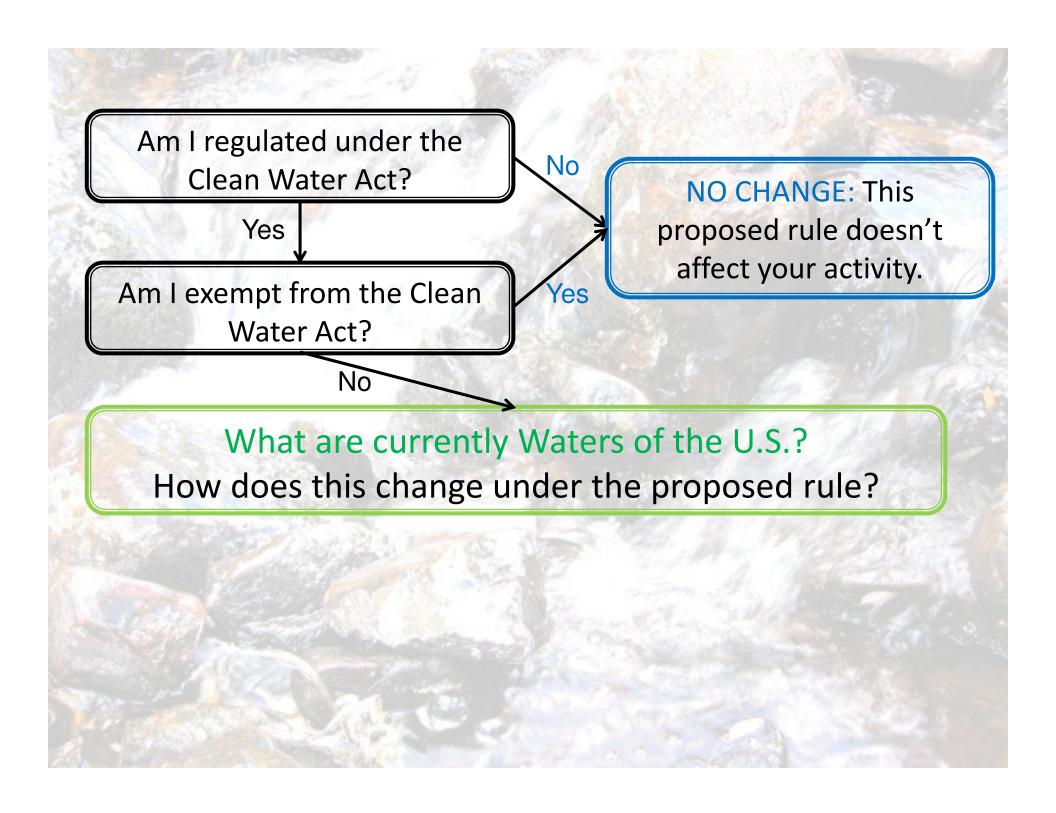
What is exempt from the Clean Water Act?

- Agricultural stormwater discharges.
- Return flows from irrigated agriculture.
- Normal farming, silviculture, and ranching practices.
- Upland soil and water conservation practices.
- Construction and maintenance of farm or stock ponds or irrigation ditches on dry land.
- Maintenance of drainage ditches.
- Construction or maintenance of farm, forest, and temporary mining roads.

^{*}Exemptions for agricultural activities are not affected by the proposed rule



- Exemptions are self-implementing
- Approval from EPA or the Corps of Engineers is not required
- Section 404(f) exemptions apply <u>as long as</u> the activities do not bring an area of waters into a new use that may impair the flow or reduce the reach of those waters.
- If you are unsure, call your local Corps office.



The Clean Water Act (CWA)

 The CWA covers "navigable waters," defined in the statute as "waters of the United States including the territorial seas"

 The statute does not further define "Waters of the U.S.," but leaves it to Corps and EPA to add detail through rulemaking

The current regulatory definition is essentially unchanged

since the late 1970s



What is the current definition of Waters of the U.S.?

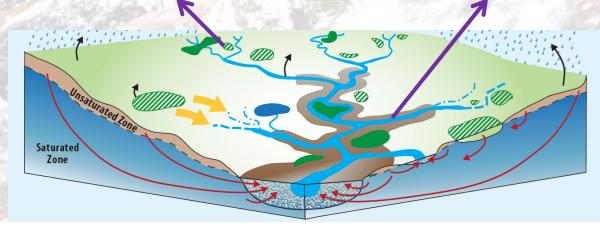
- Traditionally Navigable Waters: waters used in interstate or foreign commerce (past, present and future)
- Territorial seas
- Interstate waters
- Impoundments of waters of the U.S.
- Intrastate waters, where their use, degradation, or destruction could affect interstate commerce
- Tributaries of above waters
- Wetlands adjacent to above waters

What is the current definition of Waters of the U.S.?





Wetlands

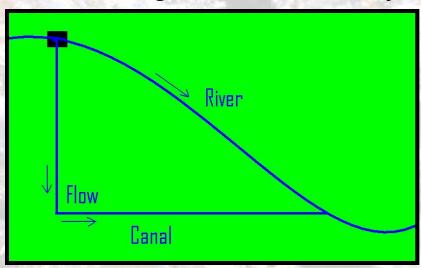


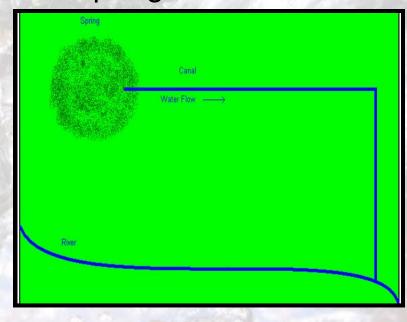
What is the current definition of Waters of the U.S.?

- Some ditches are Waters of the U.S., for example:
 - If a ditch receives water from a regulated stream and discharges into a regulated water.

If a ditch drains water from a spring or wetland into

a regulated waterway.



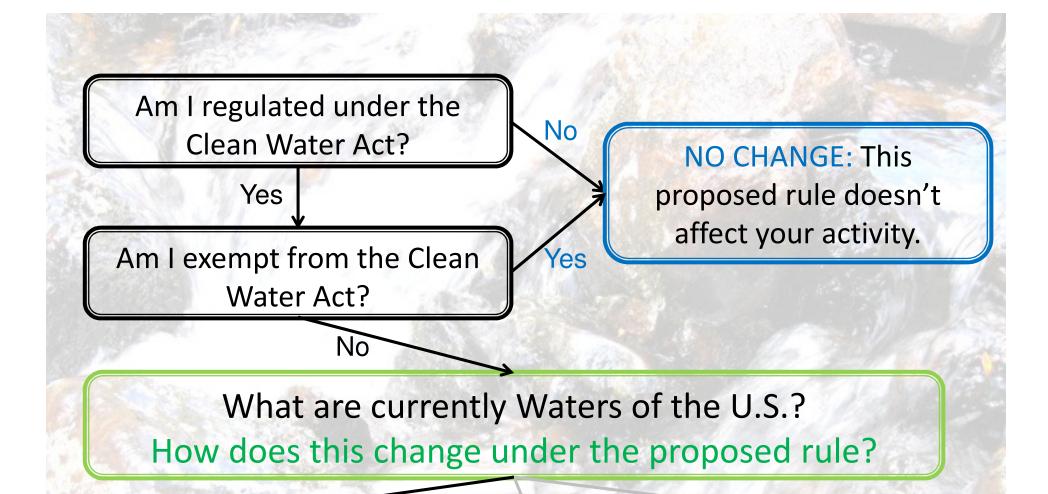


How did the Supreme Court affect implementation of these regulations?

- *Riverside Bayview* (1985): Upheld agencies' regulatory definition, including "adjacent wetlands" as waters of the U.S.
- SWANCC (2001): Use of water by migratory birds is not a sufficient basis for CWA jurisdiction.
- Rapanos and Carabell (2006): Relative flow permanence and significant nexus are used as standards for case-by-case evaluation of jurisdiction

How did the Supreme Court affect these regulations?

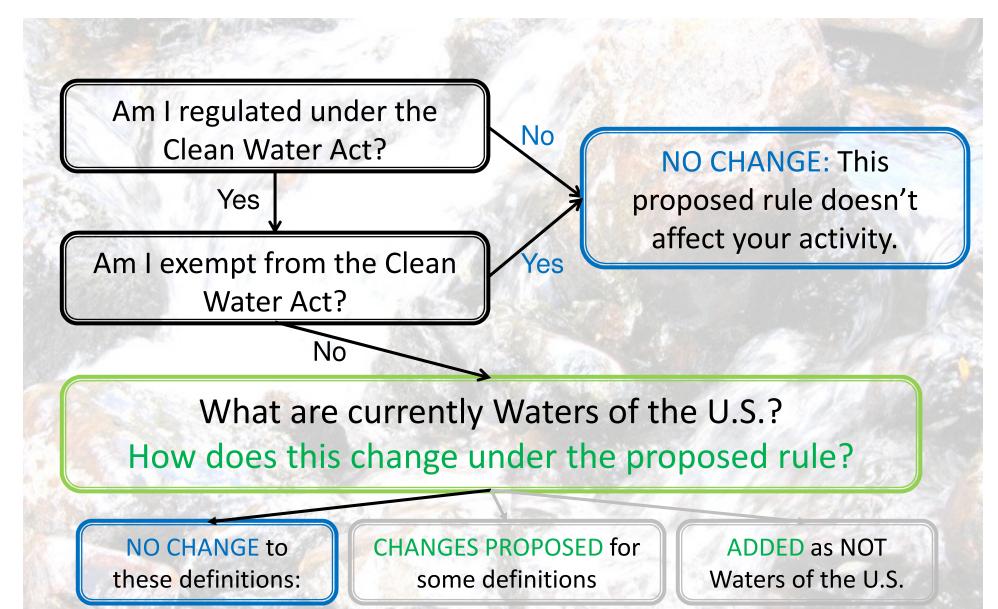
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NO CHANGE to some definitions

CHANGES PROPOSED for some definitions

ADDED as NOT Waters of the U.S.



Traditional Navigable Waters
Interstate Waters
Territorial Seas
Impoundments of WOUS

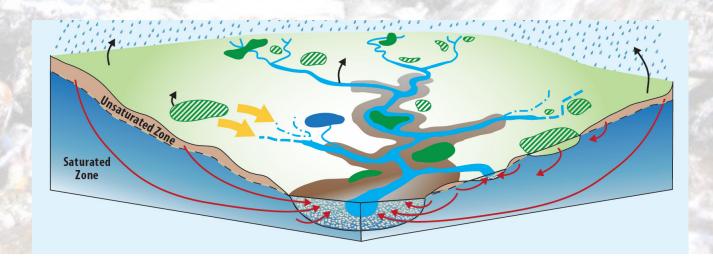


 Tributaries are jurisdictional when they meet the regulatory definition of tributary. The Rule defines tributary as waters with bed and banks and an ordinary high water mark that contribute flow to traditionally navigable waters, interstate water or territorial seas.



Proposed Rule: What are Waters of the U.S.?

- Adjacent waters are jurisdictional. Adjacency applies to all waters, not just wetlands.
- Existing regulations define "adjacent" as "bordering, contiguous or neighboring." This rule adds a definition of neighboring.



Proposed Rule: What are Waters of the U.S.?

- The language about intrastate waters with an effect on interstate commerce is removed.
- Indicates "other waters" are jurisdictional only where a case-specific analysis shows they have a significant nexus to a traditionally navigable water, interstate water or territorial sea.
- Indicates "other waters" may be aggregated where they perform similar functions and are located close together in the same watershed.

Protection

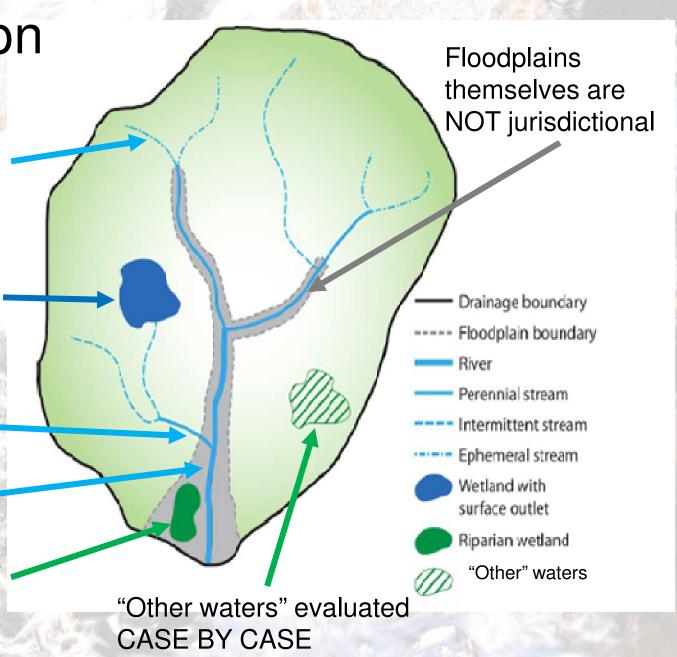
Seasonal & raindependent streams

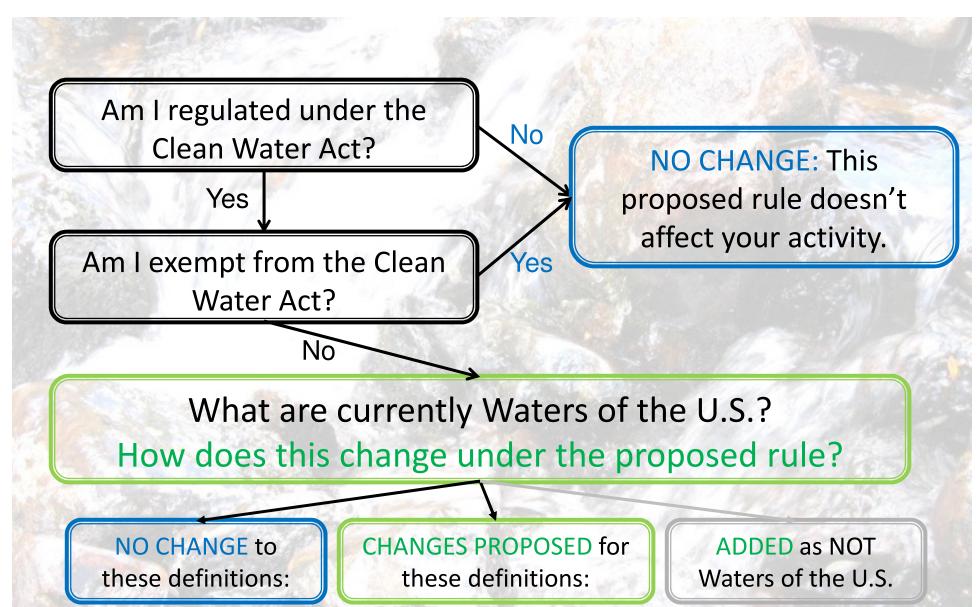
Wetlands/waters with surface connection

Year-round streams

Rivers

Wetlands/waters in floodplain





Traditional Navigable Waters
Interstate Waters
Territorial Seas
Impoundments of WOUS

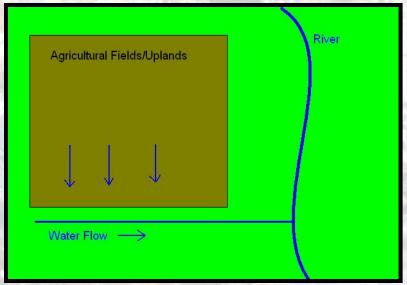
Tributaries
Adjacent Waters
Other Waters

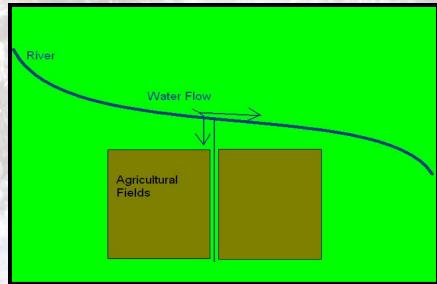
Proposed Rule: What waters are NOT waters of the US?

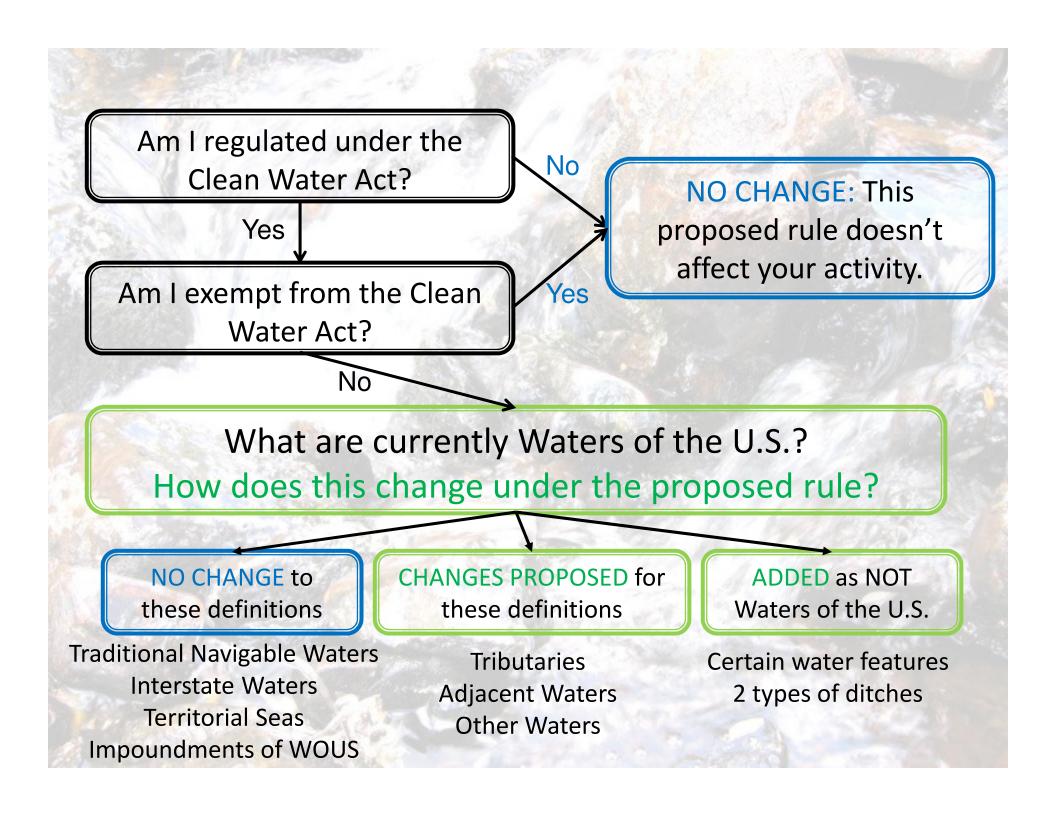
- Irrigated areas that would revert to upland if irrigation ceased
- Artificial lakes or ponds created on dry land and used exclusively for stock watering, irrigation, settling basins or rice growing
- Small ornamental waters created on dry land
- Water-filled depressions created incidental to construction activity
- Groundwater, including groundwater drained through subsurface drainage systems
- Gullies and rills and non-wetland swales

Proposed Rule: What ditches are now exempt?

- Ditches that are excavated wholly in uplands, drain only uplands, and that have less than perennial flow
- Ditches that do not contribute flow, either directly or through another water, to a traditionally navigable water, interstate water or territorial sea









The EPA and the Corps want your input on the Proposed Rule

The public comment period has been extended to October 20, 2014

www.epa.gov/uswaters